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Install A Peerless Water System

And Have Fire Protection and City Conveniences Without City Taxes

Enjoy real comfort right where you are. Don't move to the city for city conveniences. Let the conveniences move to you. You can have water piped all over your house, barn and yard at a much smaller cost than if you lived in the city.

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Our system takes water right from your own well, creek or spring, filters and purifies it and brings it through your pipes with a force far greater than any city supply system ever could carry it to the individual property owner. It is as far superior to the elevated tank system as your up-to-date harvester is to the old-time cradle. It cannot overflow, leak, freeze or fall over. It's built *right* and *stays* right.

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You don't have to be experienced in order to install our Peerless System. There's nothing complicated about it, and our instructions are so simple and thorough that you can't make a mistake. Our whole engineering department is at your service, and you'll not have to pay a cent for any help that we give you.

A little ten-year-old boy or girl can operate a Peerless System when it's once installed. It only requires about five minutes' attention each day. Think how much more time you put on your cistern pump and how much less satisfaction you get from it.

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You can't lose on the purchase of a Peerless Water Supply System. We will refund every cent you have paid on it if, after installing it and trying it out, you are not entirely satisfied.

We are the only concern in Canada in this line of business. We want to give the Canadian just as good water supply as he could get if he lived in any one of the biggest metropolitan cities in the world. And we can give it to him at a much smaller cost than he could get a similar system from any other foreign concern.

Write for free booklet today. It thoroughly describes the Peerless Water Supply Systems and tells how you can use either hand pump, electric power, gasoline engine or hot air engine, and the comparative cost of each.

We will make liberal discounts to first purchasers in any community in order to introduce our system. Once the friends of the first few purchasers see our system in operation, we will be kept busy supplying the demand at regular prices.

An inquiry will not place you under any obligations to purchase. Just fill out the coupon, mail today, and get an option on our special discount privilege.

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Toronto, Canada**

NATIONAL EQUIPMENT CO., Toronto
Without placing me under any obligations whatever, kindly send me your free booklet describing the Peerless Water Supply Systems. It is understood that I'll be given advantage of any special discounts which you are now offering if I install your system within 60 days.

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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

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EDITORIAL

Time Saving

Although it is customary to regard the time between seeding and haying as "slack" the fact remains that unless that time is fully employed there is going to be serious loss and inconvenience. In fact, it is only by crowding a lot of work into this time that one can be prepared for haying, harvest and the next year's seeding. At that a man should not cut out so much work to do in the field by way of breaking, summer fallowing etc., that he has no time for straightening up about the place. Field work, of course, must be done but a few days spent on repairing fences, stables, machinery, etc., will often save hours of time in the field during the whole summer, and time spent on fencing off small paddocks for instance, often saves hours of worry and days of time. It is a good thing to get ready for work before beginning it.

Behind Vancouver's Terminals

One of the basic principles of Liberalism is that it is the duty of government to assist in securing for individuals the fullest degree of personal liberty. Apply this principle to the situation with regard to terminal elevator facilities at Vancouver and remember the political color of Alberta, and we have an explanation of the action of the Alberta farmers and grain men in not emphatically urging for government ownership of the terminal elevators. The circumstance illustrates the fact that men are governed by principles even though they have no knowledge of them.

For the sake of argument it may be supposed that there is no choice between elevators

owned and operated outright by a private corporation, engaged primarily either in the grain trade or railroading, and elevators owned and operated under the direction of a department of government. Upon these premises it is only reasonable that Alberta is not urgent for government ownership, for in a new country the principle of furthering personal liberty is cherished instinctively by men who may be conservative in every other attitude of mind.

Discord in Servants' Quarters

Our parliaments, federal and provincial, have concluded their labors for this year. Recalling in what these sessions have been most prominent we are not pleased with the retrospection. For some years now our parliamentarians have by example and precept promulgated that pernicious doctrine, that what is bad for our neighbors must be good for us. Hence we have the spectacle of men in public places jockeying for personal and party advantage to the neglect of a study of what is to the advantage of the state as a whole.

In an interview at the close of the federal parliament the leader of the opposition dwelt upon the fact that his party had kept the government upon the defensive to a greater degree than ever before and conversely, it can be asserted with just as much truth that the government kept the opposition on the defensive for its party reputation. But is this for what we elect our representatives? Probably yes. And if so we cannot complain of their service.

The Flim Flam of Protection

A trenchant arraignment of protective tariffs as possible, and not only as possible, but as commonly-employed levers used by combines to throttle industry, and realize extravagant profits by extorting inordinate prices from home consumers, appears this week in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, as the third of a very instructive series contributed by E. C. Drury, Master of the Dominion Grange. Mr. Drury buttresses his cogent reasoning with examples calculated to dissociate sentiment from logic in the handling of the tariff question. He states, for instance, that the Canadian cotton manufacturers, while pleading inadequate protection as a reason why they could not employ more hands or pay more wages, were yet able to pay dividends amounting to fifty per cent. of the cost of the common stock, seven per cent. on preferred stock, and six per cent. on bonds, besides a large amount for repairs and betterments.

As to the alleged necessity for protection in various lines, Mr. Drury touches a very important point where he says, "Excessive profits are hid from the public eye under the mask of over-capitalization." Thus, a capital-

ist, reaping an annual dividend of, say, four per cent. on stock held, may be actually realizing eight or ten dollars for every hundred dollars he ever put into his business.

When the farmer's business does not pay, he has to find means to make it pay, or quit. When a manufacturer in a protected country is not making as fat a dividend as he would like, he puts on a poor mouth, and runs to the Finance Minister for help—that is, for protection—and if his complaint is loud enough, if he can secure the support of a section of the newspaper press, if he can maintain a sufficiently effective Parliamentary lobby, and if the Government is sufficiently complacent, he stands a good chance of getting what he asks, which, in its working out, has the effect of enabling him to assess still higher prices on farmers and other purchasers.

It is not the least of the numerous evils of protection that it relieves industrial imprudence and mismanagement of its normal penalties, detracts from the protected parties' independence, and places a premium upon misrepresentation, deceit, corruption and casuistry.

A Settled Point in Cattle Feeding

Mr. Murray, of the Brandon Experimental farm, has completed experiments in steer feeding the past winter. The experiments and data are valuable in one sense in particular, they demonstrate the futility of attempting to make money out of feeding undersized steers in winter and especially of feeding them out of doors. Cattle feeders are aware that there is nothing in feeding small steers in winter and have invariably avoided putting up small steers themselves and have advised others against it, but the figures gathered by this year's experiment leave no room to cavil on the point. It might as well be accepted as gospel that only by putting up matured steers can one make a satisfactory profit by feeding in winter whether in doors or out. When a man has a bunch of two and two and a half year old steers in the fall he had better arrange to get them through the winter on as cheap a ration as possible consistent with proper keeping. The following winter when they have reached maturity they will give an account of themselves in the feed lot.

Another feature that the Brandon experiments have emphasized is that much of the profit or loss in winter feeding cattle depends upon the type, conformation, constitution, and condition of the steers in the fall. Nothing will so much retard the practice of winter feeding as to undertake to put flesh on a narrow-backed slab-sided, long-faced, short-ribbed, fleet-footed steer, that has spent the summer without having packed some flesh over his back and ribs. Those feeders who contemplate putting up cattle next fall would do well

to begin early to lay in their supplies so as to get a chance to pick wide, low, blocky cattle. Buyers are already contracting with ranchers and semi-ranchers for their steers so the isolated feeder must not delay too long.

Paving Roads with Gold

In the effort to reduce cost of production and transportation the expense of hauling our marketable commodities over our country roads does not come in for sufficient consideration. As compared with the cost of hauling freight by ocean boats the expense by farm wagon is as one-tenth of a cent to 25 cents or two hundred and fifty times as great and, as compared to railway charges, which are supposed to be most exorbitant, the cost on country roads is twenty-five times as great.

Considering that practically all the produce of the six million acres we have under cultivation in this Western country goes to market in farm wagons at an average cost of 25 cents per ton per mile the problem of good roads assumes some significance. It costs the farmers of Canada fully three times as much to market a given tonnage of farm produce as it does the European farmer, partly of course, because we haul our stuff farther, but more particularly, because our roads are so inferior to theirs.

Some people would take comfort in the shallow assertion that they earn the 25 cents themselves but the fallacy of this theory that, any work is profitable simply because it keeps people out of idleness is fast becoming evident. The object of work is not to keep people employed but to produce the total of necessities and comforts demanded by all the human family. The object itself not the means of it is the only reason for work, hence there is such a thing as wasted time and misspent work. There is perhaps more of such waste upon the roads than in any other division of productive effort.

Our prairie provinces are not actual gold producers but if the time and labor expended upon our roads were exchanged at its market equivalent in bullion there would be a considerable quantity of the precious metal for pavement.

HORSE

The Horse in Hot Weather

Just now we are hearing from a good many owners of horses who are having trouble with their work animals, and most of them have the same complaint to make. They tell us that the horse that was all right in cold weather has begun to rub and gnaw at places which have broken out on his legs or other parts of his body, while some of them add the practice of tail and mane rubbing. In most of these cases it transpires that the horse does not work well; does not sweat at work, but breaks out in a sweat on standing for a while in the stable; pants and tires easily while at work; has a capricious appetite and his manure is mushy and offensive, or his urine thick and opaque.

These horses are afflicted with "summer itch" or with indigestion, and in many instances the owner is to blame for the trouble. Of course, if he has bought a horse without knowing his previous history he likely has had an "overheat" animal put onto him and may be sure that the trouble is chronic and incurable; but if the horse affected was born on the farm or has worked on the same place for several years, then the cause is in the feeding and management and better methods might have prevented the ailment. It should readily be understood that in summertime the skin is apt to become clogged with excretions from the sweat glands, with exfoliated scarf skin and the dust and other matters lodging on the skin and adhering to the sweat unless grooming be attended to properly and frequently. Yet many owners of farm work horses are "too busy" to do such work or forget to "get around to it" and about all the chance the horse has to relieve the discomfort of his filthy skin is to enjoy an occasional roll on the grass when turned out at night. But many and many a horse even is deprived of the luxury of a roll on grass, sand, or earth and many farmers fail to understand that the rolling act is nature's way of enabling the horse to cleanse his skin and free it of some of its discomfort. It would be strange did not the filthy skinned horse commence to itch and gnaw, nor is it strange that as the habit commences so it increases until it becomes a nervous disorder (pruritis) characterized by uncontrollable itchiness indicated by rubbing on every available place and biting at the sides of legs, and, perhaps, tearing and destroying harness and dust sheets or blankets.

Let us see how some of the discomfort of the work horse may be prevented or relieved. In the first place we would advise that the festive hen be shut out of the stable, or shot out of it, if she persists in roosting there or visiting the manger to deposit her one egg and myriad chicken lice. Hens in the horse stable are an abomination, and in the wagon shed and implement bay they are a nuisance. Horses become infested with chicken lice and suffer torments from their presence. The vermin get into the roots of the hair of the face, neck, chest and fore legs, and these are the parts gnawed at and rubbed by the horse in his misery. A farmer wrote us the other day that his horses were biting, rubbing and gnawing while little

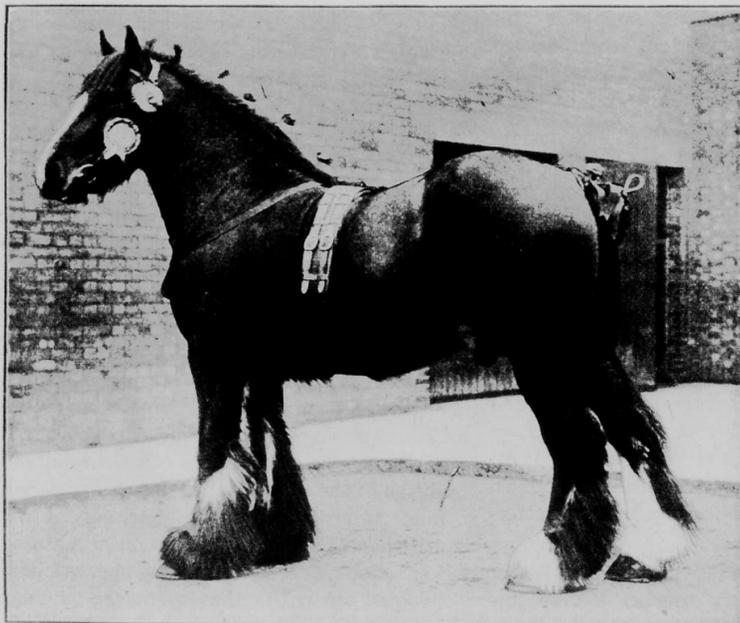
patches of hair were coming off about the head and neck, and no cause could be found; then he added that the "hens roost all about the horses, but I can't find any lice." But the horses found them, or the confounded lice found the horses, and not a single thing or a dozen of them that one might apply to the skin would cure the trouble while the cause remained. It is a mighty easy thing, however, to remedy the evil after removing the hens and keeping them out of the stable permanently by fumigating, disinfecting and whitewashing the stable, clipping the horses and then washing them with a mild solution of coal tar dip and sulphur or tobacco.

It is on farms where carelessness, such as is indicated by allowing the chickens to roost in the stable pertains that the horse is most apt to suffer from one or other of the summer ailments we have mentioned, for depend upon it that one evidence of poor management often is a true index to general mismanagement in all things agricultural. Next to the chicken lice comes lack of grooming as a cause of skin irritation in summer and then we must include dirty, sweaty harness, often not removed at noon; dirty, hot, fly infested, badly ventilated stables, where manure is allowed to fester and give off noxious gases, and where manure piles around doors and windows breed flies, and so provide another fertile source of irritation.

The hard-working horse pays daily for decent treatment, but too often does not get value received. The least we can do for him, if we be humanely inclined and appreciative, is to insure him a clean skin, by daily grooming; a clean stable, by daily cleansing and ventilation; clean harness, by frequent drying and brushing; clean air, by removing all causes of pollution; clean water by attention to the condition of the troughs; clean food, by providing it fresh at each meal and removing all that is not consumed; clean beds, by providing an abundance of fresh litter and by removing all soiled litter instead of packing it up in front of the horse during the day, and then spreading it under him at night; and clean lungs, by allowing the horse to pasture at night when possible, so that he may fill up on God's fresh air.

Then, too, feed him a deal to do with comfort in summertime. We get better results from feeding oats, or a mixture of oats and bran, the oats being the major part of the ration, and it is best not to burden the work horse with a lot of hay at noon, but to give him his chief supply at night after he has eaten his grain ration. And water is of great importance also. It should be given often during hot weather and should be cool and pure. Used thus it will not injure the warm horse, and he needs it as much as does the man who every hour or so visits the slough where the little brown jug keeps cool in the grass-shaded mud.

Try to treat the work horse rationally, and if that be the aim of the owner he will not let the harness remain in place at the noon hour, but will remove it for drying and cleansing; then he will remember to sponge the horse's mouth and eyes; to wash his galled shoulders with a soothing and cooling lotion, such as a mixture of alum and water or a decoction of white oak bark. Then, too, he will understand that the horse worked between two others is getting the hot end of the deal in that he is exposed to the radiated heat of his mates in addition to the direct rays of the sun and so is most apt to succumb, and, therefore, should be worked but part of the day. He will en-



HALSTEAD ROYAL DUKE (25255).

Shire stallion; bay; foaled 1906. First and champion, Shire Show, London, England, 1909. Sire Lockinge Forest King.



CHILTERN MAID

Shire mare, 4 years old. First in class and champion mare, Shire Show London, 1909.

June 2, 1909

deavor to give his horse a chance to shade their heads to work early and late in emergency, avoid working hours of the day.

But we need not mention kindly care that should be shown the owner who has at heart the owner's welfare rather than the various forms of the horse by his owner's

The Importance

An express company is a veterinary management that if the properly looked after the amount of feed a large be performed. The veterinary portunity to demonstrate selected from the 600, for These horses were selected were weighed separately tended to and their ration reduced 2 quarts a day. improvement in the general was very apparent. Continued during the second experiment and at the found that the average horses was 48 lbs. In the hot months of July when flatulent colic is horses than at any other not a case occurred among express companies are run stock-holders and that conclusively that it pays horses in proper condition newly-purchased by express company have the competent man before of grain.

Among the irregularities is most frequently found wears away much more the opposite side, and, it, soon projects fangs and causes pain in masticate his food. Causes excruciating pain any great length of time. A bump against the object may cause ulceration by such pain that the horse to eat. Sometimes, in teeth, projections are closing of the upper and proper mastication of food.

When suffering from a tooth, a horse will well he may be fed, and be running down hill in reason, an examination made. Any farmer is ination of this kind. the outside of the face edges or sharp points of lacerating the cheeks. does not object to having mouth may be opened, one side, and the horse Care should be exercised horse will not bite his head suddenly, if a veterinarian in such a

A farmer who is hard take the rough edges teeth or to rasp one tooth will be even with its mouth such as diseased teeth. tent veterinary dentists little money spent in teeth and fixed by a competent money saved in the horse whose teeth hurt after they have been fixed, and pass from addition to one of thrift.

The Manitoba racing on May 24th. Large crowd the opening of the racing and a number of good 2:10 pace or 2:05 trot. A Winnipeg, did the mile 2:25 trot was taken by Hawkshaw, Brandon, dash, by the Robin, over The 2:15 pace or 2:10 U. S. horse, time 2:17. Alberta Direda, another Other holiday meets of Calgary, Alta., and Cran

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But we need not mention every little item of kindly care that should suggest itself to every owner who has at heart the welfare of his horses. All we wish in what has been said is to remind the owner of his simple duty, for oftentimes it is forgetfulness rather than intention that leads to the various forms of discomfort entailed upon the horse by his owner's negligence.

A. S. ALEXANDER, V. S.

The Importance of Attention to the Teeth

An express company in an Eastern city had 600 horses. A veterinary surgeon suggested to the management that if the teeth of these horses were properly looked after there would be less sickness, and fewer deaths in the force, that from the same amount of feed a larger amount of work would be performed. The veterinarian was given an opportunity to demonstrate his theory on 25 horses selected from the 600, for proper dental treatment. These horses were selected indiscriminately: they were weighed separately, their teeth carefully attended to and their ration of oats and corn was reduced 2 quarts a day. After the month, the improvement in the general condition of these horses was very apparent. This improvement was continued during the second and third months of the experiment and at the end of this period it was found that the average gain in weight of the 25 horses was 48 lbs. The test lasted throughout the hot months of July, August and September, when flatulent colic is more common among work horses than at any other season of the year, but not a case occurred among these 25 horses. Express companies are run to make money for the stock-holders and that experiment proved so conclusively that it pays to keep the teeth of work horses in proper condition that since that experiment newly-purchased horses for that particular express company have their teeth looked after by a competent man before they are given a single feed of grain.

Among the irregularities of horses' teeth, decay is most frequently found. The diseased tooth wears away much more quickly than its mate on the opposite side, and, having no way to regulate it, soon projects far below its fellow, tears the gums and causes pain while the horse is trying to masticate his food. Ulceration is quite frequent, causes excruciating pain and if allowed to exist for any great length of time causes necrosis of the bones. A bump against the manger or other object may cause ulceration which is often followed by such pain that the horse will absolutely refuse to eat. Sometimes, in the rational growth of the teeth, projections are formed which prevent the closing of the upper and lower jaws, rendering the proper mastication of food impossible.

When suffering from any of these irregularities of the teeth, a horse will not thrive, no matter how well he may be fed, and when a horse is found to be running down hill in condition, for no apparent reason, an examination of his teeth should be made. Any farmer is capable of making an examination of this kind. By pressing the fingers on the outside of the face, one may find some jagged edges or sharp points if any be present, which are lacerating the cheeks. If the horse is gentle, and does not object to having the mouth handled, the mouth may be opened, the tongue pulled gently to one side, and the hand passed along the teeth. Care should be exercised in doing this, for while a horse will not bite his own tongue, he may jerk his head suddenly, if a sore spot is touched, and the investigator in such a case, is likely to be bitten.

A farmer who is handy with horses may learn to take the rough edges off from sharp or jagged teeth or to rasp one that is long down, so that it will be even with its mate, but for other ailments, such as diseased teeth, ulceration, etc., a competent veterinary dentist should be called in. A little money spent in having the teeth looked over and fixed by a competent man now and then will be money saved in the end, for it is surprising how a horse whose teeth has been bothering him will, after they have been fixed, develop a ravenous appetite, and pass from a debilitated, run-down condition to one of thrift.

* * *

The Manitoba racing circuit opened at Brandon on May 24th. Large crowds were on hand to witness the opening of the racing game in the West for 1909 and a number of good events were run off. In the 2:10 pace or 2:05 trot, Ariti, owned by Geo. Spencer, Winnipeg, did the mile in 2:13. The 2:30 pace or 2:25 trot was taken by Queen's Ideal, owned by J. Hawkshaw, Brandon, time 2:20; three quarter mile dash, by the Robin, owned by J. Brown, Montana. The 2:15 pace or 2:10 trot, went to Rocky Kid, a U. S. horse, time 2:17, the 2:25 pace or 2:20 trot to Alberta Direda, another Yankee entry, time 2:20. Other holiday meets on Victoria day were held at Calgary, Alta., and Cranbrook, B. C.

Milk Substitute for Orphan Foals

The milk of a mare contains the largest proportion of water and the smallest quantity of fat of any of the domesticated animals. The milk substitute we must almost perforce employ for an orphaned foal is that of the cow, unless an ass can be got. With a difference of about one-third more fat in the cow's milk, we can hardly expect the foal to digest it, and so it becomes necessary to add water. For the excess of casein in cow's milk, we have the same remedy of dilution, but the proportion of sugar of milk being not widely different, we shall have a totally insufficient amount of this most important ingredient if we use one-third of water for our supposed orphan, and that is found a convenient quantity in practice. The difficulty is easily met by the addition of sugar, and here we may remind those who have allowed their chemistry to grow rusty that sugar of milk is an article of commerce, and can be purchased from any druggist, and should be used in preference to cane or beet sugar, which is more disposed to cause acidity of the stomach and consequent diarrhoea, which is Nature's means of getting rid of it and its products. Many of our readers are scientific dairy farmers, accustomed to test milk by the ordinary means, and they will easily ascertain which cow is most suitable for a foal in the proportion of fat in her milk. Mixed milks should never be given to a foal, although their average composition is remarkably equable, as shown by daily tests carried out by large milk vendors; but in practice it is found much better to keep to one cow, although her milk will change in composition after a time. Besides the addition of milk sugar by hand, a very little lime water has a beneficial influence on digestion in the foal, and the lime itself is doubtless appropriated in bone-building; it seems to correct a disposition to flatulence and that enlargement of the belly and falling off along the loin, staring coat, and "old-fashioned" look that most of us have seen with regret, creeping over our hand-reared foals, and most conspicuous when brought together with the happier offspring of dams with an abundant secretion.

FARMER AND STOCK-BREEDER.

Matching Farm Teams

The proper matching of teams is an art. The better it is accomplished it is usually worth the more money. In the case of farm teams it is always more pleasant, and usually more profitable in every way to have them matched as nearly as possible. If they are drafters it is wise, in matching them, to follow first, the same rules which judges of draft horses follow in the show ring, and get the features which count for the most in value in the animal as near uniform as possible. The first thing considered by the purchaser of a draft horse is the character and quality of his underpinning. If you own a horse of average kind of feet, ankles, and bone, it may be taken for granted that he will never be a high priced drafter anyway, but if another can be bought at a reasonable price, or even at a fair price, which mates with him in size, appearance, conformation, action, and temper, or can be brought to do so, the enterprise can almost to a certainty be depended upon to bring an extra ten dollar bill or so for the inferior one at time of sale. However, it would, on the other hand, be better business to buy a mate for him which resembled him closely, even in his inferiorities, than to buy one of superior character, which mis-mated him in some obvious way, and this would still be true, even if the former were harder to buy.

When two horses are well fitted, of mature age, well cared for, and in good condition, the merest tyro can appreciate their points of resemblance. He can also buy them, by paying the highest market prices for the first one he meets with, and then ten dollars or so more for the other one, because the owner is shrewd enough to know that it will pay the buyer better to take his horse at once than to go hunting for another one. The profit and success of the venture almost always lie in the ability to "buy them cheap, and sell them dear." The writer remembers well, seeing an experienced horseman, who, looking for a match for a well fitted and conditioned horse, and, finding the foundation for one, showed the owner his own horse, and told him that this was the horse he was hunting a mate for. The comparison of the two horses as they stood was not in favor of the prospective purchase, but, ten weeks later, the reverse was the case, and the latest purchase had filled out into the best looking horse of the two.

Perhaps there is nothing which affords the equine match maker more scope for the exercise of his talent than that of toning two horses of rather different disposition into a smooth going team. Where cases are extreme it is very hard to deal with, but, where not too wide, this can usually be accomplished by the continual observance of a quiet demeanor, never showing the horse any excitement and always keeping cool. A horse that is lazy can often be encouraged to show more eagerness by the very opposite to the system usually applied, that of a free use of the whip. A very lazy horse, hitched beside one still lazier and slower, or driven alone, but always with an appearance of the keeping up of an effort to restrain his slow paces, will sometimes become possessed of the impression that as every effort is to restrain him, he desires to go faster, and will show improvement.

Sometimes a combination of the two principles works well. A teamster once made a thorough success of making a very lazy horse frightened of the rattle of a chain. He then carried one in the bottom of the rig, and, by scaring him with the chain, and then restraining him by the rein, soon had the horse going much more freely than before.

In the case of the nervous horse, it very often happens that, when put into good condition and well fed and cared for always, his temper becomes much easier, and he will mate with an animal of slower disposition much better than was commonly anticipated.

When one horse in a team moves with a more flexible gait than the other one, the effect is not absolutely pleasing. The trouble necessary to see that one horse which moves with a somewhat lower style of action than his mate is shod with a slightly heavier shoe, or that one which swings with a longer stride is shortened a trifle at the toe while the other one is kept a trifle longer, is not very great, and in a short time the results will be apparent in a more uniform motion, which, as the two horses work together, will increase, provided they are handled always in a uniform, even manner by the driver. With a little practice, too, the horseman will become more and more of an adept at this, and will get better results. There is nothing which "sets off" a matched team better than to see them walk off together, well. While something can and often must be done in the matter of shoeing, there is, after all, nothing which will so much improve a team in this respect as so far as possible always to keep them moving at the same gait. Horses are creatures of habit, and if kept for some time at a certain pleasing habit of movement, this will become quite their natural way of doing it, and they will become "handier" at it. Merely working two horses together will improve them but little, if they are not at the same time trained constantly, to familiarity with the same way of doing things at all times.

When a team is well matched, it is possible to get from both of them the maximum amount of profitable labor, to avoid overtaxing one of them unnecessarily with effort easy of accomplishment by the other, and from the commercial standpoint, to avoid doing either discredit in appearance, by an often odious comparison with the other one. What a difference there is between a matched team stepping together, and simply "two horses" hitched side by side. What a splendid sight a big team of drafters make as they move or stand together, one in type, size, markings, appearance, style, and action, and as they move with absolute unity in their concentrated efforts, giving not double, but treble resultant effectiveness to every effort. How the load follows their even, tireless pace, and when it comes to a hill or incline, how they break it together, deliberately, steadily, and with no waste of effort. How easy of control is such a team, compared with the case of two horses, one of which has to be pulled with the line, and the other struck with the whip to get them to turn or even to keep an even pace along the road, or where one has to shuffle along to keep up with the rapid walk of the other one.

STOCK

Comment upon Live-Stock Subjects Invited.

A cold dip with snow, about the middle of May, caused considerable loss of lambs and calves on the ranges. Where there were no sheds it is feared the loss of lambs will be fully 25 per cent.

Cultivation of Rape for Hog Pasture

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My choice of rape as summer feed for pigs is the Dwarf Essex variety. I drill it on well worked land, harrowed down fine and sow at the end of May or beginning of June. I use the ordinary shoe drill shutting off the feed as close as possible, and stop the feed supply so as to use every fifth spout making drills about 30 inches apart. This will permit cultivation with a horse scuffler which adds considerably to the growth. When the plants are about ten or twelve inches high I commence to pull or cut them and feed to the pigs in pens as much as they will eat up clean without wasting, feeding light at first to prevent scouring.

I feed rape as above at noon and chopped oats night and morning to growing pigs. The rape will continue to grow until late in the fall and with good cultivation reach a height of two or two and a half feet. I have also tried rape on new land broken and backset the same year, the seed being sown the following June, but that sown on the older and better worked land produced the better crop.

I have fed rape in small quantities to milking cows and have not detected any injurious taste in the milk or butter. Calves do well on it, and cattle, horses and pigs will clean up every scrap roots and all, that they can find when turned out on the plot in the winter.

Seed three to four pounds per acre when drilled, and four to five pounds broadcast; if too thick mix bran or sand with the seed.

C. G. BULSTRODE.

Mount Farm, South Qu'Appelle, Sask.



Show London, 1909.

Steer Feeding at the Experimental Farm, Brandon

In the fall of 1907 some work was undertaken on the Experimental Farm in the fattening of steers outside as compared with inside. Thirteen head of steers were fed, five in the stable and eight outside. The cattle were coming three years old, averaging in weight slightly over 1100 pounds when feeding started. There was no artificial shelter provided for those fed outside, but good natural shelter was abundant in the form of oak and poplar scrub and coulees, and served largely to protect them from the wind. The feed for those outside during most of the period consisted of oat straw and chopped grain, —oats and barley. For a short time hay was substituted for the straw. The grain ration was limited throughout, the amount varying from four to eleven pounds per head per day, the latter amount being fed for about six weeks before the cattle were sold on April 20th. Those that were stabled got a somewhat different ration consisting of silage, cut straw, grain and a few roots — a ration that has been fed here for some years with good results.

The steers cost 3½ cents and were sold April 20th for 4½ cents with 4% shrinkage. During the feeding period — 138 days — those in the stable made an average gain per head of 251 pounds; those outside gained in the same time 234 pounds per head. The increase in value per head of those stabled was \$21.12, those outside \$19.65. After placing market prices on the feed consumed, the net profit of those fed without shelter was \$7.05, and on the others \$5.52. The winter of 1907-08, it will be remembered, was unusually mild and free from severe storms, and the good results secured outside may be partly attributable to this.

Last fall provision was made to repeat the experiment, as definite conclusions cannot be drawn from the results of one year's trials. Increased accommodation permitted a larger number of cattle being handled and forty head were secured. Difficulty was encountered in getting this number of sufficient size, and those which were obtained were not so uniform in size or quality as was desirable. They averaged over 150 pounds lighter per head than those used the year previous, were in lower flesh, and a number were of poor conformation. Three divisions

were made instead of two as in the year previous. Twenty head were allowed to run outside under the same conditions as were provided before, sixteen were tied in a comfortable stable, and four ran loose in a box stall in the same stable. The outside and tied lots received practically the same feed and attention as was accorded those under the same conditions the year previous, while those in the box were fed exactly the same as those running outside. The four steers running loose inside averaged considerably heavier when weighed in than the other lots, and two of them were unusually good animals. This should be borne in mind when comparing the results of the different lots.

The steers were put on feed December 7th. The roughage for those fed inside consisted of silage and cut straw. A few roots were fed also. The grain ration to start consisted of two pounds of bran and two pounds of oat and barley chop. This was gradually increased until twelve pounds of grain per day was being fed by the first of April. The other two lots had oat straw for roughage until the middle of March when prairie hay was substituted. They were fed practically the same grain as those tied, but were getting from two to three pounds more per day during January and February.

In order to get some information as to the time when the greatest gains were made, and the effect that various classes of weather had on rate of gain, a set of scales were installed in the outside feed lot, and the steers were weighed periodically during the winter.

The three lots, with the exception of five animals, were sold for delivery May 10th at 5 cents with 5% shrinkage. One steer of those tied and four of those outside were sold for 4½ cents with 5% shrinkage, on account of being smaller and in poorer condition.

The following table will give in concise form the results secured from the winter's feeding. In figuring the profit, the following prices were charged for feed.

Grain	\$20.00	per ton
Bran	18.00	" "
Ground Flax	30.00	" "
Straw	1.00	" "
Hay	4.00	" "
Alfalfa	6.00	" "
Ensilage	2.00	" "
Oat Sheaves	3.00	" "

	Outside	Inside (loose)	Inside (tied)
No. of steers in lot	20	4	16
First weight gross	19635 lbs.	4070 lbs.	15020 lbs.
" " aver.	981¼ "	1017 "	938 "
Finished weight gross	22020 "	5110 "	17975 "
average	1101 "	1277 "	1124½ "
Total gain in 154 days	2385 "	1040 "	2955 "
Average gain per steer	119 "	260 "	184 "
Daily gain per steer	.77 "	1.6 "	1.2 "
Daily gain per lot	15.4 "	6.4 "	19.2 "
Gross cost of feed	\$379.04	70.91	267.81
Cost of 100 lbs gain	15.89	6.81	9.06
Cost of steers, — 19635 lbs. 3¼c.	638.14	4070 lbs. 4¼c.	132.27
Total cost to produce beef	1017.18	203.18	755.96
Sold, — 17980 lbs. 5c. less 5%	854.05	16900 lbs. 5c. less 5%	802.75
4040 lbs. 4¼c. less 5%	172.71	5110 lbs. 5c. less 5%	242.75
Profit on lot	9.58	39.57	1075 lbs. 4¼c. less 5%
Net profit per steer	.47	9.89	45.99
Average buying price per steer	31.90	33.07	92.78
Average selling price per steer	51.33	60.69	5.79
Average increase in value	19.43	27.62	30.51
Average cost of feed per steer	18.95	17.75	53.04
Amount of grain eaten by lot	23980 lbs.	4724 lbs.	16112 lbs.
Amount of straw	52000 "	4800 "	23408 "
" " hay	34000 "	6800 "	—
" " alfalfa	4000 "	—	—
" " ensilage	—	—	43200 "
" " roots	—	—	17088 "
" " ground flax	140 "	56 "	224 "
" " bran.	3460 "	764 "	2768 "
" " oat sheaves	—	—	6240 "

An examination of these figures will show results markedly different from those of last year. The total gains and the gains per day are noticeably lower, and the cost of 100 pounds gain considerably higher, but more particularly so with those fed outside. To consider first the outside lot, we have first to remember that the winter was much colder than that of 1907-08, and further that the steers were smaller and in lower flesh to start. During January and February, which were both cold months, the cattle did little more than hold their weights. The periodic weighings showed that the average weight on February 13th was only eight pounds more per head than on December 12th. In the same time individual animals gained as much as 60 pounds, so that the smaller ones must really have shrunk in weight. It was very noticeable that the smaller animals suffered more during the extremely cold weather than the big steers, and during the entire feeding period made much smaller gains. Another factor which was no doubt detrimental to rapid gains during the extremely cold weather was the difficulty of keeping the water open.

The daily gain per head of those tied in the stable is also rather small. This is largely due to the steers not being of the best type of feeders, and too far from maturity to lay on flesh rapidly.

Those fed loose on the same feed as the outside lot undoubtedly make the best showing. As mentioned before this was the best lot to begin with, and their better gains are partly attributable to this. The shelter and the abundance of water provided at all times must also account for some of it. The fact that four of those wintered outside brought half a cent less than the others, shows clearly that they were not so uniform as they should have been.

With both lots fed inside there were several cases of steers going off their feed. There were no serious consequences except that several days gain was undoubtedly lost in each case. None of those outside missed a meal during the period but always had a relish for their feed. Had the stable not been well ventilated there would undoubtedly have been more trouble than we had.

In the table of figures given above, no allowance is made for the difference in the amount of labor required, or the interest on investment. Much more labor is involved with the feeding done inside than when it is done outside, and more when the animals are tied than when they are loose. There is also, of course, much less capital tied up in equipment when feeding is done outside.

In working out the net profit per steer, a definite price of \$1 per ton is placed on all straw fed. Since straw is largely considered a waste product, and burnt to get it disposed of, it may be interesting to figure the net profit per head without placing any value on the straw. Giving the same valuation to the other feeds, we find the profit stands as follows:—

Outside	(Inside loose)	Inside (tied)
\$1.77	\$10.49	\$6.54

But even these figures while more nearly correct than the others from the point of view of the average farmer, do not show clearly whether or not there is money to be made or lost by feeding grain to cattle rather than selling it. If the prices per ton secured by feeding the grain are less than those that could be got on the market, the feeding operations cannot have been carried on at a profit. Placing the same values as given above on the coarse feeds, and valuing the bran at the actual cost, we find that for the grain fed the following prices were secured with the various lots:—

	Outside	Inside (loose)	Inside (tied)
Per ton	\$20.78	\$36.73	\$31.51
Per bus., oats	.35	.62	.53
Per bus., barley	.49	.88	.75

In spite of the high prices that have been ruling for grain on the market, we find that these compare very favorably with market prices. While the labor is generally considered in experiments of this kind, to be balanced by the manure produced, there is between the prices secured for the grain and that ruling on the market, a margin more than sufficient to make up any difference that there may be under the average conditions in this country.

Since there is such a marked difference between the results secured in the two years that the experiment has been under way, it is not possible to draw any definite conclusions. It would appear, however, that steers weighing from 1100 to 1200 pounds may be handled to much better advantage outside than a smaller class and that

during extremely cold weather make comparatively small gains in a comfortable, well sheltered lot. The results were made more economical than when no shelter was provided, and feeding is done outside is advisable to provide a shelter from high winds.

FA

Letters Upon Farming

Our Scottish

HARVEST OF THE

It is difficult in these days in respect of correspondence to have sometimes become a letter writer. This letter is usually written in the afternoon, and during the time attending a funeral or a death has been very busy of late. We have lost two Hutcheson, Beechwood, Aldersyde, Uddingston, ablest platform speaker. He was a breezy, sounded like a circular saw of dry, caustic humour could be found, and he when rising impromptu studied addresses were given but he excelled in debate. He was a guerilla warrior he was chair. No one could meet with a stern regalia and he pushed through a mess in a very short time. He was extensively in the Carse out and out commencing guiltless of any knowledge of any kind.

James Hamilton was a type. He was calm, reserved. He was one of the shrewdest men in Glasgow. He was one of the finest whole businesses in the city. He was what was right in dealing and handled great quantities of foreign butter, cheese and man of various public productions and sale of produce extensively and he had realized where additional income was obtained and constantly frequently by carefully lectures read at what institutes, that home the best and that only. He was harness horses, and a hard man to beat in an active interest in the Agricultural Society. He died at an early age of 57.

BUDGET

The Budget is the alms days. The funds set aside and forestry amount to do something to develop probably you folks in it as sufficient to do thankful for small mercies get the silk gown we are the sleeve. What we want is a more equitable tenancy landlords having cash a race of farmers who would but avail themselves of administration of the lavated products from a fair play to the home well on paper, but we can sometimes be got factors. They are will if they can escape or. They are pensioners on mercy of those who have property. The Chancellor proposes to mulct increased taxation, and standpoint has a good. The abuse of property country, and if the general which ought to be sold the city could be forced

figures will show those of last year. per day are noticeable. 100 pounds gain are particularly so. Consider first the remember that the that of 1907-08, ere smaller and in ng January and cold months, the old their weights. l that the average only eight pounds ber 12th. In the s gained as much smaller ones must It was very notice-ffered more during an the big steers, period made much or which was no gains during the the difficulty of

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during extremely cold weather even good cattle make comparatively small gains. When housed in a comfortable, well ventilated stable, gains were made more economically for feed consumed than when no shelter was provided. Where feeding is done outside it would appear to be advisable to provide a shed well bedded to furnish shelter from high winds during cold weather.

FARM

Letters Upon Farming Operations Welcomed.

Our Scottish Letter

HARVEST OF THE GRIM REAPER

It is difficult in these days to keep up one's duty in respect of correspondence, and my letters have sometimes become few and far between. This letter is usually written by me on a Saturday afternoon, and during the month of April I was attending a funeral on almost every Saturday. Death has been very busy among leading farmers of late. We have lost two notable men in Andrew Hutcheson, Beechwood, Perth, and James Hamilton, Aldersyde, Uddingston. The former was the ablest platform speaker among farmers in Scotland. He was a breezy orator with a voice that sounded like a circular saw, and an unflinching fund of dry, caustic humour. Not many like him could be found, and he never spoke better than when rising impromptu and unprepared. His studied addresses were good enough in their way, but he excelled in debate. To be so irresistible a guerilla warrior he was a marvel when in the chair. No one could more successfully conduct a meeting with a stern regard to the rules of debate, and he pushed through an immense deal of business in a very short time. Mr. Hutcheson farmed extensively in the Carse of Gowrie. He was an out and out commercial farmer, absolutely guiltless of any knowledge of pedigree stock of any kind.

James Hamilton was a man of totally different type. He was calm, reserved and calculating. He was one of the shrewdest and most farseeing men in Glasgow. He and his brother built up one of the finest wholesale provision dealers' businesses in the city. He had a keen sense of what was right in dealing with dairy produce, and handled great quantities of both home and foreign butter, cheese and eggs. He was chairman of various public companies engaged in the production and sale of provisions. He travelled extensively and he had a keen business instinct, realizing where additional supplies might be obtained and constantly urging by word, but more frequently by carefully-weighted and prepared lectures read at what you would call Farmers' Institutes, that home farmers should produce the best and that only. Mr. Hamilton's hobby was harness horses, and when owning these he was a hard man to beat in a showyard. He took an active interest in the affairs of the Glasgow Agricultural Society. He died at the comparatively early age of 57.

BUDGET REFLECTIONS

The Budget is the all prevailing theme these days. The funds set aside in it for agriculture and forestry amount to £200,000 which ought to do something to develop education although probably you folks in Canada would not regard it as sufficient to do very much. Here we are thankful for small mercies, and when we cannot get the silk gown we are quite pleased to have the sleeve. What we want in this Old Country is a more equable temperature, an increase of landlords having cash and willing to spend it, a race of farmers who would not despise education but avail themselves of it at every turn, and an administration of the law with respect to adulterated products from abroad, which would seem fair play to the home producer. All this looks well on paper, but very little that is practical can sometimes be got out of lairds and their factors. They are willing to sympathize, but if they can escape outlay they will do so. They are pensioners on their own estates at the mercy of those who have lent money upon such property. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to mulct property or real estate for increased taxation, and the argument from his standpoint has a good deal to recommend it. The abuse of property is a running sore in this country, and if the gentlemen who hold up land which ought to be sold as building ground within the city could be forced to let go and sell for

building sites, sufficient money would be obtained to reduce rates, and many an artisan would find residence near his place of labor who is now compelled to travel by train at an additional outlay to places of abode at a distance. There is another abuse of land to which attention has been directed from time to time. That is the ransom at which land which is wanted for public purposes is held by its owner. In a recent case £19,000 were paid for acres of swampy land which competent men said were not worth more under any circumstances than £7,000. It is supposed that the taxation of Land Values after the manner of Henry George would rectify this abuse. How that would come about we know not, but the Chancellor means to have a try this time.

SCOTCH AND CANADIAN IDEAS OF AYRSHIRES

Ayrshire cattle have many good friends in Canada. At present there are with us more than one of these, and their opinion of our Scots methods of judging dairy cows are not flattering. We are strong in the milk section for tightly-made and hung vessels, and well-planted teats. The Canadians are eager to have cows with good bags, teats that can be easily milked, and a milk record. The Canadian buyers who are with us say they were never the better of our "milk stock," but that they have done well with young queys bought out of what we have designated our "yeld seekin' ". There are well-made, big cows which yield plenty of milk. Cows up to a good size and of the right shape are what is wanted provided they have a certified milk record. Unfortunately we have some ways of keeping or staking milk records that are quite misleading, and a strong effort is being made to put the system on a sound basis. These efforts are to be crowned with success, and the shows which have been held during the past few weeks show a marked improvement in the direction of greater utility in the dairy properties of Ayrshire cattle. The championships of the breed at the three leading spring shows have been going to big, useful, healthy-looking dairy cows.

REVOLUTION IN COW BYRE TEMPERATURES

In this connection the Highland Society has resolved to renew the experiments in 1909 which have sought to discover the truth as to the temperature in which a dairy cow yields her best. The theory hitherto has been that in order to obtain this result the byre must be kept warm, that is, at a temperature of over 60° F. The experiments of 1908 have, however, rather shaken faith in this theory, as the results in byres which are kept at a high temperature and those kept at a low temperature exhibit no practical difference. These results are so much opposed to long-established theories that it has been resolved to renew the experiments for another season. Should 1909 yield the same results as 1908 a good many theories will require to be set aside. Byres hitherto considered ideal for milk production will likely be overhauled, if not closed, and cows will be kept under much more healthful conditions than those to which they have been accustomed. However, let us not anticipate. These are the lessons which the past season's trials have taught.

CLYDESDALE NOTES

Clydesdales are being shown in goodly numbers this year. So far the females have excelled the males in merit. The brood mare classes at the three principal spring shows have filled well. The championship of the female section in two cases out of three has gone to D. Y. Stewart's dark brown, five-year-old mare, Veronique by Montrave Ronald. She has a nice foal at foot by Silver Cup. The stallions of all ages are bigger than usual. The champion at Kilmarnock was the Messrs. Montgomery's unbeaten Fyvie Baron, a wonderful colt which has never known defeat; at Ayr the same owners' British Time, a very thick, round-ribbed, short-legged three-year-old, (his action is close and of the class always looked for but seldom found); and at Glasgow W. S. Park's big, powerful, dark-colored horse, Laird of Erskine, the district premium horse this year. These are three horses of quite outstanding distinction, and capable of waging war for the Clydesdale in any company. Fyvie Baron created a sensation last year when he was unbeaten, and this year he promises to repeat the performance. His breeder, John P. Sleight, St. John's Wells, Fyvie, achieved remarkable success at the Glasgow show this week. He was first in three classes with gets of Baron's Pride, two of them a yearling and a two-year-old, full sisters, and the third the well-bred horse Baron

Ian, which won in the two-year-old class. A man might live to a green old age and not achieve anything like the same result a second time.

THE WHEAT GAMBLE

What's the meaning of the wheat boom? Is wheat in reality scarce or is this little game purely the work of one man who has "made his pile" out of artificially raising the price of the food of the people? If it is the latter, with me the question would be what punishment does the man merit who makes a fortune out of such things. The question is not easily answered, and those interested might work a long while at it before it would yield itself to reason.

SCOTLAND YET.

Mixing Concrete

Kindly explain the best method of mixing concrete. Are the mechanical mixtures likely to make as evenly a mixed batch of mortar as may be produced by hand mixing?
I. G. S.

It has been demonstrated that concrete can be mixed by machinery as well, if not better, than by hand. Moreover, if large quantities of concrete are required, a mechanical mixer introduces marked economy in the cost of construction. None of the various forms of mechanical mixers will be described here, since concrete in small quantities, as would be used on the farm, is more economically mixed by hand.

In mixing concrete by hand a platform is constructed as near the work as is practicable, the sand and aggregate being dumped in piles at the side. If the work is to be continuous, this platform should be of sufficient size to accommodate two batches, so that one batch can be mixed as the other is being deposited. The cement must be kept under cover and well protected from moisture. A convenient way of measuring the materials is by means of bottomless boxes or frames made to hold the exact quantities needed for a batch.

A very common and satisfactory method of mixing concrete is as follows: First measure the sand and cement required for a batch and mix these into a mortar. First, deposit the requisite amount of sand in a uniform layer, and on top of this spread the cement. These should be mixed dry with shovels or hoes, until the whole mass exhibits a uniform color. Next, form a crater of the dry mixture, and into this pour nearly the entire quantity of water required for the batch. Work the dry material from the outside toward the center, until all the water is taken up, then turn rapidly with shovels, adding water at the same time by sprinkling until the desired consistency is attained. Spread out this mortar in a thin layer and on top of it spread the gravel or broken rock, which has been previously measured and well wetted. The mixing is done by turning with shovels three or more times, as may be found necessary to produce a thoroughly uniform mixture, water being added if necessary to give the proper consistency. The mixers, two or four in number, according to the size of the batch, face each other and shovel to right and left, forming two piles, after which the material is turned back into a pile at the center. By giving the shovel a slight twist, the material is scattered in leaving it and the efficiency of the mixing is much increased.

This method applies where broken stone, rock and gravel are used as filler. Where gravel and sand may be obtained mixed naturally in about the right proportions, this material is mixed directly with the cement, wetted and rammed into the work it is required for. This is the usual method in mixing concrete for farm use. A smooth light platform is laid down, the bottom knocked out of a convenient sized box and pieces nailed along each side and projecting a foot or so at the ends for handles. This box should hold enough for one batch. It is placed on the platform and shovelled full. Its capacity requires to be known so that the cement to mix with it may be measured in. The gravel is spread out on the platform, the cement scattered over it, and the mass mixed twice dry. Then the material is drawn from the center and heaped around the edges and sufficient water put on to take up all the dry gravel and cement, and moisten it to the degree required in the work.

* * *

The results of the spring examinations at the Ontario Agricultural College, have just been reported. Among those from the Western Provinces who have passed successfully are the following:

First year: C. C. Rebsch, Peachland, B. C.; W. J. Fraser, Revelstoke, B. C.; F. T. S. Powell, Ruddell, Sask.; J. C. Curtis, Virden, Man.; E. W. White, New Westminster, B. C.; D. Davidson, Birch Hills, Sask.; N. N. Grimmer, Penden Island, B. C.; D. M. Robb, Victoria West, B. C.; A. G. Bland, Kelowna, B. C.; H. A. Skene, Grand Coulee, Sask.; W. N. Campbell, Victoria, B. C.

Second year: F. Palmer, Victoria, B. C.; T. O. Clark, Calgary, Alta.; R. G. Thomson, Boharn, Sask.

Third year: J. S. Neville, Cottonwood, Sask.; J. Laughland, Hartney, Man.

WATER SYSTEMS FOR FARM HOUSES

M. J. QUINN,

The tendency found nowadays nearly everywhere, among a certain class of people, to build for themselves homes beyond the confines of thickly populated districts, has accentuated the demand, which was already rapidly developing among the better class of farmers and other dwellers in rural locations, for

had to be made for carrying the sometimes enormous weight of water stored in large tanks. All of these difficulties and disadvantages have been overcome by the use of what is known as the pneumatic water supply system which is coming into general use in some sections of the country, and is

might not hold sand and an ordinary boiler-maker has not the facilities for building tanks of the class required, the price at which they are sold would not warrant them in installing the necessary equipment, and the system would be unsatisfactory.

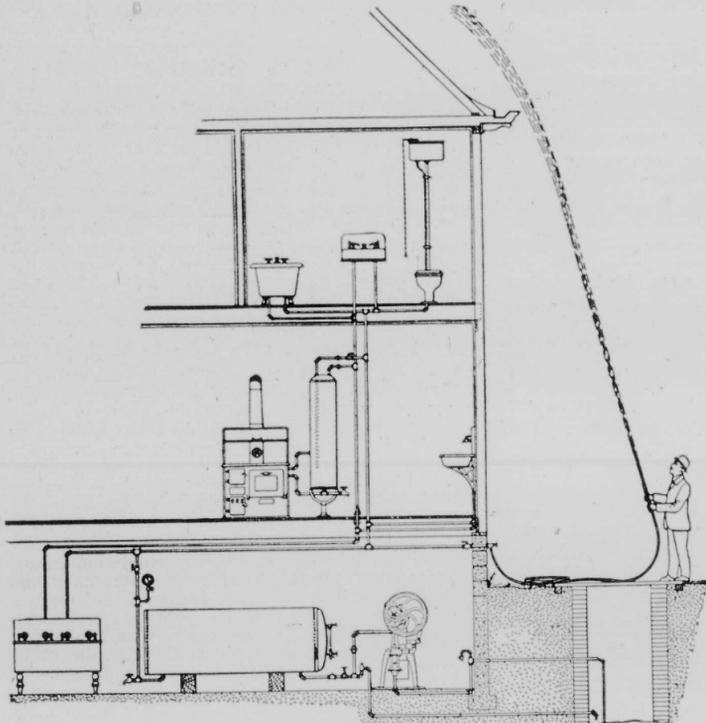


FIG 1

SHOWING SUPPLY TANK INSTALLED IN THE BASEMENT AND SYSTEM OF PIPES TO THE VARIOUS ROOMS

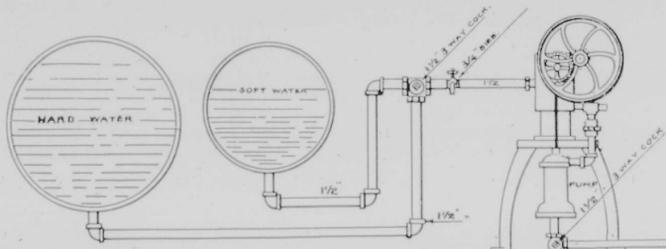


FIG 2

ILLUSTRATING METHOD OF ARRANGING FOR A SUPPLY OF HARD OR SOFT WATER, SUPPLY TANKS BEING FILLED BY ONE PUMPING APPARATUS

simple and not too expensive means of supplying the ordinary comforts, such as good water supply, sewage disposal, artificial lighting, etc., which, until comparatively recent years, were to be found in large cities only.

To such an extent has success crowned the efforts of those who set about devising a method by which these very reasonable demands might be satisfied that it may be safely stated that, in these respects at least the rural resident may enjoy, at no great cost all of the advantages possessed by his city cousin.

Until very recent years, where any attempt at all was made to introduce waterworks in a building, where a regular water service was not available, it was the practice to erect a reservoir in the top of either the house or barn or else in the tower of a windmill, or a tower built for the purpose.

This method, however, has many inherent disadvantages, among which are the absence of a reasonable pressure, the effect of the atmospheric temperature during both winter and summer, the possibility—particularly where the tank was placed in the house or barn—of birds, bats, vermin, etc., being drowned and contaminating the supply, not to speak of the constant contact with dust bacteria and odors. Another important drawback was the liability to leakage and the consequent damage to plaster and decorations below. Then, again, special provision

capacity made especially for the purpose, are being extensively advertised by Canadian manufacturers.

The necessity for having an absolutely air-tight tank can scarcely be exaggerated because the smallest leak of air will eventually result in destroying the usefulness of the whole system. For example, if a tank loses one hundred or even ten cubic inches of air per day, it will be only a matter of a short time until all of the imprisoned air has escaped, and consequently the water in the tank will not be forced out. It must be borne in mind that a tank that will be found water-tight or steam-tight, may not be air-tight, for the same reason that a waste basket that would hold potatoes

meeting with splendid success.

In Fig. 1 is shown one of these systems installed in the basement of a house and connected to the water piping of the same. It will be noted that in this case the water is drawn from a well and is delivered into the bottom of the tank, and the delivery pipe from the tank to the house is also taken from the underside of the former.

The first essential of this system is that the tank shall be absolutely airtight, and to that end tanks of all capacities ranging from 140 gallons to 18,000 gallons

FIG IV AN ELECTRICALLY OPERATED PLANT

FIG IV

AN ELECTRICALLY OPERATED PLANT

OPERATION OF THE SYSTEM.

The operation of the system is as follows: After the various connections are made, which include the connection of the suction pipe to the well, the delivery pipe from the pump to the tank and the connection between the tank and the house plumbing, the pump should be started and kept in operation until the required pressure, be it 30, 50, or 75 pounds, is obtained.

After obtaining the desired pressure on the gauge, it will be apparent that all of the air originally contained in the tank will be at the top and all of the water pumped into it will be at the bottom, and that the former will occupy a space decreasing in volume as the pressure increases, that is to say, the more water that is pumped into the tank the smaller will be the space into which the air will be crowded.

It will also be evident that when a faucet is opened at any of the plumbing fixtures, or to supply the hose outside, as illustrated, the compressed air will cause the expulsion of the water at a velocity depending upon the pressure registered on the gauge.

Among the advantages of the pneumatic system, are the facts that its capacity may at any time be increased by adding one or more tanks, while using the same pumping apparatus and connections; it provides any desired pressure especially useful in case of fire; it may be located in a cool place, insuring low temperature in the water supply, the water cannot be contaminated after it enters the tank, and the danger due to leakage is reduced to a minimum.

In Fig. 2 is shown an arrangement by means of which a soft water and hard water tank may be filled

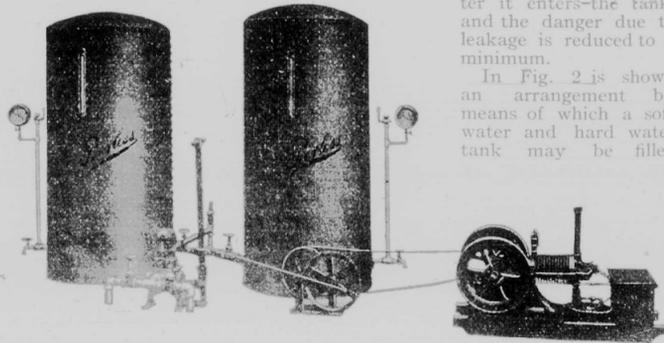


FIG 3

DUPLICATE SYSTEM OPERATED BY A GASOLINE ENGINE

alternately with the other this arrangement of pipe turn in the proper direction indicated in the diagram.

In Fig. 3 is shown a duplicate system operated by a pump, which may be necessary at any time.

This outfit, together with the electrically operated plant, which is an electrically operated very popular because of their high efficiency motor may be connected to an automatic controller pump as the pressure in the tank is constant pressure is maintained on the part of the oil the apparatus.

Aside from the economic benefit briefly described in such a system and the protection including that vitally important, viz., fire protection every comfort-loving ar

Topics for

To afford an opportunity for the expression of ideas, and to provide a means of exchange of information, we will give each week at the head of the Topics, which our readers are invited to contribute on it an article contributed or must be in our hands before the subject is set in columns.

Readers will understand that the entire paper is invited to suggest topics which our readers have in mind and may think could be given a place in the paper to the notice of the general interest. Be it at the head of the Topics, which our readers are invited to contribute on it an article contributed or must be in our hands before the subject is set in columns.

For the best article we will award a first prize and for the second prize the latter sum for subject received and Article should not

June 9.—What is the best poultry house to build in your surroundings healthy and apply the wash.

June 16.—Should butter be made into butter to be sold? Tell of a profitable method.

June 23.—Would you be interested in circumstances to insure a profitable business? If not, what would you do?

June 30th.—Taking into account the recital of experiences of others, as opinions upon it

Employing

Whether or not you are engaged to the fact is forced upon each letter upon the

Probably there is success or failure of the manner in which employed. Many a man to his neighbors on has made despite his handicaps, simply instinct for handling possible out of the best been as great surprise though they have other advantages, getting work done at

The study of the of different systems such a nature are interesting more than should cogitate upon the time of his men

Ten Hours Enough

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

You have hit upon a very interesting topic, one which will bear investigating. To my mind 6 p.m. is late enough for men and horses to work at farm labor. For instance the ordinary farm laborer is up at 4:30 in the morning, there are the horses to feed, groom, harness, stables to clean, probably a few cows to milk as well as a few hogs to feed, in fact a half a day's work crowded into a few hours before breakfast; then comes breakfast. This meal is hurried through and at once Mr. Man must get out and hitch up. Supposing he hitches his team to the harrows at 7 a.m. and does his ten or twelve miles by noon, then he is ready for the short respite of noon hour. After watering the horses he feeds them, goes to the house and gets his own dinner and just as soon as he has finished his meal, the boss says, "come let's be moving a few odd jobs to do before hitching up again." After a man has tramped 10 hours behind a team and harrows, believe me, he is about "all in." If the man is tired so must the horse be, but when the horses are put into the stable their day's work is done. The man, however, has still some hours work to do, for immediately after supper, he has his horses to attend to, milk the cows, feed hogs, and in seeding, get seed ready, and a host of other little jobs. There are no class of people in the world who work such long hours as the farm hand—from bed to work, from work to bed, day after day, no relaxation. Probably some will not agree with me but I speak from experience.

Regularity in feeding horses is a most important thing if one wishes to keep them in condition and, as a horse only has a small stomach, he begins to play out after five hours work, there ten hours a day is work enough. The average farm hand in Western Canada works nearer sixteen hours a day. What a noise would arise if the different trades were compelled to work sixteen hours a day! There is a bill before parliament now which aims to curtail the hours of labor on the farm. This is a good bill and should become law, for what is there to object to in shortening farm work any more than other professions. If farmers, in general, would not attempt to farm more than they are really able, the hours could be shortened. Let their aim be intensive rather than extensive farming.

Sask.

W. S. S.

Annual Plants for Pasture

A large proportion of the pasture fields of the West, whether of native or cultivated grasses are very short and bare in midsummer and should be supplemented by additional pastures of annual fodder plants. This will not only increase the amount of pasture available, but will also furnish succulent herbage when the perennial grasses are dry. One reason why creameries and cheese factories have frequently failed here is owing to the uneven quantity of milk or cream supplied. The supply is very flush for a short time, but when the hot dry weather commences there is not a sufficient quantity to make the factory profitable. It is also a well known fact that if the yield of milk is once allowed to shrink for a want of suitable food it is very difficult to restore the flow to its former quantity, even if the cow is fed abundantly.

Another great advantage in growing annuals for pasture or green soiling is the salutary influence it has on weed eradication. When pastured or cut green very few if any of the weeds are allowed to seed and by this means the land is made much cleaner.

Crops for this purpose may be grown on land where grain has failed to grow, such as overflowed land, or where crops have been killed out by the grub or grasshopper. The plants included in the list can all be grown in the West by the average farmer, and the cost of seed per acre is very small.

PREPARING THE LAND

If time will permit, the previous winter's manure can be used to advantage with these crops. If properly scattered it will not injure the germination of the seed and we need not fear a rank growth which in this case will be an advantage, and the following year the land will be in excellent condition for a wheat crop.

INDIAN CORN

This is an unusual crop for pasture but if grown on suitable soil thickly it will make an immense amount of very succulent pasture. It can be sown with the ordinary grain drill in rows twelve inches apart using every other drill. A few days after sowing the harrows should be run over the land to loosen it up and prevent baking. The seeding can be done any time after May 20th. It will take from a bushel to a bag of seed per acre. If thought desirable Dwarf Essex rape may be sown between the drills of corn. This will add variety to the diet and also increase the amount of fodder. It will

take from one to two pounds of rape seed per acre. The rape may be sown broadcast at the time the corn is planted and harrowed in or sown with a drill between the rows of corn.

Care must be exercised in pasturing cattle or sheep on such a crop. If turned into the field early in the day or when very hungry there is great danger of bloating. Indian corn seldom sprouts the second time, hence the plant should be at least three or four feet high when pasturing commences.

FALL RYE

This is one of the earliest plants for pasture purposes, it can be sown late in August and will be fit for pasture early the following spring. Unlike corn it sprouts again when pastured and provides feed for some time, and when exhausted there is still time to sow some other forage crop such as rape.

From six to eight pecks of seed should be used and a drill gives the best satisfaction in sowing. Unlike fall wheat the plants are quite hardy if allowed to become well established before winter sets in.

SORGHUM

There are two types of this plant, the saccharine and non-saccharine, and although neither of them are well adapted for dry forage here, they can both be used for pasture or for cutting green when soiling cattle, sheep or pigs. All animals are very fond of it when green.

The most suitable soil is a somewhat light sandy loam but it should be moist for the best results.

As the seed is small the soil must be made fine and level, and the seed sown with a grain drill, using every spout, this leaves the rows about six inches apart. Sorghum will grow rapidly in dry hot weather when many of the true grasses are parched and dry, for that reason it is an excellent plant for supplementing the grass crop.

All the sorghums are heat loving plants and should not be sown in this latitude before June 1st. It takes about three pecks of seed per acre if sown with a drill. Rape is often sown with sorghum for pasture. If this is done only every other spout of the drill should be used for sorghum then the rape can either be sown broadcast or drilled in between the sorghum.

As soon as the plants are a foot or so high the stock can be turned into the field until it is eaten off, but in no case should the plants be cropped too close or they will not start up as vigorously as if left somewhat higher.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

This is one of the best plants known for summer pasture. It grows quickly, the outlay for seed is very little and the amount of forage is very large. Its use throughout Canada and the United States has increased enormously during the past ten years. It is specially useful for sheep and pigs, but it is liable to taint the milk of cows fed on it.

The soil for rape should be fine and well worked for the seed is small and will not stand deep sowing. Land summer fallowed or in root crops the previous year is excellent for this purpose, for in both cases the moisture is likely to be near the surface and the seed will start quickly. It can be sown broadcast, but this plan takes the most seed and very often germination is poor. Drilling requires less than two pounds of seed per acre and it all starts to grow at once, taking full possession of the soil. With a grain drill in good repair the work is done quickly by using every other spout, or if it is wanted for a cleaning crop sow with a Planet Jr. drill thirty inches apart and cultivate between the drills. It can be sown any time after about the 20th of May and a succession of sowings can often be arranged for with satisfactory results.

As the plant grows up quickly when eaten off in its early stages it is well to start feeding it when quite small. I have found that pigs scald badly if the plants are allowed to grow tall; it appears as if the damp foliage of the plants cause a disease similar to chilblains on the feet or cracks on the hands of human beings, for this reason alone it is well to turn in pigs before the rape is higher than the pigs' bellies.

Rape can also be sown on land in course of preparation for summer fallow. Plow as quickly after spring seeding as possible; harrow every day's plowing before night so as to keep down the moisture. A little later, cross harrow till fine then sow rape broadcast or in narrow drills, turn the dry cattle on to it as soon as the rape is well established and the stock will get a large

part of their living from the field and pack the soil thoroughly. At the same time, should there be any wild oats in the field they will be eaten off along with the rape and prove useful instead of going to seed and becoming injurious.

When summer fallowed fields having a stiff clayey soil have been packed hard by pasturing, the crust should always be broken up either in the fall or in the following spring, otherwise much injury may result from a baked surface, especially if there is any alkali in the soil.

In pasturing off any of the annual plants mentioned above it will be found of great advantage if a few hurdles are available to confine the stock to certain parts of the field until that part is eaten off and then remove them to a fresh spot. The hurdles can be made from either poles or boards and need not be elaborate or expensive.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

DAIRY

There are three classes of cows:—those that eat food and produce beef from it; those that eat food from which they produce milk; and those that eat food and only the Lord knows what they do with it. Query for the average cow keeper of this country to answer: To which of these classes do your cows belong?

The Speed of Separators

A separator to skim clean has to be run at high speed and run steadily. On a good many farms butter-fat is lost every time the separator is used because the machine is not turned up smartly enough. A slow running separator cannot do clean work. Frequently there is a loss of as much as one per cent. of the fat, due to the slow speed at which the separator bowl revolves. In every hundred pounds of milk passing through the machine there would be a loss of one pound of butter-fat, a loss that figures into quite a sum of money during the season. Butter-fat may not be over high in price but it is too costly at any time to throw away in the skim milk. If a man has a machine that runs too heavily to be operated up to the speed limit by hand, it pays to use some kind of power to drive it. A gasoline engine large enough to operate a centrifuge may be purchased at a reasonable figure; it is not costly for fuel, requires little attention and will handle the machine in an effective way.

Cream separator manufacturers, in the directions sent out with their machines, indicate the speed at which the bowl must be revolved to do the best work, and it is essential for the thoroughness of the separation that the speed be kept up as nearly as possible to the point indicated in the directions, brought up to that point gradually and held to it steadily. A cream separator is regulated for a certain definite speed, at which it will separate the cream from a certain definite volume of milk and do it most thoroughly. The whole milk inlet and the cream and skim milk outlets are regulated to introduce into the bowl of the machine and carry out from it, the maximum quantity of milk, that can be skimmed at the indicated speed. Reducing the speed decreases the centrifugal force acting upon the milk within the bowl, and with the same quantity of milk passing through, there will be a less complete separation of the cream, and consequently a higher percentage of cream will pass out the skim milk outlet.

The centrifugal, or separating force within the cream separator bowl can be increased in one way only by the user of the machine. Speed alone can alter the force acting upon the milk passing through the bowl. Double the speed of the machine and the centrifugal force generated within the bowl is increased four fold. Decrease the speed, and there is a proportionate four fold decrease in the force developed, and consequently a marked decrease in the skimming efficiency of the separator. Speed is the great factor in determining the centrifugal force generated and the centrifugal force generated is the factor that determines the thoroughness of the work, which the machine will do.

Calculated Value of

A few poor cows may do to the dairy herd, but a damage. Frequently, dairymen close to the eye it is impossible farther off, and this is just what has a good dairy herd of good cows. Economizing by buying

If the good pure-bred cow has a good dairy herd of good cows, this would mean an increase of milk for the ten months cow should give milk. This is a much more persistent milk for a longer time in the gain her flow of milk but shortage of feed, as in a daughters may certainly give more milk per year. At the low estimate of \$1 per pound of milk would be an average cow is a good producer or until she is eight years old be four years after purchasing daughters will have brought Eight dollars and twenty-cent pound interest for these four equal \$10, so the daughter's of income the first year is worth is purchased. The cash improvement (inherited from same way for each of the last is shown in the following table: Improvement first year. Improvement second year. Improvement third year. Improvement fourth year. Improvement fifth year. Improvement sixth year.

Improvement for six years. The total increased income by having a good sire is, therefore

In an ordinary dairy herd an average of seventeen hundred obtained, and twelve of the making it easily possible to times \$43.85, or \$526 per year to \$1,578 in the three year kept in service.

Cost of providing every hundred

Cost of sire. Interest, 3 years, 5%. Cost of keeping 3 years. Risk, 3 years.

Total expense, 3 years. Value at end of 3 years.

Extra cost good sire, 3 yrs. Extra cost good sire, 1 yr. Extra cost good sire, daughter.

Considering the male calf if sired by a scrub, it would one good pure-bred parent calves which are raised as Where else can such an investment dollars expended brings an average per year for six years, or \$43.85 clear addition of \$43.85 to the or a net profit of \$40.95, a daughters in the three years per cent. profit on the investment of the good sire looks very It really pays as nothing else \$150 into the right kind of return practically ten times.

An examination of details to be conservative. There for failures and unfavorable and pounds of milk per year of the improvement of the credit to a good sire, but this be varied to suit conditions different localities. One is certainly a liberal allowance pure-bred sire, and results having a first-class animal herd of only thirty-five cows illustration, while a vigor exercised, is sufficient for cows, provided he is not

There is another distinct sire's daughter, besides her improvement of her blood which her daughters will This blood improvement cumulated through a series able increase in the efficiency It is the common experience used a really good investment has made them cost price looks "too big" that cannot see the natural certain to follow. Many

Calculated Value of a Pure-Bred Sire

A few poor cows may do little permanent harm to the dairy herd, but a poor sire will do untold damage. Frequently, dairymen hold the penny so close to the eye it is impossible to see the dollar a little farther off, and this is just what a man is doing who has a good dairy herd of grade cows, and thinks he is economizing by buying a poor or even common sire.

If the good pure-bred sire improves the milking capacity of his daughters only 1½ pounds of milk at a milking above the production of their dams, this would mean an increase of 900 pounds of milk for the ten months or 300 days an ordinary cow should give milk. The daughter would also be a much more persistent milker—that is, would give milk for a longer time in the year—and she would regain her flow of milk better after an unavoidable shortage of feed, as in a summer drouth. These daughters may certainly be credited with 1,000 pounds more milk per year than their dams produced. At the low estimate of \$1 per 100 pounds, this extra amount of milk would be worth \$10 per year. The average cow is a good producer for at least six years, or until she is eight years old. It will, on the average be four years after purchasing the sire, before his first daughters will have brought in the first extra \$10. Eight dollars and twenty-three cents, kept at compound interest for these four years, at 5 per cent., will equal \$10, so the daughter's improvement or increase of income the first year is worth \$8.23 at the time her sire is purchased. The cash value of the daughter's improvement (inherited from the sire), figured in the same way for each of the last six years she gives milk, is shown in the following table:

Improvement first year.....	\$ 8.23
Improvement second year.....	7.83
Improvement third year.....	7.46
Improvement fourth year.....	7.11
Improvement fifth year.....	6.77
Improvement sixth year.....	6.45

Improvement for six years..... \$43.85
The total increased income of a cow over her dam by having a good sire is, therefore, \$43.85.

In an ordinary dairy herd of thirty-five to forty cows an average of seventeen heifers per year should be obtained, and twelve of these should be worth raising, making it easily possible for a bull to earn twelve times \$43.85, or \$526 per year. This would amount to \$1,578 in the three years that a bull is ordinarily kept in service.

Cost of providing every heifer one good parent:		
	Pure-bred	Scrub.
Cost of sire.....	\$150.00	\$ 30.00
Interest, 3 years, 5%.....	22.50	4.50
Cost of keeping 3 years.....	100.00	100.00
Risk, 3 years.....	50.00	10.00
Total expense, 3 years.....	\$322.50	\$144.50
Value at end of 3 years.....	100.00	30.00
	\$222.50	\$114.50
	114.50	
Extra cost good sire, 3 yrs.....	\$108.00	
Extra cost good sire, 1 yr.....	36.00	
Extra cost good sire, one daughter.....	3.00	

Considering the male calves as worth no more than if sired by a scrub, it would then cost \$36 to provide one good pure-bred parent for the twelve heifer calves which are raised each year, or \$3 per heifer. Where else can such an investment be found? Three dollars expended brings an average return of over \$7 per year for six years, or \$43.85 in all. This makes a clear addition of \$43.85 to the income of each daughter or a net profit of \$40.95, and of \$1,470 for thirty-six daughters in the three years. Here is nearly 1,000 per cent. profit on the investment. The original cost of the good sire looks very small beside the \$1,470. It really pays as nothing else on the farm pays to put \$150 into the right kind of a dairy sire that will return practically ten times \$150 within three years.

An examination of details will show these estimates to be conservative. There is plenty of margin left for failures and unfavorable conditions. One thousand pounds of milk per year is a conservative estimate of the improvement of the daughter's production to credit to a good sire, but the details of figuring it may be varied to suit conditions in different herds and different localities. One hundred and forty dollars is certainly a liberal allowance for the purchase of a pure-bred sire, and results here named are based upon having a first-class animal at the head of a herd. A herd of only thirty-five or forty cows is taken for illustration, while a vigorous sire, properly fed and exercised, is sufficient for a herd of forty-five to fifty cows, provided he is not allowed to run with them. There is another distinct improvement of the good sire's daughter, besides her milk production; it is the improvement of her blood or breeding, as the result of which her daughters will be better milk producers. This blood improvement of all the daughters accumulated through a series of years means a remarkable increase in the efficiency of the herd.

It is the common experience of dairymen who have used a really good improved dairy sire that the investment has made them royal returns. The \$150 cost price looks "too big" only to the narrow vision that cannot see the natural improvement of the herd certain to follow. Many a dairyman might have rea-

son to say that he cannot afford to pay a big price for a fine cow, but the same argument does not apply at all to the purchase of an improved bull, because the sire's influence spreads so much farther and faster than that of the cow.

If the heifer calves are to be raised for dairy cows, there is absolutely no business or reason on earth for keeping a scrub bull. The dairymen who think there is pay a heavy price annually for maintaining that tradition. The scrub bull is the most expensive and extravagant piece of cattle flesh on the farm. He does not stop at being merely worthless, but will lose the farmer the price of two or three good bulls every year he is kept. The dairyman could not afford to keep a scrub bull if the animal were given to him, if he were paid for boarding the beast, and given a premium of \$100 per year for using him. The presence of the scrub in so many herds—many times without a single qualification except that he is a male—is an offence and disgrace to the dairy business, and a plain advertisement of the dairyman's thoughtless bid for failure. The only thing on earth the scrub sire is good for is sausage, and it is high time that this plain and simple truth was given practical acceptance on every dairy farm.

By all means get a good dairy sire, if you have to sell two or three cows to do it. The improved sire is, without question, the most economical investment in any dairy herd.—WILBER J. FRAZER.

POULTRY

Tuberculosis in Poultry

In the 1908 report of the Ontario Agricultural College, the professor of bacteriology deals at length with tuberculosis in poultry, describing the means of infection, course, symptoms and preventive treatment for the disease. The question is dealt with partly from the standpoint of the bacteriologist, but a good many practical suggestions are made that may be of interest to our poultry readers.

NATURE OF AVIAN TUBERCULOSIS ATTACK

Tuberculosis may exist extensively among fowls, especially in large flocks, but seldom kills enough birds at one time to draw particular attention of the owner to the trouble. Many farmers say that they have been losing a bird or two occasionally for a year or more, and that the loss is gradually increasing. But it is not always so gradual. Tuberculosis of birds is confined mostly to chickens, although other fowl may contract the disease. Two interesting cases were examined in wild geese which had been kept some time in captivity. Both were badly affected, and from these we transmitted the disease to chickens. Pheasants, turkeys and pigeons may be affected. Authorities differ as to the susceptibility of ducks. Singing birds in captivity are said to be highly susceptible.

SYMPTOMS

Diagnosis is not easy. There is no noticeable symptom of tubercular infection shown by live birds until the disease has progressed far enough to cause emaciation, which is nearly always present, and in advanced cases extreme. The comb, wattles and the skin about the head usually becomes pale. Emaciation is usually accompanied by lameness, and there is nearly always a persistent diarrhoea, the feces appearing yellowish or greenish-white. In the latter stages of the disease the feathers become ruffled, and the fowls weak, more or less mopy, and move about little. The eyes are bright in most cases until death is near. Appetite is good throughout sickness, and ravenous until a few days before death. It is often difficult for amateurs to distinguish the symptoms of tuberculosis from those of some other diseases.

POST MORTEM APPEARANCE

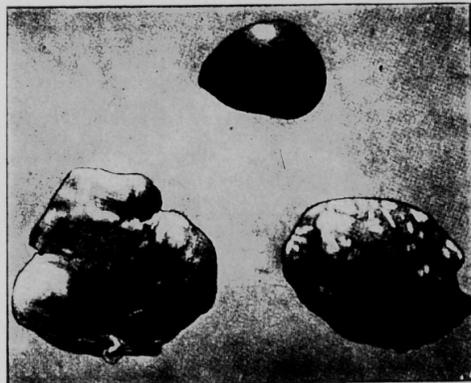
The liver is almost invariably affected. It is usually enlarged, and studded more or less abundantly with yellowish-white nodules, of a somewhat cheesy consistency, varying in size from a pin-head, or even smaller, to one-quarter inch or more in diameter. The nodules protrude more or less, and may be readily separated from the surrounding liver tissue. In this respect, the lesions vary from those of black-head, in which disease they are sunken below the surrounding tissue, are more yellow in color, and may be much larger. We have in some cases found a mixed infection with tuberculosis and black-head in the same organ. The spleen, a small, rounded, purple organ, about half an inch in diameter, is frequently affected, and, in consequence, greatly enlarged, sometimes to three or four times the original size, and contains nodules of the same character as those in the liver. The intestines may be affected, in which case rounded masses of varying size will be found in the intestinal walls. The mesentery (the thin membrane to the border of which the intestine is attached) is occasionally dotted with nodular masses. The kidneys, lungs, spleen, ovaries, skin and bones may be affected.

GERMS DISTRIBUTED IN DROPPINGS

Tuberculosis is caused by a minute bacterial organism, bacterium tuberculosis of birds. The bacteria gain entrance to certain portions of the body,

and multiply there, causing the formation of the nodules or tubercles seen on autopsy. The spread of the disease occurs when the bacteria are transferred directly or indirectly from the affected birds to the healthy ones.

If an examination is made of the tubercles occurring on the walls of the intestine, they will be found in many cases to have a cavity in the center, which communicates with the interior of the intestine. A microscopical examination of the intestinal contents at such points show that enormous numbers of tubercle bacteria are present. The conclusion that the bacteria are liberated with the droppings is unavoidable. We have made microscopic examinations of the droppings in a number of cases, and found the tubercle bacteria present. The droppings of tubercular fowls must, therefore, be regarded as one of



THE SPLEENS FROM FOWLS THAT DIED OF TUBERCULOSIS ARE SHOWN IN LOWER PART OF THE CUT. THE UPPER FIGURE SHOWS A HEALTHY SPLEEN.

the most important sources of infection of the healthy stock. The common farm practice of feeding from the ground, or in low dishes or troughs, furnishes ample opportunity for the food to become fouled with feces, and one or two sick birds passing tubercle bacteria might easily serve to infect a large percentage of a flock. Although sunlight is rapidly fatal to this germ, it does not have the opportunity to act freely on all infectious material. Indoors, the bacteria may remain alive and dangerous for many weeks, and may infect the healthy birds. There is always the possibility also of carrying infected feces on the feet to food outside of the chicken house. Another dangerous practice, all too frequent, is that of leaving carcasses of birds that have died of tuberculosis to be eaten by the hogs or chickens.

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS IN FOWLS

There is no cure for tuberculosis in fowls, and attempted treatment is a waste of time and money expended for so-called remedies. The only course open is to adopt measures for eradicating the disease from flocks already infected, and for preventing future infection.

Eradication.—The quickest and most effective method of eradicating the disease is to destroy all the fowls, and thoroughly disinfect the premises.



LIVER OF A HEN THAT DIED OF TUBERCULOSIS. THE ORGAN IS ENLARGED AND STUDED WITH YELLOWISH WHITE NODULES.

In small flocks known to be infected with tuberculosis, this measure is advisable. The fowls could be examined, and all that were found healthy could be sold, thus lessening the loss considerably. In larger flocks, or when it is desired to preserve a certain strain in breeding, less drastic measures may be adopted, with final satisfactory results. There is no known test to determine the presence of the disease until it has progressed so far as to cause lameness or emaciation. Ward, of California, has shown that tuberculin is of no value as a diagnostic agent for tuberculosis of fowls. There is good reason to believe that birds may be discharging the germs in the droppings, although the disease may not be far enough advanced to show noticeable symptoms. Hence, all individuals of the flock must be regarded as dangerous to those free from disease, and the latter should be kept separate. All fowls suspected of having the disease should be slaughtered, and the carcasses completely burned. Roosts, houses, etc., should be disinfected frequently. Inasmuch as affected birds may be continually distributing the bacteria in their feces, an occasional disinfection will be insufficient. No feed should be given the fowls on the ground. Feeding dishes or troughs should be frequently scalded with boiling water. It is not believed that this disease is transmitted through the egg. Hence, if the young chicks are placed on ground not previously inhabited by the old stock, the chances are very favorable for rearing them free from tuberculosis. Care should be observed, in purchasing new birds, that they come from flocks which are free from disease. Experience on some of the large poultry ranches of California has shown that the transfer of laying hens is an important factor in the transmission of the disease. Poultry-raisers should, as far as possible, raise their own stock.

Disinfection.—The first thing to do in putting the poultry premises in sanitary condition is to scrape the roosts, walls, floors and nests thoroughly clean. This loose rubbish, together with loose boards, etc., should be completely burned. When this has been done, the entire place should be whitewashed with lime-water—crude carbolic acid—solution, in the proportion of twenty gallons of lime water to one gallon of crude carbolic acid. Unslacked lime should be used, mixed with enough water to give it the consistency of thin cream, and the carbolic acid then added. This mixture may be sprayed on or put on with a brush, due care being observed to see that every particle of surface in the poultry house is well covered. Coal-tar disinfectants may be used alone in place of the above mixture, but they are more expensive, and no more effective. After disinfection, clean boards may be placed beneath the roosts to catch the droppings, thus facilitating the work in future cleaning. Slacked lime placed on these boards will absorb the moisture from the droppings.

There is no way of effectually disinfecting soil. The yards, however, should be kept as clean as possible, and free from loose boards, and all unnecessary litter of any kind.

HORTICULTURE

The Farm Garden

GOOD POINTS IN VEGETABLES

When growing vegetables, whether they be for home consumption or for market, it is best to have before one's mind some standard of excellence. We may just as well have good vegetables to use on our tables as poor ones. I often think, when I see women compelled to cook vegetables that are considered too poor in quality to send to market, that if every cook had grit enough to refuse to use the poor stuff that is sometimes offered to her, there would be less of such stuff raised. At any rate, if we clearly understand what a perfect vegetable is like, we will be more apt to use methods of cultivation that will get us similar vegetables in our own gardens.

Asparagus should be at least one-fourth inch in thickness, and the shoots should be cut while very tender. There should be no sign of leaf formation at the time of cutting. Size, evenness of growth and number of shoots, should all be striven for.

Wax beans (or string beans) including all this class of bean, whether green podded or yellow in color, should grow very quickly, so as to produce long, thick tender pods in great abundance. The pods should be of uniform color, and free from brown blotches, which is the form rust takes on beans. Badly rusted beans are not fit for table no matter how tender they are.

Broad beans should have large pods, well-filled with tender beans. Some varieties have larger beans and more of them in a pod than others. Pods containing from four to seven well developed beans in a tender condition, are satisfactory.

Beets are of several shapes, "Long," "Half Long," and "Turnip." In all varieties color is the first consideration. The root should be dark red, clear, and showing no white rings. The next thing, and about as important as color, is to have the root perfectly tender and free from strings or woody fibres. Roots should be smooth skinned, with no small roots branching off. Small tops are to be preferred. Round beets are best.

Sugar beets should be very smooth, very tender, very white, and of medium size, to be nice for table use.

Cabbage should have rather large heads, though a small solid head is to be preferred to a large loose one. The heads should be very hard and firm all over, so that no soft or springy spots can be felt with the fingers. The heads should not burst open, but this of course depends on the time of planting and cutting. Red cabbage should be of a dark rich color and solid.

Carrots will be most satisfactory if the shorter varieties are grown. The carrot should be perfectly crisp and tender, and sweet-flavored. It should have a very smooth skin with no side roots. It should be of even shape, and the core should be small in proportion to the diameter of the root. The less core the better for table use.

Cauliflower heads should be snowy white, close-grained and firm. The leaves should be drawn together and tied, to shade the head as it forms. Tying improves the color and quality of cauliflowers wonderfully.



1. MISS BRENDA NEVILLE'S GARDEN.
2. PICKING OF STRAWBERRIES ON A DRY DAY.
3. VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Celery should be sweet and "nutty" in flavor, crisp and free from strings. It should be of fair size, and well-blanching.

Corn should have the cobs well filled with sweet tender kernels. The rows should be set regularly, leaving no vacant spaces. Earliness is the first consideration in choosing a variety for this country.

Cucumbers should be nearly oval, tapering slightly at both ends, with no hollow on the surface. They should have very small seed cavities, and the skin should be very thin. For pickling purposes cucumbers should not exceed three inches in length, and those with plenty of spines are preferred.

Citrons should weigh at least three pounds. Five is a nice size. They should be round and even shaped, and firm, and as nearly ripe as the season will permit.

Lettuce should be sweet, crisp, free from bitterness, having a large firm heart, and having the leaves well curled and of a good clear color.

Onions, if for use green, should be very tender, and are nicer with a rather large well-blanching neck. If for winter use, a ripe onion with a small neck, smooth clean skin, large bulb, and a mild flavor, is perfection. Personally I much prefer the yellow or white onion, as it has a better appearance when cooked than the red onion. For pickling, onions should be thoroughly ripe, and about three-fourths inch through.

Peas should have large pods well filled. There is no need to plant the very small podded varieties now,

as so many of the early kinds have large pods. They should be tender and free from mildew.

Parsley should be finely cut, dense, and crisp and fresh. The plants should be large.

Parsnips, like carrots, should be smooth and even in shape, with a small core, and no strings. The shorter they are the better (for the one who has the harvesting of the roots).

Potatoes of medium size, say five inches long, are best for table. There should be a good many in a hill. The tubers should lie close together near the centre of the hill, not rising above the soil, else they will be sun-burned. The skin should be smooth and free from scabs or rotten spots. The eyes should be shallow, and the flesh when cooked, white, dry and mealy.

Pumpkins should be ripe, or as nearly so as possible. They will ripen in a dry room after being cut, if they are well grown. They should be frequently turned, so as to ripen evenly on all sides. If we get ripe pumpkins here we are doing well, without being too particular about the size or texture.

Radishes grown quickly, will be crisp and cool, with no strong flavor. Smooth even shape, tenderness, and freedom from worms, are the essential features of a good radish.

Rhubarb should be of a dark, red color, brittle when broken, sweet in flavor, and with an abundance of large stalks on every plant.

Spinach ought to have large, thick, tender, dark-green leaves.

Vegetable marrows should weigh from five to ten pounds each, and should have a smooth skin, a small seed cavity, and a fine-grained, sweet flesh.

Hubbard squash should be large, firm, ripe, with a sweet richly colored flesh.

Turnips must be smooth, of a medium size, sweet flavor, and tender flesh. Table turnips soon grow woody. Well grown Swedes are best for winter keepers. Quick growth is important in turnips.

Cress should be fresh and green, showing no yellow leaves, or flower stalks.

Tomatoes must be round and smooth, not flat, or divided. There must be a thick flesh, and few seeds. Great advance has been made in the form of this fruit during the past twenty-five years, and if you are still raising the flat irregularly shaped kind, just get a packet of new seed and see what a difference you will find in the fruit. If grown well, there should be a yield of about one peck of well-grown tomatoes to every five plants. We cannot count on ripe tomatoes every year, but we may get a few if we try hard.

Sask.

BRENDA E. NEVILLE.

A Manitoba Farmer's Garden

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

My garden is about one and a quarter acres in size, the soil a light clay sloping to the east, but well protected from the north and west and particularly from the south. It is easily the most profitable piece of the farm. I grow most every kind of vegetable in general use and I think very successfully, usually taking all the first prizes in our local fair, and I am fairly successful when I show at Winnipeg. I am a strong believer in a fall plowed garden; I would not expect first class results with a spring plowed garden. I buy my seeds from a first-class seedsman, and have bought from the same firm nearly all for the past fifteen years. I have tried small quantities from most other houses but have never done as well with them. I always buy the early varieties but am not particularly taken with phenomenal vegetables such as are pictured usually on outside covers of seed catalogues; still, I always have a few novelties to try and if I find they suit my soil and this Manitoba climate and are an improvement upon what I have been using, I quickly discard the old sort for the new. This applies more particularly to tomatoes, corn, potatoes and lettuce. I usually sow about 1/4 of a pound of onion seed and usually harvest from 60 to 100 bushels, which I have had no trouble in disposing of to neighbors for the last five years. Thanks to a new tomato I have had from 4 to 6 bushels of tomatoes ripen on the vines, and the same with corn, which I usually have no trouble in ripening, but never use seed from my own growth, always buying fresh seed each spring. I have grown perfect filled ears 14 inches in length, that is, of sweet corn. I never grow Squaw corn. It is not satisfactory for the table when you can grow the sweet corn. I also grow quite a patch of carrots. Last year from 3 ounces of seed I harvested three tons. This seems an immense yield, but I think I have done as well before. These were the intermediate and ox heart varieties. I also had some white ones. These grew to an immense size. I took the perfect shaped ones to town and they were on exhibition in the printing office, and the three weighed 20 pounds. I had many more as large.

The principal thing in successful gardening is a piece of good land, fall plowed, good seeds put in early and keep garden clean. No person can have a good garden unless it is free of weeds. Many farmers whom I know put in their garden after their field work is finished, spring plow it, slap the seed in, weed it when the weeds have got such a growth that only by close looking can they tell where the rows are, they go at the patch some time when nothing else is pressing, pull up weeds and incidentally most of the vegetables with them. Those left are spindled

or drawn in their fight for petitors, the weeds, and poor little dwarf vegetables, disgusted and says he has such truck and *no luck*.

In conclusion, I would say farmer not having a good wants it, and for his own family, it is his duty to grow vegetables on his table as fruit I grow raspberries, white and gooseberries, also and plums, all of which berries. I think the climate Rhubarb also grows to me here every year and I have root to end of leaf 6 feet wrist. Squash I have raised any exceptional treatment, Man.

A Saskatchewan

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I think that some of the "Lonesome Johnnies" who of pity from "Blue Eyed B. James" must often be sick attacks and melancholy. of these poor fellows that would divert their thoughts they would go out and hoe it comes on, and I know it would work wonders toward dyspepsia. And again, I who often talks about ONIONS that WE grow at our hand in reality in helping always leave it to the good or four bairns to look after. Supposing the good wife care of itself as Farmer Br asked the chief to put his those onions to dress them. Why ! ! ! Perhaps we point further. So I'll just what our garden is like.

To begin with it is a v lies open to the north and would not have a garden if possible, as such a garden frosts, and crops in it give about three quarters of an with rails close together, this part of the country) plow, disc and harrow manure a half or third ever a piece each summer, if a piece will be down with a good chance to kill any weed point of never letting a weed. We sow ordinary vegetable carrots, parsnips, lettuce, right across the patch, as so more convenient in all way and peas as they seem to be by wind storms. We always of onions and generally have the year round. The vine good distance apart, taking ground in which, between the plant radishes as relays before much. Right up the center a long row of rhubarb will early every spring. Then early potatoes, a large p generally a row or two of The herb patch is small, or parsley. Cabbage, caulif grow from plants procured bed, or the seedsman. As never managed to make m beyond mignonette, sweet but the children are growing improvement here before.

Fruit with us has been should say with me, as I planted a few slips of blue gooseberries some few year a mistake in the place they on the east side of the garden big bluff and the slips have I think is the greatest trouble the bushes some, but do not grow as they should.

As to quantities of vegetable onions, potatoes, beans, pe to spare, and with other both summer and winter depends on the season as we have no facilities for need so much moisture. wonders, if properly applied years we manage to get a fair Sask.

A correspondent writes asks for suggestions on s and arranging his garden lects to give us his name

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DA E. NEVILLE.

s Garden

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or drawn in their fight for existence with their competitors, the weeds, and never recover. Result—poor little dwarf vegetables; and then the farmer gets disgusted and says he has no time to bother over such truck and no luck when he does.

In conclusion, I would say there is no excuse for a farmer not having a good garden in Manitoba if he wants it, and for his own health and that of his family, it is his duty to have good, fresh, healthy vegetables on his table as often as possible. For fruit I grow raspberries, currants—black, red and white and gooseberries, also crab and hybrid apples and plums, all of which do well except the gooseberries. I think the climate is too dry for them. Rhubarb also grows to mammoth size in the valley here every year and I have stalks measuring from root to end of leaf 6 feet and as thick as a man's wrist. Squash I have raised up to 35 pounds without any exceptional treatment,—they just grew.

Man. T. W. KNOWLES.

A Saskatchewan Farmer's Garden

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I think that some of those "Weary Willies" and "Lonesome Johnnies" who write the papers in search of pity from "Blue Eyed Bessies" and Housekeeping Janes" must often be suffering from dyspeptic attacks and melancholy. I would suggest to some of these poor fellows that a small garden patch would divert their thoughts to better things, providing they would go out and hoe and weed when the lonely fit comes on, and I know the produce of that patch would work wonders towards driving away the dyspepsia. And again, I think that farmer Brown, who often talks about OUR garden, and the fine onions that WE grow at home, might sometimes take a hand in reality in helping to produce them, and not always leave it to the good wife, who often has three or four bairns to look after and no hired girl to help. Supposing the good wife left the patch to take care of itself as Farmer Brown sometimes does, and asked the chief to put his hand in his pocket to get those onions to dress that Thanksgiving turkey. Why ! ! ! Perhaps we had better not pursue this point further. So I'll just say a word or so as to what our garden is like.

To begin with it is a very ordinary garden. It lies open to the north and slopes to the north. I would not have a garden without a northern aspect, if possible, as such a garden escapes early August frosts, and crops in it ripen earlier. My garden is about three quarters of an acre in size, and is fenced with rails close together. (We have lots of wood in this part of the country). We have it so that we can plow, disc and harrow at any time. We always manure a half or third every fall and generally fallow a piece each summer, if not summer fallowed the piece will be down with potatoes, which gives us a good chance to kill any weeds. We try to make a point of never letting a weed go to seed.

We sow ordinary vegetables such as beans, peas, carrots, parsnips, lettuce, radish, etc., in long rows, right across the patch, as sowing this way seems to be more convenient in all ways. We grow dwarf beans and peas as they seem to be less liable to be damaged by wind storms. We always grow a good-sized patch of onions and generally have had enough and to spare the year round. The vines we plant in mounds a good distance apart, taking up a good big patch of ground in which, between the mounds, we sometimes plant radishes as relays before the vines are shooting much. Right up the center of the garden we have a long row of rhubarb which I always dig around early every spring. Then we have a few rows of early potatoes, a large patch of main crop and generally a row or two of new varieties for trial. The herb patch is small, consisting only of sage and parsley. Cabbage, cauliflower and tomatoes we grow from plants procured from someone who has a bed, or the seedsman. As to flowers, so far we have never managed to make much of a show in this line, beyond mignonette, sweet peas and nasturtiums, but the children are growing fast so we look for an improvement here before long.

Fruit with us has been a failure, or rather I should say with me, as I think I am to blame. I planted a few slips of black and red currants and gooseberries some few years ago and I think I made a mistake in the place they were planted, which was on the east side of the garden which is sheltered by a big bluff and the slips have never done much. This, I think is the greatest trouble. I have dug around the bushes some, but possibly not enough. They do not grow as they should.

As to quantities of vegetables we always have had onions, potatoes, beans, peas and lettuce enough and to spare, and with other kinds generally plenty, both summer and winter sorts. But it greatly depends on the season and rainfall for quantity, as we have no facilities for watering those kinds that need so much moisture. However, the hoe works wonders, if properly applied, and even in the arid years we manage to get a fair picking.

Sask. DRAG HARROW.

* * *

A correspondent writing from Kelwood, Man., asks for suggestions on setting out a shelter belt and arranging his garden and orchard, but neglects to give us his name

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

Steel laying for the season on the G. T. P. from Wainwright to Edmonton started on May 27th. The gap to be filled in is 95 miles in length.

An unusually large number of delegates are expected to be in attendance at the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, to be held in Winnipeg in August.

Territory east of Lake Winnipeg, containing about 335 homesteads will shortly be thrown open. The land is said to be first class, with some scrub and small brush and hay sloughs.

The Minister of Agriculture for Alberta and Prof. H. W. Campbell, the dry farming expert, selected last week, near Medicine Hat, the section of land that is to be used for dry farming demonstration purposes. A quarter section will be broken at once and prepared for winter wheat, the remainder of the land being broken next year.

It is expected that the Canadian authorities will make formal protest to Washington for violation by the United States of the understanding, now a century old, regulating the number and size of the naval craft maintained by either country on the great lakes. It is claimed the United States government has exceeded the limits of the agreement.

The auction sale of the Prince Rupert townsite was held at Vancouver last week. Buyers were present from all parts of the continent, the British Isles and Northwestern Europe. Bidding was lively and the sale in every way a decided success. A total of 2400 lots were disposed of, some in the heart of the business section that is to be in Prince Rupert.

A number of Philadelphia and London capitalists are behind a scheme to establish a Canadian steel plant at the Soo, to rival the United States Steel Corporation. The Consolidated Lake Superior Company is the nucleus around which the projected enterprise will be built up. Steel manufacturers have decided, after years of study, that it is cheaper to carry coal to the iron ore than to carry the ore to the coal, as has been the custom for years, hence the establishment of steel mills near the iron deposits of Lake Superior.

Foster is predicting some rather severe disturbances for June, and forecasts a dangerous storm center in the great central valleys somewhere west of the Mississippi about June 5th. Temperatures are expected to be very high before this storm and dangerously low after it. The cool wave will drift across the central valleys between the 5th and 10th. June 4th, 17th and July 1st are given as the central dates of the storm disturbances for the month. Temperatures are predicted normal and rainfall, for all but the southern sections of the country, deficient.

E. G. Palmer, Edmonton, cold storage expert to the committee inquiring into the chilled meat industry, has returned from a conference with the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, and reports the federal government favorable to the scheme outlined by the committee that government aid, or government guarantee, be given in developing a chilled meat industry in Alberta, and that two large chilling plants and five sub-plants will be established in the West at a cost of \$1,750,000. If the scheme goes through it will mean practically that co-operative meat-chilling plants will be established with the government guaranteeing four per cent. on the bonds.

The party of Zionists, who have been looking over Alberta with a view to locating a colony in the province are reported to have purchased two townships in the Blackfoot reserve, near Bassano, from the C. P. R. About 40,000 acres is being secured at present and later 100,000 acres more will be required.

It is the intention of these people to go in for general farming. The Zionists, some years ago, established a model city near Chicago, in which various kinds were carried on, but lately things have not been prospering with them very well. If the exodus from Zion City to the West is general several thousand people will come over.

A car of wheat was sold last week at Winnipeg that has been in storage since November, 1904. The wheat was specially binned at Port Arthur, but some trouble arose between the consignee and elevator company as to the quantity of grain and the ownership of some 300 bushels was a question the courts have been trying to decide ever since. Decision was given recently in favor of the elevator company and the grain sold the other day at \$1.15. The price at the time of shipment was only 78 cents, but the

elevator charges for storage, amounting to \$353.50, and the costs of the lawsuit which he failed to win would consume pretty nearly the total returns from the car.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Britain's senior sea lord, Admiral Sir John Fisher, will retire in October.

The labor ministry in Australia was defeated last week on a vote of confidence motion in the house. The defeated government came into power in 1906 and has been fairly successful up to the present.

Flour supplies in the United States are said to be getting low due to the high price and shortage of wheat. Mills have been grinding light for some time, not producing enough flour for actual consumption and in case they should close down for a week a famine in flour, according to millers, would become a serious possibility.

King's Horse Wins the Derby

The brown colt Minoru carried the colors of England's king before the field from start to finish, in the great classic race, the Derby, at Epsom Downs, on May 26th. It was a wonderful race. Minoru took the lead from the start and the field followed him to the finishing wire, all except Sir Martin, the Kentucky colt, that carried at least \$300,000 in American wagers that he would win. At the betting odds, backers of Sir Martin stood to win an even million dollars if the blue grass colt had won, but he slipped and fell early in the race.

The winning colt was bred in Ireland and is leased by his owner to the king. He is a light bay, beautifully made and of splendid quality. His racing record last year was not everything that could be desired, but he started this season better, winning the Greenham stakes at Newbury and the two thousand guineas at New Market. This is the first time the entry of a reigning sovereign has ever won the Derby. Twice as Prince of Wales, His Majesty won the race, with Persimmon in 1896, and with Diamond Jubilee in 1900. This was the hundred and thirty-first time the Derby has been run.

Things to Remember

- Winnipeg Horse Show, June 24-25-26.
- Provincial Plowing Match, Carroll, Man., June 16.
- Edmonton Exhibition, June 29, 30 July 1, 2.
- Provincial Exhibition, Calgary, July 5-10.
- Portage Exhibition, July 6, 7, 8 and 9.
- Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 7-17.
- Brandon Exhibition, July 19-23.
- Highland Society's Show, Sterling, July 20-23.
- Provincial Exhibition, Regina, July 27, 28, 29, 30.
- Neepawa Exhibition, June 30, July 1-2.
- Central Saskatchewan Exhibition, Saskatoon, August 3-6.

Agricultural Motor Competition at Brandon

A circular has been issued of the rules and conditions governing the agricultural motor competition to be held at the Inter-Provincial Fair, Brandon, July 19-23, 1909. Two classes are arranged, one for motors of internal combustion and divided into three sections, (a) 20-brake horse-power and under; (b) 21 to 30-brake horse-power and (c) over 30-brake horse-power; the second class is for steam engines and divided into two sections, (d) over 75-brake horse-power and under 120-brake horse-power, (e) 75-brake horse-power and under. Medals are offered as prizes. The hauling contest is scheduled for Monday, July 19th, and the plowing test for the day following, the motors during the remainder of the fair being on exhibition.

The hauling test will consist of hauling a number of loaded wagons over a prescribed course for a period of two hours or longer, a dynamometer being attached between the engine and the first wagon. The consumption of fuel and other supplies per ton, miles hauled, the slip of the engine and other data bearing upon the efficiency and economy of the engine being taken. The plow test will be for a period of two hours or longer the contestants using any make of plow and plow any width or depth. A recording dynamometer will be used and note made of the area plowed, the character of the work and quantity of fuel and other supplies used.

Brandon has unique advantages for the successful holding of an Agricultural Motor Competition. Situated as it is in one of the best grain growing districts of the West, this competition will furnish an opportunity for hundreds and thousands of farmers to see the value and practicability of motor farming demonstrated.

Trusts and Combines Under Protection

The very word "combine" has come to have a sinister meaning. We at once think of an immense organization controlling a certain line of production, conscienceless and brutal, "without a body to be pricked or a soul to be damned," using its remorseless power to crush weaker rivals out of existence, to oppress its own employees, and to pillage the general public. And, looking at the

matter in the light of what revelations have been made of their methods of operation in this and other countries, we must calmly acknowledge that this view, extreme though it may appear, is not more so than facts would warrant. And yet it would be untrue to say that all combines are of this class. I am a firm believer in the utility of combinations. Very often a group of men engaged in any industry can combine, co-operate—call it what you will—to their mutual advantage, and the advantage of the general public. They can introduce cheaper methods of production and marketing, can do away with wasteful competition, can buy to better advantage, and many other things advantageous to themselves, their workmen, and the consuming public. But when a combine uses its power to restrict production, to crush rivalry, and to fix the prices of its product, it becomes a robber organization, and worthy of our strongest censure.

It is worth noting that a long-continued policy of protection, particularly in a young country, is almost certain to result in the formation of combines of the last-named class. Protection is at first designed to help "infant industries," industries which are not yet firmly established, but which it is intended shall finally grow beyond the need of protection. They, of course, do not begin to supply the wants of the home market; and so, as we pointed out in a previous article, experience at once the full effect of the protective tariff in a rise in the price of their product. This at once stimulates production, new establishments spring up, and the business prospers. But soon comes a time when the home market is supplied, or nearly so. If the industry continues to grow, prices must soon be fixed by that received for the exported surplus—in other words, the world price—less by the rate of duty than the protected price. This must mean reduced profits for those engaged in the business. In order to avoid this, a combine is formed, and one of two lines of policy is adopted, either: (1) Production is restricted to less than the needs of the home market, that the tariff-enhanced price may still be enjoyed, and a policy of destructive competition is carried out against rivals that may refuse to come into the combine, and against new establishments that may threaten to increase the total output; (2) two prices may be fixed, one for home consumption, at the old protected rate, and one for export at the world-price. This does not necessarily stop the growth of the business, as the first method does. A modification is found when the establishments enrolled in a combine agree to pay out of their profits a bonus on the exported output of such a number of establishments as will leave the home market undersupplied by the rest. There is every evidence that all these methods are in use by combines in Canada at the present time. In February last a deputation from the Dominion Grange waited on the Dominion Government, pointing out that there was every indication of the existence of combines formed to restrain trade, and asking that some action be taken in the matter. The deputation consisted of James McEwing, M. P. P.; H. J. Pettypiece, ex-M. P. P., and the writer. With us we had J. W. Currie, K. C., formerly Crown Attorney in Toronto, and of large experience in the investigation of illegal combines; and J. W. Woods, of the Gordon Mackay Co., a merchant and manufacturer, able to speak with authority. The evidence which these gentlemen were able to furnish was truly astounding. Quoting from the report of the proceedings of that deputation, we find it stated that, "Evidence collected in Toronto by J. W. Currie, K. C., when that gentleman was Crown Attorney, indicated that there were then well on to a hundred trade combinations in Ontario, and that these were collecting, in the aggregate, millions of dollars a year in the form of unfair profits." It would be too great a trespass on space to give in detail the statements made. It is enough to say that it was shown beyond a doubt that combines existed; that they crushed rivals by cutting prices till they again controlled the field; that they restrained production; that they persecuted to ruin any firm seceding from the combine; that they prevented importation by underselling, in the cover of the tariff, whenever this was attempted, and that they divided their customers into classes of more or less favored dealing, this policy bearing most heavily on the small country dealer. These practices can be called by no other name than robbery. They are designed to get unfair profits, they oppress the consumer, and undo the very object for which the protection they enjoy was given, by preventing the expansion of their own business.

The cotton manufacturing industry, which has shown no increase in number of establishments since 1891, and which is employing fewer hands now than in 1901, in spite of the fact that the consumption of cotton goods and their importation into our country is rapidly increasing, affords an illustration of the way our protective tariff encourages the growth of industries. This industry is practically controlled by one company, whose interest is certainly not to overstock the home market. It is true, these people blame their lack of expansion to insufficient protection. In a circular, issued to their employees at the time of the recent strike in Quebec, it is stated, "Unfortunately, the cotton trade to this country does not

receive sufficient protection, and it is possible for the manufacturers of England and the United States to undersell us, which means that we do not secure all the business to which we have a right." But, in evidence given before the commission to inquire into that strike, the secretary-treasurer of the company testified to the payment, out of profits of the business, of a fifty-per-cent. dividend on the cost of common stock, of a dividend of seven per cent. on preferred stock, and of six per cent. on bonds, besides a very large amount for repairs and betterments. Surely a business paying such profits is not prevented from expanding by "insufficient protection." Is it not rather the result of a deliberate plan to keep the home market under-stocked, that the higher prices, due to tariff protection, may be enjoyed?

Long-continued protection, thus, in the end defeats itself. It results in the creation of a combine, whose interest it is to prevent the expansion of its own line of business. A new concern, attempting to start under these conditions, finds a competition more to be feared than any possible foreign competition. Instead of new establishments being built up, an absolute bar is put on expansion. The net result is found in the stagnation of industry, the oppression of the consumer, and—a few millionaires.

There is every reason to believe that combines, whose object is to restrain trade, are rife in Canada. Home consumption, which protectionists assure us will regulate prices, is a myth. In nearly all cases the full, protected price is charged to the consumer. Production sufficient to supply the home market is jealously guarded against, or, if this point is reached, two prices, one for export, and another—and higher for home consumption, are fixed. Scant mercy is shown to weaker rivals, or to new concerns, and thus the expansion of business is prevented. Excessive profits are hid from the public eye under the mask of over-capitalization. In the end, the farming community find themselves paying a dollar and thirty cents for what should cost a dollar, paying more for labor, and for all kinds of service—not to build up urban industries, not to create a "home market" for their produce, but to pay dividends of fifty per cent. on the capital of some manufacturing concern, and to create an aristocracy of wealth, which even now seriously threatens our country, and which, as years go on, must increase in its power for harm. E. C. DRURY.

MARKETS

Winnipeg markets were closed on May 24th and opened slow and inclined to be lower on the 25th, but Chicago was the storm center and sufficient was doing in that quarter to maintain a good healthy interest in the cereal. The week opened in American markets with a stampede of the shorts over to the buying end of the game and some more of the bulls, who had loaded up with cheap wheat at the start of the Patten campaign, shook out their holdings and pocketed the profits. It was up to the shorts to go into the pit and buy wheat. Some of the heaviest operators on the Chicago exchange were forced to the sacrifice, purchased the cereal at the going price and settled with Patten and his following. Among the heaviest losers were the Armour's, but as this house is reputed to have a corner practically in May oats, its loss is partially offset by the profits accruing from advancing values in the later grain. Cash wheat at the price looked abnormally high but July followed it closely in all markets of the continent except Chicago.

Supply figures for the week previous indicated a decrease of 831,832 bushels in Canadian visible, the total quantity in sight standing at 5,926,632 bushels. American visible decreased by 1,740,000 bushels and world's shipments were approximately one million less than the week before.

The crux of the situation in America, the winter wheat crop of the United States, continues an inestimable quantity. It is some years since so little was really known at this season of the condition of this portion of next year's supply. Reports from the winter wheat country are so contradictory as to be totally unreliable, and estimates of the probable outturn so much at variance as to be of no effect in any direction. European conditions are scarcely as favorable as earlier in the season, at least what information given out shows a decrease in condition for most of the continent. In Russia, however, crops are said to be coming into splendid shape and harvest prospects are improving. From India reports were of such a nature early in the week that most European markets went bearish on the strength of a big crop in that quarter. India and Russia are the main stay of the wheat consumers of the Old World for the present and these two countries, between them are expected to sell 5,600,000 bushels of wheat per week. One result of the better feeling of Europe in regard to immediate supply was indifference on the part of British buyers on the local market, and a consequent falling off in buying for export.

One of the sensations of the week in Winnipeg was the advance in flax to \$1.50, a price that seems high for this grain for the oil mills. Oats continue active

and with a good export and domestic demand. During the week Canadian oats were sold in Chicago and Europe in good volume. The price for this cereal is high, both cash and July prices, and while it is difficult to forecast what may happen there is a strong probability that oats will be cheaper very soon.

Prices at Winnipeg for the week were:

Wheat—	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 Northern	127½	127½	127½	126½	125½
No. 2 Northern	124½	124½	124½	124	123
No. 3 Northern	122½	122½	122½	122	121½
No. 4	114½	114½	115½	115½	114½
No. 5	108	108	107½	107½	107
No. 6	94	94½	94½	94½	94
Feed	87	85	84½	84½	84
No. 1 Alberta Red	124½	124½	124	123½	123½
Oats—					
No. 2 White	53½	52½	52	52	52
No. 3 White	52½	51½	51	50½	51½
Feed	52½	51½	51½	51½	51½
Feed 2	51½	50½	50	50½	50
Barley—					
No. 3	60½	60½	60	59½	61
No. 4	59	60	59	59½	60
Feed	53½	53½	53	53½	54
Flax—					
No. 1 N.W.	149½	150½	149½	149	148
No. 1 Man	147½	148½	147½	147	147

WINNIPEG OPTION PRICES.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Tuesday—				
May	129½	129½	127½	127½
July	120	130	127½	127½
Oct.	110½	110½	108	108
Wednesday—				
May	127½	127½	126½	127½
July	127½	127½	126½	127½
Oct.	107½	108½	107½	108
Thursday—				
May	127½	128½	127½	127½
July	127½	128½	127½	127½
Oct.	108½	108½	107	107
Friday—				
May	126½	126½	126½	126½
July	126½	127½	126½	127
Sept.	106½	107½	106½	106½
Saturday—				
May	125½	125½	125½	125½
July	126½	127	126½	126½
Sept.	106½	106½	106½	106½

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Bran		\$22.00
Shorts		23.00
Chopped Feeds—		
Barley and oats		31.00
Barley		30.00
Oats		34.00
Hay, per ton, car on track,		
Winnipeg (prairie hay)	\$12.00 to	13.00
Timothy	16.00 to	18.00
Baled straw	5.00 to	6.00
CREAMERY BUTTER—		
Fresh-made Manitoba bricks	24 to	25
Boxes	22½ to	23
DAIRY BUTTER—		
Fancy fresh prints	19 to	20
Fresh dairy prints	17 to	19
Tubs	14 to	16
CHEESE—		
Manitoba		13
Eastern	14 to	14½
EGGS—		
Fresh gathered, per dozen		18½
POULTRY—		
Turkey, Manitoba		20
Turkey, fine Ontario (undrawn and case weight)	19½ to	20
Spring chicken, per lb		18
Ducks, per lb		17
Geese, per lb		16
HIDES—		
(Delivered at Winnipeg)		
Country cured hides, f.o.b.		
Winnipeg	8 to	8½
No. 1 tallow		5
No. 2 tallow		4
Wool (Western unwashed)	7 to	8½
Dry Seneca root	32 to	35
POTATOES—		
Ontarios		1.00
Manitoba mixed	95 to	1.00
New potatoes, per lb		4
VEGETABLES—		
Carrots, per cwt.		2.00
Beets, per cwt.		1.25
Turnips, per cwt.		50
Parsnips, per cwt.	2.00 to	2.25

LIVESTOCK

Receipts at Winnipeg were rather lighter than the previous week. Prices have been well maintained with a good buying demand for all classes and a favorable outlook for a steady strong market. Export steers over 1300 lbs., are quoted at \$5.50, f.o.b. point of shipment; butcher cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.25; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep, \$6.50 to \$7.00; hogs, \$7.50.

TORONTO

Expert steers, \$6.00 to \$6.25; medium exporters, \$5.25 to \$5.75; choice butchers, \$5.75; medium, \$4.00 to \$5.00; cows, \$3.50 to \$4.25; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.10; hogs, \$8.00.



People and the

The police of Ode 192 Baptists, including them with meeting in near that city.

The Camrose Canadian in its recent Immigrantive, accurate information, cuts, clean type and good that ought to satisfy of it.

The New York Tribune's millinery if a in a waste-basket is given when the suffrage is puts his head in a stove.

The Omaha electric wireless telegraphy, though a lighting current has come from the government Fort Omaha, five miles where the show is 4,000 incandescent lamps these lamps were lighted.

The Illinois legislature passed a bill prohibiting sale of cigarettes. The is a fine of \$50 to \$100 one to fifty days. punishable by a fine imprisonment of from

The Daily Witness with its constant political projects, gave itself over to the women of Montreal. The result was a splendor illustrated cover in the well done and the lad result as of the money from the enterprise providing playground city.

I crossed the hill So thronged with And on the down Content, thousand Now this full joy Although no shadow falls I journey with

Munshi Abdul Kar at the age of 46. He having been the chief Indian servants. It how to both speak he was among the watched over the body rewards in a liberal companion of his return panion of the Victorian Indian Empire.

The sword of George relic of revolutionary Daughters of the An presented to the board zation by J. P. Morgan send, vice regent, for

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

The police of Odessa, Russia, have arrested 192 Baptists, including thirty women, charging them with meeting illegally on a mountain top near that city.

The *Camrose Canadian* "did itself proud" in its recent Immigration issue. Good, progressive, accurate information about Camrose, clear cuts, clean type and good paper make up an issue that ought to satisfy everybody, even the editor of it.

The *New York Tribune* asks a *propos* of the season's millinery if a woman who puts her head in a waste-basket is qualified to vote. Why not, when the suffrage is extended to the man who puts his head in a stovepipe.

The Omaha electrical show was lighted by wireless telegraphy, this being the first time that a lighting current has been so sent. The current came from the government wireless station at Fort Omaha, five miles from the auditorium where the show is being held. There were 4,000 incandescent lamps, and for four hours these lamps were lighted by the wireless current.

The Illinois legislature, by a vote of 89 to 2, passed a bill prohibiting the manufacture or sale of cigarettes. The penalty for a first offence is a fine of \$50 to \$100, and a jail sentence is from one to fifty days. Subsequent violations are punishable by a fine of from \$100 to \$500, and imprisonment of from ten days to six months.

The *Daily Witness* of Montreal in accordance with its constant policy to further all good projects, gave itself over on Saturday, May 15th, to the women of Montreal to be edited and published. The result was a splendid 60-page paper, with an illustrated cover in two colors. The work was well done and the ladies can feel as proud of the result as of the motive that prompted. The money from the enterprise is to be devoted to providing playgrounds for the children of the city.

I crossed the hill and did not know,
So thronged was life for me;
And on the downward slope I go
Content, though wearily.

Now this full joy my spirit hath,
Although no height is won.
No shadow falls upon my path—
I journey with the sun.

Munshi Abdul Karim died recently in Agra, at the age of 46. He was an interesting figure, having been the chief of the late Queen Victoria's Indian servants. It was Abdul who taught her how to both speak and write Hindustani, and he was among the little guard of honor who watched over the body of his queen. He had his rewards in a liberal pension, on which he lived in comfort on his return to India, and he was a companion of the Victorian Order as well as of the Indian Empire.

The sword of George Washington, priceless relic of revolutionary days, is the property of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was presented to the board of regents of the organization by J. P. Morgan, through Miss Amy Townsend, vice regent, for the State of New York.

The sword is the one worn by Washington when he resigned command of the army, December 23, 1783, and when he was inaugurated first president of the United States.

The man who has the good will and the good nature of the men among whom he lives, of the society in which he dwells, is like a craft that has the wind astern, and is helped thereby. Where a man is believed to be seeking his own, to be selfish—meanly selfish, craftily selfish, untruthfully selfish, unfaithfully selfish—everybody is his enemy, and everybody says, 'I like to give him a clip; I like to see him stumble; I like to know that he has gone down.' And for a man to try to go through a great community that feel so toward him, is like trying to beat in the teeth of the wind. It makes his way zigzag, long, and laborious. Your prosperity in life largely depends upon the good will and confidence and sympathy of those with whom you deal. Truth, honesty, fidelity, and purity win confidence. And this is capital for a young man.—HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Witnesses Treated Unfairly

At the conclusion of the inquest into a recent murder in Winnipeg, the coroner of that city was courageous enough to call attention to a growing evil in our modern courts of justice. He referred to the increasing and objectionable practice of browbeating and bullying witnesses. All lawyers are not guilty but a great many cannot resist the temptation to build up reputations as clever cross-examiners at the expense of the man in the witness box.

Take for instance a man who has witnessed some incident in connection with a crime or has some knowledge as to its details. Beyond seeing or hearing he has no connection with the affair whatever. But in the interests of justice, as a good citizen he desires the perpetrator to be captured and deterred in some way from repeating his crime. The eye-witness makes no attempt to conceal his knowledge and called to give evidence goes willingly into the box.

That is the way it ought to be. But what really happens? An honest citizen, innocent of any wrongdoing, desirous of seeing justice done, goes into the witness box prepared to tell a straight story to the best of his ability. But he receives a rude shock. If he committed the crime himself he could not be treated more unfairly. He is questioned and cross-questioned and every effort is made to catch him in the mazes of repetition and insinuation. His word is called in question repeatedly; his private life is dragged into publicity though these details have absolutely no bearing on the question at issue. Before the examination is over the most veracious of men is so dazed and confused that the court has doubts of his truthfulness and he himself begins to wonder if he does belong to the ranks of the prevaricators. His reputation and his self-respect are both besmirched and he fares as badly almost as if he were the culprit himself. To such an extent has this practice become general that the coroner believes that men will do their best to conceal the fact that they know anything about a case, with the result that important knowledge is withheld from the prosecution and the criminal is never punished. It might be remarked that Winnipeg is not the only Canadian city in which this condition exists.

On Being Gay

The article under the above title forming an editorial in a recent issue of the *Independent*, is addressed particularly to Americans, but in its aptness and truth it is applicable also to Canadians. For we as a people are beginning to develop that strained seriousness of countenance and behavior that appears to be the inevitable

accompaniment of the struggle for the dollar. We, too, take our pleasures badly and rarely; we have not learned how to be gay. We throng to places of amusement and are not made happy thereby, and pursue our recreations as fiercely as our vocations, losing the effect because we strive too hard to reach it. Amusement is from the outside and is restricted in locality; gaiety and enjoyment are from within and can be cultivated in the solitary wilderness as well as in the haunts of men. This is what the *Independent* says about it:—

"It is well to be in earnest, when one has work to do. It is well to be serious, on meet occasions. But a people, like an individual, can make a hobby of earnestness, and ride it strenuously. An individual, or a people, can cultivate seriousness as a conventional mark of respectability. A cultivated seriousness and a systematically prodded strenuousness commonly create a habit of thinking of one's self more highly—and more persistently—than one ought to think. It used to be said of Americans—meaning particularly them of the Puritan stripe—that they took their pleasures sadly. The observation would be less true to-day. We are well over the old feeling:

"There's such a charm in melancholy,
I would not if I could be gay."

It would be more accurate now to say that we take our pleasures badly. We have broken away from puritanical restraints, and we are proclaiming our emancipation with much noise, buffoonery and hoodlumism. We like scenic railways and hilarity, concert hall music, "boiled live lobsters," and "scorching." Our reaction from the cult of seriousness is crude and superficial. We have become addicted to amusements. We have not yet mastered enjoyment.

The French *gai* retains perhaps better than the English *gay*, the early connotations of *beautiful* and *good*. As a people, we have not learned to be gay. Apparently, we do not quite know how, and, apparently, we lack some of the instinctive factors of spontaneous gaiety.

To be gay, we must first of all be light-hearted, and the American people, with all its furious devotion to amusements, is not altogether light-hearted. It worries overmuch about the practical concerns of life, and is too obsessed with the importance of "beating the record" in every undertaking. And, even if we were light-hearted, that alone would not enable us to be gay. For being gay is, in some sense, an art. It calls for measure and discrimination. Above all, it is incompatible with vulgarity. Unhappily, as a nation we are so far from knowing how to be gay that at least fifty million persons in our total population of more than eighty millions suppose that they are gay when they are somewhat vulgar only. On the other hand, we shall not learn how to be gay if we depend altogether upon a diligent cultivation of esthetic standards. These may help us to be discriminating, but they cannot create light-heartedness. Neither can we create it by joining *en masse* a national society of optimists. Not only the beautiful, but also the good is connoted by the primitive meaning of gay. But it is goodness of a particular kind, or in a peculiar sense, that is implied, and that is essential to light-heartedness. It is the goodness, not of the calculating mind, but of the unspoiled and generous nature—that nature that bubbles over with good spirits and kindly impulses.

We cannot create the elements of gaiety by statute, nor yet by much preaching. Happily, it is unnecessary ever to create them. They are born in the heart of every generation, and they would live for our well-being and enjoyment, if only we did not smother them with sordid aims and wretched striving with one another for possessions that yield us little satisfaction when we have obtained them. If we would learn to be gay, we must permit ourselves to be light-hearted by more carefully selecting our ambitions."

domestic demand. were sold in Chicago. The price for this ly prices, and while it y happen there is a be cheaper very soon. k were:

Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
127½	126½	125½
124½	124	123
122½	122	121½
115½	115½	114½
107½	107½	107
94½	94½	94
84½	84½	84
124	123½	123½

52	52	52
51	50½	51½
51½	51½	51½
50	50½	50

60	59½	61
59	59½	60
53	53½	54

149½	149	148
147½	147	147

High	Low	Close
129½	127½	127½
130	127½	127½
110½	108	108

127½	126½	127½
127½	126½	127½
108½	107½	108

128½	127½	127½
108½	107	107

126½	126½	126½
127½	126½	127
107½	106½	106½

125½	126½	126½
127	126½	126½
106½	106½	106½

LL FEED	\$22.00
	23.00

	31.00
	30.00
	34.00

\$12.00 to	13.00
16.00 to	18.00
5.00 to	6.00

24 to	25
22½ to	23

19 to	20
17 to	19
14 to	16

14 to	13
	14½

	18½
	20

19½ to	20
	18
	17
	16

8 to	8½
	5
	4

7 to	8½
32 to	35

	1.00
95 to	1.00
	4

	2.00
	1.25
	50

2.00 to	2.25
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ther lighter than the en well maintained or all classes and a strong market. Ex- noted at \$5.50, f.o.b. tle, \$4.50 to \$5.25; 3.50 to \$7.00; hogs,

medium exporters, rs, \$5.75; medium, 4.25; bulls, \$3.50 to

THE QUIET HOUR

HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

"Enquirer's" questions about "Saints" have already been carefully answered by our readers, and space can no longer be reserved for discussion of that subject. In regard to her question about the Scriptural authority for the title "Reverend," as applied to ordained ministers of God, it is impossible to find room for all the answers received. The general impression of the writers seems to be that the title is only rightfully given to God, of whom it is written, "Holy and Reverend is His Name,"—Ps. cxl., 9,—and that it is giving His glory to a creature to apply it to a man.

And yet, when St. Paul says: "I magnify mine office," he is really glorifying God. He evidently thinks that to be an ambassador of God, sent by Him, is a far more honorable position than any merely earthly dignity. As for the statement made by some of our correspondents, that God "never delegated His honor to another," what then does our Lord mean by saying, "He that heareth you heareth Me; and he that despiseth you despiseth Me; and he that despiseth Me despiseth HIM that sent Me."—S. Luke x., 16. If you will look up the context of that mysterious and tremendous assertion, you will see that it was not addressed to the Apostles (though the same statement had already been made about them,—S. Matt. x., 40), but it was part of the commission given to the seventy disciples who were sent "before His Face into every city and place, whither He Himself would come."

One of our correspondents objects to the usual token of respect being used, saying: "A minister is not any more holy than any other saint." But the title of honor has absolutely nothing to do with the question of personal character; it simply shows that God's ambassador is treated with the respect due to one who is sent by the King of Kings. Any messenger sent by King Edward would be treated with honor here in Canada—I hope. At least, any failure in respect to him would be a sign that we either did not honor our Sovereign, or did not acknowledge the commission of his ambassador. The traitor, Judas, was one of the men sent out by Christ, and to him, as well as to the others, these words were spoken: "He that receiveth you receiveth Me, and he that receiveth Me receiveth Him that sent Me."—S. Matt. x., 40.

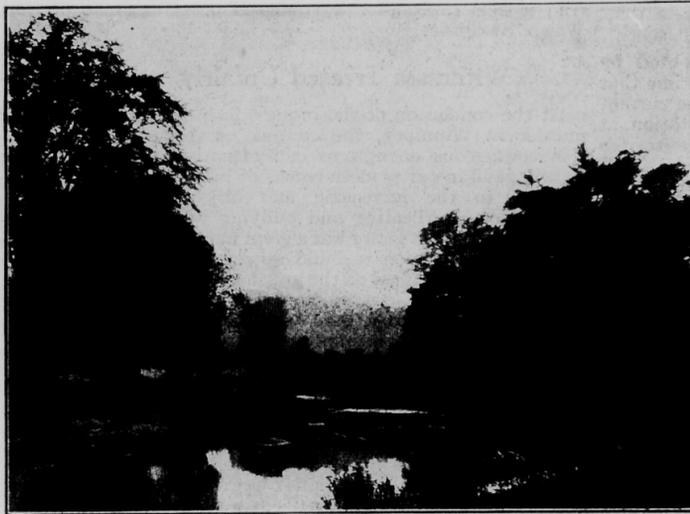
The ministers of God are constantly called "elders" in the Bible, and that title of respect is much the same as the modern "Reverend." The Bible authority is, however, seldom required for such titles as "Mr., Mrs., Esq., etc." yet few people refuse the usual expressions of civility on that account. In fact, we are bound to follow the customs of our country, to a considerable extent, translating the spirit of an injunction into its modern equivalent. For instance, because the Bible commands men to remove their "shoes" on holy ground, they don't remove their shoes, but their hats—in this country. In some countries, travellers are expected to remove their shoes even yet, and there they do it as a matter of course.

Another of our readers asks a question about the life after death, whether a soul in bliss "will miss dear ones who are shut out." Our Lord, in the parable of the rich man and Lazarus, shows that even a soul which has grown hard, by years of selfishness, will after death be eagerly anxious about the spiritual welfare of brethren out of sight. Is it likely, then, that one who has been living a life of love should forget dear ones? If death could kill love, it would indeed be the King of terrors. "But how can a loving soul rejoice while a loved one is in pain?" God only knows. He, Who is Infinite Love,

is also the God of Joy—although the souls He loves are suffering. Surely it can only be because the suffering is itself a proof of undying Love. If anything can destroy God's perfect love for a soul He has made, then His Name is not rightly called "LOVE," for His love must have limits. A soul that really trusts Him can trust all dear ones in His care, also, knowing that He still loves them and is always doing what is wisest and best for them. Is God's love weaker and poorer than the love which He has poured into the heart of a mother for a wayward child? Is He less willing to save to the uttermost?

"I would help him, but cannot, the wishes fall through,
Could I wrestle to raise him from sorrow, grow poor to enrich,
To fill up his life, starve my own out, I would—
Oh, speak through me now!
Would I suffer for him that I love?
So wilt Thou—so wilt Thou!"

Another correspondent asks about the possibility of reaching a soul through prayer, and says: "If I pray to Him to reach this wanderer, and trust Him, will He do the rest? Can it be possible that God can save



THE PLACE FOR A HOLIDAY.

this precious soul by my asking? If I pray to God for my friend to become a Christian any time before he dies, I'll have patience to wait that long. Oh, if I thought that one prayer would be answered, I'd die happy to-night."

The power and value of intercessory prayer is a great mystery. We know that God loves any soul we may be praying for, with a love which drowns our poor affection as the sunlight drowns a candle's flickering glow, we know that Christ ever liveth to make intercession for each of us; and yet our prayers are mighty to help—if offered with and through those of our Elder Brother. They may be very poor and imperfect, and yet they are never overlooked or despised when offered "with the prayers of all saints upon the golden altar" before the Throne of God, because "much incense"—the prayer of the Great High Priest—is mingled with them.—Rev. viii., 3, 4.

If your friend should die, apparently unrepentant, what need is there for despair? The mother of the penitent thief might have thought her son had died impenitent, if that wonderful appeal from the cross of shame had only been whispered from the heart of the dying man into the ear of his listening Father. How many souls, who show no outward sign of trust in Christ, may have heard His voice saying: "To-day shalt thou be with Me in paradise." The seeds

of holiness may have taken root in the soul, even though men know nothing about the hidden growth—and there is all eternity ahead. Do you think souls cease to grow when they step out into God's nearer presence? If "to depart and to be with Christ" means to cease growing into His likeness, then I should think it would be far better to stay here, where progress is possible. Why did our Lord, after His death, preach to "spirits in prison"—spirits "which sometime were disobedient" ages before—(1 St. Peter, iii., 18-20)—if they were in a hopeless state? St. Peter says that there was a good reason for preaching the gospel "to them that are dead, that they might be judged according to men in the flesh."—iv., 6. Of course, we know that we are on probation in this life, while the opportunities which may lie before us after death are not revealed. It is only at our deadly peril that we treat carelessly the offer of salvation held out before us here. God is not mocked—we must expect to reap the harvest which we are sowing in ungodly or in prayerful fashion. But those other souls are not ours to judge. They belong to the son of Man, Who loves them. We are not to doubt His love, nor to despair of His power. Neither are we permitted to question the wisdom of His dealings with any soul. "We can always trust."

I cannot tell you how prayer can help the friend you long to see strong and noble—but I do know that it is

THE WIND AND THE RAIN AND I

The wind and the rain have come for me.
They have found me here in the city room.
They have come from the open plains for me,
To take me back where the wild things bloom.

The hard, steel ways are strange to us,
And noisy and bare to our vagrant feet;
Here rain must run in just one way,
And the wind must follow the long straight street.

The wind from off the barren grounds
Is pausing under my prison eaves.
The naked rain from the northern marsh
Stops here with me and with me grieves.

I have lived my years with both of them.
They have taught me the freedom that they know;
So now I love the pathless wilds
Where I can go the way they go.
—DOUGLAS ROBERTS.

PATIENCE

What is patience? Can you tell me,
Bonnie blue-eyed little maid?
"Bide a wee and dinna weary,"
These the artless words she said.

O maiden fair from Scotia's strand,
From the north or from the south,
I'd love to grasp thy dainty hand,
Love to kiss thy rosy mouth.
Thou'st sent into our weary hearts
A glint of heaven's brightest ray.
So, though the road be rough and long,
We'll hum the Scottish maiden's lay,

"Bide a wee and dinna weary!"
Sing the sweet words o'er again;
"Bide a wee and dinna weary"
Is like sunshine after rain.
In Patience we'll possess our souls
Though clouds may frown and skies look gray;

With loving heart and kindly hand
Help our brothers on the way,
Continuing still in doing well,
Guarding feet that fain would stray,
Striving always to excel
And live out life's little day.
"Bide a wee and dinna weary"—
Short and simple all she said;
Yet in our hearts we'll sing them ever,
And bless the little Scottish maid.
—MRS. LEYDEN.

THE GREEN LADY

A lady sat singing alone in the mire:
"The New Year must come, and the Old Year retire;
But I the Green Lady,
Smell lilacs already,
And I hear in the tree-veins the sap rising higher."

The wind was as sharp as the fang of a snake,
But the Lady's warm fingers bade snowdrops awake.
"I saw you, I heard you,
When no vision stirred you
Of bursting your buds for the Green Lady's sake."

The lady went smiling with rain in her face,
And the puddle she trod turned a beautiful place,
Where thirsty birds, drinking,
Might sudden be thinking
Of downy broods warm in a feather-lined space.

She passed, the Green Lady, and with her and after
A beam of clear sunshine pierced heaven's cloudy rafter;
It struck to earth's bosom,
And there it bade blossom
The rapture of roses, the hyacinth's laughter.
NORA CHESSON.

DORA FARNCOMB.

NORA CHESSON.

IN

SOME OF THE EARLY SPRING

By H. M. S., of P.

To write specially for readers of the "Farmer" is a delightful task, I be sure of an appreciative readers, readers in those touches of sentiment which may be woven into all the details habits and growth flowers of any country spirit of these columns I shall be non-technical be obeyed. Technically right for botanists, but to know here the flowers so that we can dren, "That's a butt not "Oh, here's a Ricularis." We are field of a simple sort. You some field handbooks Edward Step's or Ann in the old land! I learned and confusing not? Let me, however you to get Mrs. Doubt book called "Nature's pen-name being "Ne This treats of many wild flowers, though I would advise you clerk of your municipality to let you see Weeds of Canada" written by Norman Criddle, a Western man, whose care are colored so truthfully. I wish Mr. Criddle a simple "Hand Wild Flowers" along Owing to the limits of omit any allusion to ing mustards and o cause this book is a having been sent to and school secretaries ion Government. My desire to know the flowers, if possible, is a special stimulus by a gracious lady, whose no sense robbed her youthfulness or of the ciation of our Man though and perhaps skilled to observe Britain. Many of drives she shared. I forget her delight at first time the lady's edge of a woodbay wealth of purple blood the spires of willow h Fall-burnt stretches Dry River district.

readers of the West dedicate these sketches alone, but also to the cious personality of mer's visitor from the The wild flowers of toba and the West a they are easily told, late year like the pre leaf, which bears a t to be found in some toba, I am told, but my luck to see t which blooms scarcely the well-known and most excusably and u as the "crocus." month of May, from of the prairie awa River district, the strangely starred at the beauty of its pa most lovely when however, you have e crocus with its grass would know direct leaves of our prairie it should be called a leaves come later tha are branching somethi of a stag. Next f the tiny buttercup, cupped like the Old cups, but still glossy-place under the chil so "if they like bu end of May they swa

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S ROBERTS.
CE
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RS. LEYDEN.
LADY
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RA CHESSON.

INGLE NOOK

SOME OF THE EARLY FLOWERS OF SPRING

By H. M. S., of Pilot Mound.

To write specially for the women readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" is a delightful task, because I shall be sure of an appreciative set of readers, readers in sympathy with those touches of sentiment and fancy which may be woven so pleasantly into all the details concerning the habits and growth of the wild flowers of any country. The guiding spirit of these columns demands that I shall be non-technical! She shall be obeyed. Technicalities are all right for botanists, but we only want to know here the names of our flowers so that we can tell our children, "That's a buttercup, child!" Not "Oh, here's a Ranunculus fascicularis." We are field botanists only of a simple sort. Would that we had some field handbooks illustrated like Edward Step's or Anne Pratt's books in the old land! Spotton is too learned and confusing for us, is it not? Let me, however, recommend you to get Mrs. Doubleday's charming book called "Nature's Garden," her pen-name being "Nettie Blanchan." This treats of many of our Western wild flowers, though not of all. Then I would advise you to go to the clerk of your municipality and ask him to let you see "The Farm Weeds of Canada" with illustrations by Norman Criddle, one of our own Western men, whose careful drawings are colored so truthfully and beautifully. I wish Mr. Criddle would produce a simple "Handbook of Western Wild Flowers" along the same lines. Owing to the limits of space I shall omit any allusion to the June-flowering mustards and other weeds, because this book is accessible to all having been sent to municipal clerks, and school secretaries by the Dominion Government. My own natural desire to know the names of all wild flowers, if possible, received last year a special stimulus by the company of a gracious lady, whose years have in no sense robbed her of the spirit of youthfulness or of the joyous appreciation of our Manitoban flowers, though and perhaps because she is skilled to observe those of Great Britain. Many of my professional drives she shared. I shall not easily forget her delight at seeing for the first time the lady's slipper at the edge of a woodbay slough, or the wealth of purple bloom displayed by the spires of willow herb adown some Fall-burnt stretches of bush in the Dry River district. Therefore, fair readers of the West, permit me to dedicate these sketches not to you alone, but also to the keen and gracious personality of our last summer's visitor from the old land.

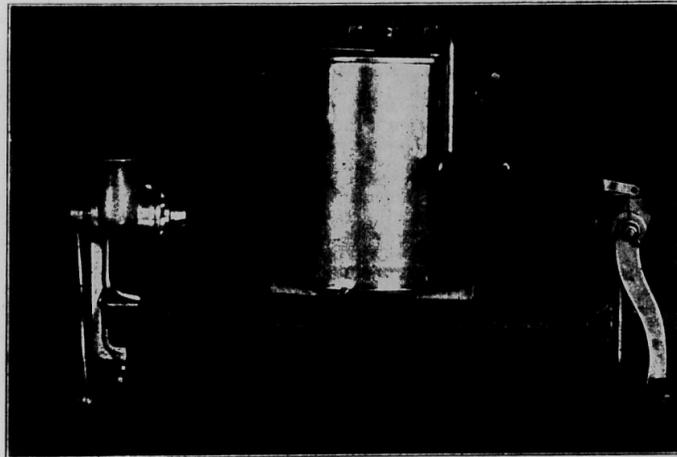
The wild flowers of May in Manitoba and the West are so few that they are easily told, especially in a late year like the present. The liver-leaf, which bears a tiny purple cup, is to be found in some parts of Manitoba, I am told, but it has never been my luck to see this early flower, which blooms scarcely less early than the well-known anemone, a flower most excusably and universally known as the "crocus." All through the month of May, from the eastern edge of the prairie away to the Peace River district, the dry grasses are strangely starred and clumped with the beauty of its pale purple bloom, most lovely when half-closed. If, however, you have ever seen the real crocus with its grass-like leaves, you would know directly you saw the leaves of our prairie "crocus" that it should be called an anemone. These leaves come later than the bloom and are branching something like the horns of a stag. Next following blooms the tiny buttercup, star-like, not cupped like the Old Country buttercups, but still glossy-golden enough to place under the children's chins to see "if they like butter." By the end of May they swarm in the prairie

grasses on many branching stems. Late in May there comes another flower whose arrangement of florets is something like that of a garden ver-bena, but the petals thereof are a rich golden or orange yellow—"like a cowslip!" do you say? Nay, who ever saw a cowslip of so orange a tint or looking so straight into the sun's eye? Call this flower by the soft Indian name of the yellow puccoon. Say, but the scent thereof! Rich is its odour. I wonder whether anyone ever tried to make a ball out of the puccoon flowers, such as Old Country children make of cowslips. This yellow puccoon is a distinctively Western flower, very common along the trails all through June, both in single plants and in small clumps, usually on sloping ground and banks. I must now tell of another early yellow flower common to this continent and the other side. Before the leaves of the trees come forth in protected Western glens and ravines, where water-springs break forth and descend through marshy spots to lower levels, you may rejoice in the glorious vision of the marshmallow blooming without stint in handsome golden cups amongst bush dark green leaves with stout, fleshy stems. You long to fill your arms without delay, but the boggy forest mould threatens

soonest of early shrubs; and where these are absent the modest wild strawberry pours out its essences from a million cups hidden amongst the rising grasses. Loudly trill the railing frogs upon the marsh; weirdly the blackbirds wind their queer wheezing calls; deep is the boom of the bittern, the partridge, and the prairie chicken; but all these are blended into a wonderful setting for the soloists of Nature, such as the golden oriole, the rose-breasted grosbeak, or the cat-bird.

Now, notice, please, that we have some reds and purples amongst our spring flowers. It always seems to me that if a prairie province needed a distinctive flower it might do worse than choose the three-flowered avens. From out of a rosette of fern-like leaves its red stalk rises six inches or less in height, and modestly hangs thereon three brilliant crimson bud-like blooms; so like buds are they that you can scarcely convince a newcomer that the bloom has not yet fully unfolded. The yellow stamens peer just through the cone of close-embracing petals. Soon it develops a wonderful seed-head, a little reminiscent of that clematis which is called "old man's beard." When the setting sun shines on a clump of three-flowered avens at seeding-time, you may see a vision all glorious to behold, a sheen and shimmer of gossamer silk shot with lines of crimson threads. For a conventional design for any fabric from a curtain to a wallpaper, let me commend to some

The later tribe of violets is sweet-scented and confined to sheltered thickets and the bush districts, and is broad-leaved with either white or yellow flowers suggestive in shape of tiny pansies. Both these colors are often touched faintly with purple on the under sides of the petals. You may see that same purple touch on the wind-flowers, which we call often by the Greek name of anemone, relatives of the early "crocus." Both in the bush and on the prairie wind-flowers bloom abundantly during the rainy spells of June when the rich green of the under-bush or of the prairie grasses is a firmament spangled with the soft white anemone cups as the bright stars spangle the heavens. Allow them to stay unplucked and they are celestial; pull them and all the inspiration of their beauty is gone, so soon do they wilt and limply hang both heads and leaves. Another common June flower is the pentstemon or beard-tongue, in color varying from white to pale purple. Each stalk holds a number of loosely-hung tubular flowers with four fertile stamens and a fifth which has no reproductive function, but is altered into a bearded thread, like a tongue in shape. The meadow rue now leafs rather like a maiden-hair fern or a Columbine, and puts forth a tall stem from three to six feet high, surmounted with a large head of knobby buds which develop into a feathery top almost fluffy with white stamens tipped with green. All over the meadows and prairie at the end of June the white crowns of the familiar yarrow become conspicuous; but of white blooms none brings a sweeter touch of childhood's days than the Western hawthorn with its scent of May. True it is a rather rare bush here, and its flowers are large, and its thorns like spears; but the fragrance, ladies, the fragrance makes me my mother's child again.



TWO KITCHEN TIME-SAVERS.

to engulf you to your knees. Not even on the undergrowth is a green leaf to be seen and leafless is the grey filigree of the tall trees where the coarse nest of the hawk which wheels and screams unseen above our heads awaits fresh occupants. Mossy, rotting tree-trunks cross here and there the tiny rivulet which trickles over a tree-root into a clear basin, whose bottom is peopled with caddis worms. The leafless contrast enhances the golden sunshine of the mallow cups and thrills the heart-strings with Nature's strange power to awake mysterious chords of almost painful pleasure. A similar chord is struck, when, later on, perhaps early in June, the willows are a bloom. All through April to mid-May their shoots burned red or golden; then each shoot became beaded with silver beads, enlarging to those soft, silvery buds beloved of children and called by them "pussy-willows," which finally break and change the silver into gold, flowers beloved by bees and laden with perfume such as no perfumier on earth can rival. Is there any natural combination of scent, and sight, and sound to excel that which is afforded to us hard-bitten Western folk on some warm vernal morning in late May or early June after a night's rain when the sun shines brightly on bush and prairie. Added to the delicate odour of the willows are the delicious aromas of the wild cherries blooming white before leafing, and of the red-stemmed dogwood, hand-

artist the three-flowered avens in bloom and seeding. This is a very common flower and is accompanied by one as common, the blue spring daisy or Robert's plantain. You will recognize these daisies easily, because they look like pale purple asters, but they are single blooms upon a fleshy stem six or eight inches high, having pale purple rays around a yellow center. Amongst these you may see a little beauty, the blue-eyed grass, which looks like a very small flowering rush. Someone has called this the "little sister of the stately blue flag." Its flower lasts but a day, is deep blue with a yellow center, and is an inch or two below the top of its pointed stalk. I do not think you can miss noticing it, because it is as common as it is striking.

Now, we come to the violets of which there are two sets, the early and the late June. There is that common blue scentless violet, called the dog violet by Old Country folk, which rejoices the eye on dry meadows or banks from the end of May onwards. This was never made to be picked, but should be allowed to adorn its native sod untouched. Less common, but, if anything, rather more beautiful, is the bird's foot violet which arises in early June from a spread of leaves split somewhat after the fashion of a bird's foot. I like to see this plant stray into corners of my garden, where, after its delicate purple bloom is past, the seed-head splits also into bird's-foot shape and flings abroad its seeds.

AFTER AUNT SARA'S SILENCE

Dear Dame Durden and Ingle Nookers,—I enjoyed so much my seat with you in the Nook last fall that I have ever since wished to call again, but have been waiting for something definite and worth while to say. In the meantime, I have been eaves-dropping and now come armed with both compliment and criticism. I like Dell Grattan's box lounge, for its economy in making, and more for the economy in its use. But with her permission I want to improve it with no expense, but a set of lounge castors. Lift off the straw mattress, fasten the castors on the four corners of the double box, then turn it over—boxes top up, castors on floor. Remove most of the joining ends by sawing down near each side (leaving enough to hold the nails), and split out the pieces. Now, fill up with straw, packed closely in corners, and evenly all over. Tramp it in level, and pile the top round. Cover with any coarse sacking, turning the edges, and tacking to boxes all round. Lay on the mattress and cover, and you have a nice, springy, restful lounge, that will be just a delight to recline on for a minute or an hour.

I tried the cream of pea soup, given among some recipes in the "Advocate" some months ago, and we all were so pleased with it that it has often been on our table through the winter. But, in preparing it, I found my colander too fine to use quickly, so I put the peas in a shallow, round-bottomed dish and mashed them fine with a silver fork, and the soup was so good that I still make it that way. It does not remove the skins, which some might object to, but we do not. Next, I want to try those hot-cross-buns I saw in the last "Advocate." Perhaps they will be as good in May as in April; anyway, I will know in time for next spring!

It puzzles me why so many people—men and women, too—waste time and paper discussing pros and cons (making them as they go) in regard to woman and the franchise. Should woman have the ballot? Would she, or could she use it wisely if she and it etc., etc., ad infinitum. The simplest answer is, "Let her try!" She, as well as her brother, has a

right to any privilege she can make a good use of. But how can she prove her ability without trying her hand?

But here comes a woman who says, "Women would not use the ballot if they had full liberty to do so!" WOULDNT WE? Some would not—would despise their birthright as some men do. There are men who vote ignorantly, unworthily, falsely; men who even sell their votes—the freeman's heritage. Yet, would we women disfranchise our brother if we could, or tell him he had better leave the ballot alone? I have known men who valued so little their privileges that they would not take time to go to the polls! But these instances are no reason why men should be denied the ballot; and the same is true of women.

But facts show that women do use the ballot, and worthily too, where they have the privilege. Will anyone come forward and assert that where women vote right along the results prove them unfit for such a trust?

One writer, assuming that all women are married women, says, "Nearly every woman would vote as her husband does." That is a bold and sweeping assumption, but does not necessarily follow. Husbands and wives often differ in thought and opinion on other matters—disagree without quarrelling about many things. Why not in the matter of voting? Often, too, the husband is won over to the wife's way of thinking, when his own opinion is not very decided. But when the other half (called by many men the "better half") of mankind holds the franchise; this matter will take care of itself. Now, what of the army of women who have no husbands—maiden, young and older, widows, yes, and divorced women, many of whom have homes and pay taxes? Here we come to the root of the matter: Will anyone deny in this twentieth century what King George III. had to learn in the eighteenth, that taxation means representation, that the franchise is the inalienable birthright of the taxpayer? And women are taxpayers. Thousands of single women named above are taxed on property in their own holding, and should help decide how and by whom the tax money is expended. Then millions of married women share with their husbands the burden of taxes on their joint property; property for which the wife has worked as hard and faithfully as the husband, and sharing his burdens she feels it but fair that she share his privileges. Then, too, she is a citizen. We are all citizens, amenable to laws we have no hand in making, and we want to have a voice through the ballot, in choosing the law-makers.

How long would our land, or our sister land over the line, be cursed with the blighting drink traffic if we had our say at the polls in regard to it?

Are the "lords of creation" afraid to let us try? It would seem so. And why should we have to beg for what is our own? While I can have no feeling but pity or disgust for certain fanatics called "suffragettes," who are turning the cause of woman's suffrage into a hissing and a by-word, I have no patience with the time-serving twaddle (excuse plain English) indulged in by some folks who have thought very little, or to very little purpose on this great question.

When woman comes to see—as she will in time—this matter in the clear light of twentieth-century common sense, to see in the franchise for herself a mighty power to be used for untold good to the commonwealth of which she is a part, she will step modestly forward and claim what is her own. And clad in her new armor, wisely wielding her newly acquired weapon, she will strike telling blows upon the powers of evil; while her brother, panting to keep pace with her, will cry, "Long live woman! Our sister has at last come into her inheritance!"

I am not likely to see the fulfilment of this prophesy, but some of you may, sooner than you think. And now, thanking you all for kindly lis-

tening to me so long, I withdraw for the present.

AUNT SARA.

HOME REMEDIES THAT HELP

Remedy for Burns.—Dissolve an ounce of powdered alum in half a pint of hot water. Saturate a cotton cloth and apply it to the burn. As the cloth dries moisten again with the solution.

* * *

For Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism.—Take equal parts of fresh beef gall and alcohol, ninety-eight per cent strong. Apply to the affected parts with a sponge or cloth.

For Insomnia.—When you find it hard to get to sleep, fill a hot water bottle and place it beneath the ankles. In another rubber bottle put a small amount of very cold water and lay it on the head. The cold water may have to be renewed during the night.

* * *

For Diphtheria.—Spray the throat with a preparation of ox-blood called bovine and follow it by a spray of peroxide of hydrogen.

* * *

For Wrinkles.—First cleanse the skin thoroughly with rain water as hot as can be comfortably used, and good pure soap, then rinse in clear, tepid water, and wipe on a soft towel. Having a good cold cream, we will begin with the forehead. Anoint the forehead liberally with a good cold cream, then place fingers of the right hand on right temple and with fingers of left hand describe a circular motion, from right to left, beginning at the middle across to the left temple. Repeat this a dozen times, then reverse hands and use same movement on right side of forehead. Now for the laughing wrinkles at the corners of the eyes. Anoint well with the cream as before and smooth with the tips of the fingers outward and upward. Now we turn our attention to the cheeks and see what we can do to cultivate a pleasing rounded contour. Use cream as before, place tips of fingers at corners of mouth, smoothing upward and outward. If the cheeks are thin massage gently with circular motion; if too fleshy, rub hard, which tends to make firm and reduce the flesh. The chin must have a little rotary motion all its own to preserve its firm roundness. For the lines coming below the ear rub crosswise. If this treatment is persevered in, the results will be most satisfactory.

NORTHERN LIGHTS

This beautiful phenomenon is



The Western Wigwam

WATCHING THE BIRDS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have written to the Wigwam twice before, and as I like very much to read the other letters, I am going to write again.

Well, I guess spring is coming now, for numerous birds are showing up, and my brother and I have shot twenty-seven gophers this spring. I have seen a lot of ducks and quite a few geese. To-day there came to our garden fence one of the bluest birds I ever saw. It was a solid blue except under the bottom part of the breast, which was of a grey tinge. I think it was too small for a bluejay, as it was just a little thing. I would like to know if any of the Wigs could tell me what bird it is.

The place where we live is surrounded by bluffs, and in the summer we are nearly eaten by mosquitoes. One morning when I woke up I look-

ed out of the bed-room window, and on one of the poplars near the well were about two dozen wild canaries. Some of them were all yellow, and some of them were yellow and black. Well I cannot write any more now for if I do there will not be room for the other members, and you will get tired reading it.

Sask. (a). LANKY.

HAIL TO THE CHIEF

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club, although I have been reading the letters for a long time. I see that the club is going to have a button, so would Cousin Dorothy please send me one. I am a member of a couple of other clubs.

We have one cat and dog. There was a robbery at Rosthern, which is twelve miles from here. One of the robbers was shot, and the other got away. A large store burnt there the night before last. I am not going to school now, because the roads are pretty bad. We have from about three to six feet of snow in the biggest drifts. Well, I guess I will give the rest of the Wigs a fair chance.

CHIEF DONACONA (10).

Sask. (a).

DISCOURAGING WEATHER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My papa has taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for some time, and we think it is a fine paper. I always read the Western Wigwam, and I think that is a good name for the club. I have been going to school all winter, but have not been going this last few days, for it is Easter holidays. We have a good school here. Kenville is a small village, and is just a mile and a half from us. There are two trains a week here. This has been a very backward spring, for when some snow goes away more comes. It is pretty cold to-day and looks more like winter than spring. We have got our wood cut up, and papa is fanning wheat to-day.

CLIFFORD M. WOOD (12).

Man. (a).

ALL BUT POOR ME

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Please excuse me for writing two letters in such quick succession, but, really, I want that button very much. I hope I can write a good enough letter to earn one.

What do you think of a school where only seven names are on the register and three pupils are just leaving. After to-day there will only be four children of school age in the district, and three of them girls. The school has only been in existence five years; but once, three years ago, there were twenty-five going, and great times we used to have at recesses and noons. There were seven pupils in grade five alone then, to which class I belonged, but now six of them are gone—all but poor me. The school will likely be closed at vacation.

We have rural telephones in this municipality now. There are five subscribers on our line. Every time anybody rings the bell everyone else on the same line can hear. They are very convenient, and I do not think any of us would like to be without them now.

We have over two miles to go to school now. We have been driving all winter and spring, but when the spring work sets in, we will walk.

I'm afraid I won't get that button, for I can't think of anything interesting to say, but, perhaps, if I tell you I have almost lost count of the numbers of letters I have written to you (though I think this is my seventh), and add that I have been a member for three years, you may think of me as an old member and forgive this poor letter.

Man. (a).

ORIOLE.

VERY SHORT

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I would like to join your club. I like to read the letters in the "Advocate." My father has taken the "Advocate" for four years. I like to go to school. I have two brothers and three sisters.

Sask. (a).

JACK PINE.

A LOVELY PAPER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my second letter to the "Farmer's Advocate." I think it is a lovely paper. I go to school every day, but we are having our Easter holidays just now. We are having very bad weather, but the snow is nearly all gone. I have three sisters and one brother. I am eleven years old, and my birthday is on June the 11th.

Man. (a).

EMILY GREEN.

FOND OF SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I thought I would try my luck at writing. I go to school every day

and I like it fine. take up are arith composition, histor ing and writing horses and twenty tle. I live on a half miles from the and we live one-half Cypress River, w our farm.

KATIE C.

P. S.—Will any about my own age spond with me?

Man. (a).

(Many thanks for card. It was swe member me.—C. D.)

DUCK SH

Dear Cousin Dorc first letter to the and I hope to see expect to start f week. I have a go ducks on the lake, mile from our h brother is working I am not going to My brother works

WEARY

Man. (a).

MORE ABOUT

Dear Cousin Dorc interested reader o Advocate." I an Golden Dog," and Don't you think, that it would be members would te vorite birds when red-breasted robin This morning w was one singing in of my window. It to hear it. It se gay, and as if try the best it could th its joys, was I pleased to know t can get buttons.

RE

"If I was dust I could weach, bu to det a bots," so toddled away in "bots."

Truth to tell, lit ing tired of the had been her play she could remembe meadows which the piazza were fa ing.

Around in the b an old chair with which she immedi What did the baby Why, to reach the gate, of course. than it takes t swung open, and sunbonnet disapp corner.

"Where did M Mrs. Nelson ash later. "Laws! about the child woman hastened was doing. In a turned with uplift ma'am! the garde an' she had done

In half an hou was out, and w year-old brother, from his grandmo he had been stayi found the old bl piazza in a great anxiety. "What Phyllis?" he ask could make out ing, for she was he exclaimed, "V Rex on her tra magnificent collie and strength, and tellgence. Ned his collar, and May's sunbonnets out to the gat creature was soo close to the grou behind. Ned's heart lea

and the other got re burnt there the I am not going to the roads are have from about of snow in the ll, I guess I will the Wigs a fair

ONACONA (10).

WEATHER

My papa has 's Advocate' for think it is a fine read the Western k that is a good I have been gater, but have not few days, for it We have a good aville is a small e mile and a half e two trains a has been a very when some snow nes. It is pretty ks more like win- We have got our papa is fanning

I. WOOD (12).

DOOR ME

Please ex- g two letters in a, but, really, I ry much. I hope enough letter to

hink of a school mes are on the pupils are just y there will only hool age in the them girls. The in existence five years ago, there oing, and great e at recesses and seven pupils in , to which class six of them are ne. The school at vacation.

lephones in this There are five ne. Every time ell everyone else ear. They are I do not think e to be without

miles to go to ave been driving g, but when the ve will walk. get that button, nything interest- aps, if I tell you unt of the num- have written to ink this is my at I have been a years, you may old member and er.

ORIOLE.

PORT

This is my estern Wigwam. i your club. I 's in the 'Advo- has taken the r years. I like I have two sters.

JACK PINE.

PAPER

This is my 'Farmer's Ad- it is a lovely l every day, but Easter holidays aying very bad ws is nearly all sisters and one n years old, and me the 11th.

ILY GREEN.

SCHOOL

This is my estern Wigwam. ry my luck at hool every day

and I like it fine. The studies we take up are arithmetic, geography, composition, history, reading, drawing and writing. We have eight horses and twenty-three head of cattle. I live on a farm six and one-half miles from the town of Holland, and we live one-half mile from the Cypress River, which runs through our farm.

KATIE CAMPBELL (12).

P. S.—Will any of the members about my own age (12 years), correspond with me? K. C. Man. (a).

(Many thanks for the pretty Easter card. It was sweet of you to remember me.—C. D.)

DUCK SHOOTING

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner, and I hope to see it in print. We expect to start farming in another week. I have a good time shooting ducks on the lake, which is half a mile from our house. My eldest brother is working on the C. N. R. I am not going to school just now. My brother works on the farm.

WEARY WILLIE (12).

Man. (a).

MORE ABOUT THE BIRDS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am a very interested reader of the 'Farmer's Advocate.' I am reading 'The Golden Dog,' and like it very much. Don't you think, Cousin Dorothy, that it would be very nice if the members would tell about their favorite birds when they write? The red-breasted robin is my favorite. This morning when I awoke there was one singing in a tree along side of my window. It was so delightful to hear it. It seemed so happy and gay, and as if trying to let us know the best it could that spring, with all its joys, was here. I am very pleased to know that after this we can get buttons.

IRISH MOLLEY.

REX

If I was dust an 'ittie bit taller I tould weach, but I dess I'll have to det a bots," so saying, little May toddled away in search of said "bots."

Truth to tell, little May was growing tired of the pretty lawn which had been her play-ground ever since she could remember, and the hills and meadows which she could see from the piazza were far more to her liking.

Around in the back-yard she found an old chair with the back off of it, which she immediately appropriated. What did the baby want of the box? Why, to reach the latch on the garden gate, of course. Well, in less time than it takes to tell it, the gate swung open, and little May's blue sunbonnet disappeared around the corner.

"Where did May go, Phyllis?" Mrs. Nelson asked an hour or so later. "Laws! I done forgot all about the chile." And the old black woman hastened out to find what May was doing. In a few minutes she returned with uplifted hands, "Laws, ma'am! the garden gate's wide open an' she had done gone."

In half an hour the search party was out, and when May's thirteen-year-old brother, Ned, came home from his grandmother's, with whom he had been staying for some time, he found the old black woman on the piazza in a great state of fright and anxiety. "Whatever is the matter, Phyllis?" he asked. As soon as he could make out what she was saying, for she was sobbing vehemently, he exclaimed, "Why don't they put Rex on her track?" Rex was a magnificent collie of marvellous size and strength, and a large fund of intelligence. Ned tied a long cord to his collar, and, giving him one of May's sunbonnets to smell, led him out to the gate. The intelligent creature was soon off with his nose close to the ground, with Ned close behind.

Ned's heart leaped into his mouth

as the dog turned toward the river. In another moment they were on the river bank. "Just in time," Ned exclaimed, for there in the very strongest of the current was an old tin boat, and in it was baby May, fast asleep.

Now, Ned was possessed of a great deal of "knowledge never learned at schools," and he knew that just below was a rude log bridge. If he could reach this in time he could stop the boat as it swept under. He dropped the cord by which he was holding Rex, and raced for the bridge. He reached it before the boat, and looked by in time to see the cranky old tin boat strike a snag and overturn, throwing his baby sister into the stream. With a despairing groan he was about to spring after her, when Rex shot by him, and the next moment was struggling toward the shore with the child. But the current was strong, and the noble creature was tired out when at last he got to land.

When the search party was gathered in, Ned found himself the hero of the hour, but the glory was equally shared by Rex. ORIOLE.

PLANNING THE GARDEN

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my third letter to the Western Wigwam. I think you have a nice name for the little folks' corner. Well, I guess I will tell you something about Alberta. It is a very nice country, I think. There is the Little Bow River, about two miles from our place. It is very pretty, for it has so many curves in it. I expect to have a nice little garden of my own this spring. Of course, I shall have flowers in it, too. I think I will have pansies and sweet peas. We have a very nice view of the Rocvy Mountains, and they are so pretty.

Our school closed the last of December, and s going to start the first day of March, I suppose. I have a nice little pony to ride to school; her name is Dolly. I think I will send a drawing in some time. I guess I will close for this time, wishing your corner every success.

FLORENCE FOSTER.

Alta. (b).

(Someone chose the pen name you selected before you, so you must try to think of another when you write again.—C. D.)

A TREAT ON FRIDAYS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have long been a silent reader of the Western Wigwam, but I have always failed to have courage enough to write to you. However, I have at last gained courage enough to write. My father has taken the 'Farmer's Advocate' for more than a year and thinks it is a very nice paper. We get our mail only twice a week, Mondays and Fridays, so, of course, I am nearly always at school. When I come home from school on Friday, after asking if there is any mail for me, I always go for the 'Farmer's Advocate' and read the letters. I have one brother who is two years older than I. We go to school together, and have about three-quarters of a mile to go. My brother, however, does not go to school in summer. With every success to Cousin Dorothy and Wigs.

Man. (a).

POPPY.

FOR FOUR YEARS

Dear Codsin Dorothy,—I am nine years old, and this is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. My father has taken the 'Farmer's Advocate' for about four years, and I have been reading the letters in it. I am very interested in reading them. We have a little over 60 acres sowed. I go to school right along. We have a mile to go to school, and we walk in summer and drive in winter. I like going to school very well. Our teacher's name is Miss R—. I am in grade III., and my sister in in grade II. I have two little brothers besides. We have nine head of horses and four pigs, two little calves and four cows.

HELEN ARMITAGE.

Man. (b).

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The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size of Patterns Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. Allow from ten days to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient.

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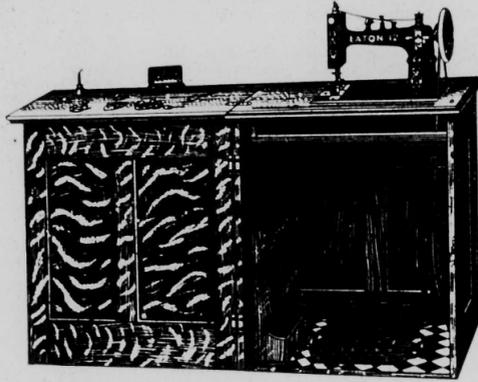
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THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

The Golden Dog

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F. R. S. C.
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CHAPTER XVII.—(Continued.)

"Well, happily, my touch has not hurt you, Chevalier. But, having vindicated myself, I feel I owe you reparation. You speak of rescuing Le Gardeur from the Honnetes Gens. In what way can I aid you?"

"In many ways and all ways. Withdraw him from them. The great festival at the Philiberts—when is it to be?"

"To-morrow! See, they have honored me with a special invitation." She drew a note from her pocket. "This is very polite of Colonel Philibert, is it not?" said she.

Bigot glanced superciliously at the note. "Do you mean to go Angelique?" asked he.

"No; although, had I no feelings but my own to consult, I would certainly go."

"Whose feelings do you consult, Angelique," asked the Intendant, "if not your own?"

BRITISH COLUMBIA EAST KOOTENAY IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS

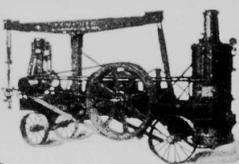
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WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS MENTION THE ADVOCATE

"Oh, don't be flattered,—the Grand Company's! I am loyal to the association without respect to persons."

"So much the better," said he. "By the way, it would not be amiss to keep Le Gardeur away from the festival. These Philiberts and the heads of the Honnetes, Gens have great sway over him."

"Naturally; they are all his kith and kin. But I will draw him away, if you desire it. I cannot prevent his going, but I can find means to prevent his staying!" added she, with a smile of confidence in her power.

"That will do, Angelique,—anything to make a breach between them!"

While there were abysses in Bigot's mind which Angelique could not fathom, as little did Bigot suspect that, when Angelique seemed to flatter him by yielding to his suggestions, she was following out a course she had already decided upon in her own mind from the moment she had learned that Cecile Tourangeau was to be at the festival of Belmont, with unlimited opportunities of explanation with Le Gardeur as to her treatment by Angelique.

The Intendant, after some pleasant badinage, rose and took his departure, leaving Angelique agitated, puzzled, and dissatisfied, on the whole, with his visit. She reclined on the seat, resting her head on her hand for a long time,—in appearance the idlest, in reality the busiest, brain of any girl in the city of Quebec. She felt she had much to do,—a great sacrifice to make,—but firmly resolved, at whatever cost, to go through with it; for, the sacrifice was for herself, and not for others.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Merovingian Princess.

The interior of the Cathedral of St. Marie seemed like another world, in comparison with the noisy, bustling Market Place in front of it.

The garish sunshine poured hot and oppressive in the square outside, but was shorn of its strength as it passed through the painted windows of the Cathedral, filling the vast interior with a cool, dim, religious light, broken by tall shafts of columns, which swelled out into ornate capitals, supporting a lofty ceiling, on which was painted the open heavens with saints and angels adoring the Lord.

A lofty arch of cunning work overlaid with gold, the masterpiece of Le Vasseur, spanned the chancel, like the rainbow round the throne. Lights were burning on the altar, incense went up in spirals to the roof; and through the wavering clouds the saints and angels seemed to look down with living faces upon the crowd of worshippers who knelt upon the broad floor of the church.

It was the hour of Vespers. The voice of the priest was answered by the peal of the organ and the chanting of the choir. The vast edifice was filled with harmony, in the pauses of which the ear seemed to catch the sound of the river of life as it flows out of the throne of God and the Lamb.

The demeanor of the crowd of worshippers was quiet and reverential. A few gay groups, however, whose occupation was mainly to see and be seen, exchanged the idle gossip of the day with such of their friends as they met there. The fee of a prayer or two did not seem excessive for the pleasure, and it was soon paid.

The perron outside was a favorite resort of the gallants of fashion at the hour of Vespers, whose practice it was to salute the ladies of their acquaintance at the door by sprinkling their dainty fingers with holy water. Religion combined with gallantry is a form of devotion not quite obsolete at the present day, and at the same place.

The church door was the recognized spot for meeting, gossip, business, love-making, and announcements; old friends stopped to talk over the news, merchants their commercial prospects. It was at once the Bourse and the Royal Exchange of Quebec: there were promulgated, by the brazen



A poultry thief destroyer, the great fair game for eve make sure you get marauder, load Dominion Ammu cartridge or shot s loaded especially f match. Costs less in Canada, and G. Dominion Cartric Montreal.

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A Woman's

Are you discouraged? a heavy financial load? physical burden? I know delicate women—I have but learned how to cure relieve your burdens. Wh stop the doctor's bill! I c will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to wri remedy (Orange Lily) wh my hands to be given aw box will cure you—it has so, I shall be happy and y (the cost of a postage stan confidentially. Write to ment. MRS P. E. CUF

TIMOTHY SEED

Orders received and ordered.

Early Ohios, per bushel Puritans, per bushel... Carmans No. 1, per bus The Early Ohio is an E planted later is a good ma

LAING 1

234, 236, 238, KING

Eddie: Yes, I had in the bank, but 1 month ago and now

Elsie: 'Ah! love go round —'

Eddie: 'Yes, but I would go round so me lose my balance



The Kodak Box No thing for picture-maki method. No dark room even the beginner can following the simple, contained in the instr outfit is simple enough while at the same pictures which will f people.

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VIII. Princess. Cathedral of another world, e noisy, bust- out of it.

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he recognized sip, business, cements; old ver the news, ial prospects.

urse and the uebec; there the brazen



A poultry thief and a game destroyer, the great horned owl is fair game for every hunter. To make sure you get this moonlight marauder, load your gun with **Dominion Ammunition**. Every cartridge or shot shell as sure as if loaded especially for international match. Costs less because made in Canada, and *Guaranteed Sure*. Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.

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A Woman's Sympathy

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too, but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill? I can do this for you and will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy (Orange Lily) which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c. (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. MRS. F. E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

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Early Ohio, per bushel..... \$1.50
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The Early Ohio is an Early Potato and when planted later is a good main copper.

LAING BROS.,
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Eddie: Yes, I had a little balance in the bank, but I got engaged a month ago and now —

Elsie: 'Ah! love makes the world go round —'

Eddie: 'Yes, but I didn't think it would go round so fast as to make me lose my balance! —'



The Kodak Box No. 2 contains everything for picture-making by the daylight method. No dark room is necessary, and even the beginner can get good results by following the simple, explicit directions contained in the instruction book. This outfit is simple enough for boys and girls while at the same time it will make pictures which will please the grown-up people.

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lungs of the city crier, royal proclamations of the Governor, edicts of the Intendant, orders of the Court of Justice, vendues public and private,—in short, the life and stir of the city of Quebec seemed to flow about the door of St. Marie as the blood through the heart of a healthy man.

A few old trees, relics of the primeval forest, had been left for shade and ornament in the great Market Place. A little rivulet, of clear water ran sparkling down the slope of the square, where every day the shadow of the cross of the tall steeple lay over it like a benediction.

A couple of young men, fashionably dressed, loitered this afternoon near the great door of the Convent in the narrow street that runs into the great square of the market. They walked about with short, impatient turns, occasionally glancing at the clock of the Recollets, visible through the tall elms that bounded the garden of the Gray Friars. Presently the door of the Convent opened. Half a dozen gaily-attired young ladies, internes or pupils of the Convent, sallied out. They had exchanged their conventional dress for their usual outside attire, and got leave to go out into the world on some errand, real or pretended, for one hour and no more.

They tripped lightly down the broad steps, and were instantly joined by the men who had been waiting for them. After a hasty, merry hand-shaking, the whole party proceeded in great glee towards the Market Place, where the shops of the mercers and confectioners offered the attractions they sought. They went on purchasing bonbons and ribbons from one shop to another until they reached the Cathedral, when a common impulse seized them to see who was there. They flew up the steps and disappeared in the church.

In the midst of their devotions, as they knelt upon the floor, the sharp eyes of the young ladies were caught by gesticulations of the well-gloved hand of the Chevalier des Meloises, as he saluted them across the aisle.

The hurried recitation of an Ave or two had quite satisfied the devotion of the Chevalier, and he looked round the church with an air of condescension, criticizing the music and peering into the faces of such of the ladies as looked up, and many did so, to return his scrutiny.

The young ladies encountered him in the aisle as they left the church before the service was finished. It had long since been finished for him, and was finished for the young ladies also when they had satisfied their curiosity to see who was there and who with whom.

"We cannot pray for you any longer, Chevalier des Meloises!" said one of the gayest of the group; "the Lady Superior has economically granted us but one hour in the city to make our purchases and attend Vespers. Out of that hour we can only steal forty minutes for a promenade through the city, so good-by, if you prefer the church to our company, or come with us and you shall escort two of us. You see we have only a couple of gentlemen to six ladies."

"I much prefer your company, Mademoiselle de Brouague!" replied he gallantly, forgetting the important meeting of the managers of the Grand Company at the Palace. The business, however, was being cleverly transacted without his help.

Louise de Brouague had no great esteem for the Chevalier des Meloises, but, as she remarked to a companion, he made rather a neat walking-stick, if a young lady could procure no better to promenade with.

"We come out in full force to-day, Chevalier," said she, with a merry glance round the group of lively girls. "A glorious sample of the famous class of the Louises, are we not?"

"Glorious! superb! incomparable!" the Chevalier replied, as he inspected them archly through his glass. "But how did you manage to get out? One Louise at a time is enough to storm the city, but six of them at once—the Lady Superior is

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full of mercy to-day."

"Oh! is she? Listen: we should not have got permission to come out to-day had we not first laid siege to the soft heart of Mere des Seraphins. She it was who interceded for us, and lo! here we are, ready for any adventure that may befall errant demoiselles in the streets of Quebec!"

Well might the fair Louise de Brouague boast of the famous class of "the Louises," all composed of young ladies of that name, distinguished for beauty, rank, and fashion in the word of New France.

Prominent among them at that period was the beautiful, gay Louise de Brouague. In the full maturity of her charms, as the wife of the Chevalier de Lery she accompanied her husband to England after the cession of Canada, and went to Court to pay homage to their new sovereign, George III., when the young king, struck with her grace and beauty, gallantly exclaimed,—

"If the ladies of Canada are as handsome as you, I have indeed made a conquest!"

To escort young ladies, internes of the Convent, when granted permission to go out into the city, was a favorite pastime, truly a labor of love, of the young gallants of that day,—an occupation, if very idle, at least very agreeable to those participating in these stolen promenades, and which have not, perhaps, been altogether discontinued in Quebec even to the present day.

The pious nuns were of course entirely ignorant of the contrivances of their fair pupils to amuse themselves in the city. At any rate they good-naturedly overlooked things they could not quite prevent. They had human hearts still under their snowy wimples, and perhaps did not wholly lack womanly sympathy with the dear girls in their charge.

"Why are you not at Belmont to-day, Chevalier des Meloises?" boldly asked Louise Roy, a fearless little questioner in a gay summer robe. She was pretty, and sprightly as Titania. Her long chestnut hair was the marvel and boast of the Convent and, what she prized more, the admiration of the city. It covered her like a veil down to her knees when she chose to let it down in a flood of splendor. Her deep, gray eyes contained wells of womanly wisdom. Her skin, fair as a lily of Artois, had borrowed from the sun five or six faint freckles, just to prove the purity of her blood and distract the eye with a variety of charms. The Merovingian Princess, the long-haired daughter of kings, as she was fondly styled by the nuns, queened it wherever she went by right divine of youth, wit, and beauty.

"I should not have had the felicity of meeting you, Mademoiselle Roy, had I gone to Belmont," replied the Chevalier, not liking the question at all. "I preferred not to go."

"You are always so polite and complimentary," replied she, a trace of pout visible on her pretty lips. "I do not see how any one could stay away who was at liberty to go to Belmont! And the whole city has gone, I am sure! for I see nobody in the street!" She held an eye-glass coquetishly to her eye. "Nobody at all!" repeated she. Her companions accused her afterwards of glancing equivocally at the Chevalier as she made this remark; and she answered with a merry laugh that might imply either assent or denial.

"Had you heard in the Convent of the festival at Belmont, Mademoiselle Roy?" asked he, twirling his cane rather majestically.

"We have heard of nothing else and talked of nothing else for a whole week!" replied she. "Our mistresses have been in a state of distraction trying to stop our incessant whispering in the school instead of minding our lessons like good girls trying to earn good conduct marks! The feast, the ball, the dresses, the company, beat learning out of our heads and hearts! Only fancy, Chevalier," she went on in her voluble manner; "Louise de Beaujeu here was asked to give the Latin

name for Heaven, and she at once translated it Belmont!"

"Tell no school tales, Mademoiselle Roy!" retorted Louise de Beaujeu, her black eyes flashing with merriment. "It was a good translation! But who was it stumbled in the Greek class when asked for the proper name of the anax andron, the king of men in the Iliad?" Louise Roy looked archly and said defiantly, "Go on!" "Would you believe it, Chevalier," she replied "Pierre Philibert!" Mere Christine fairly gasped, but Louise had to kiss the floor as a penance for pronouncing a gentleman's name with such unctious.

"And if I did I paid my penance heartily and loudly, as you may recollect, Louise de Beaujeu, although I confess I would have preferred kissing Pierre Philibert himself if I had my choice!"

"Always her way! won't give in! never! Louise Roy stands by her translation in spite of all the Greek Lexicons in the Convent!" exclaimed Louise de Brouague.

"And so I do, and will; and Pierre Philibert is the king of men, in New France or Old! Ask Melie de Repentigny!" added she, in a half whisper to her companion.

"Oh, she will swear to it any day!" was the saucy reply of Louise de Brouague. "But without whispering it, Chevalier des Meloises," continued she, "the classes in the Convent have all gone wild in his favor since they learned he was in love with one of our late companions in school. He is the Prince Camaralzaman of our fairy tales."

"Who is that?" The Chevalier spoke tartly, rather. He was excessively annoyed at all this enthusiasm in behalf of Pierre Philibert.

"Nay, I will tell no more fairy tales out of school, but I assure you, if our wishes had wings the whole class of Louises would fly away to Belmont to-day like a flock of ring-doves."

Louise de Brouague noticed the pique of the Chevalier at the mention of Philibert, but in that spirit of petty torment with which her sex avenges small slights she continued to irritate the vanity of the Chevalier, whom in her heart she despised.

His politeness nearly gave way. He was thoroughly disgusted with all this lavish praise of Philibert. He suddenly recollected that he had an appointment at the Palace which would prevent him, he said, enjoying the full hour of absence granted to the Greek class of the Ursulines.

"Mademoiselle Angelique has of course gone to Belmont, if pressing engagements prevent you, Chevalier," said Louise Roy. "How provoking it must be to have business to look after when one wants to enjoy life!" The Chevalier half spun round on his heel under the quizzing of Louise's eye-glass.

"No, Angelique has not gone to Belmont," replied he, quite piqued. "She very properly declined to mingle with the Messieurs and Mesdames Jourdain who consort with the Bourgeois Philibert! She was preparing for a ride, and the city really seems all the gayer by the absence of so many commonplace people as have gone out to Belmont."

Louise de Brouague's eyes gave a few flashes of indignation. "Fie, Chevalier! that was naughtily said of you about the good Bourgeois and his friends," exclaimed she, impetuously. "Why, the Governor, the Lady de Tilly and her niece, the Chevalier La Corne St. Luc, Hortense and Claeude de Beauharnais, and I know not how many more of the very elite of society have gone to do honor to Colonel Philibert! And as for the girls in the Convent, who you will allow are the most important and most select portion of the community, there is not one of us but would willingly jump out of the window, and do penance on dry bread and salt fish for a month, just for one hour's pleasure at the hall this evening, would we not, Louises?"

Not a Louise present but assented with an emphasis that brought sym-

pathetic smiles upon the two young chevaliers who had all this pretty play.

The Chevalier des Meloises very low. "I regret ladies, to have to leave affairs of State, you know State! The Intendant need without a full attendance the meeting of the Palace."

"Oh, assuredly, Chevalier Louise Roy. "What of the Nation, what of the world, nay, what of the internes of the statesmen and warriors phers like you and Drouillon and LaForce a parenthesis, not to Chevalier too deep, wise counsel for our safety, and also for the nation?"

The Chevalier des Meloises departure under this rows.

The young LaForce only an idle dangler about in the course of the man of wit and energy name. He replied gallantly.

"Thanks, Mademoiselle just for sake of the fact the Convent that Drouillon have taken up the votaries, warriors, philologists. We are quite your innocent footsteps streets of this perilous are ready to be."

"We had better ejaculated Louise Roy, through her eye-glass. Bonhomme Michel peeped corner of the Cote de la looking after us stray flock, Sieur Drouillon!"

Bonhomme Michel watchman and factotum astery. He had a gession to keep a sharp young ladies who were out into the city. A

spectacles usually help sometimes marred it, but the knowing gallants slipped into his hand to put in his magnifiers! Bonhomme placed all his propitiety used a pious word—in sack, which contained a of many a gadding pron the streets of Quebec.

reported what he saw not recorded in the Vie old annals of the Convent Louise Roy called him Cupid, and knew so bandage his eyes, it is good nuns were not in pleasant meeting of the and the gentlemen who round the city on the sion.

CHAPTER V

PUT MONEY IN THE

The Chevalier des Meloises out of humor with the picked his way with steps down the Rue du Bourgeois Philibert, before the Convent, resolved to promenade to the waltz people at work upon the ceived with great military salutes of their acquaintance, who knoiled with the con trained internes, slightly by provoking smiles and glances which had formed the lessons in politeness by the nuns.

In justice be it said, girls were actuated by more than the mere sentiment—a sentiment of France, a warm enthusiasm, drew them there; they wanted to see the Quebec, to show their smile approval upon the

"Would to heaven!" exclaimed Louise de Beaujeu, I might wield a sword thing of use, to serve a shame to do nothing but and suffer for it, while

pathetic smiles upon the faces of the two young chevaliers who had watched all this pretty play.

The Chevalier des Meloises bowed very low. "I regret so much, ladies, to have to leave you! but affairs of State, you know—affairs of State! The Intendant will not proceed without a full board: I must attend the meeting to-day at the Palace."

"Oh, assuredly," Chevalier," replied Louise Roy. "What would become of the Nation, what would become of the world, nay, what would become of the internes of the Ursulines, if statesmen and warriors and philosophers like you and the Sieurs Drouillon and La Force here (this in a parenthesis, not to scratch the Chevalier too deep), did not take wise counsel for our safety and happiness, and also for the welfare of the nation?"

The Chevalier des Meloises took his departure under this shower of arrows.

The young La Force was as yet only an idle dangler about the city; but in the course of time became a man of wit and energy worthy of his name. He replied gaily,—

"Thanks, Mademoiselle Roy! It is just for sake of the fair internes of the Convent that Drouillon and I have taken up the vocation of statesmen, warriors, philosophers, and friends. We are quite ready to guide your innocent footsteps through the streets of this perilous city, if you are ready to go."

"We had better hasten too!" ejaculated Louise Roy, looking archly through her eye-glass. "I can see Bonhomme Michel peeping round the corner of the Cote de Lery! He is looking after us stray lambs of the flock, Sieur Drouillon!"

Bonhomme Michel was the old watchman and factotum of the monastery. He had a general commission to keep a sharp eye upon the young ladies who were allowed to go out into the city. A pair of horn spectacles usually helped his vision,—sometimes marred it, however, when the knowing gallants slipped a crown into his hand to put in the place of his magnifiers! Bonhomme Michel placed all his propitiation money—he used a pious word—in his old leathern sack, which contained the redemption of many a gadding promenade through the streets of Quebec. Whether he reported what he saw this time is not recorded in the Vieux Recit, the old annals of the Convent. But as Louise Roy called him her dear old Cupid, and knew so well how to bandage his eyes, it is probable the good nuns were not informed of the pleasant meeting of the class Louises and the gentlemen who escorted them round the city on the present occasion.

CHAPTER XIX.

PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE.

The Chevalier des Meloises, quite out of humor with the merry Louises, picked his way with quick, dainty steps down the Rue du Palais. The gay Louises, before returning to the Convent, resolved to make a hasty promenade to the walls to see the people at work upon them. They received with great contentment the military salutes of the officers of their acquaintance, which the acknowledged with the courtesy of well-trained internes, slightly exaggerated by provoking smiles and mischievous glances which had formed no part of the lessons in politeness taught them by the nuns.

In justice be it said, however, the girls were actuated by a nobler feeling than the mere spirit of amusement—a sentiment of loyalty to France, a warm enthusiasm for their country, drew them to the walls: they wanted to see the defenders of Quebec, to show their sympathy and smile approval upon them.

"Would to heaven I were a man," exclaimed Louise de Brouague. "that I might wield a sword, a spade, anything of use, to serve my country! I shame to do nothing but talk, pray, and suffer for it, while everyone else

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is working or fighting." Poor girl! she did not foresee a day when the women of New France would undergo trials compared with which the sword stroke that kills the strong man is as the touch of mercy,—when the batteries of Wolfe would for sixty-five days shower shot and shell upon Quebec, and the South shore far a hundred miles together be blazing with the fires of devastation. Such things were mercifully withheld from their foresight, and the light-hearted girls went the round of the works as gaily as they would have tripped in a ballroom.

The Chevalier des Meloises, passing through the Porte du Palais, was hailed by two or three young officers of the Regiment of Bearn, who invited him into the Guard House to take a glass of wine before descending the steep hill. The Chevalier stopped willingly, and entered the well-furnished quarters of the officers of the guard, where a cool flask of Burgundy presently restored him to good humor with himself, and consequently with the world.

"What is up to-day at the Palace?" asked Captain Monredin, a vivacious Navarrais. "All the Gros Bonnets of the Grand Company have gone down this afternoon! I suppose you are going too, Des Meloises?"

"Yes! They have sent for me, you see, on affairs of State—what Peninsula calls 'business.' Not a drop of wine on the board! Nothing but books and papers, bills and shipments, money paid, money received! Doit at avoir and all the cursed lingo of the Friponne! I damn the Friponne, but bless her money! It pays better than fur-trading at a lonely outpost in the northwest." The Chevalier jingled a handful of coin in his pocket. The sound was a sedative to his disgust at the idea of trade, and quite reconciled him to the Friponne.

"You are a lucky dog nevertheless, to be able to make it jingle!" said Monredin, "not one of us Bearnois can play an accompaniment to your air of money in both pockets. Here is our famous Regiment of Bearn, second to none in the King's service, a whole year in arrears without pay! Gad! I wish I could go into 'business,' as you call it, and woo that jolly dame, La Friponne!"

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

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

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

R. P. EDWARDS, South Salt Springs, B. C. Eggs for hatching from the following breeds: R. C. R. Island Reds, Blue Andalusians, Black Minorcas, Buff Rocks, Indian Runner Ducks, at \$1.50 per setting. Stock for sale. Eggs sold after June 1st for \$1.00 per setting.

LITTLECOTE POULTRY YARDS—Pure bred Barred P. R. eggs. Warranted to hatch a good percentage of strong chicks. \$1.50 for fifteen eggs. Incubator cap, special rates. Few Cockerels left. Mrs. M. Viadoux, St. Charles, Man.

EGGS AT HALF PRICE—For balance of season, from Barred Rock and White Wyandotte Trap-nested hens. Laying record 2034 eggs per year. 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 45, \$3.00. Day old chicks same stock 25 cents each. Agents wanted for Natural Hen Incubator plans to hatch the eggs. Write for free catalogue. West Poultry Yards, Milestone, Sask.

WANTED—400 laying fowls—cash price. Write P. R. H. Proctor, Monarch Hotel, Fort Frances, Ont.

EGGS FOR SETTING—From pure bred S. C. White Leghorns and Barred Rocks; have some fine pens of winter layers; city address C. H. Baird, 265 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—15 for \$2. County Champions. Two pens of select females, headed by a Bradley cock and a Hawkins cockerel. Nine chickens or another setting at half price. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man.

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RHODE ISLAND REDS—White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Western raised from imported prize-winning stock. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per 15; \$10 per 100. Day old chicks a specialty. Geo. W. Bewell, Abernethy, Sask.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Buff Orpington eggs, \$1.00 per setting of 13. W. H. Read, Nanton, Alta.

MASSIVE SOLID Buff Orpingtons. Imported direct from Wm. Cook, England. Eggs \$1.50 setting. Paize White Wyandottes, Dustons Strain. \$1.00 setting. A. E. Creswell, Clearwater, Man.

GOSSIP

At an auction sale of milking Shorthorns belonging to Mr. George Taylor, Cranford, Eng., sixty-seven cows and heifers made an average of \$306. The highest price was for Darlington Cranford 21st, three years old, being \$1,550. The milking Shorthorn is worth a lot of money these days.

MANITOBA FARMERS' INSTITUTE MEETINGS—JUNE, 1909

Roland, June 15; Miami, June 16, Prof. Mitchell on "Some Phases of the Dairy Industry," and J. J. Ring on "Crop Production and Wind-breaks."

Boissevain, June 15; Cartwright, June 16; Crystal City, June 17; Pilot Mound, June 18, Prof. Peters will conduct stock-judging institutes at these four places.

Pipestone, June 15; Hartney, June 16, Prof. Churchill on "Retention of Moisture in the Soil," and Jas. Murray on "Soil Cultivation."

Glenboro, June 17; Treherne, June 18, Prof. Brodrick on "Tree Planting" and "Insects Injurious to Farm Crops," and Prof. Churchill on "Retention of Soil Moisture."

Headingley, June 21; Beausejour, June 22, Prof. Peters will hold stock-judging demonstrations.

Emerson, June 19, Principal Black on "Agricultural Education," and Prof. Lee on "Farm Seeds and How They Feed and Breed."

Woodlands, June 22, Principal Black on "Agricultural Education," and Prof. Mitchell on "The Dairy Industry."

St. Pierre, June 24, Mons. Villeneuve on "The Cheese Industry," and Prof. Brodrick on "Farm Weeds."

BRANDON CATTLE SALE

Although characterized by neither high quality of stock nor bubbling enthusiasm of the part of stockmen, the fifth annual sale of pure-bred cattle, held under the auspices of the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association at Brandon, on the 27th, ultimo, was considered quite successful.

Judging the entries took place in the morning, with the following results:

Aberdeen-Angus, 2 years—1, Lord Harry, Hon. W. Clifford, of Austin; 2, Royal Mina, R. Curran, Emerson.

Angus, yearling—1, Nector, D. McFarlan, Oak Lake; 2, Lord Houghton, R. Curran, Emerson.

Champion Angus—Lord Harry, Hon. W. Clifford, Austin.

Hereford—1, Melita's Pride, E. F. Dobbyn, Melita; 2, Prospector, E. F. Dobbyn, Melita.

Shorthorn, 3 years and over—1, Prince Royal of Selkirk, Sir Wm. Von Horne; 2, Right of Way, G. Less Ferguson, Souris; 3, Village King, J. S. Renwick, Carberry; 4, Royal Windsor, H. R. Tolton, Oak Lake.

Shorthorn, 2 years—1, Scotia, R. B. Thompson, Beresford; 2, Wivenhoe, A. J. McKay, MacDonald.

Shorthorn Yearling Bull—1, Royal Lustre, R. Lang, Oak Lake; 2, The Reeve, E. McIvor, Routledge; 3, Sultan, H. R. Tolton, Oak Lake.

Champion Shorthorn Bull—Prince Royal of Selkirk, Dir Wm. Von Horne. The same animal also won the grand championship.

Shorthorn Cow, 3 years and over—1, Maid of Elysee, J. G. Washington, Ninga; 2, Violet's Rest, same owner.

Shorthorn, 2 years old—1, Red Cherry, H. Armstrong Forrest; 2, Missie of Meadowlea; 3, J. J. Sproule, Minto.

In the afternoon, auctioneer T. C. Norris took charge of the sale and disposed of nearly all the stuff offered. The details of the auction are:

Aberdeen-Angus—Royal Mina, sold by R. Curran & Sons, of Emerson, to J. M. Allerdyce, of Burnside, for \$105.

Lord Houghton, sold by Curran & Sons, to B. D. Smith, of McLean, Sask., for \$105.

Lord Harry, sold by Walter Clifford,

of Austin, to James Cathrea, of Carberry, for \$115.

Hector, sold by Donald McFarlane, of Oak Lake, to R. F. Roudick, of Brandon Hills, for \$85.

Hereford—Prospector, sold by E. F. Dobbyn, of Melita, to R. Booth, of Dundrea, for \$96.

Melita's Pride, sold by E. F. Dobbyn, to Wm. Graham, of File Hills, for \$75.

Shorthorns—Spicy Roan, sold by J. S. Renwick, of Carberry, to W. Jackson, of Holland, for \$125.

Village King, sold by J. S. Renwick, to W. M. Graham, for \$95.

Victor XII., sold by J. J. Sproule, of Minto, to T. Rea, of Dundrea, for \$75.

Royal Lustre III., sold by H. H. Simpson, of Beresford, to Wm. Graham, for \$120.

Brandon Duke, sold by R. Snaith, of Brandon, to A. Chadbourne, of Kenton, for \$120.

Scotia, sold by R. B. Thompson, of Beresford, to Alex. Porter, of Alexander, for \$80.

Royal Windsor, sold by H. R. Folton, of Oak Lake, to Wm. Graham, for \$120.

Sultan, sold by R. Folton to W. S. Hunter, of Pendennis, for \$70.

Redman, sold by A. A. Titus, of Napinka, to W. J. Charters, of Holland, for \$60.

Prince Royal of Selkirk, sold by Sir Wm. Van Horne, to Geo. Bell, of Deloraine, for \$175.

Violet's Best, sold by J. G. Washington, of Ninga, to W. H. Bird, of Elva, for \$95.

Maid of Elysee III., sold by J. G. Washington, to J. Webster, of Minto, for \$75.

Ramsden's Pride, sold by Geo. Allison, of Burbank, to Angus McVicar, of Otterburne, for \$90.

Red Cherry, sold by H. Armstrong, of Forest, to A. McMeans, of Alexander, for \$120.

Windsor's Heir, sold by F. E. Conner, of Deloraine, to Wm. Graham, for \$100.

George of Willow Park, sold by Fred Chealey, of Alexander, to T. S. Matheson, of Brandon, for \$65.00.

Alexander Chief III., sold by O. Dunn, of Alexander, to E. Shingfield, of Alexander, for \$60.

Baron Lennox, sold by James Ewing, of Elkhorn, to T. L. Orchard, of Brandon, for \$65.

Right of Way, sold by G. L. Ferguson, of Souris, to Henderson Bros., of Wawanesa, for \$165.

Crested Wave, sold by G. L. Ferguson, to W. M. Graham, for \$60.

Royal Lustre IV., sold by R. L. Lang, of Oak Lake, to T. W. Gibson, of Belmont, for \$165.

Robin Adair, sold by J. Maxwell, of Ninga, to Wm. Graham, for \$80.

Virginia, sold by A. J. McKay, of Macdonald, to H. F. Hammersley, of Radisson, for \$105.

Ivauhoe, sold by A. J. McKay, to John Stott, of Oak Lake, for \$150.

Norval, sold by A. J. McKay, of John McLean, of Brandon Hills, for \$60.

The Reeve, sold by Evan McIvor, of Routledge, to A. D. McDonald, of Napinka, for \$60.

Fairview Lad, sold by John Shields, to W. H. Bird, of Elva, for \$175.

"It is the child or the river, Jim?"

"The river for ours."

James L. Dinsmore and F. O. Probasco were driving an automobile along the top of a levee only eight feet wide, when a little girl was seen in their path. Down a thirty-foot embankment they plunged into the Miami River, but neither man was injured.

The Knight Sugar Company, Raymond, Alta., received recently from Scotland a shipment of sixteen Clydesdales, eight stallions and eight fillies. Six of these were three-year-old mares, got by some of the best bred horses at the present time, amongst others: Ornamental (10315), Baron St. Clair (11609), the cham-

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Ruberoid roofing was the several years. Asphalt roofings and so "asbestos" roofings have been replaced. While the fl—put on more than seventeen good for many more years of Ruberoid roofing is also m—colors—Red, Brown, Green roofing. They do not wear of.

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pion Benedict (10315), Prince of Roxburgh (10616), Full of Pride (12156), and Prince of London (11859). Two five-year-old mares were shipped, one being got by Silver Plate (11936), and the other by the big, powerful premium horse, Price Cedric (10253). Among the colts were three-year-olds and two-year-olds, got by the noted sire, Baron Solway (11269), and King Henry (13040). The dam of this one was by Baron's Pride (9122), with grandam the celebrated Highland and Agricultural Society and Royal winner Lizzie of Inchparks, by Belted Knight (1395). Two two-year-olds were by the massive big stallion, Marmion (11429), which bred the best kind of selling stock. Others were by Prince of London, Durbar (11695), Lord Dalmeny (12219), and Hillhead Chieftain (12176).

Questions & Answers

HOMESTEAD FOR MINOR.

A Saskatoon correspondent informs us that R. J. B. who inquired in the issue of March 10th, page 367, re, the rights of his seventeen-year-old son to file on and pre-empt land, will find on application at the land office that the government will hold the homestead over for a year, the father making application for his son and the lad filing on the land when he became eighteen years of age.

LEGAL NAMES

A woman loses her husband, leaving her with a boy one year old. After three years, she marries again. The boy is known by the name of second husband for twenty-five years. Please tell which name is now legal.

Alta. DOUBTFUL.

Ans.—Technically, his legal name would be the name of his father, but there is no objection to his using the name he has always gone by, although it might require some explanation sometimes in connection with property he might be inheriting through his father's estate.

JOINT ILL IN FOALS

Please repeat the precautions for prevention and the treatment of joint ill in foals. S. C. J.

Ans.—Navel ill, with which joint ill is generally associated, may be prevented by applying to the navel-string two or three times a day, until it is dried up, an antiseptic such as a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, or of corrosive sublimate of the strength of 30 grains to a pint of water. The navel should be dressed with this as soon as possible after birth, as the germ which enters the navel opening, causing all the trouble, is likely to exist on the floor or bedding of the stall. Generally the cord is broken by the weight of the foal when expelled, or by the mare with her teeth. When such is not the case, it should be tied with a disinfected cord about an inch from the belly, cut off a couple of inches below the cord, and the disinfectant applied to the lower part. The importance of having the antiseptic ready on hand before parturition is obvious, as otherwise the damage may be done before the preventive is secured. When once the germ gets in its work, treatment is of doubtful effect. The symptoms are dullness, swelling and stiffness of one or more joints, lameness, and a disinclination to take nourishment. Treatment consists in long-continued bathing with hot water, followed by rubbing five to ten grains of iodide of potassium four times daily in a little of its mother's milk, and it should be helped to nurse at least every hour. When one thinks of the trouble and the uncertainty of a cure, the wisdom of prevention is obvious.

TICKS ON SHEEP

What is the best way to destroy ticks on sheep? C. R.

Alta. Ans.—Use any of the standard dipping preparations on the market, according to manufacturers' directions. Dips may be purchased more cheaply than they can be prepared at home.

THROMBOSIS

I bought a mare which appeared to be sound. On driving her up hill she developed lameness in the hind leg; went very lame; perspired very much, and ultimately lay down. I could find no trace of soreness, neither was there any swelling. Next day she was better, but rather stiff in her hind quarters. She set her feet down rather heavily and wide apart. I let her rest for two weeks, and when used again she was the same on the other leg. She does not always go lame, but it is always after climbing a hill that the lameness comes on.

Alta. B. B. E.

Ans.—This mare has a "thrombus" (blood clot) in the iliac arteries. This is a very serious condition, and a cure is not to be expected; in fact, the horse so affected usually becomes worse, until he is absolutely useless. It is the extra exertion of climbing the hill that causes the heart to beat faster, and so drive the thrombus with greater force into the arteries, where it becomes temporarily lodged, plugging the vessel and cutting off the blood supply to the limb, hence the pain which causes the horse to lie down and perspire. In a few minutes the thrombus backs up, the circulation is resumed, and the horse remains free from pain until it plugs again. The best advice we can give you is to turn him out on pasture for the summer. This has been known to bring about a cure where all other means have failed.

CHOREA

Young horse, four years old, gelding, broken this spring, when working, trembles from the hip down the legs, and when stopped he gets over it in a few minutes. He is a good eater and a good worker. He is all right other ways. He came off the ranch this spring. Could you please suggest if there is any cure for him? A. C.

Ans.—Your horse is suffering from one of the many forms of "chorea." This is a nervous disease of obscure origin, consequently very little is positively known of its pathology. It is usually progressive, and worse in very cold weather. The horse should be gently handled, and not caused to be excited. Regular work would benefit him, but over exertion must be avoided. Medicinal treatment consists of Fowler's solution of Arsenic in tablespoonful doses, given in his drinking water three times a day, for ten days; then discontinue for one week and commence again.

FEATHER-PULLING—HENS EATING EGGS—FOOD PER HEN PER DAY

Hens pull feathers out of the neck and breast of other hens. We have 110 hens, mostly White Leghorn. They were very healthy fowl, but did not lay well this winter. Lately they began to pull the feathers out and to eat them whole. Now they have dropped off and are laying only eight eggs per day from the whole flock. I notice the top of the comb looking singed, as if frosted, but that can't be, as the house is warm and dry. Have been feeding mixed grain, a good lot of wheat in the mixture, and a warm mash all winter, till lately. The house is kept very clean, and they have everything we know of, except meat, all winter. I notice they are very loose in the bowels of late. Is it a disease? If so, what is the cure? The hens are all young, and if they can be cured of the habit, I want to attend to them at once. We got a great many soft-shells; in fact, all the shells were much thinner than other years, and at first the eggs were much smaller than they should be. Quite a few of the fowl are very bare

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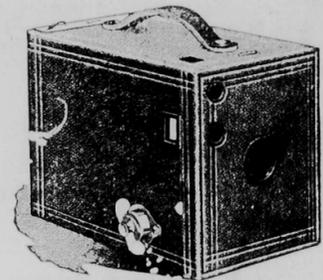
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Wholesale prices for quantities strong well grown trees from the Northern forest, about 6 hours rail to Winnipeg, moss packed and protected, F. O. B. The majority of our American Larch (Tamarac) are booked for H. M. Government and other large orders, but we have about 500,000 of various kinds left for this season.

Sample 3 dozen Spruce, 3 choice varieties, \$4.00. First in every five orders received, cash returned. Cash with order. Cross, Traders' Bank, Dryden.

ADDRESS

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DRYDEN, ONTARIO

Horsemen

We can supply you with up-to-date route cards, circulars, posters, receipt books, etc. Write for samples.

of feathers about the breast and neck. There have been quite a few eggs eaten by the hens this winter. We gave warm drink during the cold weather. Would that cause the trouble? How many quarts of grain is a proper amount for 110 hens at each meal, and should they be fed more than twice a day?

J. E.

Ans.—The feather-picking and egg-eating were caused by a lack of blood food—want of meat. The fowls have, evidently, been well cared for; in fact, a little overfed. The bowel looseness is a sign, in conjunction with the thin shells of the eggs, of an overfed condition. The warm mash every day during winter has done more harm than good. Three times per week would have been quite sufficient. The small size of the eggs is another sign of overfeeding. The quickest and easiest way to mend matters is to allow the hens as much run outside as possible, at same time reducing the amount of food and making what is fed as varied as circumstances will permit. Give blood in some shape also green food and lime (broken oyster shells), the latter to harden the egg-shells. When laying, a hen of the larger and heavier varieties, such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Dorkings, etc., requires about 4½ ounces of food per day; Leghorns, Andalusians, Hamburgs, etc., require 3½ ounces each of food per day while laying. The proper management of poultry is not the dead easy thing that some people imagine it to be. If it were, prices of strictly new-laid eggs and the superior quality of poultry flesh, would not be so high in the city markets. He, or she, who patiently gains a correct knowledge of management, housing and feeding, is likely to make a handsome margin of profit. Your subscriber is on the right way, and with further experience will get there.

A. G. G.

WANTS AN EGG BREED

Are the Anconas a hardy breed of poultry and suited to our climate? How do they compare with the White Wyandottes as egg-producers?

B. C.

L. B. H.

Ans.—The Anconas are not considered as hardy a breed of poultry as the Wyandotte. They are one of the Mediterranean breeds, and, therefore, not so popular in this country as those varieties originating farther north. No record of any actual laying tests are available to show how the Anconas compare with the White Wyandottes in egg-production. Fowls of the Mediterranean class, however, are prolific layers, and it is altogether likely that, for eggs alone, the Anconas might produce most of these two, but they are of little use for anything else.

IS HE AN ENTIRE?

1 have a prize colt here, eleven months old, and weighs 1,000 lbs., and no sign of his testicles coming down. Will they come into position as he gets older?

2. If they do not show up when he gets older, can the dealer I bought him from make me pay for him; as he was sold for a stallion?

Sask.

T. J. S.

Ans.—1. It is quite probable that if the colt is given plenty of exercise and not kept too fat that he will come all right.

2. No; you have no direct claim of compensation. You bought the colt as a stallion colt, and as a colt he was all that was claimed for him, namely, an entire. But should he not come all right, you might arrange with the seller to lessen the price or exchange for another.

MARRYING AGE

At what age may a girl marry without the consent of her parents? What age may a son marry without the consent of his parents?

Has a daughter the right in inheritance as her brothers upon the deaths of their parents?

Sask.

J. A. H.

Ans.—The law in Saskatchewan says no license shall be issued to contracting parties, male or female, under the age of twenty-one without the consent of the parents and in case the parents do not agree, the decision of the father shall be final. A boy over the age of fourteen, and a girl over the age of twelve may marry with the consent of their parents. A girl over the age of eighteen, having no parents or guardian, or living apart and earning her own living, may marry without the consent of parent or guardian.

A daughter has the same right to her parents' property as has her brothers, if the parents or father die without a will. If both parents die without a will, the property shall be divided equally among the children, but if the father die without a will, one-third of the property goes to his widow and the rest is divided equally among his children.

SWOLLEN JOINTS, NAEVL ILL

I have a colt a week old, and, as the mare did not give enough milk for it, I have been feeding it cow's milk and sugar. When three days old, its knees began to swell up, and it would not rise without help. It is doing well, but its hocks have begun to swell now. What should I do for it?

Sask.

J. G. M.

Ans.—This colt has "joint ill," or "navel ill," and there is no prospect that it will get better, especially as it is being artificially raised. There is practically no cure for this trouble, but it may be prevented by tying the navel with a cord at birth, and bathing it with an antiseptic solution of carbolic acid and water or some such application. The cause of the joints swelling is believed to be a germ which gains entrance to the system through the navel, and locates at the joints of the legs. Mild cases in robust colts are sometimes cured, but a very pronounced case seldom recovers.

WATERPROOFING CANVAS

I have purchased a number of yards of canvas, intending to make a stack cover. Could you give me a recipe for preparing this canvas so as to make it absolutely waterproof? It will shed water now, but if there happened to be a small indentation, it will not hold water. Quite a quantity of this canvas was purchased here lately, and if an answer came through the columns of your paper it no doubt would be beneficial to more than one.

Man.

C. E. G.

Ans.—The following methods have been recommended for waterproofing canvas, but not having used any of them we cannot speak from experience. We have, however, dipped cotton in boiled linseed oil to waterproof it, and while the operation was quite satisfactory, the canvas was somewhat stiff. The method has the qualification of being cheap and simple.

A simple method of rendering cloth waterproof without being air-proof is to spread it on any smooth surface, and to rub the wrong side with a lump of beeswax (perfectly pure and free from grease), until it presents a slight, but even, white or grayish appearance; a hot iron is then passed over it, and the cloth being brushed while warm, the process is complete. When this operation has been skillfully performed, a candle may be blown out through the cloth, if coarse, and yet a piece of the same placed across an inverted hat may have several glassfuls of water poured into the hollow formed by it, without any of the liquid passing through. Pressure of friction will alone make it so.

For Canvas.—The following is highly recommended as a simple and cheap process for wagon tops, tents, etc. It renders it impermeable to moisture, without making it stiff and likely to break. Soft soap is dissolved in hot water, and a solution of iron sulphate added. The sul-

CONSTIPATION

IRREGULARITY OF THE BOWELS

Any irregularity of the bowels is dangerous, and should be attended to and corrected.

MILBURN'S

LAXATIVE

work on the bowels gradually, without weakening the system, contrary, toning it, and covering in relieve and cure of constipation.

Mrs. James King, Cor. "I was troubled with constipation and catarrh of the bowels, and could get nothing to do. I got a vial of Milburn's Laxative. They did me more good than I ever tried. I have no constipation, and the catarrh is entirely gone. I feel thanks to Milburn's Laxative used in all about half a vial." Price 25 cents a vial. Dealers or mailed direct to Co., Limited, Toronto.

T. Wayne Daly, K.C.
W. Madeley Crichton

Daly, Crichton

Barristers and Solicitors
Office—CANADA LANE
WINNIPEG

It is supposed that people are deficient in the blood, have been except the latest, sent by a merchant known wholesale of (let us say) Cakes of the most brilliant in a small way has segment of their men," he writes, "I not sent me the kawsue you think my good as anybody else. Cake & Son! wher sent the soap? Ple once, and oblige y Richard Jones. P. ing the above my w sope under the coun

Old Mr. Flaherty's favorite in the little lived. The doctor was summer, and did not man's death. Soon he met Miss Flaherty about the family, er how is your fat heat?"

The strength

It is surprising that parents know the qualities of good food, then think of it as sturdy and brawny; its value as a food for now and then a mother feeding her children and will be astonished in strength and she tells her friends, for themselves, but a country should see are strong and vigorous Quaker Oats, eaten Put up in two sizes, age and the large family more convenient for live in town. The table. Making Canadian industry. Don't miss a day; every morning for breakfast.

CONSTIPATION IRREGULARITY OF THE BOWELS

Any irregularity of the bowels is always dangerous, and should be at once attended to and corrected.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

work on the bowels gently and naturally without weakening the body, but, on the contrary, toning it, and they will if persevered in relieve and cure the worst cases of constipation.

Mrs. James King, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with sick headaches, constipation and catarrh of the stomach. I could get nothing to do me any good until I got a vial of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. They did me more good than anything else I ever tried. I have no headaches or constipation, and the catarrh of the stomach is entirely gone. I feel like a new woman, thanks to Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I used in all about half a dozen vials."

Price 25 cents a vial, 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

T. Mayne Daly, K.C.
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Roland W. McClure
E. A. Cohen

Daly, Crichton & McClure
Barristers and Solicitors
Office—CANADA LIFE BUILDING.
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

It is supposed that business letters are deficient in humor. Still there have been exceptions, and the latest, sent by a member of the well-known wholesale soap-making firm of (let us say) Cake & Son, is one of the most brilliant. A retail dealer in a small way had sent for a consignment of their goods: "Gentlemen," he writes, "wherefor have you not sent me the sope? Is it because you think my money is not so good as anybody else's? Dam you, Cake & Son! wherefor have you not sent the sope? Please send sope a once, and oblige yours respectfully, Richard Jones. P.S.—Since writing the above my wife has found the sope under the counter."

Old Mr. Flaherty was a general favorite in the little town where he lived. The doctor was away all one summer, and did not hear of the old man's death. Soon after his return he met Miss Flaherty and inquired about the family, ending with: "And how is your father standing the heat?"

The strength of a child.

It is surprising to find how few parents know the great strength giving qualities of good oatmeal. Most of them think of it as a food for the sturdy and brawny man, and overlook its value as a food for children. Every now and then a mother will take to feeding her children on Quaker Oats and will be astonished at their improvement in strength and vigor. Of course, she tells her friends, and they prove it for themselves, but every mother in the country should see that her children are strong and vigorous. Plenty of Quaker Oats, eaten often, will do it.

Put up in two sizes, the regular package and the large family size, which is more convenient for those who do not live in town. The large package contains a piece of handsome china for the table. Making Quaker Oats is a Canadian industry.

Don't miss a day; eat Quaker Oats every morning for breakfast.

phuric acid combines with the potash of the soap, and the iron oxide is precipitated with the fatty acid as insoluble iron soap. This is washed and dried, and mixed with linseed oil. The soap prevents the oil from getting hard and cracking, and at the same time water has no effect on it.

"Waterproofing Oil.—Take 20 ozs. lard oil, 10 ozs. paraffin, 1 oz. beeswax; heat oil over a slow fire, and when hot add the paraffin and wax; allow the whole to remain over the fire until the latter articles are melted, and add a few drops of sassafras oil or other essential oil to preserve it.

"Sail-cloth Impervious to Water, yet Pliant and Durable.—Grind 6 lbs. English ocher with boiled oil, and add 1 lb. black paint, which mixture forms an indifferent black; 1 oz. yellow soap dissolved by heat in 1/2 pint water, is mixed while hot with the paint. This composition is laid upon dry canvas as stiff as can conveniently be done with the brush. Two days after, a second coat of ocher and black paint (without any soap) is laid on, and, allowing this coat time to dry, the canvas is finished with a coat of any desired color. After three days it does not stick together when folded up. This is the formula used in the British navy yards, and has given excellent results. A portable boat may be made of canvas prepared in this way, and stretched on a skeleton frame."

VOLUNTEER BOUNTY LAND

Can the land grants advertised in your paper be legally transferred to a person who took no part in the South African campaign?

Sask. E. G. M.

Ans.—Yes; the holder of a grant may assign his right to any person who is a British subject, or who declares his intention of becoming a British subject, but the person to whom the grant is assigned cannot assign to another substitute.

HOLDING TREATED GRAIN

Should grain be sown within twenty-four hours of being treated with formaline? The general practice is to cover the pickled grain over night with blankets and sow it the following day, but should unfavorable weather supervene, it may be several days ere it is sown. Will the formaline not be as liable to vaporise when the seed is sown as when it is lying in a heap?

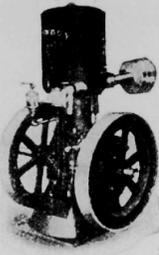
Sask. SAUERTEIG.

Ans.—When once the formaline has come in contact with the smut spore for sufficient time, the spore will be killed, and the seed free from infection, so that as far as the smut which may be on the seed is concerned, there is no more danger from it. But to keep seed for several days after treating is to expose it to the danger of further contact with smut spores, which may germinate in the ground. If the seed can be kept covered without danger of heating, there would be no harm in holding it for an indefinite period after pickling. As we understand it, the formaline gas, the active principle of formaldehyde, must be brought in contact with the spores of smut, and to do so it must be carried in water. The object of covering the pile of grain is to prevent the gas vaporizing too rapidly before it has had time while in the solution to destroy the spores.

TRADE NOTES

WINNIPEG EXHIBITION, 1909

With the Winnipeg Centennial looming large in the horizon, the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, which is the parent of the world's fair scheme, seems to have taken a new lease on life, and the indications point to the banner fair in the history of this institution next July 10-17. New exhibits in nearly every class of agricultural and industrial progress have clamored for admission, thereby furnishing evidence of the bounding



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men there are many sons of former workmen, and many whose whole working lives have been devoted to making the Plymouth products better. Fifty workmen have been in these mills over thirty years. Thirty superintendents and overseers have been employed in these mills over twenty-five years.

In addition to fine grades of rope, this plant makes the famous "Plymouth" Binder Twine. In all farming sections Plymouth Twine is known for its excellence.

GOSSIP

In the eighteenth century an ingenious jeweller named James Cox, of Shoe Lane, London, constructed a clock which was rendered perpetual by a cleverly contrived attachment which utilized the rise and fall of the barometer to supply the necessary energy. The movement of the mercury actuated a cog wheel in such a manner that whether the mercury rose or fell the wheel always revolved in the same direction and kept the weights that supplied the movement of the clock always wound up. The barometer bulb dipped into a mercury cistern. The cistern hung attached to the extremities of two rockers, to the left of one and the right end of the other. The bulb was similarly attached to the other extremities of the rockers, which are thus moved, every time there is a change in the amount of mercury in bulb and cistern respectively. The rockers actuated a vertical ratchet, and the teeth were so arranged that the wheel they controlled could only move in one direction, whether the ratchet ascended or descended. The clock itself was an ordinary one, but of very strong and superior workmanship, and was jewelled with diamonds at every bearing, the whole being enclosed in a glass case which, while it excluded dust, displayed the entire mechanism.

A certain prominent and excellent lawyer of Chicago, but one of the quietest and most unobtrusive of men, steals around noiselessly, with his hands meekly clasped on his breast and a seraphic and perpetual smile. A bon mot at his expense is told of the late Emery Storrs, a brilliant advocate and an exquisite wit. He went to the lawyer's office and inquired for him, but was informed that he was out. "Oh, no, he isn't," he replied; "I know that he is in." "But I assure you, Mr. Storrs, he is not in." "Now," responded Mr. Storrs, "I know better; he must be in, it is so still in there!"

The secretary of the Brandon Exhibition Board announces that the prize list is ready for distribution. Among the arrangements that have been completed are for 16 special excursion trains and greatly reduced rates on all other trains running into Brandon during fair week. The dates, July 19-23, set for the fair this year bring it the week following Winnipeg and preceding Regina, which should ensure large exhibits and a swarming attendance.

Mr. E. R. Marr, Dry Fork, Alta., writes: "I like your paper well. I think the numbers of the last month worth the year's subscription. It is always instructive and interesting. I cannot help smiling at the anxiety of the Clydesdale men, or boys rather, trying to justify themselves in producing the clean leg, supple fetlock, short ribs, lean shoulder, narrow chest and cow hocks in the great Scotch breed. It is a wonder they do not want calf knees on them as well. What a pity that the grand old Clydesdale, one of our best draft breeds, should be mutilated in this way. Breeders will have to come back and give the Clydesdale what belongs to him in the way of bone, hair and substance. Bone and hair go to-

gether. When we reduce one, we reduce the other.

The butchers and sausage-makers of Paris recently gave a banquet at which horse beef featured the menu. Old horsemen can recall that a score of years ago Dr. Huidekoper gave a similar banquet at Philadelphia in honor of a favorite mare that had met with an accident in following the hounds and had to be destroyed. The guests eulogized the horse, but did not know that they had feasted on horseflesh until Dr. Huidekoper proposed a toast to the memory of Pandora, the famous mare, whose flesh had furnished the banqueters with everything they had eaten at the feast. The dinner was known as the Pandora banquet.

The "Scottish Farmer" of May 8th reports shipment of the massive, handsome and highly-bred Clydesdale stallion, Wyomyo, to the order of Mr. George Gray, Crandall, Manitoba. Wyomyo (14427), Vol. XXX., will be three years old in June, stands 17 hands high, on short legs, girthed when shipped almost 7 ft. 8 in. and weighed close on 1,900 lbs. He was considered by competent judges one of the biggest and handsomest three-year-olds ever shipped at Glasgow.

WESTERN SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN MEMORANDUM OF ARGUMENTS PRESENTED TO THE HON. SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE BY THE DELEGATION FROM THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA REPRESENTING ALL THOSE INTERESTED IN THE GROWTH, SALE AND TRANSPORTATION OF GRAIN FROM THAT PROVINCE TO THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD BY THE PACIFIC COAST.

To those conversant with the shipment of grain it has been evident that sooner or later the grain grown in Alberta must seek the markets of the world by way of the Pacific Coast. Taking as an example for the purposes of comparison the point of Calgary, which is practically the center of the grain-growing portion of the province, it is found that it is only 642 miles from tide water on the Pacific coast by the C. P. R., 1,259 miles from Fort William, the nearest eastern water port, which is open only seven months in the year, and 2,737 miles from St. John, which is the nearest port open to the east the remaining five months of the year.

It so happened that when Alberta started to develop as a grain-growing district that Manitoba and Saskatchewan, lying many hundreds of miles east, had been growing grain for many years. The grain from these two provinces from the beginning, naturally sought the nearest water port, and, in consequence, at Fort William and Port Arthur terminal facilities have been gradually developed from the inception of grain raising in the West. When Alberta commenced raising grain in large quantities, these terminals were fully developed and markets were established. In fact, the only market available or known was that at Winnipeg, which led to the terminals at the lake ports.

During the early years of development it was necessary for Alberta farmers to make this long shipment east, and sell their grain in competition with that grown in Saskatchewan and Manitoba at points one-half, and less than one-half, the distance from terminal markets. The continuance of such conditions would only mean in time that Alberta would be out of business from the standpoint of grain raising. The larger yield of grain per acre obtained in Alberta over the other Provinces has in the past tended to equalize the higher freight rate because of the longer haul, but it is not a sound policy for Alberta farmers to depend upon the larger yields of grain which nature is giving them to relieve them from an adverse state of affairs which can be removed by opening up new markets to an available port located no farther from the Alberta grain fields

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As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. If send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

MANY DON'T KNOW HEART AFFECTED.

More People Than are Aware of It Have Heart Disease.

"If examinations were made of everyone, people would be surprised at the number of persons walking about suffering from heart disease."

This startling statement was made by a doctor at a recent inquest. "I should not like to say that heart disease is as common as this would imply," said the expert, "but I am sure that the number of persons going about with weak hearts must be very large."

"Hundreds of people go about their daily work on the verge of death, and yet do not know it. It is only when the shock comes that kills them that the unsuspected weakness of the heart is made apparent."

"But undoubtedly heart weakness, not disease, is more prevalent nowadays. I should think that the stress of living, the wear and rush of modern business life, have a lot to do with heart trouble."

There is no doubt but that this is correct, and we would strongly advise any one suffering in any way from heart trouble to try a course of **MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS**

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than is Fort William fields of Saskatchewan.

Some four years ago shipment of grain to Vancouver for export taken it was found to rate on grain from the Pacific coast, 642 mi. 100 lbs. more than Calgary to Fort William nearly twice the distance evident that the C. railway then leading coast, had given very to western shipments pared all their grain view of moving grain grain growing in Alberta became a serious matter way company to move in one direction to one outcome of this difficulty now reduced their weight 2 1/2 cts. per 100 lbs. under Calgary to Fort William westward of 22 1/2 cts. still too high and not with the eastern rate per 100 lbs. is enough to change the Alberta grain from east to west. In Liverpool six cts. cheaper than by the early of the winter season tion is closed on the G a little cheaper even is open. This had tendency to change the which Alberta grain is kets of the world, practically all Alberta marketed by the western.

When shipments in were first made to V culties were encountered time put a stop to the partially overcome, started the free movement westward. It was Manitoba Grain Act h at a time when there shipments of grain from therefore, contained no western movement.

The advantages of the and the difficulties shippers were brought tion of the Alberta G the Premier immediate ference of all parties i convention convened Calgary on the 3rd d 1909, and lasted for Premier Rutherford pr man, and there were sentatives of the r elevators, grain compa of trade of Alberta Columbia. The British Columbia sent show its interest movement of grain. Alberta were represent gates, embodying all the United Farmers' organization representi farmers. Besides t many individual farne took part in the pro gether there were at over 200 men, represe terest in the provin and their representati over one-half of the m

After two days of tion of the question shipments several passed and a commi pointed to carry out the convention as ou resolutions. With one resolution was carri- mous vote. The one opposed by two men er who opposed this r was the one with re distribution, has sin secretary of the Unite sociation as follows:

"There may be s from large farmers to amendment to car dist hope you will see tha the small farmer is when laying the ca Government, for, if p the amendment will especially to small f farmers' elevators."

The resolutions pass- vention with explana

than is Fort William from the grain fields of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Some four years ago, when the first shipment of grain from Alberta to Vancouver for export was undertaken it was found that the freight rate on grain from Calgary to the Pacific coast, 642 miles, was 10c. per 100 lbs. more than the rate from Calgary to Fort William, which is nearly twice the distance. It was evident that the C. P. R., the only railway then leading to the Pacific coast, had given very little thought to western shipments, and had prepared all their grain tariffs with a view of moving grain east only. As grain growing in Alberta increased, it became a serious matter for the railway company to move all the grain in one direction to one point. As an outcome of this difficulty they have now reduced their western rate to 2½c. per 100 lbs. under the rate from Calgary to Fort William. This rate westward of 22½c. per 100 lbs. is still too high and not on a fair basis with the eastern rate, which is 25c. per 100 lbs. It is, however, low enough to change the route for Alberta grain from east to west as under it Alberta wheat can be landed in Liverpool six cents per bushel cheaper than by the eastern route during the winter season, when navigation is closed on the Great Lakes, and a little cheaper even when navigation is open. This had an immediate tendency to change the direction by which Alberta grain sought the markets of the world, and eventually practically all Alberta grain will be marketed by the western route.

When shipments in large quantities were first made to Vancouver, difficulties were encountered that for a time put a stop to them, and though partially overcome, still greatly retarded the free movement of grain westward. It was found that the Manitoba Grain Act had been framed at a time when there were no large shipments of grain from Alberta, and, therefore, contained no provisions for western movement.

The advantages of the western route and the difficulties encountered by shippers were brought to the attention of the Alberta Government, and the Premier immediately called a conference of all parties interested. This convention convened in the City of Calgary on the 3rd day of February, 1909, and lasted for two full days. Premier Rutherford presided as chairman, and there were present representatives of the railroads, banks, elevators, grain companies and boards of trade of Alberta and British Columbia. The Government of British Columbia sent a delegate to show its interest in the western movement of grain. The farmers of Alberta were represented by 25 delegates, embodying all the officers of the United Farmers' Association, an organization representing nearly 6,000 farmers. Besides this there were many individual farmers present who took part in the proceedings. Altogether there were at this gathering over 200 men, representing every interest in the province, the farmers and their representatives constituting over one-half of the number.

After two days of careful consideration of the question of western grain shipments several resolutions were passed and a committee of six appointed to carry out the wishes of the convention as outlined by these resolutions. With one exception every resolution was carried by a unanimous vote. The one exception was opposed by two men only. One farmer who opposed this resolution which was the one with reference to car distribution, has since written the secretary of the United Farmers' Association as follows:

"There may be some opposition from large farmers to the proposed amendment to car distribution, but I hope you will see that the case for the small farmer is not overlooked when laying the case before the Government, for, if properly framed, the amendment will be a boon, especially to small farmers and to farmers' elevators."

The resolutions passed at this convention with explanations following

each, showing the urgent necessity for their adoption, are as follows:

Resolution No. 1:

WHEREAS steps have been taken by various interests to inaugurate a system of western shipments of grain; RESOLVED that this conference endorse the idea of shipping grain to the markets of the world by the Pacific coast.

Resolution No. 2:

THAT this conference is of the opinion that it is very desirable, and in the interests of the farmers and every resident of this province that the name "Alberta" should be identified with all oats and barley as well as Red winter wheat.

When the permanent committee came to consider this resolution it was found inadvisable to ask that the Inspection Act be amended so as to provide for the word "Alberta" being added to all grades of oats and barley, and particularly so as in order to secure what was necessary under Resolution No. 3, it was deemed advisable to ask for a new inspection division to be known as the "Alberta Inspection Division." As certificates issued by the new division would carry the word "Alberta," it was thought that this would meet the requirements of the resolution.

Resolution No. 3:

RESOLVED that this meeting recommend to the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Governments of the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia that there shall be appointed a Grain Inspector for the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta who has knowledge and experience in handling and grading the cereals produced in these provinces, and that he have charge of all deputy inspectors throughout these provinces.

Under the provisions of the Inspection Act all grain shipped from Alberta to Vancouver for export carries a Manitoba inspection certificate. This, perhaps, is not so very objectionable when the grain is destined to the Liverpool market as Manitoba inspection certificates are well and favorably known there, but it is a very serious matter when shipments are destined to Mexico, Japan, China and other Pacific importing countries. Instances are on record where these latter countries have shown great reluctance to receive grain carrying Manitoba certificates when the shipment had been sold as Alberta grain.

At the present time there is a deputy inspector at Calgary who passes upon all grain going through that point. This deputy is under the direction of the Chief Grain Inspector, whose headquarters are at Winnipeg, 850 miles away. While all the grain was moving east this arrangement proved, in the main, a satisfactory one, and for grain still going east it will continue to be so. In case of dispute there is ample time for reinspection and survey while the cars are on their way east to destination. With western shipments the present system is quite impossible. Then it is necessary for either the buyer or the seller of a western shipment to ask for a reinspection or for a survey, the sample of grain and the papers connected with it, must be forwarded from the Calgary office to Winnipeg, for consideration, thus causing serious delay and loss through demurrage.

Alberta is now very rapidly becoming a winter wheat raising district. It is the only winter wheat district in western Canada, and under present inspection Alberta is obliged to have a Survey Board in Winnipeg pass finally upon our samples whenever buyer or seller asks for survey, and too often the men who make this survey are conversant only with the grading of spring wheat. When all of our winter wheat is going west by the Pacific, as it will soon, this difficulty will be more accentuated than it is at present.

The delegation would respectfully point out that with the completion of the Crows' Nest Pass Railway to the coast and of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the number of difficulties will increase. It, therefore, seems to the

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This is an entirely new idea, and will especially interest people who reside in natural gas districts. The gas ring takes the place of the lower Sunshine fire-pot, thus making it possible to burn gas in your furnace without inconvenience. Such is not possible in a furnace where the ordinary gas log is inserted; for, should the gas give out, a coal or wood fire could not be started until the gas pipes were disconnected.

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To provide against sweating in the summer time, Sunshine Furnace is equipped with a nickelled steel radiator and dome. All bolts and rivets are nickelled, all rods copper-plated. This special treatment, besides meaning quicker and greater radiation from the radiator and dome than cold chill iron could possibly give, acts as protection for the bolts, rivets and rods from inroads of gas. When cast iron comes in contact with our nickelled steel it is coated with our special Anti-Rust treatment, which prevents the slightest possibility of rust commencing anywhere in Sunshine Furnace.

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It is imported into Australia and the Argentine free of duty, because the sheep-owners know it is an absolute necessity.

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Tell us how many sheep you have, mentioning this paper and we will send copy of our book "Sheep Scab and How to Cure It," free of charge.

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19



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man. "I should not
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mon as the expert,
number of persons
suffering from

It is about their daily
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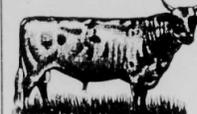
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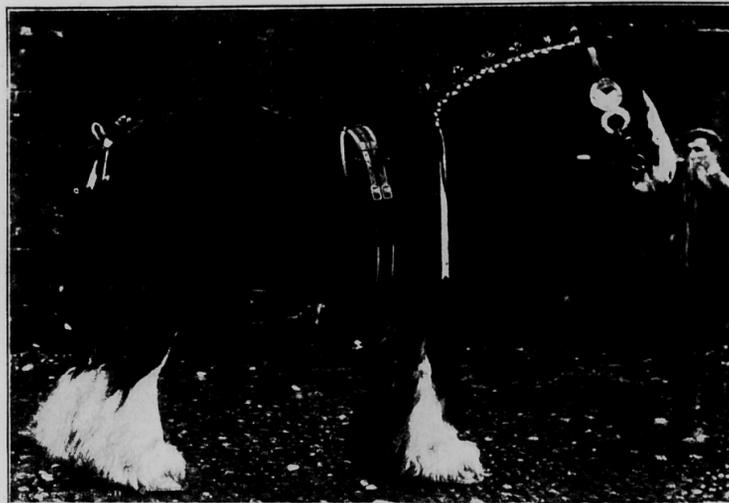
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delegation from Alberta that the remedy for the situation is not new legislation, but the application of the machinery already provided. The Inspection Act contains provision for the creation of new inspection divisions by the Governor-General-in-Council. It is, therefore, respectfully urged that a new inspection division be created embracing the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta to be known as the Alberta Inspection Division, with headquarters at Calgary. This would give the desired Survey Board with the right to pass upon disputed samples, also the Inspector asked for by the conference at Calgary. In other words, the creation of a new inspection division would carry with it all the necessary machinery to make the handling of grain for western shipments work out smoothly and would be in charge of men familiar with the trade.

In this connection it is to be distinctly understood that NO CHANGE IN A SINGLE GRADE OF GRAIN IS ASKED FOR. THE GRADES AS NOW SET FORTH IN THE INSPECTION ACT ARE TO REMAIN AS THEY ARE. Grain going east will be graded and given a Manitoba Inspection Certificate, and grain going west will be graded according to the same grade and given an Alberta Inspection Certificate. It is also desired that both divisions shall be under the direction of the present Chief Grain Inspector, Mr.

Act in this respect distinctly favors the few large farmers who are fortunate enough to be located in close proximity to railway stations, to the great disadvantage of the large farmers located at a distance, and very particularly to the disadvantage of all small farmers who have insufficient grain of one kind for a carload. In Alberta, conditions are much different to those in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In Alberta, where mixed farming is largely followed, the small farmer having only a limited quantity of grain for sale predominates. In order to encourage development, the majority of Alberta farmers feel that a change in this portion of the Act should be made.

As applied to western shipments, this part of the Act is most detrimental. It was undoubtedly enacted at a time when western shipments in very large quantities were not thought of. A car shortage exists every season in Alberta, and there is a time, usually from about October 15th to December 15th of each year, when all the elevators in the wheat districts are filled to the roof, and thus practically out of commission. At such times and during this period, farmers are endeavoring to load their own grain on cars and to ship direct. In order to procure cars, farmers must register in the car order book, and as soon as the elevators become filled the farmers in a district rush to the station all hoping to be first in order for a car for shipment. The conse-



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Shire stallion, bay, foaled 1904. Recently sold at auction for \$18,900.

David Horn, in whom the whole country has the greatest confidence.

Resolution No. 4:

RESOLVED that the Manitoba Grain Act be so amended in its application to the Province of Alberta that any farmer or number of farmers wishing to put their grain through the elevators by sale or otherwise, be enabled to get cars in the same proportion as though they loaded from the platforms, and that the railways be obliged to keep a book for the purpose of recording their requests for cars in accordance therewith, and in the event of this amendment being made, that the Government prepare a draft agreement to be entered into by the parties interested, and that this draft agreement be attached to the Act as Schedule "H."

Formerly the provisions of the Grain Act with regard to car distribution did not apply to western shipments, and had the Act remained as it was, it would have been of great benefit to western shippers. As it now is the Act greatly retards the free movement of grain to the west.

In a new country where settlement is increasing rapidly, so rapidly that it is impossible for elevator building to keep pace with it, and where grain is raised at great distances from railway stations, the present car distribution, at a time of car shortage, becomes an extreme hardship on a very great majority of the farmers. The

quency is that at many points over 2000 names are on the car book at one time, and at one point last fall as high as 350 names. Statistics show that during the period from September 1st to October 15th of each year, when the elevators are in a position to handle grain, that about 93 per cent. of the grain in Alberta is sold to the elevators. During the period from October 15th to December 15th, this drops to a little over 50 per cent., and immediately returns again to 90 per cent. or more after the congestion is passed.

Last year during the time of the congestion, the railway company made the new rate which now makes it possible to ship grain west, and opened up the whole idea of western shipments. The reduced rate put the elevators in Alberta in a position to pay the farmers more for their wheat than was possible for them to receive for shipments east. At this time the elevators were filled with grain, which they could not ship out because of the peculiar workings of the Grain Act, and the farmers found themselves in a position where they were forced to ship their grain to Fort William when they could have realized more for it on their home market under different conditions.

The Warehouse Commissioner realized the seriousness of this matter and advised the railway company by letter that shipments of grain for the west could be accepted, providing the

railway agent at each notice before cars were certain cars could be shipped only, thus applicant on the car book their registration, a car for shipment, sired. This might be situation, but soon into operation a passenger farmer, and the railway company cars out of turn, and price of the Peace improved. The Justice claimed that the Commissioner could not do it being the province to do the interpretation.

The farmers of Alberta change in the Act, the relief required with lessening their privilege on track if they so do the farmers feel that the Act should be changed to give them the right their grain as they wish at present under congestion force them to load on the elevator prices are satisfactory.

Attached is a copy Schedule "H."

As the Grain Act discussion last year and delegation do not think it is advisable to make any change until it has been enforced full year. It is hoped that some way whereby the powers of the Governor-General-in-Council house Commissioner can be so interpreted that freedom necessary movement of grain. The trouble is IS NOT ASKED THAT TO SASKATCHEWATOBA, or to shipment east—only to those go.

If it is found impossible to interpret either the Governor-General-in-Council Warehouse Commissioner delegation would ask house Commissioner to interpret the Act to authorize two car-order Alberta points, or for any point in the Manitoba division. If it is decided an Alberta Inspector two car-order books effect only in the new idea of having two cars to have ONE FOR EACH another FOR WEST. This would, in a large move the difficulties of wheat grain now seeks look. It would allow away with a car so can make two trips to Alberta points in less making one to Fort Victoria. This relief is needed son. There are too terminal facilities at handling grain, and that cars be quickly a trial points to move grain to meet the loading.

Resolution No. 5:

RESOLVED, that in late the immediate terminal elevator on the Coast, through which can be profitably e markets of the world, urge the erection of terminal elevator at once by Government, operated by the Government, a tion shall be at once the Government at once reply as soon as possible.

This resolution was unanimous vote of the committee was in ward a copy to the Department asking for an their intention regarding a terminal elevator this year, in time to meet the crop.

A copy of the Resolved, and a reply turn, but this reply d

istinctly favors who are fortun- ocated in close stations, to the of the large distance, and he disadvantage who have in- kind for a car- conditions are in Saskatche- In Alberta, is largely fol- ner having only grain for sale ler to encourage rity of Alberta change in this ould be made. tern shipments, is most detri- oubtedly enacted r shipments in ere not thought exists every sea- here is a time, ctober 15th to year, when all wheat districts and thus prac- sion. At such period, farmers load their own ship direct. In , farmers must order book, and ors become filled ict rush to the be first in order ent. The conse-



18,900.

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railway agent at each station gave notice before cars were allotted that certain cars could be used for western shipment only, thus giving each applicant on the car book, in order of their registration, a chance to load the car for shipment west, if so desired. This might have relieved the situation, but soon after it was put into operation a party at Stavely, not a farmer, laid complaint against the railway company for furnishing cars out of turn, and the local Justice of the Peace imposed a fine of \$500. The Justice in this instance claimed that the Warehouse Commissioner could not interpret the law, it being the province of the Justice to do the interpretation.

The farmers of Alberta believe that a change in the Act as outlined in the above resolution, will give them the relief required without in any way lessening their privileges to load cars on track if they so desire. In fact, the farmers feel that this portion of the Act should be elastic enough to give them the right to dispose of their grain as they wish, and not, as at present under congested conditions, force them to load cars even though the elevator prices are in every way satisfactory.

Attached is a copy of the proposed Schedule "H."

As the Grain Act was under discussion last year and amended, the delegation do not think that it is advisable to make any changes in it until it has been enforced at least one full year. It is hoped, however, that some way may be found whereby the powers given the Governor-General-in-Council or the Warehouse Commissioner under the Act can be so interpreted as to provide that freedom necessary for the successful movement of grain westward. The trouble is provincial. IT IS NOT ASKED THAT IT APPLY TO SASKATCHEWAN AND MANITOBA, or to shipments going to the east—only to those going west.

If it is found impossible to so interpret either the powers of the Governor-General-in-Council or the Warehouse Commissioner, then the delegation would ask that the Warehouse Commissioner be instructed to so interpret the Act that he may authorize two car-order books at Alberta points, or for that matter at any point in the Manitoba Inspection division. If it is decided to create an Alberta Inspection Division, the two car-order books would go into effect only in the new division. The idea of having two car-order books is to have ONE FOR EASTERN and another FOR WESTERN shipments. This would, in a large measure, remove the difficulties under which Alberta grain now seeks a western outlook. It would also help to do away with a car shortage as a car can make two trips to the coast from Alberta points in less time than in making one to Fort William. This relief is needed for another reason. There are totally inadequate terminal facilities at Vancouver for handling grain, and it is necessary that cars be quickly available at initial points to move grain in quantity to meet the loading of boats.

Resolution No. 5 :

RESOLVED, that in order to facilitate the immediate erection of a terminal elevator at the Pacific Coast, through which Alberta grain can be profitably exported to the markets of the world, this convention urge the erection of the terminal elevator at once by the Dominion Government, operated and controlled by the Government, and this resolution shall be at once telegraphed to the Government at Ottawa, asking a reply as soon as possible.

This resolution was passed by a unanimous vote of the convention, and the committee was instructed to forward a copy to the Dominion Government asking for an early reply as to their intention regarding the building of a terminal elevator at Vancouver, this year, in time to handle the present crop.

A copy of the Resolution was forwarded, and a reply received in return, but this reply did not seem to

be entirely final. This committee would urge the great necessity of a terminal elevator at Vancouver. The fostering and extension of the western grain trade requires such an elevator to be ready for operation by the time the present growing crop is available for export.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have signified their intention of building a terminal at Vancouver, but it is feared they are waiting until the Dominion Government gives a final reply to the request of the Calgary conference before actually commencing building operations. We therefore hope that a definite reply to this request may be speedily given.

Resolution No. 6 :

RESOLVED, that in case the Dominion Government refuse to grant our request to build terminal elevators at the Pacific coast after reasonable delay, we would urge the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to undertake the work in order that said elevators be ready for the crop of 1909.

This Resolution was also passed by a unanimous vote. It was the sense of the convention that if a Government-owned elevator was not built this year at Vancouver, it would be much more desirable to have a terminal owned and operated by the Railway Company, rather than by private individuals. In fact, this committee believes that if the Dominion Government does not take over the ownership of terminal elevators, that it should be made compulsory on the part of every railway company to furnish at all transfer terminals on its line, warehouses in the shape of elevators sufficiently large to handle all grain shipped to said terminals over its lines. These elevators to be operated only by the railway companies themselves under Government supervision, thus ensuring for the farmers and all other independent shippers, a place at every terminal for the reception and storage of their grain shipments that is not owned, operated or controlled by a corporation, that itself may be engaged in the purchase of grain at interior points.

It is the belief of this delegation that as railway companies are compelled to furnish warehouses at terminal points for the receipt and storage of all other commodities in transit over their lines where the shippers' effects can be stored at a nominal charge, that they should also furnish suitable warehouses for the receipt and transfer of grain.

To SUMMARIZE, the delegation asks :

1. The creation of a new Inspection Division consisting of the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia to be known as "the Alberta Inspection Division."
2. The framing of new rules with regard to car distribution, allowing a farmer in Alberta to assign his car to an elevator, or, as an alternative, that two car-order books be introduced, one for eastern and another for western shipments.

3. That the provisions of the Grain Act apply to shipments going west in the same way as they apply to shipments going east.

4. The question of Government ownership of Vancouver terminals be finally settled as quickly as possible.

5. That in the event of all terminal elevators not being taken over by the Government, all transportation companies be required to operate their special facilities for handling grain, i. e., their terminal elevators, on the same basis as their other freight warehouses.

Respectfully submitted.

Schedule H.

Assignment of car cannot be made unless a carload is sold by one or more farmers. In case several farmers join to make a carload, all their names must be placed jointly on our car-order book.



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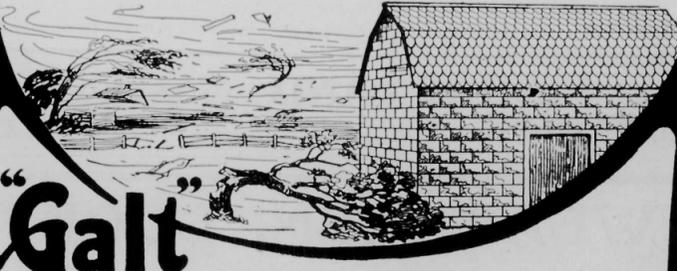
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The Veterinary Association of Manitoba

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. Armitage, S. B., Crystal City. Baker, T. F. P., Winnipeg. Baker, J. P., Togo. Barry, W. H., Cartwright. Bonnet, J. C., Snowflake. Bowman, E., Gladstone. Bracken, G. E., Eden. Broadfoot, J. W., Binscarth. Bryant, F. W., Dauphin. Clark, J. L., Russel. Coxe, S. A., Brandon. Cruickshank, J. G., Deloraine. Dand, J. M., Deloraine. Dunbar, W. A., Winnipeg. Elliott, H. J., Brandon. Fisher, J. E., Brandon. Golley, J., Treherne. Graham, N., Indian Head. Green, E., Birtle. 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. Husband, A. G., Winnipeg.	Irwin, J. J., Stonewall. Jamieson, J., Kenton. Kennedy, M. S., Elm Creek. Lee, W. H. T., Minto. Lake, W. H., Morden. Lawson, R., Shoal Lake. Leduc, L., Montreal. Leslie, W., Melita. Lipsett, J. H., Holland. Little, C., Winnipeg. Little, M., Pilot Mound. Little, W., Boissevain. McDougall, J., Kenton. McFadden, D. H., Emerson. McGillvray, C. D., Winnipeg. McGillvray, J., Winnipeg. McKay, D. H., Brandon. McLoughry, R. A., Moosomin. McQueen, L., Selkirk. Mack, J. S., Neepawa. Manchester, W., Wawanesa. Marshall, R. J., Oak Lake. Martin, W. E., Winnipeg. Molloy, J. E., Morris. Munn, J. A., Carman. Murray, G. P., Winnipeg. Ovens, Hugh, Swan River. Pomfret, H., Elkhorn.	Part, J. H., Swan River. Rutledge, T. J. E., Carberry. Robinson, P. E., Emerson. Robinson, S., Brandon. Roe, J. S., Neepawa. Rombough, M. B., Winnipeg. Rutherford, J. G., Ottawa. Still, J. B., Neepawa. Shoultz, W. A., Gladstone. Smith, H. D., Winnipeg. Smith, W. H., Carman. Snider, J. H., Winnipeg. Stevenson, C. A., Reston. Stevenson, J. A., Carman. Sirett, W. F., Minnedosa. Swanson, J. A., Manitou. Taylor, W. R., Portage la Prairie. Thompson, H. N., Bannerman. Thompson, S. J., St. James. Torrance, F., Winnipeg. Walton, T., Killarney. Welch, J., Roland. Westell, E. P., Winnipeg. Whaley, H. F., Wadena. Whimster, M. A., Hamiota. Williamson, A. E., Winnipeg. Wilson A. F., Portage la Prairie. Young, J. M., Rapid City.
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The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is direct contravention of the statute and renders him liable to prosecution. FREDERICK TORRANCE, Registrar

When You Feel Played Out

There comes a time when your grip on things weakens. Your nerves are unstrung, the vital forces low, the stomach is weak and the blood impoverished. You feel old age creeping over you. Be careful of yourself. Take

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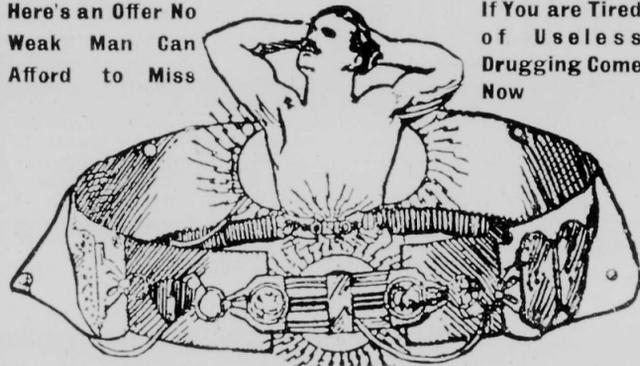
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If I Don't Cure You, Pay Me Nothing

Here's an Offer No Weak Man Can Afford to Miss



If You are Tired of Useless Drugging Come Now

Wear My Belt Till I Cure You. Then Pay Me.

What's the use of dragging your legs about like a wooden person? Feel like a person of spirit. Away with pains and aches; off with this wretched feeling as if you were eighty years old and had one foot in the grave. Come and let me put life into your nerves; let me give you a new supply of youthful energy. Let me make you feel like throwing your chest out and your head up and saying to yourself, "I am STRONG AND HEALTHY!" Let me give you back that old feeling of youthful fire, vim and courage. I can do it, so that in two months you will wonder that you ever felt so slow and poky as you do now.

Dear Sir,—I beg to advise you that your Belt has fulfilled its mission. I am entirely free from indigestion, for which I purchased the Belt. I delayed writing to see if the complaint would return.

A. SMITH, Methven, Man.

Dear Sir,—I can say that your Belt has about cured me completely, although I could not wear it regularly, being away from home a great deal; but it is all you claim it to be and more. It has been a God-send to me, and I can recommend it to anybody.

T. M. VANDRY, Spurgrove, Man.

If you are skeptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and

PAY WHEN YOU ARE CURED.

If I don't cure you, my Belt comes back to me, and we quit friends. You are out the time you spent on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more. If you will come and see me I'll explain it to you. I am the only man in the world who has confidence enough in his remedy to wait for his pay until you are cured.

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Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wed. and Sat. until 8.30 p.m.

CAR ASSIGNMENT

Station.....190
I (or we) hereby declare that I (or we) have this day sold to the following grain..... bushels of said grain to be delivered as required by the purchaser.
And I (or we) hereby assign to..... my (or our) right to car ordered the..... day of car-order book No.....

I hereby declare that I have purchased the grain above mentioned, and hereby accept assignment of this car.

WIT AND HUMOR

It has been a matter of remark always that the mother, left with a family of children, even when she had to depend entirely upon her own efforts, succeeds in bringing them up better than the father left without the help of his wife. Widows contrive to do double duty in earning a living often a very frugal one, for their children, and in attending to the duties of their homes. How they have contrived to do this has often been a mystery to their acquaintances, but many of the best men in the world have been widows' sons. It may be that the sense of responsibility develops the strength of character of such children and preserves them from temptations into which boys and girls brought up in what would seem much more favorable circumstances too often fall. Then too, the kindness and generosity of the public is appealed to by the independence and resourcefulness of the bereaved mother and help is often given which enables her to bring up her family more easily. There is a movement on foot among charitable bodies in the United States to assist widowed mothers to keep their children at home instead of taking them away and sending them to orphanages. This is work in which charitable individuals all over the world have long been engaged. The very best institution cannot supply the place of a mother.

The captain of a certain yacht had evinced an anxiety touching a mishap to the craft that at once attracted the attention of a fair passenger on board. "What's the trouble, captain?" asked she. "The fact is, ma'am," was the response, "our rudder's broken." "Oh, I shouldn't worry about that," said the lady. "Being under the water nearly all the time, no one will notice that it's gone."—Harper's Weekly.

At the unveiling of Rodin's bust of Henley in Westminster Abbey, a number of good stories were told about the great poet. H. G. Wells praised Henley's conduct of the "New Review." Of course, this periodical failed, yet it was undoubtedly the best edited magazine of the last century. In it Henley introduced to the world new writers of such distinction as Joseph Conrad, Kenneth Grahame, W. B. Yeats, Mr. Wells himself, and so on. One day, as Mr. Henley and Wells stood in the office of the magazine, discussing rather sadly its gloomy prospects, a funeral went by with slow pace. Henley leaned out of the window and looked at the funeral anxiously. Then he turned to his companion, and said, with a worried frown—"Can that be our subscriber?"

WHY HE WAS NOT PROMOTED

He watched the clock.
He was always grumbling.
He was always behindhand.
He had no iron in his blood.
He was willing, but unfitted.
He didn't believe in himself.
He asked too many questions.
He was stung by a bad look.
His stock excuse was "I forgot."

He wasn't ready for the next step.
He did not put his heart in his work.
He learned nothing from his blunders.
He felt that he was above his position.
He chose his friends among his inferiors.
He was content to be a second-rate man.
He ruined his ability by half-doing things.
He never dared to act on his own judgment.
He did not think it worth while to learn how.
He tried to make "bluff" take the place of ability.
He thought he must take amusement every evening.
Familiarity with slipshod methods paralyzed his ideal.
He was ashamed of his parents because they were old-fashioned.
He did not learn that the best part of his salary was not in his pay envelope.

—ORISON SWETT MARDEN.

The common sense of the country is expressing itself on the temperance question.

Even the great men of the world are stepping out on the platform for restraint and restriction. The last heard from is Rudyard Kipling. He recently saw two young men get two young women drunk and then beheld all four go reeling down the street, and then recanting previous opinions, he said:

"I became a prohibitionist. Better is it that a man should go without his beer in public places and content himself with swearing at the narrow-mindedness of the majority; better is it to poison the inside with very vile temperance drinks, and to buy lager furtively at the back doors, than to bring temptation to the lips of young fools such as the four I had seen. I understand now why the preachers rage against drink. I have said, "There is no harm in it, taken moderately," and yet my own demand for beer helped directly to send these two girls reeling down the dark street to—God knows what end. If liquor is worth drinking, it is worth taking a little trouble to come at—such as a man will undergo to compass his own desires. It is not good that we should let it lie before the eyes of children, and I have been a fool in writing to the contrary."

In a certain village an old man was appointed postmaster, and some weeks afterwards the villagers and their friends began to complain about the mails. An inspector investigating the matter found out that the postmaster had sent out no mail since his entrance into office, and pointing to the hundred or more dusty letters that the postmaster had kept by him, said, sternly: "Why on earth didn't you let these go?" "I was waiting till I got the bag full," said the old man, with a gentle smile.

"Yes," said the old peer, "my son is willing to stand for Parliament. Unfortunately," he added, after a slight pause, "Parliament does not reciprocate."

TRADE NOTE

Most of the diseases to which stock are subject could be prevented by the use of stable disinfectants and vermin killer. Such preparations are offered by Wm. Cooper and nephews, and are endorsed by some of Canada's most prominent stockmen. The following is typical of the reports made upon these preparations:

Maxville, Ontario, February 16th, 1909
Dear Sirs.—We have given your Fluid Dip a fair trial, and are pleased to say that we are very well pleased with it, and consider it all you claim for it, and the odor from it is much sweeter and less objectionable than any disinfectant we have ever used.

We will certainly give you an order as soon as we have finished the preparation we are now using.

Wishing you every success, we are, faithfully yours,

(Sgd.) ROBT. HUNTER & SONS.

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- X 52315—A Trip
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