

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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APRIL 3, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLH, NO. 758

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The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.
 HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA MAN.
 A. F. KEMPTON, SECRETARY-MANAGER
 Amount of insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1906 - - - - \$17,447,679.00
 Assets over Liabilities - - - - - 224,096.56
 The Number of Farmers Insured December 31st, 1906, over 15,248
 Over 15,248 farmers insured. The largest agricultural fire insurance company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

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W. R. ALLAN - Agent L. W. HICKS - Branch Manager WINNIPEG

THE BRANDON BINDER TWINE CO., LIMITED. SALE OF ASSETS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned, up to noon, Wednesday, April 17th, 1907, for all the uncollected assets of the Brandon Binder Twine Co., Limited, including all Book Debts, Notes for Twine, Judgments, Executions, Stock Notes...

Table with 2 columns: Asset Name, Amount. Total: \$5231.92

Lists and particulars can be seen after March 27th, 1907 at the office of the undersigned, Kossor Avenue, Brandon, Manitoba.

NOTICE FOR CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the Brandon Binder Twine Company propose to wind up the Company, to pay all creditors who may have claims against the company and thereafter to distribute the assets amongst the Shareholders entitled thereto.

Brandon, Man., March 22, 1907. F. W. SMITH, Sec.-Treasurer.

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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.

M. W. N. McELHERAN, MANAGER, ARTHUR G. HOPKINS, EDITOR IN CHIEF

GENERAL OFFICES

14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Branches at London, Ont. and Calgary, Alta.

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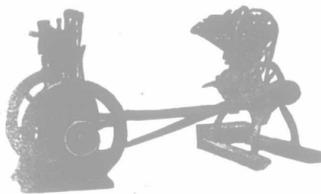


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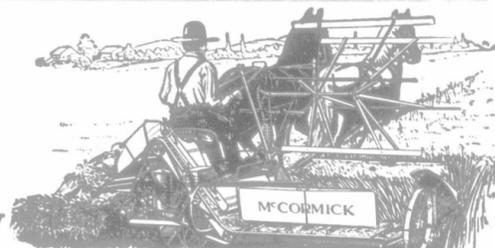
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The McCormick has triumphantly stood the test of time, and today represents the highest attainment in the manufacture of harvesting machines.

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The symmetrical design and the excellence of its work in the harvest fields of the world have made the name McCormick a household word in every country on the globe.

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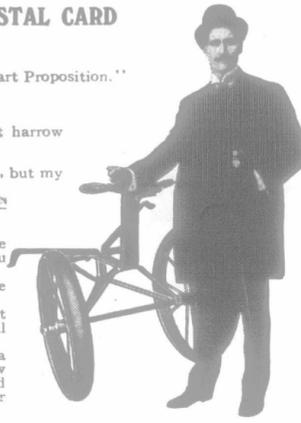
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 I own and operate a large farm at Lajord, Sask., near Regina, and know what is required of a harrow cart in Canada.
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 It is a high wheeler with a positive lock, just right for rough ground.
 I will carry a large stock at Regina and can ship quick.
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April 3, 1907.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 758

EDITORIAL

If the English object to chewing, spitting and cursing, unfortunately far too common, we can find little fault with them for so doing.

An observant Old Countryman thinks that the Western farmer does not appreciate enough the possibilities of the country towns and villages as markets for the produce that might be raised.

It will be good policy for those intending to sow oats this spring, to test the germinating qualities before putting them into the soil. Who knows but what they were touched by frost last harvest!

It is a common practice to dub a country by its vegetable growth; hence we hear of the Bunch Grass, and the Sweet Grass Country—it is correct then to speak of the farm land east of the range as the Wild Oat Country!

It will be good business for those expecting to sow oats that were cut late last fall to test the seed as to its germinating qualities. Some Alberta farmers got nipped some years since through not observing this precaution.

One of the worst defects of municipal ownership and operation is that it creates a large and powerful class of voting employees who are thus vitally interested in the maintenance of such operation, no matter whether done at a loss or not.

Commenting on the question of provincial rail insurance, pro and con, one interested says, "It resolves itself into operation by private companies, the Government safeguarding the patrons and limiting the dividends allowed to be paid, provision being made against watered stock."

The *Globe* is endeavoring to find out the cause of the Canadian antipathy to English people. The great Toronto journal sums the matter up by suggesting that the newly arrived immigrant should exercise patience and perseverance, and the Canadian people greater courtesy and consideration.

The lumber business in British Columbia must be considered a profitable industry to engage in, judging by the men it has lured recently from professional careers. Dr. Judson Clarke, Forester for Ontario, and now E. Stewart, Superintendent of Forestry for the Department of the Interior, are two who have yielded to the fascination of turning trees into gold.

Fire Protection for Schools.

The recent school fire at Montreal in which the lives of a noble teacher and several little children were lost has drawn the attention of people to the need for fire protection. The bulk of that attention has been given to city schools, but many of the villages and towns need as much attention, in fact more, on account of the lack of paid fire brigades furnished with adequate means of fighting fire and rescuing the inmates of burning buildings. City schools have been forced to put on iron fire escapes, the great value of such being more in the way of furnishing access to the building for life savers than anything else. The cry "Fire" in a crowded building almost invariably causes a panic and at such times there is great need for cool heads and brave hearts. Fire drill is one of the best preventives of loss of life in schools; the children in obedience to a given signal fall into marching order and can be walked out of a building in a

very few minutes. Loss of life at a fire is generally nowadays the result of the confusion arising amongst those panic-stricken. Every large school should have the classes arranged so that the younger pupils are nearest the main entrance to the building. The provision of a few chemical fire extinguishers will also be an insurance against loss of life, on the value of which a figure cannot be placed. Many school houses are of frame construction and should a fire start it would spread quickly. In the newer buildings the heating apparatus is the furnace and it is essential that the installation be thorough and safe. Human life is so precious that monetary considerations should not be allowed to interfere with proper means of safeguarding the children at school from danger.

Farmers' Institute Workers Needed.

The need for a hand at the helm of the ship of agricultural education has been recognized by the Department of Agriculture for Manitoba, and Principal Black has been made director of agricultural societies, farmers' institutes and agricultural college extension work. Any person who has taken the trouble to study the farmers' institute system of the province must have been struck with the dearth of good institute workers. This is one field in which a director can work; namely, for the development of large crops of workers whose assistance can be relied upon—men with practical experience, who believe what they say and who can put fire into their utterances. It is in institute work as in the sports of youth, team play counts; a head is needed, but a head, no matter how good, can not do it all. It is to be hoped that the new duties will not bear unduly upon Principal Black, whose health has not been so good as we could wish for him, and it is also to be hoped that he will be able to find the men essential to his and the province's needs. In the past, and we refer to further back than a decade, there was just the least tendency to search only for workers amongst those known to side with the Government in power. Fortunately knowledge is not monopolized by any one party, and it is to be hoped that as the country and agriculture grow older, and the needs greater, men will grow broader in their views and unite in a campaign to improve an agriculture which, if not decadent, is dangerously near stagnation.

Northern Alberta Interests Well Looked After.

From a report to hand of the special committee chosen from the Edmonton Board of Trade to look into the matter of a market for farm products, it is abundantly evident that the northern city is alive to the importance of keeping the agricultural possibilities of the country well to the fore. In this matter the well-known "jumping-off town," at it used to be termed, sets a splendid example to other towns and cities in the Western country. Every observing person will agree that for many years to come the towns and cities of the prairie country will be directly dependent on the farmer, and that the business of such places will fluctuate synchronously with the yields on the farms and the prices obtained by farmers for their products. Once this fact is well understood and appreciated by the town dwellers, there can be expected an awakening on their part to the necessity of fostering creameries, poultry fattening stations, oatmeal and flour mills, even packing houses (abattoirs), tanneries, etc., at suitable points. A specific instance of this admirable solicitude of a city for the interests of farmers tributary to it is shown by the city of Edmonton in dealing with the wheat of the district and its suitability as material from which to make high grade flour. By some means or other the opinion had gained credence that Northern Alberta, and the

Edmonton district in particular, was unsuited to the production of wheat from which high class flour could be made; everyone admitted that that country produced splendid oats, but it seemed that wheat growing there was not to be considered seriously. The Board of Trade had greater faith than many others and went to pains to investigate, and they availed themselves of the assistance of that noted agricultural chemist, Prof. Snyder, of the University of Minnesota. Samples of Manitoba and Northern Alberta wheat were sent for analysis, the identity of the particular samples not being revealed to him. The professor's report has borne out the confidence of our friends at the big fur trading city, in the cereal producing ability of their part of the country; viz., that it is possible to produce as good milling wheat there as anywhere in the West. The committee make, however, the following significant remarks, which bear out the objections advanced by this paper to the seed distribution scheme followed by the experimental farms:

"It appeared, however, from information obtainable, that our farmers are not raising uniformly good wheat; and that a great many otherwise fine samples are spoiled by consisting of badly mixed varieties. While it is well known that it is the hard Fyfe varieties which give satisfactory milling results, there is comparatively little pure Red Fyfe wheat in the district, most samples being mixed with Ladoga, Club, Preston, and other undesirable varieties. It does not appear that the millers are doing much to discourage the production of these mixed samples by paying a high price for pure Fyfe wheat, and a lower price for these varieties less desirable for milling purposes. It also appears that a large proportion of otherwise fine wheat is injured by the smut which is largely preventable. It therefore appears that the farmers themselves could largely improve the average quality of the wheat raised by improved methods."

The committee as a result of its investigation feels warranted in making the following statement:

"Comparison of representative samples of local wheat with the standard samples furnished by the Dominion Government inspector, seemed to establish the fact that while a certain amount of low grade wheat is grown here as elsewhere there is an ample supply of wheat easily grading 1 Northern and 2 Northern, which are the grades principally used in the manufacture of the highest grades of Manitoba flour."

The Weed Campaign Needs to be an Aggressive One.

Several years ago the farmers of Manitoba were aroused from any lethargic attitude they might have held towards weed pests by the migration of the Russian thistle, whose bad qualities did not lack for exaggeration. The alarm did not subside for some time and in the meantime all the known weeds came in for attention. The mustard family got considerable attention, the weed suppression evangelist of that day (a decade or more ago) being Dr. Fletcher of Ottawa, and his teachings were convincing and inspired people to go to work. Bulletins were issued and a lot of weed knowledge disseminated. The agitation followed a period of rather hard times and that fact may have accounted for the heed given to the doctrine being preached. In any event it seems strange that as soon as good times get started, with good crops and fair prices, the campaign against the weeds died down, largely it must be admitted on account of the indifference of the farmers. Recent events point to the need for a very vigorous weed campaign to be waged for the next few years. The returns from the Chief Grain Inspector's office are in themselves enough to warrant the expenditure of public money for the

initiation of a vigorous anti-weed crusade. It will be admitted that the grain entered for the seed fairs is a fair average of the best and cleanest grown in the country, and yet thirty-three per cent. (one third) of the entries at Saskatchewan seed fairs were disqualified on account of weeds. It is foolish to attempt to minimize the danger—how serious it is may be judged when the conditions are as stated in the new province of Saskatchewan. If so serious there, what about Manitoba? The Seed Selection Special did good work, but weed suppression was only a side line and then it was not followed up as the needs called for. It seems to us that the Departments of Agriculture in each of the three cereal growing provinces should conduct an energetic campaign against weeds the coming summer, and such should include more than a weed exhibit at a few fairs. The farmers' institute is the vehicle to carry weed suppression teachings out to the farmers, and it is, as we have already stated, up to the several departments to get busy the coming summer.

Agricultural Colleges for the New Provinces.

Prospects for the education of the rising generation of Alberta and Saskatchewan are certainly good if the bills passed or under consideration by the legislatures of the new provinces are criteria to judge by. The recognition of the fact that agricultural colleges should be provided when the foundation of a system of higher and technical education is being laid augurs well for the future of the provinces. At the present time, although in its first year, the Manitoba Agricultural College is taxed to its utmost to accommodate the students and the pressure can be expected to become more and more severe in succeeding years. Consequently the other two provinces are none too soon in taking up the matter; for use all the speed possible, they could not provide colleges to give agricultural college instruction short of the fall of 1908. The advantages of such colleges to the agriculture of a province are so obvious as to render it unnecessary just now to revert to them. It will be well to bear in mind, however, that at the start, and for a few years hence, it will be well to map out the courses on a somewhat similar scale to that laid down in the Manitoba curriculum; that is to say, for several years to come the provinces will be well advised to make the courses comparatively short, not to exceed two winter terms of five months each. By so doing the farm work of the country will not be hindered; neither will there be a temptation to turn out, as from a machine, so many long course (four years) men each year. In fact there need be no urgency at all on this score. In Old Ontario, where they have had a college of agriculture for over a quarter of a century, they are just beginning to talk of using the college trained men for the schools of the country, and it is hardly likely that the demand for men so trained, although the need is great, will arise in the West before the next decade. The main thing in establishing the new colleges is to map out a course which will appeal to the farmers, and then to man the colleges with teachers who will be an inspiration to the youth placed under their control. Even if the equipment in the way of buildings and apparatus is not quite so extensive or opulent looking as in other places, failure will result unless the courses are practical and the men in charge are of a stamp to gain and retain the confidence of the people of the country.

Farmer's Want Government Packing Houses.

Delegations from the Alberta Farmers' Association and the Central Alberta Stock Growers waited on Minister of Agriculture Finlay at Edmonton during the time of the Seed Fair, and asked that the Government establish packing houses and abattoirs. It was pointed out that there existed a big discrepancy between Alberta and Eastern prices, to the farmers' detriment. We understand the Minister promised consideration and referred to the work done by the Government in poultry fattening and with the creameries.

Iowa to have Agricultural High Schools.

The movement to provide agricultural high schools under the control of the board of trustees of the state agricultural college has proven successful, as a bill to provide four such schools has been agreed upon by the legislature of that state. Provision for the money is made in a one-tenth mill tax levy for the whole state, which will be sufficient to erect one of the buildings each year.

HORSE

Heavy Horse Management.

The advice given below is so sound and practical that we commend it to those of our readers who contemplate starting into the breeding of heavy horses:

"My remarks on the management of heavy horses are made from a farmer and breeder's standpoint. If one is ambitious to start breeding and showing, it is an obvious necessity to start with a good stamp of mare of the long, low, short-legged, weighty class, with big, open, sound feet, preferably of sound, weighty ancestry. Unless an exceptionally good judge, it is not well for the ordinary farmer to overdo himself with horses much more than is required for the ordinary work of the farm, a moderate number of the right sort paying much better than a lot of unsaleable moderate animals. There is no getting away from the fact that the farmer who has a few useful mares, and exercises care and discrimination in the mating of them, with ordinary luck will make the business pay, the demand for horses of the right character being practically unlimited. Unless in-foal mares are in regular work (which if not of an exhausting nature is rather beneficial than otherwise: the maternal function is always more naturally and healthily performed by workers than those indolent, care of course being taken not to overdo), they are better out, with a daily allowance of grain and a little hay. While on the subject of food I should like to remind every owner of horses, young and old, of the great risk in changing from cut hay on to straw suddenly, from which cause I have known several valuable horses to die, through stoppage in the bowels, and I believe this practice to be commoner than it should be. When it is desired to use cut straw to a horse accustomed to hay, it is better to mix a small quantity of the straw portion with the other for the first few feeds, gradually increasing the straw and reducing the hay until the stomach is accustomed to the change. When the time for a mare to foal is approaching, a little crushed linseed mixed with her chop is beneficial in keeping the bowels in a healthy condition. As the usual signs of the near approach of foaling show themselves in the flushing of the bag, etc., do not neglect to keep a close observation on the mare day and night, as nothing is more mortifying than to find a dead foal in its sheet on getting up in the morning, with the knowledge that the loss might have been avoided.

With young or excitable mares it is often best after foaling, to leave them alone with the foal until a proper understanding between the two is established. They will frequently allow the foal to suck sooner when left alone than when irritated by the attentions of attendants. Of course, proper judgment requires to be exercised as to the best way to act in different cases. If the mare foals indoors, she should have a big box, or there is risk of her putting her foot on the sleeping foal in turning round in a cramped place. The said box should be clean, and walls recently lime-washed, bedded with short litter, and well ventilated without being draughty. The mare and foal should be turned out if the weather is favorable, for a few hours as soon as the foal is strong enough on its legs. The sunshine is a first-class stimulant to growth and strength. Having escaped that nightmare of horse breeders, navel-ill, joint evil (and the formalin solution is valuable right here), and the foal being three months old, it will begin to take a handful or two of crushed oats and bran, if given to it, which slight expense will be well repaid in the faster growth and more blooming appearance of the coat when the colder nights commence.

Foals that have been taught to eat grain while on the mare do not sink so much the following winter as those which have not, providing it is continued, which is the proper course of treatment. It is no doubt true of horses as of other animals that the first year is the most important of their life. During the first year the feet will not require much attention, except in cases where they are turned in or out, when the edges of the hoof will require to be kept rasped down at the sides, according to which way the feet are inclined. If the feet are too much turned in, they should be kept well down inside, and the opposite if turned out. As the foot is vitally

important, it behoves the owners of young horses to watch and safeguard the development of good feet, the possession of which makes so much difference to the value. Those people who handle and lead their foals before weaning will reap the benefit of doing so later on when they require handling for feet paring, castration, or other causes.

With regard to the time for breaking I am personally fond of doing it at two years old with animals well grown, in fair condition, as their strength not being matured at that age enables the operation to be effected with greater ease and less risk to all parties concerned, while not at all prejudicial to the growth and development of the horse, providing the hours and nature of the work are suitable to its strength. Moreover, the value of a two-year-old is increased when it is quiet at work. I think many heavy horses are insufficiently broken in to start by the absence of a good mouth, which is almost as important in heavy horses as light. Plenty of otherwise good horses can only with difficulty be got to back a load, owing to indifference and neglect in making a good mouth when broken in. Hard and one-sided mouths are also caused by constantly leading a newly broken animal, instead of frequently driving in reins.

Every owner of horses should always keep by him a good supply of raw linseed oil, good colic drinks, and some kind of disinfectant fluid; also some bandages. For ordinary sprains there is nothing to come up to constant efficient fomenting with hot water.

F. AND S.

Selection of Stallions.

"Has the enrolment of stallions affected the breeding of horses favorably or adversely in your district" is a question which is a pertinent one for those engaged in the work to consider. Many stallions have been enrolled, and probably it will be found that large numbers are enrolled not as sound as they should be. Acts and ordinances such as these cannot be expected to be perfect all at once or to raise the standard of quality of horseflesh higher within a year or two; yet for all, the man wishing to breed up should select a class A horse, a purebred, and if possible one having a certificate of soundness from a reputable veterinarian. When it is considered that of the seven hundred and fourteen (714) enrolled in Saskatchewan, only sixty per cent. were purebred and of the four hundred and ninety-one (491) enrolled in Alberta only thirty-five per cent. were purebred and of the three hundred and eighty-eight Manitoba enrolments there were approximately seventy per cent. purebred and practically the same number sound, it would appear as if there is considerable room for improvement in the horses intended to be used for breeding purposes. Statutes can do very little, however, to improve things, unless the public avail themselves of the opportunity afforded. If every owner of a brood mare demanded that the stallion he used should be both sound and purebred, a marked improvement would soon result. The enrolment feature certainly protects the public from imposition by means of false certificates, etc. What do our readers think about stallion enrolment? Let us hear from you. Elections and the big grain grower's and live stock conventions are about over for the season.

Thoroughbred Blood for a Foundation.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of March 6th Mr. G. E. Goddard of Bow River, Alta., gives his views on the breeding of saleable horses, under the heading of "French Coachers for Rancher." While I in no way wish to raise an argument, I consider it my duty—as one anxious to improve, and help others to improve, the light and general purpose horses of the West—to attract attention to the cause of Mr. Goddard's success with the French Coacher. It is simply the Thoroughbred blood in the mares chosen for their mate. The mares on the Bow River Ranch have some good blood to return to the good blood in the French Coacher. This was not the case years ago when Hackneys, Thoroughbreds, and Standard-breds were being mated with the matron of the ranch, or at least they did not carry in their veins the same amount of good blood as those there now. The Thoroughbred has done his work there, and it seems to me receives no credit. While I have not been on the ranch I have ridden and driven

mares that came from it, and good ones they were. Many have been sold in this district and all showed their Thoroughbred breeding.

I do not refer to the Hackney or Standard-bred, simply because we all know their foundation blood is Thoroughbred. You cannot get away from the fact that if your efforts in the breeding of high class saddle, carriage or roadster horses are to be met with success, you must have "hot blood" (Thoroughbred) in your mares. You cannot breed cavalry or artillery horses without a top-cross of it. The more a van horse or bus horse has of it with size, the higher prices he commands; and in all English cities you cannot sell a horse to go between the shafts of a cab unless he is "chuck full" of it. Other strains have been tried in all cases and they have each in their turn given way to their own foundation blood, the Thoroughbred.

Admires the Saddle Horse

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

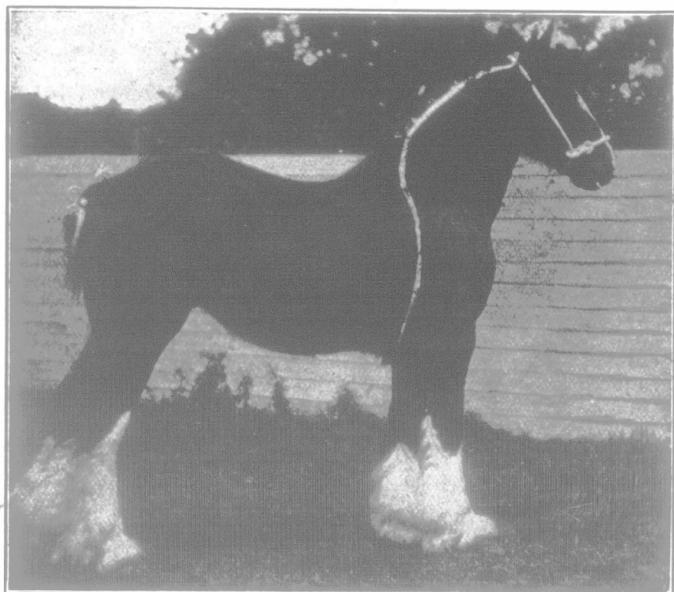
I was very much interested in the article written by Mr. G. H. Bradshaw re utility and fancy saddle horses. While I think his ideas are correct in the main, I can see that he is not very well acquainted with the characteristic of the Kentucky saddle-bred horse. He is looked upon where not known much as the English Hackney was when first introduced into the United States, and like the Hackney, as he becomes better known will be more appreciated. It seems reasonable to me that a horse bred for a specific purpose will excel in that line those that are bred for some other purpose. I also believe there are exceptions to the rule, in nearly all cases, and I think Mr. Railey should have made allowance for the exception. Because Rex

using a Coach horse on small mares with a view to breeding them up, as the cross will not be so radical as to breed to a draft horse the first cross. The Coach horse will increase the size as well as action, and I think be more uniform in conformation.

I am glad to see the interest taken in all classes of stock, and think that we ought to select some one of the many good breeds, and try and procure the best strains of whichever breed we select, and follow the same line of breeding as much as possible, so we will be able to produce something that will go in a class; for the day of the mongrel is passing away.

Yes, Mr. Editor, we shall always need the cow ponies as long as we have the cows, even if they are in the pasture, and I hope we shall always have a desire to breed the best horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or whatever our fancy desires, and that the ADVOCATE will at all times be at our back to encourage us on in the good work of improvement, either in stock raising or farming. Come again, Mr. Bradshaw. I like to see someone take interest in the horse department. It is the first reading I do when I receive the ADVOCATE. If we had a few more "Whips" it would suit me.

D. P. WOODRUFF.



COMBERMERE ABBESS.

With but Mr. Goddard's experience as an exception, you will hear the world over that the Thoroughbred is the most prepotent of breeds. For a breed of recent origin I think the French Coacher or *Demi-Sang* (half blood) as he is called in France, is far above other so-called breeds in being prepotent. Why? Look up his genealogy, and the answer is obvious. It is 70 per cent. of Thoroughbred blood. Mr. Goddard will tell you this is true.

We all know a great deal of patience is required in horse breeding; but let everyone know the class he wants to breed and start aright, and it will not be so tedious a job waiting for good results.

With regard to your correspondent who asks for suggestions on breeding light mares, if he wishes to breed horses for saddle and lighter draft purposes my advice is to get a Thoroughbred stallion of good quality and substance, and he will meet with better results than in any other way, especially if his mares have Coach or Percheron blood in their veins. If he wishes to breed heavy draft horses I should advise him to get a good Percheron stallion, being careful to get one with good hind legs. They are sometimes a little faulty there.

Before I conclude let me for the benefit of those breeding carriage horses draw attention to the fact that in many parts of the U. S. A., also Canada, and in all parts of Great Britain, especially in London, the much sought after horse or horses are of the Hunter type, and one sees many fine, big, up-standing horses of pure breeding (Thoroughbreds) in the carriages of those who can afford to pay for such animals. I have no desire to run down any breed; but I wish to help the breeders, if I am able.

R. M. DALE.

* * *

One of the good qualities of the Hackney is to be his soundness, the claim being made that the breed Hackneys are remarkably free of wind troubles, and that despite the pounding gait so many have, yet navicular (coffin-joint) trouble, arthritis (founder), spavins and curbs are rarely met in the breed.

McDonald 833 (saddle-bred) has produced a 2.10 trotter, and Chestnut King 1592 (saddle-bred) has a pacing yearling now in training. does not count that we should breed to saddle stallions for speed, nor that because Jack O'Hazeldean (Standard-bred) has been trained by Mr. W. A. Hunter of Woodland, Cal., to go the five gaits of the saddler, that the Standard-bred is the ideal saddler.

I do not understand why Mr. Bradshaw refers to the Thoroughbred as the "despised," for every horseman knows he is the backbone of all our light breeds, even to the heavier Coach horse.

While it is true that a scrutiny of the pedigree of the best saddlers will reveal in most cases that the blood of the Thoroughbred predominates, yet while this is true a breeder could make no greater mistake than to suppose that any Thoroughbred will do—he must look for his blood. If breeding is confined to such, with care as to selecting individuality as well as prepotency, the future is safe. Then we are as sure to breed a saddle horse as we should be to breed a draft horse by selecting the best strains for that purpose.

Denmark (Thoroughbred) by Hedgeford, (imp.) stands at the head of the list as foundation stock in the saddle horse register, and most of the show horses of this breed trace to him. He is to the saddler what the Hamletaniere is to the Standard-bred. In establishing this breed they selected for their foundation stock such sires as had proved themselves to be the best saddlers, both as to gaits, endurance, style, etc. Among these sires we find Tom Hal (imp.) from Canada, also John Dillard by Canada Chief; so you see they have drawn from Canadian blood to help make the saddler what he is, the most perfect saddle horse of any one breed—and, if you please, the most beautiful!

He is not only a show horse, but a utility horse as well, either on the road, behind a bunch of horses or cattle, to cut out with if necessary, or for anything a cow pony is expected to do, and if you need a good driving team, hitch up a pair of saddlers, and you will be surprised to see what a showy, good buggy team you have.

I agree with Mr. G. E. Goddard in regard to

Prepare Stallions for the Season.

The failure of mares to breed, or the production of weak foals by some that reproduce, is not always the fault of the mares. The vigor of the foal when born is dependent in no slight degree on the vigor and constitution of both parents at the time of copulation and conception, and not due entirely to the manner in which the dam has been used during pregnancy, nor to her health during the term. In order that a stallion may give satisfactory results in the stud, as regards not only the number of foals he will sire, but also the strength and vigor of the same, and their likelihood to live and make useful and valuable animals, he must be in good health and vigorous during the stud season. Unfortunately, many sires spend about nine months of the year in comparative or complete idleness. The practice in many cases is to remove his shoes after the season, turn him into a box stall (often a small one), and allow him to remain there, without exercise, until a couple of weeks before the next season commences. The owner has no work or driving for him to do, has no time to give him exercise simply because he should have it, and either has no suitable paddock of lot into which to turn him for a few hours each day, or is afraid to do so on account of the danger of him injuring himself while galloping, etc. The writer has in mind one highly-bred stallion, an excellent individual, that has been used in this way for a number of years. This horse has been bred to the best mares of his class in the section in which he is owned, and travelled during the stud season of May and June, and, while he has sired a few high-class animals, the percentage of good ones is much less than the quality of sire and dams would warrant. A horse that goes practically without exercise during several months of the year cannot have the necessary muscular, respiratory and nervous energy that is necessary in order that he may do himself justice in the stud. The writer has in mind another horse-breeding establishment where a number of stallions of different classes are kept in the stud. The stallions in this stud are too numerous to be given regular exercise either in harness or on the halter without the employment of several grooms, and, as a consequence, no attempt is made in this line, but the owner has several paddocks of one acre or over each, well fenced, and each stallion is turned into a paddock for a few hours every day that is not extremely rough. They gallop around the paddock and have a good time generally, and it is very seldom an accident occurs. In this way the constitutional vigor is kept up, and the percentage of foals produced is much greater and the percentage of weak foals among those produced much less than in the case cited where no exercise is allowed for several months.

It is probable that the experience of all owners of stallions, or of those whose observations have been directed in this line, will be much the same as the above. If this is the case, it can readily be seen that, in order to get the best results from sires, it is necessary not to allow them at any time of the year to become constitutionally weak, either from want of exercise or the necessary food. Stallions in moderate condition have always proved more potent than those either in gross or

quite low condition. The question then arises, "How are we going to prepare the stallions that have already stood in idleness the greater part of the time since last season to give satisfactory results the coming season?" The answer is, "Get to work with them as soon as possible." It will only be a few weeks now until they will go on the road for the season, or stand at the owner's barn, as the case may be. Of course, the preparation must be somewhat gradual. Daily exercise should be commenced at once. The manner in which the exercise should be given will depend upon the class and upon the tastes of the groom. Heavy horses can be exercised either on the halter or in the team at light work, or even in single harness at light work or on the road. The lighter class of harness horses will probably be exercised in harness, or, if preferred, on the line beside another horse in the saddle, while Thoroughbreds can be exercised in saddle or beside a saddle horse, or, if educated to go in harness, can be driven. If they can be given the necessary exercise in doing something that has to be done, of course the expense will be less; but exercise they must have in order to give them the necessary tone and power to give satisfactory stud service. A heavy stallion should be given a couple of hours' light work or four to six miles of a walk daily at first, and the amount of work or walking exercise gradually increased until three or four times that amount is given. The lighter classes should be given proportionately more. We consider that when work or driving is to be done, the stallions should be kept at it steadily during the interim between seasons, except possibly for a month or six weeks after the season, when it is well to lessen the grain ration, and proportionately lessen the amount of work.

In preparing horses that have been idle for months, of course, regular grooming is as necessary as exercise, and the food should be of good quality and easily digested, and in proportion to the labor performed; but the groom should always be careful to not allow them to become excessively fat. The food to be given under these conditions does not differ in kind or quality from that which should be fed to horses being put into condition for any purpose. The administration of drugs should be avoided. It is a mistaken idea that stallions should be given medicines, stock foods, nerve tonics, etc. Under no circumstances should a healthy animal, whether it be stallion or mare, be given drugs. If any disease exists, recourse should be had to drugs, but those given should be those indicated by the disease existing. Medicines that tend to lay on fat quickly, give a gloss to the coat, etc., are very dangerous, as they cause fatty degeneration and disintegration of tissue, and if continued for any great length of time, permanently injure the constitution. Good food, good grooming, good general care and regular exercise is all that any horse needs or should be given in order to get him in condition.

* * *

WHIP.

The horse show at Calgary this week bids fair to be the strong card for the week. Entries are numerous, especially in Clydesdales. Calgary always has been well known for horses, some notable ranches being in the vicinity.

STOCK

(Contributions invited, discussions welcomed.)

Winter and Summer Range for Sheep.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It would be hard to say just how much land per head would be required to graze sheep. With us some of our ranges carry more sheep than others. The ranch where I live has been used as a winter range for fourteen years and it is in very good condition yet. We have grazed from 2,000 to 2,500 sheep on it for about six months each year. They would range out about two miles each way. There is a good deal of buffalo and spear grass on our winter range.

For the summer months they would not require any more range, but it is advisable to move the camp about once a month, as they do not feed out so far in hot days and the range gets stale much quicker.

By using two ranges, one for summer and one for winter, it is always in good shape. If only one were used it would not last long. The sheep must be kept off the winter range in the early spring months, so the grass can get a good growth.

When sheep are on an open range about one ton of hay would feed 1,000 sheep on a bad day, but if they had to be fed for any length of time they would have to be fed more heavily.

One hundred tons of hay per thousand ought to be sufficient for any winter we get in this part. I do not think that anything like this amount is usually put up by the ranchers of the West.

SHEEP RANCHER.

[Sheep feeding is likely to become more and more common, and the feeders must come to the range for the sheep. Mention has been made of the Port Arthur yards. We understand shearing wethers are preferred there, although lambs and ewes are also being fattened there on screenings. Some sheep that were put in at 85 lbs. about the end of November were taken out first week in March weighing 133 lbs.—Ed.]

The Intermixture of the Blood of Pure Breeds

A correspondent writes us as follows: "I shall be glad to have your opinion and that of any reader of your valuable paper as to the advisability of mating Holstein cows with an Ayrshire bull, purebred in each case. Has the cross been a success where it has been tried?"

"M. P. WILLIAMS."

This request evidences the fact that our correspondent has overlooked one of the main principles involved in the breeding of purebred stock; viz., the perpetuation and intensification of certain characteristics peculiar to the breed, such as color, shape, etc., and especial fitness to do certain things under certain conditions. As is well known, the Ayrshire and the Holstein are two different breeds of cattle, both belonging to what are known as the special dairy breeds. The former originated under the rugged conditions

of Ayrshire, Scotland, and they exemplify the form and quality which would be required in a dairy animal required to make the most economical use of their food and do the best under conditions too severe for finer and more delicate cattle. The Holstein has grown up under conditions which have favored a large animal with extreme development in the production of milk. In the study of the breeds, Shaw states that in general outline of body the Ayrshire might almost be called a miniature Holstein, if the color markings, etc. were changed; and it is also stated that the Scotch breed are not nearly equal to the Dutch breed in size, in quantity of milk produced and in docility. When one considers that by the crossing of the two breeds, the progeny resulting could not be registered, and therefore in the eyes of the general public worth less money, and also that the particular characteristics desired by the breeder may be emphasized by judicious selection, and more confidence be felt as to the results than by crossing the two breeds, it appears to us that it would not pay to cross the breeds. We cannot cite any experiments either for or against the practice, but believe that breeders of either kind of cattle would be averse to mingling the blood in the way suggested by our correspondent. With the Holsteins as with the other breed, there are great possibilities for the person who will go in for the rigid selection of his breeding animals from a utility standpoint, such of course to include constitution, capacity and good feeding qualities.

Feeding Steers.

At the North Dakota station experiments have been conducted to find out the relative merits of barley, rejected wheat and bran for feeding and fattening steers. The conclusions reached were:—First, the steers made very satisfactory gains on a grain ration consisting of two-thirds ground barley and one-third bran with ordinary hay for roughage; second, that the amount of grain consumed per pound was relatively low; third, the average daily gain (2.14 lbs.) made on the ration above was as high as gains made in a trial where corn had been fed as the exclusive grain ration (the steers were on feed 132 days); and fourth, that the steer with an inferior beef form and lacking the blood of the beef breeds did not make such good gains as the others which were superior in form. The steers used for the experiment were bought at 3½ cents and were sold at \$4.62 per cwt., the profit per head being figured out at \$7.57.

On the test with rejected wheat and bran and cornmeal and bran a loss was sustained and the following summary is given:—First, the steers fed rejected wheat and bran did not make satisfactory gains; second, the lot fed rejected wheat and bran made exceptionally good gains when fed corn and bran for seven weeks after the regular trial; third, that feeding steers rejected wheat and bran for sixteen weeks at the beginning of the feeding period of twenty-three weeks produces as good gains as feeding a grain ration of corn and bran for the whole period; fourth, that the lot fed rejected wheat produced the cheapest gains; fifth, that rejected wheat and bran will prove unsatisfactory as a ration to finish steers upon.

The steers in the first lot were grade Short-horns and the opinion of the experimenters was that feeding that class of steers on the ration mentioned would be a profitable undertaking. The margin between the cost of the feeders and the price received for them when finished is one of the factors which decide very largely whether a profit can be realized in feeding cattle for market. If the market price for all grades of cattle is lower when the finished animals are to be marketed than it was when they were bought, this narrowing of the margin will often result in a loss instead of profit from feeding cattle for market.

The advantage to be gained by feeding good steers is twofold—gains are more certain, and the price brought when finished is correspondingly greater. The work at the Illinois station has shown that it is more profitable to feed fancy or choice feeders than it is to feed the poorer grades. The price charged for barley was \$11 per ton; for bran \$14 per ton; the roughage was corn fodder and hay of an inferior quality. The steers were fed in an open lot with access to shelter for shelter, the experiment being thus conducted to get as nearly like farm conditions as possible. In the later trials rejected wheat was charged at 50 cents per cwt., corn 46 cents per bushel, hay \$3 per ton.



THE SHEEP FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
J. C. Modell's Shearing Outfit, in the State of Oregon.

Spring Show and Sale at Regina

The stockmen of Saskatchewan held their second Annual Spring Fat Stock Show, Purebred Cattle Sale and Horse Show on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of two weeks ago at the Exhibition Grounds, Regina. At the same time the poultry men gathered to hold their first Annual Show. All four functions were pronounced decided successes, reflecting the improving conditions in the markets for meat products and horses. The city council of Regina has been liberal in its hospitality to the stock breeders and provided for the purpose of this and the summer exhibitions one of the finest amphitheatres for stock judging purposes to be found in Canada. The new building is equipped with an arena large enough in which to show about twenty horses or more cattle, with seating capacity all round the ring for fully fifteen hundred people and underneath the raised seats box stalls, lockers and passages for stock. In cost the building foots up to about sixteen thousand dollars, but the breeders and city folk of Regina are all satisfied that the expenditure is judicious.

The executive had a puzzling problem to solve in fixing satisfactory dates for a combination function of this nature, and while it is rather early in the season to hold the sale it is generally agreed that it is the most satisfactory compromise that could be made and the new executive have decided that from the week following and including the 20th of March each year shall be chosen the permanent date of the show and sale.

The order of the show this year was as follows: Tuesday judging the fat sheep and fat cattle; Wednesday judging bacon hogs and horses; Thursday judging the sale stock, auction sale of purebred stock.

FAT STOCK SHOW.

The holding of a fat stock show in connection with the spring stallion show and purebred cattle sale is supposed to encourage the winter feeding of cattle, but while Saskatchewan produces some of the best fat cattle in the West, the country about Regina is not particularly devoted to stock feeding. A fat stock show at Prince Albert or Yorkton would probably bring out more cattle than appear at Regina and would certainly be patronized by the farmers in the surrounding country better than was the show last week. Were it not for the purebred stock brought out by breeders the show would not attract much attention. This is not as it should be, for the prize money is large enough to bring out strong classes of grade steers, bacon hogs and fat sheep. The experience of Mr. Neil Martin, who won \$70 on a twelve hundred pound grade steer, should stimulate competition in the future. Nor were the grade cattle shown in high condition, not high enough in fact to justify such good prizes being given. In cattle the classes were divided into sections for purebred Herefords and Shorthorns and grades; the purebreds competing for championship, and the best purebred and best grade for grand championship. In purebreds a Hereford cow won out and afterwards defeated Martin's steer for grand championship.

The first class judged was that for purebred Shorthorn steer or heifer calved in 1904, in which there were five, representing the herds of Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood; A. and G. Mutch, Lumsden; and R. M. Douglas of Tantallon. Three entries from the Kinnon herd took the head of the class, as they were in best condition, although the other two were well shaped though thin. There was some difference of opinion as to the placing of the first two as the second prize heifer, Bessie Belle, handled very smooth and even.

Kinnon was first and second with two-year-olds with Crimson Flower and Eden Blush and Mutch Bros. third with Craigie Mains Lavender 2nd.

For yearling Shorthorns R. M. Douglas came first and second on a very choice pair of red heifers which he purchased this winter from Hon. John Dryden & Son. They are Beauty, by Prince Gloster, and Countess 2nd, by the Duthie bred bull, Scottish Prince. They are a valuable addition to a herd that is being built up on the most approved strains. Mutch Bros. were again third with a breedy looking calf, Necklace 3oth.

The cow class had three exceptionally fine animals out. Endymion, Kinnon's champion cow at Regina and Calgary last summer was one of them, but got second to her stable mate Bessie, a neat, smooth cow of modern type and with lots of character. Mutch's Craigie Mains Lavender, by Dryden's champion bull Clipper Hero, won third. She is a fine, big, square cow, but not so smooth as those above her.

The purebred Herefords were not very numerous, Mr. Robt. Sinton of Regina furnishing all the entries. In the cow class his first prize winner was a remarkable low, smooth, mellow handler and afterwards won the championship for the best purebred in the show with Kinnon's Shorthorn heifer in reserve, and grand championship for the best fat animal purebred grade with Peter Horn's steer in reserve.

In the grade sections the cattle shown were of a rather wide range of excellence and none of them could be said to be quite ripe for the block. The Hereford class had five entries calved in 1904. The first Bessie Belle class was Neil Martin's roan steer, referred to

above as a winner of \$70; the second went to Peter Horn, Regina, and the third to A. B. Potter of Montgomery. Brown Bros. of Ellisboro showed Aberdeen-Angus grades in this class, but they were hardly in high enough fit to win, though of good type for beef production. In two-year-old steers, Geo. Kinnon won first, Mutch Bros. second and Thos. Elliott third. For grade three-year-old heifers Neil Martin won first and for grade cow Brown Bros. got the money.

Martin's three-year-old steer won championship in grades and special for best export steer; though he was scarcely big enough for a typical exporter.

For best fat sheep M. W. Colton won the three prizes for best ewe or wether lamb, and for best pen of fine mutton sheep, with grade Leicesters, being the only exhibitor.

Bacon hogs were shown by Colton, A. B. Potter of Montgomery, Peter Horn, Regina, who divided the money pretty evenly, Potter winning the prize for the best pen with a few purebred Yorks. Colton was second with grade Yorks, and Colton third with purebreds.

SLAUGHTER COMPETITION FAT STOCK SHOW, REGINA

CATTLE			Percentage	Remarks
Live Weight	Dressed	Percentage		
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		
1st—Neil Martin	1,250	764	61.12	Won first and championship in grades
2nd—Peter Horn	1,290	737	57.13	Won second in grades
3rd—Brown Bros.	1,080	670	61.66	Won fourth in grades (an Aberdeen-Angus)
4th—Robt. Sinton	930	561	60.32	Won first in purebred Herefords

First prize carcass sold for 8½c.; 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 8c. per lb.

BACON HOGS.

Live Weight	Dressed	Percentage	Remarks	
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		
1st—A. B. Potter	190	152	80.00	Won fifth in class over 160, purebred
2nd—P. Horn	210	165	78.57	Won second " " "
3rd—Wm. Colton	220	174	79.09	Won first in " " grade
4th—Dr. Hunt	190	153	80.53	
5th—Wm. Colton	230	182	79.13	Won second in " " grade

The champion bacon hog (alive) was unplaced in the dressed carcass competition.

THE HORSE SHOW.

It has been the pleasure of the writer to attend many horse shows, but never before have we seen an exhibition of Clydesdales where the standard of excellent quality ruled so high as at Regina's show last week. In each section there were at least two entries that could have taken top places at any show and in very few cases would they have had an equal. The Clydesdales have some loyal exponents in Saskatchewan and the province has every reason to feel proud of them. Mutch Bros. began some years ago to set a high standard and W. H. Bryce of Arcola, R. H. Taber, and J. D. Traynor of Condie, R. M. Douglas of Tantallon, P. M. Bredt and Peter Horn of Regina, have all entered into the spirit of the game and created friendly rivalry which keeps the standard going higher. Most of the credit, however, must be given to the services of Baron's Gem for several years the stock horse at Craigie Mains, and to Mr. Bryce's valuable selections in Scotland. R. H. Taber has also shown the rarest instinct and judgment in his purchases of young fillies, and of horseman's skill in bringing them forward for exhibition and to maturity. The horsemen had the only bad day of the week and showed under the most adverse weather conditions, for although the arena was under cover the footing was sloppy and the atmosphere was charged with a penetrating March dampness and chill. Mr. Geo. Gray of Newcastle, Ont., and W. F. Kydd, Simcoe, Ont., made the awards to the pretty general satisfaction of all.

The class for stallions foaled previous to January 1st, 1904, was the first called. In this section there were six forward, but from the first it was evident that the real struggle was between Taber and Traynor's Baron's Gem and Bryce's Perpetual Motion. The latter has been faulted for his slackness of middle, but this he has let down and filled out as most Hiawathas do as they get older, although Baron's Gem still has the better of him in thickness of barrel, especially through the heart. The old horse also displays more masculinity of character, breed impressiveness, and vim and snap in his action. Other ways, such as in thickness of bone, fineness of feather, and a certain appearance of less wear which goes with youth, Perpetual Motion had the advantage. The award was popular with the spectators. Third place was taken by Silver Clink (imp.), by Garty Squire, a snug, compact, clean quality, active, straight-going horse that fills the eye at almost every angle. He was shown by Alex. Galbraith & Son of Brandon. The fourth prize horse was Bulwark (imp.), by Baron's Pride, shown by the same firm. He is a big, drafty brown, clean in the bone and a good mover, the kind of a horse to get weight and action in his stock. A horse very much after his type, though hardly so clean and flashy, named Kinggate (imp.), and shown by Miller and Fyfe, Regina, was placed fifth. This horse, we understand, has since been sold to Prince Albert parties. Baron Kerr (imp.), Mr. P. M. Bredt's stock horse, though last in the row, has a whole lot to commend him. He is scarcely though the type of horse the

judge had been following. It was one of those peculiar circumstances that sometimes arise where a good horse cannot be placed on account of his type not conforming to the ideal set in the first place. Baron Kerr is also a little under size, but solid, well muscled, clean limbed and apparently a good stock horse suited for the purpose for which he is kept.

There were but three three-year-olds shown and each was quite different to the other. The first choice was of course Stipend (imp.), the new stock horse, at Craigie Mains. He is a horse that is best described by the word 'big'. His bone is broad and strong, his body and quarters thick and massive but withal he has splendid feet and joints, and his bone and feather are of the most popular design. Alex. Galbraith & Son had the second prize colt in Sebastian (imp.), by the good stock horse Marmion. He is a colt that is not yet finished, though he has the limbs and frame to build to make a valuable horse. The third place was taken by King of the West, bred and shown by J. B. Lennell of Summer berry.

The colt that created such a furore in Clydesdale

circles when Mr. Bryce brought him out last fall was first in two-year-olds. This is Baron of Arcola, a Baron's Pride that stands upon four model legs and moves with the rythm of a dynamo. The strong features of this colt at present are his legs and feet; and the promise he gives of developing into a model horse. At present he leaves little to be desired but maturity. Next him came King's Best, by King's Crest, a rather rangy, active colt, clean in the bone, with a good set to his pasterns and plenty of snap in his gaits.

Two sensational colts came out in the yearling section in Baron's Craigie and Hillcrest Sentinel. Baron's Craigie is by Baron's Gem and out of the champion show mare Montrave Geisha. He was bred by A. & G. Mutch, but has lately been sold to John Turner of Calgary. This fellow is all over like his sire and gives every promise of turning out as good a horse. Hillcrest Sentinel is by Pedestrian, was bred by R. H. Taber and what with his beautiful quality in bone and feather, his style and manner and his strong, evenly balanced, severely turned body, looks in every inch a champion.

It is not uncommon in most shows to see a marked falling off in the numbers and quality of females shown as compared with stallions, but the Regina show was an exception. In every class down to the yearlings the entries were up to first quality and numerous enough to claim all the prizes and "thin some." There were five brood mares out and although Lady Rotha afterwards won the championship, it was a mere circumstance as there were fillies in reserve that could have carried it with equal grace. Lady Rotha is carrying herself well, though scarcely in as sweet bloom as we have seen her before. A Woodend Garty mare, Flossie, shown by Alex. Galbraith & Son, stood second. She is a mare of good scale and sweet quality, and a free, square goer. N. A. McConnel Regina, got third on a mare of similar type but with scarcely as much quality, called Charming Queen, a Lord Charming get while fourth went to Lady Gordon, shown in splendid fit by R. H. Taber.

The judges' decision was questioned more in the yield mare class than in any other, but of course many men are of many minds and good horse men were divided. The choice was Lady June (imp.), a half sister to Lady Rotha, by her sire Royal Favorite and looks a lot like her, while second was given to British Baroness by Baron Brittan, a mare of quality scale, good movement and with probably more Clydesdale character than the Doune Lodge entry Gav Jess, by Argosy, also from Craigie Mains, and following the type of Baroness, got third. They were an exceptionally high classed trio. The fourth prize mare was also of more than average merit. She is Miss Chamberlain, a Woodend Garty, big in outline, strong of bone and of the proper conformation at the ankles and feet. She belongs to J. D. & R. J. Traynor of Condie and has raised a very flashy filly by Right Forward.

There were five three-year-olds out. The first

(Continued on page 492)

FARM

(Comment upon farming operations invited.)

Saskatchewan's Seed Fairs Over for This Season.

The seed fairs, twenty-one in number, are over in Saskatchewan and as a whole have been successful, the attendance being uniformly good, varying from as high as 200 to as low as 34, the average being 78. The prizes offered have been fairly high and averaged about \$80 at each fair. The average total number of entries of the various exhibits has been 21, out of which seven were thrown out of the competition on account of some defect. In almost every instance this was due to the presence of the seeds of objectionable weeds in the cereals and smaller seeds. The classes for wheat had, as was to be expected, the largest number of entries, the average number of samples in this class being twelve, of which four were rejected. In the case of oats, six entries were the average number shown, three of which were thrown out. The classes for barley have never been well filled, the average number of entries being small, of which a very large percentage were disqualified. Flax and the grass seeds were never very strongly represented, and in the majority of cases were thrown out on account of weed seeds.

Care should be taken not to form an erroneous impression from the figures given of the amount of foul seeds in the samples. It must be remembered that the presence of the seeds of any weeds entailed a severe cut in the points given the sample containing them, and if the seeds were from some of the worst weeds—such as wild oats—the exhibit was thrown out entirely. The fact that so many of the samples escaped under this system speaks volumes for the men who obtained even a place in the competition. This system of judging may at the first blush appear too severe, but when it is remembered that the seeds of most weeds except wild oats, cockle, etc., can very readily be removed from grain by the use of the fanning mill, and that if even one wild oat is sown, allowed to grow and ripen, it is capable of producing in the neighborhood of 800 seeds, it will be seen that in reality this is the only rational stand for the judge to take. In spite of the rigorous system of judging followed, the average amount of clean wheat for sale represented at the fairs was 2,823 bushels, and total amount of clean seed of the various kinds and varieties of grains, roots and grasses exhibited total 9,271 bushels. In other words, at the average seed fair there were samples of clean wheat representing 2,823 bushels of equally good quality at the homes of the exhibitors, and in all 6,271 bushels of the various cereals, grasses and roots that were free from objectionable weeds, sound and of superior quality. The grain exhibited has generally been good, being large, plump, hard, free from damage, of good color and of heavy weight. The prize winning wheats of all the fairs averaged 63½ pounds to the bushel—an exceptionally high average. The heaviest weighing sample went 65½ pounds to the bushel and was shown at the seed fair at Wolsley where the second prize sample weighed 65½ pounds and the third 65 pounds to the bushel. It is questionable if there is wheat anywhere in the province or in the Canadian West that will exceed this. The prize winning oats averaged 41½ pounds to the bushel, the heaviest at all the seed fairs going a good 45. As yet little has been learned in regard to the germinating power of the prize winning exhibits, but samples were taken at the time of the fairs which are being tested in the seed laboratory and will be reported upon later. From the results of several tests made with the oats it appears that some of the grain throughout the province does not sprout readily and has in all probability been injured by the frost. More complete results will be available later on this matter.

What will be the effect of these fairs on the agriculture of the West? Some idea of the possible results may be obtained when it is remembered that the gospel of good, clean, productive seed has been preached to 1,638 farmers through the seed fairs and has in almost every instance been well received. There is an ever increasing interest in clean, sound seed, and the agriculture of this province is bound to benefit by it.

As was mentioned there were represented at the average fair 2,823 bushels of clean, large, plump seed wheat, or at all the fairs a total amount of 59,283 bushels, almost all of which will be sown. Supposing this to be the case and supposing that such seed will yield 3 bushels more to the acre than that ordinarily sown, we see that the seed fairs are likely to have, in addition to increasing the interest in good seed, a direct effect in causing the more extended use of better seed with the consequent increased returns per acre. It has been estimated that two million acres will be sown to wheat during the coming spring. If seed equal to that obtaining prizes at the seed fairs were used an increase of six million bushels could be counted upon, other things being equal. At an average price of 60 cents a bushel this would amount to three million six hundred thousand dollars. It pays, and pays well, to sow only the best seed obtainable.

H. McF.

Clover has had Plenty of Cover this Winter.

The objection has been urged time and again to the sowing of clover on the Western prairies that the winter covering is often lacking. This year the charge cannot be laid, and it will be worth noting by those having clover patches last year how such have survived. We shall be pleased to have communications from our readers along this line, and also the results of their observations as to the presence or absence of nodules, the homes of the clover bacteria, on the roots of the clover plants. The question of inoculation with cultures is an open one so far as Western farmers are concerned. Experimental data on this subject being very scarce. At Brandon some time ago Supt. S. A. Bedford made a few soil and seed inoculations with cultures, but with indifferent results, and the report was practically a negative one as regards the real need for bacterial cultures. On the other hand some of our readers have stated that whereas poor results had been obtained on some land, the application of manure, particularly horse manure, had had a most beneficial effect. Judging from the comparatively small number of experimenters who have attempted clover growing in the West, and from our own observations, it is useless to scatter clover seed on land badly impoverished. The young clover plants need moisture, especially during August and September, which is difficult for the young plants to get on poor soil, due to the lack of humus. One of the features, therefore, to be watched by would-be clover growers is to get the seed on to land in fairly good condition, land at least where soil moisture will be ample at the time when needed. Success is only to be attained with this valuable legume by constant work. It has been suggested that a crop of peas be sown on land intended to be put into clover, the peas pastured by hogs, and that after the best of the pasturage is used, then plowed down fairly early for the next season's crop, wheat, with which clover seed should be sown.

How to Procure Resistant Seed Flax.

Flax has not been grown to such an extent in Western Canada, for the soil, so far as we are aware, to be come infected with flax wilt, a disease comparatively common in the Dakotas, yet for all it is quite possible for the disease to be brought into Canada by infected seed. Prof. Bolley, who recently appeared at Brandon before the Seed Growers and at the Stockmen's Convention, is the great authority on flax in the Northwest and the results of his investigations will therefore be read with interest.

We consider the advice recently given by Uncle Henry Wallace to grow all our own feed-stuffs excellent; therefore sow flax, but exercise the greatest of care in the selection of seed.

The following facts have been determined:

Flax wilt is caused by a fungus which lives year after year in the soil. Land once infested by this fungus remains infested for many years. The fungus is introduced to new lands chiefly by means of scaly, chaffy, diseased seeds. The diseases may be carried to new land by dust, blown or washed from other diseased fields, dragged in by farm implements, or introduced by manure made from diseased flax straw. For this reason all flax straw manure should be well composted before used.

Seed treatment, properly done, gives a greatly increased crop, whether the flax wilt fungus is present on the seed or not.

Flax seed which has for a number of years been grown upon new breaking or on virgin soil which is comparatively free from flax wilt fungus, cannot produce a crop upon old flax-sick soils. Practically all flax seed contains the disease germs and should be treated before sowing.

Our selection studies on the college plots and elsewhere show the flax grown upon flax-sick soil tends to become more resistant each year, provided one saves the seed which each year matures from this crop. Flax seed, so taken from a very badly diseased crop and cleaned in the farm way in the fanning mill until most light-weight seeds have been discarded, is found to be much more resistant than ordinary flax. If this process is followed for three or four seasons on flax-sick soil, almost entirely immune flax seed results. As nearly all the land on some farms is already infested, this method of work does not prevent proper rotation being followed, *provided one obtains his own home grown seed.* Thus any farmer who has flax-sick soil can grow resistant seed just in proportion to the amount of disease which is in his soil, and in direct proportion

to the care with which he grades to the plump, heavy seed from his own crop. Resistant seed can be obtained from any of the standard types of flax seed, if this process is followed. The resistance will be lost just as soon as the farmer fails to follow up this method.

Conditions which differ from those in which the seed was grown the previous year tend to reduce its powers of resistance. For example, seed which was resistant on sick, but dry, sandy soil, is found to be but slightly resistant when placed upon wet, heavy, poorly drained flax sick soil.

In most cases, seed of highly resistant powers will show some plants which wilt each year. This is especially true in the case of a heavy attack by rust. Weak plants, though sick, may produce some light scaly seeds. Such seeds must be removed by the fanning mill each season or the general crop will speedily lose the resistant powers obtained in the first selection.

SELECT YOUR SEED.

After selecting a variety of seed, which seems pure, grow your own seed. It will be better for use on your farm than any that can be obtained anywhere else. If, on account of flax-sick soil only a small yield is produced, be sure to save this seed, as the plants which produce seed are more or less immune to the wilt disease, and this seed will resist the disease better the following year than any seed which has not been previously grown on sick ground.

Never allow flax which is to be used for seed to become wet, if it can possibly be helped; for, the spores of disease germinate, and, like mould filaments, grow into the seed coats, and seed treatment will fail to destroy this internal fungus. The young plants from such seeds must eventually sicken or die, and will introduce the disease into the soil wherever they fall.

After grading until only plump, bright seeds remain, treat the seed by the formaldehyde spraying and shovelling method. Use formaldehyde at the rate of sixteen ounces avoirdupois to forty gallons of water. Put the solution on the seed slowly with a fine spray from a force pump, while it is being raked or shovelled over, treating five or ten bushels in a pile at a time. Use approximately one-half gallon of the solution per bushel of clean seed. Leave the seed in a pile for one or two hours, covered by a blanket or canvas. Shovel the pile over once or twice the first hour after treating. Then it may be drilled as usual.

It is safe to sow properly treated seed upon new land, as it will then not be liable to introduce the disease. The treatment always strengthens the first growth from the seed, and always brings an increased yield, even though the seed is resistant to wilt. I assume that it destroys other unseen fungus spores, and thus allows the young plant to use all the food material stored in the mother seeds.

Dangers from Lightning.

The increased violence of lightning accidents (not their frequency) observed during recent years, is more attributable to altered conditions of water and drainage, the more extensive erection of iron structures, complicated architectural structures and bad lightning conductors—rather than to atmospheric conditions.

Considerable differences of opinion still prevail as to the best methods of guarding against lightning, as is only natural in view of the incomprehensible behavior of the lightning itself. Thus instances have been known where lightning has penetrated strong casement walls and yet left unconsumed powder lying in a loose condition close by; or has melted bells and left the wooden belfry intact.

In view of such paradoxical behavior on the part of lightning, it is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules suitable for all conditions, so therefore can merely suggest general remedies which will have to be modified according to local conditions.

First. It is better for any building to be without any lightning conductor at all than to be fitted with such as are defective or badly put up.

The purpose of the lightning rod is not so much to attract a lightning flash and conduct it to the earth as to facilitate the equilibration [To balance the electrical tension between the two kinds (negative and positive), in deference to the well known electrical law that *unlike attract, like repel.*—Ed.] of terrestrial and atmospheric electricity in good time, long before the two electricities attain a dangerous tension. To explain, a lightning rod or conductor discharges functions similar to those of a safety valve, which enables the steam to escape from the boiler before it has attained an explosive pressure therein. If in consequence of defective installation a lightning rod is unable to effect this mutual equilibration of atmospheric and terrestrial electricity, it is far less able to perform the further task of conducting high tension electricity in a manner insure

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protection to life and property, and becomes rather a source of danger.

SECOND. The lightning rod or conductor must be installed in such a manner as to protect the entire building, in all its parts, and also the immediate vicinity of the structure. This protection, therefore, will only be afforded when chimneys, roofs, garrets, flag posts, gutters, water and gas pipes and electric wires, in fact, all projecting portions of the building, are included in the area protected by the lightning rod or conductor.

THIRD. In consequence the erection of lightning rods should be entrusted to properly skilled persons only, who have studied and know how to apply the laws of science in a rational manner, and in accordance with local conditions. Protection against lightning is advisable on isolated buildings, and on all buildings having tall chimneys, steeples, high peaked or gable roof or flag poles.

In judging the danger from lightning further, the following local conditions should be taken into consideration:

Smoky chimneys; well shafts or shafts in or near the building; chains hanging in doorways or from cranes, bells and bell-ropes; bell ringing (which should be prohibited during a thunder storm); old useless lightning conductors; the vicinity of rivers, stagnant water and isolated trees; trees with dead branches. The trees most likely to be struck by lightning while green, are oak, poplar, evergreens and beech, in the order named. The more wide spreading of the branches, the greater the risk incurred by the tree and anyone seeking shelter under it, and the same applies to the proportion of dead branches in any tree; hence, the dead branches should always be removed from trees in the vicinity of dwellings, to prevent the possibility of lightning jumping from such dead branches to the house.

The class of soil also has an influence on the risk from lightning, which strikes most frequently in loam, less often in sand, still less in clay, in about this proportion:—clayey soil, 7; sandy soil, 9; loamy soil 22.

Large towns form almost lightning proof oases, the environs being less secure, the storm mostly spending itself there. On the other hand small villages are less safe, and flat land is more endangered than any other. Railway trains are practically lightning proof, as even should a flash strike, it would find such ready escape through the rails that damage would very seldom occur—fire never.

Animals are equally liable to be struck by lightning. The telephone, telegraph wires and poles are excellent conductors and therefore dangerous—telephones should never be used during electrical storms. Again, steel roofing is a protection against lightning, and buildings with such roof, and covered with iron, are absolute lightning proof. Without going into details, would say that the safest and most effective rod is of copper, without joints—and if connections are necessary, it is all important that they should be carefully soldered.

The lesson that we wish to impress is this: Electricity passing through metal does not produce fire, but passing through an air gap or anything else that resists it, heat and fire result. For instance, the electric light does not travel over the electric wires—it is not light till it comes to the lamp; there is a little air gap or a filament that resists the current and in this gap the light or heat appears. Hence the necessity of having no gaps in the lightning rod, and no insulators should be used on the rod.

A. LINDBACK.

Provincial Fire Commissioner.

Advise a Gasoline Engine.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of 7th February a correspondent asks, "Shall I buy a Gasoline Engine?" Having had several years' experience with gasoline engines have come to the conclusion that for running small threshing rigs they are ahead of steam, because one man can look after both ends of the rig; you require no licensed engineer, waterman, or fireman; and there is no danger from fire; and they are always ready for work as soon as the supply tank is filled with gasoline. When once the engine has got nicely warmed to its work it can be left for hours together, with just an occasional look over to see that the lubricators, etc. are working. Correspondent does not mention what size separator he would like to use, but if it is to have blower feeder, high wagon weigher, etc. and is larger than a 24 in. cylinder, he would require a 20 H.P. (horse power) engine. He must understand that the rating of a gasoline engine is the actual power developed with a small margin to spare, while the steam engine is given a nominal rating and would probably develop half as much again on the brake.

The gasoline used by a 20 H.P. engine working at its full capacity should not amount to much more than the wages of a first class engineer, when using a good grade of gasoline; so that by using the gasoline engine one saves the wages of a fireman, waterman, and separator attendant. There is no expense for fuel incurred before the

engine has been started and it ceases as soon as the engine is shut down, and it only consumes fuel according to the load carried. A good deal depends on the style of engine used: one with a throttling governor will use quite a bit more gasoline than one with a hit-and-miss governor. The ignition system has also a good deal to do with the economy of the engine, and I believe a good magneto is far ahead of either wet or dry batteries.

Judging by correspondent's letter, he has had no experience with gasoline engines, so would advise him to procure one of the small works through dealers (on the "Practical Gas Engineer" or "Plain Gas Engine Sense") and make himself familiar with the principals on which they work, and when once he has got into the "know how," he will find the gasoline engine interesting as well as economical.

GEO. G. AXFORD.

Grenfell Municipality, Sask.

Preston Wheat.

Being a member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and making a specialty of Preston, I will give W. G. K. my experience with Preston wheat. I sowed same day last year on fallow, a patch of Preston (hand selected) Red Fyfe (No. 1 Northern). It did not lodge any more than Red Fyfe and no difference as regards smut. Preston yielded 52½ bushels per acre, Red Fyfe only 37 bushels. Preston weighed 62½, Red Fyfe 60. Preston cut August 15th, Red Fyfe, Aug. 26th. If W. G. K. reads reports of the experimental farms he will see that Preston has come out ahead by several bushels these last two years. Mr. F. Coles of Wolsley exhibited Preston this year at Brandon that weighed 65 lbs. per bushel and yielded 52 bushels per acre.

The grain sown by Mr. Coles and myself being the product of hand selected seed may account for a few bushels more per acre. W. G. K. will make no mistake in sowing Preston, provided he can get first class seed.

North Western Man.

T. V. SCOTT.

Some Alfalfa Experience

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Seeing that one of our experts who will be head of the experimental station in Alberta advised 20 lbs. of alfalfa seed per acre I sent and got "Farm Science." In it Mr. Wing, says to sow fifteen pounds to the acre. When sowing at fifteen pounds we are putting 83 seeds to the square foot, yet when it is up good and strong in rich soil it won't stand any more than twelve to sixteen to the square foot. C. R. Parson, the practical dry land farmer, says ten pounds to the acre, which means fifty-five to the square foot and if you like you can put a pound or two more. Parson grows just as much Alfalfa hay to the acre as his neighbors do on irrigated farms and gets his crop off one dollar an acre less. I will give you a simple way which any man can tell where alfalfa will do well in the sub-arid district. I never saw this in print; I learned it from observation. I have noticed where the badger and gopher holes are, there the moist place is. I got water in eight feet taking notice of this. Every farmer should prospect his homestead for the like of this, for here is the veritable place for alfalfa, equal to irrigation, but water must not lie on the top or it would kill alfalfa.

I think it must root four or five feet in one season. Parson says it took three years before it yielded well and water was 70 feet below. If a farmer has a piece in alfalfa and the roots are down deep in the subsoil below, if he prepares that land for fruit trees there is something below gradually decaying holding and nourishing the roots of the fruit trees above.

Cold or hot this winter I have studied hard for three months to help myself. I will give you a few good facts from Western experts in sub-arid districts. T. Delan of southeastern Nebraska says alfalfa has been known to root 120 feet. The same man cut a crop of alfalfa for hay and a crop of seed in 1894 that was sown in 1891; mark, this in 1894, when all other vegetation had failed. The same winter I knew \$10.00 to be refused for annual rent per acre for good alfalfa lands. The writer saw no fictitious value in \$100.00 per acre for good alfalfa lands. Parsons says he finds no difference in yields of common alfalfa to Turkestan alfalfa. He grows both. Prof. Jardine of Utah says brome grass has yielded as much with him in dry farming as was grown by irrigation. The same writer says he found it better to sow brome grass just before a rain if not harrowed more than half an inch deep. Utah has not more than ten or thirteen inches of rainfall and I find by studying different masters there is very little difference in soil in the sub-arid districts right out to New Mexico. Some parts are favored with a little more rainfall than others. In reading the meteorological tables for this part of the country, I find for the first six years there was an average rainfall of 9 inches and a half, one year it

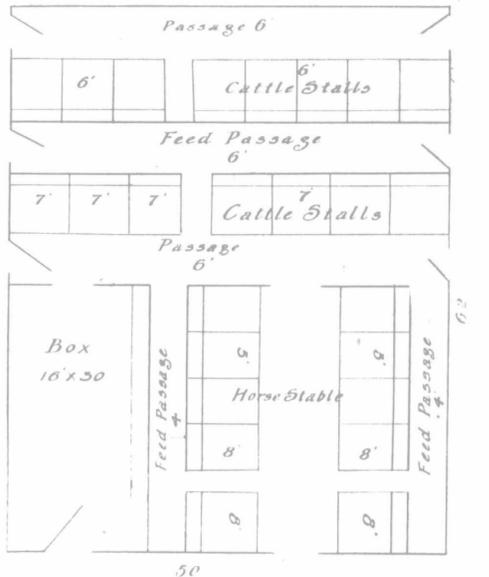
was as low as 6 inches, another 8 inches. Mark this, the year before last I read where a man in Montana had cleared \$100.00 per acre out of his alfalfa with only six inches of rainfall. This fall I read where one man got 18 bushels of seed per acre from his alfalfa. He got 12½ cents per pound for it I think. It figured out at \$77.00 per acre. The next 12 years for this part gives 17½ inches of rainfall. True there was not much farming done here then. One man that was here raised 60 bushels of wheat to the acre. Taking two of those years out of the twelve, for it must have been those two years he fallowed and grew that crop, there were 44 inches of rainfall, yet in some parts of Colorado I saw with much less rain they raised on Alfalfa lands 63 bushels of wheat to the acre, weighing 63 pounds to the bushel. Prof. Jardine says it is not necessary to summer fallow with fifteen inches of rainfall if we follow the proper rotation. I am giving you these facts as they come to my memory, but in truth the best soil for holding moisture in a sub-arid district is the one that holds moisture between two and three feet. MEDICINE HAT, ALTA. WILTSHIRE LAB.

Suggestions For Stable Plans.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of January 2nd a correspondent wishes to get plans of barn to accommodate about 12 horses and from 45 to 50 head of cattle. He does not specify in what particular way he wants to house his animals, whether loose or tied. I have sketched in outline some ideas of mine which I should probably use if I wished to build to house the said numbers.

The plan illustrated is 48 ft. by 80 ft. and has the advantage of few doors and also could be built to drive into. In sketching I have nothing definite in view for a loft or top. A large number of men consider the horse fork and slings without a driveway the cheapest and best. This plan would house



comfortably 36 head of cattle tied and would have four boxes for calves or yearlings. The horse part would hold 12 horses and have 2 boxes, which, to my mind, is a very necessary thing in a barn.

Another plan suggested is 50 ft. by 62 ft., slightly more compact, particularly in the horse part. It would hold 30 head of cattle tied and probably 15 loose. The horse part would hold 12 head all told. The stalls for the cattle are 6 and 7 ft. respectively, as some cows need more room than others. The horse stalls are mostly single and the greater number are 5 ft. wide. In the second plan suggested the passage between the cows is wide enough to permit a dump cart to be driven through to deposit roots in the cellar, which is beneath the floor of the feed passage. The floor space for the cows is 7 ft. in length including manger for the horses, 8 ft. The feed aisles are four and six feet wider. The passages behind are six feet for single rows and ten feet for double rows.

SUBSCRIBER.

* * *

The Argentine sensors discriminate very strongly against white Shorthorns. It seems they will not buy white bull no matter how good.

* * *

There seems to be considerable reason in the contention of Mr. Goddard that for breeding light horses on the range, the French Coach with plenty of size and bone will be the thing. There is a lot of Thoroughbred blood in the French Coach, and that will account for the propensity of the breed.

Seed Testing Laboratory at Calgary.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has now a new seed testing station established at Calgary, fully equipped and in operation, for the convenience of the farmers and seed merchants of Alberta and British Columbia.

Seed will be tested at this seed laboratory for purity and germination. The purity test shows the amount of weed seeds or other impurities contained in a sample, and the names and quantities of each kind. When a farmer is buying seed or even if using his own, it is important that he ascertain whether or not it is free from noxious weed seeds.

The germination test shows what percentage of the seed will germinate under favorable field conditions. Many conditions affect the vitality of seed; such as unfavorable weather, immaturity, freezing before harvesting, lack of proper storage or old age. Appearances are deceiving and often very good looking seed is low in vitality.

A report of the result of each sample sent in for purity test will be forwarded within a couple of days from the date it is received at the office.

The time required for final germination test of wheat, oats, barley and clovers is ten days, Timothy, rye grass, etc. fourteen days, vegetables ten to fourteen days. A preliminary report will, if requested, be forwarded within four to six days from the date of receipt of sample.

Samples should be securely wrapped in strong paper or enclosed in cotton bag, and should contain not less than one ounce of grass seeds of all kinds or white or alsike clovers, two ounces red clover, alfalfa or other seeds of like size, and three ounces or a small handful of wheat, oats and barley or other large seeds. The rate of postage is one cent per ounce and should be prepaid. All testing is done free of charge. Address: Dominion Department of Agriculture Seed Laboratory, Calgary.

* * *

There are two great lessons for the travelling dairy to teach: **FIRST**, how to find out the profitable cows, by teaching the use of the Babcock test; and **SECOND**, the care and handling of milk and cream, so that it may be supplied to the buttermaker in first class condition. These two things are of more importance to our mind even than teaching people how to make butter.

POULTRY

Reasons for Poor Hatches.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Many reasons are given for the failure of eggs to hatch. Some are real reasons; others mere notions. Among the real reasons there are matters which can be controlled and some which cannot. Those which are of interest to the poultry raiser are the causes of poor hatches which he can control.

The moisture question is much talked of, but is of less importance than is often supposed. It is true that eggs set in a dry place in dry weather are not likely to hatch. It is equally true that eggs set in a damp place in wet weather are likely to go wrong. If the weather is dry, eggs set in a nest on the ground have an advantage over those set in a dryer place. However, if eggs are set on the ground in the early spring the earth is likely to be so cold that the hen cannot keep up the heat required for a successful hatch. An expert may deal successfully with the moisture problem. About the safest thing a novice can do is to be sure that the hen is set where nothing can interfere with her health or comfort and he cannot go far wrong with reference to the eggs.

There are many other little things which may influence the hatch more or less, but it is certain that careless selection of the breeding stock or no selection at all has more to do with it than all other causes put together. Perhaps I should have said selection and care of the breeding stock.

Sometimes a person is in the habit of keeping a certain number of hens, about the number which he thinks his hen-house will accommodate. If he has bad luck in the spring and does not have enough good, vigorous pullets he fills out the number with weaker, poorly developed ones. Sometimes he has an eye for color and selects those of best color whether they are strong or not. Weak or immature females never lay eggs that will hatch well.

I ran across a farmer recently who has solved his problem easily and successfully. He had a good sized garden enclosed by a chicken-tight fence. In one corner of it there was a small shed. Early in the spring he selected a dozen of his

strongest, most vigorous hens and placed them in the garden with his strongest male bird and gave them the shed to roost in. These hens supplied all the eggs needed for early hatching. When it was time for gardening these hens were removed to the regular hen house, but by that time he had eggs enough set to supply the breeders of another year. The shed in which they roosted was a handy place for garden utensils, etc.

Some way should be found to make sure that the eggs set come from the strongest hens. It is the only way to secure good hatches for chicks that will live and make money for their owner.

W. I. THOMAS.

Now is the Time to make the Incubator Pay for Itself.

This month is the best time to hatch chickens. The pullets that are hatched now will make the best winter layers, as they will be fully developed, and commenced laying in the fall and will continue laying the whole winter, if properly fed and cared for.

The roosters will be ready for the early market which will always command the highest prices and yield the farmer most money, as they have cost him but very little up to this time.



SOME BIRDS FROM THE OLD CHIEF LODGES
H. E. Waby Holmfeld.

Then again the early hatched birds in all breeds (except Bantams) are the birds that win at the winter shows.

Now is the time to make up your mind what breed you are going to keep, and if you have not the stock, you should by all means purchase a setting or two of eggs from someone who is breeding good purebred birds. The eggs will cost from two to three dollars a setting, and nearly all breeds can be found advertised in this paper.

You should order your eggs early as they are more fertile in the early season than they are in the later season, as it has been found that the eggs from a hen that is just commencing to lay are more fertile than after she has laid twenty or thirty eggs. Therefore it is best to select hens that are just beginning to lay for breeding stock.

As to incubators, I think any make will do good work if the directions are followed carefully and handling the eggs in the naked hand avoided. A glove should be used.

AN OLD HAND.

The Passing of the Clucking Hen.

Most people are beginning to realize that the incubator, like the binder, has passed its experimental stage and is now a successful aid to poultry men of limited time and is also a profitable investment if you take into consideration that it would take from ten to twenty hens to hatch and rear the amount of eggs which you put in an incubator, and that those hens should be laying at least a seventy-five per cent. average of eggs for from eight to ten weeks or even longer. It will not be hard to see where the profit comes in, to say nothing of the time saved.

If we had to go back to the old way of hatching our chicks under hens I am afraid we should soon have to go out of the poultry business. We could not possibly do it with the increase in business. We need labor-saving devices and also must get our chicks hatched early. Of course there are several things to be taken into consideration by the person operating the incubator. One of the most important is to be sure and get a good reliable incubator. We have found to our sorrow there is a vast deal of difference in the different makes. Another thing; be sure and breed from good early matured and hardy stock and if you are buying eggs, buy from a reliable breeder and one who has made a reputation as a breeder, as he is usually a born poultry man and knows what he is about when it comes to mating and feeding for a good, strong germ. I am satisfied that anyone wishing to go into fancy stock will do well to patronize a Western breeder, as it is impossible with our weather conditions for him to stay in the business with poor, sickly or inbred stock.

But to go back to the incubator. Another important item of course is how to operate. Every manufacturer sends out instructions but we have found that what might suit some climates and some buildings might not suit others. An incubator is after all only a machine and needs your brains to help it do its work. We start our incubator going and always get eggs which have not been kept more than six or seven days and have been turned every day. We use egg cartons which hold one dozen eggs and at a certain time each day we turn each carton upside down. This completely turns the egg and what I think is more important, moves the germ.

When we are ready to start hatching we light the lamp and get the heat up to 102 degrees; then put in the eggs. If the incubator is a good one it will maintain this heat without varying more than a degree or so. We trim the lamps every morning and fill with oil. Do not cool or turn eggs the first two days; after that turn eggs twice a day and cool at night only by leaving incubator door open from 5 to 15 minutes. I usually go in the incubator house at noon to see how the thermometer is. We used to test our eggs on the fifth day, but we find we cannot be sure that the brown eggs are fertile so soon, so we now leave our eggs until the eighth or ninth day; then about the tenth day we let the heat up to 103 degrees and leave it at that until the first peep is heard or the first egg chipped. You will find as the days go on your lamp will need to be run lower and lower, until about the 18th day you can scarcely see the flame. This is due to the increased animal heat thrown off by the fertile eggs. After this the heat may be run at 104 to 105 degrees. On the 18th day we dip a flannel cloth in a basin of hot water, wring it out and spread it on the eggs; close the door for about ten minutes; then take it off. This softens the membrane in the egg and we find by doing this our chicks come out nearly together. In fact we have often gone to the incubator house in the morning and found the tray just covered with chicks. We once had 112 chicks hatched with very little time between.

As soon as you hear the first peep do not on any account turn the eggs. This I believe is where a great many chicks are killed in the shell. The reason is that when a chick is ready to come out nature has ordained it that the chicks always start to pip the egg at the top, and if the egg is nearly chipped and you turn it down your chick smothered. You never see a chick turned down under a hen, but you will sometimes see lots of dead chicks in an incubator, with the shell chipped and turned to the tray instead of as it should be,—up. Now close the door and don't open it any more until the hatch is off. It doesn't matter what anyone may tell you about helping out the chicks. I wouldn't give ten cents a dozen for all the chicks helped out of the shell. They always die off, if not at once, after they are a week or two old. Never doctor a weekly chick if it's a mongrel, it isn't worth it, and if a purebred it would be better dead than endangering the vigor of your flock. After your hatch is off get a nice tight box and line it with some soft, warm material. Then put your chicks in it and cover with a piece of flannel and take to the house. After they have all had a drink take to the brooder.

As this article is getting somewhat long I must close by saying in another article I will tell you how we raise our chicks in a brooder, as this is where a great many fall down.

H. E. WABY.

DAIRY

Milk Secretion and How it Takes Place.

That milk is liable to very considerable fluctuations in its composition is a fact well known to every farmer. As an example we may quote the striking variations in composition between the first and last drawn portions of milk, between the morning's and evening's milk, and between the milk yielded shortly after calving and several months after calving. It is evident then that milk is not a secretion of constant composition, and in order to explain why it varies we must study the physiology of milk production.

A careful study of the structure of the udder shows us that milk is (1) a secretion of a liquid which may be termed milk serum, and (2) a growth of cellular tissue, which breaks up and comes away from the udder with each milking. This growth can only take place provided the blood which flows to the organ contains the constituents necessary for such growth. Thus, in a good milking cow, we require an udder of large size, capable of considerable secretion of cellular growth, supplied with large blood vessels to take the necessary food to the growing cells. In addition the quality of the udder should be considered. The meaty udder is not desired, neither is the one which when milked out resembles a dish rag; the happy medium—a vessel squarely balanced in the quarters, and velvety and pliable to the touch. It will be found that such glands correspond in condition and texture with the skin. Every udder thus has a maximum capacity and power of growth upon which the quantity and quality of the milk it yields depends. If the cow is supplied with a sufficient quantity of food having the right quality to ensure this maximum production, then an increase in the food will naturally have little or no effect upon the yield or composition of the milk, but in the majority of cases the cows do not obtain this quantity of food. Hence it is that a change in the food may at times produce a marked change in the milk, whereas in other cases it may have no effect. This is the explanation of the varied results which have been obtained in experiments on feeding for milk production.

The function of the udder is supreme when in active use, and if a cow does not receive proper food, as during a drought, it will obtain the food required for its milk out of its own body, and thus lose weight. In consequence, the quality of the milk will fall; and further, before it can again be improved the cow will first replenish its own body. For milking cows, nitrogenous foods are most important.

Why Dairymen Dislike A Cement Floor.

Many dairymen dislike cement floors for their heavy milkers. Some have found by experience that the udders become inflamed (gargetted), the explanation being that the floor chills the udder and arrests the circulation, causing a congestion. Even with plenty of bedding trouble is sometimes had, as it is quite common for the straw, or whatever the material used may be, to get pushed out from under the cow before she lies down.

Pros and Cons of Pasteurization for the Milk Trade.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am pleased to have a discussion from N. J. D. on my article re "Milk Supply of Cities." But I must take issue with some of his remarks. N. J. D. says it is conclusively proved pasteurizing milk has the effect of killing all the pathogenic bacteria existing in milk, if raised to 165° F. But does it? Messrs. Farrington and Woll of the University of Wisconsin say investigation has shown that milk which gives the highest acid test contains as a rule a larger number of bacteria and spores not destroyed by pasteurization than does milk giving a low acid test. Therefore, the inference is pasteurizing does not kill all the bacteria. The medical profession know that where close observation is kept of results that the continuous use of pasteurized milk is positively injurious to the digestive organs. This is partly due to the albumen being affected by pasteurization. If very clean milk is pasteurized, I certainly would recommend it in preference to dirty milk not so treated. If pasteurizing does not injure the constituents or reduce the consistency of milk, why is it necessary to re-viscogen to restore them? I think the normal condition of milk is its natural condition. That is, it is a white, opaque fluid in the lacteal glands

of a robust cow, and I agree with N. J. D. that the nearer we get to those conditions the better; not by pasteurizing or clarifying, because the more a man tries to improve the laws of nature the farther he gets away from his objective end. *The only way to keep filth out of milk is not to let it get in*; but it requires much more labor and care than is generally exercised in the province of Manitoba in the production of milk and dairy products. It is not all bad in Manitoba, but many of the cleanest dairymen go out of business because they cannot compete with careless producers in the price. Quantity is the first consideration with the majority of the consumers. This generally doubles the cost of delivering, as customers willing to pay the price are more scattered.

J. J. WHITE.

Horticulture and Forestry

Planting Native Poplars.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

When is the best time to plant out young poplars? How deep should they be planted, and should the ground be thoroughly loosened?

R. B. Witherby.

The poplar referred to in this enquiry is presumably the native aspen. The best time to plant these is in early spring as soon as they can be conveniently dug before new growth starts. Small suckers not more than three feet high should be taken from the edges of a bluff; larger trees seem more difficult to transplant. The ground for planting should have been previously deeply worked and in a good state of cultivation, preferably summer fallow. In any tree-planting operations the preparation of the ground is the most important point. The young plants should be set an inch or so deeper than they originally stood before digging. The soil should be packed very firmly round the roots and an inch or two of loose earth should be left on the surface. Cultivation throughout the season to keep the surface soil worked up is essential in order to obtain good results.

It is rather a question as to whether the transplanting of the native poplar is worth while, when we consider the time involved in digging and collecting suitable young plants, their comparatively slow growth after transplanting and the evident difficulty met with as an average in getting a fair proportion of the young trees to survive after being moved. On the Indian Head experimental farm native poplars were set out on one side of the roadway; the plants were at the time 3 or 4 years old; on the other side of the road Dakota cottonwood cuttings were planted. This was probably 14 years ago. At the present time the native poplars are about 14 feet high and the largest not more than 4 in. diameter, with only a single stem to each tree; the cottonwoods are at least 35 ft. high with 2 to 4 stems to each root, each stem measuring from 7 to 9 in. in diameter. There can be no comparison as to the respective values of these two varieties in this case; conditions here for the growth of native aspen are as favorable as possible.

In Alberta the cottonwoods freeze back sometimes during the winter when first set out, but even the ensuing growth is so rapid that they would soon outstrip the native aspen. We find that the native maple is not wholly satisfactory in Southern Alberta for planting alone. The native ash is, however, thoroughly hardy and makes good growth when properly cultivated. The Russian varieties of willows and the acute leaf willow are satisfactory and of rapid growth. Seedlings for cuttings of all these varieties can be obtained from nurserymen at a comparatively less cost than native poplar may be collected when time and labor is considered as being of any value. The resulting plantation or windbreak of any of these hardy varieties would be many times more profitable.

NORMAN M. ROSS,
ASST. SUPT. OF FORESTRY.

Climate! We Have It!

As discrediting the many exaggerated reports of the severity of the weather in Alberta and showing the actual conditions of climate in the sunny province, the secretary of the Macleod board of trade sends us two photographs taken in the progress of games of football and baseball in that town on February 14th, last. There is no sign of snow in any direction and the boys are playing with as much zest as we should expect on the 24th of May. Naturally, when the thermometer takes a dip in Alberta, man and beast feel it because they are so accustomed to perpetual sunshine and balmy breezes, but perish the thought that the temperatures at Macleod, Lethbridge, Calgary, Medicine Hat, or any of those paradisaical spots at the foot of the hills, should compare with those in the rigorous, frost bound towns of Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Brandon or Winnipeg. Oh never! Why, haven't we always claimed we have every variety of climate, and don't we often have summer in Alberta when it's winter in Manitoba and sometimes vice versa. Drat the man who deliberately maligns the climate of this sun-kissed Golden West!

FIELD NOTES

Notes.

General Booth, founder and head of the Salvation Army, is visiting the larger cities of Canada while on a tour to Japan and Korea. He was welcomed and made addresses in Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Winnipeg.

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Rebellion is feared in the famine stricken districts of China unless relief is promptly provided. The viceroy has asked the crown for a million dollars to buy rice.

* * *

The first election of members of the new Finnish diet has taken place, as well as the first trial in Finland of the proportional system of representation under which each voter casts for three names, the first of which is valued at one vote, the second name in half a vote and the third name is one-third of a vote. In order to bring out the biggest possible number of voters the voting days have been declared general holidays. Women are voting for the first time in the history of Europe.

* * *

L. H. Kerrick the famous breeder and feeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, died March 13.

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Ontario schools will henceforth follow the fashion set by the Manitoba of flying the Union Jack over all schools in the province during school hours.

* * *

The British Government has decided against the project of tunneling under the English channel to connect France and England.

* * *

Jesse Perriman, tried at the Brandon spring assizes with an assault upon a little girl, was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. The judge regretted that the law did not allow flogging to be added to the sentence.

* * *

Alex Cameron of Portage la Prairie, Man., and Michael Doyle of Quebec City, have each received Carnegie hero medals made in silver, while Samuel M. de Sherbinin, Langham, Sask., has been awarded a bronze medal from the same source.

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

The Wanderers of Montreal won the Stanley Cup from the Kenora Thistles in a final hockey match played at Winnipeg.

* * *

Joseph Phillips, president of the defunct York County Loan Company, was sentenced to five years in Kingston Penitentiary for making false returns to the Government.

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The public accounts of the province of Saskatchewan show a surplus of \$482,280 for the year just closed. The estimated revenue for the present year is \$2,540,620 and the estimated expenditure, \$2,466,106.

* * *

Hon. Mr. Haultain in the Saskatchewan legislature asked for a grant of \$6,000 to begin the establishment of a Government owned system of telephones.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Serious anti-Jewish outbreaks are reported from Roumania. The peasants have been practicing terrible cruelties upon their victims, and have stubbornly fought the troops called in to subdue them.

* * *

One of the greatest railroad strikes in the history of America seems imminent. A peaceable settlement has been deemed impossible and all negotiations between the railroad managers and the employees' representatives seem to be at an end. The strike, if declared, will affect 50,000 men. Canadian roads will likely be involved also.

* * *

Dr. Mauchamp, a French citizen, was beaten to death by a mob in Morocco, North Africa, and other Europeans are forced to remain in their homes. A French cruiser has been to Tangiers to demand reparation of the Sultan of Morocco, and a force will occupy Oudja, a frontier town. Germany is on the alert to see that France observes the agreement made at Algeiras last year.

Things to Remember.

Carberry Summer Fair, July 10-11.
Brandon Horticultural Show, August 22-23.
Victoria (B C) Exhibition, September 24-27.
R. A. and I. Society's Exhibition New Westminister, October 1-5.

Medical Courses to be Lengthened Out.

In line with the progress of medical science, the courses in medicine in Manitoba and McGill Universities are made five years in each case. At Toronto if one wishes to take the council examination of the college of physicians and surgeons of Ontario a five years course is obligatory.

The Second Annual Saskatchewan Cattle Sale.

Fewer cattle were offered this year than last, and as a consequence bidding was keener and more persistent; the quality and fitting was better although there is still room for improvement. The demand for females was practically non-existent. Jas. Cheyne, Manor, made an average of \$114 for seven bulls. The demand from the Indian Department, represented by W. M. Graham, undoubtedly made the sale, that gentleman taking two and three-year-olds for the Indian reserves. The following averages were made:

23 Shorthorn bulls.....	\$96.47
4 Shorthorn females.....	88.25
2 Angus bulls.....	60.00
4 Hereford bulls.....	81.25

The following is a complete list of animals sold, giving in order the name of the animal, name of owner, name of purchaser and the price paid:

SHORTHORN BULLS.

- Golden Duke, J. M. Douglas & Son, Tantallon; W. M. Graham, Indian Dept.; \$160.
- Archie, Jas. Cheyne, Manor; W. M. Graham; \$150.
- Minto, Jas. Cheyne, W. M. Graham; \$150.
- Marquis, Jas. Cheyne; J. W. Brown, Craven; \$150.
- Golden Measure, P. M. Bredt, Regina; A. J. Bradley, Milestone; \$150.
- Ross, Jas. Cheyne; Miller Bros., Bladworth; \$130.
- Vivian, Mrs. Raffenburg, Balgonie; J. H. Midgah, Davidson; \$125.
- Good as Gold, J. M. Douglas & Sons; Mrs. Colton, Tregarva; \$125.
- Victor, Jas. Cheyne; R. Ewens, Maidstone; \$91.
- Cottonwood Comet, E. Meadows, Regina; W. M. Graham; \$85.
- Lord Max, P. M. Bredt, Regina; T. E. Law, Lloydminster; \$85.
- Maple Grove Bobs, Dr. Hunt, Indian Head; W. M. Graham; \$80.
- John A., Jas. Cheyne, Manor; W. M. Graham; \$80.
- Golden Gift, Jas. Cheyne, Manor; John Hirst, Oxbow; \$80.
- Golden Plum, J. M. Douglas & Sons; Jas. Cheyne, Manor; \$80.
- Scottish Admiral, Hugh Watson; W. M. Graham; \$70.
- Sir Harry, W. Ireton, Moosomin; R. W. Kerr, Regina; \$68.
- General George, T. K. Peacock; W. M. Graham; \$65.
- Golden Bar, Douglas & Son; S. Shaw; Gainsboro; \$65.
- Langham Chief, E. Adams, Grenfell; W. M. Graham; \$60.
- Golden, Douglas & Sons; Arthur Watson, Manor; \$60.
- Moonshine, H. Cummings, Montgomery; W. M. Graham; \$50.
- John Johnson, W. Ireton, Moosomin; Jos. Cope, Grenfell; \$50.

SHORTHORN FEMALES.

- Hazel of Balsam, E. Adams, Grenfell; R. Ewens; \$145.
- Parade, Douglas & Sons; T. E. Law, Lloydminster; \$85.
- Royal Lass, Douglas & Sons; Miller Bros.; \$68.
- Princess Bar, Douglas & Sons; Miller Bros.; \$55.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS.

- King of Tires, Browne Bros., Ellisboro; S. E. Armstrong, Lumsden; \$60.
- Black Murdo, Browne Bros., Ellisboro; G. W. Quick, Maple Creek; \$60.

HEREFORD BULLS.

- Coercionist, Robt. Sinton; P. M. Hendricks, Hanley; \$95.
- Equal Rights, Sinton; G. W. Quick, Maple Creek; \$90.
- King's Improver, Sinton; Geo. Mollard, Regina; \$90.
- Paragon, D. A. Purdy, Lumsden; H. A. Pacey, Wascada; \$50.

Provincial Show at New Westminster Adds to Prize List.

A report of the last special general meeting of the R. A. & I. Society at New Westminster states that several improvements and changes are to be made for this year's fair. Butter-making demonstrations are to be given, and on account of the unfitness of the poultry at that season, the poultry section will likely be held at the spring show. In the fruit exhibit for which this fair is noted special attention will be given to the labelling of varieties so as to give the exhibit an educational value. The prize list is also to be made more valuable, as may be seen from the subjoined schedule containing the amounts for prizes in the cattle, horse, sheep and swine divisions:

Div.	1906	1907	In.
A.....	\$3039.50	\$4053.00	\$1013.00
B.....	1684.00	2608.00	923.50
C.....	1097.00	1097.00	—
D.....	1002.00	1120.00	118.00

[Spring Show and Sale at Regina.

Continued from page 489

choice though fell rather easily to Enas Gem, a Baron's Gem, bred by Mutch and now owned at Hillcrest. This filly has always been a winner in classes of her age and is always popular with the crowd. She is one of these close knit, smooth fillies with size and plenty of bone that is well set and clean. She is very much after her sire in style and action. Louisa (imp.), by Baron Gartly, was the second prize taker. She is from Craigie Mains and is one of the lot Messrs. Mutch brought out last summer. For a brood mare Louisa gives promise of more than Eva Gem, but she has not so good a top for the show yard. Her under pinning though is good and her action true and snappy. R. M. Douglas of Tantallon was fortunate in having Kate of Crothead (imp.), by Prince Shapely for third place. She is a mare with ample bone and with good promise as a breeder. Bryce's Heiress (imp.), by Alexander Everard, came fourth.

The largest class of the show was that of two-year-old fillies, there being nine entries. Here again a Canadian-bred filly won over a string of imported rivals. Baron's Sunbeam, a product of Craigie Mains, by Baron's Gem, was the first choice. She is a smooth and sweet filly like her half sister in the class above, but with much finer bone. She is also owned now by Taber. A. & G. Mutch have a rare find in the second prize filly, Maud of Grange, by the most popular sire in Scotland, Baronson. She has size, quality, style, action and character to incinerate, and will probably be heard from several times in the future. The third place fell to the lot of Taber's Baroness of Hillcrest, a very growthy filly that without doubt has the best set of feet, ankles and legs shown in the female sections, but is not so smooth in the body as some others. Lady Marie, a Baron's Bucklivie filly shown by Bryce, landed up fourth. The future of these four fillies will be closely watched, as they all have admirers who think each will be first "next time." R. M. Douglas and Peter Horn, Regina, had two each out in this class.

There were only two yearling fillies out, Lady Montrave Ronald (Bryce's) and Hillcrest Princess (Taber's). The former is by Montrave Ronald and the latter by Baron's Gem. They are both sweet, promising fillies.

The championships went as follows:—Clydesdale stallion, open, Perpetual Motion; reserve, Baron of Arcola; stallion, Canadian-bred, Baron Craigie; reserve, Hillcrest Sentinel; Females, open, Lady Rotha; Canadian-bred, Eva's Gem; reserve, Baron's Sunbeam.

A string of Percherons and French Drafters owned by L. M. Hartley, Salem, Iowa, and shown by Maxey of Moose Jaw, attracted a lot of attention. In their sections the French Drafter Thornton won first for aged stallions, Major, a grey Percheron and third Madorah, grey Percheron, owned by W. H. Mullen of Grand Coulee. In the three-year and under class Hartley's French Draft Thornot got first and the Percheron Endoxius second.

PUREBRED BULL SHOW AND SALE.

There were thirty Shorthorn bulls entered for the sale and on the whole their quality was good. Douglas of Tantallon and Jas. Cheyne of Manor were the two largest contributors and the most successful in the sale. Douglas' Golden Duke, a yearling last September, brought the highest price of the sale, \$160, while Cheyne's seven head averaged \$114. W. M. Graham, purchasing for the Indian Department, was the largest buyer, taking ten of the twenty-five Shorthorn bulls sold. There were very few Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus offered and the prices were not large. Shorthorn females also sold low, the demand apparently being very light; the report of the sale will appear later.

When the show closed on Friday evening there was general satisfaction felt with the whole affair and it looks as if the spring event has been successfully launched, and under the management of Mr. Murray should grow to immense proportions.

MARKETS

Interest centers at present in the wheat market for the farmer; the movement of the crop from interior elevators has increased quite markedly, but practically none from the farms, roads not being in a condition to move loads upon. Markets have steadied down but the demand is very slow; consequently no marked difference is to be noted in price. Thompson, Sons and Co. say: "Taking a world-wide view we call the wheat situation a mixed one at the moment. On the one hand there are liberal supplies in sight, and in movement towards consuming or distributing markets and centers, to fully provide for all requirements in the near future, and in the Western States and Canada the grain held back in the country by the stoppage of railway traffic during January and February is now being rushed forward, and is accumulating at terminal points; such as Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth, Port William and Port Arthur, and practically none of it is being taken further west, owing partly to the continued scarcity of freight

power on the railways, and partly because of the gradual approach to the opening of lake navigation with its lower rates of freight. Thus we have published reports of free movement and increase of visible supplies, and the movement stops short at certain points, instead of flowing onward to the consumer, but with the opening of lake navigation visible stocks will melt away. On the other hand there is the fact of the location of the bulk of the supplies now in existence, which will be needed for the requirements of the more distant future, being where they can be easily held back in large measure if the holders choose to do that. Along with this is the uncertainty which envelops the prospect for the yield of the 1907 crops. Thus at the present time the trade sees large, invisible stocks in America, and hears reports of large invisible stocks; and there is a large quantity on ocean passage to Europe. But the requirements of Europe are unusually large and the visible stocks in Europe show considerable decrease compared to what they were at this date in 1906 and 1905. With a famine in Russia inducing if not actually necessitating the import of breadstuffs into part of that country, the export of all grains from Russia has been greatly diminished during the past six months, and is bound to continue very small for the ensuing six months, thus depriving southern and western Europe of their usual large supplies from that country. To take the place of the Russian supplies Europe must depend on more distant sources of supply. At present the principal exporter is the Argentine which is putting afloat nearly five million bushels per week, and since January 1st she has shipped 9,000,000 bushels in excess of her shipments for same period last year. By the beginning of May the Argentine shipments will dwindle to less than half as much per week as she has been shipping recently. While it is too early yet to definitely estimate damage to winter wheat by winter killing, enough is known to warrant the conclusion that there is more or less damage in four or five of the principal winter wheat states of America, and in Europe Germany, Hungary and Roumania is reported considerable damage. The kind of weather to be experienced during the season may ameliorate or aggravate such damage as has already been done but some weeks must elapse yet before the extent and importance of the damage done can be estimated. Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market has been dull but steady, with trade on only a moderate scale. The movement from country points is fairly liberal and wheat is accumulating at lake ports at about the rate of 100,000 bushels per day. The trade generally is looking forward with eagerness to the opening of navigation to start activity and it is hoped that the opening will not be later than the third week in April. Prices at close of business to-day are 1 Hard 76½c, 1 Nor. 75½c, 2 Nor. 73½c, 3 Nor. 71½c, spot or immediate delivery. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

In coarse grains the story is much the same; oats are quoted at 36½c, barley 44½c, flax at \$1.26.

MILLFEEDS AND FLOUR—

Bran.....	\$17 50
Shorts.....	18 50
Barley and oats chop.....	24 00
Barley chop.....	20 00
Oats chop.....	20 00
Ogilvie Royal Household.....	2 30
Glennora Patents.....	2 05
Manitoba Strong Bakers.....	1 65

HAY, per ton (cars on track	
Winnipeg).....	10 00 @ 11 00
Loose loads.....	10 00 @ 12 00

PRODUCE.

CREAMERY BUTTER—		
Fancy, fresh made bricks.....	32	
Second grade bricks.....	25 @	27
Boxes.....	24 @	25
DAIRY BUTTER—		
Prints, fancy in small lots.....	17 @	20
Dairy, in tobs.....	..	17
CHEESE—		
Manitoba.....	14½	
Ontario.....	15 @	15½
Ontario twin.....	15½ @	16
EGGS—		
Manitoba, fresh gathered.....	24	

Poultry quotations are all for cold storage stuff and have no particular interest to farmers, who have nothing to market at present.

LIVE STOCK AND BY-PRODUCTS.

Choice steers, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs.....	4 @	4½
Choice steers, 1,100 and over.....	4 @	4½
Choice heifers, 1,050 and over.....	3½ @	4
Choice cows, 1,000 and up.....	3½ @	4
Common cows.....	2½ @	3
Fat bulls.....	2 @	6
Sheep.....	5 @	6
Lamb.....	6 @	6½
Best bacon hogs.....	7½	
Lower grades, hogs.....	6½	
Salted hides, in good condition.....	9 @	9½
Peanut hulls.....	8	
Sheepskins.....	45 @	55
Wool per pound.....	12½	
Wool scaldings.....	9½	

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

McGill University has extended the time of the medical course given there from four years to five. There will therefore be no graduation class in 1911.

* * *

The Rhodes' scholarship for Pennsylvania has been awarded this year to Alain Locke, a negro, a resident of Philadelphia and senior student of Harvard. His ambition is to better the condition of his race.

* * *

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, author and poet, died at his home in Boston on the 19th of March. His best known works are "Marjorie Daw," "Prudence Palfrey," "Cloth of Gold," and several volumes of lyric verse. He was a regular contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*.

* * *

A first folio Shakespeare sold for \$18,000, and a first edition of Izaak Walton's "Compleat Angler" was purchased by a London dealer for \$6,450. The whole collection, consisting of 243 lots, brought \$81,755.

* * *

A pan-pipe 1,800 years old is being exhibited at the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, Paris. It was found in the excavations of Alise Sainte Reine. A musician present played it to the delighted academicians.

* * *

A pair of old Chinese rose Mandarin jars, forty inches high, of the Kien Lung dynasty, were sold at Christie's for 2,100 guineas. The jars are richly enamelled with a Hoho bird, cranes, peonies and other flowers, river scenes, etc., on a pink trellis and scroll ground.

* * *

A copy of the *New York Herald* of April 15th, 1865, was discovered in a packing case full of goods received from the United States by a Winnipeg firm. The paper contains an account of the assassination of President Lincoln, and is now a valuable historic document. The find was made by Chas. McLaughlin, who had the paper framed and placed in the window of the store.

* * *

One reads curious things in papers. *Musical America* of the 9th inst. says that Marie Hall received as high as \$5,000 a concert in London and Paris, that Sevcik, her teacher, presented her with a \$10,000 Stradivari, and that she has brought to America Paganini's own violin, which has been resting in the royal collection since its owner's death, and that the English people purchased it for her for \$30,000. All this is very romantic, only it happens there is not a word of truth in the whole statement. Paganini's violin still reposes in the museum at Genoa; the English people did not buy a violin for Marie, Sevcik did not present her with a \$10,000 Strad, and Paganini's Guarnerius never belonged to a royal collection. Marie Hall's violin is a fine specimen of a Stradivari, which she purchased from Hart & Son, of London, but it is needless to say that it did not cost \$30,000.

* * *

There seem to be but three ways for a nation to acquire wealth. The first is by war, as the Romans did, in plundering their conquered neighbors—that is robbery; the second, by commerce, which is generally cheating; the third, by agriculture, the only honest way, wherein man receives a real increase of the seed thrown into the ground, in a kind of continual miracle, wrought by the hand of God in his favor, as a reward for his innocent life and his virtuous industry.

—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

A WONDERFUL OLD MAN. AND A GREAT MOVEMENT.

The visit of General Booth to Canada is noteworthy for several reasons: first, the advanced age of the man who has reached a time of life far beyond the milestone where many workers lay down their burdens; it is also worthy of note on account of the program mapped out by the head of this militant church, embracing an itineracy that would stagger all but the greatest of globe trotters. Full of fire and zeal for the work, the General held the attention of over seven hundred business men of Winnipeg recently, for over an hour at the evening repast of the Canadian Club, describing the genesis of the Army, as well as outlining the broad general principles governing that unique organization. The gathering included several prominent Winnipeggers—Archbishop Matheson, Wm. Whyte, Ralph Connor, J. A. M. Aikins K. C., the chairman for the evening being Professor W. F. Osborne. While animated by the most humane feelings towards the world's submerged tenth, General Booth is no namby-pamby humanitarian. He wants to reform the fallen, but believes in appealing to their self respect, and, if it is deadened, to awaken it. The dominant note sounding throughout his discourse was his disclaimer of credit for the work done; such was due entirely to Divine guidance. His address was punctuated with witty sallies with a deeper significance. He instanced the readiness of the Salvation Army to adopt new ideas or suggestions, giving as illustrations the Mother's League, by means of which as a result of teaching women how to mother their offspring, and by offering bonuses to mothers for children they had nursed and raised to a year old, the infant rate of mortality had fallen very markedly. Similarly with their Anti-Suicide Bureau, which could report the staying of self-murder in five hundred and fifty cases during the first month they had taken up that work. Efforts were also made to save and safe-guard the girls of the ballet who left London for Paris in order to get employment.

HIS IDEA OF CHRISTIANITY.

"From my understanding of Christianity it is a pitifully selfish, a mean, a condemnable, a damnable idea that all one should do is to concern oneself about the safety of his own soul. It is certainly the duty of everyone to have concern about his own soul, but he should concern himself, after he is right with God, with the souls of others." The first business of a Christian was to get right with God and then to set to work to get others right with God. "That is what I understand as the spirit of Jesus Christ."

Two of the great phases of present day work in the Army are the efforts made to save criminals and to colonize. In the first field: "What would he do with the criminals? He would in the first place pity them, whether they were criminals through misfortune or misconduct.

"He would punish criminals in a different way to that now followed. Their punishment should be sharp but short. Instead of keeping a man in prison from twelve to twenty years, breaking his intellect and leaving him a prey to the first tempter, he would convert him and employ him, and not let him come forth from prison branded as a criminal and unable to get work. He would watch him and supervise him, and make him pay, too, for his reclamation. Those who could not be reclaimed he would shut up for ever and stop them from propagating their species."

Dealing with colonization, General Booth stated that there were "three interests at stake—that of the individual, that of the country from which the individual would emigrate and that

of the country into which he would immigrate," and he most emphatically declared that very rigid selection of new comers was made by his officers. The Canadian Club asked him to accept membership, an honor only previously conferred but once, on Earl Grey. Vice-President Whyte, in eulogising General Booth and the work of the Salvation Army, referred to the splendid colonization scheme, the strong feature of it being that the Army did not forget people after bringing them to Canada.

Two important statements were made by the head of the Army, to the effect that he was a believer in church union, but had been unable to get in under one church for three reasons: "In the first place the churches did not want the converts when they sent them; secondly, the converts wouldn't go when they did send them; and in the third place they soon found that they wanted them themselves," and that the Army as far as possible endeavored to make those reclaimed pay the cost of their reclamation so that the work could go on. General Booth's answer to a query as to whether he would use "tainted" (or as he terms it "dirty") money is a gem, with which this appreciation is closed.

Asked if he were going to accept the "dirty" money of the Marquis of Queensbury. He had answered, "Yes, he would take it, and he would wash it with the tears of the widows and orphans, and consecrate on the altar for humanity's sake."

PASSENGERS ARE PARTLY TO BLAME.

The number of railroad accidents in Canada and the United States has increased so rapidly that one has grown to expect the headlines announcing a catastrophe on the front page of every daily. The death rate on railroads, reckoning passengers, employees, and victims of level crossings, for last year went up nearly to five thousand, and in Canada alone between four and five hundred people lost their lives. The blame for this appalling state of affairs has been divided, and portions of the responsibility laid upon many shoulders, and no doubt some of it belonged properly on every pair. The heads of the railroad corporations are too anxious to obtain large dividends; the organization is poor, and when accidents happen the responsibility is shifted from one official to another until the public has forgotten, and then the investigation is dropped; tracks are left in imperfect condition, expenses for rolling stock and equipment are kept down, and inspection is careless.

Thinking over all these defects in the railroad systems of America, the citizen peruses the account of the last horror, reflects virtuously upon what the company will have to answer for in this wholesale taking of life, and congratulates himself that his hands are clean of the blood of his fellow men. But his congratulations are premature, and his hands are not entirely clean. The great body of ordinary passengers must assume no small portion of the responsibility for the violent depletion of the population.

One of the symptoms of the "hurry spirit" that characterizes this age is the desire to travel at a rapid rate. The man with a voracious appetite for business thinks the time wasted that is spent in going from one point to another. Even the traveller for pleasure is only pleased when the landscape goes by him in a mad whirl of trees and fences and telegraph poles. To satisfy them the time schedule on street cars, motors, trains and streamers must be reduced to the lowest possible limit, and, even then, the slightest diminution of speed is the signal for unrestrained "grouching." The travelling public insists on speed regardless of safety, and the effort to give the travelling public what it cries for is one of the causes of the tremendous sacrifice of human life every year.

* * *

Mrs. William Ziegler of New York has endowed a monthly magazine for the Blind of America. It is provided free to any sightless person in the United States sending in an application.

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Bob, Son of Battle

(Continued from page 458.)

Many a man would lose more than he cared to contemplate were Th' Owd Un beat. But he'd not be! Nay; owd, indeed, he was—two years older than his great rival; there were a hundred risks, a hundred chances; still: "What's the odds agin Owd Bob o' Kenmuir? I'm takin' 'em. Who'll lay agin Th' Owd Un?"

And with the air saturated with this perpetual talk of the old dog, these everlasting references to his certain victory; his ears drumming with the often boast that the grey dog was the best in the North, M'Adam became the silent, ill-designing man of six months since—morose, brooding, suspicious, muttering of conspiracy, plotting revenge.

The scenes at the Sylvester Arms were replicas of those of previous years. Usually the little man sat isolated in a far corner, silent and glowering, with Red Wull at his feet. Now and then he burst into a paroxysm of insane giggling, slapping his thigh, and muttering, "Ay, it's likely they'll beat us, Wullie. Yet aiblins there's a wee somethin'—a somethin' we ken and they dinna, Wullie,—eh! Wullie, he! he!" And sometimes he would leap to his feet and address his pot-house audience, appealing to them passionately, satirically, tearfully, as the mood might be on him; and his theme was always the same: James Moore, Owd Bob, the Cup, and the plots agin him and his Wullie; and always he concluded with that hint of the surprise to come.

Meanwhile, there was no news of David; he had gone as utterly as a ship foundered in mid Atlantic. Some said he'd 'listed; some, that he'd gone to sea. And "So he 'as," corroborated Sam'l, "floatin', 'eels uppards."

With no gleam of consolation, Maggie's misery was such as to rouse compassion in all hearts. She went no longer blithely singing about her work; and all the springiness had fled from her gait. The people of Kenmuir vied with one another in their attempts to console their young mistress.

Maggie was not the only one in whose life David's absence had created a void. Last as he would have been to own it, M'Adam felt acutely the boy's loss. It may have been he missed the ever-present butt; it may have been a nobler feeling. Alone with Red Wull, too late he felt his loneliness. Sometimes, sitting in the kitchen by himself, thinking of the past, he experienced sharp pangs of remorse; and this was all the more the case after Maggie's visit. Subsequent to that day the little man, to do him justice, was never known to hint by word or look an ill thing of his enemy's daughter. Once, indeed, when Melia Ross was drawing on a dirty imagination with Maggie for subject, M'Adam shut her up with: "Ye're a maist amazin' big liar, Melia Ross."

Yet, though for the daughter he had now no evil thought, his hatred for the father had never been so uncompromising.

He grew reckless in his assertions. His life was one long threat against James Moore's. Now he openly stated his conviction that, on the eventful night of the fight, James Moore, with object easily discernible, had egged David on to murder him.

"Then why don't ye go and tell him so, ye muckle liar?" roared Tammas at last, enraged to madness.

"I will!" said M'Adam. And he did.

It was on the day preceding the great summer sheep fair at Grammoich-town that he fulfilled his vow.

That is always a big field-day at Kenmuir; and on this occasion James Moore and Owd Bob had been up and working on the Pike from the rising of the sun. Throughout the straggling land of Kenmuir the master went with his untiring adjutant, rounding up, cutting out, drafting. It was already

noon when the flock started from the yard.

On the gate by the stile, as the party came up, sat M'Adam.

"I've a word to say to you, James Moore," he announced, as the Master approached.

"Say it then, and quick. I've no time to stand gossipin' here, if ye have," said the Master.

M'Adam strained forward till he nearly toppled off the gate.

"Queer thing, James Moore, you should be the only one to escape this Killer."

"Ye' forget yersel,' M'Adam."

"Ay, there's me," acquiesced the little man. "But you—hoo d'ye 'count for your luck?"

James Moore swung round and pointed proudly at the grey dog, now patrolling round the flock.

"There's my luck!" he said.

M'Adam laughed unpleasantly.

"So I thought," he said, "so I thought. And I s'pose ye're thinkin' that yer luck," nodding at the grey dog, "will win you the Cup for certain a month hence."

"I hope so!" said the Master.

"Strange if he should not after all," mused the little man.

James Moore eyed him suspiciously.

"What d'ye mean?" he asked sternly.

M'Adam shrugged his shoulders.

"There's mony a slip 'twixt Cup and lip, that's a'." I was only thinkin' some mischance might come to him.

The Master's eyes flashed dangerously.

He recalled the many rumors he had heard, and the attempt on the old dog early in the year.

"I canna think one would be coward enough to murder him," he said, drawing himself up.

M'Adam leant forward. There was a nasty glitter in his eye, and his face was all a-tremble.

"Ye'd no think one'd be cooard enough to set the son to murder the father. Yet some one did—set the lad on to 'sassinat' me. He failed at me, and next, I suppose, he'll try at Wullie!" There was a flush on the sallow face, and a vindictive ring in the thin voice. "One way or t'ither, fair or foul, Wullie or me, ain or baith, has got to go afore Cup Day, eh, James Moore! eh?"

The Master put his hand on the latch of the gate. "That'll do, M'Adam," he said. "I'll stop to hear no more, else I might get angry wi' ye. Noo git off this gate, ye're trespassin' as 'tis."

He shook the gate. M'Adam tumbled off, and went sprawling into the sheep clustered below. Picking himself up, he dashed on through the flock, waving his arms, kicking fantastically, and scattering confusion everywhere.

"Just wait till I'm thro' we' eem, will ye?" shouted the Master, seeing the danger.

It was a request which, according to the etiquette of shepherding, one man was bound to grant another. But M'Adam rushed on regardless, dancing and gesticulating. Save for the lightning vigilance of Owd Bob, the flock must have broken.

"I think ye' might ha' waited!" remonstrated the Master, as the little man burst his way through.

"Noo, I've forgot somethin'!" the other cried, and back he started as he had gone.

It was more than human nature could tolerate.

"Bob, keep him off!"

A flash of teeth; a blaze of gray eyes, and the old dog had leapt forward to oppose the little man's advance.

"Shift oot o' ma light!" cried he, striving to dash past.

"Hold him, lad!"

And hold him the old dog did, while his master opened the gate and put the flock through, the opponents dodging in front of one another like opposing three-quarter-backs at the Rugby game.

"Oot o' ma path, or I'll strike!"

shouted the little man in a fury, as the last sheep passed through the gate.

"I'd not," warned the Master.

"But I will!" yelled M'Adam; and, darting forward as the gate swung to, struck furiously at his opponent.

He missed, and the grey dog charged at him like a mail-train.

"Hi! James Moore—" but over he went like a toppled wheelbarrow, while the old dog turned again, raced at the gate, took it magnificently in his stride, and galloped up the lane after his master.

At M'Adam's yell, James Moore had turned.

"Served ye' properly!" he called back. "He'll larn ye yet it's not wise to tamper wi' a grey dog or his sheep. Not the first time he's downed ye, I'm thinkin'!"

The little man raised himself painfully to his elbow and crawled toward the gate. The Master, up the lane, could hear him cursing as he dragged himself. Another moment, and a head was poked through the bars of the gate, and a devilish little face looked after him.

"Downed me, by—, he did!" the little man cried passionately. "I owed ye baith somethin' before this, and noo, by—, I owe ye somethin' more. An' mind ye, Adam M'Adam pays his debts!"

"I've heard the contrary," the Master replied drily, and turned away up the lane toward the Marches.

CHAPTER XXIV.

A SHOT IN THE NIGHT.

It was only three short weeks before the Cup Day that one afternoon Jim Mason brought a letter to Kenmuir. James Moore opened it as the postman still stood in the door.

It was from Long Kirby—still in retirement—begging him for mercy's sake to keep Owd Bob safe within doors at nights; at all events till after the great event was over. For Kirby knew as did every Dalesman, that the old dog slept in the porch, between the two doors of the house, of which the outer was only loosely closed by a chain, so that the ever watchful guardian might slip in and out, and go his rounds at any moment of the night.

This was how the smith concluded his illspelt note: "Look out for M'Adam i tell ye i know hel tri at thowd un afore cup day—faiin im you. if th ole dog's bete i'm a ruined man i say so for the luv o' God keep yer eyes wide."

The Master read the letter and handed it to the postman, who perused it carefully.

"I tell ye what," said Jim at length, speaking with an earnestness that made the other stare, "I wish ye'd do what he asks ye: keep Th' Owd Un in o' nights, I mean, just for the present."

The Master shook his head and laughed, tearing the letter to pieces.

"Nay," said he; "M'Adam or no M'Adam, Cup or no Cup, Th' Owd Un has the run o' ma land same as he's had since a puppy. Why Jim, the first night I shut him up that night the Killer comes, I'll lay."

The postman turned wearily away, and the Master stood looking after him, wondering what had come of late to his cheery friend.

Those two were not the only warnings James Moore received. During the weeks immediately preceding the Trials, the danger signal was perpetually flaunted beneath his nose.

Twice did Watch, the black cross-bred chained in the straw-yard, hurl a brazen challenge on the night air.

Twice did the Master, with lantern, Sam'l, and Owd Bob, sally forth and search every hole and corner on the premises—to find nothing. One of the dairy-maids gave notice, avowing that the farm was haunted; that, on several occasions in the early morning, she had seen a bogie flitting down the slope to the Wastrel—a sure portent, Sam'l declared, of an approaching death in the house. While once a shearer, coming up from the village, reported having seen, in the twilight of dawn, a little ghostly figure, haggard and startled, stealing silently from tree to tree in the larch copse by the lane. The Master, however, irritated by these reports of alarms, dismissed the story superstitiously.

"Owd Bob I'm sartin' o'," said he,

"There's not a critter moves on Kenmuir at nights but Th' Owd Un knows it."

Yet even as he said it a little man, dragged, weary-eyed, smeared with dew and dust, was limping in at the door of a house barely a mile away.

"Nae luck, Wullie, curse it!" he cried, throwing himself into a chair, and addressing some one who was not there—"nae luck. An' yet I'm sure o't as I am that there's a God in heaven."

M'Adam had become an old man of late. But little more than fifty, yet he looked to have reached man's allotted years. His sparse hair was quite white; his body shrunk and bowed; and his thin hand shook like an aspen as it groped to the familiar bottle.

In another matter, too, he was altogether changed. Formerly, whatever his faults, there had been no harder working man in the country side. At all hours, in all weathers, you might have seen him with his gigantic attendant going his rounds. Now all that was different: he never put his hand to the plough, and with none to help him the land was left wholly untended; so that men said that, of a surety, there would be a farm to let on the March Merv Estate come Michaelmas.

Instead of working, the little man sat all day in the kitchen at home, brooding over his wrongs and brewing vengeance. Even the Sylvester Arms knew him no more; for he stayed where he was with his dog and his bottle. Only, when the shroud of night had come down to cover him, he slipped out and away on some errand on which not even Red Wull accompanied him.

So the time glided on, till the Sunday before the trials came round.

All that day M'Adam sat in his kitchen, drinking, muttering, hatching revenge.

"Curse it, Wullie! curse it. The time's slippin'—slippin'—slippin'! Thursday next—but three days mair! and I haena the proof—I haena the proof!"—and he rocked to and fro, biting his nails in the agony of his impotence.

All day long he never moved. Long after sunset he sat on; long after dark had eliminated the features of the room.

"They're all agin us, Wullie. It's you and I alane, lad. M'Adam's to be beat somehow, onyhow; and Moore's to win. So they've settled it, and se'twill be—onless, Wullie, onless—but curse it! I've no the proof!"—and he hammered the table before him and stamped on the floor.

At midnight he arose, a mad, desperate plan looming through his fuddled brain.

"I swore I'd pay him, Wullie, and I will. If I hang for it I'll be even with him. I haena the proof, but I know—I know!" He groped his way to the mantelpiece with blind eyes and swirling brain. Reaching up with fumbling hands, he took down the old blunder-buss from above the fireplace.

"Wullie," he whispered, chuckling hideously, "Wullie, come on! You and I—he! he!" But the tailless Tyke was not there. At nightfall he had slouched silently out of the house on business he best wot of. So his master crept out of the room alone—on tiptoe, still chuckling.

The cool night air refreshed him, and he stepped stealthily along, his quaint weapon over his shoulder: down the hill, across the Bottom; skirting the Pike, till he reached the plank bridge over the Wastrel.

He crossed it safely, that Providence whose care is drunkards placing his footsteps. Then he stole up the slope like a hunter stalking his prey.

Arrived at the gate, he raised himself cautiously, and peering over into the moonlit yard. There was no sign of sound of living creature. The little grey house slept peacefully in the shadow of the Pike, all unaware of the man with murder in his heart laboriously climbing the yard-gate.

The door of the porch was wide, the chain hanging limply down, unused, and the little man could see within, the moon shining on the iron studs of the inner door, and the blanket of him who should have slept there, and did not.

(To be continued.)

THE QUIET HOUR

"BEHOLD YOUR KING."

Light above light and Bliss above bliss,
Whom words cannot utter, lo! Who
is this?
As a King with many crowns He stands,
And our names are graven on His
hands;
As a Priest, with God-uplifted eyes,
He offers for us His sacrifice;
As the lamb of God for sinners slain,
That we too may live He lives again.
—CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI.

"Behold your King!" said Pilate, nearly 2,000 years ago; little dreaming that those words, intended as a mockery of his thorn-crowned, blood-stained Prisoner, would stand out in letters of gold to brighten the darkness of ages to come. It might have been easy to recognize the kingliness a day or two later, when the victory over death had been won, and He who is the Life had risen triumphant from the grave. But on that first Good Friday, when Jesus stood alone, deserted by His followers, and apparently powerless to help Himself or them, the kingliness was not so self-evident.

in indelible colors. The whole of that stainless life had been spent in trying to help others, without thought of reward; but how hard it must have been to face ingratitude and unkindness in return for all the loving kindness so freely poured out. The hands, that had been always ready to heal with tenderest touch, are so cruelly pierced; and the heart, that had poured itself out in loving acts of service, is tortured with shame and scorn and deadly insult. But pain of body and of heart cannot crush the spirit of this kingly Man, or make Him weakly self-pitying. He is on the watch for the right moment to catch St. Peter's eye and touch his heart; He gives wise silence or quiet, telling words to priests and king and governor. Neither words nor silence are intended to save His own life, but are the earnest efforts of love to help His foes to conquer deadly sin.

And so the awful hours drag on, without one trace of selfishness in the King Who is caring for the weeping women, for brutal soldiers, for the repentant thief, for mother and friend.



THE HOME OF JOHN HOWARD PAYNE, LONG ISLAND.

"Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble there's no place like home;
A charm from the skies seems to hallow it there
Which seek thro' the world is ne'er met with elsewhere."

And yet, the exclamation, "Behold your King!" was very fitting on that wonderful day of conquest over pain and death. This is a democratic age, and men do not bow down abjectly before a king just because he has gold and jewels to make him look magnificent and an army to obey him. Now perhaps more than in any age before us, men and women who win real honor and respect from their fellows are generally those who are really noble in heart and life—not those who are rich or titled.

If Christ had only been a king or an emperor, with worldly power and grandeur to exalt Him, how soon that blaze of royalty would have died out. But, because His kingliness was inherent, a royalty of soul, His kingdom is still growing, and He still reigns, an absolute King, with complete control over the lives and secret thoughts of millions who have never seen Him.

Let us fix our eyes on our Royal Lord and try to carry about with us the marvellous picture of a Conqueror, which is drawn so vividly by the four Evangelists. The stories are four in number, but the Figure is one. If we fix our eyes on Him, surely we may drink in something of His spirit, and prove ourselves too of Royal blood, children of a King.

"Love seeketh not her own," and it would be impossible to imagine a more perfect example of unselfish self-forgetfulness than is here photographed

And yet, He is not callous or insensible to pain. Well it is for us that the agonized cry, "I thirst!" rang out once from those parched lips. He does not ask us to ignore pain, but to stand up under it with heroic fortitude. We are not to turn our backs upon it, but to face it and endure it when called upon to do so. But how high the King stands above us in His marvellous self-forgetfulness. How much fuss we make over trifling aches and pains, over any slighting word or unkind act we may have met with. How we retail our troubles in our own minds or to other people, instead of forgetting them in unselfish service. How little we practice the power of silence. Hard words and unkind acts are paid back with interest, or those who have not been kind to us are treated with chilling indifference instead of warm kindness. Sometimes we may even try to "get even" with those who have offended us. We are kind and obliging to people who treat us well—but anybody can be that—forgetting that one who is trying to be kingly must pour out kindness and love at home, in the shop, in the market, on the street, everywhere. And kingly courtesy and kindness to friends, strangers and enemies, conquers, as petty self-seeking and self-asserting never do. See how soon the hardened thief on the cross threw down his arms and saluted the King. Who had nothing to prove Himself a King and the

owner of a "Kingdom" but His own wonderful character, which shone forth in words and looks, in patience and and calm silence. See how the world bows down before this Man. Determined infidels and degraded criminals, men of the world and little children respect the invincible might of holiness. The most learned arguments may make absolutely no impression on men, but stainless purity of soul and unselfish kindness of life never fail to reach and touch all witnesses, making them want to do better. The Man Who was great enough in His own character to change the shameful Cross into a glorious Throne, has inspired the world with a new and magnificent ideal. No one now can be satisfied to be merely rich or famous, or to have a pleasant, easy time, doing nothing for other people. We all want to help our fellows and we also want to feel that the help we give has cost us something. The more costly the sacrifice, the more joy there is in offering it. He Who was noble enough to reign as a King on the Cross, has taught His brethren and inspired "to suffer and to die," as no words could have inspired men. This is a fine object-lesson, and one that goes home to every heart. We are all hero-worshippers by nature, and we all want to be heroic ourselves, though we may be too cowardly or lazy to pay the price. If we want to be kingly we must face the pain God sends, and learn to thank Him for it. Some pain we must submit to; but dogged submission to the inevitable, and heroic acceptance of God's will, are very different things. The one is kingly and the other is not. Then there is another pain of body or soul which might be avoided by refusing to bear the burdens of others. Christ might have avoided the insults, the agony and the Cross, if He had devoted His life to becoming rich or successful in the world, and allowed other people to battle with their sins and endure their troubles without offering help. Those who set out to follow a crucified Leader can hardly expect to have a path of easy self-indulgence provided for them. Peace and joy He gives, and love sweetens the hardest tasks, but the daily taking up of the cross is not a vague, beautiful idea. No, it implies a daily renunciation of one's own will for God's will, a daily self-sacrifice in small things or in great, a daily laying down of life in the service of God and man.

Let us choose to follow the King, though he may lead us straight to a cross—some pain that is not at all romantic or grand, not easy to endure without complaining, but just commonplace, petty and uninteresting. The most ordinary life—ordinary in its surroundings—may be lived serenely,

grandly, enthusiastically. One that is so lived will be, in its measure, a kingly life, awakening high and noble aspirations in other souls, as the patient endurance of Christ won the homage of the thief and the admiration of the centurion who watched it. God has given to each of us a treasure—even a life to be poured out as Christ's was, in glad, willing service and self-sacrifice for the good of our fellows. Shall we refuse our glorious vocation because it involves pain? Rather let us behold our King, keeping our eye steadily fixed on Him who is the Inspiration and the Life of the world daily drinking in more and more of His kingly spirit.

"God of Love, God of Work! Touch me with fire!
For the dross within me, fill me with ire!
So with pure passion I cleave to my star,
Speed my work, daily, toward the mark—far!
"God of Love, God of Work! Breathe in me—air!
Blue and breeze-swept spaces brighten my care!
So each swirl of effort leave my hand calm,
So each heart meeting mine only feel—balm!"

HOPK.

AN OLD LEGEND.

It was the time when our dear Lord Jesus Had finished His life of love, And the voice of His Heavenly Father Was calling to Him from above: And the cruel soldiers of Pilate Were searching with eager eye For something to scourge the Saviour. Ere they led Him forth to die. Now, it chanced that there grew a willow, Not a willow like those we see, With sorrowful, trailing branches, But a tall, young, graceful tree, Whose straight, green branches pointed To the sky; and sages tell How the soldiers took them to scourge Him, For they served the purpose well. And all through that dreadful hour When the blows fell thick and fast On the quivering flesh of Jesus, Till the blood flowed down at last— The willow drooped and saddened Under the grief and pain, And trailed its long, green branches; Weeping down on the moistened plain. And all through the many ages That since have come and fled. The sorrowing, weeping willow Has hung its saddened head.

The Literary Society

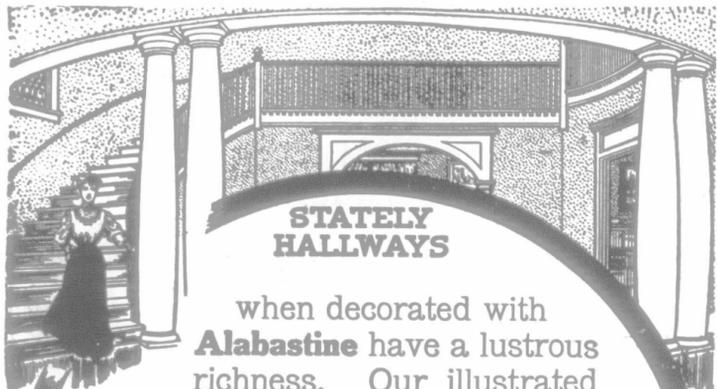
THEY'RE CROSSING THE OCEAN TWO BY TWO.

Yes! Two by two. For several years past we have been accustomed to men of all grades and conditions coming out to us as homesteaders, and as hired men preparatory to homesteading. For the last two years there have been a few men and their wives coming for similar purposes. This year according to statistics there will be many.

At this present time couples just newly wedded, others who have been married for some time, and a few with families of from two to four or five children, are on their way or getting ready to start for this new land. They are leaving all their past behind, with bright hopes, but some fears as to what is before. Are we who are permanently settled and wishing for their advent as helpers, giving this matter the serious thought it demands?

Most of these people are parting with their dearest friends and nearest of kindred and wishing to find others to partly fill their places. Most of them are going forever away from contact with all their early habits and associations, knowing that everything will for the future be different, but

having very vague ideas as to where the difference lies. A good many are leaving a quiet home life, little used to strange people, to mingle with the mixed population found in every new country. Many are trying to accustom themselves to the thought of living in unknown families and becoming familiar with their ways. How are we going to receive them? They are not coming as guests, neither as permanent hired help. These very men and women whom we hire to assist us now, are to be our neighbors in status like ourselves in the near future. Just in the very present they are in fact our neighbors in the strictest sense of the term. Therefore, let us love our neighbors as ourselves, put ourselves in their places and do as we would be done by. They will arrive tired and unkempt, as we did after our long journey in the years gone by, which remains yet vivid to our recollection. In some respects things will be different. We had no habitation ahead, no kind of meals or beds expected except what our own hands prepared. Now, we have the chance to show what our hands can do and our hearts can show to make their coming much more endurable. Though they are entire



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strangers and we do not know their habits or dispositions, we can do much for their comfort without knowing anything except that they are strangers and may be "angels unawares." Such things have been and may be again, indeed, have been not so very long ago. But that is another story.

Let us not be in too great a hurry to test their strength of muscle or their knowledge of work of any kind. Allow them to get their bearings, to see some of our methods and get used to their new surroundings. Do not take notice of anything in their manner which seems to be peculiar. Remember that our customs are just as peculiar to them. Have comfortable quarters for them, where they can have at times the privacy to which all human things are entitled. If there is a little child or two with them, do not either humor or tease. Be kind, but show that its parents' management is to be respected and not interfered with. It is very difficult for parents, especially young people, to train children as they would desire, when living within another household.

To be more explicit, do not (as in an instance that could be cited) gather or save up a month's laundry work for the poor little tired woman, unused to doing even her own washing. Do not say when she first enters your door, "If you are hungry get yourself some dinner." Do not hide even the pins out of the cushion for fear she is dishonest. **RESIDENT.**

SWINBURNE ON ARTEMUS WARD.

Swinburne deemed his Western acquaintance worthy to be remembered and celebrated in these touching lines which few remember now and which, so far as is known, are not included in any volume:

Is he gone to the land of no laughter,
The man who made mirth for us all?
Proves death but a silent hereafter
From the sounds that delight and appal?
Once closed, have the eyes no more duty,
No more pleasure the exquisite ears.
Has the heart done o'erflowing with
beauty
As the eyes have with tears?
Nay, if aught can be sure, what is surer
Than that earth's good decays not
with earth?
And of all the heart's springs none are
purer
Than the spring of the fountain of mirth.
He that sounds it has pierced the heart's
hollows,
The place where tears chose to sleep.
For the foam flakes that dance in life's
shallows
Are wrung from life's deep.
He came with a heart full of gladness,
From the glad-hearted land of the
west;
Won our laughter, but not with mere
madness,
Spake and joked with us, not in mere
jest;
For the man in our heart lingered after,
When the merriment died in our ears,
And those who were loudest in in
laughter
Are silent in tears!
—Putnam's Monthly.

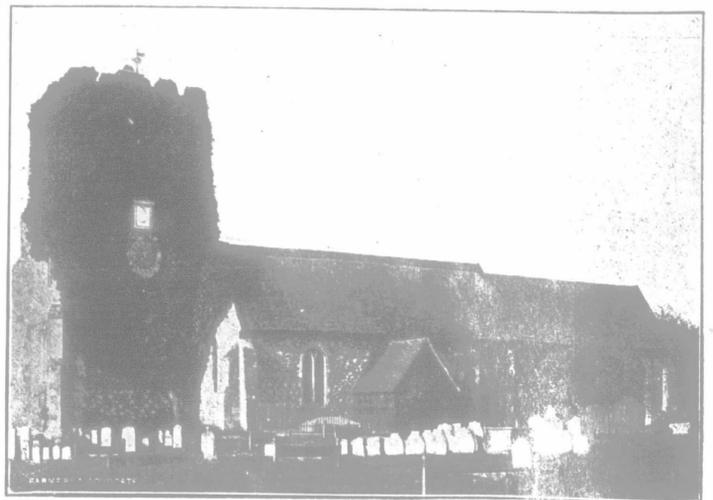
Children's Corner

SNARING RABBITS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was eleven last December. I go to school in the summer but not in the winter as our school is closed. Our teacher's name is Miss N—. We all like her very much and hope we will have her this year. I have seven sisters and one brother, three at home and four away. I help my brother with the chores in the daytime and we snare rabbits in the evenings. I have a little colt of my own, and a calf. We have three dogs called Buller, Bruin, and Towser. Assiniboia, Sask. **HOWARD SWITZER**

MORE ABOUT POULTRY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I wrote last year about poultry and was glad to see it in the **FARMER'S ADVOCATE**. When building a hen house, build it large enough to let each hen have four to six feet space. It is a good plan to have the door of the hen house at the south so as to have the door open in the daytime to get the sun's warmth; and having two windows in the south is better than having one on each side of the building. Have lots of ventilation, good dark nests, and the roosts facing towards the nests. Be sure not to have the roosts over the nests as the droppings all go into the nests. Some people think it is good to have a few cows in with the hens, but that is a mistake as it makes so much more steam which freezes on the walls and plugs the ventilators up. The hens want the whole building to themselves. Another thing very particular is to keep the house cleaned every day regularly, and to keep lots of fresh water on hand. Feed them every morning and afternoon. The best ration for morning is a pail of wheat, barley screenings, or clover to every forty hens; for afternoon, take oats and chop, mixed together, a pail to every fifty hens. Do not put a board floor in a hen house. Cement, gravel or sand is better. When board floors are put in they soon rot out, but when cement or any dirt floors are put in they last forever you might say. The best kind of ventilator is iron. Put two on top of the building, one on each end. In making nests make them 24 feet long by a foot wide, having the nests a foot each way. Put a top on with hinges so as to lift up the cover for light and put down for darkness. Leave a hole in each end for the hens to go into their nests. In hatching chickens in the incubators, you may get a lot of chickens out of so many eggs, but sometimes get none. I advise any person not to get an incubator unless he has a hundred or more hens, then one is all right, but for a few hens, like 25 or 50, it does not pay to get an incubator. Sometimes they are a failure and sometimes a success, but for my part give me the old hens that sit on the eggs and hatch them out with out costing you a cent except for feed



IN GOD'S ACRE
Cookham Church.

Corner

Well, I think I had better stop for this time or I will be taking up too much space in your paper.

PLUCKY BILL. (13). Mackenzie Co., Sask.

SHOT A RABBIT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am twelve years old. I have three sisters and one brother. I am in the fifth grade and have six studies—reading, history, arithmetic, grammar, physiology, geography and spelling. I go alone to school because my youngest sister has to be home, but she is going next year. Papa has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE many years. I like to read the letters in it. We have a quarter section of land, four horses, ten head of cattle and about forty chickens, but no pigs. We have a dog named Spot and a cat named Tabby. I have a shot gun and I shot a rabbit this winter. I like to go out hunting.

JOHNNY BRINK. (12). North Dakota.

AN INDIAN MEMBER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am an Indian girl. I want to write you a letter. I have six brothers. I have three cats and two dogs. I have five cattle. My father killed the black fox; it is very black. Mrs. S— is my teacher. I love her very much. My aunt has six hens and one fat pig. We have much snow. Mrs. S— takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I like to read the letters in the Children's Corner. Please put my letter in your paper. I am twelve years old.

KATIE HOULE. Saddle Lake Reserve, Edmonton Co., Alta. (I wish you all could see the fine writing in Katie's letter.—C. D.)

THE ADVENTURES OF A POST CARD.

Away last August one of our Children's Corner members mentioned in her letter that she was collecting souvenir post-cards. One of our numerous subscribers in England read the letter, and in the kindness of his heart decided to send the youthful collector an English post card. No post office address was given, but Kisbey was mentioned in the body of the letter, and he therefore addressed the card to Kisbey, Canada. That seemed too indefinite for the postal authorities and after some journeying it reached the general post office in Ottawa and was sent back to England for fuller address. The sender did not know any change for the better to be made, but a happy thought struck him. Out in Calgary, Alta., he had a friend who might know the whereabouts of the mysterious Kisbey, so he enclosed a card in a letter to this friend. The Calgary gentleman came into the FARMER'S ADVOCATE office one day to see if we could help him. A search was instituted with the happiest results—we found the correct address; we learned the location of Kisbey; Fanny got her post card and acknowledged its receipt, and the editor has a pretty souvenir pin to help her remember the search.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am 8 years old. I have a little white calf, a dog named Vick, and a cat. There are lots of strawberries, cranberries and raspberries grow on our farm. I have a little pony and a new bridle. A great many wild flowers grow here—crocuses, violets, cowslips, buttercups, lilies, and roses. I have a brother six years older than I am. He has a little black colt.

VERA BURRY. Assiniboia Co., Sask.

CAME FROM DAKOTA.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am a boy and I have been here only one year. We moved here last spring from North Dakota. My father has a store here. I have four brothers and one sister. We have two horses, two colts, one cow, and one calf.

ANDREW THOMPSON. (13). Alberta.

A BEAUTIFUL SPOT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live on the banks of the Pipestone. It is a beautiful place, approached on either side by large hills, the south of which are studded with trees, while the north banks are clear. In the center flows a stream of clear water, broken here and there by miniature lakes, forming in all a chain called the Pipestone Creek. It is a pleasant place for a walk, as the trees are filled with birds of different kinds, some of which sing very sweetly. The air is heavy with the fragrance of the vines which run up the trees, and vegetation. I am very fond of hunting here. There are large flocks of wild ducks and geese that settle on the lakes. Prairie chickens and partridge are found in abundance everywhere. There are quite a few deer here, eight being shot back of my father's farm this last fall. My father is engaged in mixed farming. We have fifteen horses, twenty-two head of cattle, sixty hens, and my father raises for market about fifty hogs a year. I have one sister but no brothers. I take music lessons twice a week, in summer time. I go to school in summer but it is closed in winter.

CLARENCE BURRY. (14). Assiniboia Co., Sask.

A CONVENIENT RAVINE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I used to water the cows. The well is about six feet deep and is nearly half way between the top and bottom of a ravine bank that is not far from our house. Near the well is a big snow drift, and I and my sister Antonia dug a cave in it and made a fire in the cave too. Sometimes we ride down the ravine bank on my sleigh. In the summer time when we cannot ride on the sleigh we roll stones down into the ravine.

AXEL HERMAN TRANBERG. (13). Assiniboia Co., Sask.

A SIX-YEAR-OLD.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and when it comes we all run for it. The first thing I look at is the Children's Corner, and I enjoy reading the letters in it. I go to school nearly every day, and am in the part second book. We have two kittens, two dogs, three horses, and twelve head of cattle.

ISABELLE RASK. (6). Assiniboia Co., Sask.

ANOTHER DOROTHY—A CALF THIS TIME.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes your valuable paper and we like it very much. I am very fond of reading the boys' and girls' letters. I live three miles south of MacGregor. My papa owns a half section of land. We have six horses, 23 head of cattle, four pigs, two hundred hens and two turkeys. We have a little calf; its name is Dorothy. We have two miles and a half to go to school. I do not go just now as there is no teacher. We drive a grey pony when we go.

LILY MAY POGUE. (11). Portage la Prairie Co., Man.

HARD ON THE CATTLE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—It has been very cold this winter and is still very cold and stormy. Cattle are dying on the ranges. We are very fortunate in having plenty of food and coal, also plenty of feed for the stock and horses. The janitor at our school finds it very difficult to keep the school house warm on account of the extremely cold weather. I suppose this will give you an idea of our surroundings.

MERLE CROOKSTON. Alberta Co., Alta. (Your letter was beautifully neat.—C. D.)

NO COAL TO CARRY IN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live in Medicine Hat, the gas city. We find gas very useful in many ways. It is used for lighting the engines, and for running the power house plant, in which my father is engineer. All the streets here are lit up with gas and they

look very nice. We have gas in our house. It is just lovely to have the house nice and warm, when we don't have to carry in the coal these very cold days.

ALMA M. EDDY. (11). Assiniboia W., Alta.

LIKED BY TRAVELLERS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live in a town called Red Deer. It is a good-sized town, and is a very town by the traveler. I counted a fine town when the paper comes. I always enjoy reading the Children's Corner very much. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time, and I go to school and am in the fourth class. My teacher's name is Mr. McNeil, and I like him very much. There is a very severe winter here. There is more snow on the ground this winter than there has been for a long time.

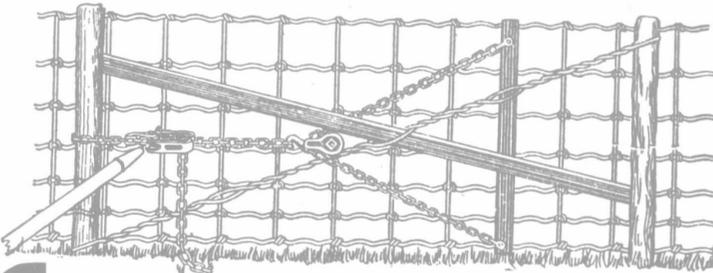
L. E. BAWTINHEIMER. (12). Strathcona Co., Alta.

NOT IN SCHOOL.—TUT TUT!

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—One day my mother and father were going to town they were upset in a snow drift. Mother, baby and my little sister sat on the snow while Daddy got the cutter out of the drift. My eldest brother and sister and myself went to school at Oxbow, six and a half miles away, up to Christmas. We do not go now because the roads are too bad and the weather too cold. I like to go in the bush with Dad and cut wood. I have four sisters and two brothers. My eldest brother is thirteen years old. I do not like going to school much. Two of our wheat stacks were burnt while threshing.

ALFRED NOBLE. (11). Assiniboia E., Sask.

HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE



Our new folder on "Erecting Fences" will tell you and if you will follow the instructions carefully when you are through you will have a good job.

It's full of valuable and interesting information on fence building and tells how to erect woven wire fencing in the quickest and most substantial manner.

No farmer, fence man or any one interested in fence construction should fail to write for a copy. It gives all the information required for building fences and we send it

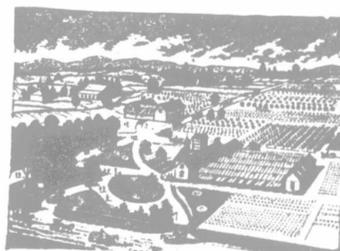
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In addition there is also a complete and very interesting description of the manufacture of fence wire. Persons who have never had the privilege of visiting a wire mill will find this article of especial interest.

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Rogers Table Silver-
ware for \$10.00**

This set sells at leading Jewellery
Stores for \$10.00 to \$12.00

Read This Great Offer

Rogers Silverware is the finest in the
World. Guaranteed 20 years. These
sets consist of the following Standard
Rogers goods:

6 handsome 12 Dwt. Table Knives, 6 beau-
tiful Rogers Desert Spoons, 6 beautiful
Rogers Tea Spoons, 1 beautiful Rogers
Sugar Spoon and 1 beautiful Rogers
Butter Knife.

All warranted for 20 years by America's
leading Silversmiths. You are absolutely
safe. Money back if not satisfied.

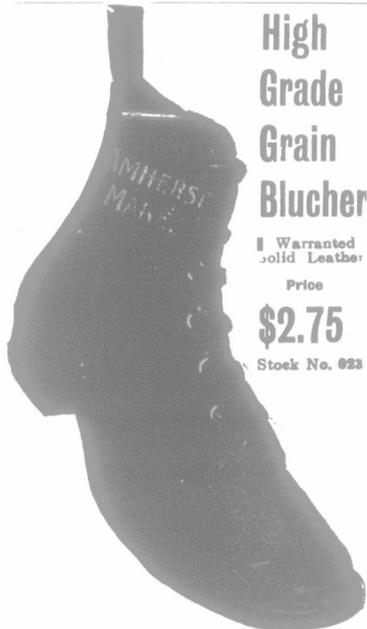
We will divide half our profits for one
whole year commencing May 1st, 1907, to
the first 1000 people sending us an order
for this magnificent Rogers Silverware
set.

WHAT THIS MEANS

We expect to earn Big Money in the
next year. Our sales will be big and we
will divide half of our profits with the
first one thousand people who send
\$10.00 for one of these sets. We can
afford to do this because we know that
it will be the means of getting us
thousands of other customers all over the
Country. Remember you run no risk as
you get full value for your money and
in addition we send you a profit Sharing
Coupon which entitles you to your share
of the profits for one year from May 1st,
1907.

Send your order to-day and have your
friends do so. We will ship single orders
or will ship two or more orders together
if desired. All orders filled as promptly
as possible. Remit by Express Money
order, Postal Order or Registered Letter.
Address plainly.

INTERNATIONAL SUPPLY CO.
Dept. F.
310 Garry St., Winnipeg, Man.



**High
Grade
Grain
Blucher**

Warranted
Solid Leather

Price
\$2.75

Stock No. 923

Save Your Repairing Bill. Buy the Best.
Amherst make is not sold in your town
write
E. J. BLAQUIER, Box 683, Brandon, Man.
If sent by parcel post 50c extra.

Talkers—Can you see any earthly
good in a tramp?
Sociologist—He's a freind of the
laboring man.
Talkers—How so?
Sociologist—He never gets in his
his way.—Detroit Free Press.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any
case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding
Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c

it should be done; if not perhaps Resi-
dent will tell us, and I shall be very
grateful, as farm life is new to me.
Hints on winter clothing would be
useful to newcomers if published before
another winter, as few have experienced
such cold weather in their old homes.

I will give you a recipe for muffins:—
1 pint flour, 2 teaspoonfuls baking
powder, ½ teaspoonful salt, 2 table-
spoonfuls sugar, 3 tablespoonfuls butter,
2 eggs and 1 generous pint milk. Sift
the dry ingredients together; rub in the
butter. Beat the eggs till light and
add the milk to them; then add to the
dry ingredients. Beat well for a few
seconds and bake for about twenty
minutes in buttered muffin pans. This
is enough for a twelve small-cup pan
or a nine large-cup pan.

Pop Overs.—2 eggs, 2 cups flour,
2 cups milk, and ½ teaspoonful salt.
Beat the eggs well without separating;
add the milk; mix into the flour and
beat for several minutes with an egg
beater. Pour into muffin pans which
are greased and hot. Bake in a hot
oven from 30 to 35 minutes. The
lightness of these depends on the beat-
ing and heat of the pans and oven. If
taken from the oven too soon they will
fall.

NORA CREINA.

(Your recipes sound good, and your
idea in regard to winter clothing is
worth remembering. Thank you for
both.—D. D.)

**HELPFUL HINTS FOR SPRING
CLOTHES.**

In reviewing the condition of the
wardrobe at this time of the year one
finds garments, worn in places and
soiled perhaps, but still a quality that
presents possibilities of further use-
fulness in a slightly changed form. A
cloth shirt waist suit of last year may
be completely made over by giving it
a thorough brushing and sponging off
all spots. Then cut the blouse out
deeply in the neck, either with cir-
cular, square or V-shaped opening
(About six inches back and front and
three inches on the shoulder from the
collar band makes a nice depth to
cut out.) Remove the sleeves and
from the best portions of them cut
shoulder caps to attach to the arm-
hole of the abbreviated blouse or jump-
er. As a finish to the top of the
jumper and the shoulder caps, braid
the same color as the goods is very
satisfactory and may also be used to
freshen up the skirt. Last year's
blouses provided with new yokes and
sleeves can be worn under these jumpers
just as well as whole newgarments.

CLEANING DRESSES.

To get the dresses clean is another
matter. A method of washing all-wool
goods that seldom shrinks them at all
is to make a jelly of a small cake of ivory
soap and two tablespoons borax by
shaving the soap fine, and adding the
borax and pouring on two cups of
boiling water. Half-fill a tub with
cold soft water, add the soap jelly and
immerse the dress in it over night. In
the morning lift the dress (without
wringing, but just letting most of the
dirty water run off) into another tub
of clean, cool water and rinse by sousing
it up and down in the water. Repeat
the rinsing once or twice, taking care
to have the waters all of the same
temperature. Hang out at once with-
out wringing, in a warm sunny place.
When dry press under a damp cloth.
This has been tried for both black and
white materials and has proved success-
ful. Some colors, however, will run,
and it is best to try first a sample of
goods of a delicate shade.

To take the shiny appearance off
black goods sponge with a pint of warm
water to which two teaspoons of liquid
ammonia has been added. Rub it
on with a piece of woollen or cashmere
stocking. If there are paint spots
rub them with spirits of turpentine
applied with a sponge or soft rag.

DYEING GARMENTS.

The garments to be dyed must first
of all be absolutely clean. Whether
it is silk, wool or cotton, it must first
of all be washed with soap and rinsed
in clear water afterwards. The dye
must be boiling, and the goods to be
dyed must remain in the boiling liquid
from twenty minutes to half an hour.
Chiffon takes dye beautifully; so do

Makes home cooking a pleasure with its
pure, high grade quality

Gold Standard
**BAKING
POWDER**
"GUARANTEED—THE—BEST"

16 oz. Tins—25 cents.

Try a Tin in your kitchen

**THIRD
ANNUAL**

BULL SALE

under the auspices
of the

**CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
OF MANITOBA**

will be held at

BRANDON
Thursday, May 30th, 1907

Entries Close April 20th

Catalogues ready May 1st

Animals delivered to purchaser's nearest station
in Manitoba for \$2.00 per head.

Cheap passenger rates on
certificate plan from all stations.

A. W. BELL
Secretary

1001 Union Bank Building
Winnipeg

woolen goods. Silk is harder to do, and
sometimes only "takes" in spots. But
by seeing that you get the proper dye
for each kind of goods, and by following
the instructions implicitly, you will
often get results far beyond your ex-
pectations. One of the points is to
keep the article to be dyed moving the
whole time it is in the liquid, and then
the color is sure of reaching every part.
Of course, a small wooden stick must
be used for this purpose to avoid soiling
the hands. Most important of all,

try a small piece of your material first,
before dyeing the whole garment, so as
to be sure you have got the right shade,
neither too dark nor too pale.
Always shrink a new braid before
sewing to a skirt; otherwise the bottom
of the skirt will become puckered the
first time of wearing in a shower of rain.
In shorting a skirt pattern, always
fold a pleat across the middle of the
pattern; never shorten from the top or
bottom of the skirt, or the shape will
be spoiled.



**WHILE
YOU
WAIT
HESITATING**

about what piano you will select, many others are already viewing with pride, and listening with the deepest pleasure to one of the

GOURLAY PIANOS

If you saw one of these lovely instruments, the handsomest pianos in Canada, or heard their full, mellow, sonorous singing tone, you would hesitate no longer. But your mind may be made up to own a Gourelay, and you are waiting for a chance to select the instrument in person.

That's not necessary. Tell us by mail what you want, and according to your instructions we'll select and ship you a Gourelay piano that will delight the eye and satisfy your love of music beyond your fondest expectations.

Don't worry about full cash payment. If you need accommodation we gladly arrange, according to your special needs,

Satisfactory Payment Plans

We ship the Gourelay on approval anywhere in Canada.

Gourelay, Winter Leeming

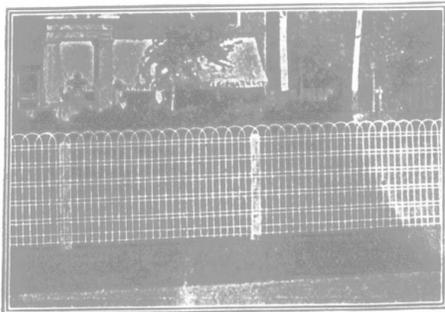
Agent - - ALFRED A. CODD & CO., 302 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg

THE HERO GRAIN SEPARATOR



BUILT IN WINNIPEG. The Hero is the leader of all grain cleaners. A PERFECT SEPARATOR. You have no necessity to go to your neighbor for clean seed if you have the Hero. Separates wild oats and cleans all seed grains.

Hero Manufacturing Co.
Winnipeg, Man.



PAGE ACME White Fences

Any height to 8 ft. Any length you say. From 16 cents a foot. Gates to match, from \$2.25. Last longer. Easy to put up. Get booklet.

PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited
Walkerville - Toronto - Montreal
St. John - Winnipeg 211

Home dressmakers who have difficulty in pressing curved seams will find a rolling pin a very good pressing board if a clean cloth be wrapped around it.

When cutting out sleeves, to avoid the disaster of cutting both for the same arm, fold the material either face to face or back to back. Place the pattern on it and cut both together. A proper pair is bound to be the result.

If you wish to make a walking skirt just to clear the ground without looking too short, adopt the following plan: Measure the person from the waist to the ground, then deduct one and a half inches.

Trade Notes.

GET ALL THE VALUE out of the manure. The figures on the waste of manure annually are startling. Necessarily the estimates are somewhat in the rough. But if any one will stop and consider the waste on his own premises, from various causes, he must see that the figures in the aggregate would be appalling.

One of the greatest of all the wastes is in the way the manure is applied to the land. The common method is to haul it out and either attempt to spread it with a fork at once, or to throw it off in piles and then spread it later on when leisure is found.

Just remember that plant life can only take its nourishment in liquid form, and the waste by this method of manuring is apparent. It falls from the fork in piles and lumps. Then it dries and when a rain comes, the fertilizing element is largely washed away. Scarcely half of it enters the soil to enrich it or to nourish immediately the growing plant.

Contrast this with spreading manure by machines. Take either the Corn King or the Clover Leaf manure spreader, manufactured by the International Harvester Company. The spreader tears the manure apart and spreads it thin and evenly. There are no jumps to waste. Every particle of its fertilizing contents is in condition to enter and enrich the soil. The plant roots can lay hold of it at once. The results are immediate. The future benefits to the land are also many fold greater.

There is hardly a more useful farm machine to-day than one of these I. H. C. manure spreaders. They are very similar except in the matter of apron. The Corn King is a return apron; the Clover Leaf an endless apron spreader.

Which one to buy is a matter of personal preference. Local International dealers, who are found in most every town, are able to give the arguments in favor of each respectively, and to explain fully their other merits. Catalogs and other printed matter may also be had from these agents, giving detailed information.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT of a nifty little brochure from the firm of Wallace McMillan & Co. of Winnipeg. These gentlemen are large holders of Burton City fruit lands, and the booklet illustrates and describes the wonderful possibilities of that favored district.

Burton City is in the west Kootenay, in the heart of the British Columbia fruit growing country. The situation is ideal.

The benches of fruit land are from one-fourth to four or five miles wide and form the land out of which is to be carved British Columbia's greatest industry. The day of experiment has passed. The wondrous qualities of the soil are known and recognized. Moreover, what is claimed for it is actually being accomplished by Fruit Ranchers already established in this district.

But why say more? The brochure is yours for the asking if you write and mention this paper. Address Wallace McMillan & Co., 24 Albany Bldg., Winnipeg.

ANY FARMER who has a surplus for his potatoes, but who has no use for them in carload lots, would do well to consider the profits to be had by sending



Hackney Stock Food

IS THE GREAT TONIC FOR HORSES, COWS, HOGS, SHEEP, etc.

HORSES—It sharpens the appetite, purifies the blood, aids digestion, strengthens the kidneys.

Cures indigestion, hide bound, etc., builds up run down systems, cleans out worms.

An excellent Tonic for mares with foal.

What Liverymen Say:

The Hackney Stock Food Co. Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—I have much pleasure in recommending your stock food to all stablemen and horse dealers. We have found it a valuable article, particularly in cases where horses have been suffering from distemper or have been run down from overwork. I would not be without it in our stable.
MANITOBA HORSE COMPANY.
Per—C. Knox.

COWS.—Hackney Stock Tonic tones up the system, increases the flow of milk and enables the cow to stand the strain of calving.

GET A PAIL ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL
The Hackney Stock Food Co. Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man.

Use Hackney Louse Powder, 25c. package

Milk Chocolate is not only a delicious sweetmeat, but a healthful, nutritious food, if you get it pure.

Cowan's Milk Chocolate

is absolutely pure, and the very finest made.

Croquettes, Wafers,
Medallions, Bunches,
etc.

The Cowan Co. Ltd. Toronto

WANTED

Information regarding good farm that is for sale and which can be bought of owner. NO AGENTS NEED ANSWER. Wish to hear from owner only willing to close his own deal and save buyer paying big commission and fancy price to some agent. Address F. W. Hall, care of Locomotor Publishing Co., 367 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

ing them direct to the Winnipeg market.

The 110,000 population of Winnipeg makes this city an excellent market for Farm Produce of all kinds.

A Winnipeg Wholesale Produce firm who are having marked success in handling this line of business is Wilton Bros., 1427 Erin St., who have a large and commodious warehouse with spur track facilities, giving prompt service and quick returns.

Shipping direct to the central market gives best results. A trial will convince you. Write this firm to-day. The best of bank references are given. Wilton Bros., 1427 Erin St., Winnipeg.

"Only One" BROMO QUININE

That is LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine, Simi-ly named remedies sometimes deceive. The best and original Cold Tablet is a WHITE PACKAGE with black and red lettering, and bears the signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c.

I Can Cure Your Rupture



Just READ THIS and You Will Know Why 15 DAYS' TRIAL TREATMENT FREE

To cure your rupture you need a truss which will hold your rupture securely, and a good treatment that will close the rupture opening, while the rupture is being held back. Now, is your truss good? Does it always hold the rupture back?

If it does not, why not? Just because the pad is not the proper one to retain the rupture. Now, you know you can hold it back with your fingers because they will cover and fill the opening. My inflatable Truss does exactly the same thing. It possesses a small, finger-shaped pad, filled with air to the size of the rupture opening. It covers the opening and fills it. My inflatable pad works just like your finger does. Therefore it is a good truss, the one that holds rupture securely, the one that you need. You cannot obtain this truss from any one else, because it is my patent. It was patented in Canada on Dec. 1, 1903, and in the U. S. A. on June 23, 1903. I employ no agents or drug stores. Trusses for my Canadian patrons are manufactured in Canada and no duty to be paid by my patients. When used in connection with my Fibro Plastic treatment, which creates new tissue across the rupture opening, it will close the opening and cure your rupture. Yes, my patented inflatable Truss and Fibro Plastic treatment accomplish this. I have done so in hundreds of cases. I can do so in yours. I know I can. Write me today for my 64-page booklet giving further details, and my 15 days' trial treatment which will be sent you absolutely free of charge. Address: **IGNATZ MAYER, M. D., 6011-19 Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. or Drawer 117 (A), Windsor, Ont.**

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

The best and surest cure for GOUT and RHEUMATISM. Thousands have testified to it. All stores and the **BOLE DRUG CO. Ltd., Winnipeg, and LYMAN, SONS & CO. Montreal and Toronto.**



EE **EE**

Steedman's

SOOTHING Powders

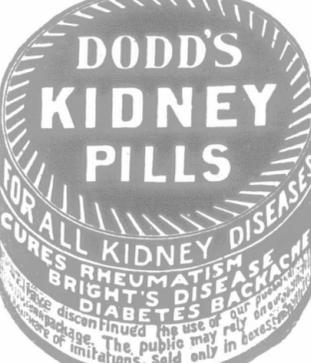
Relieve FEVERISH HEAT.
Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc.
Preserve a healthy state of the constitution during the period of

TEETHING.

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

EE **NO POISON** **EE**

The soubrette," announced the leading lady, "is engaged to the contortionist."
"Huh!" exclaimed the heavy villain "I suppose she wants a husband that she can wind around her finger."



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACILLARIAE

RECENTLY A FARMER'S ADVOCATE representative had the pleasure of looking over the standard-breds owned by Charlie Wilson of Regina, and which will be campaigned by him the coming summer. The idol of the stable is a new three-year-old pacing mare, The Habit, by Parole, one of Nicotine. She has a mark of 2.25 and looks like speed in every line. Another pacing mare is Little Cora, who made a mark of 2.32 at Edmonton two years ago, but was injured at the same meet and has not recovered until this season. She is by Madwood, dam Gypsy Morill, by Ben Morill. A promising looking three-year trotting mare is Rustic Lass, by Parole, dam Meadow Queen, full sister to Great Heart 2.12, second dam Willie Wilkes, by George Wilkes.

A very classy show stallion was shown us in Al Audubon, by J. J. Audubon, dam by Stambolo. This fellow ran the gamut of the Lexington, Ky., show, where the best of show horses are raised. Another stallion built more on racing lines, and with racing breeding, is Dan Allerton 2.21 1/4, by Allerton, dam Agaretta, by Clay, by Electioneer. In addition to these racers Mr. Wilson has recently purchased two Percherons and one Shire stallion to go on his ranch at Old Wines Lake. This is the ranch and horse stock formerly owned by Wm. Holmes of Moose Jaw. The Percherons are favored for their activity and clean legs and the Shires for their scale and easy doing qualities.

OUR READERS, WE BELIEVE, have not noticed that the Tuttle's Elixir Company have an office in Montreal and we learn that this office is fully equipped with a splendid stock of the famous Tuttle's remedies and they are in a position to ship promptly upon receipt of orders from this side of the line.

This office is under the care of the son of Dr. Tuttle, the head of the institution at Boston. The Tuttle's Elixir is an efficient and safe remedy for very many of the ills to which horses and cattle are subject and you may save a valuable animal by having a stock of this remedy on hand. Write the Canadian Office—32 San Gabriel St., Montreal, Canada.

Gossip

T. E. Bowman, High River, Alta., reports:—My stock has wintered well. My English Berkshire sows are bred to Snelgrove Statesman 12733 and High River Chief 14313; both are extra lengthy bacon type boars. My sows are in good condition, bred from near imp. and prize winning stock. I have also bought a few sows in pig and some younger sows and one young boar from Durham of Toronto, all bred from his imp. stock and the sows are bred to his imp. boars.

My seed potatoes I am offering for sale are all grown from Seed I purchased from the leading seedsmen in Canada and the U. S. They are fully matured and free from scab; yielded from 200 to 420 bushels per acre last year. See Mr. Bowman's advt. in another column and write him for prices, stating what you want.

Farmer and Stockbreeder says in a recent issue:—Mr. Tom Rawlinson, of Olds, Alberta, Canada, has secured from Messrs. Forshaw and Sons, of Carlton-on-Trent, that famous son of the old champion Harold; viz., Mark Harold. This is a bay horse 17 h., and close on a ton in weight. He has a striking appearance, great courage, and fine movement. His bone is big and flat, feather excellent, good feet and joints, deep through the heart, powerful loins and back, rotund of rib, thick, and altogether a horse of great constitution, and for breeding no horse ever left the shores of Britain of better blood. Sire Harold, dam Miss Molly, by Calvich Topsman. This mare was bred by His Majesty King Edward VII., and one of the very best ever sold at Sandringham. His stock are the right type, and he has been most prolific, he cannot fail to be of great advantage to breeders in Alberta. Mr. Rawlinson is no amateur at the business. He has bred such horses as Burgeon's Boast, Lincoln Coeur-de-Lion (which made the



We are the People

Who for Twenty Years have supplied the West with the Best

**PUMPS
WINDMILLS and
GASOLINE ENGINES**

OUR GOODS ARE THE STANDARD OF QUALITY

BRANDON PUMP & WINDMILL WORKS
Box 410

"TO WAGE-EARNERS"

Every prudent man has an earnest desire to provide a competence for old age, when he is no longer able to work. And every man wishes to provide for those dependent upon him should he unfortunately die before reaching old age.

How can these aims be realized when only one's savings are to be depended upon?

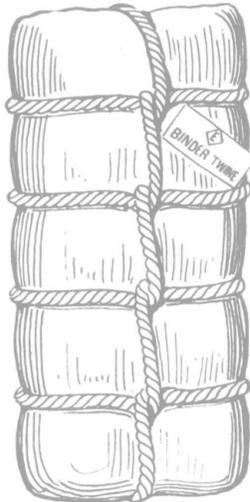
In a pamphlet addressed "To Wage-earners," The Great-West Life gives a convincing answer to this question. Ask for a copy, mentioning age next birthday.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Head Office - - - WINNIPEG

Ask for a Great-West Calendar, free on request.

Get Our Price for Binder Twine



BEFORE placing your order write to us and we will not only give quotations, but will also explain the arrangements we have made for delivering it at the lowest possible cost and with the least possible trouble to you.

Our twine is of splendid quality. It is known as the Diamond Golden Manila Twine. It contains 50 per cent or over of pure Manila, and runs 550 feet to the pound. It is so evenly woven that it can be used with any style of Knotter and with no trouble.

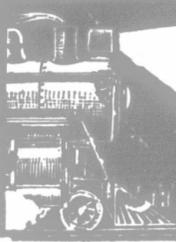
We are so confident of the quality of our twine that we give the following guarantee.

Should your crop be destroyed by hail or excessive rain, or should the twine be unsatisfactory from any reason whatever, return it to us at our expense and we will refund your money.

Our prices are very much lower than the prices fixed throughout the country. By writing to us we will give you information by which you can save money.

If you have not received a copy of our Spring and Summer Catalogue or of our Special Grocery Catalogue let us know and we will send you one or both absolutely free of cost.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED WINNIPEG, CANADA



Wanted Men \$75 to \$150 per Month

Hundreds of men wanted to fill positions as Firemen and Brakemen. We teach and qualify you by mail—and assist in securing positions. Write to-day for booklet and full particulars.

Dominion Railway Correspondence School
Dept. C WINNIPEG

School Land Sale

The School Lands of Manitoba are nearly all sold, but WE can sell you farms on practically the same terms, VIZ:

TEN PER CENT. CASH AND BALANCE IN NINE YEARLY INSTALMENTS

with interest on deferred payments at 6% per annum.

These farms are all in the Province of Manitoba and are within 3 miles of Railway Stations.

Write us for Catalog and Maps.

McINNIS & CLARK

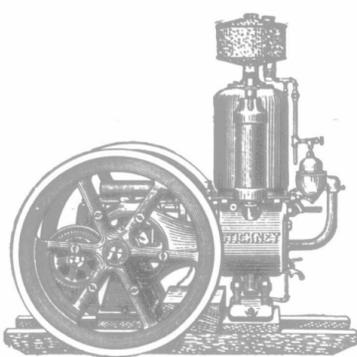
Bank of Commerce Bldg., Brandon, Man.

HARNESS THE SPRING WINDS to a CANADIAN AIRMOTOR—Cheapest of all Powers



The New FRICTIONLESS EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR,

with low-down stand and milk can is a beauty. A child can operate it. Words of praise constantly received from delighted purchasers. You should have one.



The IMPROVED STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINE

is a marvel of Simplicity and Efficiency. So easy to start. So easy to fix. The best engine for the farmers.

PUMPS, TANKS, CRINDERS, SAWS, HORSE POWERS, FEED CUTTERS, STEEL LAWN SWINGS, WELL DRILLING MACHINERY

WRITE FOR OUR CATALOGUE

Mention the goods you wish to know about—all free for the asking.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.
WINNIPEG, Man.

A Hint to Butter Shippers

The Bristol (England) Dairy Commissioner states: "Some consignments of Manitoba Butter arrive in a dirty condition, on account of the tubs being very badly coopered. We would much prefer goods in clean, well-made packages, and hope the department will assist us in the matter." Therefore, Mr. Butter-Packer,

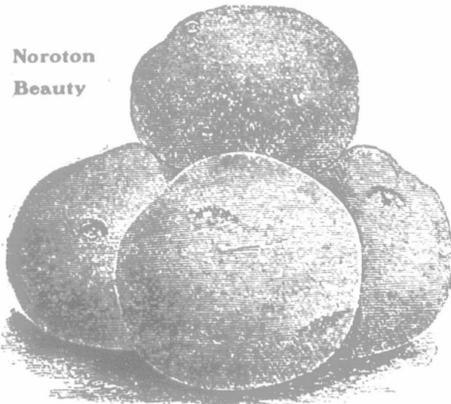
INSIST ON

E. B. EDDY'S WIRE-HOOP BUTTER TUBS

They are clean, well-made from white spruce, and the hoops will not fall off. For sale by all first-class dealers.

"Always—Everywhere in Canada—Use Eddy's Matches"

Noroton Beauty



THE BEST ALL ROUND POTATO

NEW NOROTON BEAUTY.—It is a lineal descendant of the famous Peach-Blow, being a seedling from a seedling of that variety. We may summarize its merits as follows: It is the earliest potato ever grown. It is by far the most productive extra early, yielding as heavily as any of the medium early sorts. It is handsomer in appearance and more uniform in size and shape than any other variety. Its table quality is superb, and it keeps longer than any other sort, early or late. It is the best all-round potato in existence. We have grown this variety for two seasons and highly recommend it. Price: 1 lb. 20c., 5 lbs. 85c., postpaid to Canadian points; peck, 75c.; bush, \$1.20; bush, \$2.10; bag \$3.00, here. Shipment as soon as safe in spring. Order early.

NOW READY, our handsomely illustrated 96 page catalog of Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Poultry Supplies, Garden Implements, etc., Free. Send for it to

John A. Bruce & Co.
HAMILTON, Ont.

Established 1850



THE VETERINARY ASSOCIATION OF MANITOBA.

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Chap. 60), the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for services rendered as such:—

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Alton, A. L. | McGregor. |
| Barry, W. H. | Cartwright. |
| Bonnet, J. C. | Snowflake. |
| Bowman, E. | Gladstone. |
| Bravshaw, H. | Portage la Prairie. |
| Brocken, G. E. | Clan William. |
| Bryant, P. W. | Neepawa. |
| Clark, J. S. | Clan William. |
| Cook, W. S. | Arden. |
| Coxe, S. A. | Brandon. |
| Cruikshank, J. G. | Deloraine. |
| Dand, J. M. | Deloraine. |
| Dunbar, W. A. | Winnipeg. |
| Elliott, H. J. | Dauphin. |
| Fisher, J. F. | Brandon. |
| Golley, J. | Treherne. |
| Graham, N. | Indian Head. |
| Green, E. | Birtle. |
| Hackett, J. A. | Hartney. |
| Hassard, F. J. | Deloraine. |
| Harrison, W. | Glenboro. |
| Hayter, G. P. | Birtle. |
| Henderson, W. S. | Carberry. |
| Hilton, Wm. | Winnipeg. |
| Hilton, G. | Portage la Prairie. |
| Hinman, W. J. | Winnipeg. |
| Hodgins, J. | Newdale. |
| Irwin, J. J. | Stonewall. |
| Jamieson, J. | Brandon. |
| Kennedy, M. S. | Elm Creek. |
| King, Thomas. | Souris. |
| Lake, W. H. | Morden. |
| Lawson, R. | Shoal Lake. |
| Leduc, L. | Montreal. |
| Leslie, W. | Melita. |
| Lipsett, J. H. | Holland. |
| Little, C. | Winnipeg. |
| Little, M. | Not Mound. |
| Little, W. | Boissevain. |
| McArthur, D. A. | Hartney. |
| McPadden, D. H. | Emerson. |
| McGilvray, C. D. | Binscarth. |
| McGilvray, J. | Manitou. |
| McKay, D. H. | Brandon. |
| McKenzie, G. A. | Neepawa. |
| McLoughry, R. A. | Moosomin. |
| McMillan, A. | Brandon. |
| McQueen, L. | Selkirk. |
| Mack, J. S. | Neepawa. |
| Manchester, W. | Wawanesa. |
| Marshall, R. J. | Oak Lake. |
| Martin, W. E. | Winnipeg. |
| Molloy, J. P. | Morris. |
| Murray, G. P. | Winnipeg. |
| Ovens, Hugh. | Swan River. |
| Pomfret, H. | Elkhorn. |
| Robinson, P. E. | Emerson. |
| Robinson, S. | Brandon. |
| Roe, J. S. | Neepawa. |
| Rombough, M. B. | Winnipeg. |
| Rowcroft, G. V. | Birtle. |
| Rutherford, J. G. | Ottawa. |
| Rutledge, J. W. | Winnipeg. |
| Shoultz, W. A. | Gladstone. |
| Smith, H. D. | Winnipeg. |
| Smith, W. H. | Hamota. |
| Snider, J. H. | Emerson. |
| Stevenson, C. A. | Reston. |
| Stevenson, J. A. | Carman. |
| Stiver, M. B. | Elgin. |
| Swenerton, W. | Carberry. |
| Taylor, W. R. | Portage la Prairie. |
| Thompson, H. N. | Waskada. |
| Thompson, Wm. | Minnedosa. |
| Torrance, F. | Winnipeg. |
| Walton, T. J. | Killarney. |
| Welch, J. | Roland. |
| Westell, E. P. | Winnipeg. |
| Whaley, H. F. | Glenboro. |
| Whimster, M. A. | Hamota. |
| Williamson, A. E. | Winnipeg. |
| Woods, T. Z. | Winnipeg. |
| Young, J. M. | Rapid City. |

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute, and renders him liable for prosecution.

FREDERICK TORRANCE, Registrar.

New Curate: "I say, madam, that wretched little dog of yours has bitten a piece clean out of my leg." The Lady (anxiously): "Dear, dear! How annoying, when Tony's been ill, and the dear veterinary surgeon said he wasn't to touch meat for at least two weeks."—*The Sketch.*

highest price for stallions at 1906 London Show), Double Honest Tom and Kendal, all prize-winning stallions in England, and noted mares and fillies before he left the Old Country. We wish him success in his new venture.

MEADOW LAWN CLYDESDALES.

Between now and the close of the spring breeding season Mr. Jas. D. Traynor of Condie, Sask., is offering for sale the choice of his beautiful collection of Clydesdales. The farm, Meadow Lawn, is about 15 miles north of Regina and is convenient to Condie station. The Clydesdales have been selected and bred with a true horse man's judgment and skill and are of various ages, so that one can scarcely fail to find good value in the fifteen head offered. The stock horse Rosehaugh of Pittivie (imp.) is among those for sale, as Mr. Traynor has purchased a half interest in this great show and breeding sire, Baron's Gem (imp.) Rosehaugh of Pillivie [3787] (11884) is five years old, a proven getter of capital stock, by Prince Albert of Rosehaugh, out of Rose of Gorguston.

A big, clean, well-put-up three-year-old, Sturdy McGregor, is a good offering. He is by Torpedo by Prince Sturdy, N. P. Clarke's great stock horse, and out of Lady McGregor (imp). This colt moves well, has strong, clean joints and legs and plenty of vim and style. A two-year-old in the lot is Sir Wilfred, home-bred, by Gordon dam Lady Grace, by Grandeur, by Domlay. This is a low-set, thick, strong individual that should give substance to his stock. The yearling colt, Tarbreoch Cedric, has a capital line of breeding behind him, being by the last fall's International and Toronto champion, Right Forward and out of Lady McKeskill, by Lion McGregor, grand am, by Cedric. He is also a promising individual, being clean limbed, snappy in action, and well put up. Another yearling is Jack McKie, by Rosehaugh of Pittivie, dam Della D by Royal Standard. This fellow has size and good action to commend him and should be a good investment especially to go on a band of range-mares.

One of the females we might particularly mention, Lady McKeskill noticed above as the dam of Tarbreoch Cedric. She is not only a brood mare of first value, by a show mare as well of outstanding quality, having won second at Regina last summer and raised the second prize foal. She is now four years old. Lady Clair is another four-year-old by Gordon, out of Lady Grace. She is a big, smashing mare that got first last summer at Regina and is now bred to Baron's Gem. A big, breedy-looking yield mare is Miss Chamberlain (imp.) by the great sire of females, Woodend Gartly, dam Jean II of Caigton. Miss Chamberlain, is like her sire, black with white points, a good mover, and with plenty of flat, clean-quality bone and wide deep feet. Her filly, Forward Lass by Right Forward is a credit to any barn and shows what might be expected in the breeding line. Further details of the breeding of others in the stables will be given on application, together with terms, which are promised to be most liberal considering the market value of horses now and the prospects for the future.

SOME CHICAGO LIVE STOCK FIGURES.

A significant feature of the cattle shipments to Chicago is the gradual decline in the average weight of cattle in the last seven years. In 1900 the average weight was 1073 lbs. while in 1906 an even thousand is the weight given. In hogs and sheep similar declines are noted, all evidently efforts on the part of stockmen to induce early maturity. Prices for beef cattle averaged a quarter dollar higher per cwt. in 1906 than the previous year, sheep twenty cents higher, lambs five cents higher. Average monthly price for hogs at Chicago was \$6.25; it will be remembered that the Winnipeg average for the same period was \$7.11. In the horse line the demand was large, many being shipped to the Canadian West. Range steers in 1906 varied in price from \$2.90 to \$6.35. per cwt.

POTATOES.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE: Kindly say in next issue of ADVOCATE that those who are writing me to ask prices of my potatoes explained in your Feb 27th. issue will find prices advt. in Wants and For Sale column. This is giving me much unnecessary trouble, being 8 miles from post town. Holland, Man. JOHN C. WALKER.

AN EARLY AND HARDY FOAL.

I had a mare foal on the 20th February right out on the prairie in my band of range horses. The colt is big and fat and is alive. I think there are no horses like the Western-bred ones, half Percherons and half pony. That's the best kind of breeder for this country. JOHN B. CAPLETTE.

B. C. SPRING STALLION AND STOCK SHOW.

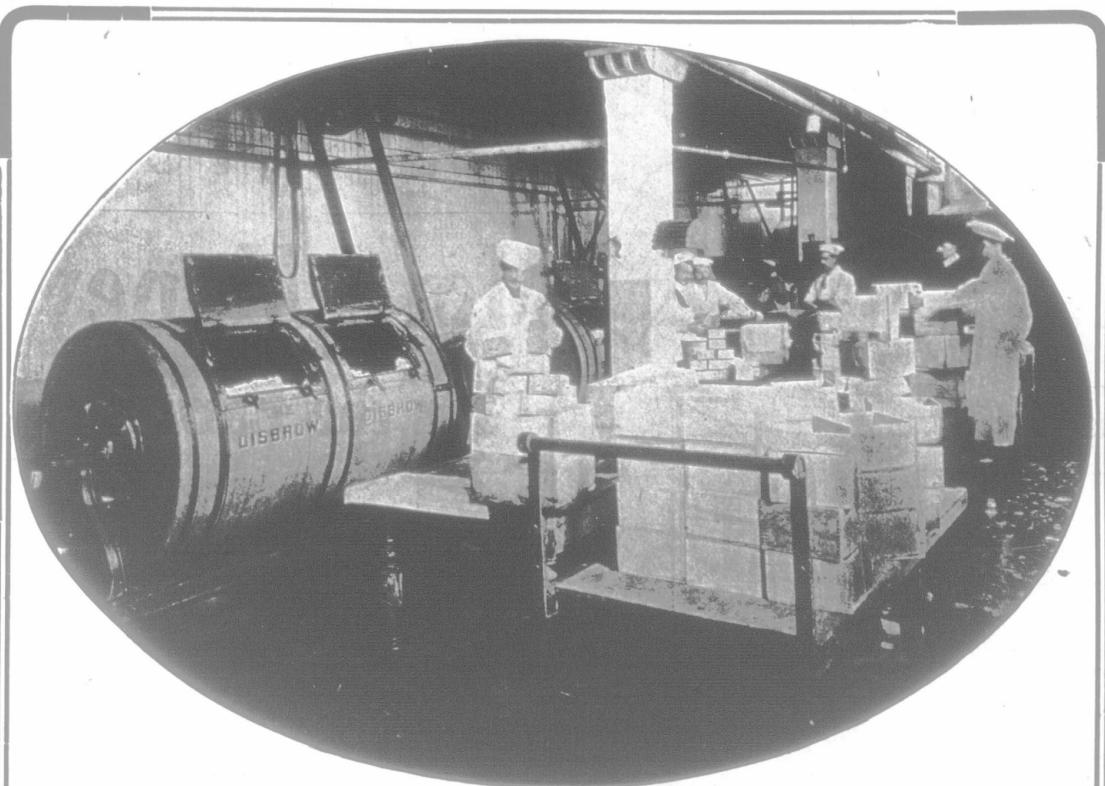
The provincial fat stock and spring stallion show held at New Westminster, March 20th to 22nd, was quite a success. In the stallion classes which were judged by Dr. Tolmie of Victoria, several good horses were forward. In the section for Clydesdales Harry Vasey won out with the right good moving horse Royal Citizen, that was later made Champion draft horse, Premier Prince, also owned by H. M. Vasey, being second. For Clydesdale stallions over two years and under four the rating was Evans, Chilliwack; Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, with a young imported horse in low condition, Vasey's entry, third. In the other draft breeds, including Shires, Percherons and Suffolk, Punch, the aged winner was found in the Langley horse, owned by Geo. Dair. The younger sections brought out more competition, Anderson, Agassiz, being first; Vancouver Coach and Draft Horse Co., second; J. M. Steves, Steveston, third. In Standard-breds Geo. Marshall, Chilliwack, won over Jno. Murray's entry from Langley and also got the light horse championship. In the section for younger stallions J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack, was first; and reserve for championship, J. H. Watson. Competition in Coach horses was not heavy.

Cattle, sheep, and swine were judged by C. M. McRae, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa. In Shorthorns, over two years and a half, Vasey was the winner. For bulls, 18 to 30 months, Pemberton Stock Farm was first and third, Inverholme second, Ladner, fourth. Pemberton also secured the championships, senior and junior. In the class for bull under eighteen months Inverholme (Paterson) was first, Pemberton second and fourth, W. H. Ladner, third. In the dairy-bred bulls over two years Austen Sapperton was first and second; under that age the blue and red went to A. C. Wells and Sons, Chilliwack, for Ayrshires. Vasey won for grade steer under three years. In purebred sheep G. H. Hadwen Duncans won both in shearing and lamb classes for males, J. H. Wilkinson getting to the fore on a ewe. In grades and crosses for the flock, by a purebred sire, Jos. Thompson was first and second with grade Suffolks.

In purebred swine, Thompson was the prizetaker, also being to the fore in grades and crosses, H. Webb of Sardis also getting into the money in this section.

HOW SOON IS FERTILITY EXHAUSTED?

In some parts of Western Canada where the Mackay system of handling land for wheat has been followed, good crops of wheat have been obtained on the land without manure rotation of crops, the Indian Head district being often cited as a case in point. From the scientific and theoretical standpoint the contention was held to be wrong, yet people claiming to know stated that under that system, viz., summer fallowing every second or third season, good crops were obtained and the soil showed no signs of serious depletion of fertility. At a convention recently held at Denver, Co., Mr. H. W. Campbell, known as the originator of the Campbell system, gave utterance to an almost similar opinion as a result of some questions. His testimony was given in the following words:



The National Creamery & Produce Co. Limited

is the largest Creamery in Western Canada, has two Branch Creameries and employs the most skilled buttermakers in the West.

The Head Buttermaker in Winnipeg has secured the following Awards for his butter:

Diploma from the Government Dairy School in 1897.

A Special Gold Medal, donated by the Hon. Thomas Greenway, for Butter scoring the highest of any exhibited at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in 1896.

A Silver Medal at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in 1900.

Gold Medal and Diploma at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in 1901, and many other awards.

In sending your Cream to us you are dealing with a company which has the reputation of paying the highest prices at all times for Cream; paying promptly on the 3rd and 18th of each month and manufacturing the highest grade Butter on the market.

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FARMERS! SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN Co.

Grain bought on track or handled on commission

The Company, despite the hostility of certain interests in the grain trade, has had a very successful season so far. We would ask all farmers, whether shareholders or not, to consign their grain to us or wire for bids when grain is loaded. Our aim is to organize the whole farming community as sellers of grain in car-lots through a single agency. The hostility we have encountered is the best argument in favor of supporting us. Keep the Company in the field that is looking at things from the standpoint of the farmer. The larger the Company, the greater the economy in operation and ease in maintaining satisfactory export connections.

Let every farmer take a share and increase our working capital. You must pay someone for the service of handling your grain. The Company will employ part of the profits of the business in spreading the organization, improving conditions and developing markets. Support the Company that is fighting your battles, by taking shares, giving them your own business and soliciting for them the business of non-members. Bill your grain to the order of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Fort William or Port Arthur, according as you are on the Canadian Pacific or Canadian Northern Railway system. Write across the bill "Advise Grain Growers' Grain Co., 5 Henderson Block, Winnipeg."

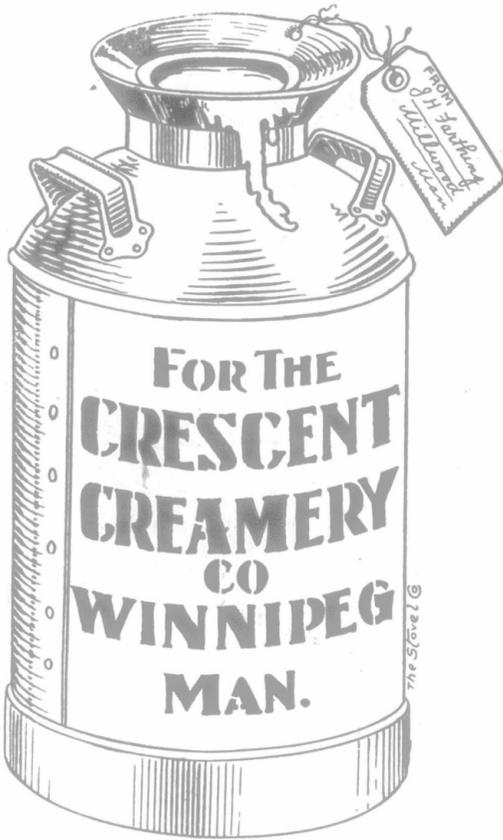
Can't each present shareholder secure two more shareholders in the next ten days, and treble our membership. Wheat is coming in splendidly since the improvement in transportation conditions? OVER 50 CARS PER WEEK ON AN AVERAGE, MAKE IT AT LEAST 100.

Pacific Coast Seeds, Trees, Plants

Home grown. No fumigation. Catalog free. Address—M. J. HENRY Greenhouses, Seedhouse and Nurseries. 3010 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B. C.

WE BUY DRY HIDES G. S. HIDES FURS PELTS Mc MILLAN FUR & WOOL CO. 228 King St., WINNIPEG, MAN. Write For Prices.

There's Cream in it for the Crescent



Less Work and More Money for the Farmer

is the Policy that has made our business a success.

We Guarantee
Highest Prices
Prompt Payments
Accurate Tests

Crescent Creamery Co.
Limited

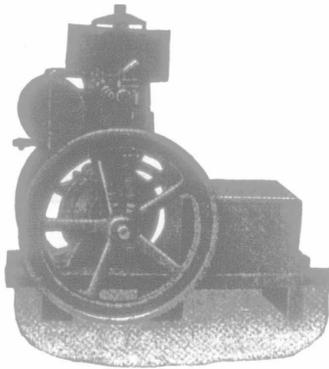
There's Money in it for the Farmer Winnipeg

Brandon

THE TEST OF TIME proves the lasting qualities of our goods

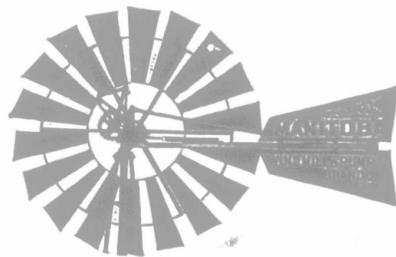
THE MANITOBA WINDMILL AND THE MANITOBA GASOLINE ENGINE

are machines of known merit



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Manitoba Windmill and Pump Co. Ltd.

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Guaranteed by the Liverpool, London and Globe Ins. Co.,
The largest fire company in the world.

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FRED. W. PACE SUPERINTENDENT.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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No extremes, no early or late frosts, no malaria
For particulars of Farm and Fruit Lands write to

JOHN STEWART Land Agent
Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, British Columbia
Reference: Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

"A great many people seem to have grasped the idea that we mean to raise a crop every other year only. That was the idea we started out on a number of years ago, but we have found that by storing this water and by what seems to us the development of plant elements or fertility, we can grow two or three or four or five crops successively without getting the soil into bad condition; that is by following the harvester with the disc harrow and keeping it loose and keeping up the cultivation. The minute one crop is off we should begin preparation for next year's crop.

"The experience we have had, the results we have secured, the apparent fertility of our ground after growing the four crops, indicate that the loss of humus in soil properly handled is not so great as some of our predecessors have anticipated or believed. You understand that you cannot grow a stalk on top without a good many roots under it. Now, the more you grow above, the more roots you put into the ground. It is my opinion that, as we grow the big crops, we place back in the ground material that when decomposed and denitrified, makes humus."

"It is my opinion, backed up by the experience we have had in seven years, that with the kind of soil we have and under existing conditions you can grow crops of from ten to forty or fifty bushels of wheat, and that at the end of the ten years you will be no further short of the necessary fertility to go on another ten years than when you began, if the proper steps are taken."

A delegate: "Do I understand that the fertility of the soil might be continued by proper cultivation for ten years with constant cropping and without manuring?"

"Yes, sir, in our soil, in its present condition. Now, the trouble in getting on a platform and asking questions in this manner is in being misunderstood. On this question of fertility I am the strongest believer in the utilization of our barnyard manure. Not that our soil hasn't the ability to produce, but the more humus we get into the ground the easier we can control this proposition. I think a man should take precaution to gather up as large a percentage of barnyard manure as they do in the old New England states where I was raised putting it on, scattering it over the surface and discing it in, plowing it under when the soil is in condition, following it with a packer, packing it down, and that will make it decompose and enable you to carry a very much larger percentage of moisture."—Condensed from the *Scientific Farmer*.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and astray stock in Western Canada. In addition to the notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments. This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

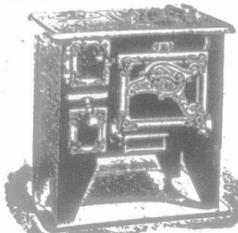
ALBERTA. ESTRAYS.

- HOBDEMA**—Since October 24th, pony, sorrel, branded S inside of square on right shoulder Moses Minnowat.
- NEAPOLIS**—Since latter part of October 1905, steer, red, with small white spots, about six years old, branded inverted F R half diamond over, on right ribs. J. W. Black.
- STETTLER**—Brown cow, right horn broken, slit in bricket, about 10 years old, no visible brand, with black bull calf, under crop on left ear. Cow, roan, muley, about 3 years old, no visible brand, with roan bull calf, about nine months old, at foot. Cow, red and white, swallow fork in right ear, about 4 years old, no visible brand, with roan heifer calf, swallow fork in right ear, about 9 months old, at foot. Steer, red, mully, 2 years old, branded 3 quarter circle under. Steer, red, and white, spotted, three years old, brand resembles W bar under, under slope left side. J. H. Lavender.
- EVARIS**—Since July 1st last, heifer, roan, two years old last spring, branded B 8 C on left side. H. J. Fitch.
- PINE LAKE**—Since July 1st, 1906, steer, red, with white face, 4 years old, branded 4 0 on left side. Since August 1906, steer, red and white, 3 years old, no visible brand. Howard J. Fitch.

OUR NEW OFFER

Wonderful Reduction in Prices.

We offer the best Stoves and Ranges at about half the price others ask. Thousands are taking advantage of our extremely low prices. Manufacturers and dealers everywhere wonder how we are able to make these phenomenally low prices and furnish the highest grade Stoves and Ranges. Our new catalogue explains all.



\$9.50 buys this new steel Cook. It has a heavy steel body, heavy top, covers and centers, an excellent fire box. Burns coal or wood. Has four 8-in. lids. A perfect steel cook that will stand hard service and give satisfaction.

Our new catalogue tells the rest. Send for it—it's free.

\$16.50

For our special Steel Cook. A handsome blue polished steel body, asbestos lined, heavy fire-box with duplex grate. Large 18-in. oven, four 9-in. lids, large top shelf with trimmings handsomely nickled, furnished with reservoir at a small extra charge. Illustrated in our new Stove Catalogue and details given. Write for our new Catalogue—it's free.



Half the fuel the old cast stoves require. Large pouch feed. Heavy fire-box. Thoroughly up-to-date in every respect, and a marvel at the price. Handsome nickel panels and open shelf. This price means a saving of at least \$10.00. Can be furnished with reservoir at a slight additional charge. Our new Stove Catalogue will explain everything in detail. It will tell you of our wonderful stove offers. Show you where you can save \$5.00 to \$40.00 on every purchase.



\$13.50

buys the large Cast-steel Cook. Four 8-in. lids, 16-in. oven. It burns coal or wood. A new construction, will give better results with

Large pouch feed. Heavy fire-box. Thoroughly up-to-date in every respect, and a marvel at the price. Handsome nickel panels and open shelf. This price means a saving of at least \$10.00. Can be furnished with reservoir at a slight additional charge. Our new Stove Catalogue will explain everything in detail. It will tell you of our wonderful stove offers. Show you where you can save \$5.00 to \$40.00 on every purchase.

\$16.95

New West steel range with steel high closet. Handsomely nickled, just as illustrated. A most wonderful value, less than what your dealer must pay for the ordinary cheaper constructed range. Just the Range for the small family. Has all the advantages of the higher priced range, furnished with reservoir at a small extra charge. Our new stove catalogue tells you all about it and how you can save money by buying your stove and range from us at less than wholesale prices. Send for it now.



\$38

buys the Royal Wingold Steel Range, our latest production. Handsomest Range made. Beautiful blue polished steel, hand some large, high closet, enamel reservoir, pouch feed, magnificent trimmings, handsomely nickled. This Royal Wingold has four 9-in. and two 18-in. lids, large 18-in. oven, burns wood for coal. A perfect baker, and most economical in the consumption of fuel. We have other sizes, and our new catalogue will tell you all about them, and how you can save money by dealing with us. Thousands have taken advantage of our extremely low prices.



Our new Stove Catalogue tells what you want to know. It tells you how to save \$5.00 to \$40.00 on every purchase; it tells you where you can buy your stoves and ranges for less than what your dealer pays. Remember, we have no agents. We sell direct to consumer only. Every stove warranted, and 30 days' free trial given. Mail your name and address, and say, Send me your new catalogue. Do it now—it's free.

The WINGOLD STOVE Company, Ltd. Dept. F. A. 145 Notre Dame Ave., WINNIPEG

CLARESHOLM—Since January 24th, cow, faded red with white belly, tip of both ears split, branded quarter circle at bottom of left ear and reversed C, script E, bar under on left hip. A. L. Rhynd.

LEWISVILLE—Horse, dark bay, aged, no visible brand. C. R. Shantz.

HAYNES—Steer, with red and white spots, coming 3 years old, notch in end of right ear, branded arbitrary sign, reversed K, on left ribs. J. B. Cundiff.

DIDSBURY—Since July 1906, cow, brown, white spot on right ribs, branded J A quarter circle under S, C on left hip. Johann H. Duick.

QUARREL LAKE—Since July 6th, 1906, pony, gelding, greyish, buckskin, about four years old, branded inverted V B monogram on right flank. Louis Lapointe.

SUNNY SLOPE—Since July, calf, light red with a few white spots, 1 year old in spring, unbranded. Jacob Fleig.

TAPSCOT—Cow, red, branded D I H. Cow, red and white, branded D I H. George Eitzen.

NOELTON—Heifer, spotted, red and white, 2 years old, branded 4 on right hip. Fred Deal.

STETTLER—Since January 1st, heifer, roan, rising 2 years old, no visible brand. Edward Fletcher.

WOSTOK—Since December 25th, 1906, steer, red with white belly, rising two years old, no visible brand. Dymytro Bala.

PONOKA—Now at Graham's livery stable, Ponoka, mare, sorrel, branded H E monogram on left shoulder. M. L. Madsen.

BASSANO—Horse, sorrel, white face, three white feet, weight about 800 pounds, six years old, branded 5 1, lazy B under, on right hip. W. G. Tennant.

STETTLER—Heifer calf, dark red, two splits in left ear, no visible brand. K. Eisenbraut.

RED WILLOW—Steer, red, 3 years old, branded BV3 on left ribs. Steer roan, 4 years old, branded reversed b. b. bar over on right ribs. C. H. Hubbell.

MANFRED—Since last spring, horse, roan, star in face, about 4 years old, weight about 900 lbs., no visible brand. Since October, mare, dark brown, weight about 800 lbs., about 4 years old. Wm. Shultz.

EAST CLOVER BAR—Heifer, white, about 2 years old, unbranded. Heifer, red, about 2 years old, unbranded. Andrew H. Watson.

BEAVER HILLS—Since last fall, pony, mare, bay, white spot in forehead, small white stripe on nose, coming four years old. Mar: colt, black, a few white hairs in forehead, coming 2 years old, had leather halter on. Gus Doze.

STRATHCOWA—Mare, bay, a year and a half old, branded P on left shoulder. Filly, grey, one year old, brand resembling two parallel bars, quarter circle, two parallel bars, on neck. Michael Grende.

KOLOMEA—Since last fall, steer, grey and white cut, one year old, with horns, unbranded. Fedko Bohayczuk.

ARTHURVALE—Steer, red and white, 2 years old, branded 2 a, quarter circle under, on right ribs, the "a" looks something like inverted Y. Archie Lusk.

DIDSBURY—Cow, red, roan, with white on belly, coming 3 years old, with calf at foot, branded 7 L, quarter circle under. J. D. Ferguson.

GLADYS—Steer, red, one year old, branded reversed 7 V lazy 7 monogram, bar, on left ribs. George Fisk.

CLARESHOLM—Since January 21st, 1907, horse, bay, shod on hind feet, about 7 years old, weight about 1150 lbs., no visible brand. Hc. se, grey, lame on right front foot, about 8 years old, weight about 1150 lbs., no visible brand. P. Mosley.

STROME—Since summer of 1906, steer, red with white spots on sides and forehead, bobtailed, about 3 or 4 years old, indistinct brand on left hip resembling reversed round topped T 5 half diamond over on left hip. Peter Spohn.

SUNNY SLOPE—Since July 1906, steer, red and white, 6 or 7 years old, branded 2 reversed L on left hip. John B. Butler.

PINCHER CREEK—Since July 1st, 1906, heifer, red, one year old, brand L and another indistinct brand on right ribs. W. H. Sharp.

CONTENT—Since October last, one red and white spotted steer, nearly three years old, both ears cropped, branded lazy Y on left hip. Carl Jensen.

ALIX—November 15th, 1906, steer, black, muley, about 2 years old, branded R S, bar under on left shoulder. Charles H. Estell.

RED WILLOW—Since November, mare, white cayuse with brown ears, weight 800 lbs., branded 84 lazy B under, on right hip, also indistinct brand on left jaw. G. Hilkie.

ENTIRE ESTRAYS. WETASKIWIN—Since 30th November, bull calf, roan, white spot on forehead, white on belly, no visible brand. Frank Colby.

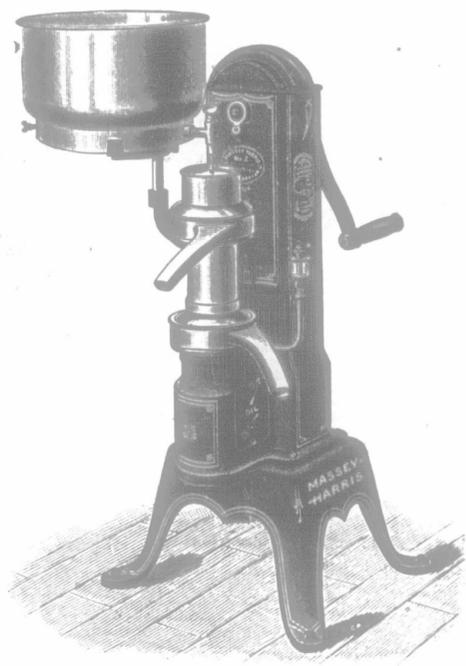
KOLOMEA—Since last fall, yearling bull, red and white, with horns, no visible brand. Fedko Bohayczuk.

LOST. POZERVILLE—Brown mare, branded dumb-bell on left shoulder, halter on, star in forehead, one white hind fetlock, weight about 1200 lbs. One black mare, branded dumb-bell on left shoulder, halter on, few white hairs in forehead, two white hind fetlocks, about twelve hundred pounds. One dark bay or brown colt, coming one year old, large white spot in forehead, one white hind stocking, has head and neck like brown mare., \$50.00 reward. W. C. Gillis (owner).

IMPOUNDED. MAGRATH—Old cow, brown, branded H D monogram, on left ribs. Heifer, roan, 3 years old, branded reversed L reversed S, quarter circle under on left side, and reversed L D on left hip. Heifer, red, 3 years old, branded bar 33 reversed inverted F on left ribs. Steer, red, 7 years old, branded eyelet, bar under, on right hip. Geo. Thomson.

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The New Massey-Harris Cream Separator



Saves All the Cream At All Temperatures

This is, naturally, the first consideration in selecting a Cream Separator, and this is

THE STRONG POINT OF OUR SEPARATOR

- OTHER ADVANTAGES WORTHY OF NOTE ARE: WAIST HIGH SUPPLY CAN—thus easy to fill. EASY TO CLEAN—but 2 parts inside the bowl, and these quickly removed. ENCLOSED GEARS—no danger from exposed gears.

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Massey-Harris Co. Limited

WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY

belly and end of tail, 2 years old. Heifer, red, drooped horn, right ear cropped and left ear half cropped, 2 years old. Cow, black, muley, with calf at foot. Heifer, red and white, white spot in face, one year old. Heifer, red, with white on belly, some white in forehead, 2 years old. Heifer, red and white, with white in forehead, notch cropped, 2 years old. Cow, red, with Lump Jaw, bob-tailed. Heifer, pale red, with white on belly, one year old. Heifer, red and white, bob-tailed. Steer, white spot on forehead and white spot on dewlap, white on belly, right ear cropped. Some of these cattle have indistinct brands and some have no brands visible. Anthony Steinmiller

SASKATCHEWAN. IMPOUNDED.

LUMSDEN—Light bay horse, white face, white hind leg, small white spot on knee of front leg, branded 26 over horizontal bar. James Mair. DUCK LAKE—Iron grey mare in foal, age about 7 years, piece of halter on, no brand. S. Poulsham. RUDDELL—Since June 1906, cripple bay mare, white face, six years old, weight about 70 pounds, indistinct brand on right jaw. Bay pony colt, entire, one year old, no brand. Pony mare, buckskin, white face and hind feet, heavy in foal, indistinct brand on right jaw. Grey mare, with filly, weight about 1000 pounds, about 7 years old, branded H on right hip. Dark grey colt, entire, year old, white face, two white hind feet, lump on right hind leg near fetlock, no brand. Bay colt, black mane and tail, about 3 years old, no brands. W. J. Davis (N. W. 4-43-13 w 3).

ESTRAY.

EDEN VALLEY—Since May 1st, 1906, 2-year-old red heifer, white face, branded two flying parallel bars on top on left hip. Elie Anoka (32-34-3 w 2). KINISTINO—Dark roan yearling heifer, white star on forehead, white belly, short tail, evidently a hand-fed calf, no brand. John McCloy (10-44-22 w 2). MUSKELAKE INDIAN RESERVE—Red and white cow, with calf at foot, left ear cut off, right ear slit, no brand, 3 years old. Roan heifer calf. James Greyyes. MISTAWASIS INDIAN RESERVE—Black 2-year-old heifer, and red calf. Ayatskayo. MISTAWASIS INDIAN RESERVE—Red and white 2-year-old heifer. Black heifer calf. Black steer calf. Red heifer, year old, twisted neck, right eye missing. Roan cow with calf at foot. Chee Chee Chin. DOMREMY—Since May 1906, aged bay pony, white stripe down face, scar on right shoulder, white stocking on right hind foot, some white on two other feet, white points on back, short tail. P. Mothier, (14-26 w 2).

WINGARD—Since last November, red cow and calf, cow branded on right hip MC or MG, not distinct. William Kennedy (30-45-3). FOAM LAKE—Red heifer, white star on forehead, 2 years old, white on belly, no brand visible. Bernard Johnson (30-31-11 w 2). VALPARAISO—Yearling dark red heifer, no brand. Light roan yearling heifer, no brand. Christopher Green (S. W. 6-45-15 w 2). CHELLWOOD—Light bay gelding, coming 3 years, two white hind feet, no brand. Dark bay gelding, coming 3 years, left hind foot white, star on face, no brands. Black gelding, coming 2 years, left front foot white, no brands. Elmer Foss (8-46-5 w 3). LANGENBURG—Since 1st February, colt, bay, black mane and tail, left hind foot white to first joint, coming 2 years old. Fred Peisicke (9-20-31 w 1).

MCDONALD HILLS—Black 2-year-old ste. no brand. Black 2-year-old steer, wire on right ear, star on forehead. T. W. Brindley (12-26-16). MCDONALD HILLS—Black muley heifer, 2-year-old, no brand. Steve Semette (S. W. 6-26-15). EAGLE CREEK—Brown cow, rope around neck, looks as if had never been in milk. Joseph Hanneuse. CARON—Since January 27th, 1907, bay mare, about 4 years old, weight about 1000 lbs. wire cut on right hind leg, no visible brand; animals were removed from premises of Thos. Cwin (28-18-18 w 2) Caron where it has been held since June 1905; also bay mare, about 4 years old, weight about 1000 lbs., white spot on forehead, no visible brand. Held for keep at the livery stable of Hugh Kennedy. SWATHMORE—Since last fall, one iron grey gelding, 6 years, weight 1250 pounds. One sorrel gelding, 8 years, branded on right thigh H, four white legs, white face, when lost had on halter, weight 1350 lbs. J. J. Magrath (18-39-24-3). MOOSE JAW—Strayed to 3-17-27 w 2 M., since December 1906, one white cow, 3 or 4 years old black ears, some very small black spots on body, no visible brand. J. A. Maharg.

WANTED

Farmers to list their Improved and Unimproved

Farms for Sale

We have good connections through out the East and South, and have foreign capital for investment. We advertise your property free, and make no charge unless we find a customer.

REFERENCES GIVEN

Meneray, Rollins & Metcalfe 447 Main St. Winnipeg, Man

THE JOHN ABELL ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS CO. Ltd. Rebuilt Engines in all sizes.

Rebuilt Separators 36x56, 36x60, 40x60 Write us for prices or call and see the goods the smallness of our prices will tempt every farmer to be his own thrasher. All engines and separators are put in first class running order. 760 Main St. P.O. Box 481, Winnipeg, Man

FISH CREEK—Team of oxen, 4 years old, one roan muley, other red with long horns, no brands. John Fidler (18-42-14 w 3). GILLIES—Since November 1st, 1906, white heifer, red ears, 2 years old, no brand. Since April 1906, white cow without horns, some yellow spots on jaws, wild. Francois Conan (24-44-7 w 3). BROMBURY—Heifer, red, about 3 years old, branded KY half circle underneath. Per. P. Sandnes (22-28-12 w 2). AYLESBURY—Since November 28th 1906, big bay horse, white star on forehead, right hind foot white, 9 or 10 years old, 1200 lbs., stout working horse. C. C. Olson (30-23-25 w 2). SHELLMOUTH—Mare, cream, white stripe on face, has shoes on front feet, and very sore on same feet, 9 or 10 years old, weighs 900 pounds. William Bunsenth (24-28-30).

LOST.

LUMSDEN—Since November 1st, 1906, black gelding, 5 years old, weight about 1300 pounds, when last seen had halter on; 3 years old gelding, light bay, white stripe on face; dark bay colt rising 1 year, star on forehead, thick set. \$10.00 reward offered for information leading to recovery of the above. W. H. Kidd.

MCDONALD HILLS.—3-year-old heifer, red and white, branded 5X over horizontal bar on right hip; black steer, 2 years old, horns, branded 2 on right ribs and U over horizontal bar on left ribs. T. W. Brindley (12-26-16).

DANA—Bay mare with two white hind feet, no brand; white horse, no brands; blue horse about 20 years old, bay colt about 6 months old. Wasil Romansuzk (2-42-1 w 2).

GRAVEN—Since last October, grey mare, black saddle marks on right shoulder, weight about 1000 pounds, 9 years old; bay horse coming 5 years old, white star on forehead, weight 1300 lbs.; bay mare, white star on forehead 12 years old, weight about 1400 pounds. \$5.00 reward for each of the above. Ernest Hickling, Arlington Beach.

ESTRAY ENTIRES.

MISTAWASIS INDIAN RESERVE—Red and white bull calf. Black bull calf. Chee Chee Chin.

MUSKELAKE INDIAN RESERVE—Roan bull calf. James Greyyes.

SALTCOATS—Small bull calf, red with white spots, short thick horns, has marks showing that it has been stabled this winter. Light bay stallion or rigging, appears 3 years old, white spot on forehead, weight about 1000 pounds, link brand on left shoulder, tail cut square. Thos MacNutt (S. W. 12-24-2 w 2).

VALPARAISO—Yearling bull, spotted red and white, no visible brand. Christopher Green (S. W. 6-4-15 w 2).

WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertisements. Two cents per word each 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.

FOR SALE—An Ontario farm, only 35 miles from Toronto, very suitable for city milk trade. 10 acres in orchard, 2 good barns, 180 acres in the farm, splendid house. Price, dead right. S. Snowden, Bowmanville, Ont., or A. W. Foley, Edmonton, Alta. 24-4

FARM FOR SALE, with or without stock and implements, one and a half miles east, Lorette station, 480 acres, nearly all under cultivation, good buildings, water, and school on farm. Willing to sell whole or one half. Write for particulars to C. Murdoch, Lorette, Man. 3-4

FOX AND MINK Trappers—I teach you eight secrets free. No fake. I buy the furs at highest prices. Enclose stamp. E. W. Douglas, Box 44, Stanley, N. B. 26-2 tf

FOR SALE—All 27-43-13-3rd. This section is about 8 miles from town of Canadian Northern and twenty from Battleford. All level, open prairie and first class soil. Will sell for nine thousand cash, balance to suit. Broad & Wolf, Wolsley, Sask. 17-4

YORKSHIRES—Two choice quality sows bred to sweepstake boar "Summerhill Oak," age 12 months, weight over 350 pounds. Price \$40 each. Younger sows at \$30. Oliver King, Wawanesa, Man. 3-4

WINNIPEG PROPERTY WANTED—The selling season is on. Send accurate description of any lots you have with best price and terms. We have a ground floor office and can get buyers. Usual commission charged. Address Lyon & Gladstone, Winnipeg. 3-4

FOR SALE—960 acre farm at \$16 per acre, soil rich black loam, suitable for mixed farming three frame dwellings, good water and wood supply, mill, stables, etc., sell in part or whole; two-thirds cash; for particulars write J. Armatage, Agricola, Alberta. 10-4

FOR SALE—About 40 head of cattle, yearlings, two-year-olds and cows, also three-year-old steers. Donald McDougall, Fairy Hill, Sask. 17-4

POTATOES FOR SALE—Vicks Early and Six Weeks, two of the best varieties of early potatoes grown. Price \$1.00 per bush, sacks 10c. Also Red Fyfe seed wheat. J. T. McFee, Headingley, Man. 3-4

WOLF HOUND PUPS for sale, \$5.00 to \$25.00. F. O. B. Pense station, N. R. Read, Fairville, Sask. 1-74

FOR SALE—About two hundred head of good, grade range cattle. Cashmen only need apply Fred Turnbull, Herbert, Sask. 17-4

ITALIAN BEES for sale—Order early for delivery in May. J. J. Gunn, Selkirk, P. O. 10-4

BROME SEED—Free from noxious weeds, \$6, Re-cleaned \$7 per 100 lbs. S. Major F. Coles, Moffat, Sask. 3-4

WANTED—By middle of March on ranch, man with some experience and able to milk. Apply to D. I. Kerfoot, Cockrane Alberta. 3-4

FOR SALE—Ninety horses, brood mares and colts up three years or would exchange for good property. Frank Petch, Langenburg, Sask. 10-4

FOR SALE—Milk business in thriving town on C. P. R. main line, no competition, 14 cows, one horse and conveyance, dairy utensils. Address THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg. 10-4

FOR SALE—Canary birds, good singers, two good yearling cattle dogs; Mammoth Bronze turkeys, Toulouse geese; Barred Rocks; Orpington, Buff and Brown Leghorn cockerels. A. Guilbert, Letellier. t.f.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Canadian and other railroads. Age 20 to 30; over 140 pounds and 5 1-2 feet. Experience unnecessary. Firemen, \$100 monthly, become Engineers and earn \$150. Name position preferred. Railway Association, care FARMER'S ADVOCATE. 3-4

FARM FOR SALE—640 Acres 6 miles from Lumsden, 16 miles from Regina, 460 under cultivation, balance in pasture, creek runs through farm lots of wood, comfortable house, and good buildings. Price \$28 per acre, \$4000 cash, balance at 7 per cent. Arthur Anslow, Lumsden, Sask. 10-4

FOR SALE—Half section first class wheat land, six miles from good town, nearly all under cultivation, new frame house 24x28, fairly good out buildings, good water. School and elevator within half mile of place, will sell with or without stock, implements and seed. Only reason for selling it is that I want to give up farming. Terms on application. Apply Box 46, Holmfield, Man 1-4

GRAIN AND STOCK Farm for sale—640 acres, forty acres heavy bush, near school, church market, good water and buildings, terms liberal. R. Story, Lenore. 3-4

WANTED—Ladies in rural districts desirous of engaging in profitable business will do well to write the Robinson Corset & Costume Co., of London, Ont. 1-5

BEES—Italian Bees for sale, for May delivery. W. E. Cooley, Hope Farm, Solsgerth, Man. 3-4

WANTED—Farm to rent on shares with horses and implements in Saskatchewan. Henry Worthington, Saskatoon P. O. 24-4

WANTED—A woman to keep house and cook for two for the summer, fair wages, for further particulars apply to Box 86, G. T. G. Milestone. 3-4

FOR SALE—Four Registered Clydesdale stallions coming three years old. Have been used to the range. Address W. Gibb, Chilcot P. O., Ward Co., N. Dak. 17-4

WANTED—Married couple, experienced, want situation on farm, wife as housekeeper. Northern Saskatchewan or Alberta preferred. State particulars and wages offered. G. T. Crane, Box 87, Arden, Man. 10-4

FARM LANDS of all description in Manitoba Saskatchewan and Alberta. Some excellent propositions in improved farms with small cash payment, balance in half crop. Write for particulars to Western Canada Real Estate and Business Agency, Souris, Man. 1-5

FOR SALE—320 Acres Improved Land, situated 6 miles west of Weyburn, 150 acres summer fallow, 100 stubble, balance good reliable land. Good water, frame house, stable. For further information apply to A. W. Adams, Lang, Sask. 10-4

CHICAGO CLIPPER PLATES sharpened by Automatic machine at 50c. per pair. Postage paid. H. J. Mattick, Griswold. 24-4

FOR SALE—Splendid wheat and dairy farm; one mile north of Oak Lake, seven hundred and sixty acres with residence, large stone basement barn and other buildings, running water the year round, no pumping. For price and particulars address the owner, James Anderson, Oak Lake, Manitoba. 3-4

POULTRY and EGGS

Rates—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels, mammoth Pekin drakes and registered English Berkshire boar. T. E. Bowman, High River, Alta. 3-4

J. R. McRAE, M.D., Neepawa, Man., breeder of Dunston strain White Wyandottes. 1-5

C. W. TAYLOR, Dominion City—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-breasted Red Game, Eggs for setting. 3-4

W. F. SCARTH & SON, Box 706, Virden, Man. Buff Orpingtons, utility and exhibition stock for sale, half price. 3-4

FOR SALE—Choice Indian games, Golden Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks 8, Ling, 128 River Ave., Winnipeg 3-4

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds' turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free. 3-4

LAYING STRAIN Buff Orpingtons—Pens mated up with birds from Clarke's imported pedigree layers. Eggs \$2 per sitting. C. W. Robbins, Chilliwack, B. C. 3-4

ADDRESS YOUR CORRESPONDENCE to the Eden Rest Poultry Farms, P. O. Box 333, Lethbridge, Alberta, when you want eggs for hatching from pure bred, barred white and Buff Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. White and Brown Leghorn and Buff Orpingtons. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. E. J. Cook, Mgr. 26-6

BUFF ORPINGTON Cockerels, fifteen, good size, color and shape, \$3 each. Eggs \$2 per fifteen. O'Brien Roseau Poultry Yards, Dominion City, Man. 3-4

BARRED ROCKS and Brown Leghorn Cockerels, Bronze Turkeys, Pheasants, Rabbits, Eggs in season. Stamp for reply. General Catalogue free. Priddis, Alta. 3-4

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock and Mammoth Pekin ducks, eggs for setting. T. E. Bowman, High River, Alberta. 15-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES—A few good cockerels on hand. Also eggs. M. T. Buchanan, St. Charles, Man. t.f.

H. E. HALL, Headingley, Man. Pure-bred Barred Rock Eggs for sale. \$1.50 for 15. Incubator lots, \$7.00 per 100 eggs. 15-4

"PRIDE OF MANITOBA"—Rhode Island Red and Buff Rocks. "Greatest laying combination on earth." "Bred for the Western climate." Eggs 2.00 for 15. Catalogue free. 1.00 deposit insures your order being booked for a certain time. MAPLE LEAF POULTRY YARDS, Oakville, Man. 3-4

BUFF WYANDOTTES—Best winter layers yet produced. That's what counts. Any hen lay in summer. Purebred eggs \$1.50 per fifteen. Jas. Sinclair, Box 130, Stonewall, Man. 8-7

PEARCE & BAGG, Wawanesa, Man.—Eggs for hatching from the finest layers, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and Single Comb White Leghorns, also Toulouse Geese and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. 1-7

BUFF ORPINGTON Eggs a specialty \$1.50 per setting. McNaughton Bros., Didsbury, Alta. 15-4

EGGS FOR SALE from prize winning Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes winning at Toronto, Guelph, Napane. Eggs \$1.50 per fifteen. Grand layers as well as show birds. E. Lawless, Grafton, Ont. 3-4

INCUBATOR lots of eggs for sale at \$10.00 per 100. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks and Buff Orpingtons. All birds selected from trap nest record laying stock of A. W. Foley, Dominion Government Poultry Breeding Station, Bowmanville, Ont. Eggs from choice stock, \$2.00 per setting. Address, Northern Nursery Co., Drawer 1, Edmonton, Alta. 29-4

FOR SALE—Peking drakes at \$1.50, and S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels at \$1.00 each. Thos. Y. Hurton, Carman, Man. 3-4

FOR SALE—S. C. W. Leghorns, R. C. W. Wyandottes, cockerels, pullets, from \$1 up. Prize stock. Eggs \$2 per 15. Parrots \$8. Free Hogg, Souris, Man. 10-4

H. E. WABY, Riverside Poultry Farm, Holmfield, Man., breeder of imperial S. C. Brown Leghorns which have won more 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes and specials at all the big shows than any other strain. Write for free egg circular and list of winnings of our heavy laying strains of Leghorns. Amber B. Orpingtons and Ringlet Barred Rocks also Red Polled Cattle. 8-7

HATCHING EGGS—Buff Orpingtons, Barred Rocks. My pens contain A. 1 imported stock and prize winners. Eggs \$2.00 per 13; \$12.00 per 100. S. A. Tucker, Pincher Creek Poultry Yards. 3-4

BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons. Eggs \$2.00 per setting; am booking others now, catalog and prize list sent on application. Address: Old Chief Poultry Yards, Lethbridge, Alta. 15-4

JOHN STRACHAN, Crandall, Man., Silver Wyandottes, farm raised, only breed kept. Stock for sale. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. 8-7

POULTRY PAYS Sur Book, Poultry for pleasure and profit showing 35 best paying varieties mailed for 10 cents. Delavan Poultry Farm, F. E. B. Goetz, Manager. Box 25, Delavan, Wis.

Breeders' Directory

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. J. E. Marple, Deleau, Man.

A. J. MORRISON, Glen Rose Farm, Homewood Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.,—Breeder of Shorthorns.

H. H. KEYS, Pense, Sask.—Aberdeen Angus Cattle and Buff Orpington Chickens for sale.

GUS. WIGHT, Napinka, Man.—Clydesdales and Shorthorns for sale. Evergreen Stock Farm.

WA-WA-DELL FARM.—Leicester sheep and Shorthorn Cattle. A. I. Mackay, Macdonald Man.

O. KING, Wawanesa, Man.—Breeder of Yorkshires, Barred and white Rock Powl and Toulouse geese.

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairville, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 139 Pense Sask.

CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Tamworth. T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting, Man. Phone 85, Wawanesa.

STRONSA STOCK FARM—Well bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires. David Allison, Roland, Man.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland Man. breeder of high class Ayrshires, Yorkshires, Black Minorca and White Wyandotte poultry.

SHEPHERD PONIES and Hereford Cattle, fine in Canada. Write or come and see them. J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man.

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

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Blora Station, G. T. and C. I. R. R.—Champion herd at Toronto and New York State fairs, 1906, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write you want.

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

ASHCROFT, W. H. NESBITT, Roland, Man. Clyde and Hackney bairs and Stallions, work horses in car lots, Ayrshires. Our motto, Live and Let Live.

Questions and Answers

Veterinary.

RECOMMENDS TREATMENT FOR OPEN JOINT.

Have had experience different times and found that Mannsells Solution of Iron is the best treatment for open joint. If the case is taken in time by applying Mannsells Solution of Iron in and around the hole every couple of hours with a feather, in most cases it will completely check the running of the oil and the animal will recover all right. In cases where the hole is very large and the bone injured, it is best to destroy the animal. Keep the horse quiet and feed on soft food with plenty of boiled flaxseed in it to keep the bowels open.

A. G. BOSSENBERRY.

A SEQUEL TO INFLUENZA.

Would like advice re a four-year-old colt. Used him moderately through last spring's work, and turned him out on grass in July. Within three weeks he left the band and came home very sick. Veterinarian called it typhoid influenza. Had hard time to bring him around. He now eats fairly well and plays with colts, but easily tires when driven a mile or two. Is thin,

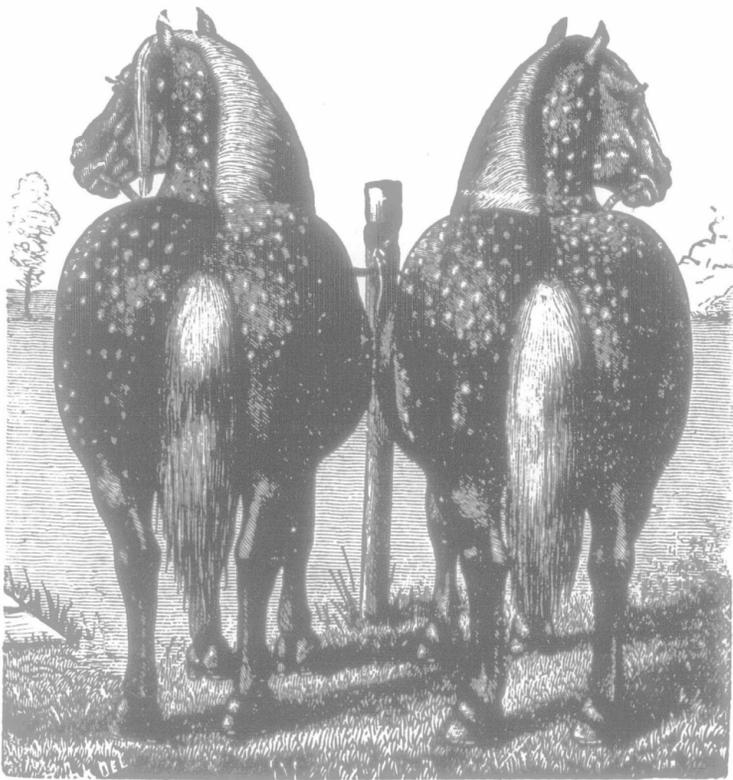
leg at and around dewclaw or ankle. The owner said that it was from foot rot when he was a yearling and never hurt him since. Goes a little lame now. What I can do for him? Has wintered well and is in good shape.

A READER.

Ans.—There is just a possibility that an abscess may be forming; if so the swelling will get soft in the center and will eventually break and discharge. You have not stated whether the enlargement is hard or not; if so, if you can tie him up, would suggest blistering it with the ordinary red mercury blister which you can procure at a drug store. The blister should be rubbed well in over the swelling and greased after four days.

PIGS LAIN UPON.

I have had two sows farrow, within the last three weeks, and each of them as soon as she had given birth to the pigs mixed them up with her bedding and lay on them. I tried to save the pigs, but it was no use; the sows evidently did not want them, and intended to get rid of them. The sows are in the pink of condition and not too fat; they are kept in a good warm barn with earth floor; the floor is clean and dry. I gave each of them a very little hay for bedding—just enough to keep the young pigs off the earth. I feed them on porridge made from



A PAIR OF PERCHERONS FROM OAKLAWN

hair rather dry. Groans when rolling and stooling, when lying down and when forced to turn short and suddenly in play, although very active otherwise. What can be done to put him right? I have been feeding him about a gallon of boiled barley a day mixed with bran and a little salt, and occasionally for a change about the same amount of oats or oat chop, with upland prairie hay all the time.

FARMER.

Ans.—The reason for his groaning is the result of his previous illness, during which he may have had a touch of pleurisy with adhesions as a result. This opinion is borne out by the fact that he is not gaining. Would suggest that you give powders made as follows: powdered nux vomica, 2 ounces; powdered iodide of potash, 2 ounces; powdered cinchona bark, 4 ounces; divide into twenty-four powders and give one in the feed morning and night.

LAME BULL.

Have a bull which I bought last fall, a good stock getter, 6 years old and wintered. Has swelling on one front

coarse ground wheat meal, and they get a little milk and occasionally I mix a little flax seed with the porridge. They get boiled potatoes as well. Can you tell me if pigs usually behave in this way? They did not show any inclination to eat the young pigs. Would the cold weather have anything to do with it? The pigs seem in the best of health and look fine. The two pigs mentioned above were young sows and these were their first litters. A neighbor of mine has a sow; she reared eight young pigs last summer; she has just had her second litter and treated them the same way as my sows.

Ans.—The trouble seems to have arisen from lack of exercise for the sows, and through too much bedding. It is well at farrowing time to limit the bedding very materially and what is used should be as short as possible. The farrowing pens should also be provided with a guard rail all around made from 2x8 plank, or something similar. Further than above we cannot account for this lamentable occurrence, as you seem to have given the sows the best of attention.

SPRING ERUPTIONS

3 CHILDREN WHO WERE COVERED WITH SORES

Wonderful Zam-Buk Triumph!

Every mother knows with what rapidity sores, ringworm, ulcers, etc., spread from child to child. In Montreal recently most of the public schools were visited by an epidemic of itch in this way. A child is afflicted with scalp sores, itch or ringworm. In the course of play, one child puts on another's hat. In this way, or in a hundred and one more which children make possible, the infection spreads and sometimes a whole family is affected. Mr. J. C. Bates, of Burk's Falls says:—"My three children were all broken out with sores on face, hands and feet. Their condition was pitiable; and although I tried various ointments and salves the sores continued to spread.

"One day I saw a report telling how beneficial Zam-Buk was for skin diseases, ulcers, etc. I got a supply of the balm and applied it to the children's sores. Almost immediately they got relief, and the sores began to heal. Although the skin disease had defied all the salves I had previously tried, in one week Zam-Buk overcame the trouble, and to-day the children have not a pimple or spot or mark of disease on their skin. For this grand result I have Zam-Buk to thank."

READ WHAT ZAM-BUK CURES

Zam-Buk heal all skin diseases—eczema, scaly sores, ulcers, ringworm, poisoned wounds, barbers' rash, pustules, face blemishes due to blood poison, good also for rheumatism and neuralgia. It heals cuts and lacerations, stops bleeding, cures piles, cures fistula, reduces enlarged veins. It cures burns and scalds, and it is an excellent "first aid" remedy. It is highly antiseptic. All druggists and stores sell at 50 cents a box, or from ZAM-BUK CO., TORONTO, for price. 6 boxes for \$2.50.

FREE BOX

This coupon, the name of this paper and a 1 cent stamp sent to the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, will obtain for you a free trial box. Don't delay.

ZAM-BUK THE GREAT SKIN-CURE.

These Birds WILL PAY

Barred Plymouth Rocks (The General Purpose Breed)

White Plymouth Rocks (Reliable Early Layers)

Buff Plymouth Rocks (Best bred strain in Canada)

Silver Laced Wyandottes (They stand the Cold)

Golden Wyandottes (Beauty and Utility)

Buff Orpingtons (Big and Handsome)

White Wyandottes (All Market Bird.)

Buff Wyandottes (True Color—Quick Growers)

S. C. Brown Leghorns (The 200 Egg Hen Breed)

R. C. White Leghorns (Bred for Egg Production)

Rhode Island Reds (Heavy, Hardy, Profitable)

Put new vigor into your breeding stock, or start your poultry farm, with our STANDARD-BRED, warranted true-strain birds of these breeds. Priced low enough, per fowl, trio or pen. Ask for facts about any breed named above. Also HATCHING EGGS from finest birds at special prices. Choicest strains in all Canada.

Ask us about our Co-operative plan. Write for Free Booklet.

Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited.

John Brown, President. F. C. Elford, 1st Vice-Pres. Peter White, 2nd Vice-Pres. John I. Brown, Secretary. Thos. W. Lee, Managing Director.

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sheep and Macdonald

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DURABILITY

STRENGTH

SIMPLICITY

A cream separator that is worth buying must give long service. To do that, it must be built strong and the construction must be simple. To have simple construction in a separator you must have a Sharples Tubular. There is no other cream separator made that will perform its work so well for so long a time as the Tubular because there is no other separator so strongly built, or so simple in construction.

Sharples Tubular Cream Separators

get all the cream, have low supply can, are easy to run, easy to clean, because there is only one little piece in the bowl to cleanse after each running, and the machine oils itself. It combines Utility, Simplicity and Durability. A glance at the pie-plate construction of most separators will give you a fair idea of what we mean by "simple construction" and "strength." For full information about the Sharples Tubular write for booklet E. 186



Mr. R. Carpenter, Davenport, Wash., says "Having used a Sharples Cream Separator over sixteen years can say it is just fine."

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Can. WEST CHESTER, PA. Chicago, Ill.

LENGTH OF TIME TO OUTLAW A DEBT.

1. Is an ordinary debt recoverable at law in this country after six years?
2. Is there any limit to the rate of interest a merchant or manufacturer can add to an overdue account and recover at law?
3. Does the law allow compound interest on overdue accounts?

Ans.—1. An ordinary debt is not recoverable in this country after 6 years. The courts will not entertain an action to recover.

2. No interest can be recovered on overdue accounts at law unless notice has been given the debtor that unless the account is paid on or before a certain date interest will be charged thereafter. If proper notice is given there is no limit to the interest which may be charged providing the rate is given in the notice. If no rate is stated in the notice the rate recoverable is 5% under Dominion law. We do not know whether there is any local law in Saskatchewan fixing the amount or not.

3. The Common Law never allows compound interest unless expressly contracted for by the parties.

CAN PREVENT TRESPASS.

If a man has a spring on his homestead, could he stop the people from taking water out of the spring.

RANCHER.

Ans.—He can fence in his homestead and by putting up a warning notice against trespassing, thus notify people to keep off his land.

WANTS WELL BORING MACHINERY.

Could you or any of your readers tell me where I could get a cheap boring outfit for a well, stating about what it would cost, or could I get particulars as to what iron is required and get a blacksmith here to make same. We are short of good drinking water and wish to have a well sunk before work on the land commences.

Sask. YORKS.

Ans.—The Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. handle well-boring outfits, and if you write them you would get particulars.

WHEN TO APPLY FOR PATENT.

I homesteaded in April 1905. Received an extension of time till 1st. May, 1906 and took up residence on place at that time and will continue on place till my time is up. Will my three years be up in May 1909, or Nov. 1908?

H. J.

Ans.—The Department of the Interior will have to settle that for you, but would advise that you apply for your patent at the earlier date.

ABOUT PRESTON WHEAT.

What do you think of Preston wheat? I have purchased some for seed and several people have told me that it is a poor yielder and will not grade well.

PRESTON.

Ans.—The advantage claimed for Preston wheat is that it matures in a little less time than Red Fyfe, and is therefore suited to districts liable to frost. It is a heavy yielder according to Cerealist Saunter's report on tests made for the five years past on the experimental farms. Some people claim that it rusts badly, but the reports do not show it to be affected much worse than other strains of wheat. The land on which these tests are made is handled under a three year rotation, the land receiving manure, at the rate of 18 tons per acre, every third year. It is applied in the spring and the land used for roots or fodder corn. After these are harvested the land is plowed deeply and left until spring, when it is well cultivated twice with a cultivator and harrowed twice with a smoothing harrow, and the cereals sown. After harvest the land is plowed lightly, three or four inches deep and a few weeks later, seven inches deep. The same kind of grain is not sown two years in succession. On land handled as above Preston wheat yielded over 34 bushels per acre, 40 pounds to the bushel. In a field of 100 acres, just at Brandon it yielded 27 bushels per acre, 40 pounds to the bushel. While in a field of 100 acres, just at Brandon it yielded 27 bushels per acre, 40 pounds to the bushel. Head farm the yield was 27 bushels per acre, 40 pounds to the bushel.



CLARK'S Corned Beef

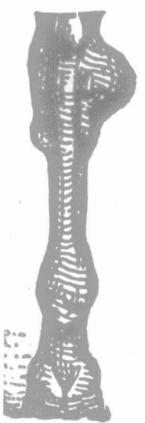
is just fine Corned Beef—boneless and wasteless and very tasty. With Clark's Corned Beef in the house an appetizing meal is ready-to-serve at any hour. It saves time, coal and trouble.

Order some now from your dealer.

WM. CLARK, MFR.
MONTREAL 5-1-06

You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN or THOROUGHPIN, but

ABSORBINE



will clean them off, 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, delivered. Book 4-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Allays Pain. Genuine mfd. only by

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Canadian Agents: **Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal**

Monuments



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SOMERVILLE STEAM MARBLE CO.,
BETWEEN 16th and 18th STREETS,
BRANDON, MAN
AGENTS WANTED.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES



Out of a carefully bred and selected lot I am offering a five-year-old stallion, a three-year-old, a two-year-old, two yearlings, and several mares and fillies. Will sell quick before seeding. Farm (Meadow Lawn) convenient to Regina. Full details given on application. Address

J. D. TRAYNOR Condie P. O., Sask.

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Every
Wednesday



BARRETT & ZIMMERMAN'S GREAT MIDWAY HORSE MARKET
ST. PAUL, Minn.

Private
Sales
Daily

From 500 to 1000 head of horses constantly on hand, including large draft horses, driving horses, delivery horses, farm chunks, farm mares, saddlers and mules. Every horse hitched and tried before sale. If you want one horse, a team or a car load, come to

Take Interurban cars from either city.

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GOES LIKE SIXTY
SELLS FOR SIXTY
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GILSON
GASOLINE
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For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. FREE TRIAL
Ask for catalog all over
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GILSON MFG. CO.

We Do Job Printing

Right on Time Right on Quality
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Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest
Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Cautery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER, WIND PUFFS, THRUSH, DIPHTHERIA, SKIN DISEASES, RINGBONE, PINK EYE, SWEENY, BONY TUMORS, LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN, QUARTER CRACKS, SCRATCHES, POLL EVIL, PARASITES.

REMOVES BUNCHES or BLEMISHES, SPLINTS, CAPPED HOCK, STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY
Always Reliable. Sure in Results.

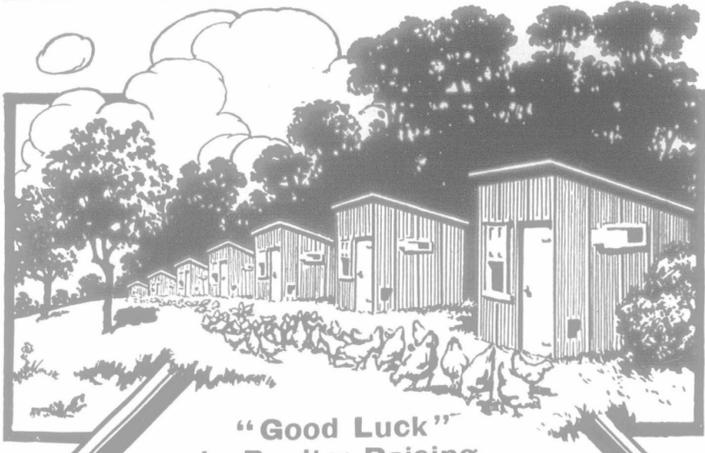


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Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADAS. CLEVELAND, O.

THE BEST FOR BLISTERING.
I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success.
CHAS. MOTT, Manager,
Mayfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS.
Have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever.—DAN SCHWEB, Evergreen, Ill.

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TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.



"Good Luck" in Poultry Raising

is not "good luck," but good management. Diseases in poultry are due to poor feeding and poor protection. Rex Flintkote will absolutely protect from cold, heat and wet. Let us prove to you that

REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING

is the wisest purchase for top or siding. We can prove it.

We Will Send You Free Samples to Test

together with our valuable roofing booklet, on receipt of postal request. Our complete book, "Making Poultry Pay," will be sent for 4c. in stamps. It is very useful to the poultry raiser.

J. A. & W. Bird & Co.
21 India St., Boston, Mass.
Agents: Mackenzie Bros. Winnipeg and Calgary



LEUCORRHEA.

What can I do for ailment of a mare about eleven years old? Have owned her over a year and during the entire time she has had trouble with her kidneys. She passes urine and at times a thicker substance and yellow; very frequently more so when in the barn than otherwise. She also is very nervous and tires easily; her appetite is good and she seems in good health otherwise.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—From the symptoms submitted should be inclined to suspect the mare to be affected with whites, and in need of tonic treatment. Give one dram of fluid extract hydrastis twice daily for a week; then follow with powders made as follows:—nux vomica, powdered, two ounces; sulphate of iron, powdered, two ounces; powdered nitrate of potash, two ounces; powdered gentian to make nine ounces. Mix and divide into eighteen powders. Give one morning and night in the feed.

COLLECTING A THRESHING BILL.

I threshed for a farmer last fall, my price being 4 and 5 cents per bushel (oats and wheat), the farmer to board the crew. While threshing for this farmer I had a breakdown and laid up for Saturday night till Wednesday morning. Now he charges me 25 cents a meal for each man during that time. Am I compelled to pay it or how can I collect my money for threshing the grain

Ans.—The farmer would be entitled to charge what was reasonable for board if the machine were stopped owing to a break down. If the stoppage in the work occurred through the neglect of the farmer he would not be entitled to charge. 25 cents a meal may perhaps be more than is customary in your neighborhood but the farmer would be entitled to hold what would be reasonable to pay him for the meals of the crew when the machine was not in the condition to run. As the machine broke down, however, on Saturday night the custom of the country would govern as to whether the crew were to remain there over Sunday. The general custom where crews are employed is that they return home on Saturday night and come back Monday morning.

GOSSIP

SHAREHOLDERS IN G. G. G. CO. LTD. VS GRAIN EXCHANGE.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
As one of the shareholders in the above named Company and deeming we received unfair usage at the hands of said Exchange I should like to make a few remarks in connection with the matter. I have just heard that proceedings instituted against said members of said Exchange either by Grain Grower Ass'n members, or in the interests of the Shipping or Commission Company Ltd. is likely to fall through on account of the evidence not being strong enough or serious enough to warrant a criminal charge. I had one idea that the trouble would go to the point it did when proceedings commenced. I believe the treatment we received was unfair; criminal may be too strong a word but it was our duty to protest. I understand the trouble which caused expulsion of our Company was a division of profits after the yearly business was wound up. If the G. G. G. Co. agreed to this one cent commission charge and did charge this amount while doing business when the business was concluded for the year, I fail to see how the Grain Exchange has one iota of right to say what becomes of the surplus. If it is a private individual operating what does he do with the surplus? As to the charge of one cent commission, if the G. G. G. Co. Ltd. can carry on a transfer business from producer to buyer, and can do it outside of any connection with the Grain Exchange, I fail to see why they cannot do business

This Centrepiece FREE

WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY

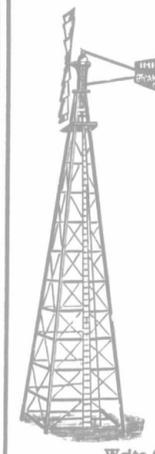


We will send you free and post-paid this beautifully stamped 18-inch Colonial Art Centrepiece. Your choice of 5 new designs: CARNATIONS, POPPIES, HOLLY, VIOLETS or AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSES.

Write to-day enclosing 25 cents in stamps or coin and state design wanted. This is the biggest offer we ever made. We do it to convince every woman that the HOME JOURNAL is the greatest magazine published in Canada, containing Health and Beauty Department, Cooking, Household Hints, Wit and Humor, Fashion Notes, Important Foreign News Serial and Short Stories and Latest Patterns. Send 25 cents for one year's subscription to the Home Journal and the centrepiece. Address CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT, 36

Home Journal TORONTO ONT.

WINDMILLS



- Self Oiling
- For power and pumping
- Our towers are girted every five feet and double braced
- Grain Grinders
- Tanks
- See supplies
- Automatic concrete mixers

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GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO. Ltd.
Brantford, Ontario
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Agents: Man., N.W.T.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1/4-lb. and 1/2-lb. Tins.

WE edit, compile and print Live Stock Catalogues.
FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Limited.
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MITH'S OVARY TONIC

MAKES HENS LAY

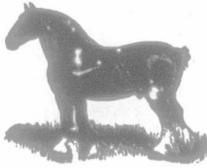
It makes hens lay in Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. Every month is a good month for hens that are kept in prime condition with Smith's Ovary Tonic.

It costs only 8c. a year per fowl to give each hen the required amount every week. When eggs are selling for 50c. a dozen, this 8c. a year is paying a big profit.

At dealers everywhere. 25c. and 50c. a bottle.

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

My New Importation of CLYDESDALES & HACKNEYS



Has just arrived at my stables. I want to point out to the breeders of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, that without doubt I have the best consignment of Clydesdales and Hackneys that I have ever handled. My Clydesdales consist of stallions aged 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Fillies aged 1, 2 and 3 years. Hackneys are 2, 4 and 5 years old. Many of them were prize-winners this year and last in some of the leading shows in Scotland and England. Parties wishing anything in my line will save money by seeing my stock and getting prices before buying elsewhere.

THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.

JOHN A. TURNER, SALOEGGAN STOCK FARM, CALGARY P.O. Box 472
Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep.

New importation from Scotland has just arrived. *Scottish Farmer* reports—"Altogether this makes up one of the grandest shipments made this eventful year." A large number of excellent males of the above breeds to select from, both home bred and imported. Also a few stallions suitable for range purposes. Quality and breeding of the best. Prices defy competition. No agents or commission men—business conducted personally. Sales speak for themselves—35 stallions sold last season. Anyone wishing a show stallion or filly can have a greater choice here than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Orders for stock carefully filled. Visitors all made welcome.

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale.

Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.

Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

P. M. BREDT

Regina, Sask.

R. P. STANLEY

**MOOSOMIN
Sask.**

Breeder and Importer of Percheron & Hackney Horses

Percheron stud headed by Berenger, winner of first prize at three years old at Paris, France, in 1905

I will have about March 1st a new importation of high-class Percheron Stallions and Mares, and it will be to the interest of every intending purchaser to see these horses before buying, as I will be able to sell a first class stallion from \$500 to \$1500.

Every horse sold under a warranty. Terms easy. Correspondence solicited. Barns & file of station

FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS

SIX YEARLING BULLS, fit to head herds. Sired by Nobleman, Meteor and Topman's Duke. Also some cracking BULL CALVES by Meteor. Some females (Cows and Heifers) in calf; just the stuff to lay the foundation of a herd with

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Cattle are going up in price. I shall not hold a sale this year, but parties will have abundant opportunities to buy by private treaty

**CARBERRY—C.P.R. and C.N.R.
FAIRVIEW—C.N.R.**

JNO. G. BARRON

I. A. & E. J. WIGLE

**Importers & Breeders of Percheron Horses
Maple Leaf Stock Farm,
Kingsville, Essex Co., Ont.**

Our first consignment of stallions for our Western trade has arrived at Calgary, where we are opening a branch barn in charge of one of the firm, E. J. The consignment consists of 2 and 3 year olds of the very best breeding. Do not buy till you see our horses and get our prices. Considering quality we can sell lower than any in the business. Come and see us. We want to get acquainted with you and show you our horses. All horses guaranteed foal getters. Horses stabled at Pacific stables. Phone No. 111. P. O. Box 435.

Address—E. J. WIGLE,

CALGARY, Alta.

at a cent if they wish. However, if the G. G. Company Ltd. agreed to the regulations when they secured a privilege of trading through the Exchange they had a right to follow the regulations, or get out, but I fail to see where a division of profits among those who finance the scheme or help to was a breach of contract. For my part I would rather the Company endeavor to secure avenues of trade outside any dependency on the Exchange. If, however, every buyer refuses to buy only through the Exchange it places matters in a serious condition and the only remedy would be for every producer to just as steadfastly refuse to sell through it. The by-law touching on the monthly payment of commission men's agents was also an injustice to the grain producer whether G. G. A. member, or shareholder in G. G. Co. Ltd. I saw and know how this matter would have worked out. A gentleman of my acquaintance was working in the interests of a certain firm in Winnipeg and I know he made some money for certain farmers that he would not have got had he not been on the scene. His presence was obnoxious to some who had opposition interests at stake and they though well enough of him to bring his actions to the Commissioner's attention and demand a statement of his authority to buy. This practically shows how the wind blew and the by-law was not fair to free trade. The Exchange may be an association which can perform a function in the transaction of business and commerce to some advantage, but when its members adopt by-laws unsuited to conditions judged from a producers standpoint, then there will likely be some trouble. The farmer who faithfully followed the evidence at the sittings of the commissions, who followed the case in connection with the Exchange, and who is familiar with proceedings at the G. G. Convention and the different comments by our worthy agricultural paper ought now to be in a position to know how to conduct his actions individually and in the interest of his fellow farmers. Do not be dismayed by the judges or decisions of the court. Think the matter out yourself and fight by pen, voice and money for the benefit of any and every poor man who needs co-operative action for a backing. Think of the remark made by Mr. Aird when he spoke at the Royal Commission sitting at Winnipeg (I think that was the occasion), when replying to Mr. McNair as to the altering of the bank account as a means of allowing a farmer to finance on his grain until such times as he could get it on the market. His reply was not very complimentary; namely, "Many farmers are prone to indulge in procrastination. They love to speculate and will put off the payment of their debts as long as they can." He might have gone further and said "contracted debts they never intended to pay." No bank presidents, managers, cashiers, lawyers, doctors, business men, trust companies, grain men, or parties of like professions ever prove defaulters, rogues or speculators. No not one! I was threatened with a court suit myself this fall, and under conditions of blockade, although I had seven or eight times the amount of debt in wheat and farming chattels, horses and cattle. The note also carried a backer worth \$1000 or \$1200, and of good reputation. Besides this when the note was given a reference was given by a man of undoubted reputation and ability which the holder of the note readily accepted. When the note was due or just previous to that date, sickness and death were in my family. Still the bank got anxious and threatened suit. They are generally hard task masters in the opinion of the patronizing public. Keep alive, G. G. Ass'n. members and fight for equal rights between labor and capital, corporation and farmer.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE FEDERAL LAND BILL.

Considerable adverse comment is being made on the new Land Bill before the Dominion House, apparently we must confess we see no great cause for. The *Toronto News* has editorially that the Dominion House should say "How many millions of acres which are now being made

WEAK TIRED WOMEN

How many women there are that get no refreshment from sleep. They wake in the morning and feel tired when they went to bed.

They have a dizzy sensation in the head, the heart palpitates; they are irritable and nervous, weak and worn out, and the lightest household duties during the day seem to be a drag and a burden.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are the very remedy that weak, nervous, tired out, sickly women need to restore them the blessings of good health.

They give sound, restful sleep, tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart, and make rich blood. Mrs. C. McDonald Portage la Prairie, Man., writes: "I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and weak spells. I got four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking them I was completely cured."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or the The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

HEREFORD blood is them. I can supply you with the best. Shetlands and White Leghorns for sale. **JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie**

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THE GREATEST SASH AND DOOR

HOUSE IN THE WEST.

**Doors
Windows
Plate Glass**

**Shingles
Lumber
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FACTORIES: Calgary, Edmonton, Regina
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SEE ANNABLE

If you want to invest in a

FRUIT RANCH

In British Columbia

200 different lots, from 5 to 200 acres, for sale on Kootenay Lake, Kootenay River and Arrow Lakes—the finest fruit district in British Columbia. BUY NOW when you can get on the ground floor. Prices range from

\$15 to \$100 per acre

Your Money will Double in Two Years
Write for Particulars

J. E. ANNABLE, Nelson, B.C.

Ring-Bone



There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
 to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it over fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Spavin and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**.
 Ninety-six pages of veterinary information with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

FOR SALE

The Imported Suffolk Stallion



DEPUTY (3203)

Being three years old. Sire, Warrior 3rd (2845) Dam, Depper (4895). A handsome, whole colored, dark chestnut with heavy bone, grand feet, strong joints, good action. The acme of strength and quality combined. Sound and all right and price right. Correspondence solicited.

Mossom Boyd Co. Bobcaygeon, Ont.

Robson
 the Cream of the
KOOTENAY

Dr. McDiarmid, Principal of Brandon College, Writes:

Brandon, Man., Aug. 31, 1906
 Messrs. McDermid & McHardy,
 Nelson, B.C.

Gentlemen,—After spending a day in examining your Kootenay-Columbia fruit lands at Robson I am pleased to express the most favorable impressions of these lands. I am expressing that judgment by the purchase of three lots for myself and friends. The reasons of my selection of these lots are:

- (1) The evidence of the suitable quality of the soil for raising fruits.
- (2) The lay of the land—long, level stretches, first on the lower river flat and then on the bench 400 feet above.
- (3) The increased rainfall that makes artificial irrigation as a rule unnecessary, while yet there are ample possibilities for irrigation if it should ever be found necessary.
- (4) The beauty of the scenery. From every part of the lands the scenery is beautiful, but from the upper bench it is superb. The winding river and railway lines in the valley, with greenland mountains all around, make a scene of indescribable beauty.
- (5) The extended area. Those who buy lots here will not find themselves isolated. There will be afforded in the hundreds of lots, joining each other without a break, advantages of a social, religious and educational character that are invaluable.
- (6) It is in the main line of travel to the East, via the Crow's Nest route, and to the West, via Arrow Lakes to Revelstoke. The facilities for getting fruit quickly to the market are unsurpassed.

Yours very truly,
 (Signed) A. P. McDIARMID,
 Principal Brandon College.

Our Illustrated Booklet is Free
 Write for it

McDermid & McHardy
NELSON, B. C.

MENTION THIS PAPER

settlers at the nominal price of \$3 per acre and settlement duties."

This is, as we understand it, exactly the position now held by the Department.

The Bill throws open for settlement all the cultivable lands belonging to the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta; all that tract of land in British Columbia known as the railway belt, and the 3,500,000 acres of land granted by the province of British Columbia to be located by the Dominion Government in that portion of the Peace River district in British Columbia east of the Rocky Mountains.

No land is open for entry for homestead or for sale as pre-emption or otherwise until survey has been made.

All unoccupied surveyed agricultural lands are open for homestead entry which have not been reserved or otherwise disposed of already, but if after entry the land so entered is ascertained to be valuable on account of merchantable timber upon it, the Minister of the Interior may cancel the entry. The right to cancel also holds good in the case of lands found to be necessary for the protection of water supply, for the development of water power, for the purposes of harbor or landing, and in this case cancellation may take place at any time previous to the issue of letters patent, with the condition that compensation for improvements may be paid by the Government, amount to be fixed by the Minister.

Entry for homestead does not convey any right to minerals in the land covered, nor any exclusive water privilege.

PERSONS WHO MAY ENTER FOR HOMESTEADS.

Every male eighteen years of age, and every sole head of a family, who is a British subject, or declares formally his intention to become so is entitled to enter for homestead of one-quarter section. Any male of seventeen years old, who lives on a homestead with members of his family on a guardian, may have reserved for him on application a quarter-section, provided he makes the regular homestead entry for it on attaining eighteen years of age, and that during the year of reservation ten acres of the land have been cultivated.

A squatter, in good faith, on unsurveyed land, who has made improvements and is in occupation at the time of survey, has a prior right to make entry for one-quarter section, but entry must be made within six months after notification that the land is open for entry.

Applications for entry must be made at the land office of the district in which the land is situated, and the receipt given for payment of the fee constitutes evidence of the entry. Application may also be made to a sub-agent but the entry will not be in force until received by the agent from such sub-agent. It is permitted the sub-agent to wire the local agent, who is thereupon empowered to hold the land for the applicant until receipt of the application.

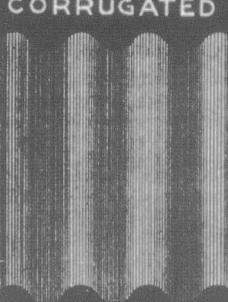
Residence must commence within six months from date of entry, or the entry becomes liable to cancellation. The Minister may, on satisfactory cause being shown, protect from cancellation for a further six months, but any entry not perfected by residence within twelve months is then liable to cancellation. Residence on a farm owned by the homesteader or family within nine miles of homestead shall be counted as residence on the homestead. Residence may be waived on account of physical disability. Residence may also be waived in the case of death or insanity, and the heirs or guardians will be required to fulfil only the house and cultivation regulations. Absence on active service by a volunteer is allowed to count as residence on homestead. Provision is made for the issue of patent to a volunteer, disabled on active service so as to unfit him for completion of his homestead duties.

Those who were allowed to make entries under the law as to hamlets, co-operative farming, and substitution of cattle for cultivation, are not affected by changes in the Act.

Letters patent will be issued to homesteaders who have fulfilled the

THE METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY LIMITED

CORRUGATED IRON



TORONTO

Western Canada Factory, 797 NOTRE DAME AVE., WINNIPEG
 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Good Reasons WHY OUR Corrugated Iron Is Preferred by Those Who Know

We use only best Apollo or English sheets.

The corrugations are pressed one at a time—not rolled—fitting perfectly, both at ends and sides without waste.

No scale, pin holes or other defects are ever found in our goods.

The galvanized sheets are coated on both sides with all the galvanizing material that can adhere to them.

The painted sheets are coated on both sides with best quality paint.

We furnish any size or gauge required—either curved or straight.

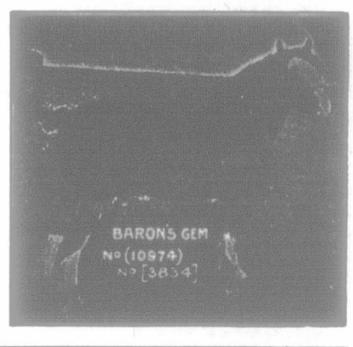
If you desire durable quality and certain economical satisfaction, send us your specifications or write for further information.

NO CHEAP TRASH

A. & G. Mutch
 Cragie Mains
 LUMSDEN, SASK.

Importers and Breeders of Clydesdale Horses and Shorthorn Cattle. A new importation of young Clydesdale Stallions from Scotland now on the way; should land here about March 15th. This will be one of the best importations we have yet made, consisting of good, large, thick-quality horses. We buy and sell our own horses, by this means saving to our customers all high commissions and expenses. They will also be sold on a small margin above cost.

Shorthorns, Young Bulls, Cows and Heifers
 from the best families



10,000 Well-Bred Cattle For Sale

Owing to the curtailment of their range by settlement, the **New Walrond Rancho Company, Livingston, Alberta**, intends to offer during the coming summer their entire herd of **Shorthorn, Hereford and Galloway Cattle** for sale

Owing to the winter feeding and careful handling these cattle are semi-domestic, the young heifers are easily made gentle. For settlers they are the most desirable imaginable, being absolutely free from tuberculosis and other diseases common among dairy breeds, and while they are high-class beef cattle, they yield a large quantity of very rich milk.

When necessary to car them, neighbors should combine so as to purchase a train-load, say 300 to 400, smaller numbers cannot be handled profitably.

Bulls will also be disposed of.

For particulars apply to

THE LOCAL MANAGER
NEW WALROND RANCHE CO. LTD.
 Livingston P. O., Alberta

Alex. Galbraith & Son

— BRANDON, MAN. —

ARE OFFERING

CLYDESDALE

STALLIONS and MARES

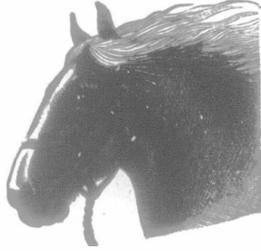
of the highest merit and choicest breeding at lower prices than all competitors.

New Shipment just arrived containing several sons of the noted Baron's Pride.

A few choice Suffolks, Percherons and Hackneys on hand.

EVERY ANIMAL GUARANTEED. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

26 YEARS in the front rank of importers.



Percherons and Shires

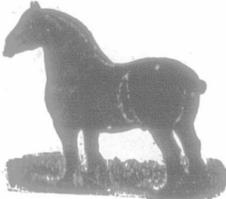
Do you want to improve your stock of horses?

Then buy a first-class Stallion. We have them.

Don't take my word for it but look up my prize record

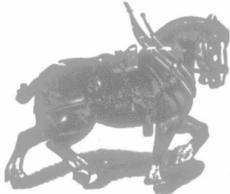
At Brandon winter fair I took 1st, 2nd and Championship. At Neepawa a horse sold from my barn took first. At Winnipeg Industrial I took 5 firsts on individuals; I also won the 3 gold medals offered by the Percheron Society of America, on my group of stallions, the Championship mare and 3-year-old stallion. These are for sale and at reasonable prices. Write or call on

JOHN H. STOUT, Westbourne, Man.



J. A. S. MacMILLAN A. COLQUHOUN ISAAC BEATTIE

LOOK OUT! STILL AT THE TOP



CLUB STABLES,

12th Street,

(Box 483)

BRANDON.

MacMILLAN, COLQUHOUN & BEATTIE

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

At Brandon Fair, 1906, we had three Stallions, sold by this firm, in the Aged Class. Cairnhill, the Champion, was 1st and Champion.

We also won 1st in the Three Year Old Class. The following list of prizes will speak for themselves:

1906—1st and Champion, Aged Class, Brandon.....	"CAIRNHILL" (11292)
1906—1st, 3-year-old Class, Brandon	"TOPPER" (imp.)
1906—1st in Aged Class, Brandon Winter Fair.....	"CAIRNHILL" (11292)
1905—1st and Champion, Brandon	"PLEASANT PRINCE"
1904—1st and Diploma at Brandon.....	"ST. CHRISTOPHER," who won 1st at Chicago International Stock Show in class of 10, in 1900
1901—1st at Winnipeg	"PILGRIM"
1st and Cup at Brandon.....	"BURNBRAB," who won 1st at Pan American
1899—1st and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon	"BURNBRAB"
1898—1st and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon	"BURNBRAB"

And Numerous Other Prizes.

We sell foal-getters as our record proves. We do not re-sell stallions we know are no good as foal-getters; hence our success. We have just put in a car of Imported Clydesdale mares. We have a number of Imported and Canadian bred Clydesdale mares, in foal, also Hackney mares for sale.

Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions always for sale. Prices right. Terms easy.

Our guarantee will bear the closest inspection.

Our Motto is—"Nothing but the best."

Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

residence requirements of at least six months each year for three years from date of entry, who have erected a habitable house on the homestead, and who have cultivated as much land as deemed satisfactory by the Department. The area of cultivation is not fixed by statute, as it is not considered that settlers on scrubby land should be expected to do as much cultivation as those on clear prairie.

Causes for cancellation will be, error, fraud, personation, misrepresentation, non-fulfilment of requirements, or failure to apply for letters patent within five years of date of entry. Compensation may be paid at the discretion of the Minister.

A person who has entered for a homestead and who has not acquired a pre-emption, may pre-empt any available quarter section lying alongside his homestead or separated from it by a road allowance. The minimum price will be \$3 per acre, payable one-third within three years of date of pre-emption, and the balance in five annual instalments, interest 5 per cent. A residence on the homestead or pre-emption for six months in each of the six years following entry for the homestead is required, and cultivation of fifty acres on the homestead or pre-emption in addition to the homestead cultivation duty, together with the usual house requirement.

Land adjoining railway land is not available for pre-emption.

A person to whom letters of patent have been issued for homestead may also pre-empt any quarter section open for entry as homestead, not necessarily adjoining his homestead. A house of the value of \$300 must be built, 50 acres cultivated, and the residence requirements the same as for a homestead, except that residence upon homestead within nine miles of pre-emption will count as residence on pre-emption. Minimum price \$3 per acre, payable as above. Application is made in the same manner as for homesteads.

A pre-emption may be forfeited for failure to fulfil the requirements; or for failure to apply for letters patent within eight years from date of pre-emption.

In the future no charges other than for an advance of seed grain or other indebtedness to the Crown will be recognized against homestead or pre-emption. This provision does not affect existing charges.

Homesteads and pre-emptions cannot be assigned or transferred until letters patent have been issued.

No agricultural land shall be sold in excess of one section to one person, except by order of the Governor-in-Council.

Grazing, hay, and marsh lands may be sold or leased under regulations made from time to time by Governor-in-Council.

Lands requiring irrigation may be sold or leased subject to the Irrigation Act.

Land required for development of water power may be sold or leased under regulations made from time to time by the Governor-in-Council. All property in the power of any current or flow to remain vested in the Crown, which may make regulations for its use or diversion.

Mineral lands may be sold or leased under regulations made by the Governor-in-Council; and such regulations may provide for the disposal of mining rights on lands acquired as agricultural or grazing lands, provision being made for compensation in such cases.

Homestead entries, pre-emptions and sales or leases as agricultural or grazing lands do not convey any right as to minerals in the land so conveyed. SECTIONS RESERVED FOR SCHOOL LANDS.

Sections 11 and 29 in all surveyed townships in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, are reserved as school lands and are not subject to homesteading pre-emption, or sale, other than by public auction as provided for in the law now in force.

The new Act protects the Hudson's Bay Co's allotment of land as under the existing law.

Timber berths shall be disposed of by public competition, to the highest bidder, the full amount of bids to accompany the bid. No timber limit shall exceed five acres.

WILL HELP YOUR COUGH

Mix half an ounce of the Pure Virgin Oil of Pine with two ounces of Glycerine and half a pint of good Whisky. Shake well and use in teaspoonful doses. A famous throat and lung specialist, who established a camp for consumptives in the Pine Woods of Maine, and whose remarkable cures there have attracted great attention from the medical world, declares that the above formula will heal the lungs and cure any cough that is curable. It will break up a cold in twenty-four hours. The ingredients can be secured from any good prescription druggist at a small cost.

Inquiry at the prescription department of a leading pharmacy elicited the information that the Pure Virgin Oil of Pine is put up only in half-ounce vials for dispensing. Each vial is securely sealed in a round wooden case with engraved wrapper, showing the name—"Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure)"—plainly printed thereon. Only the cheaper oils are sold in bulk, but these create nausea, and never effect the desired results.

For Sale

by the Pomeroy Clydesdale Association, the seven-year-old imported Clydesdale Stallion **Pride of Glamick** (4341), by Prince Sturdy, by Cedric, by Prince of Wales (673); dam **Elisbeth Macgregor**, by Macgregor, by Darnley. Dark bay, plenty of size, a sure foal getter. Won 1st at Carman in strong competition, also first for horse and get. One of his colts recently sold for \$1500. Come and see him and his get before purchasing elsewhere. Reason for selling large number of his fillies en route. Price reasonable.

ANDREW GRAMHAM, Manager,
Pomeroy P.O.
Carman and Roland Stations.

The Deloraine Horse Breeders' Association have again purchased a stallion from the Truman Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill. Five years ago the association purchased the imported shire stallion **Methwold Gray Lad**, which died last fall, and are replacing him by the bay four year-old, Heckington Thumper, second prize at the American Royal Kansas City. Messrs Perry Rutherford, and Ireland, from Deloraine, also purchased a three year-old Shire horse.

Standing Offer

Good always, everywhere. **\$100 Reward**, for any lameness, curb, splint, founder, distemper, etc., (where cure is possible) that is not cured by

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR

Greatest horse remedy in the world. **Tuttle's Family Elixir** invaluable for human bruises, pains, rheumatism, etc. Send for free 100 page book, "Veterinary Experience." The perfect horseman's guide. Every disease symptom and its treatment.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO.,
66 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.
Canadian Branch, 32 St. Gabriel St., Montreal, Quebec.

WESTERN SEED POTATOES

Grown from selected seed.

Yielded 200-420 bush, per acre last year.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

12 Sows due to farrow in April and May.

Barred Plymouth Rock and

Mammoth Pekin Duck Eggs for Hatching

Write for what you want and get my prices before buying elsewhere.

T. E. BOWMAN, High River, Alta.

FOR SALE

That imported Shire stallion, "Light of the West II," rising eight years old.

"Light of the West II" has proved to be one of the most successful sires of high class stock ever introduced into the West. His stock may be seen in Sinaluta district where he has travelled for the past five years. Reasons for selling change of sires required in the district.

For information apply to

EWART & HANNAH Sinaluta, Sask.

MY PLAN WILL SELL

Any farm on earth. Send description and price

CUSTOMERS WAITING

If you want to buy a farm anywhere in U.S. or Canada, tell me what and where, and receive my "Locator" Magazine free.

NO COMMISSION TO PAY

H. H. HARSHA, Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

"IT'S ONLY A COLD, A TRIFLING COUGH"

Thousands have said this when they caught cold. Thousands have neglected to cure the cold. Thousands have filled a Consumptive grave through neglect. Never neglect a cough or cold. It can have but one result. It leaves the throat or lungs, or both, affected.

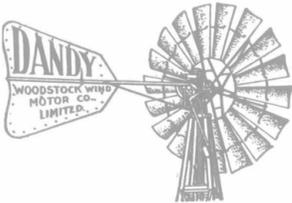
Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

is the medicine you need. It strikes at the very foundation of all throat or lung complaints, relieving or curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Sore Throat, and preventing Pneumonia and Consumption.

It has stood the test for many years, and is now more generally used than ever. It contains all the lung healing virtues of the pine trees combined with Wild Cherry Bark and other pectoral remedies. It stimulates the weakened bronchial organs, allays irritation and subdues inflammation, soothes and heals the irritated parts, loosens the phlegm and mucous, and aids nature to easily dislodge the morbid accumulations. Don't be humbugged into accepting an imitation of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and price 25 cts.

Mr. Julian J. LeBlanc, Belle Cote, N.S., writes: "I was troubled with a bad cold and severe cough, which assumed such an attitude as to keep me confined to my house. I tried several remedies advertised but they were of no avail. As a last resort I tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and one bottle cured me completely."

WINDMILLS



Grain Grinders, Tanks, Water Boxes and Foundry Supplies. Write for our free catalog. Estimates cheerfully given.

WOODSTOCK WIND MOTOR CO.
Limited
Woodstock, Ont.

CLYDESDALES

Catalog on application
W. H. BRYCE
Doune Lodge Stock Farm
Arcola, Sask.

PREVENT BLACKLEG

BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE
To introduce, we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"
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

THE CUTTER LABORATORY
BERKELEY, CAL

FRUIT PLANTS

We will send the following, express paid, to any stockman in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta on a list of \$5.00. 12 gooseberries of three varieties, 6 white currant, 6 black currant, 6 red raspberries, 12 red raspberry, 12 yellow raspberry, 12 cherry. All strong two-year plants, guaranteed for this country, guaranteed home grown.
BURBANK NURSERY CO., St. Charles, Man

On page 367 of our issue of March 13th, a cut of one of the Galbraith horses appears. By an omission the ownership of the horse did not appear and the weight was erroneously stated, it being 1950 lbs., not 1250 lbs. as stated. The mistake in weight was self-evident to any horse judge.

SMUT PREVENTION

The provincial botanist at Regina issues the following advice re the prevention of smut.

No person should neglect to use a smut preventive each year on all seed grain. Farmers who have been in the habit of using bluestone for this purpose will be now looking for a supply and will in many cases be unable to procure it owing to a scarcity in the market. It may be pointed out, however, that formalin is just as effective a preventive and is indeed preferred by many.

For application to the grain one pound (16 ozs) of formalin may be mixed with 32 to 40 gallons of water. Immersion from 5 minutes to one hour will be found preferable to sprinkling, if the grain appears smutty, and all smut balls should be removed if possible.

Never use smutty grain for seed, if clean can be procured.

Pickling machines which pass the grain through the liquid are better than those that merely moisten the grain, but several simple contrivances have been satisfactorily used by farmers, one of the best being a deep water-tight box about ten feet in length with a screen fixed in the middle. When this box is balanced on a log one end may be filled with the formalin solution and grain. When the grain is soaked sufficiently the box may be tipped so that the liquid will run through the screen to the other end, in which has been placed more grain. The liquid should be replenished from the barrel in which it has been mixed in proper proportion.

A bushel of wheat will take up about three-quarters of a gallon of liquid and oats will take about a gallon and a half to the bushel.

When grain has been sprinkled or dipped it should then be covered for an hour or two to retain the fumes of the formalin and then sown as soon as possible.—Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

PROFESSOR SNYDER ON WHEAT AND FLOUR FROM THE EDMONTON DISTRICT.

Secretary Fisher, Edmonton Board of Trade, states that "to ascertain whether wheat raised in the Edmonton district contains the constituents necessary to the production of the very highest quality of flour, samples of wheat and flour were sent to Professor Snyder, chemist of the Experiment station of the University of Minnesota, Prof. Snyder being recognized as one of the highest living authorities on the chemistry of wheat and flour. The sample of wheat sent consisted of a mixture of samples from two different farms, being apparently moderately pure Red Fyfe, grading 1 Northern, being such wheat as any of our farmers might raise. In addition there were sent a sample of one of the best known brands of Manitoba patent flour, and a sample of patent flour from each of our local mills. The flours were referred to by numbers only, the Manitoba flour being numbered "2" and the Edmonton flours "3" and "4" respectively, and no intimation was given Prof. Snyder as to the origin of either wheat or flour.

"The report furnished by Prof. Snyder as the result of his analysis was as follows:
"The samples of wheat and flour have been received and tested. The wheat gave a test weight of 62½ lbs per bushel; the kernels were fairly uniform, and of good color. There were very few lighter colored, and what are commonly called starch kernels present, but these were sound, and so small in amount as to have no effects on the quality of the flour. The wheat yielded a good gluten, having a creamy color, good powers of expansion and other desirable physical properties. When tested for total proteins the wheat yielded 14.33 per

THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00
FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

HEAD OFFICE: EDMONTON, ALTA

HEDLEY C. TAYLOR, President JOSEPH H. GARIEPY, Vice-President
EDGAR A. BROWN, Secretary

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

HIDES WE WANT FURS

E. T. CARTER & Co
Toronto
Ont.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders Association.

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders Association.

and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address:
MOWBRAY HOUSE, Norfolk, St.
London, W.O., England.
Table—"SHEEPCOTE," London.

Saskatchewan Valley Stock Farm.
Largest Herd of Pure Bred SHORTHORNS in northern Saskatchewan. Winners of Imperial Bank Cup. Best herd any breed 1904, 1905 and 1906.
Stock for Sale. Farm adjoins city.
R. S. COOK, Prince Albert, Proprietor.

Sittyton Shorthorns

The Sittyton Herd of Shorthorns won first at Regina and Calgary at the 1906 Exhibitions. Selections always for sale.
Will sell the great herd header, Sittyton Hero 7th, also the second prize Bull at the Spring Show in Winnipeg, 1906.
GEO. KINNON, COTTONWOOD, Sask.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was
Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.
Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

The Regina Veterinary Stock Food

A scientific Stock Food prepared by leading Veterinarians. Prevents Contagious Abortion, Swamp Fever, Equine Typhoid, Pink Eye, Strangles Indigestion, Hidebound and all blood and skin diseases of Live Stock.
Endorsed by prominent stock men.
Manufactured by **THE REGINA VETERINARY STOCK FOOD COMPANY, Box 542, Regina, Sask.**

B. P. RICHARDSON

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
NOTARY PUBLIC
Solicitor for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for Alberta and Saskatchewan.
GRENFELL, SASK.

LANDS FOR SALE

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS

The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years. This year won nine first prizes out of ten competed for. At Winnipeg, three champion ships and one grand championship. A few good young females for sale.
Address: **J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD MAN.**

AT MAPLE SHADE

JOHN DRYDEN & SON
Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

Sold Out, But Still In The Business

We have no more Yorkshires or Berkshires for sale until the Spring litters come in. Send in your order now and avoid disappointment. We expect a grand lot of young stuff from imported and Prizewinning sires.
Several excellent Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers for sale. Some of these are extra quality.
WALTER JAMES & SONS Rossor, Man.

Scarcliffe Herefords

Do you want to grow CATTLE that go to market early, that make the BEST use of their feed, and so leave the largest PROFIT to the feeder? Then use Hereford Blood. Useful young stock offered the trade. Herd headed by Champion 1st. Get my quotations.
H. M. BING, GLENELLA, Man.

CLENDENING BROS.

Harding, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE

The Grain Grower's Cow

YORKSHIRE HOGS

Spring Pigs \$10 apiece when weaned.
You can save money both on price and freight by ordering now.
Remember, we raise the big litters.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Hoffer Calves for Sale.

The got of Sir Colin Campbell (imp) 28878 and General 28999. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand to
Geo. Rankin & Sons, - Hamleta, Man

SHORTHORNS

Ranchers and farmers need the reds, whites and roans, if you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with tip-top stuff. Am offering two-year-old Bull—a herd header—and 14 yearling Bulls; also Cows and Heifers
JOHN RAMSAY, - Priddis, Alta.

Forest Home Farm

FOR SALE two right good Clydesdale Stallions, rising two years. Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers, one and two years old. Yorkshire Pigs (fall and spring litters), and a grand lot of Barred Rock Cockerels.
All at moderate prices.
ANDREW GRAHAM,
POMEROY P.O.
Carman or Roland Stations, C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.N.R.

Terra Nova Stock Farm

HERD OF
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE
All the best families represented.
Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home bred cows. Prices reasonable.
S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years.

This year won nine first prizes out of ten competed for. At Winnipeg, three champion ships and one grand championship. A few good young females for sale.
Address: **J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD MAN.**

Our young bulls are the best that our herd has ever produced. We can furnish Cruickshank bulls of high quality to head the best herds and some that will produce prime steers.
We have a bull catalog—send for one.

Brooklin Ont.



THIS BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE MAILED FREE

We have just published a beautifully colored reproduction of the above picture, showing Dan Patch 1.55, the World's Champion Harness Horse, and Cresceus 2.02 1/4, the World's Champion Trotting Stallion. This picture shows Dan and Cresceus in their natural colors and would sell for \$2.00 if gotten out in a small edition. We will be very glad to forward you one of these attractive lithographs absolutely free, postage prepaid by us.

1st. Name this Paper. 2nd. State the number of head of live stock you own. Picture will not be mailed unless questions are answered.

Address **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, CANADA.**

LARGEST STOCK FOOD FACTORIES IN THE WORLD

Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A. Toronto, Canada.

Cash Capital Paid In \$2,000,000

We Manufacture and Guarantee

- "International Stock Food"
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- "International Colic Cure"
- "International Harness Soap"
- "International Foot Remedy"
- "International Hoof Ointment"
- "International Phen-Chlor"
- "International Compound Absorbent"
- "Silver Pine Healing Oil"
- "International Gall Cure"
- "International Stock Dip"
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Every one of these preparations are sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" to refund your money in any case of failure. Ask any one of our One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dealers about our goods and our guarantee.

Write for catalogue of Jewell Incubators, Jewel Brooders.

3 Feeds for One Cent

Our stallions Dan Patch 1.55, Cresceus 2.02 1/4, Directum 2.05 1/4, Arion 2.07 1/4, Roy Wilkes 2.05 1/4, Buttonwood 2.17 and our one hundred high-class brood mares and their colts eat International Stock Food "3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT" every day. Dan Patch has eaten International Stock Food every day for over four years and during this time has broken Twelve World Records and his physical condition has been marvelous. It will pay you to use it for your Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, Race Horses, Show Horses, Carriage or Coach Horses, and Work Horses because it gives more nerve force, endurance and strength. International Stock Food is prepared from Finely Powdered Medicinal Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks that animals eat freely when running wild and is fed in table-spoonful amounts as an addition to the regular grain ration. It is equally good and very profitable to use for Horses, Colts, Fattening Cattle, Cows and Calves, Hogs, Pigs, Sheep or Lambs, because it Purifies the Blood, Tones up and permanently strengthens the Entire System, keeps them healthy and greatly aids Digestion and Assimilation so that each Animal obtains more nutrition from all grain eaten. In this way it will save you grain and make you large Extra Profits. We have thousands of reliable testimonials on file in our offices and every pound of "International Stock Food" is sold by over 25,000 dealers on a Spot Cash Guarantee to refund your money if it ever fails. If you desire any further information we will be very glad to have you write us.

International Stock Food Co.
TORONTO, CANADA

Danger in accepting cheap and inferior substitutes. There is always a personally profitable reason for a dealer trying to sell you something by claiming it "just as good."

"Blessings Brighten as They Take Their Flight."

Health is never so much prized as when illness interferes with pleasure or work. When the stomach is sick, the digestion weak, the nerves unstrung, the head heavy with pain, nothing seems so desirable as a sound mind in a healthy body. Keep stomach, liver and bowels in good order with

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and you will rarely lose a day's work or an evening's pleasure through sickness. These pills are a safe corrective and a general tonic, the good effects of which are felt throughout the entire body. Whenever you are not feeling at your best, take Beecham's Pills. They relieve constipation, remove bilious conditions, improve the digestion,

Create Appetite, Restore Sleep and Bring Back Health

In boxes with full directions, 25c.

cent., which is above the average. The proteids are the glutenous compounds. The sample contains the requisite amount of gluten, and also gluten of the right quality for the production of a good quality of flour. There is no reason why a reasonably high percentage of patent flour could not be obtained from this wheat.

"As to the flours: Nos. 2 and 4 gave the highest color values, there being no great difference between the two, while No. 3 showed a slightly lower color value, the washed gluten being of a greyish tinge while the gluteins from Nos. 2 and 4 were more creamy. The gluten from No. 4 was a suggestion better than No. 2. The ash content of the three samples was as follows:

No. 2.....	0.387	per cent.
No. 3.....	0.48	per cent.
No. 4.....	0.56	per cent.

On the basis of ash content No. 2 would be classed as a high patent, No. 3 as a second patent, and No. 4, as a straight grade flour, No. 4, however, contains on the whole better stock than No. 2 and if it were milled so as to be of the same grade, it would probably produce a flour with a better quality of gluten.

"No. 2 absorbed 68 per cent. water; No. 3, 63 per cent.; and No. 4, 65 per cent. On the basis of absorption of water, No. 2 would make the largest yield of bread per barrel of flour; then No. 4, followed by No. 3. The absorption of all of the flours is high.

"As to the total proteids of glutenous matter, the results secured were as follows:

No. 2.....	12.25	Per cent.
No. 3.....	11.25	
No. 4.....	15.04	

"No. 2 shows the usual amount of glutenous matter in flour, No. 3 is a little low, while No. 4 is exceptionally high. No. 3 would probably make a comparatively small loaf of bread; Nos. 2 and 4 are both reasonably high in gluten, which, combined with good absorption capacity, should produce a loaf of good volume and value. No. 2 would probably produce the bread that would be considered in color and size superior to either 3 or 4. If the stock in No. 4 were made into patent it would probably be a better bread producer than No. 2. I see no reason why the wheat sample submitted, if properly milled, should not produce patent flour at least equal to Nos. 2 and 4, and better than No. 3. The yield of flour and its quality will depend largely upon the system of milling and the skill of the operators, but if these conditions are properly met, the wheat sample should yield a good quality and a reasonable amount of patent flour. It is a heavy weight glutenous wheat which contains more gluten of good quality, than is present in many wheats from which high grade flours are made.

(signed) Henry Snyder.

The board comments as follows: "It will thus be seen that according to Prof. Snyder's analysis, Edmonton wheat contains the necessary constituents to produce the very highest quality of flour. Not only was the wheat sample not lacking in proteids, as has been stated by one of the local millers, but it was above the average in that respect, and contained a higher percentage than the sample of Manitoba flour; and the gluten was also of the right quality and color.

"Flour sample No. 4 contained a considerably higher percentage of proteids than the Manitoba patent; the gluten was of the best quality and color; and altogether this sample contained stock capable in Prof. Snyder's opinion, of producing even a higher quality of flour than the Manitoba patent sent as sample No. 2.

"Your committee feel justified in view of the information already obtained from various sources, in asserting that if Edmonton flour is found inferior to the best brands shipped in from Manitoba, that fact cannot justly be attributed to the character of the wheat raised here. Nevertheless, it is considered desirable to point out clearly that the reputation of high grade wheat raised in the province as it might be under better methods of farming."

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The cheapest good They do shingle is the costless "Oshawa." Good for a century's weather-wear. Guaranteed for 25 years without your even painting—"Oshawa" double-galvanized shingles need no paint to outlast any roofing there is. Make roofs fire-proof, too,—guaranteed in every way you want. Cheap in first cost as common wood shingles, yet more durable than slate. Sold under a written guarantee that really means something to the buyer.

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Easy to With a hammer, snips, and horseput on sense anybody can roof buildings right with "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles. They need no cleats. They lock on all FOUR sides. Made in only one grade—of 28-gauge semi-hardened sheet steel in the patented "Oshawa" way



"Oshawa" Shingles are an investment, not an expense.

More than 100 farm buildings were Lightning proof, too damaged in Ontario alone last year by lightning. Not one of them would have been harmed if they'd been "Oshawa"-roofed. These shingles insulate a building—make it safe against every element. Let us tell you what it will cost you to roof the "Oshawa" way.

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ADVOCATE AD'S PAY

GOSSIP.

John Dryden and Son, Brooklin, report the following sales:

Chas. J. Stucky, Mechanicsburg, Ohio, was here and selected the Bra-with Bud bull, Golden Seal=63207= as one to herd his choice herd of Scotch cows. Andrew Richardson, Peepabun, Ont., came to buy a bull as good individually and of the same breeding, if possible, as one that went from here into his neighborhood three years ago. He selected Butterscotch =03993=a December yearling of the same family as Berties Hero. Thos. Baker, Solna, Ont. was in need of a good young red bull and made a choice in Heather Prince = 63992 = whose dam is imported Jilt 30th. S. Allin, Bowmanville, Ont., spent some time looking over other herds and finally selected Berties Pride = 63382 = as the best he had seen. So this young bull, a full brother to the dam of Berties Hero, is now in service at the head of Allindale Herd. The Manchester Syndicate, Manchester, Ont., bought Double Gloster = 63023 = of the Duchess of Gloster family and out of a dam by the silver plate bull Bapton Chancellor.

Lee Bros., Galt, Ont., have secured in Victoria Duke = 63026 = a good young red bull of the Cruickshank Victoria family: this bull should be a useful sire in their herd. To Messrs Starr & Son, of Nova Scotia, a young Lavinia bull to fill an order for a neighbor breeder.

Mr. G. Parkinson, Eramosa, Ont., takes the young red Lavender cow, sired by Prince Gloster, with a cow calf at her side. Mr. Parkinson wished to get a good young cow or heifer of Cruickshank breeding and he has certainly secured both in this young cow. He has asked us to keep her to be bred to the imported bull Scottish Prince = 60868 =. Senator Douglas & Son, Tantallon, Sask., who have a large and high standard herd in that new province, were here and picked on two January yearling heifers to take home with a car load of selected Clydesdale fillies and mares, some imported and some Canadian-bred. One heifer, a Cruickshank Clipper, sired by Scottish Prince and out of a dam by Prince Gloster, is in moderate condition, but may someday outdo her companion, Beauty, a show heifer in the pink of form. This heifer is another of similar breeding to Berties Hero and is a full sister to Blossom who stood second to Queen Ideal as a yearling at Toronto.

We have seven calves sired by Berties Hero and we are so well pleased with them that we leased the bull from his present owners, W. C. Edwards & Co., for service on a few heifers. We are now about through with him and he will be returned shortly to his new home at Pine Grove, where he will no doubt be prepared for the fall shows.

We have a few good bulls now ready for service, two of them a little younger than some we have sold, but we think just as good.

AN OPENING FOR A QUALIFIED VETERINARIAN.

The secretary of the New Westminster board of trade writes:— I am directed to call your attention to the fact that there is a splendid opening here for a well qualified, energetic veterinary surgeon.

This city is the center of the largest farming district in the province. It is the home of the leading agricultural and stock exhibitions held in the province.

There is at present no veterinary surgeon located here and the want of is very much felt among stockmen.

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Give the cows what they need and they will give you what you want. No mystery about it. We don't claim to balance the ration, but we do claim to improve digestion by supplying the animal with exactly what the noted medical colleges and authorities claim the animal needs to increase production. No one can doubt that all growth depends upon digestion—we know that only about fifty-five per cent. of the food of a healthy animal is digested. What the average animal digests we don't know—but Dr. Hess Stock Food will make every cow, steer and hog digest the largest possible amount of food and convert it into profit. If we fed a cow or steer for the same purpose we feed ourselves, they perhaps would not need a tonic continuously. But we make it a business to overfeed the steer, crowding him to an early market, and that's why they should have something to aid digestion.



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the medicinal stock tonic and prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) is just what the overfed animal needs. It does not supply additional protein to make bone, muscle, etc., but it does make the food of the farm produce the maximum amount of growth and milk production, besides curing and preventing stock diseases.

Professors Quitman, Winslow, and Finlay Dun, the most noted medical writers of the age, tell us that bitter tonics improve digestion, iron makes blood and the nitrates assist nature in expelling poisonous material from the system. These ingredients make up Dr. Hess Stock Food— isn't this pretty strong proof? But besides this every pound is sold on a written guarantee.

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Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal tonic, and this paper is back of the guarantee.

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A Common-Sense Talk On Manure Spreaders



L. H. C. Corn King and Cloverleaf Spreaders

THERE'S no doubt that the right kind of manure spreader is a good thing for you to have. It is probably true that there is no other farm machine that, if rightly chosen, is as valuable to the farmer. If manure is spread properly and at the right time, its money value far exceeds what you're apt to think.

But when you buy a manure spreader have a care. There are many of them on the market, and many with various "special features"—fancy affairs that do them more harm than good.

When you buy a spreader look out for these things—and avoid them. What is chiefly to be desired is strength and simplicity of construction.

Strength is essential because a manure spreader has to carry a heavy load and the rear end—the machine end—has hard work to do.

Simplicity of construction lessens the chance of the machine getting out of order and gives light draft. You know there are a good many manure spreaders that don't get out of the shed after the first year. They are too troublesome, causing much delay.

are strong and simple. The frame is carefully selected, well seasoned lumber, and is strengthened by heavy cross sills and truss rods. They have steel wheels with staggered spokes, and both hind wheels have clutches. The box is made of selected stock and is securely fastened to the frame by heavy steel cleats. Corners are reinforced with steel plates. Everything is of the very best.

Both of the rear wheels are drivers, and insure plenty of power. A large sprocket with heavy chain drive transmits the power to the cylinder. The cylinder is large and strong, and the square teeth (extra long) are made of the best high carbon steel.

The power for driving the apron is applied on both sides, giving an even movement and making binding impossible. The rollers are attached to the under side of the slats instead of to the frame.

The vibrating rake is a most important feature, and is found only on Corn King and Cloverleaf spreaders. It levels the load and brings the manure squarely up to the cylinder — a thing which is absolutely essential to

proper spreading. The teeth on the vibrating rake are held in place by coiled steel springs so they never break but adjust themselves to the size of the load.

And as a result of simple construction, the operation is simple. Any one who can drive a wagon can operate an L. H. C. spreader, for one lever does it all. There are ten feeds, ranging from ten to thirty loads per acre. The apron stops of its own accord when the load is all fed out. By reversing the lever it returns and again stops when back in position. No need to watch it at all.

These are some of the reasons why you should investigate L. H. C. Corn King and Cloverleaf spreaders before you buy. There are many other good points about them that are explained in our catalogues. There are two kinds—Cloverleaf, an Endless Apron machine, and Corn King, a Return Apron machine; each made in three sizes.

Call on our Local Agent or write nearest branch house for catalogue. CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg. INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A. (INCORPORATED)

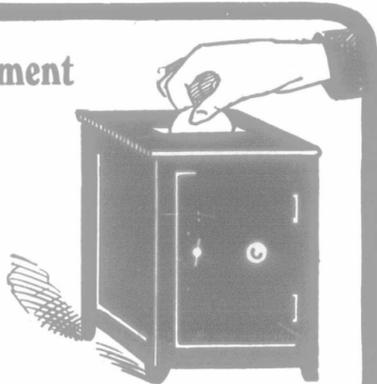
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WEAK MEN Electricity Will Cure You

Electricity is animal vitality. It is the foundation of all strength. It is the fuel to the engine which runs the human machine. Electricity, as I apply it is a source of new life to all parts of the body.

No man should be weak; no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him; no man should suffer for the sins of his youth, when there is here at hand a certain check for his weakness, a check to his waste power. Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerve, from which men suffer, are due to an early loss of nature's reserve power through mistakes of youth. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.



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restores the snap, the vim and vigor of youth. Any man who wears it can be a giant in mental and physical development. Men, are you weak, have you pains in the back, varicocele, weak stomach, constipation, lumbago, rheumatism, enlarged prostate gland, or any of the results of early mistakes, excesses or overwork? Our method of applying electricity while you sleep at night will cure you. It fills the nerves with the fire of life.

EVIDENCE COMES FRESH EVERY DAY.

FOUND THE BELT BETTER THAN I CLAIMED.

Dr. McLaughlin, Dunmore, N.S., April 3, 1906.
Dear Sir,—I am fully satisfied with the result of your Belt. It is fully as good as you claim. It has made a new man of me. I have gained both weight and strength. Every word turned out to be true. I could not believe at first myself that your Belt was as good as it is. My friends tried to make me believe that your Belt was no good, but I was strong-headed and got your Belt. After wearing it for seven weeks I knew the Belt was good, and in two months' time I was completely cured. Now all my friends believe in the Belt, but none stronger than I do. I have recommended your Belt far and wide. Yours very truly, ALEX. McDONALD.

Dr. McLaughlin, Lachine Locks, Que., April 2, 1906.
Dear Sir,—It gives me much pleasure to state that your Belt has done me an invaluable amount of good. It has cured me of those deadly drains, also pains and kidney trouble. I will heartily recommend your Belt to any one whenever I get the chance. Wishing you every success in your present good work. I remain, yours sincerely, GEO. DUNCAN.

I HAVE AN ELECTRIC BELT THAT DOES CURE, and I am offering it to you in such a way that you take no chances whatever. Give me your name and address, with a statement of your case, and I will at once arrange a Belt suitable for your case, and

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Miscellaneous

POOR GIRL.

She's just as nice a girl as you
Or anyone would wish to see.
To her my heart is ever true
And hers, I think, is true to me.
Yet there's one thing about her I
With some reluctance have to tell
I say it with a heavy sigh—
Her name is Gladys Ysobe.
I told you that she had my heart;
That she's a peach I need not say;
At, pray believe me, she is smart—

Her name though, doesn't sound that way.
It sounds to me like all get-out,
It's even worse to try to spell,
What were her foolish folk about
To name her Gladys Ysobel?
I do not like to call her "Glad"
And "Belle" I favor even less.
I tell you I get crazy mad
To think of such blamed foolishness!
A girl like her called that! Great Scott!
I think she stands it pretty well.
I'd kill the chumps, as like as not,
Who called me Gladys Ysobel.
Chicago News.

"So the missus objects to Billy, the milkman, callin' 'on yez durin' workin' hours?" interrogated the cook.
"Yis," replied the pretty laundress, "but it's little Oi care for her objections. Oi hove me own private signals to Billy."
"Indade!"
"Yis; listen. When Oi go out on the roof awn th' missus is about Oi hang out a red skirt, awn thot manes 'Danger; kape away!'"
"How clever!"
"Thin whin she is about to go out soon Oi hang out a green skirt. Thot manes 'Comes slow and cautious.'"
"Yez are a genius."
"Awn thin whin th' missus is out

awn th' track is clear Oi hang out a white skirt awn Billy rades from aroun' th' corner 'Come at once. All's well!"
"I cannot be your wife," she replied, and added, "This is final." He paced swiftly to and fro several times, then halted abruptly in front of her.
"Pray, be candid with me," said he, not without the note of masculine impatience. "About how final?"
"This was too much. She burst into tears.
"How do I know?" she sobbed. —*Yuck.*
Not long ago a gentleman had occasion to consult one of the medical celebrities of the national capital. Previous to gaining an audience to the physician, the gentleman was compelled for a number of minutes to cool his heated nerves. Finally, his patience exhausted, he summoned the doctor to whom he said:
"Present my compliments to your doctor, and tell him that if he is admitted in five minutes I will be well again."
The Congressman was immediately received by the physician.

I shot a golf ball into the air,
It fell to earth, I know not where,
Long I sought it, and in the end
I used a word which I won't defend.
Shortly afterwards, into the hole
I found the ball had chanced to roll;
And then the word which I won't defend
I heard again from the mouth of my friend.

"Now," said the teacher. "here is one more problem: If a cat fell down a bottomless hole and then tried to climb up, and for every two feet of climbing it slipped back three feet, how long would it take her to get out of the well?"
Nearly every member of the class was ready at once to give an answer, and several told amid considerable laughter the way to solve the problem, but one boy was seen hard at work figuring in large sums at his desk.
"What!" said the teacher to this boy, "don't you know that the cat would never get out?"
"I beg pardon," responded the serious little fellow, "the cat would get out somewhere in the Indian Ocean."
The class applauded while he smilingly clinched his arguments, saying the diameter through the earth is 7,926 1/2 miles.

"Yes, sir," said the patient salesman, "I've shown you our entire stock of gold and silver watch chains."
"Well, they ain't the kind I want," replied the craky customer, "and so I ain't goin' to buy what I don't want."
"Certainly not, sir. Perhaps you want a steel one?"
"What's that? I'll punch your head off if you say I want to steal one."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"No," snapped the sharp-faced woman at the door, "I ain't got no food for you an' I ain't got no old clothes. Now, git!"
"Lady," replied Harvard Hasben, "I could repay you well. Give me a square meal and I'll give you a few lessons in grammar."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Dressed in the latest and most approved motor cycling costume, with goggles all complete, the motor cyclist gaily toot-tooted his way towards the zoo. Suddenly he slackened, dismounted, and said to a small, grubby urchin: "I say, my boy, am I right for the zoo?" The boy gasped at so strange a sight, and thought it must be some new animal for the gardens. "You may be all right if they have a spare cage," he said, when he could find his tongue.

Here is an anecdote about Mr. Cassatt, hitherto unpublished: He was walking out to his home in Rittenhouse square with one of the directors.
"That's a very fine place you have there, Mr. Cassatt," said the director surveying the mansion of the president.
"Yes," replied Mr. Cassatt with doubtful appreciation, "but I would rather live in the country."
"Then why don't you?"
Mr. Cassatt looked at his friend very soberly and asked:
"Aren't you married?"

"I'm ashamed of this composition, Charley," said the teacher in one of the local schools this morning. "I shall send for your mother and show her badly you are doing."
"Send for her—I don't care," said Charley. "Me mudder wrote it, anyway."
Little Elmer, a Chicago boy, who had been listening for some time to the conversation between his mother and a woman caller, finally said:
"Mamma, are all your neighbors asked?"
"Of course not, dear," replied the other. "But why do you ask such questions?"
"Because," answered Mrs. Black, "I've just thought of one nice thing about my neighbors."
"What's that?" asked the caller.
"They never ask me," answered the

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Health is happiness. It is the foundation-stone of the happy family. It is success in business; it is contentment and self satisfaction. You enter your home after your day's work, and even though tired, your buoyancy fills the house with joy and pleasure. Your friends seek you, and you are the centre of all that is true wealth—perfect happiness, cheer and contentment. All the money in the world cannot give you those if you have lost your health. The debilitate bring only misery into a family: are often shunned by friends, and are generally a failure in business or their vocation. Life is a burden to them. I think this state almost a crime when a reasonable opportunity is offered to overcome it. There is a way to overcome it. I have a cure for these unfortunate men and women, and since I found the remedy 40 years ago I have aided more than 100,000 to regain their health and strength.

My treatment for those who suffer from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Nervousness, Melancholia, Lame Back, Wrecked Stomach, Ataxia Partial Paralysis, general ill health, etc., is the simplest and most natural ever offered. It is Electricity. Everybody to-day knows that a normal quantity of it in the human body means perfect health and strength. A deficiency means weakness and disease. I can give you back this natural electricity and make you as well and strong as ever you were. So confident I am of what I can do, that to anyone suffering as above, I will give my World-famed, Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex, completely arranged for men or women, upon absolute

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As the originator and founder of the Electric Body Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my Herculex, of course, is imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge gained from 40 years' experience is mine alone and cannot be imitated. I give advice free to my patients till the cure is complete. My Electric Herculex, guaranteed to give a current instantly felt, or I forfeit \$5,000, and to last for at least one year.

Call or send for my Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses, which I'd like to send you. Sent free, sealed, upon request.

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Calcutta, India, 7 Wellesley Place.

Canton, China, 73 Maine St.
Buenos Aires, South America, 15 Artes.
Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Largo el Carioca No. 20.
Montevideo, South America, 18 de Julio, 122.
Sao Paulo, South America, 5 de Nov. No. 62.
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"A pressing engagement with my dressmaker sent me down town in a Broadway car the other morning," said Lillian Russell. "The sleepy morning passengers sat up and rubbed their eyes when the car stopped at a crossing and a shrill musical voice plaintively demanded:—
"Why can't you wait till I get my clothes on?"
"Every man in the car lengthened his neck like an ostrich, only to behold a very small woolly-headed negro boy, patiently tugging a huge laundry basket up on the rear platform. Then the musical voice suddenly shortened

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and the car proceeded downtown, every man oblivious of his neighbor."—*Young's Magazine.*

In Washington, Ga., the first town in America named for the father of his country, lived Gen. Robert Toombs one of the brilliant lights of hospitality in a country where social instinct is second to nature.

A committee once waited on Gen. Toombs to consult him about erecting a hotel in the town.

"We have no need of one," said Gen. Toombs, simply. "When respectable people come here they can stay at my house. If they are not respectable we do not want them at all."

"Expert legal testimony," says a well-known member of the New York Bar, "can easily be made a two-edged weapon in court."

"A clever and capable mining engineer was obliged to take the stand as an expert in a suit in Nevada a couple of years ago. The case involved large issues.

"The examination was conducted by a young and smart attorney, who patronized the expert with all the authority of half a dozen years of practice.

"One of his questions related to the form in which the ore was found, a form generally known as 'kidney lumps.'

"Now, sir," said the attorney, "how large are these lumps? You say that they are oblong in shape. Are they as long as my head?"

"Yes," replied the expert, "but not nearly so thick."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Once a Scotsman was visiting New York, and coming across a statue of Washington stood gazing at it.

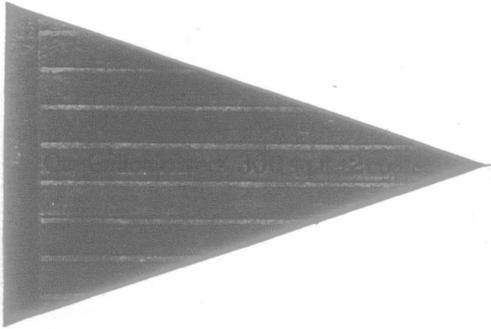
Just then a Yankee came up and said to Sandy: "There's a good man. A lie never passed his lips."

"No," said the Scotsman. "I suppose he talked through his nose like the rest of you."—*New York Paper.*

It had been a hard day for Mike Finnegan, the "ragman." Many and varied had been his wanderings, but no one seemed inclined to dispose of rags. As he was making his way homeward at the close of a hot July day, through one of the tenement sections of New York, he heard a cry from above. Looking up he saw a woman at a sixth-story window violently beckoning to him. Mike's heart was full of hope as he stumbled up the broken stairs. At the top he was met by a woman holding a weeping child by the hand. "Hey, mister," cried the mother of perspiring Mike, "don't you take lead little boys away in your big bag?"—*Harper's Weekly.*

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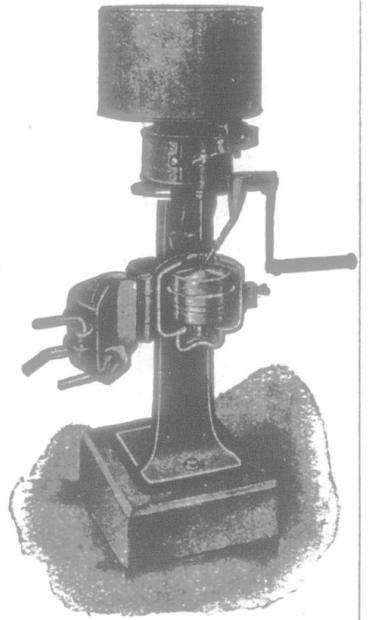
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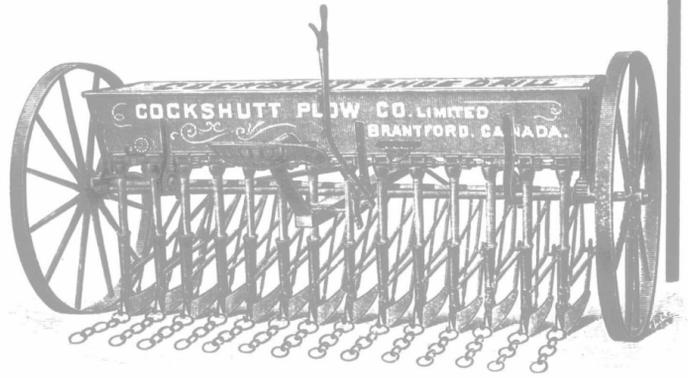
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