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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI

WINNIPEG, CANADA, FEBRUARY 9, 1910

No. 907



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POULTRY **GRAIN**
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These are questions which every farmer will ask himself when he thinks about buying Eaton implements, and it is due to the farmers of the West that we should plainly state our absolute confidence in the trustworthy character and practical working value of our goods and give a reason why, notwithstanding their dependable construction, we are able to sell at such a low price.

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Indian Head, Sask.

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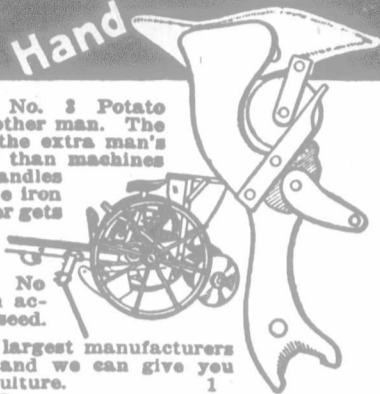
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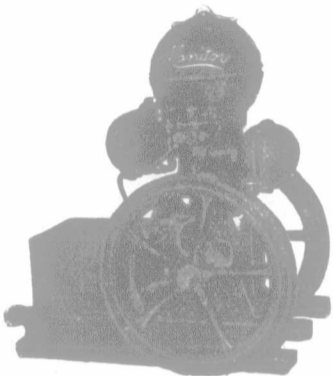
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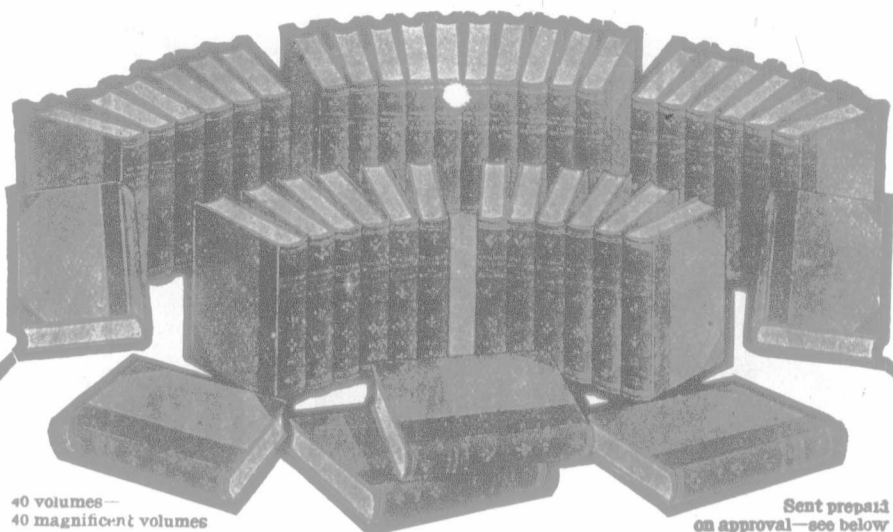
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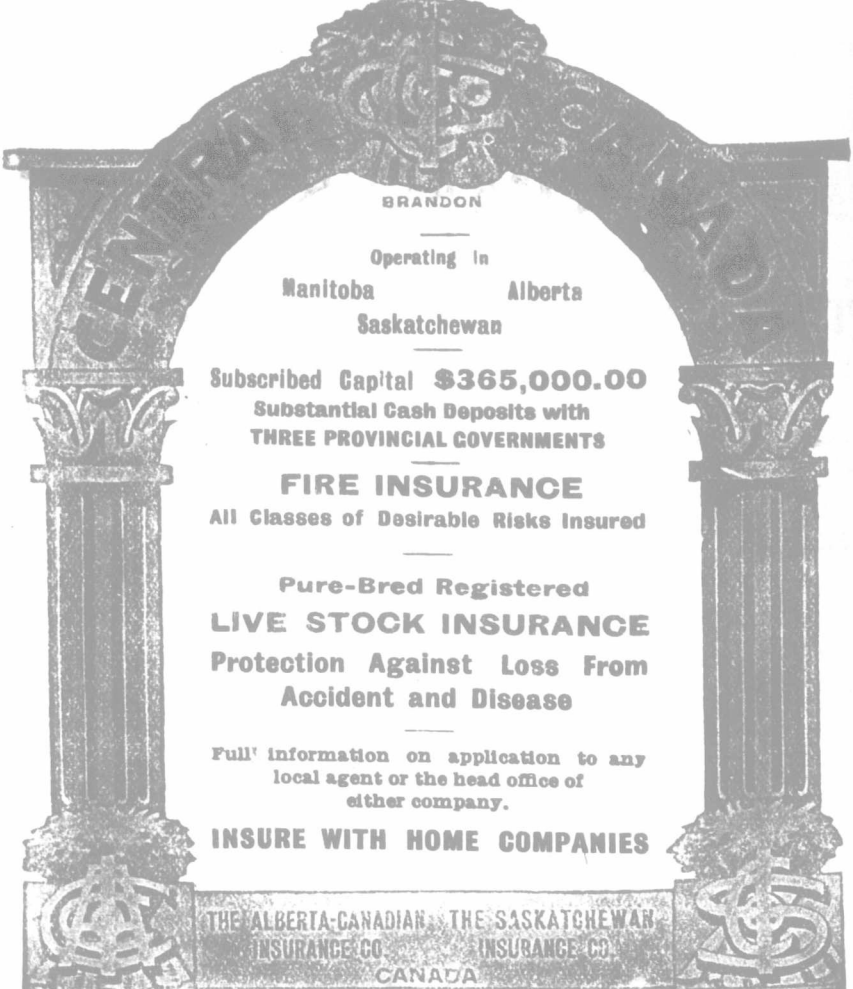
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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, February 9, 1910

No. 907

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal
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EDITORIAL

Western Canada's Weather

The winter season of Western Canada in 1909 and covering the first month in 1910 has been of the type that makes the Canadian West famous. Those who are prone to knock the glorious West as a country of cold and storm will have difficulty in locating more congenial weather conditions than have prevailed. With citizens in all parts going about with overcoats open and reports of Alberta farmers plowing in January, the impression is left that we are in a strictly temperate zone. Who would not endure an occasional storm or even a severe winter in a quarter of a century to enjoy such winters as the present?

Government Pork-Packing Plant

The provincial government of the province of Alberta has promised to build a pork-packing establishment, providing the farmers guarantee to produce and supply enough hogs to warrant the operation of such a plant the year round. The association of the United Farmers of Alberta took upon themselves the responsibility of stating that the farmers of the province would guarantee the necessary number, and furthermore adopted a form of agreement to be signed by the farmer. This agreement will be presented to the members of the various United Farmers' Association Unions throughout the province, and it is thought there will be no difficulty in getting a sufficient number to sign the contract. The hog-raiser contracts to supply a certain number each year for the period of five years from the commencement of the operation of the said plant. He also promises not to sell hogs to any other company, except those sold for breeding purposes. If he fails

to comply with the agreement he must pay two dollars for each hog so disposed of contrary to the agreement, and the same amount for each hog he fails to supply of the number which he promised.

It is quite evident that Alberta is now to have a pork-packing plant, as it all depends on the willingness of the farmer to guarantee the product necessary for its operation. The farmers of Western Canada have accomplished much through co-operation, and if Alberta's pork-packing plant is to be successful, the same true co-operation will be of great value.

Alberta's Agricultural College

It is now understood that the agricultural college for the province of Alberta is to be located at Strathcona in connection with the university. Premier Rutherford, before the convention of the United Farmers' Association, definitely stated that such was the case. Coming from such a source as the premier, there is no need that there should be further controversy on the matter, for whatever may be the opinions held throughout the various parts of the province, it is most unlikely that this decision will be revoked. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE has always contended that while to a certain extent the matter of location was quite important, yet it is only of minor significance, when compared with the competency of the men at the head of such an institution, and the prominence given the science of agriculture by the governors, if connected with the university. All should cease discussing whether or not any political expediency was instrumental in terminating matters where we now find them. The duty of all interested in agriculture and agricultural education is to awaken to the fact that such a college is being instituted in the province, and they should see to it that not only the interests of the future generation are being provided for, but also the present needs of the husbandman.

It goes without serious questioning that with any agricultural college, whether affiliated with a university or not, there should be connected with it an experimental or demonstration farm. Theory without practice, and especially in the science of agriculture, is something not to be commended. What Alberta wants is not an agricultural college that is going to build up a university, but an agricultural institution that is going to promote the agricultural interests of the province and produce men skilled, not only in the science department, but also possessing a practical knowledge warranting practice as well as theory. The question of location and general fault-finding should cease, and the demands of the farmer be discussed in such way as to ensure the best results.

Saskatchewan's Convention

No person with the interests of the agriculturist at heart could attend the convention of agricultural societies recently held in Regina without feeling that there was a dignity about intelligent farming that was worth while. Saskatchewan, from an agricultural viewpoint, has made rapid strides during the past decade. The reason for this advancement is found in part in her rich acres, but it is found also in the intelligence of the men who till those acres. It is most gratifying to see delegates from all parts of a large province gather in convention and maintain perfect harmony for four days, each including three sessions, when so many problems of vital interest are being discussed.

The superintendent and the delegates deserve the highest praise for the successful outcome of the convention. When such bodies forget petty differences and proceed in moderation even vexed problems can be settled without difficulty. Furthermore, it is this rational moderation that commands respect from governments and results in action in accord with their wishes. The province is bound to gain much in regard to facilities for education in the rural districts as a result of this convention.

With competent men in charge agricultural societies are no less powerful as factors in improving agricultural conditions than ever they were — they are of greater force than at any time in the past.

Do You Eat Meat?

The agitation against prevailing high food prices is growing. In American cities thousands of people wear buttons bearing this inscription: "I don't eat meat: do you?" In this country meat eaters are becoming vegetarians, and say they won't eat flesh again until the price is reduced. So the question of high food prices looms large and governments talk of investigating the whole problem.

Consumers have suddenly become incensed at food prices, though prices have been advancing steadily towards their present level for the past decade. They want values reduced at once, and take the bold stand that no more business will be done until they are. But boycotting will never produce more than a temporary reduction in food prices. Boycotting is a sort of safety valve and will relieve the pressure for a time, but the public tires of "blowing itself off" that way for long.

The cause of high food prices needs to be investigated and the food producer stands to gain as much by the findings as the consumer does. It is idle to assume that cattle raisers are profiting by the high beef prices to the extent somebody else in the meat business is. The increase in prices for live stock between 1900 and 1910 has not been in proportion to the increase in the price charged the ultimate consumer over the retail butchers' counter. Who

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is getting this increased slice, the getting of which is making the consumer squeal and agitate and wear boycott buttons? If the various investigating commissions to be appointed are able to find that out they will have accomplished something. But probably before they report the public will be immersed in agitation for some other kind of reform. That's the trouble with these questions. By the time the matter is sifted down nobody cares what the finding is.

Real Cause of High Prices

A writer in an American periodical, who is giving the public the results of his studies of the question of prices states that extravagance is the cause of the present unduly high price of foods. He concludes that so long as people demand all the conveniences and luxuries in sight they shouldn't kick when it comes to paying for them. Three things, he says, are causing food to be high in price: the trusts, the tariff and extravagance; but the greatest of these is extravagance.

Another factor that is strong in making prices high is the public's willingness to pay high prices. It is interesting to reflect that there are few commodities the selling price of which is made solely by the charges of production, such as labor, interest on capital, cost of the raw material, etc. The manufacturer prices his wares as high as he thinks the public will pay, not as low as his production cost will permit. Consequently, as the public's tastes become more and more expensive the price of commodities may be raised steadily without much resistance being offered. It has been thus, it is claimed, with food products, and in the light of facts the explanation is about as explanatory as anything yet offered on the "cost of food" problem. If we habituate ourselves to eating porterhouse and T-bone steaks all the time we soon get to believe we couldn't exist with any other kind, and then the man with the porterhouse and T-bone cuts can charge what he likes. It is the same with everything else. The average man has been so prosperous these last few years that he has lost track of the basis of value. He needs to get back to the place where he can appreciate and compare values.

Keeping up the Average

According to a reputable authority the figures showing Canada's wheat production for twenty-one years are as follows:

	Acres.	Yield of wheat, bushels.	Average yield acre.
1889.....	623,245	7,201,519	12.4
1890.....	746,058	14,665,769	19.65
1891.....	916,664	23,191,599	25.3
1892.....	875,990	14,453,835	16.5
1893.....	1,003,640	15,615,523	15.56
1894.....	1,010,186	17,172,883	17.0
1895.....	1,140,276	31,775,038	27.86
1896.....	999,598	14,371,806	14.33
1897.....	1,290,882	18,261,950	14.14
1898.....	1,785,812	30,856,223	17.2
1998.....	1,993,418	34,837,853	17.5
1900.....	1,860,260	17,053,546	9.2
1901.....	2,516,532	63,310,532	25.2
1902.....	2,665,698	67,034,117	25.1
1903.....	3,280,107	56,146,027	17.1

1904.....	3,377,784	5,037,995	16.6
1905.....	3,941,369	82,461,627	20.9
1906.....	5,062,193	110,586,824	21.6
1907.....	5,061,207	91,333,271	18.4
1908.....	6,610,300	112,434,000	16.9
1909.....	6,878,000

The statistics up to 1897 do not include the Northwest Territories, or provinces, as they are now called. No statistics were gathered there until 1898. For 1909 the average yield can safely be placed at 18 bushels, which gives a total of 123,804,000 bushels.

The average yields per acre during these 21 years demand most serious attention. The fact that 1891, 1895, 1901 and 1902 could run 25 bushels, or better, while 1889, 1896, 1897 and 1900 were below 15 bushels, can be credited largely to climatic conditions. But are there not farmers in all parts whose annual average varies but little? Favorable weather conditions give fair yields off the rich prairie soil, no matter what man has done to ensure the maximum return. But that is not farming. These men who are able to report a uniformly high yield every year are farmers who practice thorough cultivation. The land is tilled to such extent that moisture is provided for the crop, even in dry seasons; high-grade seed is placed in a well prepared seed-bed; weeds are combatted, and all reasonable care is taken to attend to details.

There is such a thing as having good crops, even when climatic conditions are unfavorable. He who always adopts such methods as will meet adverse seasons is the man who makes a profit every year.

The Englishman as Hired Man

The winter has not gone yet, nor its rude blast given place to the more gentle winds of spring, but for all that most of us are beginning to think about those things which concern us most, having our farming tools and implements ready for the first sign of spring work setting in. Not the least of the many problems which confront the average farmer is that of hired help. One hears on every side the question: "Do you know where I can get a good man?" And alas, some add a rider to the effect that they "don't want an Englishman." I could weep at times when I hear that. Alas, and alas that it should be so.

There's a reason of course. How should it be otherwise? The fault lies sometimes at the door of the Englishman, and quite as often at the door of the Canadian farmer who first takes him in hand. In these days, when we hear so much about imperialism, race kinship, and ties of blood, do we, as Canadians, fully realize our responsibility in this matter? Do we realize that when an Englishman comes to us young, eager, hopeful and strong, but often as green as the grass beneath his feet, that we are becoming trustees for the old mother beyond the seas? She has entrusted to our care some of her best, and it is for us to carry out our trust to the best of our ability. One might fill a page in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE with stories of Englishmen, and their mistakes at their new work on the farm; and again, a page could be filled with the blunders made by Canadians in dealing with this raw material. Happily, there are very many of the farmers to-day who realize their responsibility in this matter, and who turn out young Englishmen from their farms, after a year's training, as good practical common sense farmers, with a good working knowledge of their calling, and above all an intelligent understanding of some of the problems which are part of the farmers' daily life. Of course they have a deal more to learn, but it is that knowledge which only time can give.

The mistake that a number of farmers make with Englishmen is not that they do not give them chances enough to learn, but that they do not take the trouble to enter into a thorough explanation of the working of machinery, and

to initiate the "green" man into the why and wherefore of a thing. Take, for instance, a walking plow. It is one thing to put a plow in working order, hitch the horses to it, and let the Englishman go ahead. He'll go ahead until something happens, and not understanding the various parts of the plow is at a complete loss what to do. Well, perhaps some of my readers will say, let him learn the way we had to; experience is the best way. True, my friend, there is nothing like it. Experience teaches wisdom. But it is up to those who know to tell those who know not. We should be considered insane if we were to put a man in charge of an engine, and say let him learn by experience. No, he must be taught the why and wherefore of the various parts before he can be entrusted with the care of the engine as a whole. The same teaching might be applied to the plow; the need of the coulter in certain kinds of land; its effect on the work; the use of the holes on the end of the beam, for depth and width, and a dozen other little things which have to be known. In a word the why and the wherefore. And so with all other machinery. Spare half an hour or an hour some day and install yourself in the lecturer's chair in the Imperial Western Farmers' Open Air Training College, and deliver an impromptu address to the young man who wants to learn. If he is the right kind he will appreciate it. That half hour's talk and demonstration may save you some hours if that man is alone some day and something happens. He will have a knowledge of cause and effect which will enable him to fix the implement perhaps in a few minutes. Without that knowledge he would nine times out of ten, be utterly nonplussed.

Adopt the same methods in regard to your harness. Take a set and explain the various parts, the need of them and their uses. I remember a young Englishman telling me how confused he was for a long time over the lines of a team not thoroughly understanding which line went on the outside. He mentioned his difficulty one day to a farmer. "See here, said the farmer, pulling the lines from a set of harness hanging in the barn, "this long line is always the outside line; the part that goes across to the other horse is only a check line, and merely fastened to the long outside line by a buckle. Bear that in mind and you'll never get wrong." From that time the young man understood, because he had been given a practical explanation in a very few words.

And so brother farmer who doesn't want an Englishman, give him another trial. Perhaps you yourself have been more at fault than the green man. Show him how, for he's a man in the making. Don't laugh at him too much; it might be understood. Do your duty by him as one who is a trustee in imperial things. The effect of your painstaking effort may be more far reaching than you wot of. And so, when the spring brings with it the softer air, the new life and everything that speaks of hope, it will also bring troops of young men from the Old Land, with their knee breeches and yellow legging and painfully new Gladstone bags, and they generally answer to the name of Mr. Verdant Green. They're good stuff. Take one under your wing and turn out a man that will be a credit to all that is best in Canadian farm life.

Sask. G. CLEMENT BENNELL.

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"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is invaluable to the man who is engaged in practical agriculture of any description."—E. S. Atkins, Alberta.

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"I have grown to appreciate THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE."—George P. Jenkins, S. Wales, England.

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"I enjoy your valuable journal very much indeed. Have taken great interest in writings of Mr. Keene and if I were near him I would give him a good-hand-shake."—Joseph Pritchard, Saskatchewan.

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"I consider THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE almost indispensable to the farm home or any home that desires to keep in touch with the chief of all industries, the farm."—Rev. J. Linton, Manitoba.

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"As I am now a regular reader of your journal I wish to state that I like it very much."—S. D. Sumner, Alberta.

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HORSE

A new hoof stuffing is coming into general use among horse shoers and is said to be superior to either tar or oakum, besides being cheaper. It is a patented preparation, compounded from peat moss and petroleum, and possesses the merit of not drying out or accumulating dirt as other stuffings do. While the use of hoof stuffings is of doubtful value there are some cases in which treatment of this kind is helpful.

To Stop Horse Kicking

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In your issue of 12th inst. I notice a question on how to stop a horse from kicking, also two different ways to do same, both of which act on the mouth, which, to say the least, is very harsh. I will give you my way.

Get a small double block and fasten the same with a surcingle under the horse's belly. Get four hame straps and strap them about the fetlocks. Have two ropes long enough to go from the fetlock of front foot to fetlock of hind foot over the pulley in block. Fasten the ropes to straps about the fetlocks, making both feet on one side fast together, with the rope just a little slack. It will be best to hitch the horse to a long shafted cart to start with, for the first time he tries to show you the bottoms of his feet he will take a very sudden fall, the front feet being jerked from under him. He may try to kick two or three times, but it will soon stop him.

This hitch will also stop a horse from jumping or running away, as he cannot lope at all. He may trot as fast as he pleases, so long as he is satisfied to trot, but the instant he breaks down he goes. If the horse will not stand while you buckle the strap on the hind foot raise the front foot on the same side and he will have to stand, or fall if he moves the hind foot.

Sask.

HORSE-SHOER.

Advice Re Buying Horses for the Farm

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

It can be taken as an axiom in Western Canada that weight is money. Given soundness the larger the horse the larger the price realized. A man breeding large sized mares to good big stallions should get the weight required, and any undersized horses be gets can be sold as general purpose. However, a man has to be content with what he can get. There are very few big mares in the country, and what there are are not for sale. For those who can afford it undoubtedly the best policy is to import pure mares and stick to whatever breed is fancied.

Let those who cannot afford to import, buy the biggest mares they can. If there are any doubts as to the legs call in a qualified veterinarian, and in any case make sure the horse is a worker before parting with any cash.

I take it for granted that poor legs will condemn any horse, but I don't think that a very large foot, feather, a long sloping pastern, bone of extreme flatness and a high showy action are essential, except for show purposes. They are a matter of opinion. Rather let the veterinarian assure the purchaser as to the soundness of the leg, and let the purchaser see for himself that the horse has straight action, is a willing worker and can walk as fast as the horses he will have to work with. The body should be large and roomy; especially should there be no pinch in the flanks. One of the weakest points of the average Western horse is the flat rib. He is very often too long in the back and badly ribbed up. I believe such horses are hard to keep in good condition and have poor constitutions.

In regard to age for buying, personally I should want to know the reason for a man selling a horse that he has had some time. Unless he had to have money I should conclude he had a good reason for selling. It should not be difficult to calculate the value of an aged horse on the basis of expected years of usefulness. A mare too old for much work can often raise a number of good foals, so make sure she is a breeder.

I should be very careful, indeed, of buying old horses from the East. Horses there are subject to various diseases unknown in the west, also to the manipulations of horse capers, past masters in the art of fixing an old horse to look like a young one. Unless a man has a trusted friend on

the spot, qualified to advise him, I should recommend the average Western farmer to think a long time before buying horses in the East. With pure bred he has, of course, the papers to guide him, and here I might say, never believe that the papers of a horse have been lost. If he has not them, he never had them and never will.

Except in exceptional cases fillies must be more valuable than geldings. Even when in foal mares can and ought to do a fair day's work and after a few weeks' rest they can work and raise a foal as well. The foal of such a mare learns to eat oats and weans better than one always in a pasture. Also if a mare from any cause cannot work she can raise foals when a gelding would have to be shot. A farmer should not keep any geldings beyond their prime, say 5 or 6 years, but sell them to the cities. When broken he should have enough mares for his work. Brood mares are wasted in the city. The average farmer can only value a horse by his size, or at least he would get better value for his money if he could always have the benefit of the opinion of a trusted friend, possessing a real knowledge of horseflesh. In any case two heads are better than one. The ideal farm horse is the horse that can do the most work in the least time on the least feed and lasts the longest. Such a horse might never take a prize in the ring. He might or might not possess the points necessary for success there, which leads one to conclude that the best use of shows is to stimulate among the farmers interest in and a love of horses.

Alta.

NORMAN JAQUES.

Objections to Broken-winded Eastern Horses

The buying of old horses in the East, horses affected with heaves of respiratory troubles of one kind or other is not so much practiced now as it formerly was, but still large numbers of such horses are brought in every year. Buying them may, or may not, be a bad practice. In certain circumstances they are about all a man may be able to afford, and if he is lucky in getting animals that are not too far gone in the wind, he may come out all right. But, as a rule, it doesn't pay.

Heaves, asthma, broken-wind, etc., are various names given to a disease of the lungs, affecting the equine species. The scientific or technical name is "pulmonary emphysema." The disease is of a non-inflammatory character, characterized by difficult, and peculiar respiration with a prolonged deep cough. Almost any experienced horseman is able to detect heaves. The peculiar movement of the flanks (double expiration) point out the ailment at once. But in recent cases the affected animal does not always exhibit the characteristic breathing unless under the strain of some exercise. After exertion, the breathing is quickened, and heaving of the flank can be noticed. The breathing is peculiar, inasmuch as the inspiratory act is regular, or nearly so, while expiration is difficult, and is accomplished in a more or less violent manner, by a double effort, giving rise to a more or less bellows-like movement of the flanks.

In old, chronic cases the disease can easily be detected by the average horseman while the horse is in the stable, or standing quiet. There is the long, deep, sonorous cough, and the frequent passage of foul-smelling gas from the bowels. Horses affected with heaves are usually greedy feeders, and are in many cases possessed of heavy, pendulous bellies, and are more or less troubled with flatulency. All the usual symptoms are much worse on hot, muggy days, or when the animal is kept in ill-ventilated stables and fed on coarse, indigestible feed, such as straw and clover hay. Frequently a broken-winded mare will fail to breed.

In itself heaves is not a fatal disease, but death may be caused by an affection closely connected with it. The post-mortem lesions found depend much upon the length of time the animal has suffered from the disease. In recent cases very few changes are noticeable, but in animals that have been affected with heaves for a considerable time, the changes are well marked. The lungs are paler than normal. The walls of the smaller bronchial tubes and the membranes of the larger tubes are thickened. The right side of the heart is enlarged, and its cavities dilated. The important condition found in the lungs is either an enlarged capacity of the air cells, or where the air cells, from over dilation, have ruptured, then coalesced and formed a number of

large cavities, from which the air escapes into the lung tissue. This condition is known technically as pulmonary emphysema.

The cause of heaves is essentially the result of faulty feeding and working on an over-loaded stomach, though possibly pre-existing diseases of the respiratory system, and severe muscular exertion predispose to its development. It is a well known fact that in countries where it is difficult to obtain bulky food the disease is unknown, although horses native of these countries are noted for their endurance—the Arab, for instance.

But where horses are over-fed and worked hard, or are fed on such fodders as alfalfa, clover, straw, or damaged feed of any kind, especially where they spend considerable of their time in the stable during winter, with their racks kept well filled with hay or straw, the disease is frequently met with. Green feed, with a limited hay, straw, and grain diet, are the conditions in which broken-wind does not appear. Horses running at pasture do not become affected with heaves. The question may be asked: Why a disturbing cause operating directly upon the digestive organs, should affect the respiratory system, in such a marked manner? The explanation is to be found in the fact that a certain large nerve (the vagus) innervates both the lungs and the stomach, besides other organs, so that when this important nerve becomes impaired at the stomach, it also reflexly affects the lungs, at first functionally, but later structurally.

There is an impression prevailing among horsemen that Western horses do not become affected with heaves. To a very great extent this is true, but, nevertheless, the disease is occasionally met with in Western horses, that have been fed and worked in such a manner as would be conducive to its production. Heavy horses imported from the East or South generally improve while in the West; especially does this apply to mild cases. This improvement in the symptoms is no doubt due to the atmospheric conditions peculiar to Western Canada, and to the hay made from the succulent native grasses. These grasses being less fibrous, and carrying less dust than Eastern timothy, which has been allowed to become over-ripe before cutting.

But old, chronic cases, on account of the great structural changes which have taken place in their lungs, will manifest the most alarming symptoms upon the slightest provocation. Their breathing becomes very much distressed, almost to suffocation during hot, sultry weather.

VETERINARY EDITOR.

North Dakota Stallion Law

On January 1, an act regulating the public service of stallions in North Dakota went into effect. It is claimed for the North Dakota stallion law that it offers the public more security in regard to the qualifications, merits and soundness of the stallions standing for public service in the state than is offered by any stallion regulation law hitherto enacted in any state in the union. The North Dakota measure provides for a stallion registration board consisting of five members, the executive officers of which shall be the professor of animal husbandry at the state agricultural college, the members including the president of the state livestock association and the professor of veterinary science at the agricultural college.

The law requires every person, firm or corporation stand or using any stallion for public service to secure a license for the stallion. Before a purebred stallion is granted a license his certificate of registration must be verified and show that it is authentic. The registration certificates must be issued by one of the breed associations recognized by the United States department of agriculture. The law provides that licenses shall be issued for both grades and purebreds, but the licenses must designate in bold faced type whether the stallions are grades or purebreds.

In addition to the requirement that purebred stallions possess proper certificates of breeding, both purebred and grades must pass a veterinary examination for soundness and infectious diseases under the provisions of this law. The stallions will be examined by veterinarians selected and employed by the stallion registration board. The method by which this examination will be conducted will be to have the stallions brought to different town in each county where

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the veterinary inspector will be present on dates announced in advance to all the stallion owners in that county.

To further protect the farmers the law requires every bill, poster or advertisement issued by the owner of the stallion to contain a copy of the horse's license certificate. It also prohibits the use of any illustration or pedigree that is untruthful to be used on the posters and other advertising matter. This provision of the law is made because it is common for stallion owners to represent grades as being purebreds in advertising them for service by using for example, the following phrases on their posters: "The celebrated Percheron stallion" instead of "the grade Percheron stallion." Illustrations of some noted horse are often used on posters and represented as a picture of the horse they are advertising. These practices have been found to be very misleading to the farmers and are required to be discontinued. This provision of this law is synonymous with the requirements of pure food laws providing that the goods should be labelled to represent exactly what they are.

The fees charged by the stallion registration board as provided in the law for issuing is two dollars (\$2.00) and one dollar (\$1.00) for renewal each and fifty cents for a transfer. The charge for the veterinary examination is five dollars (\$5.00). A horse need not be examined only once every three years and he is exempt from further examination when he is ten years of age.

STOCK

Bacon Factories for England

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

The scarcity of bacon and the high prices ruling for the last twelve months have given a great impetus to the movement for establishing bacon factories in England. A company has been established at Dunmow, Essex, on a fairly large scale; and a smaller factory has been started in Lincolnshire. Prospects in both cases are said to be good and farmers will watch the success or non-success of the experiments with much interest — especially in the case of the Dunmow factory, which is on a co-operative basis. Denmark in the last twenty years has proved abundantly the feasibility of the co-operative factory.

A great evil in pig breeding in England is the widely fluctuating prices and it is an advantage in the factory system that it steadies prices by the constant demand, and should prices of bacon be ruling low the product can be held for a more remunerative market. Pigs are still selling at very high prices and pig breeders are reaping fair profits — not so great as might be thought, as feeding stuffs are also high in price.

Only a small proportion of the pork products consumed by the British people are produced at home. The imports exceed in value £20,000,000 annually, largely from Denmark so there is a large field before the home producer if he will only supply at a reasonable price what the market demands.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Great attention has been paid in recent years in England to the improvement of the milking qualities of Shorthorn cows by a number of prominent breeders, and considerable success has followed their efforts. Mr. Taylor, of Crawford, has done excellent work in this direction. He reports that when he commenced his herd records the milk average was 600 gallons per annum. Now it exceeds 800 gallons. Speaking recently on his method of management of his herd Mr. Taylor stated that in the summer time the grass fields are largely depended on for food, but freshly calved cows get an extra allowance of cake. The amount of cake allowed is from 2 to 8 pounds daily. In winter the herd is kept in night and day, but the cows are allowed out for water and exercise. The bulls are kept in open yards. Good ventilation and light in the stables are made a special point, because they mean much for the comfort of the cow, and a comfortable cow means a large milk supply. Indian corn is sown almost the first week in May and has been found to be an excellent supplement to pastures from August onward. For green food in winter, cabbages and mangolds are grown.

YOUNG VS. AGED COWS

Many dairymen are strong believers that young dairy cows give richer milk than the older animals. The Lancashire county council has been making

some inquiries along this line, and the figures they publish bear out this impression. Not only is the percentage of fat greater, but the solids not fat are also present in greater quantity. The actual figures are as follows:

	Fat	Solids not fat
2 years old	3.72%	8.89%
3 " "	3.63%	8.91%
4 " "	3.60%	8.78%
5 " "	3.55%	8.70%
6 " "	3.46%	8.71%
7-8 " "	3.52%	8.62%

This advantage in quality is, however, more than balanced by the great superiority of the older cows in the production of large quantities of milk up to the age of seven or eight years.

FARM WORK

Since the beginning of the year we have experienced mild and dry weather, and this has been beneficial in the present backward state of farming operations. Plowing is in progress in many countries and autumn sown crops are making some growth. Earlier sown cereals are looking fairly well, but later sown grain is causing anxiety to growers. The mild weather has been suitable for flocks and herds, and the pastures are fresh and green. Lambing has commenced in some favored sections, and losses have been few so far. Ewes are in good condition, but twins are not in such abnormal evidence as last year.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

There are now only four scheduled diseases in the live stock report of the Board of Agriculture, as pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, and rabies have disappeared. In 1909 swine fever was responsible for 1,651 outbreaks, against 2,067 in 1908. Anthrax increased from 1,105 to 1,316. Glanders accounted for 536, against 789 cases in 1908, and sheep scab cases numbered 685 against 849.

There was thus a decrease in all diseases except anthrax, and this is very gratifying and shows the efficiency of the stringent regulation now in force for dealing with the contagious diseases of live stock.

SHIRE SHOW

The 31st annual show of the Shire horse society will be held in the Royal agricultural hall in February. Classes are the same as last year, but £2,200 is offered in prizes, the largest sum offered at any exclusive breed show in the Kingdom. A feature of the prize list is the generous recognition given to breeders, who are to receive almost as much as the exhibitors. This is as it should be and is a distinct encouragement to better breeding.

Another famous Shire stallion is dead at the mature age of 23 — Lord Middleton's "Menestral." He was almost as famous as a sire as "Lockinge Forest King." "Menestral" was by "Hitchin Conqueror," out of Madrigal, and was bred by Lord Redesdale at Batsford. His most famous descendant is Lord Rothschild's "Birdsall Menestral."

WHEAT EXPERIMENTS

How the wetness or dryness of a growing season affects the yield of wheat is well shown by some experiments carried on last year by the Bedford county council. Eighteen varieties were sown, and some returned double the yield of others. As the season was a very wet one those varieties which stood up best gave the best yield. Revits gave 47½ bushels per acre, White Stand Up 39½ bushels, while Canadian Red Fife yielded only 20½ bushels.

Taking the eighteen varieties as a whole those which had the ability to stand up in a wet season filled and ripened better than the others.

COTTON GROWING

For a number of years the British Cotton Growing Association have been endeavoring to stimulate the production of cotton in British colonies, having a suitable climate. At present England is almost entirely dependent on the United States for raw cotton for her gigantic manufacturing concerns. The trusts and speculators operating in the States have so manipulated prices that the situation has become a serious one for the actual users of the cotton. The efforts of the association have been crowned with success in a limited way and now the British government have made a grant of £10,000 a year for three years to further the good work. The local authorities in West Africa will take over the scientific investigation at present carried on by the association.

TRADE RETURNS

British foreign trade returns for 1909 show that imports amounted to the large total of

£624,740,517, compared to £592,953,487 in 1908. Exports were valued at £378,379,444, against £377,103,824. In spite of the poor trade at the beginning of the year recent months have shown such increases as to bring the aggregate above the previous year. Grain and flour imports were valued at £83,123,114, an increase of over £10,000,000. Meat supplies accounted for £47,624,228, about £2,000,000 less than the previous year. The December total of exports and imports were the largest ever recorded for any one month. The total of British foreign trade has grown from £877,000,000 in 1900 to £1,094,000,000 in 1909, so in spite of political whimperings in some directions Britain is still a vigorous competitor for the world's trade.

The rapidly growing importance of Canada is evident from figures published by "The Statist" of last year's amount of capital subscribed in the United Kingdom for colonial and foreign investments. The capital provided for Canada reached a sum of over £37,000,000, the greater portion of which was for railway construction. This total was greater by far than the amount required for any other country.

Argentina came next with nearly £23,000,000, and then the United States with £22,000,000. Australia needed £12,000,000, about one-third the amount Canada required for the year's developments. British capital invested abroad last year amounted to over £182,000,000.

London, England.

F. DEWHIRST.

Shorthorns as Milk Producers

Writing for *The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine*, London, J. M. McCullum, a prominent Perth County farmer, says:

Without doubt, the Shorthorn is the beef animal par excellence of Canada today, and a continuance of all-Scotch sires will maintain this excellence, but I believe such a continuance is a line of short-sighted folly for the Canadian breeder today, if that breed is going to attain the highest possible standard of utility. "But," say our breeders, "we must sacrifice beef type if we are going to secure milking capacity." While this may be true to a degree, we must all admit having seen Shorthorn cows, prizewinners, of excellent beef type, that were also splendid performers at the pail. These are the kind we want to perpetuate, and who shall say that a cow of any beef breed is not more attractive by having a well-developed milk system and fine, capacious udder, even although the extreme of beef symmetry has been sacrificed. Records of over 80 pounds per day are not rare in Britain, and, with the use of sires of pronounced dairy strain, coupled with the weeding out of the poorer cows, these records could be duplicated here.

Another statement often seen in print is that "Shorthorns have a very short milking period." It is very misleading. We know that the breeders of the dairy breeds lay great stress upon the importance of establishing the long milking period in their heifers; the same can be done, and often is done, with the Shorthorn, a matter of equal importance being the possibility of securing sires from heavy-milking dams, and the keeping of records of individual cows.

For the year 1909 I did not keep individual milk records, but will submit the total receipts from six cows, two of them pedigreed, and four of them high-grade Shorthorns, two of the latter being their first year in milk:

Butter, 8 months, 815 lbs., at 22c.	\$179.30
Cheese, 4 months	137.27
Four calves, fed new milk, and sold.	21.00

Total \$337.57
Being an average of \$56.26 per cow for the year. In addition to this, I have two purebred calves, worth at least \$100.

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"I think THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is a very good farming journal, as one gets some useful hints from it." — C. F. Sheppard, Saskatchewan.

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"I am well pleased with THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and look forward to its coming every week." — J. R. Wallace, Saskatchewan.

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"I like your journal fine and consider it of great value to anyone who is interested in the topics it treats with." — Sherman Huff, Alberta.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

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

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

February 16.—*What method do you follow in selecting eggs for hatching to ensure getting eggs for this purpose from your best stock? Have you ever used a trap nest? If so, with what results? Do you know of any other method of selection that is just as good and simpler?*

February 23.—*What do you consider to be the most satisfactory crop rotation? Discuss briefly the nature of your soil and make special mention of means adopted to enrich your fields.*

March 2.—*What type of seed drill would you advise a farmer to buy? Under what conditions would the hoe drill, the shoe drill, or disc drill work most satisfactorily? What considerations would influence your choice of a drill? What are the "strong points" of a satisfactory seeder?*

March 9.—*At what time of year is it most advisable to apply barn-yard manure to the fields and what method of applying do you find most satisfactory? Give your opinion as to the value of barn-yard manure on prairie farms.*

Clearing Scrub Land

In the articles that follow some suggestions are offered in regard to clearing land of trees and scrub. It happens frequently that men run up against this problem in the course of homesteading or preparing their land for cultivation, and these articles, written by men who have had a good deal of practical experience in the clearing or their own farms, are intended to suggest ways that may be useful to somebody else in clearing theirs. In the competition the awards are given in the order which the articles appear.

Brush Scythe and Mower

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

We have cleared a half section of heavy scrub land, but would not like to pose as an authority on the subject. Still if our mistakes or successes are any benefit to those who have land to clear, we will cheerfully give them. Our soil is heavy black loam, and our experience in breaking is confined to it. We had to deal with most of the scrub and trees usually found in Manitoba. In clearing small stuff we have used the brush scythe a good deal, but do not consider it anything like as good or as cheap as the mower. We cut the mower bar in the center, as a five foot cut is too much for either the mower to stand, or a team of horses to handle. First cut the big stuff that is too heavy for the mower; or, better still, keep the axe and grub-hoe going with the mower. We would hardly like to give an opinion as to the relative merits of pulling willow or just cutting it and then breaking. Much would depend on the men and also on the team. If pulled they are done with and the land clear for the plow, but they are difficult to pile and burn if the weather is not favorable.

With regard to poplar there is only one right way to deal with it, and that is pull it with team of either two or four horses as may be necessary. Four horses will pull almost anything unless big trees and even these by cutting a few of the big roots on the surface. With oak, never under any circumstances cut it. If it is a tree of any size grub it out; if small scrub split it off the old root with axe or grub hook and you will very likely

kill it, but even if you do not you will not leave a lot of snags sticking up to break the binder sections.

The best and cheapest way to get rid of the old root is to take an axe and grub hoe just as the frost is going out of the ground in the spring and when the frost is out a few inches clear the earth away (you can always find the root by the break in the furrow) and split the root. A few blows will break the pieces on the whole root just where it is held solid in the frozen earth. Just the right time is all important in this.

In the breaking we believe in a four horse team driven abreast, but if one has a right outfit of horses and the weather is very hot, perhaps tandem is better.

We tried backsetting on two fields of 40 acres each, but met with dismal failure, the crop going down in both cases, and in one case we only got 17 bush per acre of very poor stuff.

It might not be out of place to add that while we do not altogether believe in burning stubble, we have on several occasions done so after first crop, with excellent results. Where the land is heavy, as ours is, it will produce a fine crop after burning by just discing and harrowing. Burning keeps the land clean, is very much cheaper and allows time for brush and roots turned under with the breaker to become thoroughly rotted. Then when plowed for a third crop and the old surface soil turned up you get almost as good a crop as off breaking.

As to the amount of land that can be cleared and broken in a given time, the differences are so great that figures are of little value. We have had light scrub cleared for \$1.50 per acre, and have had it cost \$4.00 or even \$5.00 per acre. Last summer we cleared and broke 25 acres of exceptionally heavy scrub land at a cost of slightly over \$2.00, or not over \$9.00 per acre. A four horse hitch should plow 1½ acres of almost any land and 2 acres if conditions are favorable. We owe much of our success to an exceptionally fine lot of men.

Man. JOHN KERR.

Prefers Steam Outfit for Clearing Land

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The easiest and most thorough method I know for breaking up scrub land is by means of the steam plow. The scrub I refer to is principally oak with a few poplars and willows. Of course if there were large trees on the land the plow could not work until they had been removed. The best way to remove trees is by means of a stump, and I have found the kind that work on the capstan principle and are anchored to a stump to be the best. If the roots are chopped off as they come out of the ground there will be no hole left. I have taken out very large trees and by this method there has only been a slight indentation in the ground to show where the stump came from.

I certainly think it pays to cut off everything as you go, and make a good job so that when the land has to be plowed it can be done with a gang. Some adopt the plan of putting four horses on a scrub plow and missing everything the plow will not cut. But taking into consideration the amount of work which has to be put on to get a satisfactory seed bed, and the job it is to plow it, I could never see how it paid.

I have been clearing up scrub land for eighteen years and the most effective way I have found outside of the steam plow, is as follows: First burn off the piece you intend to break, either in the fall or spring. This is important, for it will save a man keeping the coulter from filling up. Then stump all the plow will not cut through. It is wonderful how large a root the plow will cut, especially in clay soil, as it is around here. Hitch your horses on your plow, tandem, and use a heavy logging chain that runs through a pulley on the plow. This equalizes the teams and thus gives more power, besides if you strike a root that stops the outfit, there is a certain amount of "give" that saves many a break. I plow six inches deep, but in lighter soils it would be better to go deeper. Two men can handle this outfit and turn over a good area in a day.

Man. C. S. MARGETSON.

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"I enjoy THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE very much indeed. I have taken a great interest in the writings of Richard Keane. If I were near him I would give his hand a good shake."—Joseph Pritchard, Saskatchewan.

To Grow a Record Wheat Crop

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I have a plot of new breaking on which I want to grow a record crop of wheat. I wish you would give me the assistance of your advice.

Alta. H. E.

For the best results you should have good, clean seed of strong germination, free from smut or any injury whatever. Have your land thoroughly pulverized by plows, harrows, etc., so that the young wheat plant may have every opportunity of procuring both moisture and plant food, and be sure to sow the wheat as early as it is possible to get upon the land. I prefer one and a half bushels of seed per acre put in with the disc drill, deep enough to reach the moist soil.

If the land is in any way rough I would advise harrowing after seeding. Many partial failures occur from insufficient harrowing of new land. If convenient to procure a sub-surface packer or a corrugated roller I would advise you to use one of them either before or after sowing; they should not be used when the soil is wet or it will cake. As to varieties both Preston and Red Fife have given large yields at Brandon and Indian Head. The first named is a bearded variety and is a few days earlier than Red Fife.

M. A. C. S. A. BEDFORD.

A Grower's Estimate of Two-Rowed Barley

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I have grown two-rowed for one season, but I mean to continue raising it, as I think it will pay better than wheat if enough farmers can be induced to grow it. Of course the average farmer thinks there is money in nothing but wheat and nothing will change his mind—not even being frozen out a couple of years in succession.

I will give you my experience growing two rowed barley. Last spring I purchased 12 bushels of the best seed I could get, which I sowed on 5½ acres. It came up very thick, so thick that it lodged badly before it was right headed out, which made it very difficult harvest. Consequently I lost a good deal of the grain. The crop was cut 89 days after it was sown, which was six days more than my six-rowed barley required to mature. It averaged 42 bushels per acre, which was twelve bushels better than my six-rowed. I was disappointed in the yield, according to the amount of straw, but we had no rain for five weeks before it was cut.

The grain was of fair quality, far better than any six-rowed barley I have ever grown. I have no hesitation in saying that the yield was greater than six-rowed and that the quality was very much better, but for the price it will command on the market I cannot speak definitely as I had not enough to ship a car. I am asking a dollar a bushel for what I have had to sell. I intend sowing fifty acres this spring, so I hope to be able to have a car load to dispose of next fall. You ask how is it that more of the two-rowed type is not grown. Well, around here—and I guess it will be the same all over—it is the wild oat pest that is keeping the acreage down. Last year I sowed one thousand bushels of six-rowed seed barley, and every farmer had the same story to tell: He wanted to clean out his wild oats; so once the wild oat is exterminated the two-rowed type will have a show.

Regarding an export trade I think the same could be established. I do not see how the farmers cannot grow just as plump grain in this country as in England. And if they took a little more pains securing the crop they should get as good a color, too. I think it would pay far better than wheat, as an average crop would return from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per acre, and then there is not the same risk of having the crop frozen, as it will ripen ten days earlier than wheat. Even if no export demand existed I would advise the more general growing to the two-rowed type, as I think it would be far better for feeding purposes, according to the qualities of the crop. For feeding I would say four bushels of the two-rowed are worth five of the six-rowed.

HUGH GILMOUR.

(Mr. Gilmour encloses with this letter samples of two-rowed and six-rowed barley grown on his farm during the past season. The two-rowed is a markedly superior sample, the kernel being more uniform in size, plumper, of brighter color and the grain better in every way, from the standpoint of the feeder as well as the maltster.—EDITOR.)

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Clearing Willow Scrub

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

When I went on my homestead in 1892 it was nearly all covered with willow bluffs, the willows being from 10 to 12 feet high. There was also considerable maple and elm. When I took up the homestead my neighbors said I would not make a living, let alone clear up the land. But I went to work with my oxen, and with a strong chain and an axe we got along very well.

I pulled everything out by the root and found this the best way, as the land was left clear for the plow, and there was no bother with roots afterwards. After I had begun to get onto my job, and was a little ahead with the work, I cut down all the heavy brush in winter when there was not much to do, and in the spring, when everything was good and dry, I would fire it and burn everything that would interfere with the pulling of the roots.

When I got horses I was able to work more rapidly, as they are quicker and more handy. I took a beam from an old plow, and had it made into a hook with a ring in the small end. This contrivance was a great help, as much of the scrub burnt off so close to the ground that you could not get a chain around it and haul the root out in the ordinary way. I invented the hook, but nearly all the neighbors had one before the summer was over.

I have cleared about 120 acres on my homestead, and I do not think there are a dozen roots left on it. I have cleared about 50 acres on another farm I bought, and find the way described, especially the use of the grubbing hook, is the easiest way of getting rid of this kind of scrub. Clearing such land is not such hard work, and you have the best of land after the scrub is off.

I tried a stumper last summer, but found it slow, and unless one has very large stumps I do not think its use would pay. I think that if these machines had two hitching cables each about 16 feet long, they would work much faster and would be easier on the machine. When several strands of the cables are wound about the spool, the cable is injured. I have never had much to do with small brush. A brush scythe and a good sharp axe are the best tools for handling it.

SUBSCRIBER.

Favors Surface Packing

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In my opinion your topic for discussion department has been one of the most important and successful moves made by any agricultural paper in Western Canada. I think the 19th of January issue has been one of the most important, seeing the interest that has been taken in the subject of land packing. I think the letters of the issue of that date would settle the roller question, so what we have now to consider is: What is the best type of packer for the ordinary farmer? I gave this subject considerable thought and at last purchased a surface packer. My opinion was that with the surface packer I could use it any time, right after the plow or behind the seeder and even after the grain was above the ground, while I could use the sub-surface packer only before the seeder, which is sometimes an impossible thing to do, because when you are plowing for oats and it gets about the first of June, or in the case of barley about the 10th of that month, you will find you can give the land two strokes of the drag harrows easier and quicker than one run over with the sub-surface packer. Then you can sow your grain and use a surface packer after. I always try to harrow again just as soon as I can see the weeds appearing, using a very light harrow with slanting teeth.

The sub-surface packer in my opinion takes considerably more horse power, which is often very scarce in spring when the mares are foaling and also if the springs are as late as we have been having in recent years. I have also been inter-

ested in the experiments tried at the experimental farms and have not seen anywhere that sub-surface packed land yielded any more than the surface packed land.

Of the advantages of packing I will mention only one, that is, the great help in running the binder. We all know what it is to run a binder through tangled grain on loose soil, especially with the binder truck on, when you get stuck and can't back up out of the rut. I have never any bother with land that has been packed. The crop is always larger and stands up better and the binder seems to run a horse lighter.

Man.

R. C. T.

Clearing Willow and Poplar

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

It has been the experience of myself and neighbors that the most thorough method of clearing off scrub is not often the easiest. Small willow or poplar scrub may be cut with an axe, scrub scythe or brush hook, and plowed through without much trouble. Large scrub may be handled in the same way, but the plowman should always have an axe on his plow to split open roots ahead of his plow coulter when necessary. This helps the horses greatly.

To break through heavy scrub, from four to six horses are required, preferably with tandem hitch, and it is astonishing to see what heavy willow or poplar roots a good man with six horses attached to a scrub breaker can plow through with the occasional use of the axe. Of course, the deeper the plow is set to a certain point the more likely it is to get under the heavy roots. While this increases the draft in one way, it results in less resistance from the roots. For heavy work, a heavy standing coulter, with projecting point, is best. Naturally, green scrub of any kind is easier to cut and plow than dry.

Burning is often a quick way to clean the dry scrub, but the roots remain, and if left long after cutting or burning they become very hard, and twice as difficult to plow through. Drawing willows out by the roots with a team and chain is thorough, but slow. Grubbing out with a grub axe is likewise slow, and very hard work to boot. If, when cutting scrub with an axe, a portion of the root is removed with each bunch, plowing will be much easier.

The easiest way of clearing scrub is likely to prove the hardest in the end. If the roots are not removed when the land is broken they are likely to be very troublesome in plowing the land afterwards. To clear off heavy scrub requires hard work, and to plow through the roots afterward requires force. The whole outfit, man, horses, harness and plow, should be strong, and then a good job may be expected. There is no royal road from a scrubby farm to a clean one; or if there is, no one has discovered it yet.

Man.

R. L. HARDY.

Another Advocate of Oxen

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In your issue of January 26th I noticed that J. N. W. favors oxen for the farm. I, too, am in favor of the oxen for a start, or where there is a lot of breaking to do. I have a team of oxen with which I haul grain. I am twenty-five miles from town and they do the trip in about the same time horses would. There are men up here who have as many as three yoke of oxen and put them on a breaker. They go right along with a steady pull. I think N. J. W. was right when he says buy broken oxen, for I think if a man is starting, unbroken oxen would break his heart before he broke them. I do not say they are all pig headed. I had one of mine driving at two years of age. I have had him in the buggy a few times. J. N. W. says do not get the largest sized oxen. He is quite right, as they are too slow. Some may like horses but for breaking or hauling a big load a long distance oxen are O. K.

Man.

P. L. A.

Forty Bushels of Wheat per Acre

J. G. Paterson, of the Kinistino district, Saskatchewan, who raised last year one of the largest wheat crops, describes his methods thus: "In preparing the land and seeding the crop only the ordinary methods were employed, that is to say in the early part of 1908 the land was broken with a 14-inch plow, and just before harvest of the same year it was backset with a 16-inch sulky plow. In the spring of 1909 the land was given a double cut with a 14-inch disc harrow, then two strokes with a lever drag harrow, set with the teeth just as straight as they would work and still not turn up too many sods. The field was then drilled with a simple disc drill at the rate of two bushels of seed per acre. The seed was treated with bluestone, although I believe formaldehyde would have been better as there was some smut in the grain. The field was harrowed twice crosswise of the drilling so as to cover the seed better.

"This wheat was sown May 17 and 18, and was cut August 27 and 28. There were 19½ acres in the field, and the total yield was 813 bushels of No. 2 northern. This was all the land I had in wheat, but I had 16 acres of oats on land prepared in exactly the same way, and it yielded slightly over 100 bushels per acre; I had also 26 acres from which a crop had been taken the year previous, which also yielded 100 bushels per acre. The soil here is a black loam to a depth of 12 or 15 inches, below that it is heavy clay."

No Money in Threshing

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I will try to give a little of my experience with a threshing outfit. I have been reading a few letters in your paper which indicate that all the writers have been getting the best results from their outfits, but I fail to see any one getting rich from threshing. On the contrary, I have seen a few farms go to the builders of threshing machines.

I have a 25 horse-power engine and a 36 by 56 separator.

I run the engine myself, but I am not an expert. At the same time I can keep an engine running and also keep it in shape to get all the power possible. Last fall I threshed 51,000 bushels of grain; over 46,000 of it was wheat; the balance oats and flax. I threshed a little over thirty days. Labor was scarce, and high wages were demanded. I paid \$5 a day for teams, and from \$2.50 to \$3 a day for men. I paid \$4 a day to the cook, and \$6 a day to the separator man. I run my engine with coal.

We have poor water for steam purposes and it is hard on the flues. There is too much time lost through the flues leaking. To keep a machine working, the size mentioned requires eight bundle teams, two water tank teams, six pitchers, and a team hauling coal. The cost of the same per day is \$55 for teams and \$17 for men. Allowing \$5 a day for an engineer, \$10 a day for food, and including oil, I figure it costs \$105 a day to run the outfit.

In the first place my outfit cost me \$5,500, including engine and separator, two water tanks, two pumps and hose belts, cook car and sleeping car. Now one can always figure on some repairs having to be got, and with the interest on the money invested, I fail to see how it pays any man to thresh.

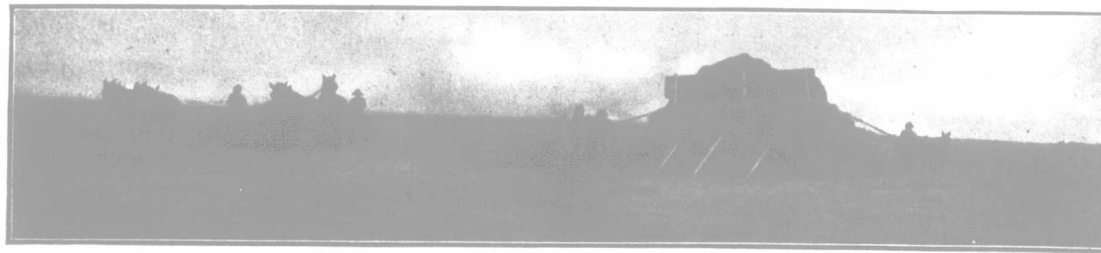
I charged six cents a bushel for oats, nine cents for wheat, and twenty-five cents for flax. Deducting interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the money invested and all expenses left me with a balance of \$700, or thereabouts. The only way I can see for a thrasher to make the business pay is to charge seven cents per bushel for oats and eleven cents for wheat when in stook, threshing and boarding the crew. But the wise man will invest his money in land. If any of your readers have got rich threshing I would be pleased to know how they managed, and also the price charged per bushel. Threshing in a new country isn't like threshing in an older country; the straw is longer and takes more power. This is a business which I would like to see threshed out.

Sask.

WM. TRACEY.

* * *

"I think THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE should be read in every home in the western provinces. It is better every year, and is worth many times the price to any farmer or stock raiser." — J. S. Secord, Saskatchewan.



STACKING HAY IN ALBERTA—TWO VIEWS

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Clearing a Scrub Homestead

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Some fifteen years ago I was persuaded into homesteading a quarter-section of willow scrub, poplar and oak. Cheap land and wild hay in the immediate vicinity were additional inducements for a real dense scrub farm is generally dear at a gift. I was fresh to the country and knew little about the work but I soon knew all I wished to know — and more.

I commenced by cutting about five acres of dense willow from four to ten inches through, chopping level with the ground, piling it when possible. I burnt the following summer. The burning and reburning the debris is laborious work, but necessary to get all the brush out of the way before beginning at the roots. I then found out what a mistake had been made by cutting level with the ground, for I had to cut round each root with heavy scrub hoe to get a "hold" with the logging chain. The labor in getting out that five acres of roots with a team and two men was immense.

The next five acre piece I chopped off about a foot from the ground, piled and burnt as before, and having the stumps to get hold of did the work more expeditiously. With the smaller roots I used a team with blocks and tackle which is light and handy. But the heavy solid willow roots require the stumping machine with steel cable, which I was obliged to purchase. The first five acres of roots must have taken two weeks, the second five acres about five days. But, of course, in the first instance inexperience must be considered.

Poplar trees are an easy proposition. Climbing the tree by a light handy ladder I attach the rope round the tree, above the largest branches, then cutting round a few roots at the bottom. I give the word to the teamster, who draws, sometimes straight on the tree or with block and tackle, according to the size of it. By standing near the tree, on the opposite side to the team, I cut any obstinate root and even the largest poplar is soon down. The rope is, of course, sufficiently long to ensure the safety of the team. Oak trees are more difficult, the roots are tougher and deeper and require more cutting round before the draw.

The difficulty of large trees of either kind is how to dispose of them when down, especially when numerous ; the roots being attached makes them heavy to move and a winter has to elapse before being cut up into firewood or cordwood. Stumps, sound oaks especially, require the stumping machine and a good strong pull at that, besides cutting round the roots as before. To sum up, it is all hard work, but may the gods preserve me from anything tougher than the willow.

Man. HORACE HEY.

Hires Galicians to Clear Land

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I am not a novice at the work of clearing scrub land. I have had more than twenty-five years' experience, and if any statement or suggestion I should make here will be of any help to any farmer I will consider that I am getting my reward. I am not ashamed of my humble origin. I landed in Winnipeg with thirteen dollars in my pocket, though I might have brought another seventy-five, but left that to my widow mother.

On the 18th of April, 1883, I took an abandoned quarter-section, four miles south and a mile east of Minnedosa. The land in that vicinity was covered mostly with poplar bluffs, willows and an odd oak with patches of prairie. The willows grew around the duck ponds and sloughs as thick as hair on a dog's back.

The old mode of clearing land was to mow the smaller brush with the scythe and the larger trees were cut with the axe or brush hook, whichever was most suitable, and then piled up and burnt. That was very unsatisfactory. It was impossible to make a good job of the breaking on account of the roots and stumps. They would always be a hindrance for a number of years in plowing, harrowing and the cutting of our grain, as those on the scrub land are well aware.

I did not attempt to clear the whole of my quarter-section, but broke the easiest of it. The times were hard in those days, and I could not afford to hire help. It kept me busy keeping my body and soul together. There being room for expansion, I bought half a section from the C. P. R. across the road from my own place, and

broke the easiest on that. Again, there was still room for expansion, and I bought another half-section, until today I have six quarter-sections, besides some town property; have all the implements and horses to work the above land and do not owe a dollar. It was a great relief when I got out of debt. When I was in debt I felt, as Solomon says: "The borrower is a servant to the lender."

Last year I adopted a new way of clearing the land. We got broken about forty acres in two patches. I hired three Galicians to clear one patch. It was covered more or less with poplar bluffs and willows and quite a number of oak. They took the job for \$70; I to board them and



SANDY LOCHORE AND HIS PONY HERDING COWS ON DAIRY FARM, IN B. C.

supply the necessary tools such as axes, scythes and grub hoes. They worked hard. They earned a little better than \$1.50 per day. They took everything out by the root, and left the brush in windrows. It was the best investment I ever made. When we came to break that land we had a fourteen-inch brush breaker and four good horses. They went through everything, and it will be no time before we will be able to use the gang plow.

I had another twenty-acre patch, which was more formidable than the first. The Galicians did not like to tackle it on account of the size of the trees. I put my own son, with four horses attached to a four-horse double-tree and a 25-foot logging chain for the tall trees and an 18-foot chain for the willows; also a man and a boy with him. They excelled the Galicians on the larger trees and willows. They also took everything out by the root. One would be in charge of the team, the other two would be cutting the underbrush and roots that would be in the way and piling the willows into stacks to be burnt. The big poplars were hauled out of the way, where it was convenient; if not convenient they were left in windrows until we had time to cut the limbs and roots off them. It was astonishing the transformation made in a short time from a solid bluff to a broken field ready to be sown next spring, from which we can expect 30 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre. It appeared to me, an onlooker, that there was a keen competition between the two gangs.

People will say there is lots of hard work at that. That is true, but what is worth doing is worth doing well. Let me say here, as the bishop of Manchester said, if you want to succeed in anything you must count that drudgery is nine-tenths of it.

I intend each summer from this on to spend from \$150 to \$200 on Galicians to clear up the land, and I strongly advise others to do the same. If you have not the money, borrow it from the bank. It will be the best investment you have ever made. You will make your fields bigger, and you will be able to accomplish more work. I may state here that the result of our last year's clearing was the means of giving us enough fire wood for two years or more.

Man. ELIAS JONES.



STACKING HAY IN THE OLD LAND

Alkali Soils and Their Treatment

Among the numerous and varied problems confronting the tillers of the soil in Western Canada, that of alkali soils and their reclamation is perhaps one of the most difficult to understand and cope with. Every year vast areas of new land are taken up by immigrants from the States as well as from across the ocean, who are able to find rich fertile soil that they quickly bring under cultivation and add to the rich resources of our great Dominion. Nevertheless, there are large areas of land, varying in size, scattered over the country especially in British Columbia and Alberta that are to a great extent if not wholly unproductive on account of the presence of what is commonly called "alkali" in the soil. This alkali is detrimental to the growth of many crops. American settlers may have had some experience in the treatment of such soils, but to many, including those who came from the eastern provinces, it is a problem that appears to have no solution and as there are few books published containing information on the subject, a few words here may throw some light on what is at present a more or less dark subject.

It is characteristic of alkali soils that they usually occur in arid or semi-arid countries of which India, Egypt, Central Europe, parts of Australia are some, and the reason of their occurrence is directly due to lack of rainfall. All mineral soils are the result of the disintegration of rocks of different kinds, and in the breaking down of rocks into various forms of small particles, many salts including lime, phosphoric acid and potash, appear. Where there is a plentiful rainfall many of them are dissolved and carried away in the drainage water, but in countries having a light rainfall, say less than twenty inches per year, although there may be sufficient moisture for the formation of these salts, the volume is insufficient to make drainage enough to carry them away, and the result is that we find in the soil a whitish powder, commonly spoken of as alkali. The rock elements of the soil are being continually, though no doubt slowly, decomposed, giving rise to soluble mineral compounds, some of which may be useful and others injurious to plant life and many of those contained in alkali soils are of the latter class.

In some soils the alkali is more apparent than in others for when evaporation exceeds the rainfall, the salt is left on the soil's surface in the form of a white incrustation, but in others, it pervades the whole surface soil and whilst this remains damp the white ingredients are not easily noticeable. All alkali soils are not alike but differ greatly in composition and may be classified in a wide sense into "white" and "black" alkalis. Both of these forms are found in Canada and are very detrimental to plant growth, and the difference in color is due to the elements or chemicals which they contain, and the action of these chemicals. While alkali consists chiefly of sodium compounds of sulphur and chlorine, the latter — sodium chloride — being common salt, but black alkali contains much sodium carbonate, and the black appearance of this form is due to this chemical compound decomposing the black humus of the soil and thus giving the surface a darkened appearance. Of these two forms the black is much more injurious to plant life than the white, because the destructiveness of alkalis depends almost altogether on the amount of sodium carbonate it contains, because the action of this compound is as a corrosive and it eats into the tissues of the plant. Fortunately, black alkali is not of such general occurrence as the white form, and the latter is more noticeable on account of its grey or white appearance, and the reason of the attraction that alkali spots have for cattle and horses is due to the incrustation of common salt that they are able to lick off the ground. Some of the salts in white alkali are injurious to plant life by extracting the essential moisture from the plant and instead of being turgid and upright, its growth is weak and it eventually withers and dies.

What are commonly termed "pot" holes of alkali, that are all too prevalent in our fields, are due to an excess of water collecting in a confined space and then rapid evaporation resulting. During the process of evaporation water containing these salts rises to the surface by capillary action, and when the moisture has passed off as vapors, the salts are left on the surface. In cases of this kind the injurious physical effect of alkali is apparent, as it causes the soil to puddle when wet and harden or "bake" into a firm surface after drying. It will thus be seen that the

toxic qualities of alkali are not due to any original properties of the soil itself, but due to the presence of poisonous compounds, and it has been proved that if these compounds are removed the remaining soil will be extremely fertile.

What is perhaps of more importance to the practical agriculturist, than the cause and nature of alkali land is how to overcome or remove the noxious properties, but in order to be able to apply remedies intelligently and successfully it is first necessary to understand something of their properties and composition. In the central provinces of this country and the Middle States these undesirable spots as a rule are so small and infrequent in occurrence that it is not profitable to expend much time and energy in endeavoring to make them productive, but in many districts of the western part of North America there are large tracts of little or no agricultural value from this cause, and in these cases it is necessary as well as desirable for the benefit of the farmers of those districts and of the country in general that some methods be adopted or at least some efforts made to destroy that which is undesirable in the soil and make them fertile and of value to their owners.

By far the best way to attain this end and rid the soil of alkali is to endeavor to grow some kind of crop on it, because there are many ways in which this is effectual, and although the first few crops grown may be of practically no value either as feed or market produce, they will probably leave the land in such a condition that a valuable crop may be realized in the near future. Naturally the difficulty arises as to what kind of crop may be grown on such soil because it is just the fact that alkalis are detrimental to plant growth that makes them undesirable, but it has been found by exhaustive experiments and trials that sugar beets and mangels will tolerate alkali very well and they absorb much of the mineral salts which are subsequently removed along with the roots. The first crop or two will probably have a very bitter taste and may be quite unfit for feeding to cattle, but even if the crop is thus a total loss from a feeder's standpoint, this loss is compensated for by the land being quickly brought into such condition that it will produce cereals or other valuable crops. Many of the leguminous plants, especially peas, will grow to some extent on alkali land but here, however, another difficulty arises, because peas contain a great deal of fat in their composition and the salts found in alkali soils are detrimental to the germination of these seeds; but if they are sown early in the spring when the salts present in the surface soil have been washed away by the melted snow and before those in the subsoil have had time to rise, it is probable that the peas will germinate and attain sufficient growth before the alkali rises in large enough quantities to be able to kill the young shoots, and the plants will be able to resist its action when it does come. When once well started legumes will withstand much alkali and will often flourish where no other crop would grow, and some returns given for the expense incurred in the course of treatment. Some common grasses, such as brome, timothy and red top will withstand the action of white alkali to a very great extent, and if not required for permanent pasture or hay meadows, will be useful in obliterating the almost unfertile tracts of land. This growing of plants embraces two of the many objects sought in the treatment of this kind of soil. The first is to remove the salty incrustation from the surface, and this is done when the crop is removed, because in the course of growth the plants will take in much of the alkali salt. The second object obtained by growing plants is that of to some extent preventing the rise of the alkali by checking evaporation. Plants of all kinds offer some shade to the ground on which they grow, and keep it cool so that the moisture does not pass off rapidly and the undesirable salts remain in the subsoil and are probably not reached to any extent by the plants' roots unless the season happens to be an exceptionally dry one.

Physical treatment or cultivation of the soil is resorted to with much success in the treatment of alkali spots. In places where the deposits of salts on the surface is very thick it may be scraped off and removed wholesale in this way. The presence of excessive amounts of salts may be due to a very heavy close-textured subsoil that prevents proper drainage and does not allow them to be carried away in the drainage water, but this may be remedied by subsoil plowing or otherwise opening up the subsoil to allow free passage of water. The creation of a surface mulch

either by cultivation or the application of a heavy straw or manure mulch is very effective in preventing the rise of alkali to the surface. One of the most important ways in which the water in the soil moves is by what is known as capillary action, and this takes place by means of minute tube-like passages that are formed by the soil particles when they are firmly pressed together, and through which the water rises to the surface. If these tubes are broken by surface cultivation or by a layer of straw or manure, the moisture will not rise to the surface so readily, and thus evaporation and the consequent rise of soluble salty materials in the water is prevented.

There is yet another form of treatment to which alkali soil may be subjected, and that is by setting up a chemical reaction in the soil. Heavy manuring of the land with fresh manure will result in the formation of certain acids when the manure decays and this counteracts the alkali salts and makes them neutral, that is, neither acid nor alkaline in action, and so their presence is not felt to any extent by the plants. There are also certain chemicals that may be obtained and applied to the land that will set up this chemical reaction and be beneficial in the same way as manure. The best known of these is gypsum, which is chemically called calcium sulphate, and this is especially beneficial in treating black alkali, containing, as it usually does a large proportion of sodium carbonate. The reaction resulting from the application of gypsum to this kind of soil is the formation of calcium carbonate and sodium sulphate. This is beneficial in two ways: first, it destroys the sodium carbonate which has poisonous properties, and second, it forms calcium carbonate which is of great value both as regards the chemical and the physical condition of the soil; and it is an important constituent in any soil because it keeps the particles open and allows percolation and the free passage of air and water through the soil.

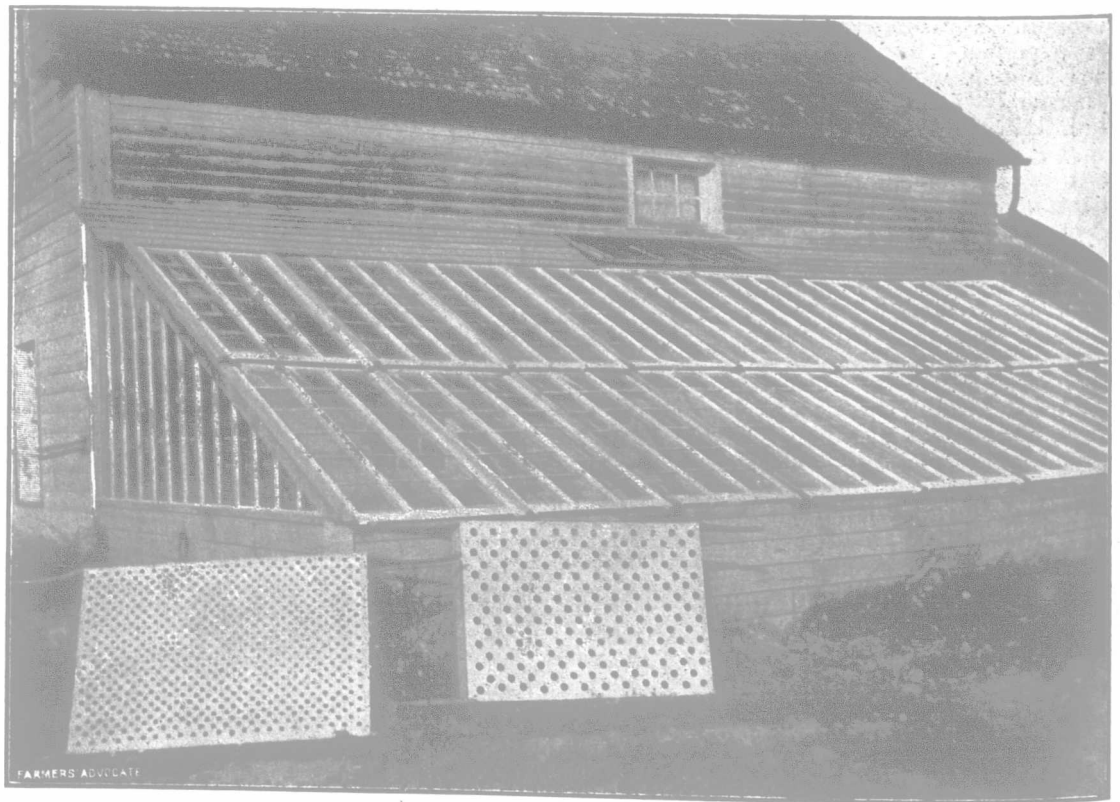
When considering the question of the reclamation of alkali soils it is well to remember that the most profitable and effectual way of converting these barren spots into fertile land is to grow, if possible, some kind of crop on the land and remove the noxious mineral salts along with the plants, or by keeping the alkali in subjection as before described. In conclusion, it is only necessary to repeat what may be said of almost all instructions or rules laid down for the guidance of those engaged in farming operations, and that is, that the farmer must use his own discretion and be guided by prevailing conditions, and if he has not had any previous experience in the reclamation of sterile soils of this nature he may benefit by the experience of others. In this way much land that is at present untouched or abandoned by settlers may eventually be reclaimed and made fertile and profitable, and add much to the possibilities and resources of our Great West.

Man.

HENRY SAVILLE,

Man.

D. W. BUCHANAN.



GREENHOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE OF HOUSE HEATED IN EARLY SPRING BY MEANS OF STOVE; SCREENS FOR ONION SORTING TO LEFT; ON FARM OF KLAAS DE JONG.

HORTICULTURE

Increase in Fruit Acreage

Fruit tree acreage in British Columbia will show a big increase in 1910, according to Thos. Cunningham, provincial fruit inspector. He states that he has received an inquiry from an American firm for a tract of from 5,000 to 10,000 acres of land for fruit growing. He instanced a case where an up-country rancher had just returned from a trip to Oregon, where he had ordered 17,500 young trees, and this same gentleman had also ordered 30,000 more in Victoria.

This, says Mr. Cunningham, is indicative of the rapid growth of the fruit industry. Two hundred acres of fruit land in the interior will be planted in nursery stock shortly. During the past couple of weeks five carloads of nursery stock have been inspected.

Growing Cranberries

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Can you give me information concerning the cultivation of cranberries in Southern Alberta? Where can I procure vines for planting? Is the high bush cranberry so common in New England States a native of Western Canada? Can barberries be grown here, or is the climate too cold? Also, what about hazelnut bushes? The above named vines are very hardy, but I have found none listed in the seed catalogues. I would like to try them, but do not know where to obtain the stock.

The cultivation of the cranberry of commerce, so far as we know, has not been undertaken in Alberta. Cranberry growing is a business which no amateur should undertake until he has made himself familiar at least to some extent with the requirements of the plant. It is not a garden plant, as plants are generally understood, and requires special treatment and a considerable outlay usually to provide for flooding, draining and control of flow of water. We would advise the procuring of a book on cranberry culture, after perusal of which you will have some idea as to whether your place is suited to the growth of this plant.

The high bush cranberry, so called, is a native nearly all over Canada, even to the Arctic region, varying slightly in form in different sections. It is not a cranberry at all, but a viburnum. It is easily cultivated. Barberries are grown in several forms for ornamental purposes, but would not be profitable for fruit. Two species of hazelnut are native in various parts of the West, and could no doubt be successfully cultivated. They are quite common in most parts of Eastern Manitoba.

Man.

D. W. BUCHANAN.

A. P. Western and haz berry gro and in lights in and in creek bot may be but the high bush as being vation as The above which gr and espe

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At a n Toronto la price of \$3 of East Se Mr. Ennu at the sal

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Sir Geo. philanthro died at hi late baron Shorthorn minion, ar Quebec, h at the lea United St this coun path suga intereste Pacific Ra director of was appoi knighted

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The anr Breeders' ary 1. Af of the life executive the variou \$250; Wi Ottawa, \$ Calgary, \$ Sherbrooke The repc tions durin is better th numbered to the reco recorded, a The men improve against 1,5 vious year in 1905, w The rece there is a b

The prog of agricultu Western h farmer in t the sessions on Februar February continues a tures in ani ing and ve The prog 7.30 p.m., of agricultu and Directc "Good Farm J. J. Ring. Tuesday arrange she and its Imp a Greater I by S. Larce Wednesda Roblin in

A. P. Stevenson, the pioneer fruit grower of Western Canada, has this to say of cranberry and hazelnut culture: The high bush cranberry grows in abundance throughout Manitoba and in some parts of Saskatchewan. It delights in a deep, moist soil with partial shade, and in consequence is found nearly always in a wild state about the banks of streams and in creek bottoms. In Southern Alberta the climate may be rather dry for its successful cultivation, but the climate is certainly not too cold. The high bush cranberry has never been looked upon as being of sufficient value to warrant its cultivation as a crop in Manitoba or Saskatchewan. The above applies in every case to the hazelnut, which grows in such abundance in our woods and especially along our streams.

FIELD NOTES

Bought Shorthorns at Toronto

At a mammoth auction sale of Shorthorns in Toronto last week 47 head were sold at an average price of \$348. Among the buyers were H. L. Emmet of East Selkirk and W. C. Sutherland of Saskatoon. Mr. Emmet paid \$1,485 for the highest priced bull at the sale.

Death of Sir Geo. A. Drummond

Sir Geo. A. Drummond, merchant prince, banker, philanthropist, art connoisseur and live-stock breeder, died at his home in Montreal on February 2. The late baronet was one of the best known breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Southdown sheep in the Dominion, and drafts from his farm at Beaconsfield, Quebec, have been exhibited successfully for years at the leading live-stock shows of Canada and the United States. He was born in 1829 and came to this country in 1854 to become manager of the Redpath sugar refinery at Montreal. Later he became interested in the Bank of Montreal, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, being president of the former and director of the latter at the time of his death. He was appointed to the Dominion Senate in 1880 and knighted in 1904.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders

The annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held at Toronto, February 1. After passing a resolution of appreciation of the life work of the late Hon. John Dryden, the executive proposed the following grants be made to the various exhibitions: Toronto, \$1,000; London, \$250; Winter Fair, Guelph, \$225; Winter Fair, Ottawa, \$125; Winnipeg, \$300; Brandon, \$300; Calgary, \$300; Regina, \$300; Victoria, B.C., \$50; Sherbrooke, \$100; Halifax, \$50.

The report of the executive showed 7,487 registrations during the past year, and 2,827 transfers. This is better than the record for 1908, when registrations numbered 7,410, and transfers 2,272, but it is not up to the record of 1907, when 10,373 registrations were recorded, and 3,429 transfers.

The membership of the association also shows an improvement over last year, standing at 1,788, as against 1,512 in 1908, but is lower than for any previous year since 1902. High water mark was reached in 1905, when 2,538 members paid up.

The receipts of the year amounted to \$15,384 and there is a balance on hand of \$2,837.

Manitoba Conventions

The program arranged for the annual conventions of agricultural societies, dairymen's associations and Western horticultural society indicates that every farmer in the province can profit much by attending the sessions February 14 to 19. The dairymen meet on February 16 and 17 and the horticulturists on February 17 and 18. The provincial grain show continues all through the week. Short course lectures in animal husbandry, field husbandry, engineering and veterinary science will be given.

The program in brief is as follows: Monday—7.30 p.m., report of J. J. Golden, managing director of agricultural societies; 8.30, "Duty of President and Directors on Show Day," by Prof. S. A. Bedford; "Good Farming Competitions," by H. A. Fraser and J. J. Ring.

Tuesday—4.30 p.m., meeting of delegates to arrange show circuits; 7.15, "The Seed Grain Show and its Improvement" by G. A. Todd; 8.15, "Creating a Greater Interest in Agricultural Society Meetings" by S. Larcombe; 9.00, Question Drawer.

Wednesday—8.00 p.m., public meeting, with Premier Roblin in the chair. Speakers announced include

Miss A. B. Juniper, J. H. Grisdale and J. A. Ruddick.

At the dairy convention starting on Wednesday afternoon, following President Gilroy's address, Professor Bedford will discuss the growing of corn, alfalfa and other fodder crops; J. R. Nesbitt talks on problems in buttermaking; J. A. Ruddick on the improvement of dairy herds, and Senator D. Derbyshire delivers one of his interesting talks on Canadian dairying. On Thursday morning the session opens with the business meeting and election of officers. At 10.30 I. Villeneuve reports on the season's work in cheesemaking, and at 11.15 L. A. Gibson discusses milk supply of towns and cities. At 1.30 p.m. Professor J. W. Mitchell deals with the dairy industry in Manitoba. Following him comes Senator Derbyshire, with an address; Dr. Leeming, on "Dairy Bacteriology," and J. A. Ruddick, on "How to Develop the Home Trade in Butter and Cheese."

The horticultural convention opens with the business meeting at 2 p.m. on Thursday and an address on "How New Varieties of Seeds are Produced," by C. J. Turnbull. Thursday evening's meeting includes addresses by Miss Juniper and Dr. H. M. Speechley. On Friday morning at 9 o'clock Prof. F. W. Brodrick deals with the question of judging garden vegetables; S. R. Henderson talks on "Potato Growing," and Professor C. H. Lee on "Plant Breeding." The afternoon session includes an address on forestry by Norman M. Ross, one on pruning by D. W. Buchanan, and three short talks on forestry by agricultural college students.

Hackney Men Oppose Bill

The Canadian Hackney Society at their annual meeting in Toronto recently adopted a resolution requesting that the committee appointed to report on the bill introduced by H. H. Miller, member for South Grey, seriously hesitate before recommending Parliament to adopt this bill, which, should it become law, they feel will greatly injure certain branches of the rapidly increasing horse industry which is annually becoming of greater importance to Canada.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, in speaking to the motion, expressed opposition to race tracks such as exist at Fort Erie and Windsor, but approved of a reasonable amount of betting to encourage the business as carried on at certain race courses, such as the Woodbine at Toronto, Blue Bonnets at Montreal and at Hamilton.

The financial report shows the society to have \$700 on hand. Registrations for the year totalled 182 and transfers 71. New rules were adopted, making the standard of registration higher than before, and slightly higher than the present American standard. The American Society is said to be taking up the matter with a view to raising their standard to correspond with the Canadian.

The following officers were elected. President, W. C. Renfrew, Bedford Park; vice-president, W. H. Gibson, Beaconsfield, Que. directors, J. Wesley, Allison, Morrisburg; Hon. Robert Beith, Bowmanville; John A. Boag, Queensville; T. A. Cox, Brantford; T. A. Graham, Claremont; E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton; A. Yeager, Simcoe. H. M. Robinson of Toronto, the secretary, continues in office.

Clydesdale Men Meet

At the annual meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association held in Toronto last week Dr. J. G. Rutherford referred to the struggle in Western Canada between the Percheron and the Clydesdale and advised the association for a few years to sell to the West with as little profit as possible, in order to maintain their ascendancy there and to prevent the enterprising Westerner crossing the water for his animals. He also thought it would be wise to pay a little less attention to quality and pedigree in their breeding, and a little more to size, weight, and substance than they had been doing in the past.

Wm. Smith, of Columbus, reported that the matter of double entry in Canadian and American record books when animals were imported had been taken up with the United States authorities and that in future Canadian transfers would not work under the disadvantage of a double fee for recording.

Officers were elected as follows: President, John Bright, Myrtle, Ont.; vice-presidents, Robert Graham, North Toronto; Peter Christie, Manchester; Robert Ness, Howick, Que.; directors, William Smith, Columbus, Ont.; John A. Boag, Queensville, Ont.; James Henderson, Belton, Ont.; James A. Torrance, Markham, Ont.; A. E. Major, Whitevale, Ont.; A. G. Gormley, Unionville, Ont. and T. A. Graham, Claremont, Ont.

Delegates to Western Fairs are: Winnipeg Industrial; John Graham, Carberry, and John Wishart Portage la Prairie; Manitoba Winter Fair, W. J. Elder and B. Trotter, Brandon; Regina Exhibition, Messrs. Robert Sinton, Regina, and Alex Mutch, Lumsden; Victoria, F. B. Pemberton.

Hamiota Grain Show

The annual Seed Grain Fair of the Hamiota Agricultural Society last week had a total of 42 entries. In Red Fife wheat there was 13 samples. Carson Glenn, of Strathclair, got first, scoring 95 points. Second went to J. Strachan, of Pope, 94½ points. In Preston wheat A. Riddell, of Hamiota, scored 95 points. In oats there were 11 samples forward. First prize was won by Carson Glenn with a score of 96 points, and second by Jas. Douglas, of Crandall, 95½ points. Barley had 7 entries. A. G. Walker got first, scoring 97½ points. J. Strachan was the only exhibitor in flax and scored 99 points. With potatoes A. C. Kemp won first on American Wonder, and J. Strachan second on Manitoba Wonder. Offerings for sale were 3,800 bushels of Fife wheat, 1,100 bushels of Preston, 4,300 of oats, 250 of barley, 20 of flax and 110 of potatoes.

The judges were Stephen Benson, of Neepawa, and Gordon A. Todd, of Hillview. They addressed the meeting on soil culture and the necessity of having good pure seed. Mr. Benson advocated doing away with the usual method of summer fallow and recommended a rotation of cropping he had followed for some 10 or 12 years with great success. His rotation is (1) barley, (2) wheat seeded to timothy, (3) hay, (4) pasture, and plow the timothy sod before harvest (5) wheat, (6) oats.

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

Geo. Murdock, who was the first mayor of Calgary, died in that city last week. He was mayor of the city in 1884.

* * *

The customs revenue of Canada for January was \$4,539,931, an increase of \$867,205 over January of last year. For the first ten months of the fiscal year the total customs revenue has been \$48,907,112, an increase of \$10,390,051, or over \$1,000,000 per month as compared with last year.

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It is expected that a delegation representing the grain exporting houses of Winnipeg will go to Ottawa towards the close of the present month to confer with the government regarding terminal elevators. The exporters are dissatisfied with existing conditions, but do not seem entirely to favor the idea of government ownership.

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On February 1 the minister of railways announced in the House of Commons that work on the projected Hudson's Bay Railway would be proceeded with at the earliest possible moment. He estimates that the line will save five cents per bushel on Western grain. The work to be undertaken during this year includes the sending of a special expedition to the Bay. This expedition will examine both Churchill and Nelson harbors from the outside and make a special survey of the channel and straits. This is not taken to mean that actual work of construction will be delayed, as the western portion of the line can be built before the water terminal is finally decided on, as the route for 200 miles will be the same which ever harbor is selected.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Theodore Roosevelt has about finished his shooting expedition in Africa, and will commence a leisurely return to the United States, arriving there about June.

* * *

The loss in Paris due to the overflow of the Seine is estimated as high as \$300,000,000. The flood has now receded and the city is resuming its ordinary appearance, but miles of streets are damaged, buildings in ruins, sewers destroyed, bridges gone and other serious damage done. This was the worst flood since 1658. Floods have also done considerable damage in Rome, Madrid and Venice. At one time this latter city was threatened with destruction by the inrush of the sea.

* * *

The British government is having difficulty in finding a successor to Lord Minto as Viceroy of India. Representing Edward VII. in the Indian Empire is no sinecure, as the present incumbent of the office has learned. His life has been threatened on several occasions, and he is anxious to be relieved. The natives in India are developing rapidly in self government idea and are harassing the British officials in the country continually. The trouble is largely due to natives who have been educated in the schools and colleges provided for them by the British, and who failing to secure lucrative positions in the civil service and representing practically all the intelligence of the country outside this service are continually preaching sedition to the natives and raising the cry of "India for the Indians!"

SEED FAIR AND CONVENTION AT EDMONTON

At Edmonton during the first week of February a number of the husbandmen of Alberta gathered, many to attend the provincial seed fair and others the convention of the Alberta Fairs' Association. It was a banner week for the farmers of Alberta, especially for those who were privileged to present themselves at the capital.

The seed fair was up to the standard. The grain exhibits were of a high order, the lectures instructive; the only thing that detracted from the fair being a howling success was the attendance. Whether this was due to lack of advertising or to other reasons is not known. However, there was not the attendance that the exhibit of grains or the lectures given warranted. It was a fair average, but not as large as Alberta agriculture demands. No criticism could wisely be given as to the grain exhibited. The standard of the different varieties clearly defines why Alberta is making such progress. The quality of the grain was excellent, and the weights per bushel phenomenal, much higher than is usually considered possible, or even probable, on this continent. The best that Alberta can produce was on exhibition, for at the provincial seed fair is found the winning samples from the various local seed fairs throughout the province, battling for higher honors—the provincial championship prizes. Professor S. A. Bedford, of Manitoba Agricultural College, and W. H. Fairfield, of Lethbridge Experimental Farm, were the judges of the wheat. Geo. Hutton, of Lacombe Experimental Farm, and W. C. McKillican, of the Dominion Seed Branch, judged the barley and oats. At the closing sessions lectures were given by the above gentlemen and also by Prof. Linfield, of the Montana Experiment Station, the latter speaking on the methods and crops to be grown under dry farming conditions.

PRIZE AWARDS

The awarding of prizes was a very interesting feature of the fair. There were some excellent samples of grain, especially in the wheat and oat classes, while there was also a good exhibit of field peas, a strong lot of flax and much excellent grass seed, such as timothy, brome and Western rye grass. The north and south growers divided honors about equally in all classes. Two of the silver trophies offered went to southern men, and three to northern men. Alex. Wolley, of Medicine Hat, was a strong exhibitor, his varieties of peas and barley being of exceptional merit. The prizes awarded were as follows:

Winter wheat, Alberta Red—1st, Alex. Wolley, Medicine Hat; 2nd, A. R. Bennett, Magrath; 3rd, S. J. B. Ririe, Magrath; 4th, Thos. Purdy, Macleod; 5th, A. W. Price, Okotoks.

Winter wheat, soft—1st, Lewis Brew, Lloydminster; 2nd, E. C. Child, Lloydminster; 3rd, J. G. Brew, Lloydminster; 4th, Mrs. P. Bricket, Lethbridge; 5th, Lewis Anderson, Sedgewick.

Spring wheat, Red Fife—1st, Pawson Bros., Coaldale; 2nd, W. J. Glass, Macleod; 3rd, A. J. Scott, Mannville; 4th, W. G. Tom, Queenstown; 5th, C. Best, Mannville.

Banner oats—1st, E. E. Swift, Magin; 2nd, Robt. McKay, Blackfalds; 3rd, Chas. Forckel, Okotoks; 4th, Geo. Ball, Strathcona; 5th, John R. Buckley, Gleichen.

Oats, any long variety—1st, E. H. Barret, Lloydminster; 2nd, Ralph Weir, Elderslie; 3rd, R. L. Toeffler, Alix; 4th, A. W. Price, Okotoks; 5th, A. Clark, Hortonburg.

Oats, any short variety—1st, M. Black, Bowden; 2nd, R. Page, Langdon; 3rd, E. Walton, Bowden; 4th, R. Loughed, Bowden; 5th, E. A. Reed, Dewinton.

Barley, two-rowed—1st, Alex. Wolley, Medicine Hat; 2nd, William Malino, Alix; 3rd, W. J. Ririe, Magrath.

Six rowed barley—1st, J. Robinson, Midnapore; 2nd, P. Oleson, Red Deer; 3rd, R. G. Williams, Lloydminster.

Alfalfa—2nd, J. B. Ririe, Magrath; 3rd, Ben Watkin, Magrath.

Timothy—1st, Geo. Morton, Innisfail; 2nd, Geo. Wanacot, Midnapore; 3rd, Albert Loughed, Bowden.

Brome grass—1st, Arthur Perry, Cardston; 2nd, J. H. Connell, Gladys; 3rd, J. W. Thompson, Gladys.

Rye grass—1st, Arthur Perry, Cardston.

Flax—1st, H. T. Harding, Loughed; 2nd, J. G. Brew, Lloydminster; 3rd, J. A. Commert, Strathmore.

Oat judging competition—1st, A. Loughed, Bow-

den; 2nd, M. Smeltzer, Strathcona; 3rd, John Govlock, Strathcona; 4th, A. Bricket, Lethbridge.

Identification of weed seed competition—1st, A. Loughed, Bowden; 2nd, Ernest Swift, Wagen; 3rd, R. Bricket, Lethbridge.

Peas—1st, Alex. Wolley, Medicine Hat; 2nd, W. D. Trego, Gleichen.

Silver trophy, for five best bushels spring wheat, W. J. Glass, Macleod.

Silver trophy, for five best bushels of Alberta red wheat, A. R. Bennett, Magrath.

Silver trophy offered by Calgary Brewing and Malting Company for five best bushels six-rowed barley, S. E. Hagen, Winterburn.

Silver trophy, offered by Garton Seed Company for best oats produced from Garton seed, M. Smeltzer, Strathcona.

Silver trophy offered by Brackman-Kerr Company, for best milling oats, Charles H. Barrett, Lloydminster.

INTERESTING ADDRESSES

At the evening meeting of the seed fair convention, Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, presided. Besides congratulating the farmers on the exhibit of various seed grains, he informed those present that it was at one time thought that the question of weeds or the enforcing of the weed act would be left to the various municipalities, but now it was decided differently, and carried on by the department of agriculture.

Prof. D. Linfield discussed dry-farming, his speech containing many valuable suggestions to the farmers of Northern Alberta. Dry farming, he claimed, was farming to conserve moisture. The more fertile the land the easier it was to retain this moisture. Humus is the sponge that holds the moisture, thus the richer the land the greater the crop yield. It took 500 to 700 tons of water to grow one ton of crop. Irrigated land would produce just double the crop, yet in many parts they were producing large crops on areas once supposed to be barren. In such methods of farming, the right kind of soil was necessary; in fact, as necessary as good cultivation. A gumbo was no good for dry farming, as one can not pulverize it.

He outlined the methods of cultivation on the soils of Montana, where they plowed deep, harrowing directly afterwards. In irrigated sections he claimed it was never wise to irrigate the land after the crop covered the ground, but always cultivate the growing crop up to that time. He favored summer-fallowing, or, better still, summer-tilling, as they called it in Montana, for by so treating the land the crop was doubled.

At a later session Prof. Linfield spoke on seed selection and the selection of crops adapted to climate and altitude. Alfalfa received his firm commendation, for in Montana it had proved wondrous, both as to adaptation to dry soils and climate. Following his remarks considerable discussion took place.

Professor Bedford, of Manitoba Agricultural College, was warmly applauded. "Some Requisites to Success in Western Farming" was the basis of his remarks. He dwelt especially on methods of cultivation and selection. The weed was the enemy of the farmer, and he appealed to the farmers of Alberta to rise up in arms against the pests. Clean seed and good cultivation should be the golden rule of western agriculture.

G. H. Hutton and W. H. Fairfield made a few remarks regarding their work on the experimental farms at Lacombe and Lethbridge.

W. C. McKillican, of the Dominion Seed Branch, made some interesting remarks on the work of the seed fair, appealing for an honest effort on the part of every grain grower in the province to promote the work of the seed fair. Much, he claimed, depended on the honesty of the farmer and the various agricultural societies in sending forth characteristic samples of the variety of grain they were exhibiting. An exhibitor should be in a position to supply the demand for any grain, and be able to have it of the same uniformity as the sample shown, and at a reasonable price. The field competitions he commended, for he thought the two could be well combined, and premiums offered on grains that received prizes in the standing field competition.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS ASSOCIATION

At the fifth annual convention of the Alberta Fairs Association considerable business was transacted relative to the various agricultural societies throughout the province. Delegates, numbering over sixty, were present from all parts of the province.

Jas. Rae, of Medicine Hat, presided at the convention. Many matters of importance came up for discussion and much business was transacted, such as arranging the dates of the many exhibitions held in the province, Geo. Harcourt, deputy minister of agriculture, addressed the convention briefly. The association, he said, might accomplish a great deal in evolving uniform fairs, setting high ideals in types of animals and in developing grains. He was interested in the seed fair. It was a question whether or not it should be held under the fairs association, but he was only mentioning it as a suggestion. Very few societies had in point of fact grasped the significance of the work they could do under it.

A large number of resolutions were submitted by the meeting and debated at length. The most important were the following:

"That in the opinion of this convention the department of agriculture should provide judges for grains, grasses and vegetables, in addition to the judges already provided for live stock."

"Whereas the last annual convention recommended the appointment of Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, Man., to the vacant seat on the railway commission and this seat has not been filled, we do again endorse the nomination of Mr. Graham for the position." Mr. Fream, of Innisfail, stated that he was requested by letter to move the above resolution. It carried without much discussion.

"Whereas at the last annual convention it was recommended that the grand championship or sweepstake prizes should be eliminated from the prize list, and this recommendation was not carried out, we do recommend that the department of agriculture be requested to issue instructions to their judges not to judge these classes."

"That all societies be recommended to forward the dates chosen for their fairs to the secretary of the association when forwarding the credentials of the delegates to the convention so that the work of the committee of fair dates be lightened."

"Whereas the Alberta Agricultural Fairs Association is rapidly growing and there is need for further financial assistance, as the grant now given to meet the expense of paying the railway fares of the delegates and the printing of the official minutes we do respectfully request the honorable minister of agriculture to make arrangements to increase the grant to the associations from \$400 to \$600."

Two resolutions were also passed requesting the department of agriculture to change from the certificate plan to the license plan with respect to all stallions, and to prohibit grade horses from being taken about the country as stud horses for service.

A motion was also passed recommending societies to adopt a 10 per cent. entry plan of first prize offered in all classes. Mr. Fream, the secretary, gave some valuable information at this juncture on how to uphold the financial end of a fair.

W. F. Stevens, of Huntington, Quebec, delivered an address on the work of the agricultural society.

H. A. Craig, superintendent of fairs and institutes, gave an address dealing with the fair from three standpoints, that of the board of directors, the exhibition and the visitor.

Managing directors were advised not only to give special attention to stock features but to see that stock exhibitors were properly looked after. The matter of stall accommodation and provision for watering stock was of great importance and should be given special attention. Prize winners should be advertised by having names printed on large cards.

The reorganization of the board of directors often gave new life to a fair. He claimed the department desired to see societies pay particular attention to facilities for judging. A separate judging ring should be built large enough to permit of the judging of four classes at once. Considerable discussion followed when many of the above points were raised. Geo. Hoadley, of Okotoks, was one of the live debaters and at times gave much valuable information, especially along lines connected with horses.

OFFICERS ELECTED

The following officers were elected for the year 1910. President, A. H. Goodwin, Vegreville; vice-president, Jas. Rae, Medicine Hat; secretary-treasurer, E. J. Fream, Innisfail. Executive committee, A. G. Harrison (Edmonton), E. L. Richardson (Calgary), J. Hilliard (Macleod), P. G. Pilkie (Vermilion), M. Rendall (Rexboro).

It was decided to hold the next annual convention at Lethbridge.

Weaknesses in Manitoba's Department of Agriculture

Manitoba's Department of Agriculture has been deplorably weak for some time. On different occasions THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has called attention to glaring incompetence but the powers that be did not see fit to remedy matters to any extent. Recently the organization of the department and the equipment for doing effective work through agricultural societies went from bad to worse when the managing directorship was removed from the agricultural college to the parliament buildings, with J. J. Golden in charge. This is not the only weak point in Manitoba's administration of agricultural affairs, but it was the one move that brought the climax—at least it is to be hoped that this is the climax.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE always has tried to struggle for justice in regard to agricultural interests; it has considered it within its sphere to criticize the action of any government, no matter what its political faith, when that action had a bearing on the farming public. Our readers can rest assured that there is no intention to become mixed in politics. All is done for the welfare of the farmers and the various agricultural industries.

For many years Manitoba's department of agriculture has been running short-handed. Not only are the officials too few in number, but also they are lacking in ability to carry out the duties that should come under their jurisdictions.

Someone has said; "Comparisons are odious." Let us compare Manitoba's equipment for furthering the interests of agriculture with that of sister provinces, and convince at least some that this old saying holds good.

Ontario, an older province, in addition to a live minister of agriculture who devotes all his time and talents to this one great department, has an educated and most capable deputy, a superintendent of dairying, a superintendent of institutes, a superintendent of agricultural societies, a director of the live stock branch and a director of the fruit branch. Then there is the Ontario Agricultural College, which is second to none in the world, as far as student instruction is concerned, and from which come volumes of general information for those engaged in every branch of the farming industry.

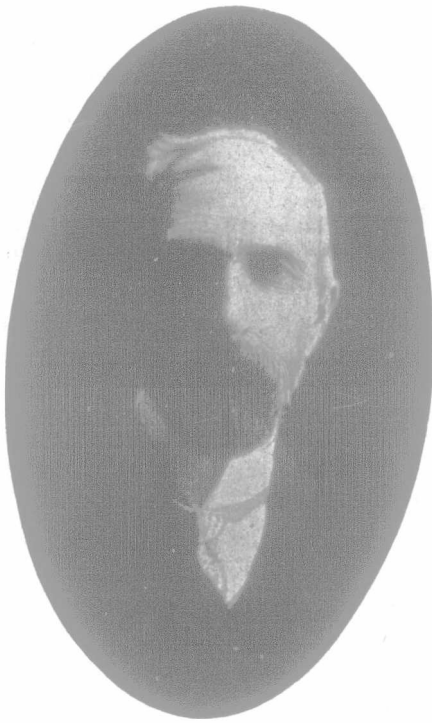
In Saskatchewan also an energetic member of the legislature, whose sole aim is to promote the interests of the farmer, holds the position of minister of agriculture. His avowed purpose is to secure for the various branches comprising his department the best men that money can buy. Suffice it to say they are capable. They include a deputy commissioner, a weed inspector, a superintendent of fairs and institutes, a superintendent of dairying and a chief of the bureau of information and statistic.

Alberta also enjoys a competent and well organized corps of men in charge of agricultural affairs. With an enthusiastic minister of agriculture, well acquainted with the requirements of the farmer, and a capable deputy there is little danger of the best interests of the farming community not being well served. A superintendent of fairs and institutes, a superintendent of dairying and a livestock commissioner look after those particular departments, while the provincial weed inspector was recently removed by death and no doubt a competent successor will be appointed before summer comes.

Now consider Manitoba's machinery whereby power is supplied to assist the farming public. The man at the helm, the minister of agriculture, is also premier of the province. Not only that, but the immigration department is combined with that of agriculture. Direction of operations is left to a deputy, who is also managing director of agricultural

societies, and a weed inspector. In addition certain work is conducted by the authorities at Manitoba Agricultural College. However, the recent order whereby the managing directorship of agricultural societies was taken from that institution indicates that in future the college will train students and have little or nothing to say with regard to the campaign carried on through the agricultural societies and kindred organizations. For several years education along dairy lines has been in the hands of the professor of dairying at the agricultural college and for a time good work was done. For a year or more, however, dairy farmers scarcely have known that there is anyone in charge of their chosen branch. Recently announcement has been made that a series of meetings will be held in different parts of the province.

This lack of men in charge of the different branches under the department of agriculture



J. J. GOLDEN, DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MANAGING DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES FOR MANITOBA

Mr. Golden's appointment never was very popular. It appears that his qualifications lie in the fact that he once was a station agent in Ontario, also an auctioneer; that he has farmed within the borders of a small city lot and that he poses as an authority on birds and rats in their relation to agriculture.

would not be objectionable if the various branches were receiving the encouragement they should, and if a progressive campaign in the interests of agriculture were in evidence in the province. The fact is that when the situation is understood it would be absurd to try to imagine a progressive policy as within the realms of possibility. Are the few men entrusted with handling the reins in Manitoba so much more brilliant than their fellows in the sister provinces that they find an increased number of officials unnecessary? On the contrary, allow us again to suggest that in this particular "Comparisons are odious"—to Manitoba.

Consider the men on whose shoulders the burden of enlightening the farmers of the province falls. The minister of agriculture, a capable man with a general knowledge of agriculture sufficient to warrant him a holding the portfolio of agriculture, is also in charge of the immigration department. Moreover, he also finds his time taken up with larger duties falling upon him as premier of the province. Under these circumstances it would be expected that a shrewd and competent man, well edu-

cated, thoroughly versed in all branches of agriculture, and possessing keen judgment as to what the needs of the province demand, would be selected as deputy. What do we find? A deputy minister of agriculture whose chief qualifications as far as can be learned are that he once was a station agent; also an auctioneer; that he has practiced agriculture within the high fences of a city lot and that he knows considerable about birds and rats in their relation to agriculture. With regard to the provincial weed inspector it is unnecessary to say much in this issue. Suffice it to remark he is not altogether a desirable official for such a position in a province where weeds are recognized as becoming a serious menace to farming operations.

What is going to be done to remedy matters and to guarantee that Manitoba will be as well equipped as are her sister provinces to tackle the problems that confront the farmer every year and to offer encouragement in the various lines? Perhaps THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE alone can do comparatively little. But if intelligent farmers in all districts assist in the good work the glaring deficiencies can be remedied.

Next week the annual convention of delegates representing Manitoba agricultural societies will be held at Manitoba Agricultural College. It is the duty of these delegates as spokesmen for the communities they represent to unite in a demand for a removal of those men who as provincial officials directing agricultural work are insults to the agricultural class.

Manitoba agriculture requires thorough competency in her deputy minister and in her weed inspector. In addition the agricultural societies want a live man as managing director—a man whose entire time will be devoted to strengthening the societies and introducing such new features as will maintain an interest in the work and show that the provincial department really has an interest in the societies under its control. There is much to be done. Communications received by THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE show that demonstration farms as proposed in these columns on different occasions would meet with approval. The dairy industry is of sufficient importance to warrant the appointment of a man whose time would be devoted to furthering its interests. Further, the province needs some one in charge of statistics and information. Who knows of a reliable source of information regarding any one phase of agriculture in the province? Moreover, is there any attempt made to distribute bulletins or reports? These are a few of the changes recognized by those who are in close touch with the present working of the department as being essential to the best interests of the farmers. And many other changes can be suggested that would not be at all out of place.

For the delegates at the convention perhaps the chief aim should consist in a strenuous attempt to impress upon the government the need for a deputy minister of agriculture who is big enough to assume control and look after the direction of agriculture matters in the province. With the proper man in this chair a reorganization soon will be effected that will remedy present defects. If the delegates rise to the occasion they can depend on loyal support from the agricultural and the independent press.

No doubt interested persons will make an attempt to show that this article is prompted by motives other than the welfare of Manitoba's agriculture. All we ask is that investigation be made and that those in a position to know and free to speak their mind be asked their opinion. The facts are only too evident.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Wheat markets were on the down grade all week, depreciation in values being due to the tremendous volume of grain being marketed in America and the quantities moving Europewards from other quarters of the world. The decline was approximately two cents per bushel.

Live stock matters are quiet in all quarters. British cables were strong on the strength of weak deliveries and American markets were in about the same condition as last week. First class beef cattle are well quoted at Winnipeg, but little offering that would come into that class.

GRAIN

The wheat situation is unchanged, practically, from last week. Heavy deliveries continue in order, and, if the general outlook is considered, wheat values are likely to go a little lower. Wheat producing countries continue to bring out wheat in surprising quantities. The official estimate of the Russian crop, which earlier in the season was regarded almost as ridiculous, seems as if it would be borne out. Russia is continuing to ship wheat in the same surprisingly large quantities and it seems able to continue pouring a good sized stream of it into Europe until another harvest. Australia nearly equalled Russia last week in exports, and Argentina doubled her quantity of the previous week, but is away behind the record of 1909.

VISIBLE SUPPLY

	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year
Canadian—			
Wheat	12,547,643	12,837,876	5,361,549
Oats	5,139,397	5,064,724	3,057,105
Barley	922,149	963,939	143,227
American—			
Wheat	26,463,000	26,295,000	44,855,000
Oats	8,759,000	9,118,000	10,115,000

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

	2,752,000	2,752,000	2,848,000
North America.	2,752,000	2,752,000	2,848,000
Russian	2,680,000	2,296,000	1,064,000
Danubian	296,000	936,000	408,000
Indian	344,000	160,000	
Argentine	952,000	472,000	4,696,000
Australia	2,608,000	2,264,000	3,080,000
Various	72,000	112,000	192,000

Total	10,704,000	8,992,000	12,288,000
Wheat on passage	30,864,000	26,912,000	32,880,000

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store Fort William and Port Arthur, January 28, was 5,041,667, as against 4,935,702 last week, and 4,369,130 last year. Total shipments for the week were 333,666, last year 833,184. Oat stocks totalled 2,144,107, as against 2,251,752 last year; barley, 426,491, as against 283,011 in 1909, and flax 583,227, against 721,396 in 1909.

LIVERPOOL OPENS LOWER

The week opened with lower Liverpool cables. Old country basis of valuation was affected by world's shipment figures, and other news decidedly bearish. Following this the market regained some on Tuesday, slumped off again on Wednesday, and continued unsettled, prices fluctuating narrowly for the remainder of the week. Trading at Winnipeg, Chicago and Minneapolis was dull to inactivity. Market news was bearish from practically every quarter, and the surprising thing about the market last week was that with such decided and persistent bear influences at work that values were not affected more than they were.

UNITED STATES SITUATION

American news these days does not amount to much. So far as the winter crop is concerned there is nothing new to report. The market will drag until more official information is at hand to guide traders. It is probable that the United States department of agriculture crop report concerning conditions up to March 1, will be awaited with more interest and will affect values one way or the other, more than any report issued from the statistics office in some time.

If the American winter crop comes through the winter undamaged, and it apparently has up to this moment, there may be a readjusting of values, and prices will assume a lower level. On the other hand any slight decrease in outlook will have a more than usual influence in maintaining or advancing prices. If one were to sum the outlook up from the factors at present in evidence it would appear that wheat is as high in price as conditions warranted, and if it moved anywhere it would be downward. But a good deal depends on the way the winter crop comes out.

The agitation against high prices is not exerting as much influence on wheat values as some expected. It will probably die out in a few weeks.

At all United States primary markets heavy receipts are in order, pretty good evidence that farmers who have been holding wheat on the farm are climbing out from under the jag and are willing to let the cereal loose at going prices. This same tendency is evident in the Canadian West, deliveries through Winnipeg running strongly above those of a year ago. Wheat receipts at Winnipeg for five months ending January 31, 1910, were 60,242 cars, as compared with 49,864 cars in the same period in 1909. Daily receipts for last week ran considerably ahead of a year ago, one day the cars inspected being 226, as against 62 for the same date in 1909.

CHICAGO ALL BEARS

The guns of the bears in Chicago exchange last week were trained upon the camp of Thomas H. Waterman, the big long in cash and May wheat. The heads of the big houses in the trade seem to be impressed with the idea that "Waterman is in wrong," and they propose, so it is said, to drive him out of his present position. The position of Waterman at the moment is considered shaky because of the enormous receipts in all the markets, coupled with the fact that this big speculator stands alone. Z. P. Brosseau was probably the most pronounced bear to be found on 'change. He volunteered the opinion that May wheat will sell at \$1 in all the markets, including Winnipeg. August Brosseau, while a bear at heart, said that he would not care to put out a big short line because of Waterman's position, coupled with his well known staying qualities.

James Patten says: "Wheat looks really heavy to me. Yet the small local stocks and the fact that it is controlled by one man puts a different value upon it in my mind. If the general situation begins to weaken; as it shows signs of doing, our market can hardly stand alone. It looks as if wheat values will have to work to a lower level."

CLOSING OPTIONS, WINNIPEG

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat						
Feb.	103½	103½	103	103	102½	101½
May	106½	107½	106½	106½	105½	105
July	107½	108½	107½	107½	106½	106
Oats—						
Feb.	37½	37	36½	36½	36½	36½
May	39	39½	39	38½	38½	38½
July	40	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Flax—						
Feb.	189½	189	189	189	189	189
May	195	194½	194	194½	192	192

CASH PRICES

	103	103½	102½	102½	102	101½
Wheat—						
No. 1 Nor.	103	103½	102½	102½	102	101½
No. 2 Nor.	101½	101½	100½	100½	100	99½
No. 3 Nor.	99½	99½	98½	98½	98	97½
No. 4	96½	97	96½	96½	95½	95½
No. 5	93½	95	94½	94½	94	94
No. 6	85½	87	86½	86½	86	86
Rej. 1, 1 Nor.	98½	99	98½	98½	98	98
Rej. 1, 2 Nor.	97½	98	97½	97½	97	97
Rej. 2, 1 Nor.	97½	98	97½	97½	97	97
Rej. 2, 2 Nor.	95½	96	95½	95½	95	95
Rej. 1 Nor. for seeds	97½	98	97½	97½	97	97
Rej. 2, Nor. for seeds	95½	96	95½	95½	95	95
Oats—						
No. 2 White	37	37	36½	36½	36½	36½
No. 3 White	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Barley—						
No. 3	48½	48	47½	47½	47½	
No. 4						

LIVERPOOL

No. 1 Nor. Spot	121½	121½	121½	120½	120	120
No. 2 Nor. Spot	120½	119½	119½	118½	117½	117½
No. 3 Nor. Spot	118½	118½	118½	117½	116½	116½
March	119½	120	119½	118½	117½	117
May	116½	116½	115½	117½	115½	115½
July	115	115½	113½	113½	112½	112½

LIVE STOCK

Locally, live stock prices are a little firmer. As high as five cents was bid for butcher cattle on Winnipeg market last week, but few are offering which have the quality to bring top prices. Exporters are nil.

Hogs are being marketed in fair numbers at prices of last report. There is a feeling that hog values

may soon show some decline. Sheep and lambs are quoted, but no business doing.

Outside markets show little change. Toronto is affected some by the agitation against high prices for meat, but not to any extent. American markets are easier.

Stronger cables have been the order. Old country markets seemed last week to be suffering from a dearth of cattle, and prices responded accordingly. Delays in landing were probably responsible for a temporary scarcity of stock in the leading markets.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Receipts for cattle for the past week show considerable decrease and the quality is mostly common, market good for any cattle with quality. Hog receipts fairly liberal, market active, strong at prevailing quotations. Practically no sheep or lambs arriving. Very few calves offered, quality common.

Choice export steers, freight assumed	\$4.50 to \$4.75
Good export steers, freight assumed	4.00 to 4.25
Choice export heifers, freight assumed	4.00 to 4.25
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered	4.25 to 4.75
Good butcher cows and heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Medium mixed butcher cattle	3.00 to 3.50
Choice hogs	8.25 to 8.50
Choice lambs	6.00 to 6.50
Choice sheep	5.00 to 5.50
Choice calves	3.00 to 3.50
Medium calves	2.50 to 3.00

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Hogs—	Ave. Wt.	Price
637	Medium hogs	182	\$8.50
4	Heavy hogs	710	7.00
CATTLE—			
15	Steers	1040	4.50
14	"	1007	4.35
5	Steers and heifers	1085	5.00
20	"	1164	4.75
19	"	984	4.55
13	Steers and cows	1125	4.65
19	"	856	4.00
2	Heifers	700	3.75
1	"	880	3.50
13	"	851	3.25
9	Heifers and cows	969	4.50
12	Cows	1033	4.30
45	"	999	4.25
1	"	950	3.00
2	Bulls	850	4.00
2	"	1463	3.65
1	"	1830	3.50
2	"	1125	3.25
1	"	1225	3.00
2	Calves	277	5.00
3	"	392	4.50
1	"	300	4.00
1	"	100	1.50

TORONTO

Export steers, \$4.25 to \$6.10; cows and heifers \$4.50 to \$5.65; butcher cattle, \$3.00 to \$6.05; bulls, \$2.50 to \$3.50; calves, \$3.00 to \$7.50; feeder steers, \$4.50 to \$5.25; store cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.00; lambs, \$5.00 to \$7.00; hogs, off cars, \$8.65; fed and watered, \$8.40.

BRITISH

Latest cables announce a very strong tone to the Liverpool cattle market, and enquiry for American and Canadian cattle was good, at an advance of ¼c. to ½c. per lb. Best Americans are quoted at 14¼c. to 15¼c., Canadians at 14¼c. to 15c. per lb. cables announce a price for Canadian steers of 14c. to 15c.; heifers, 14¼c. to 15c.; bulls, 11¼c. to 12c.

CHICAGO

Beef cattle, \$4.25 to \$7.75; cows and heifers, \$3.15 to \$6.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$5.40; Texans, \$4.90 to \$6.00; calves, \$6.50 to \$8.00; sheep, \$3.75 to \$6.60; lambs, \$5.75 to \$8.75; hogs, \$8.40 to \$8.55.

HORSE MARKETS

Reports from the East indicate that demand for horses for Western account continues unabated. The manager of a Toronto firm reports the sale of a carlot of horses weighing 1,700 to 1,800 lbs. at an average price of \$256. These prices are considered low as good, young horses of this weight should sell from \$300 to \$350. Current prices in Toronto are as follows: Heavy draft, good to choice, \$180 to \$260; heavy draft, fair to good, \$125 to 200; agricultural horses, good to choice, \$160 to \$200; agricultural horses, fair to good, \$110 to \$140.

Home Journal

People and Things the World Over

The Rhodes scholar for the present year to represent Nova Scotia is John Erskin Read, son of Dr. H. H. Read, of this city. Lloyd Dixon, M. A., has been appointed Rhodes scholar for New Brunswick for 1910.

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Joseph T. Thorson, Manitoba College student, has been chosen as Rhodes scholar for Manitoba for 1910. Twice now has the honor fallen to the Icelanders, as the last appointment from Manitoba was Skuli Johnson, an Icelandic student of Wesley College.

* * *

Gertrude E. Curtis of Bradford, Pa., is the first colored woman dentist. She has passed the final examination in the College of Dental Surgery in Philadelphia with high honors, and intends to begin active practice without delay. She has encouraged several colored girls to take up the study.

* * *

Miss Bertha Rattenbury, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., recently received a silver medal and \$2,000 as a reward from the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission for her bravery in saving at the risk of her life, a young woman from drowning in Charlottetown harbor. The \$2,000 will be expended upon Miss Rattenbury's education.

* * *

One hundred and fourteen men were killed by accidental explosions of dynamite on the National Transcontinental Railway during the past three years. In district E alone 77 deaths occurred. An investigation showed that the accidents were largely due to carelessness or ignorance. This information was given in the House.

* * *

Every one of the thousands of ropes used in the British naval service, from the smallest heaving line to the largest hawser, whether it be used on shipboard or in a dock yard, has woven into one of its strands a single red thread. This practice has prevailed since the days of Nelson. Many romantic suggestions have been advanced as reasons for this red thread; but, as a matter of fact the real reason is a simple and practical one—simply that it affords a sure means of identification of royal property, and if any rope containing the red thread is found in unauthorized hands the presumption is that it is improperly possessed. It is, of course, forbidden that rope manufactured for private use contain a similar red thread.

* * *

Women seem determined to upset all theories as to what they can and cannot do. Every day seems to bring a new job for a woman and just as surely does the right woman appear to fill it. Those anti-suffragists who base their argument on the assertion that government is for national defence primarily and implies physical force, will be surprised to learn that Los Angeles now has a woman as night watchman. Mrs. Adelaide Foster is probably the first and only woman as yet to occupy that particular position. Her husband was for many years the night watchman in a fashionable district of the city, and when he became ill and unable to work, Mrs. Foster took his place. She had for a long time worked with him, but later took the entire management, and on his death continued the work.

Live to a Good Old Age

"Old age is a poison. There must be an antidote for it. I will search for that antidote." This, in brief, is the belief and the determination of Professor Metchnikoff. He holds that the poison is produced by millions of bacteria that find their home in the weakest spot of human construction—the digestive tract. Here the microbes get in their deadly work. The professor has discovered that there is a cell in the human system that devours bacteria and other substances as well. This cell is of two classes, the microphages, which attack the evil microbes and defend the body against them, and the macrophages, which will devour anything, even one another, if nothing else can be found to vent their energies upon. When the bacteria in the intestinal tube increase beyond a certain mark the microphages become powerless to fight or even to hold the macrophages in check. These begin to attack the cells of the hair, and the man grows gray, to assault the pigment

Cutting Out the Patent Inside

One of the most noticeable features of the ordinary weekly newspaper is the "patent inside." This four pages of stuff with a few bits of local news, a half column of editorial and some local advertisements make up the kind of paper that is brought out in thousands of small towns in Canada. But the day of the patent inside is on the wane, and the West is discarding it first. There are very many objections to it, and few recommendations. The stories are usually of the most trivial and commonplace kind; there is usually a household page, showing clothes that the ordinary woman would never be persuaded to put on, directions for getting rid of freckles and pimples and directions for proper social behavior that are too absurd for words. The advertising on these pages is a serious feature—most of it is worthless stuff, or worse than worthless. The local editor uses it for two reasons—neither of them being that he likes it. In the first place, being about the busiest man in the community, he uses it because it saves him the time and work that would be necessary if all local news was used to fill up. Secondly, it costs less to buy syndicate reading matter than to obtain, and do the printing on new matter, and the editor alone knows how necessary economy is if he is not going to be forced to suspend publication for lack of money. Almost any weekly will gladly dispense with this undesirable stuff if it has the hearty co-operation and support of the neighborhood. It can afford to do it then and not otherwise. The fact that so many Western Canadian papers are discarding it means more than that the editor is willing to work harder, if possible, to supply all home-grown stuff and legitimate news; it means that the readers want those things and are willing to pay for them.

The Magicians

What do we care for sunny or wintry weather,
Comrades of mine, fair-printed and bound in leather?
Tempests may come, and thunders may clash and clatter,
Snows may descend and cover the flowers—what matter?
We make our own fair days when we get together.

Answer me, Burns! Does this black frost blight your heather?
Answer me, Keats! Does your night-ingle molt a feather?
Winter, forsooth! We speak, and the robins chatter!
What do we care?

Comrades of mine, whose spirits death could not tether—
Ye are as Gods, whose power is constant, whether
Rain falls or snows. You sing, and the storm-clouds scatter;
One little song, and I hear the spring rains patter,
You in the upper world, and I in the nether—
What do we care?
—Cleveland Leader.

Chinese Women's Feet Unbound

The awakening of China is a common phrase on the lips of people who are watching current events. There are many incontestable proofs that China is being roused to a sense of her own needs and of her own capabilities, and one great evidence of her desire to progress in education and civilization is the "Big Foot Movement." If a thousand people on this continent tabulated the knowledge they have about China, it is safe guessing that nine hundred of them would have "The Chinese bind the feet of their women" on their list, and perhaps half of that number would have only two other items beside and they would refer to opium and laundries. The practice of foot-binding is said to go back many centuries to the days of a crippled empress, who in order not to be made conspicuous by her affliction introduced the binding of girls' feet, so that they might be compelled to hobble like she did. Then it became a fashion and was adhered to with as much strictness as accidentals give to some customs almost as senseless. Only the girls of the humblest classes escaped the senseless torture and disfigurement. But now, all over the Chinese empire, women are loosening the wrappings that have bound them practically to imprisonment and helplessness, and are calling in white physicians to see if some of the strength of the poor paralyzed feet can be restored. The hope of such restoration is not very great among the adult women, but a more cheering feature of the movement is seen in the organizations formed by fathers who have vowed that no daughter of theirs shall have her feet bound. In Canton alone, ten thousand men have pledged themselves to this. The abolition of foot binding has even been made a plank in the platform of the reform party.

of the skin, to fight the reproductive cells of the internal organs and he becomes feeble and helpless. According to Metchnikoff the only reinforcement that can come to the body's aid is some beneficent microbe that sets up fermentation and causes lactic acid, which is the chief principle of curdled milk. This will keep the macrophages held down to their proper work and clear the digestive tract of health-destroying microbes. To assist the lactic acid to lengthen our days in the land we must follow some simple rules:

- (1) Anger, worry, fretfulness, hatred, meanness, all morbid tendencies are poisons to the system, and active allies of the intestinal microbe.
- (2) Moderation in food and drink is a condition of longevity.
- (3) Deep breathing and regular muscular exercises are necessary.
- (4) Retire early and rise early.
- (5) Take daily baths accompanied by friction of the skin. A glow is worth more than a full stomach.
- (6) Cultivate tranquility. Passions of every description, like alcoholic stimulants and nicotineous narcotics are fatal to long life. They are co-workers with our insurgent citizen cells, the macrophages.

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1007 4.35
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1463 3.65
1830 3.50
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1225 3.00
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392 4.50
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HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

Editor "Hope's Quiet Hour":

I see so many inspiring thoughts in your column, dear Hope, that I thought I should like to do something to help the cause along. The cause of self-improvement has lately been brought to my notice so strongly that I have decided to say a few words through your column. I think self-development is something everyone should take an interest in. To improve ourselves is one of the very first and most important liberties, duties and purposes of our being. The more you meditate upon this subject, the more its importance becomes apparent. As a rule, improvement of self is left to the very last; in fact, hardly ever thought of. It is a cornerstone that is neglected, but upon which the whole structure of life's successes depends. We improve our farms, houses, surroundings, bank books, etc.; but how little real effort is made to improve ourselves. The subject of self-development or character-building should be our first and highest endeavor. The great importance of first drawing the beam out of your own eyes, before trying to improve others, cannot be conveyed in mere words. It is a matter that belongs strictly to oneself. We are none of us perfect. We are not even as we wish ourselves to be, let alone perfect. Just take a few minutes off and devote a little thought to this subject, and see if you "fill the bill" as you would like it to be. Do this often, but, instead of stopping here, see yourself, in imagination, filling the bill. Follow your ideals, and try to fill them. Do not attempt to fulfil all your ideals at once. It can't be done. Remedy one fault at a time, and remember you were created to be perfect. Try as near as possible to come up to your ideal, and start in the work.

A. E. W.

Editor "Hope's Quiet Hour":

Christmas is past, and so is New Year's Day! As you are to me now "The Preacher," I thought I would write to you to cheer and comfort you in your labor. I am 78, the hearing is almost gone, also partly sight. With spectacles on and hand-glass in hand, I do not read fast. I go to church every other Sunday, walking often 1½ miles there, and the same back. I like it better, because you have time to think and meditate. I go to the vestry to the minister; he gives me the readings and the text, and Psalms and Hymns; and, if not there in time, comes down out of the pulpit and gives them to me. I like the singing, and know a good many of the tunes and words of hymns by heart. Your text was very good this week, and thoughts also. I could not but think of the words in Prov. 25: 11.—"A word fitly (kindly) spoken, is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." The kind gift given and the helping hand in need, are the same thing. These will long remain in memory's store, years and years after, and will be often spoken to others.

Illustration:

1. In 1844 my Sunday-school teacher took the stage-coach to a city or town twenty-five miles away (at or near Christmas), and gave to me a little book, writing these words in it: I was twelve years old. I have received many a gift of a book, but that one was treasured.

2. In my youthful days, I gave to a young lass of 16, a little pocket-book of stamped leather for holding needles, as she was learning dress-making. We had a little tiff and parted. I did not see her again for many years. I called to see her and her husband, who had been sick. We were talking, and she came and sat down between us, sewing in hand, and gave to me in my hand the pocket-book of neigh 50 years. Truly, I think she had not used it very much.

I guess it was like my teacher's book—treasured.

3. Seven years ago my neighbor (a farmer) took sick and died. He was a helpless sort of man, big enough but no gumption in him. His wife had often to go out to the field to fix harness, or plow for him. She also drove the mower and reaper for him. The season was at its close. Potatoes and turnips to take up, and five small children to look after. I went over to her, cleaned the stable, which had not been cleaned for a week, went out to the turnips, and started. Two neighbors came to help, and in two days all were under cover. She had a hard winter, scarcity of firewood and other things. I used to go once a week to help. Her brother came out from Scotland (a strong young man). Some months afterwards she presented me with a large gilt cup, for kind help in her helplessness. I refused at first, but I saw she was grieved, so I took it. There it stands on the dresser, as her token of remembrance.

You have been asking "Why is it that people will not go to church any distance?" If well, I may answer it in my view. Maybe I am too late. I am not a subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate." I live with my son on the homestead of 77 years. The birds have all left the nest and



ON THE RED RIVER IN MANITOBA

mother lies in the churchyard ten years.

No names, please; you will put me off my balance; not even where it came from.

I am sure all my readers will enjoy this letter, written by a farmer who has nearly reached four-score. The poem—"Kinship of a Word"—which he enclosed with the letter, is—I think—his own composition, though he does not say so. If he has scattered seeds of kindness all the way, the harvest will be grand indeed. But I am sure the greatest joy awaiting him will be the Master's approval: "Well done, good and faithful servant! Inasmuch as you have shown kindness to my brethren, you have shown it unto ME."

HOPE.

KINSHIP OF A WORD

Would you say a kindly word,
Better say it;
A sure thing, 'tis we can't afford
To delay it;
It is easier said to-day
And may not come again our way.
Better speak it while we may
And not betray it.

Kindly words, when fitly spoken,
Dry many tears;
Binding chords, so often broken
In passing years.
Lonely hearts are oft distressed,
Longing for a friend's caress,
Whose loving act of love express,
E'en in sad fear.

Surely 'tis not much to give
So small a thing;
If we are aiming so to live
And help to bring
A helping hand to needy one,
In life's hard battling alone
O'er its rugged paths a-stoned,
With broken wing.

The list of friends we count on most
Are those we love,
And aye to me a passing host,
On ready move,
Seeking where to lend a hand,
Knowing it is God's command
Sent from above.

How much richer earth would be
If kindness reigned;
Then better days we all would see—
Paradise regained;
All selfishness and pride would die,
Without a resurrection hope would
lie,
No broken hearts or wailing cry,
Or grief soul stained.

AN ENGLISH REVIEW OF "THE VISION OF HIS FACE."

"A charming little volume, written by a Canadian authoress. One is glad to think that such good attractive and interesting reading is provided for families dwelling on the lonely Canadian farms. We welcome this English edition, and commend it as excellent for Sunday reading and meditation."—The Preacher's Magazine, Jan., 1910.

"The Vision of His Face," by Dora Farncomb. Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal, Winnipeg, Man. Price, \$1.00, 221 pages, cloth.

INGLE NOOK

FOR HER SAKE

Oh! I have seen the Rockies,
Bright in the morning sun,
I've watched the coyotes play at night
And the wolves that silent run;
I've seen the gentle antelope,
Nibble the prairie grass,
And now I am living at home, boys,
For the sake of a blue-eyed lass;
All for a blue-eyed lass, boys,
I'm living at home again.

Oh! I have roped the four-year-colt,
I have tamed his spirit wild
Till he follows after my hand, sir,
As gentle as any child,
And I have lived in the cow camps,
And I have followed the trail,
I have worked with the stars our only
lamps,
And gazed at the comet's tail,
And now I live at home, boys,
A quiet, homely man;
For a blue-eyed lass I ceased to roam
And am living at home again.

H. P. WILSON.

THE FIGHT WITH THE FLEA

To my dear friends of the Ingle Nook.—I know I am away behind the time to wish you a Happy New Year, but better late than never. Many things have been crowding upon my time and thoughts; affairs of home and family as well as of neighbors and strangers. I am scarcely ever "rushed," as the slang word is now used, for the reason that I always manage to have my plans laid so that necessary work is on time and often done before the period allotted to it. I lay that partly to early training by a methodical mother, and partly to a training in time, as to periods for work, obtained by scholarship and teaching afterwards, in one of our greatest educational colleges. Now and then accidents hinder these plans as to materialization, but seldom so that a substitute cannot be made and no serious harm done. To the young housekeepers let me recommend attention to order in the household as far as it does not interfere with comfort and use. Lay down no hard and fast rules, which cannot be altered to suit circumstances, but a general system of working, resting and recreation, if possible, for every member of the farm-bred help as well as the family. I did not start out to preach a sermon so I had better draw the line right here. I have lately seen more or less reference made to certain pests which are apt to introduce themselves among the best of us. These are principally included in two classes—parasites and those insects or animals who breed and live on other food except what is obtained from living beings. These latter are those such as ants, mice, rats, beetles and the like. Parasites are those such as fleas, lice, bed bugs and the wee small creature which is responsible for what we call the itch. Now, I know these are not pleasant to think of, let alone write about. For fear of encroaching on too much space, I will only deal this time with that jumper, the flea. First let me say that its breeding place is not ever on the human body. It is sometimes, perhaps, on the dog, cat and on numerous wild animals, but only then because among the fur which covers these animals, is any amount of fine dust which the flea revels in. Dust and sand is their chosen environment. Years ago we moved into a new brick house in a city, in which no person had ever lived. We had not been there long before fleas began to torment us. We tried everything known to ourselves and to druggists, but of no avail. They increased more than ever till I was at my wits' end. Then I found that the site on which the house was built was a sand hill, on which previously had been a rag-picker's establishment, and that this sand was the source of the vermin.

We did not want to move, so tried once again, a remedy of our own invention. We procured several bags of damp, coarse salt which had been used as ballast on boats. This we spread over every floor of our house, leaving carpets and rugs in their places. We left this two or three inches deep for several days, and then gathered it up and spread it over the whole back yard. It killed and drove out every flea and we were rescued. Some time afterward as I became acquainted with those who had lived in the other houses in that locality, I found that they had gone through a similar experience, and some had moved away, others watched our performances and followed our example with a like result. This was an extreme case I allow, but usually if cats and dogs are kept out of the house and children not allowed to be with them too closely, the fleas will not cause much trouble, cats never harbor them usually, after the time in this country when they find no gophers. When the gophers first come out in the spring, they are covered with fleas, so also are coyotes and foxes, as many times I have proved, when in the early days, my husband who was fond of hunting, brought his trophies in triumph in the house to exhibit as the fruits of his prowess. Jack rabbits and

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bush rabbits too, I soon prohibited from the house till dressed ready for cooking.

As mentioned recently, I have also found paper fine for keeping out cold. A sheet folded inside of overshoes around the foot takes up little room, and a large catalogue placed inside of our coat over the chest when facing a wind is grand.

My paper is filled now and my time is limited so with all good wishes, I remain,

Resident.

ABOUT COSY CORNERS.

Dear Dame Durden,—May I come in and have a chat with you all? I am a farmer's niece. My father lives in Norwood Grove, and my mother died when I was seven years of age, a little over ten years ago, so I and my sister are living with my uncle. Just lately I have been taking a great interest in the Ingle Nook, and I find a great deal of useful information can be gleaned from its page.

Could any of the Chatterers tell me how to make a cosy corner? What would be the best kind of material to use? I am thinking of making one, but I do not know how to begin. If any one will be kind enough to tell me, I will be more than pleased. What do you think of the weather we're having? Don't you think it is glorious? Well, I hope I will be able to come again, so I will say adieu for this time.

Farmer's Niece.

(Your desired cosy corner should not present any very great difficulty, I would think. Choose your corner first, and, if possible, have it near a window. I've seen cosy corners arranged in the darkest part of the room and they were no use whatever. Get two wooden boxes about 4½ feet long, 2½ feet wide and 1½ feet deep; a few inches off any of these dimensions would not be a drawback, but do not make them any larger. Fit the two close into the corner so that the end of one is touching the wall and the end of the other is touching the side of the first and right angles to it. If the top of the boxes is fitted with hinges it will make a good place to store quilts or blankets, or other articles not in every-day use. Make a padded cover, padding with batting about three inches thick and covering with a good cretonne around the edges of the pad that do not touch the wall, having the frill deep enough to just barely touch the floor. Do not fasten this cover tightly to the couch, because you will want to dust it and air it outside every little while. Around the wall just above the couch at head and side put a width of green tapestry burlap, putting it on perfectly plain and smooth. It is a yard wide and costs from 35 to 50 cents a yard. It is better than any draped effect in lighter goods because it does not harbor dust, protects the wall, and makes an effective background for the prints and photos. Finish off the top of the burlap all around with a moulding or plate rail stained to match the rest of the woodwork in the room. You can get it ready stained for from 15 to 25 cents per foot, or unstained for about 10 cents. Upon this you can put photos and bits of pretty china. If the burlap fades at all, a coat of paint will remedy the defect. If you put casters on the frame work of your cosy corner, it can easily be moved out on cleaning days. You will need some pretty, but serviceable cushions, to complete the effect. We hope you will come again soon and often. D. D.)

A LOVELY SPOT FOR A HOME

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been going to write to your happy corner for a long time, and now I have succeeded. I thought perhaps I could give a few hints to someone. I am just a young girl yet and have lived on a farm all my life, but prefer it to the city life. My father and brother own a threshing machine. We live near the Swan river. It is a lovely place and we get a nice view of the river from the bank

in front of our house. We live eight miles from the town. I like being outside in the warm weather.

Perhaps some of the sisters would like to know how to make ginger drinks. This is the way mother makes it: To one cup of boiled milk take enough ginger that would cover a small button; sweeten and drink hot. This makes a very good drink when one is cold and cannot get warm. I hope this will not prove a failure.

One of the members would like to get a receipt of how to make brown bread. Here is one:—2 cups of graham flour, 2 cups corn meal, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon soda, one egg, half cup molasses, 3 cups water. Steam two hours and bake one-half hour.

Well, Dame Durden, you will think my letter is getting long enough. I hope it will not take too much of your valuable page and I will close wishing the Ingle Nook every success.

DAIRY MAID.

(You will find a number of girls about your own age in the Ingle Nook and there is always room for one more.—D. D.)

A HEARTY RESPONSE

Dear Dame Durden:—I see in last week's corner Emerald Gem is asking for non-intoxicating drink. I hope the enclosed recipes will suit her. I make a great deal of it through the year—the wine we have in the winter. I have also a nice peppermint cordial and if she would care for it I will send it on.

I was so pleased to see a letter from Heather Hills, but so sorry to hear that her baby girl has been so sickly. I do wish she would write to me, for I have lost her address. We are having such lovely weather here, lots of sunshine and clear blue skies. The children are out the whole day long. Well I must close now as they are wanting to know if supper is ready.

SARAH.

Ginger Beer.—2½ pounds of sugar, 1½ ounces of bruised ginger, 1 ounce of cream of tartar, the rind and juice of 2 lemons, 3 gallons of boiling water, 1 yeast cake.

Peel the lemons, squeeze out the juice and strain it, and put the peel and juice into a large crock with the bruised ginger, cream of tartar and sugar. Pour over these 3 gallons of boiling water and let it stand until just warm, when add the yeast dissolved. Stir the contents of the crock well and let it remain near the fire all night, covering the crock with a cloth. The next day skim off the yeast and pour the liquor carefully into another vessel, leaving the sediment. Then bottle immediately and tie the corks down and in three days it will be ready for use.

Ginger Ale.—Boil three ounces of unbruised Jamaica ginger in two gallons of water for half an hour, adding more water as the original evaporates. Put a pound of lump sugar, three and a half ounces of bicarbonate of soda, forty drops of essence of lemon and half a teaspoon of brown coloring into a large basin. Strain the boiling ginger water into the basin and stir until the other ingredients are dissolved. Allow the beverage to become quite cold, then pour it into pint bottles and add twenty-five grains of tartaric acid in crystals to each bottle. Cork down quickly, and secure the corks with string or wire. As soon as the tartaric acid is dissolved the ginger ale is ready for use.

Ginger Wine.—Boil four pounds of sugar in six quarts of water, and when nearly cool add 2 ounces of essence of ginger, 3 drams of essence cayenne, 1 ounce burnt sugar, 1 ounce tartaric acid. Put into bottles. It is ready for use when cold.

Brown Bread.—4 pounds of whole wheatmeal, 1 pound of white flour, a

BEST FOR THE WEST

GROWN FOR THE WEST

SEEDS

FOR THE WEST

Of ALL the many REASONS for the Popularity of

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The Greatest and Best is Because they are Good

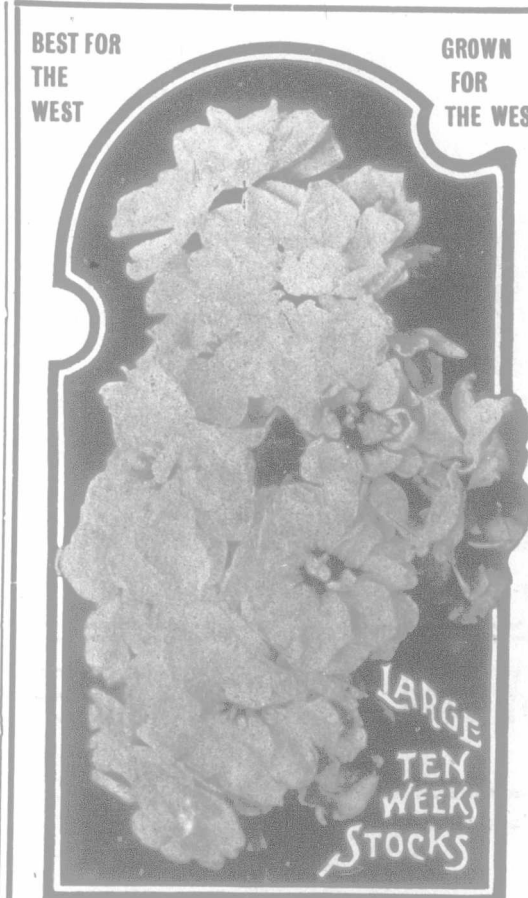
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Asters (Giant)	Mixed	Pkt. \$0.10
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Marigold (African)05
Morning Glory05
Nasturtium Dwarf05
Nasturtium Tall05
Pansies (Giant)10
Peonies (Giant)25
Phlox05
Pinks (Mixed)05
Poppies05
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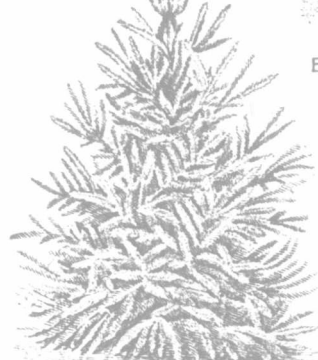
A Post Card will bring our large and handsome catalog of vegetable seeds, field grain clovers, etc.

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LIMITED
BRANDON, Man., CALGARY, Alta.



H. L. PATMORE, SEEDS, NURSERY & FLORIST, BRANDON, MAN.



ESTABLISHED 1883

WE HAVE TO OFFER THIS SPRING GROWING IN OUR NURSERIES AT BRANDON

- 23,000 Evergreens (Spruce, Cedar and Pines)
- 500,000 Maples, 2-8 ft. Just what you want to plant in Avenue or Windbreak.
- 250,000 Caragana. These make the hardiest and best of hedges.
- 100,000 Russian and Laurel Willows.
- 12,000 Poplars.

Shrubs and Hardy Fruit Trees

OUR GREENHOUSES are now supplying a fine assortment of PALMS, FERNS and PLANTS IN FLOWER at moderate prices. CUTFLOWERS, WREATHS and FLORAL DESIGNS of all descriptions at short notice.

Send for our 1910 Illustrated Catalogue

THE PATMORE NURSERY CO.

Brandon, Man.

quarter of a pound of lard or clarified beef dripping, 1 cup yeast, 1 tablespoon of salt, 1 tablespoon treacle. Put the meal and flour into a baking pan and rub the lard and salt in. Put the yeast and treacle into a basin, mix to a paste with warm water and pour into the flour, stirring with a spoon until it is of a consistency of thick porridge. Leave to rise one hour, then spoon into well greased tins (cake tins), filling them under three-quarters full, and leave to rise before the stove for one hour. Bake in a moderate oven under one hour.

— RECIPES SENT BY SARAH.

WHO MAKES GOOD BUTTER?
Dear Dame Durden:—Like so many others I have been enjoying the Ingle Nook for some time and now am coming to ask for help more personally. I have hunted through the whole of last year's ADVOCATES to find the notice that one of our members would have guinea fowl eggs this spring, but cannot find it. One number was missing and it must have been it. I think it is "Willing-to-Learn" who has them, and if so,

may I ask her to send me particulars as to treatment and price, as I would like to get some if I can, as the coyotes took so many of my turkeys last year?

Also, will some kind member tell me how to make butter, right from the beginning? I shall have seven cows and a separator, but having lived in cities always, I am a perfect greenhorn over buttermaking, although most anxious to learn.

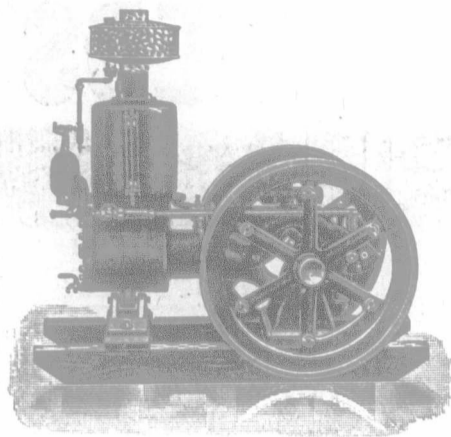
Have we any Lincolnshire members? I scarcely ever come across anyone from that country. Thanking you in anticipation, I will sign myself.

ANXIOUS-TO-LEARN.

(Yes, it was Willing-to-Learn who had the guinea fowl and if she has eggs to spare you will likely hear from her as soon as she reads this.)

I hope one of our good buttermakers will come to your aid promptly with explicit directions about making butter. It isn't one of the things that come to us by instinct, is it?

We may have some Lincolnshire members. I do not know from the names, but we are sure to have some



ENGINES THAT ARE ENGINES

Are the "Stickney" Gasoline Engine with outside cool igniter and no complicated parts to bother the customer.

Twenty Car Loads now coming through for our Western Trade.

The "Flour City" Gasoline Tractor. The Gold Medal winner twice at Winnipeg Exhibition.

Orders now rushing in so fast that factory is working double shifts to get them out.

These are the Engines You Want. Get our New Catalogues, Terms and Prices. They will interest you.

If possible see our Exhibit during the Bouspiel.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. Limited
WINNIPEG - CALGARY

Lincolnshire readers and the Ingle Nook will be a fine place for them to meet one of their own. So glad you have come to us. Do it again.—D. D.)

TRADE NOTE

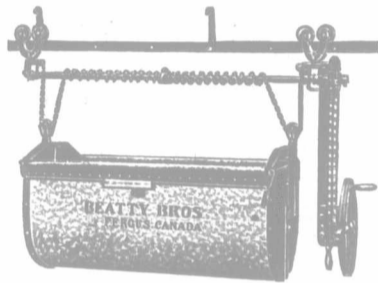
BIG RETURNS FROM GOOD SEED

Recent years have developed a rapid increase in the use of seed of high quality in the Canadian West. Great interest has been taken in the campaign in behalf of regenerated seed, conducted by The Garton Pedigree Seed Co. of Winnipeg. Hundreds of bushels were sold to farmers in all parts of the prairie provinces last season for use as seed and reports from those who bought as well as results at grain shows indicate that the returns have been satisfactory. In the advertisement that appears on another page of this issue, regenerated abundance oats, regenerated Red Fyfe wheat and a two rowed barley called The Brewer are offered. Testimonials from farmers

in this country who have tested these grains, speak most loudly in their favor. Early maturity is a strong point, and in this particular it is claimed that by regeneration the length of time required to mature has been considerably reduced and the yields in many instances are very high. At Sedley, Saskatchewan, Regenerated Red Fyfe wheat matured in 104 days and yielded over 40 bushels to an acre on a 50 acre field. Oats and barley are reported to have done equally well. Write the firm for their new catalog and full particulars and say you saw their advertisement in the Farmer's Advocate.

The catalog contains a brief outline of the science underlying the work of these plant breeders and clear illustrations showing the various organs of the plant. These illustrations are from pictures taken with a special camera on Garton Brothers' grounds. They show details of the science that underlies their work.

HARD WORK MADE EASY with a "BT" LITTER CARRIER



What work is harder or more disagreeable than cleaning out the stable? A "BT" Litter Carrier will make this work easy, for, with its four barrow loads of manure can be removed from the stable at one time—no heavy wheeling—no climbing through snow or mud. If desired, the manure can be dumped directly into a waggon or sleigh and save re-loading.

Write for our free catalogue, showing best method of erecting Litter Carriers and telling why you should buy a "BT" Litter Carrier.

BEATTY BROS. - FERGUS, CANADA

FOREST HOME CLYDESDALES

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



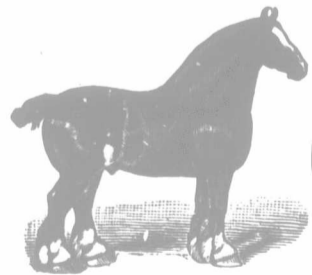
ANDREW GRAHAM

POMEROY, MAN.

C. R. ROGERS

C. M. VANSTONE

VANSTONE & ROGERS



Importers and Breeders of
**CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS
AND HACKNEYS**

We have two shipments of imported horses on the road, one to arrive here February 10, and the other February 15. These are all good ones, nearly all prize winners in Scotland, and will be prize winners here. If you want a stallion write and tell us what you want, and you can make a big saving by buying now instead of in the spring. Stables in Wawanesa, Man. Ranch at Vegreville, Alta.

VANSTONE & ROGERS

JAS. BROOKS, MANAGER.

WAWANESA

MANITOBA



The Western Wigwam

RULE FOR SPELLING.

When "ei" and "ie" both spell "ee," How can we tell which it shall be? Here is a rule you may believe, That never, never, will deceive, And all such troubles will relieve— A simpler rule you can't conceive. It is not made of many pieces, To puzzle daughters, sons or nieces, Yet with it, all the trouble ceases; "After C, an E apply; After other letters, I." Thus a general in a siege Writes a letter to his liege, Or an army holds its field And will never deign to yield While a warrior holds a shield, Or has strength his arm to wield Two exceptions we must note, Which all scholars learn by rote; Leisure is the first of these, For the second we have seized. Now you know the simple rule, Learn it quick and off to school!

A GOOD TEACHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the Farmer's Advocate for a number of months and we like it fine. I am going to school and am in the fourth reader. Our subjects are arithmetic, reading, spelling, history, grammar, physiology, geography and drawing. We have a good teacher and we like her fine. She has been here three years. We live on a farm and my father works four hundred and eighty acres of land. We have seventeen horses, twenty head of cattle and four pigs. We have two nice little pups, whose names are Pete and Dinky. We have two tame rabbits. They are both as white as snow and we call them Dick and Flopsy. We have six pigeons, all colors.

We have had the telephone for a number of months and like it fine.
Man. (a). Laura Freeborn.

THIRTEEN IN JULY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been wanting to write for a long time, but did not take time till now. My papa has taken the Advocate for about five years, and likes it very well. I will send a two cent stamp for a badge and would be very pleased to receive one.

Our school closed yesterday, I was glad when it was out. This school commences on March 1st. I have four brothers and one sister. My sister is nine years old, I am twelve, and my

birthday is on July 19th. I will be thirteen next July. I like to read the letters in the Western Wigwam. I am a member of two other clubs, but would like to become a member of the Western Wigwam as well. It is getting late so I will have to close and go to bed.

Alta. (a). Thelma M. C. Wisler.

A FINE TIME.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to the Western Wigwam, and I hope it will be put in print. As it is now holidays I thought I would write to you to see if I could get a button. I would like very much to have one. We had a Christmas tree at the school house, and had a fine time. My brother has gone to see his sisters through the holidays. I will close for fear my letter will be too long. Wishing the club every success.

Alta. (b). Lucy Mary Hart.

SENDS A STORY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam and I hope to see it in print. Father takes the Farmer's Advocate and we all like it very much.

I do not go to school, as there is none to go to. I am sending a story and I hope it will be accepted. I am sending a stamped envelope for a button. Wishing the Western Wigwam success.

Alta. (a). James Hall.

AN HONEST DOG.

A farmer having sold a flock of sheep to a dealer, lent him his dog to drive them home, a distance of thirty miles, desiring him to give the dog a meal at his journey's end, and tell it to go home. The drover found the dog so useful that he resolved to keep it, and, instead of sending it back, locked it up. The collie grew sulky, and at last effected his escape. Evidently deeming the drover had no more right to detain the sheep than he had to detain itself, the honest creature went into the field, collected all the sheep that had belonged to his master, and, to that person's intense astonishment, drove the whole flock home again.

James Hall.

A VALUABLE VETERINARY BOOK ABSOLUTELY FREE.

This book which our readers have probably heard about in live-stock discussions, called "Zenoleum Veterinary Adviser," holds much that is of interest to farmers and stockmen whether owners of few or many animals. It is valuable because it gives methods of treating all troubles, including the commonest, that all kinds of live-stock are subject to. It is carefully indexed, and shows the relation of celebrated Zenoleum Disinfectant and Animal Dip to domestic animal economy.

Zenoleum is a very popular remedy among owners of live-stock in every part of the world. It is endorsed by forty-five Agricultural Colleges who unhesitatingly give it their recommendation.

The Dominion Experiment Farm at Ottawa uses Zenoleum. Ask Professor Grisdale. The Ontario Agricultural College uses Zenoleum. Professor Day and Professor Graham endorse it. Most all the Dominion Departments use Zenoleum where a disinfectant is necessary. The Canadian Pacific Railroad uses Zenoleum, so does the Grand Trunk Railroad.

This book has been prepared by the highest authorities at Agricultural Colleges, and they offer many suggestions of interest. The book is important, because it gives many descriptions of diseases and ailments, their cause, symptoms, etc., that could hardly be had in such compact and readable form in any other book we can now call to mind. There are sixty-four pages splendidly printed in large readable type and well bound in a serviceable cover.

If you say you are a reader of this paper, you can have this book free by writing the Zenner Disinfectant Company, 114 East Sandwich Street, Windsor, Ontario.

I believe those who send for it will be gratified. Take my advice and send for it right away.

WELL PLEASED.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Here I am again writing to our lovely club. I do enjoy reading the letters so much and I hope to see my letter in print. I told my little sister to write to you, and she thought it would be a nice thing to do, so she is writing. I like my button very much and I wear it on my coat all the time. We are having quite a cold day to-day and I hope we will soon have some more pleasant weather. Good bye, brother and sister Wigs, for now.
Sask. (a). Forget-me-not.

SIX MILES TO SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would like to join your lovely club and get a button so I am writing. I drive six miles to school. I am in grade III and I am eight years old. I like school very much and enjoy going. I hope my letter will be in print.
Sask. (a). Saskatoon Girl.

OUR SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am going to tell you about our school. I live about half a mile from it and I go to school every day. I like going to school for we have a nice teacher. We have a flag but we do not put it up on a windy day. I just read some of the letters and I thought I would like to become a member of your club. I would like if some girl about 14 or 15 would correspond.
(Choose another name. That one has been taken.—C. D.)

The Boys' Club

A HINT FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS

As there must be a large number of your subscribers who are more or less interested in photography, and this being the time of the year when gas-light papers are most in evidence, I could not do better than explain to your readers the kind of lamp I use for developing velox, etc. The yellow cover from THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE in connection with an ordinary coal oil lamp makes an ideal developing lamp. Take the cover and pin together with three pins; this is to act as hood for the lamp. Place the hood over the lamp when filling printing frames; take it off for exposing paper and place the hood over again for developing. Turn the light slightly lower for filling frames and developing or the lamp is liable to smoke. I have used this lamp for developing gaslight papers for years and find it far superior to many bought lamps, as it gives light all round and there is no fear of fogging the prints. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is always

OUR FARM

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have 13 horses, 8 cows and 8 pigs. We have 2 sheep, and I have 3 dogs and 3 cats. My dogs' names are Watch, Topsy and Towser and my cats' names are Willie and Janie. I go to school every day and am in the fourth grade. Our teacher's name is Miss B—
Man. (b) Red Rose.

A LONG DRIVE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam, although my father has taken the Farmer's Advocate for about three years. My father has rented the farm and we are moving to Strassburg, a town which is one of the divisional points on the Kirkella branch of the C. P. R.

I am very fond of reading, and I have read quite a number of books. How many of the members have read a book called "Shirley" by Charlotte Bronte?

We have just had a visit from my uncle and aunt and baby cousin from Yellow Grass, they drove all the way, a distance of 125 miles, but they did not mind the cold as they had a covered buggy. They left for home this morning, after a visit of especially baby Willie, who is a cute little chap a year and a half old.

My brother and sister are going to Ontario, to our old home for Christmas, and will be gone about three months. I would like to be going too. Hoping to receive the new button soon, which I will be pleased to wear.
Sask. (a) Shirley E. Henderson.

A BIG SALE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have written two or three times to the Western Wigwam and I thought I would write again and get a button. We have a school two miles from here, but I have not been attending lately, as we will soon be moving into Strassburg, and were very busy getting ready for a sale, which was on the 2nd of the month. We had a very large sale. There must have been a thousand people here, and we served lunch for over two hours at noon. We sold sixty-three horses, some oxen, a pair of twin cows and some more stock. There was also a lot of machinery and some furniture disposed of.

There are more boys write now than formerly, but the girls are still in the majority. My sister and I were thinking of learning to skate this winter in town.

I took some music lessons this summer and intend to continue taking them as soon as we move to Strassburg.
Sask. (a) Ruby R. Henderson.

welcome and, in this case, for more reasons than one. Very truly,
Alta. TRAVIS BAGLEY.

TOGO, THE VEGETARIAN

By E. G. BLACK

The name Togo may suggest that the subject of this sketch is Japanese. Already, perhaps, the reader sees the writer interviewing the great Japanese admiral, and asking his servants all manner of questions as to that worthy diet. Although not about the admiral, this little story is not altogether unconnected with a namesake of his.

At the time when the Japanese Togo was cutting his initials on the doorpost of the Hall of Fame, our Togo was a nameless little black ball of fur, scratching his character on the side of the box which served himself and his brothers and sisters as a home. It was this valiant attempt at gaining admission to the outer world which first brought to our minds the idea of calling the young adventurer Togo.

As time passed and Togo grew older, he managed to get into scrapes with such success that his exploits must have aroused the bitterest envy in the

Behind Your WALTHAM WATCH is a clear, strong Guarantee, good for all time. Behind that Guarantee is the largest Watch Movement Factory in the World.

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"The Perfect American Watch" in illustrated list of interesting information about Watches, sent free on request.

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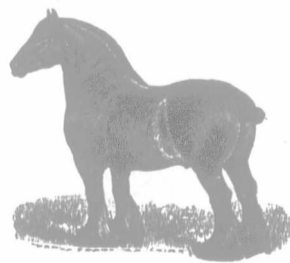
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22 PACKAGES OF SEED, RETAILING AT 5c. EACH, POSTPAID FOR ONLY 50c. as follows:

One package each of Beans, Corn, Beets, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Cucumber, Lettuce (two varieties), Onions, Muskmelon, Parsnip, Parsley, Radish (three varieties), Tomatoes, and 5 packages of Flower Seed, our selection, including Aster.

ASK FOR OUR PRICE LIST WITH FREE SAMPLE OF RADISH SEED, AND FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES OF CLOVER, ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY SEED.

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HORSES

Shires and Percherons

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

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

W. W. HUNTER

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ALBERTA

who have tested most loudly in maturity is a n this particular by regeneration required to mature by reduced instances are very askatchewan, Re-wheat matured ded over 40 bush-0 acre field. Oats ted to have done the firm for their l particulars and advertisement in .
ns a brief out- underlying the reeders and clear g the various or- these illustrations then with a spe- Barton Brothers' details of the s their work.



19th. I will be I like to read Western Wigwam. two other clubs, become a member am as well. It I have to close

M. C. Wisler.

TIME. hy:—This is my Western Wigwam, be put in print. days I thought I to see if I could d like very much ad a Christmas use, and had a er has gone to gh the holidays. my letter will be the club every

by Mary Hart.

STORY. y:—This is my Western Wigwam in print. Fath- 's Advocate and uch.

ool, as there is sending a story be accepted. I d envelope for a Western Wigwam

James Hall.

T DOG. sold a flock of nt him his dog e, a distaace of him to give the urney's end, and the drover found t he resolved to l of sending it The collie grew ected his escape- e drover had no the sheep than self, the honest d field, collected d belonged to hat person's in- rove the whole

James Hall.

'RUBEROID' ROOFING

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Pronounce it RUE-BER-OID

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TEST OF TIME
 It is
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 and its
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 strive vainly to make the
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The Genuine bears fac-simile of the RUBEROID MAN on the outside wrapper and the word RUBEROID is stamped every few feet on the underside of the Roofing. GET OUR FREE BOOK which tells you all about Roofing fairly, frankly and honestly. WRITE TO-DAY. Dealers Everywhere.

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THIRTY-DAY SLAUGHTER SALE OF KOOTENAY FRUIT LANDS

I am instructed by the **Columbia River Orchards, Ltd.** to place on the market for quick sale their entire Central Park Subdivision on the Columbia River, Kootenay District of British Columbia, consisting of 66 Lots at from . . .

\$30 to \$380 per Lot.

\$5.45 to \$31.80 per acre.

Terms: \$10 cash and \$10 per month. No interest. Taxes paid until 1911

On March 27th, 1909, Mr. J. D. Anderson, B. C. Land Surveyor, wrote us with reference to the Central Park property as follows:

The more I see of this particular block the more highly I think of it. There is no possible doubt but this is very high grade fruit land, and it is a pity that settlers are not already on it. It is so easy to clear, and the land is the characteristic high grade fruit land of this district, that is sure to be in time a very profitable tract. It compares very favorably with the Doukhobors' land at Waterloo and the McKenzie land at Champion Creek below Waterloo held at \$50 to \$150 an acre.

Never before have B.C. Fruit Lands been offered at such ridiculous prices. Price is no object. These Lands MUST BE SOLD within 30 days. The owners have given definite instructions to sell every lot regardless of price. This is, I believe, the first time the public has been given the opportunity to buy Fruit Lands at such prices.

Maps, surveyors' reports on each lot and application forms will be mailed on request.

The Sale Lasts for Thirty Days Only

WRITE AT ONCE FOR PARTICULARS

E. B. McDERMID

339 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN., OR NELSON, B.C.

breasts of the other members of his family. Scarcely a day passed but his good fortune led him under the feet of one of the cows which stood around in the barnyard, I can imagine the feelings of his brothers and sisters on the day that he found a bees' nest and tried to bring it to the house for our inspection.

Before he had thoroughly mastered his desire to know the whys and the wherefores of everything on the place he met with an accident which very nearly prevented his career from extending past puppyhood. The cistern which holds the water from the roof of the barn, and from which all our stock is watered, is under the drive barn. About this time the cattle refused to drink the water from this tank. After some discussion, we decided to drain off the water and clean out the tank thoroughly. To do this we had to tear up part of the drive-barn floor.

Before the job was completed a heavy rain wandered our way, and put about two feet of water in the bottom of the cistern. This day, after the rain, Togo was engaged in his usual occupation of chasing the chickens. As soon as he was old enough to navigate he had picked on one particularly pompous old rooster; and then that rooster led a life of it. Whenever Togo found any time on his paws (so to speak), he hunted up that old rooster. Then out of the barnyard and up the lane, and down the lane and into the barn, and around the pasture behind the barn, and into that barnyard again, that poor rooster squawked.

On this especial day the rooster wandered in at the open driving-shed door, and after describing some intricate figures in the maze of buggy and cart wheels it found there, endeavored to evade his tormentor by flying across the corner of the open tank. Togo, true to his nature, tried to follow.

Now, Dame Nature had not designed Togo for an aeroplane, so he, much to his own amazement, glided gracefully downward into two feet of ice-cold rain water. After swimming around the tank several times, he rested his fore feet on a rung of a ladder, which had been left in the tank during its recent house-cleaning, and prepared to wait for help.

He was more dead than alive when he was hauled out that night, and the old rooster never again wheezed up and down the lane at the pleasure of the young tyrant. Indeed, for weeks after Togo seemed to think that he had received a personal slight at the hands of the rooster, and whenever he saw a chicken contemplating him he tucked his tail between his legs and "made tracks" for the house.

As time passed, Togo's vegetarian bump began to be noticeable. He began to leave his meat till the last at meal times. We noticed that he made secret excursions to the old log house behind the woodshed after potatoes. One day, when the door of the old smoke house was left open, he sneaked in and helped himself to a cabbage, which he afterwards ate at his leisure on the front lawn. He left his banquet table on this occasion looking very much as though the German band which had been touring in the neighborhood had been engaged in the unpardonable crime of compounding saurkraut at our doorstep.

As summer came on, it was, indeed, a diverting sight to see Togo enjoying a green cucumber and the sunshine, as he lay stretched out on his side on the strip of grass between the house and the garden. But fond as he became of cucumbers, it was nothing compared to the way he went after green peas. His acquaintance with them began by his being given a peabod, just to see if he would eat it.

Well, he did eat it, and he ate more. That day he ate all the pods from the peas which we had for dinner—and fished them out of the swill-pail at that. It wasn't long before he discovered where peas were to be had; and then, the trips he made to the pea field!

He did not get much to eat at the house, because his expeditions were always timed a short time before meal times—just as he was beginning to feel hungry.

(To be continued next week.)

When Answering Advertisements Please Mention The Advocate

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that you have
for a rainy day.
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am going to n
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By WILLIAM
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CHAPTER XI

She hardly dares
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pride and affection
features were refle
manly beauty in th
drew not her loving



A Theatre at Home

Genuine Disc Graphophone

COLUMBIA

Still Unrivalled

In beautiful oak cabinet with latest sound box, latest aluminum scientific tone arm and revolving horn, exactly as shown. No crane, stand or rubber tubing required. So simple, no attachments.

\$35 Only including 16 large selections of your own choice
PAY \$6.50 DOWN

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On seven days' free trial if desired. All makes of Phonographs, Talking Machines and Records depend on Columbia improvements and patented inventions. The Columbia leads.

The only firm in the West selling on easy terms at this price; we sell all makes of Talking Machines and Records. Lowest prices. Easy payments, from \$2.50 monthly. No C.O.D. No objectionable rules or references required. Return if not as represented and we pay freight. Here are some of our specials:

- Columbia 10 inch Double Discs (2 different selections), 85c., new velvet finish, fit any machine, last for ever. Foreign records now ready.
- Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, Edison Bell and Columbia, brand new 25c., worth 40c.
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Employer—"I trust, Miss Smith, that you have something in reserve for a rainy day."
Stenographer—"Yes, Mr. Smith. I am going to marry a man named Mackintosh."

The Golden Dog

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R.S.C.
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CHAPTER XLVIII—continued.

She hardly dared trust herself to look at Pierre except by furtive glances of pride and affection; but as his form and features were reflected in a shadow of manly beauty in the still pool, she withdrew not her loving gaze from his shadow,

and leaning forward towards his image,

"A thousand times she kissed him in the brook, Across the flowers with bashful eyelids down!"

Amelie had royally given her love to Pierre Philibert. She had given it without stint or measure, and with a depth and strength of devotion of which more facile natures know nothing.

Pierre, with his burden of golden lilies, came back over the brook and seated himself beside her; his arm encircled her, and she held his hand firmly clasped in both of hers.

"Amelie," said he, "I believe now in the power of fate to remove mountains of difficulty and cast them into the sea. How often, while watching the stars wheel silently over my head as I lay pillowed on a stone, while my comrades slumbered round the camp fires, have I repeated my prayer for Amelie de Repentigny! I had no right to indulge a hope of winning your love; I was but a rough soldier, very practical, and not at all imaginative. 'She would see nothing in me,' I said; and still I would not have given up my hope for a kingdom."

"It was not so hard, after all, to win what was already yours, Pierre, was it?" said she with a smile and a look of unutterable sweetness; "but it was well you asked, for without asking you would be like one possessing a treasure of gold in his field without knowing it, although it was all the while there and all his own. But not a grain of it would you have found without asking me, Pierre!"

"But having found it I shall never lose it again, darling!" replied he, pressing her to his bosom.

"Never, Pierre, it is yours forever!" replied she, her voice trembling with emotion. "Love is, I think, the treasure in heaven which rusts not, and which no thief can steal."

"Amelie," said he after a few minutes' silence, "some say men's lives are counted not by hours but by the succession of ideas and emotions. If it be so, I have lived a century of happiness with you this afternoon. I am old in love, Amelie!"

"Nay, I would not have you old in love, Pierre! Love is the perennial youth of the soul. Grandmere St. Pierre, who has been fifty years an Ursuline, and has now the visions which are promised to the old in the latter days, tells me that in heaven those who love God and one another grow ever more youthful; the older the more beautiful! Is not that better than the philosophers teach, Pierre?"

He drew her closer, and Amelie permitted him to impress a kiss on each eyelid as she closed it; suddenly she started up.

"Pierre," said she, "you said you were a soldier and so practical. I feel shame to myself for being so imaginative and so silly. I too would be practical if I knew how. This was to be a day of business with us, was it not, Pierre?"

"And is it not a day of business, Amelie? or are we spending it like holiday children, wholly on pleasure? But after all, love is the business of life, and life is the business of eternity,—we are transacting it to-day, Amelie! I never was so seriously engaged as at this moment, no; you either, darling; tell the truth!"

Amelie pressed her hands in his. "Never, Pierre, and yet I cannot see the old brown woods of Belmont rising yonder upon the slopes of St. Foye without remembering my promise, not two hours old, to talk with you today about the dear old mansion."

"That is to be the nest of as happy a pair of lovers as ever went to house-keeping; and I promised to keep soberly by your side as I am doing," said he, mischievously twitching a stray lock of dark hair, "and talk with you on the

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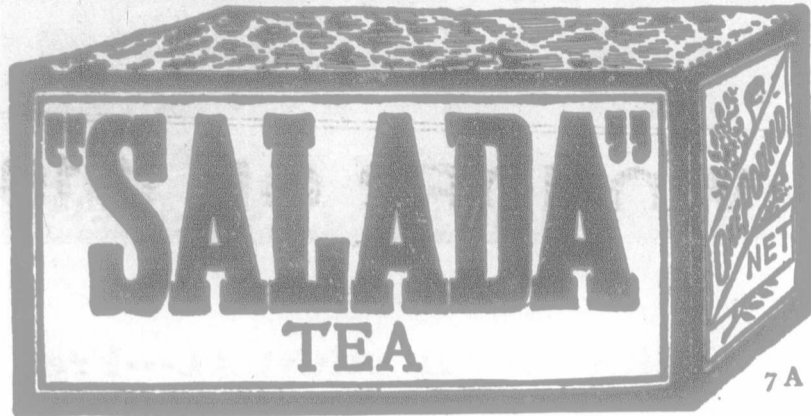
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is a delicious and fragrant blend of the finest Ceylon Tea. Get a package from your grocer and enjoy its excellent qualities. — Black, Mixed and Natural Green, 40c, 50c, 60c and 70c per lb. —

Proving by Actual Experiment



This experiment will always interest the children, and will provoke a good deal of thinking. The explanation, of course, is, that the lighted piece of paper which is inserted into the inverted glass drives out most of the air, so that when the mouth of the glass is quickly put down into the water there is very little air, and, consequently, very little pressure above the water within the glass. Hence, the weight or pressure of the air on the water outside the glass drives the water up into the glass to occupy the space from whence the air was driven by the burning paper.

A practical demonstration of this kind is always more convincing than any mere statement. This is particularly true of medical remedies.

The effect of the anti-toxin treatment for diphtheria is noticeable within a few hours, so that everyone must believe in its virtue. In a similar way, the treatment known as ORANGE LILY gives a practical proof of the progress it is making in curing women's disorders, and that, too, within a few days after commencing its use.

All authorities agree that in every case of women's disorders there exists a congested condition of the womanly organs. The circulation in these parts is sluggish or stagnant, and the result is that the broken-down tissue or waste matter which should be carried off if the blood was circulating freely, remains in these parts, causing inflammation, irritation, oppression of the nerves, etc. ORANGE LILY is not taken internally, but is applied direct to the suffering organs. It is absorbed into the circulation, and its antiseptic properties at once act on the waste matter referred to above. The consequence is that this waste matter, which is causing the inflammation, ulcers, nervous troubles, etc., begins to be discharged, and it continues to be discharged until all the foreign matter is removed from the circulation. At the same time the blood vessels and nerves are toned and strengthened, the nervous trouble disappears, the circulation is restored and good health follows.

Toronto, Ont., June 2, 1909.

Dear Mrs. Currah—I wish to tell you that Orange Lily is doing me a great deal of good. Those ulcers come away one or two every week, and I have less pain and fewer headaches. I feel sure I will be perfectly cured in a little longer time.

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Free Trial Offer

I will send to every reader of this notice who suffers in any way from any of the troubles peculiar to women, if she will send me her address, enough of the ORANGE LILY treatment to last her 10 days. In many cases this trial treatment is all that is necessary to effect a complete cure, and in every instance it will give very noticeable relief. If you are a sufferer you owe it to yourself, to your family and to your friends to take advantage of this offer, and get cured in the privacy of your home, without doctor's bills or expense of any kind.

Enclose 3 stamps, and address, MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont. 1



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pretty banks of the Lairet about the old mansion."

"Yes, Pierre, that was your promise, if I would walk this way with you. Where shall we begin?"

"Here, Amelie," replied he, kissing her fondly; "now the congress is opened! I am your slave of the wonderful lamp, ready to set up and pull down the world at your bidding. The old mansion is your own. It shall have no rest until it becomes, within and without, a mirror of the perfect taste and fancy of its lawful mistress."

"Not yet, Pierre. I will not let you divert me from my purpose by your flatteries. The dear old home is perfect, but I must have the best suite of rooms in it for your noble father, and the next best for good Dame Rochelle. I will fit them up on a plan of my own, and none shall say me nay; that is all the change I shall make."

"Is that all? and you tried to frighten the slave of the lamp with the weight of your commands. A suite of rooms for my father, and one for good Dame Rochelle! Really, and what do you devote to me, Amelie?"

"Oh, all the rest, with its mistress included, for the reason that what is good enough for me is good enough for you, Pierre," said she gaily.

"You little economist! Why, one would say you had studied house-keeping under Madame Painchaud."

"And so I have. You do not know what a treasure I am, Pierre," said she, laughing merrily. "I graduated under mes tantes in the kitchen of the Ursulines, and received an accessit as bonne menagere, which in secret I prize more than the crown of honor they gave me."

"My fortune is made, and I am a rich man for life," exclaimed Pierre, clapping his hands; "why, I shall have to marry you like the girls of Acadia, with a silver thimble on your finger and a pair of scissors at your girdle, emblems of industrious habits and proofs of a good housewife!"

"Yes, Pierre, and I will comb your hair to my own liking. Your valet is a rough groom," said she, taking off his hat and passing her finger through his thick, fair locks.

Pierre, although always dressed and trimmed like a gentleman, really cared little for the petit maitre fashions of the day. Never had he felt a thrill of such exquisite pleasure as when Amelie's hands arranged his rough hair to her fancy.

"My blessed Amelie!" said he with emotion, pressing her finger to his lips, "never since my mother combed my boyish locks has a woman's hand touched my hair until now."

Leaning her head fondly against the shoulder of Pierre, she bade him repeat to her again, to her who had not forgotten one word or syllable of the tale he had told her before, the story of his love.

She listened with moistened eyelids and heaving bosom as he told her again of his faithfulness in the past, his joys in the present, and his hopes in the future. She feared to look up lest she should break the charm, but when he had ended she turned to him passionately and kissed his lips and his hands, murmuring, "Thanks, my Pierre, I will be a true and loving wife to you!"

He strained her to his bosom, and held her fast, as if fearing to let her go.

"Her image at that last embrace, Ah, little thought he 'twas the last!"

Dim twilight crept into the valley. It was time to return home. Pierre and Amelie, full of joy in each other, grateful for the happiest day in their lives, hopeful of to-morrow and many to-morrows after it, and mercifully blinded to what was really before them, rose from their seat under the great spreading elm. They slowly retraced the path through the meadow leading to the bridge, and re-entered the highway



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which ran to the city, where Pierre conducted Amelie home.

CHAPTER XLIX.

THE MARKET-PLACE ON ST. MARTIN'S DAY.

The market-place then as now occupied the open square lying between the great Cathedral of Ste. Marie and the College of the Jesuits. The latter, a vast edifice, occupied one side of the square. Through its wide portal a glimpse was had of the gardens and broad avenues of ancient trees, sacred to the meditation and quiet exercises of the reverend fathers, who walked about in pairs, according to the rule of their order, which rarely permitted them to go singly.

The market-place itself was lively this morning with the number of carts and stalls ranged on either side of the bright little rivulet which ran under the old elms that intersected the square, the trees affording shade and the rivulet drink for man and beast.

A bustling, loquacious crowd of habitans and citizens, wives and maid-servants, were buying, selling, exchanging compliments, or complaining of hard times. The market-place was full, and all were glad at the termination of the terrible war, and hopeful of the happy effect of peace in bringing plenty back again to the old market.

The people bustled up and down, testing their weak purses against their strong desires to fill their baskets with the ripe autumnal fruits and the products of field and garden, river and basse cour, which lay temptingly exposed in the little carts of the market.

MAPLEINE PARFAIT.

One cup sugar, four eggs, half cup hot water, one pint thick cream, one and a half teaspoonfuls Mapleine. Put sugar and water in top of a double boiler, let simmer two minutes, then stir in eggs, which have been beaten, cook until the mixture thickens, stirring constantly; cool. When cold add the cream, beaten stiff, and Mapleine—mold. Pack in ice and salt, as ice cream is packed, and let stand three hours before serving. Mapleine is the new flavoring, better than maple. It is sold by grocers everywhere, 50c. per bottle. If not send 50c. to Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle Wash., for a 2-oz. bottle and receipt book.

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I am well satisfied with the yield and quality of your **REGENERATED ABUNDANCE Oats**, 1909 stock. Although we had very dry weather during June and July they threshed over 100 bushels per acre on measured land. My neighbors have asked me for seed, but I refused to sell, as I intend sowing all myself

I require 10 bushels of the Brewer barley and 4 bushels Regenerated Red Fife Wheat. Please put this order on file. G. Gibson.

KING FROST VANQUISHED.

Sedley, Sask., Nov. 2, 1909.

On May 20 I seeded fifty acres with your **REGENERATED Red Fife Wheat**. In spite of the late date and the unfavorable weather at that time the wheat germinated quickly, grew rapidly and was fully ripe by the end of August. It was cut on September 1, when some of the grain was almost shelling out. **THE WHOLE PERIOD OF GROWTH WAS ONLY 104 DAYS.** The fifty acres yielded 40 1/2 **BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.**

Stanley wheat seeded alongside did not ripen nearly as early and yielded only 30 bushels to the acre.

The **REGENERATED Red Fife** is a most wonderful Wheat and its introduction to Western farmers means a great deal to the whole country.

WILLIAM HENLEY.

NEW BARLEY A

WONDER

Ft. Qu'Appelle, Sask.

It will no doubt interest you to learn that your new breed of barley, not only ripened up very early, but gave me a yield of 72 bushels to the acre. The grain is very large and plump, and has a very thin hull. It weighs like lead.

R. H. CARTER.

Garton's Breeds of Oats won the Sweepstakes prizes at each of the Provincial Seed Fairs last season, and also again at Regina this season, thus proving their superior quality.

Get to know how these grains are bred. A letter will bring **FREE** our book, "**SCIENTIFIC FARM PLANT BREEDING**", illustrated by photos showing how each grain is bred from male and female within the chaff and containing full particulars of the wonderful new breeds originated by the world famous plant breeder, John Garton.

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There are times when you pay a good many dollars for a lawyer's advice on a little, simple point of everyday business law. No need

to do it if you study our lessons in **COMMERCIAL LAW.** We give you a complete summary of Canadian Commercial Law in plain language, and explain any points you do not understand.

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SEED OATS

Friend farmer, if you want big yield for 1910, plant plenty of **NEW SCOTCH WHITE OATS.** You can easily get 150 bushels or more per acre, and 40 to 50 cents. per bushel. Plant enough of **PURE MANDICHURI BARLEY,** and get 1/2 more yield to the acre. (Seed all re-cleaned.)

NEW SCOTCH WHITE OATS	Bus.	\$1.75
MANDICHURI BARLEY	"	1.25
SENSATION OATS	"	90

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Plunkett & Savage, Seedsmen, Calgary, Alta

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

Company, had swept the settlements far and near of their herds, and the habitans soon discovered that the exposure for sale in the market of the products of the dairy was speedily followed by a visit from the purveyors of the army, and the seizure of their remaining cattle.

Roots and other esculents of field and garden were more plentiful in the market, among which might have been seen the newly introduced potato,—a vegetable long despised in New France, then endured, and now beginning to be liked and widely cultivated as a prime article of sustenance.

At the upper angle of the square stood a lofty cross or Holy Rood, overtopping the low roofs of the shops and booths in its neighborhood. About the foot of the cross was a platform of timber raised a few feet from the ground, giving a commanding view of the whole market-place.

A crowd of habitans were gathered round this platform listening, some with exclamations of approval, not unmingled on the part of others with sounds of dissent, to the fervent address of one of the Jesuit Fathers from the College, who with crucifix in hand was preaching to the people upon the vices and backslidings of the times.

Father Glapion, the Superior of the order in New France, a grave, saturnine man, and several other fathers in close black cassocks and square caps, stood behind the preacher, watching with keen eyes the faces of the auditory as if to discover who were for and who were against the sentiments and opinions promulgated by the preacher.

The storm of the great Jansenist controversy which rent the Church of France from top to bottom, had not spared the Colony, where it had early caused trouble; for that controversy grew out of the Gallican liberties of the national Church and the right of national participation in its administra-

men and women who on every side extolled the quality and cheapness of their wares.

There were apples from the Cote de Beaupre, small in size but impregnated with the flavor of honey; pears grown in the old orchards about Ange Gardien, and grapes worthy of Bacchus, from the Isle of Orleans, with baskets of the delicious bilberries that cover the wild hills of the north shore from the first wane of summer until late in the autumn.

The drain of the war had starved out the butchers' stalls, but Indians and hunters took their places for the nonce with an abundance of game of all kinds, which had multiplied exceedingly during the years that men had taken to killing Bostonnais and English instead of deer and wild turkeys.

Fish was in especial abundance; the blessing of the old Jesuits still rested on the waters of New France, and the fish swarmed metaphorically with money in their mouths.

There were piles of speckled trout fit to be eaten by popes and kings, taken in the little pure lakes and streams tributary to the Montmorency; lordly salmon that swarmed in the tidal weirs along the shores of the St. Lawrence and huge eels, thick as the arm of the fisher who drew them up from their rich river-beds.

There were sacks of meal ground in the banal mills of the seignories for the people's bread, but the old tinettes of yellow butter, the pride of the good wives of Beauport and Lauzon, were rarely to be seen, and commanded unheard-of prices. The hungry children who used to eat tartines of bread buttered on both sides were now accustomed to the cry of their frugal mother as she spread it thin as if it were gold-leaf: "Mes enfants, take care of the butter!"

The Commissaries of the Army, in other words the agents of the Grand

tions and appointments. The Jesuits ever fiercely contested these liberties; they boldly set the tiara above the crown and strove to subordinate all opinions of faith, morals, education, and ecclesiastical government to the infallible judgment of the Pope alone.

The Bishop and clergy of New France had labored hard to prevent the introduction of that mischievous controversy into the Colony, and had for the most part succeeded in preserving their flocks, if not themselves, from its malign influence. The growing agitation in France, however, made it more difficult to keep down troublesome spirits in the Colony, and the idea got abroad, not without some foundation, that the Society of Jesus had secret commercial relations with the Friponne. This report fanned the smouldering fires of Jansenism into a flame visible enough and threatening enough to the peace of the Church.

The failure and bankruptcy of Father Vallette's enormous speculations in the West Indies had filled France with

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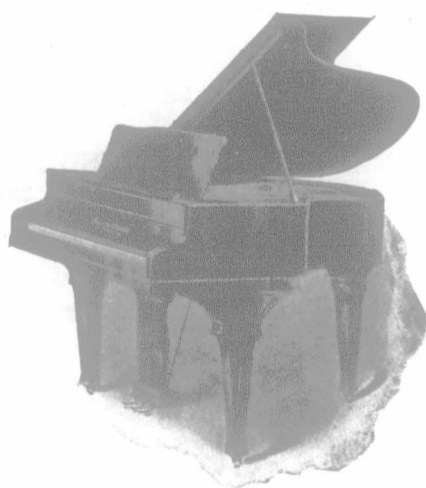
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An opportunity which could not be had under any other conditions; New Pianos from \$175 up; terms to suit the purchaser. It is not often that chance like the present occurs to buy a Piano.

Handling our own retail trade as we do, having our own store in every city of any size from Port Arthur to the Coast, we are in a position to offer retail prices on High-Grade Pianos at the same prices paid by the small retailer who buys wholesale.

The Mason & Risch guarantee protects you at present and for years to come. Honest methods, square dealing, supplemented by progressive, modern "Factory to Home" selling plan have built up the largest business in the west.

If you cannot attend this sale in person, then write for full description of the bargains, which will be mailed to you immediately.

We give below only a few of the many bargains to be had at this great sale, and the terms will be made to please every one.

7—English made Upright Pianos for	\$65 each.
2—German made Upright Pianos for	\$90 and \$100
3—Evans Bros. Pianos for	\$135 and \$155
3—Bell Pianos for	\$160, \$175, \$180
1—New Scale Williams Piano for	\$200
2—Gerhard Heintzman Pianos for	\$220 and \$235
2—Morris Pianos for	\$225 and \$240
1—Gourley Piano for	\$255
3—Heintzman Pianos for	\$260, \$277, \$310
2—Harmonie Pianos for	\$265 and \$270
3—Classic Pianos for	\$287 each
4—Newcombe Pianos for	\$290 and \$295 each
2—Henry Herbert Pianos for	\$300 and \$310
4—Mason & Risch Pianos for	\$320 and upwards

The above list only gives you an idea of what this wonderful sale affords, and there are many other equal bargains. These Pianos were taken as part payment on New Mason & Risch and the Pianola Pianos, and have been put in first-class condition in our repair shop. Our Guarantee of satisfaction goes with every Piano.

New Pianos, during this sale, will be sold at a reduction of 25%. If you are a music lover, or intend to buy a Piano within the next two or three years, you cannot afford to let this opportunity slip.

Easy Terms will be arranged to suit each purchaser, and you can just as well buy through our Mail Order Department as you can by selecting the Pianos yourself.

Don't Delay.

Write To-day.

Pay Some Other Day.

THE MASON & RISCH PIANO COMPANY, LIMITED

Factory Branch, 356 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

bad debts and protested obligations which the Society of Jesus repudiated but which the Parliament of Paris ordered them to pay. The excitement was intense all over the Kingdom and the Colonies. On the part of the order it became a fight for existence.

They were envied for their wealth and feared for their ability and their power. The secular clergy were for the most part against them. The Parliament of Paris, in a violent decree, had declared the Jesuits to have no legal standing in France. Voltaire and his followers, a growing host, thundered at them from the one side. The Vatican, in a moment of inconsistency and ingratitude, thundered at them from the other. They were in the midst of fire, and still their ability and influence over individual consciences, and especially over the female sex, prolonged their power for fifteen years longer, when Louis XV., driven to the wall by the Jansenists, issued his memorable decree declaring the Jesuits to be rebels, traitors, and stirrers up of mischief. The King confiscated their possessions, proscribed their persons, and banished them from the kingdom as enemies of the State.

Padre Monti, an Italian newly arrived in the Colony, was a man very different from the venerable Vimont and the Jogues and the Lallements, who had preached the Evangel to the wild tribes of the forest, and rejoiced when they won the crown of martyrdom for themselves.

Monti was a bold man in his way, and ready to dare any bold deed in the interests of religion, which he could not dissociate from the interests of his order. He stood up, erect and commanding, upon the platform under the Holy Rood, while he addressed with fiery eloquence and Italian gesticulation the crowd of people gathered round him.

The subject he chose was an exciting one. He enlarged upon the coming of Antichrist and upon the new philosophy of the age, the growth of Gallicanism in the Colony, with its schismatic progeny of Jansenists and Honnetes Gens, to the discouragement of true religion and the endangering of immortal souls.

His covert allusions and sharp innuendoes were perfectly understood by his hearers, and signs of dissentient feeling were rife among the crowd. Still, the people continued to listen, on the whole respectfully; for, whatever might be the sentiment of Old France with respect to the Jesuits, they had in New France inherited the profound respect of the colonists, and deserved it.

A few gentlemen, some in military, some in fashionable civil attire, strolled up towards the crowd, but stood somewhat aloof and outside of it. The market people pressed closer and closer round the platform, listening with mouths open and eager eyes to the sermon, storing it away in their retentive memories, which would reproduce every word of it when they sat round the fire-side in the coming winter evenings.

One or two Recollets stood at a modest distance from the crowd, still as statues, with their hands hid in the sleeves of their gray gowns, shaking their heads at the arguments, and still more at the invectives of the preacher; for the Recollets were accused, wrongfully perhaps, of studying the five propositions of Port Royal more than be-seemed the humble followers of St. Francis to do, and they either could not or would not repel the accusation.

"Padre Monti deserves the best thanks of the Intendant for this sermon," remarked the Sieur d'Estebe to Le Mercier, who accompanied him.

"And the worst thanks of His Excellency the Count! It was bold of the Italian to beard the Governor in that manner! But La Galissoniere is too great a philosopher to mind a priest!" was the half-scoffing reply of Le Mercier.

"Is he? I do not think so, Le Mer-

THE ROSS Sporting Rifle

has all the perfections of the Ross and Military Rifle adapted to the requirements of the Sporting arm

Mr. S. W. Smith's opinion:

Mount Pleasant, N. B. Oct. 14th, 1909. I received the Mark III, Ross Target Rifle from you four days before our P. R. A. Meeting and at these matches I won five first prizes, including the Grand Agg. and Gov. Genls. and three other with trophies, one second prize, one third prize, one fourth prize, one eighth prize, two ninth prizes, one eleventh prize, and one eighteenth. The total number of competitors was about one hundred, and I won a prize in everything on the whole programme and the lowest place I got was the 18th. There were only a very few men at this meeting using this kind of rifle so I give a lot of the credit to the rifle.

S. W. SMITH.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Ross Rifle Co. Quebec.

to a close. Padre Monti obeyed with the unquestioning promptness of an automaton. He stopped instantly, without rounding the period or finishing the sentence that was in his mouth.

His flushed and ardent manner changed to the calmness of marble as, lifting up his hands with a devout oramus, he uttered a brief prayer and left the puzzled people to finish his speech and digest at leisure his singular sermon.

(To be continued next week.)

HEIDER EVENERS IN USE

Eveners are recognized as a necessity on western farms. Thousands of those made by The Heider Manufacturing Co. are now in use. They are well made and substantial and give general satisfaction. A special three horse evener meets every requirement on wagon, manure spreader, grain drill, and all implements to which a pole is attached.

This firm also manufactures 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 horse plow eveners, wagon double trees, single trees, neckyokes, etc. Their factory is one of the largest in the world. If your local dealer cannot supply you, write the Heider Mfg. Co., Box 35, Carroll, Iowa.

GOSSIP

DOES POULTRY PAY ?

The question as to whether or not poultry raising pays is answered very forcibly in the affirmative by W. S. Phillips, a Manitoba poultryman, who won a prize in the "Poultry-for-profit Club" contest recently conducted by the Lee Manufacturing Co. of Pembroke, Ont. In acknowledging receipt of the prize money Mr. Phillips wrote as follows:

"I feel that there is more praise due the Peerless incubator than myself in this contest. I have had my Peerless two seasons. First season (1908) I purchased all my eggs for setting, paid my first payment of \$24.00 and cleared \$126.00. Last season (1909) I purchased \$18.00 worth of eggs, paid last payment of \$24.00 on incubator, paid cost of feed, houses etc., \$64.00, and showed the following balance sheet. Sale of cockerels for breeding purposes, \$96.00; sale of cockerels, dressed, \$21.00; value of pullets and cockerels on hand, \$230.00; total \$347.00; expenses, \$106.00; profits, \$241.00. This is \$367.00 profit from one incubator in two seasons and the machine is still good as new."

Few of our readers are not familiar with the name Lee Manufacturing Co., Limited, the firm to which possibly more than to anyone else in Canada is due credit for advancing the poultry interests of the Dominion. The missionary work done by these people to help the cause of poultry raising, has been heavy; but the results have justified the labor. The field is a big one, broad and full of wonderful possibilities, and their work is bearing fruit. Their methods are intelligent and worthy of commendation, while the advice they offer free to those interested has proved a revelation to thousands.

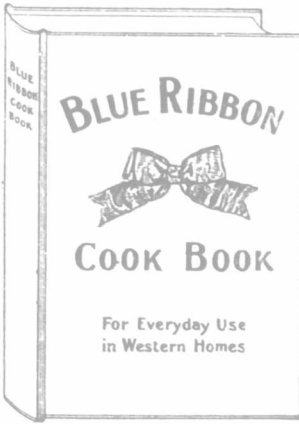
Readers of the Farmer's Advocate who are not already familiar with the wonderful little book, "When Poultry Pays," would do well to send at once for it to Lee Manufacturing Company, Limited, 121 Pembroke Street, Pembroke, Ontario. This book is sent free on request. The information contained in it is invaluable to any poultry raiser.

IRRIGATION IN THE PUNJAB

From time immemorial the natives of the Punjab have used water from wells for irrigating their crops, and reports state that there are some 300,000 wells in use for this purpose now, besides the water supplied by the irrigation canals. In the year 1907-8 four million acres of crops were watered from wells. It must be remembered, by the way, that

(Continued on page 213)

SPECIAL OFFER For Blue Ribbon Cook Book



Bound in Oilcloth 5 x 7 1/2 inches

We have never sold single copies for less than 35 cents apiece. But by using the coupon printed here, or mentioning this offer, we will send it to your address postpaid for only 25 cents.

It is a clearly printed book of handy size, telling briefly and simply just what to do, and what to avoid, to obtain best results; how to get most nourishment from foods; how to combine and serve them attractively. Everything is so conveniently arranged and indexed that any information desired may be easily found. The parts telling about Cooking for invalids and Home Made Candies would alone make this book a necessity in every home, and all other parts are equally good.

This Coupon is worth

10^{c.}

BLUE RIBBON, Dept. F. A., Winnipeg
I enclose Coupon and 25c. for Blue Ribbon Cook Book
Name.....
P.O.....

WE ARE GIVING YOU THE BENEFIT OF A BETTER PRICE ON FORMALDEHYDE

Since our Spring Catalogue was printed, we find it possible to quote lower prices on our Diamond "E" Formaldehyde, and in accordance with our usual custom we desire to give our customers the advantage of this price reduction. Those customers ordering from the Catalogue will receive a rebate on the Catalogue price.

DIAMOND "E" FORMALDEHYDE

Guaranteed Standard Quality 40% Pure.

REVISED PRICES

1 pound bottles, each	\$.25
5 " jars	.90
10 " "	1.65
50 " "	8.00
Per barrel containing 400 pounds	52.00

Containers are included in these prices. Shipments will be made on and after February first.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED WINNIPEG CANADA

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

cier. I hate them myself, but egad! I am not philosophic enough to let them know it. One may do so in Paris, but not in New France. Besides, the Jesuits are just now our fast friends, and it does not do to quarrel with your supporters."

"True, D'Estebe! We get no help from the Recollets. Look yonder at Brothers Ambrose and Daniel! They would like to tie Padre Monti neck and heels with the cords of St. Francis, and bind him over to keep the peace towards Port Royal; but the gray gowns are afraid of the black robes. Padre Monti knew they would not catch the ball when he threw it. The Recollets are all afraid to hurl it back."

"Not all," was the reply; "the Reverend Father de Bery would have thrown it back with a vengeance. But I confess, Le Mercier, the Padre is a bold fellow to pitch into the Honnetes Gens the way he does. I did not think he would have ventured upon it here in the market, in face of so many habitans, who swear by the Bourgeois Philibert."

The bold denunciations by the preacher against the Honnetes Gens and against the people's friend and protector, the Bourgeois Philibert, caused a commotion in the crowd of habitans, who began to utter louder and louder exclamations of dissent and remonstrance. A close observer would have noticed angry looks and clenched fists in many parts of the crowd, pressing closer and closer round the platform.

The signs of increasing tumult in the crowd did not escape the sharp eyes of Father Glapion, who, seeing that the hot-blooded Italian was overstepping the bounds of prudence in his harangue, called him by name, and with a half angry sign brought his sermon suddenly

Why does Great Britain buy its oatmeal of us?

Certainly it seems like carrying coals to Newcastle to speak of exporting oatmeal to Scotland and yet, every year the Quaker Oats Company sends hundreds of thousands of cases of Quaker Oats to Great Britain and Europe.

The reason is simple; while the English and Scotch have for centuries eaten oatmeal in quantities and with a regularity that has made them the most rugged physically, and active mentally of all people, the American has been eating oatmeal and trying all the time to improve the methods of manufacture so that he might get that desirable foreign trade.

How well he has succeeded would be seen at a glance at the export reports on Quaker Oats. This brand is recognized as without a rival in cleanliness and delicious flavor.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

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

YOUNG MEN WITH SMALL CAPITAL—Good profits await you in sunshiny, mild climate; Vancouver Island offers opportunities in business, professions, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room B84, Law Chambers Bldg., Victoria, B. C.

FARM TO RENT—First-class Grain Farm for one or more years, on half-share crop, seed furnished, five miles from Kenville station. In the Swan River Valley. Four hundred acres under cultivation; two hundred and twenty-five fall plowed, one mile from school, Sunday school, and church, on main road, and mail delivery, first class frame buildings, possession middle March. Address A. J. Cotton, Harlington P.O., Man.

TO RENT—Farm situated west of Headingly, north side of river. Apply to H. Hilton, 640 Spence St., Winnipeg.

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

FOR SALE or exchange for land or cattle or horses or town property, a good second-hand steam traction threshing and plowing outfit near Winnipeg. Box 378, Mankato, Minn.

WANTED, on shares, 1/2 or 1/3 section. Prefer stock included. References. Jos. Cooney, Laurel, Ont.

FOR SALE—Abundance seed oats, true to variety, can guarantee absolute freedom from wild oats or other weed seeds. Car lots or in quantities to suit purchaser. Price 55 cents per bushel including bags. Sample sent upon request. Phillippi Bros. Canora, Sask

FOR SALE—Ideal dairy or mixed farm, 960 acres, partly irrigated, exceptional buildings, all necessary machinery, excellent markets. \$27,500. Cardwell, Cowley, Alta.

WILL SELL or exchange for South African scrip, one pure-bred Clydesdale stallion, age seven, sure foal getter, leaves excellent stock. W. Fox, Bulyea, Saskatchewan.

PLACE your orders for fence posts now. Carlet F.O.E. your station. Lowest prices. Direct from bush. Fruit land for sale or trade for stock or improved farms. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B. C.

ONE DOZEN of our hardy, improved Bush Cherries sent prepaid for \$2.00. Fine Canning Fruit Catalog, free. Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Man.

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS—I will sell two at bottom price. I will buy any number at market prices, subject to confirmation. E. B. McDermid, Nelson, B. C.

WESTERN RYE GRASS Seed for sale. 6c. per lb. Apply to James Potheringham, Grenfell, Sask.

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

FOR SALE—Brome and Rye Grass Seed \$10.00 per cwt., and 600 bushels Mensury Barley at 50c. per bushel; also 80 head of work horses, brood mares and colts from 1 to 3 years, and twelve good oxen. W. R. Howay, Arcola, Sask.

WANTED—a situation as stud groom. Good references. Clydesdale preferred. Apply to Box C, Farmer's Advocate.

FOR SALE—Three Clydesdale stallions, rising three years. Two imported—"King's Own" champion Canadian-bred—Brandon Summer Fair. For particulars address, McKirby Bros., Napinka, Man.

SITUATION WANTED by first class man to handle stallion. Traveling or breaking. Good all round farmer. Understands engines. Jas. Sutherland, c/o Mr. Tom Wilson, Banning, Ont.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOR SALE—Fred Erskine, eight years. Took first prize in Winnipeg as yearling, also first for best horse any age, foaled in Manitoba, Northwest Territory or British Columbia. Sure stock-getter leaving strong, active colts. Intending purchasers should inspect him and his stock. Two stallions rising three and two years, also some mares and fillies. All registered or eligible for registration. Prices reasonable. E. A. August, Homewood, C. N. R. Carman, C. P. R. Manitoba.

LOST—Dark Bay Gelding, black points, narrow white stripe down face, wider on nose, very long forelock, lump on off hind foot just above hoof. Height sixteen hands, Weight about fourteen fifty. Reward for recovery. J. L. Dickson, Pense, Sask.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE MARKETS

Table with columns for various produce items (Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Meats, etc.) and their corresponding prices.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

FOR A QUICK SALE—Surplus Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels, \$2.00 each; 3 for \$5.00. Henry H. Pearson, Stonewall, Man.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Cockerels for sale, \$1.50 each. Eggs in season. Grant Bros. Wild Rose Farm, Redvers, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Buff Orpington on Barred Rocks. Choice cockerels \$2.00 to \$3.00. Homer pigeons \$1.00 pair. Stamp reply Pincher Creek Poultry Yards, Alta.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Manitoba's premier strain. Stock for sale. P. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—A few grand cockerels and pullets for sale, bred from my first prize cock at the Brandon Winter Fair. Order early and get first choice. Book your order for eggs now. W. J. Currie, Lauder, Man.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash, strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

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

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

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire and Berkshire swine. For yearling Shorthorn bulls at rock bottom prices. Now booking orders for spring pigs.

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

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

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

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

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedge-wick, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and Berks-hires.

JAS. BURNETT, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdale horses. Stock for sale.

H. W. BEVAN—Duncans, Vancouver Island, B. C. Breeds the best strains of Registered Jerseys. Young stock for sale.

HEREFORDS—At reduced prices from Marples' famous champion herd. Calves either sex; Heifers, Cows, Bulls—Good for both milk and beef. Also Shetland ponies, pony vehicles, harness and saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

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

J. MORRISON BRUCE—Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask. Breeder of Clydesdales and milking Shorthorns.

D. P. WOODRUFF, Caldwell, Alta. Breeder of Kentucky Saddlers, young registered stallions of the best breeding for sale.

Good Health

—is within reach of nearly every man and woman who earnestly desires it. Start right with



Sold Everywhere. In Boxes 25 cents.

7% GUARANTEED Returns absolutely secure. A postal card will bring you information of a highly satisfactory investment. R. E. Kemmer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont.

SEEDS

Plunkett & Savage, Dept. S. Seedsman CALGARY, ALTA.



LEARN TO MOUNT BIRDS. We guarantee to teach you by mail with complete success how to mount Birds, Animals, Fish, Game Heads, Tax Skins for rugs, etc. Easy, fascinating work for men, women and boys. Quickly learned, by our exclusive system, teaching only the latest and best methods. Make some presents for your friends and beautifully decorate your own home, or make big money mounting for others.

Envious American women will be interested in the wonderful "character" given to the "electric Mary Ann" by the British electrical engineer who invented her "Mary Ann" is a small electric motor which meets a wide variety of wants. It occupies less room than a typewriter and weighs only seventeen pounds, so that it can be carried to any part of the house. Connection with an ordinary electric-light circuit furnishes the power, whereupon "Mary Ann" works the washing-machine or wringer, sweeps, dusts, irons, washes dishes, chops meat, churns, peels potatoes, stons rasins, kneads dough, beats eggs, or runs the sewing machine. Moreover, she works at small expense, never asks a day off or an evening out, and has no "followers." If she can be made to take her orders from a phonograph and not talk back she will come near to being the long-sought solution of the servant-girl question.—Youth's Companion.

SEED

Table listing various seed types (Timothy, Red Clover, Alsiike, etc.) and their prices per bushel or ton.

POTATOES Early Ohio, Early Rose, Early Bovies, Early Puritans. Bags for seed 25c. each extra. Now is time to order seed as prices are reasonable and from our reports there is room for an advance. These prices are cash with order. We solicit correspondence.

LAING BROS., 234-6-8 King St., Winnipeg. Phones: 5890, 5891, 4476. Night Phone: Fort Rouge, 828.

February IRRIC (Cont the summer over 115 wonderful take the rivers from and distilled, is sent total exceeds 2,6 distributing watering o in the dry crops on t while the area perish are now l water from Rivers to sands of ac At present is nearly 30 lion can be wells. Besi much more extra advan duction on ually covers half of w growa for manure eve The princip are maize, barley and wheat on a Punjab as i CHANGE (At the last ewan Legislat ordinance w; portant res; Sunday shoo phatic by ad carrying of a vicinity of g evidence of for chicken decrease in orite game month of O for beaver l year 1915, minister of s breaking of d when they a roperty. The destruction o forbidden, bu clude wolves, prime skins i \$1.00 must n to export a e ure for each or less of d person may more than fi No permits i export of d other grouse. A new sche has been mac dents of ci For bird lic dents of S; lense, \$2.00 Saskatchewan \$50.00; for al ewan, bird li residents o license \$25.00 BOVRI d solid extrac in Beef is in To get rid o to keep the successfull manufacture This is the. This is w immediate s warmth to t the nerves. Among its n is nothing l

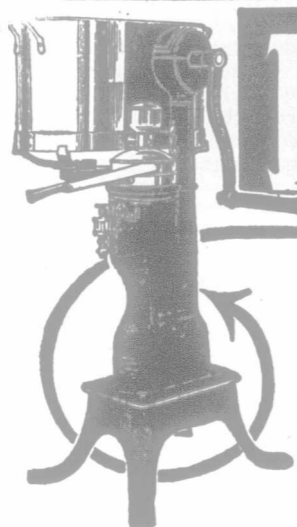
IRRIGATION IN THE PUNJAB
(Continued from page 211)

the summer temperature goes up to over 115 degs. in the shade. The wonderful development of canals to take the water brought down by the rivers from the Himalaya Mountains, and distribute it over the fields as required, is still going on. The present total length of the main canal exceeds 2,600 miles, and that of the distributing channels over 9,000, watering over six million acres, and in the dry year 1907-8 saved the crops on this large tract of country, while those outside the irrigated area perished in the drought. Canals are now being constructed to draw water from the Jhelum and Chenab Rivers to irrigate hundreds of thousands of acres at present lying waste. At present the acreage under tilage is nearly 30 million, of which 12 million can be watered from canals or wells. Besides rendering the crops much more secure, irrigation has the extra advantage of doubling the production on a given area. Wheat usually covers some eight million acres, half of which is watered and is grown for the most part without manure even on the unwatered half. The principal crops, besides wheat, are maize, oilseeds, sugarcane, rice, barley and cotton. Twice as much wheat on an average is grown in the Punjab as in the United Kingdom.

CHANGES IN SASKATCHEWAN GAME LAWS

At the last session of the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly the game ordinance was amended in several important respects. The prohibition of Sunday shooting was made more emphatic by adding the words "and the carrying of a gun ready for use in the vicinity of game shall be prima facie evidence of hunting." Open season for chicken has, owing to the rapid decrease in numbers of this our favorite game bird, been reduced to the month of October. The close season for beaver has been extended to the year 1915, but power is given the minister of agriculture to permit the breaking of dams or removal of beaver when they are found to be damaging property. The use of poison for the destruction of fur-bearing animals is forbidden, but this term does not include wolves, and the export of unprime skins is prohibited. A fee of \$1.00 must now be paid for a permit to export a deer head, and a like figure for each shipment of one dozen or less of ducks or geese, and no person may export in one season more than five dozen of such birds. No permits may be granted for the export of dead prairie chicken or other grouse.

A new schedule of licenses to shoot has been made as follows: For residents of cities, town and villages, For bird license, \$1.00; for all residents of Saskatchewan, big game license, \$2.00; for non-residents of Saskatchewan, big game license, \$50.00; for all residents of Saskatchewan, bird license, \$10.00; for non-residents of Saskatchewan, bird license \$25.00.



IHC CREAM HARVESTERS SOLVE THE LABOR PROBLEM

DO YOU own any cows? If you do, you own them for the profit there is in them for you. You keep two—five—or a dozen cows, and your object is to make money.

Then, with the present price of butter and milk, why not make all the money you can?

Why not do it with as little labor as possible?

Did you ever figure out that you could keep double the number of cows that you now keep with practically no increase in labor—that you could more than double your profits, and that you could make more money out of each individual cow if you went at it in the right way—that is

The IHC Cream Harvester Way

With one of these machines you skim milk at milking-time and have done with the whole operation. Cream ready for market—sweet, appetizing milk ready for the calves or pigs while it is still warm. Only one can of cream instead of a dozen cans of milk to haul to the creamery. You do not have a great number of pans and crocks to wash twice a day.

There is no question about the labor saving. It is the modern way of dairying. It means more than double profits, because you get all the cream; you cannot get it all by hand-skimming. There is not even a trace of cream left in the milk when separated with an IHC Cream Harvester.

IHC Cream Harvesters are of two styles—chain drive and gear drive—each made in four sizes. It will pay you to look into the matter and see what extra profits one of these machines will bring you. Call on the International agent of your town and get a catalogue. Or, if you prefer, write the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for further information.

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

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

(Incorporated)
CHICAGO U.S.A.



LOOK FOR THE I. H. C. TRADE MARK. IT IS A SEAL OF EXCELLENCE AND A GUARANTEE OF QUALITY.

Provision for the issue of permits for guests has been repealed. Taxidermists doing business in the province must pay a license of \$5.00 annually. Penalties for contraventions of the game ordinance now range from a minimum of \$10 to \$300, and costs according to the nature of the offence. Persons away from home in close season are liable to be searched by game guardians if found carrying guns as if for use, and provision has been made for the issue of warrants for search of buildings.

The most important amendment to the game ordinance is the setting apart of the Dominion Forest Reserves known as the Beaver Hills, the Pines, the Moose Mountain, and the Porcupine Reserves as game refuges where the carrying of guns, hunting and trapping at any time are forbidden. In this matter the provincial authorities are co-operating with the Dominion forestry service.

NEW HORSE FIRM

Two well-known horsemen in the West, T. E. Law and T. J. Scott, have joined partnership in the horse business and have opened up in Edmonton. As there is such a demand at present in this thriving city for all kinds of horses, this firm should do well. They intend handling Clydesdales and Percherons, and also work horses. This firm shipped in a carload of horses this week, stallions and fillies, among them the famous Clydesdales, Baron St. Clair and Baron Lothian, two sons of Baron's Pride; also the prize winning Percheron, Romoma and Komis. See their advertisement in this issue.

VALUE OF UNITED STATES LIVE STOCK

Tables of the number and value of live stock handled in American markets in 1909 places the total value at \$316,754,000, as against \$307,680,000 in 1908, and despite a decrease in receipts of 1,544,997, head of stock. New record prices were established for several classes of stock. Native beef cattle sold at the highest average prices on record. The average price of hogs,

British Columbia
NELSON The Capital of **KOOTENAY**
The centre of the Fruit Growing, Mining and Lumbering Interests of Southern British Columbia
Beautiful Scenery, Mild and Equable Climate, Excellent Boating, Fishing and Shooting, Good Hotels and Schools. Excellent Opportunities for Investors of Capital and Home-seekers.
In Competition with the World Kootenay Fruit has obtained First Prizes
Write to Publicity Bureau, Board of Trade, P. O. Box 1078, Nelson, B. C. Canada

WALL The Empire Brands
PLASTER The most reliable wall plaster on the market.
Manufactured only by
MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

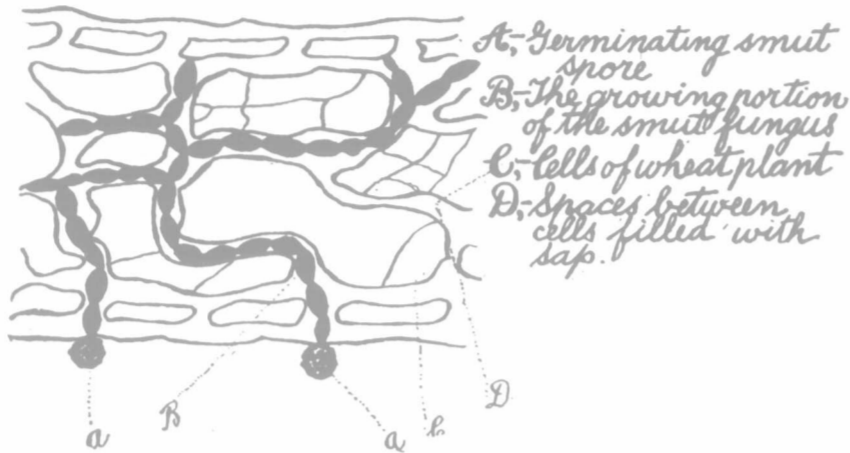
\$7.35, was the highest since 1883, the new high record price for lambs, \$9.90 per cwt., has never been touched before. During the past few months prices for prime beeves have run up to highest figures in nearly 40 years, though top steers on the open market in 1909 at \$9.50 were lower than the top figure for 1870. In June of last year a drove of prime steers sold in Chicago at \$10.00, while in 1867 one prime drove sold up to \$10.25.
The decline of the American live cattle export trade has continued for the past several years and in 1909 another heavy decrease in shipments was registered. The smallest year's business since 1902 was noted, and, barring that year, the exports from Chicago in 1909 were smaller than in many years previous. Only 130,468 cattle were bought in the Chicago market for export trade during the year, which compared with 187,305 a year ago, 266,131 two years ago, 301,121 three years ago and 321,301 four years ago, while standing against 339,535 in 1890.
The decrease in business has not been a disappointment to the big exporters, inasmuch as the year was a losing one as far as profits were concerned, and, in fact, for several years past the big

BOVRIL STANDS ALONE
BOVRIL differs from all fluid or solid extracts for all that is good in Beef is in BOVRIL—
To get rid of the undesirable and to keep the desirable has been successfully accomplished in the manufacture of BOVRIL.
This is the secret of BOVRIL—This is why BOVRIL gives immediate strength to the muscles warmth to the blood and tone to the nerves.
Among its many imitations there is nothing like BOVRIL.

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sta.
A r-ry r. G.
il you ul of Stock on all t for and
NT S
will be "arac-Ann" r who small wide s room : only an be Con-c-light reupon shing-; irons, hurns, kneads sewing ks at off or wvers." orders c back : long-ant-gul
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nipeg

SMUT

and its attack upon grain



When the smut fungus gains entrance to the growing stalk of wheat, it pushes its way in all directions, travelling in the spaces that surround the cells of the wheat plant, and derives its nourishment from the sap carried in those spaces intended for the nutrition of the growing grain. At this stage no damage is apparent to the grain.

- A—Germinating smut spore.
B—The growing portion of the smut fungus.
C—Cells of wheat plant.
D—Spaces between cells filled with sap.

Formaldehyde Prevents Smut

WATCH FOR THE NEXT DRAWINGS

Pamphlet regarding Smut mailed free on request to

The Standard Chemical Co.
of Toronto, Ltd.

BOX 151, WINNIPEG

MANUFACTURERS

SASKATCHEWAN WINTER FAIR

REGINA

MARCH 22, 23, 24, 25, 1910

Grand Exhibition of **HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.** Provincial Stock Judging Competition.

PURE-BRED CATTLE SALE

\$5000.00 offered in premiums.

New classes—Improved features

THE STOCKMAN'S CONVENTION

Annual meeting of Saskatchewan live stock associations. Lectures forenoon and evening on live stock questions by leading agriculturists of Canada.

REDUCED TRANSPORTATION

Full information upon request from the Secretary, F. HEDLEY AULD, Regina, Sask.

Entries close February 25. Make your entries early.

exporters have claimed that their operations showed heavy losses. The business, however, is not being continued out of sentiment in spite of losses, but the big packers who have heavy investments in slaughtering plants and subsidiary concerns in Great Britain say they must keep right on furnishing cattle for these houses or suffer loss of prestige in the English market.

Only during a few periods of the year were the prices on this side low enough and on the other side high enough to afford a profit on the shipments of live cattle into England. In most periods there were losses ranging at \$1.00 to \$3.00 per head on export shipments, and frequently the packers have claimed to suffer even more than \$5.00 per head loss.

The greatest harmful influence to American export trade in recent years has been the increase in British importations of Argentine chilled beef. The South American republic is constantly increasing its output for the English market, as with the progress in breeding up the Argentine herds, through importation of English and Scotch pure-bred bulls, the quality of Argentine beef has been advanced materially. While not as good as the better grade American product, the Argentine chilled beef is claimed to rank about on a parity with that of our medium grade export steers, and because the Argentine range cattle are produced at a cheaper cost than the American corn-fed steers the Argentine cattle exporters have an advantage over the Americans. Argentine exporting is practically in its infancy, say the Americans, and in years to come the prediction is freely made that American exports will steadily fall off. However, it will not be alone due to Argentine competition that "states" cattle exports will fall, say the exporters, but more to the fact that production in America will hardly be greater than required for home consumption.

BRANDON HORSE SALE

The Brandon Winter Fair and Live Stock Association have announced an important sale of horses to be held in the Winter Fair building at Brandon on March 15th and 16th.

The directors of the association believe that in promoting a high class auction sale at this time they are acting in the interests of the farmers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The greatest care will be taken to protect the interests of consignors, and intending purchasers should give this important sale their attention. Mr. T. C. Norris, the well known auctioneer, will be on the rostrum and all enquiries should be addressed to Chas. Fraser, secretary, Brandon.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

B. H. Bull and Sons, Brampton, Ont., proprietors of Canada's largest Jersey herd, write us that they expect to ship a consignment west early in February. Messrs. Bull and Sons are constantly receiving letters of commendation from satisfied customers in all parts of the Dominion, testimony alike to the quality of the stock they breed and their business methods.

In a letter received the other day one customer expressed the situation as follows: "I am glad to see Brampton Jerseys are still on the jump. Those which we purchased from you are doing excellently, and may your business ever prosper." This man is from the far east. While a Winnipeg man, who purchased last summer, writes: "Whenever I have the chance I will be glad to further your interests. My cow is doing fine and I am very well pleased with her."

NEWFOUNDLAND'S NEW LEASE OF LIFE

Newfoundland seems recently to have taken a new lease of life. The great paper-making industry which is being established is only one among a number of fresh directions of enterprise. For instance, very promising experiments on a large scale are being made in the exportation of fresh fish to Canada and the United States,

Watches that Keep time

In buying a watch here you run no risk for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory.

At \$10 postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the West—a 15-jewel "Reesor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid nickel, solid back, dust-proof case, the same movement in 20-year gold-filled case, \$14.00.

D. A. REESOR

"The Jeweler"

Issuer of Marriage Licenses
BRANDON, Man.

TREES & SHRUBS



I am the only nurseryman in Canada who offers for sale the first proof Hybrid Apple trees, which were introduced at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and tested at Brandon and Indian Head.

Write for list and full particulars to
E. D. Smith, Winnipeg, Ont.

E. D. SMITH, WINONA

Robin Hood Flour IS DIFFERENT

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO

**Central
Business College**

W. Hawkins, Principal

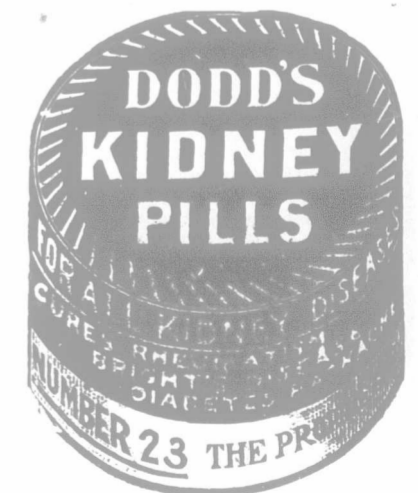
WINNIPEG



It was at a well-known literary club, and one of the members had just made a terrible, irremediable break about another—made it in his presence and that of several other members.

"What ought I to do now?" asked the break-maker, much embarrassed.

"If I were you," suggested an artist who had heard the whole proceeding, "I should go out and wiggle my ears and eat another thistle."



Try Kerosene Engine 30 Days Free

Gasoline Prices Rising.

You can't run a farm engine profitably on gasoline much longer. Price of gasoline going sky high. Oil Companies have sounded the warning. Kerosene is the future fuel and is now 6c to 10c a gallon cheaper than gasoline. The Amazing "Detroit" is the only engine that uses common lamp kerosene (coaloil) perfectly. Runs on gasoline, too, better than any other. Basic patent. Only 8 moving parts. Comes complete ready to run. We will send a "Detroit" on free trial to prove all claims. Runs all kinds of farm machinery, pumps, saws, grinders, separators, churns, feed grinders, washing machines, silo fillers and electric lights. Money back and freight paid both ways if it does not meet every claim that we have made for it. Don't buy till you get our free catalog. 2 to 24 h. p. in stock. Price \$22.50 up. Special demonstrator agency price on first outfit sold in each community. 2000 satisfied users. We have a stock of testimonials. Write quick. (20)

The Amazing "DETROIT"
Detroit Engine Works, 105 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

HELP WANTED We want a reliable man with rig, or capable of handling a week and expenses, with advertisement, introducing and advertising Royal Purple Stock and Poultry specialties, putting up bill posters, 7 by 9 feet; selling goods to merchants and consumers. No experience needed. We lay out your work for you. A good position for farmer or for farmer's son, permanent, or for fall and winter months. Write for particulars.
The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.

DOG MEDICINE—Most dogs have worms. And the worms kill the dogs. Get rid of the worms with **VERMICIDE CAPSULES**. Six capsules 25c. Hundred capsules, \$3. Mailed with free booklet telling all about worms in dogs on receipt of price. Dr. Cecil French, Washington, D.C.

48 BREEDS Fine pure bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Send 4 cents for fine 80-page 16th Annual Poultry Book.
E. F. NEUBERT, Box 816, Mankato, Minn.

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

Grenfell, Sask.

LANDS FOR SALE

LIVE STOCK EAR LABELS
You will want them sometime. Now is the time to send for free sample and circular. Write to-day
F. G. JAMES
Bowmanville, Ontario

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
WESTERN EXCURSIONS
Single Fare
Plus \$2.00 for the Round Trip
From all stations in Ontario, Port Arthur and West, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to
VANCOUVER VICTORIA and WESTMINSTER
Also to OKANAGAN VALLEY and MOOTENAY POINTS
Tickets on sale December 16, 17, 18, 1909; January 21, 22, 23 and 24; February 15, 16, 17, 1910; good to return within three months.

and an extensive and profitable business is practically assured. On the west coast is a fine tract of agricultural land, between the mountains and the sea, 700 miles long and six or seven miles broad, has been discovered, apparently hitherto known only to a few lobster catchers. Still more important, however, are the recent mineral finds—gold on the north coast, and further payable coal seems near Fortune. Altogether, the fortunes of Newfoundland are decidedly in the ascendant, and commercially the island promises to bulk to a much more important extent than hitherto.

UPPER'S NEW PERCHERONS

W. E. and R. C. Upper, North Portal, Saskatchewan, have received recently a new shipment of stallions and mares from one to five years old. These horses are all of large size and extra good quality. They were selected especially to meet the increasing demand that has developed for this breed and Messrs. Uppers from their years of experience in the horse business can be depended upon to select the proper type for western breeders.

Questions & Answers

GENERAL

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

DIES WITHOUT WILL

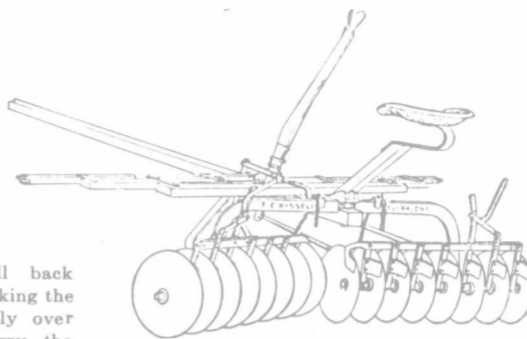
A dies without a will, leaving homestead unimproved in Saskatchewan and a wife and young children in Ontario. B is appointed legal representative by the wife, and as such is recognized by the Department of Dominion Lands Agent. B improves homestead, paying all expenses and is entitled to patent next June. What security has B to cover his expenses? Can the wife or her agent assume possession (1) without the consent of B, (2) by paying B's expenses? If B secures patent as legal representative, can B sell the land and collect his expenses? To whom is the remaining money due and when?

Sask. SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—From the question we would infer that B had not been appointed administrator of A's estate by the courts, but was simply acting as representative, so far as the performance of the homestead duties were concerned. The wife being next of kin, it would be her duty to take out letters of administration, and she would have the power to pay B what would be a fair and reasonable charge for his work. This should have been done before B began to do the work. Then the administratrix would, no doubt, have made a contract with him. The patent will not be issued to B, but his work will only give the estate credit for the homestead duties, and when the wife takes out letters of administration and sends a copy to the department at Ottawa, the patent will issue in her name as administratrix of the estate. She would not have power to sell the land until the youngest child became of age, unless it was absolutely necessary to sell it to pay the debts and maintenance, and then she would only pay such claims as were proven by statutory declaration, after advertising under an order from the court. After payment of the debts of the estate, one-third of the remainder of the estate goes to the widow, and the balance will be divided equally between the children.

ABOUT BLACK OATS

I have always preferred feeding black oats to my horses. I notice that they are not generally grown in this country.

The King of Disk Harrows



The "Bissell" hitch is well back where the work is being done, making the draught light. Frame is directly over the gangs. Horses do not carry the weight of the pole, levers, braces, frame and driver on their necks. This combination gives the "Bissell" greater capacity and power making it the King.

The "Bissell" goes down deep under the soil, makes an even cut, turns it perfectly, and pulverizes it thoroughly.

The "Bissell" is easily controlled. Nothing to break—nothing to get out of order. Nearly all steel. Improved Ball Bearings are dust-proof. Axles are

drawn up tight, and cannot spring or stretch to allow the Disk Plates to work loose.

Every Canadian farmer knows what the "Bissell" does. To the farmer from the United States, we are anxious to prove that it is the best Harrow in "America." Our free booklet tells all about it. Get it from your dealer, or direct from us. Write to-day. Dept. B.

The "Bissell"

T. E. Bissell Company Ltd., Elora
JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, SOLE AGENTS

Planet Jr.
reduces your labor; increases your crops
A Planet Jr farm or garden Cultivator often does three to six times the work of one man with ordinary implements; and cultivates the ground so thoroughly that you get more and better crops. You are actually losing money without a Planet Jr. Strong and substantially built. Fully guaranteed. Lasts a lifetime.
New No. 14 Planet Jr. Double-Wheel Disc-Hoe, Cultivator and Plow has three adjustable discs on each side, a pair of new-idea pronged cultivator teeth that run shallow next the row, steels for plowing, furrowing, and covering, and a pair of leaf-lifters.
No. 8 Planet Jr. Horse-Hoe and Cultivator will do more things in more ways than any other horse-hoe made. Plows to or from the row. A splendid furrower, coverer, hiller and horse-hoe, and unequalled as a horse-cultivator. Write today for the 66-page 1910 Planet Jr. catalogue of 55 different tools. Free and postpaid.
S. I. Allen & Co.
Box 1109
Philadelphia Pa.

WRITE FOR THE NAME OF OUR NEAREST AGENCY

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

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

A WISE Man Grasps His Opportunities!
THIS IS YOURS.
BE WISE!
CUT OUT THIS ADV. AND MAIL IT TO US FOR OUR
SPECIAL ADVERTISING OFFER
ONE MONTH ONLY
"LONDON" GAS OR GASOLINE ENGINES
1 1/2 to 5 Horse-Power.
GUARANTEED SATISFACTION
SCOTT MACHINE COMPANY, Limited
LONDON 19 CANADA

Mention the Advocate when Answering Ads

BELGIAN HORSES

Largest heavy draft horse of the present day. Young stallions on hand



Low-Down Blocky "Wide as a wagon" kind. Prices Right. Terms Reasonable

Grand Champion Belgian Mare, World's Fair, St. Louis, owned in this stud.

HACKNEY HORSES

The foundation of this stud was the cream of the famous Rawlinson Bros.' Hackneys, which contained such Horses as Saxon and Robin Adair.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Largest herd of registered "white faces" in the West. Young, lusty bulls and choice heifers always on hand. Our Stock is largely Alberta Bred and you take no chance on Acclimation.

Call on or Write

THE BAXTER-REED RANGING CO., Ltd.

Olds, Alberta.

Long Distance phone.

Looking for Feed.

Now is the time we are looking for something that will put our stock in healthy condition and make them grow quickly. This is reasonable, and common sense.

Hersee's Reliable Poultry Food fed to your fowl once every day, gives you lots of eggs. Try it. Send for particulars free. Address

Plunkett & Savage

SEEDSMEN

CALGARY, ALTA.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

OF

HORSES

Under the auspices of

The Brandon Winter Fair and Live Stock Association at

The Winter Fair Building, **BRANDON**

March 15th & 16th, 1910

This will be one of the greatest auction sales of horses ever held in the West. Special attention will be given to registered stock and farm horses. Parties having horses to sell and intending purchasers should give it their attention.

For all information and sale entry forms address

T. C. NORRIS, Auctioneer CHARLES FRASER, Secretary
BRANDON

Sale entries close March 11th.

Special passenger rates from points in Saskatchewan and Manitoba on Certificate plan.

Is there any objection to them? Do you find oats degenerate?

ARCOLA READER.

Ans.—In the early days before we had any productive white oats, the Black Sartarian oat was a very great favorite, but since we have such excellent varieties as the Banner and Abundance it is no longer necessary to grow black varieties.

The objection to black oats is their color, as they cannot be used in this country for oatmeal, although I understand Scotchmen in their own country do not object to a few specks in their porridge.

Generally speaking we have found black varieties have weak straw, and none of them equal the best white varieties in productiveness. If the seed is well fanned and grown on back-setting we have not found oats degenerate. The same seed was used on the Brandon Farm for eighteen years.

M. A. C. S. A. BEDFORD.

COLTS TRESPASSING

A has two colts as often at neighbor's as at home. B has a pile of oats lying on neighbor's farm on the ground. A's colts went to the grain and ate what they wanted and spread it over the prairie and came home, and next day one of the colts died. Is B entitled to pay for the colt?

C. R.

Ans.—No. The colts were trespassing.

SALE OF HORSE

A has a horse and gives to B to sell (verbal agreement) for \$150.00, and over that amount B was to have for commission. B sells horse for \$175.00 and takes lien note and registers note in his own name. Draws money on the note and refuses to pay A. What can A do with B now for registering the note unlawfully?

W. W.

Ans.—A can charge B with misappropriation of money, as he had no right to this money or any part of it or to the note. He could also sue B for the recovery of the note.

BORROWED HORSE

A borrows a horse from B, takes him home and keeps it on his own land. Can B take legal action and get the horse back, or can A keep the horse until he dies. If so, is A responsible for the horse when he dies?

S. S. D.

B. C.

Ans.—B can take legal action and also claim damages from A for keeping the horse, or he can go and get the horse himself.

RAFFLING ILLEGAL

A raffles a horse and B wins it. Can B make A deliver the horse, or would B have to go and get it?

Ans.—Raffling is illegal, and a claim in this way cannot be enforced.

KEEPING STRAYED BRONCHO

What are the legal steps to take with regard to a stray broncho which came to my place in October. We could not get rid of him, and so put him in the stable and advertised him in three local papers. How long should we keep him and what should we do when no one comes to claim him? If sold, what is done with the money over and above the expenses?

Sask.

W. M.

Ans.—You must advertise the broncho in the official Gazette at Regina. Send full description of it, when he came and the description of your premises to the King's printer, Regina, together with \$1.00. If anyone claims the broncho you must take him to the nearest pound and leave a bill with the pound keeper for your expenses for advertising and costs of keep. When the horse is sold, the money over and

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE ONLY DOUBLE TRACK LINE

between **Chicago AND Eastern Canada** and the

DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE TO NEW YORK

Via Niagara Falls

Through Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars

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

Special Tours to the Mediterranean, Bermudas and West Indies

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

A. E. DUFF

General Agent Passenger Department
260 Portage Ave., Phone, Main 7000
Winnipeg, Man.

FURS AND HIDES

M. MILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.

220 KING STREET
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

WRITE FOR PRICES

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF FURS AND HIDES

One morning, when Abraham Lincoln was on his way from home to his office, two girls ahead of him were skipping backward on the sidewalk. As they neared and were within a few feet of him, one of them struck the edge of a brick and fell backward. Before she reached the ground Mr. Lincoln had caught her in his arms. Lifting her tenderly to her feet, he asked her name. "Mary Tuft," she answered, blushing. "Well, Mary," said Mr. Lincoln, smiling, "when you reach home you can truthfully tell your mother you have rested on Abraham's bosom."

SUFFERED FOR SIX LONG YEARS

Then Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Mrs. Richard's Diabetes

Her Rheumatism Also Vanished When Dodd's Kidney Pills Put her Kidneys in Condition to Do Their Work.

East Chezzetcook, Halifax Co., N. S.—Feb. 7.—(Special).—Cured of Diabetes and Rheumatism from which she had suffered for six years, Mrs. Boniface Richard, well known here, is joyfully telling her neighbors that she owes her health to Dodd's Kidney Pills and to no other cause.

"My Rheumatism and Diabetes were brought on by a cold and a strain, and though I was attended by a doctor he could not help me. After suffering for six years I made up my mind to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and to my surprise they did me good almost at once. Two boxes cured me completely. I recommend them to everybody as a cure for Diabetes, Backache and all other Kidney Diseases."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured Mrs. Richard's Diabetes because Diabetes is a Kidney Disease, and Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all Kidney Diseases. Mrs. Richard's Rheumatism was caused by her diseased kidneys failing to take the uric acid out of her blood. When her Kidneys were cured they strained the uric acid out of her blood and her Rheumatism vanished.



The safe place to Remove and Cattle OR FILLI SLEMISH. Every 1 faction. druggists, full direct circulars.

THE LAW

"SAV

Don't forge an Invest You are OUR

Star Tron Cream Horse" as y kicked and he ward he went doctor examin some "Save-I did, and he is was sound, fo other leg some but your reme your kindness recommend"

Star Cream I have faith th I have seen fo don cured by i regarding my l \$5.00 per box Thorough Week, Windsor

Scarious o Esp. paid. Street, Toron

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SYNOPSIS O

ANY per or any homestead a ion land in M The applican Dominion La. district. Ent agency, on ce: son, daughte: homesteader.

Duties. — S cultivation of A homestead owned and o mother, son,

In certain standing may side of his h Duties. — Mu: years from de the time requ and cultivate fi

A homesteas stand right and take a purcha Price \$3.00 i six months in acres and erec

Deputy N. B. — U: advertisement

Horse Owners! Use



GOMBADT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE SCAR OR BLEMISH. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

"SAVE-THE-HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.



Don't forget, Mr. Man, no matter what your case is, an investment in "Save-The-Horse" means: You simply cannot lose if you go at it right. OUR CONTRACT PROTECTS YOU.

SMITH & SON, Tailors, Richmond, Va., Nov. 20, 1909. TROY CHEMICAL CO., Binghamton, N. Y.: I used "Save-The-Horse" as you directed on the place where the horse was kicked and he recovered entirely from lameness. A week afterward he went lame in hind leg, and he was very lame. I had a doctor examine him and he said he had a blind jack. As I had some "Save-The-Horse" left he advised me to use it, which I did, and he is perfectly sound. This jack came on the leg that was sound, for, if you remember, he had a horse spavin on the other leg some time ago. I have had tough luck with this horse, but your remedy has always given him a cure. I thank you for your kindness, always willing to give advice, and I shall always recommend "Save-The-Horse" highly. NATHAN SIMON.

Noway, Me., Oct. 19, 1909. TROY CHEMICAL CO., Binghamton, N. Y.: I have a horse, etc. I have faith that "Save-The-Horse" will do as you say, because I have seen four cures, one leg spavin, and one enlarged tendon cured by it for other people. Please let me hear from you regarding my horse. Very resp., A. H. STAPLES, D. D. S. \$5.00 a bottle, with signed guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpins, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Bone Splint, Injured Tendons and all Lameness. Scar or loss of hair. Horse work as usual. Dealers or Exp. paid. TROY CHEMICAL CO., 148 Van Horn Street, Toronto, Ont. and Binghamton, N. Y.

SLOCAN PARK

The choicest Fruit Land in the KOOTENAYS

New Map now ready giving particulars of

IMPROVEMENTS

New Prices and Terms Many Lots all ready for the Spring work. Trees growing. Write for particulars to

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



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along-side of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

above the expenses will be sent to the Government at Regina by the pound-keeper to be held until claimed by the owner of the broncho.

STRAW CUTTER BORROWED

On or about April 1st, 1909, a neighbor about eight miles from me came and borrowed my straw cutter, price \$31.00. I told him I would not want it for six weeks, and he was welcome to it. I did not get his name, nor had I any idea where the man lived. About three months after the machine left me I found out the man's name and address and have proof that the straw cutter is on his quarter, but although I have written six letters to him and registered some of them, which were lifted by him he has never returned the machine or acknowledged the letters. What would you advise me to do? J. J. A.

Ans.—Go yourself and get the machine. The moral is be careful to whom you lend your property in the future.

SCRIP AND HOMESTEAD

1. Can a person buying South African scrip also homestead and pre-empt on one section at one time?

2. What are the duties required of a person buying South African scrip? J. H. H.

Ans.—Yes. If you can find government land in the district where you may obtain homestead and pre-emption.

2. It is necessary to perform the regular homestead duties in order to fulfil the requirements under the South African scrip.

QUALITY OF OAT SAMPLE

Are there many wild oats in the accompanying sample? How are these as to quality for seeding purposes? D. D.

Ans.—A careful examination of this sample brings to light not a single wild oat. Evidently this is a sample of some variety of black oat. The fact that they are not all black can be credited to cutting before the crop was ripe. A very large percentage of the grains are immature or greenish, and, therefore, light in color as well as in weight. A judicious use of a good fanning mill would greatly improve these oats for seeding purposes, but it would not be difficult to get much better seed. No doubt if you had a good plump sample of them, they are of very good quality. You can distinguish wild oats from the cultivated varieties by the fact that at the point where the grain is attached to the head, the wild oat has what is called a sucker mouth, or a sort of horse-shoe-shaped scar.

TANNING AND THE QUESTION OF BREEDS

1. How may a dog skin be tanned for a mat?

2. Which breed of sheep is best adapted to Manitoba winters?

3. Which kind of cattle are best for milk and afterwards for beef, the Holsteins or the Ayrshires? Man. J. G. T.

Ans.—To tan or taw skins with the hair on for mats or other uses, first thoroughly wash the skin and remove all fleshy matter from the inner surface, then clean the hair or wool with warm water and soft soap, and rinse well. Take a quarter of a pound each of common salt and ground alum and half oz. borax, dissolve in hot water and add sufficient rye meal to make a thick paste, which spread on the flesh side of the skin. Fold it lengthwise, the flesh side in, the skin being quite moist and let it remain for ten days or two weeks in an airy and shady place, then shake out and remove the paste from the surface and wash dry. For a heavy skin a second similar application of the salt and alum may be made.

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM



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

Our new offerings of Clydesdale Stallions is bigger and better than ever. We have them at all ages and prices ranging from \$500 up. They are imported and home-bred, sired by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Acme, Labori, Baron's Gem, Baron Kerr and others. We also have some very fine Mares and Fillies for sale.

Our Clydesdales are all of the heavy draft type.

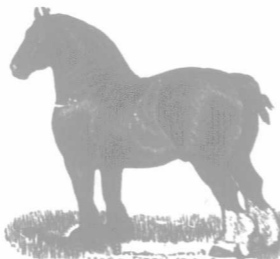
Trojan, grand champion at the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary in 1908, is heading at present our stud. Visitors always welcome and will be met by our rig if notified a few days ahead at Balgonie (Station on C.P.R. main line, 16 miles east of Regina).

P. M. Bredt & Sons

Edenwold P. O.

Via Balgonie, Sask.

T. E. LAW



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HORSE IMPORTERS

Clydesdales and Percherons

Will also handle WORK HORSES Nothing but the best kept in stock

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J. T. SCOTT



Imported Clydesdales

If you are in the market for a choice Filly or a Show Stallion come and see my stock. Prices reasonable.

THOS. USHER, Carman, Man.

TRAYNOR BROS.' CLYDESDALES ARE TOP NOTCHERS

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

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

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

Regina on the C.P.R. Condie on the C.N.R.

MEADOW LAWN FARM

Condie, Sask.

J. D. TRAYNOR

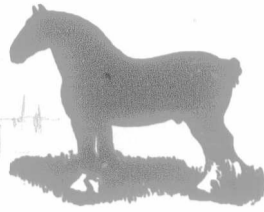
R. I. TRAYNOR

REMEMBER!

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

SHIRE STALLIONS & MARES FOR SALE

My importation of Shire stallions and mares has arrived, and are well over the effects of the voyage. They consist of one six-year-old brown, and one two-year-old red roan stallions, both the best of the breed yet imported to this province, also ten mares, three and four years old, all in foal to first-class stallions. You can pick some prize winners from these, also one nine-year-old and two three-year-old stallions; all imported last spring. Prices defy competition.



James M. Ewens

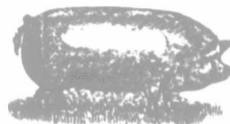
LAKESHORE STOCK FARM, BEYREATH, MANITOBA
Bothary, C. H. R. Manitoba, C. F. R.

ONCHOICE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AT REASONABLE PRICES

Two imported yearling shorthorn bulls, one red, one roan. One 2 year old imported bull, red chest individual, an extra sire. Ten young bulls, 9 to 16 months old, all by imported sire. Thirty young cows and heifers, bred to high-class imported bulls. Long distance Telephone, Farm 3 mile from Burlington Junction. G.T.R. 30 miles west of Toronto.

J. P. MITCHELL

Burlington, Ont.



Glencorse Yorkshires

ALSO FOR SALE

Wolstein-Friesian bull calf, nine months old, also Duke Varcoe Beryl Wayne (7718), dam Duchess de Kai (7158) and litter of registered Fable Gattie puppies.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.



Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale, five young stallions, from one to three year old.

Geo. Rankin & Sons
Calmer P. O., Man. On the G. T. P.

SHORTHORNS

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

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

McDonald's Yorkshires

A few fine long pure-bred Yorkshire bears on hand. Parrowed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$30.00 each.

Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls.
A. D. McDONALD, Wapikta, Man.

Glenalmond Scotch Shorthorns

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

O. F. LYALL STROME, ALTA.



BRAMPTON JERSEYS

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

in prizewinners, in number of sales, in dairy quality, in breeding cows, in breeding sires, in importation, in home-bred animals, in breeding results. Jerseys of all ages and both sexes for sale.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

HASSARD'S HORSES

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

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

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

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

STEEL, BRIGGS SEED Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

The J. C. Ranch

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

JOHN CLARK, JR.,
Gleichen, Alta.

YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS, \$35 to \$70.

Ten last spring's bull calves now on hand. A few nice young registered cows still offered at not much more than grade price owing to threatening scarcity of water. A splendid Clyde stallion, rising two years, a snap. Write or call on **J. BOUSFIELD, Prop., MACGREGOR, MAN.**

Mr. A. I. Hlokman, Court Lodge

Egerton, Kent, England, exports pedigree Live Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Ponies, more Romney Marsh Sheep, and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breed of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

25 REASONS FOR RAISING MULES

Send for my booklet showing that mules pay and pay big. New Importation of Jacks and Jennets. now in my barns. No better stock anywhere. Prices right. Farm 6 miles from Indianapolis. Call or write **BAKER'S JACK FARM, Lawrence, Ind.**

COWS GIVE MORE MILK

—cattle make better beef—Bulls are no longer dangerous when dehorned with the

KEYSTONE DEHORNER.
Cuts 4 sides at once—No crushing or bruising. Little pain. The only humane method. Write for free booklet. **R. H. MCKEYNA**
219 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. Late of Picton, Ont.

Afterward pull and stretch the skin with the hands or over a beam, and work on the flesh side with a blunt knife.

There are a number of different methods used for home tanning skins. The one given is as simple as any, but may not be as convenient for you as some others. We would advise you if you wish to tan at home to get a handbook on tanning, for it is impossible to give instruction in full detail here; or, better still, send your skins to a tannery. You will be much better satisfied with results, and charges are reasonable. We have two books on tanning, either of which will be mailed post paid for thirty cents, or one new subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

2. Any of the British breeds of long-wooled medium-wooled or short-wooled sheep do well in this country.

3. It depends more on the individual than the breed. You will find that one Ayrshire may fatten up better than another of the same breed and better than a Holstein, and similarly you will find that there are individual Holsteins that will make better beef than individual Ayrshires. Both breeds have been developed essentially for milk production, and, as breeds the beefing function is not strong. A deep milking strain of Shorthorns might meet your requirements as well as anything.

Questions & Answers

VETERINARY

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

CHRONIC INDIGESTION

Mare eleven years old, not in foal, a little thin and has pin worms. I got her ten days ago. When she is fed oats she seems to be in pain after and lies down. Her stomach sounds as if full of water or wind. About four days after I had her I was told by another party that her stomach was burned by being fed too many oats by a previous owner. I stopped giving oats and am now giving a bran mash three times a day with a handful of oilcake in it and a teaspoonful of sulphate of iron and timothy hay. Her stomach makes hardly any noise since I stopped the oats. I give her a few raw potatoes. They are the only roots I have. I did not notice any whole oats coming through her. She would not finish her oats when given to her. She eats the hay alright. Will her stomach be ulcerated? I gave her raw linseed oil and one ounce turpentine for worms. How often should she get the oil? How much bran makes a mash for her?

B. C. NOCNUD.

Ans.—Probably your mare has been overfed as you suggest, but there is no such thing as burning out the stomach from the injudicious feeding of oats or any other grain. What really does happen from prolonged overfeeding of the horse, would happen to any other animal under similar conditions. The stomach and all the digestive organs would become so much deranged from long continued over-work that they are unable to perform their functions. The result is we have a case of chronic indigestion. Then, as is usually the case, the horse becomes thin and emaciated. The owner tries to put flesh on him by crowding in the feed, but instead of improvement the horse rapidly gets thinner and weaker until, as is often the case, he takes colic spells from no apparent cause—from the owner's point of view—and eventually succumbs. The proper treatment for such a case is to rest the digestive organs, and give them a chance to recover. By rest we mean he should be fed sparingly on easily digested foods with only a limited hay allowance. He should be

BITTER LICK MEDICATED Salt Brick



The Great Conditioner, Tonic, Digestive & Worm Destroyer.

BITTER LICK will give your horses a keen appetite—regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs. Full particulars from

Steele Briggs Seed Co. Limited., Winnipeg, Man.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**
45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

Carelessness in the use of language is quite as reprehensible as carelessness in cookery, and with a literal-minded servant in the case, it may accomplish the same results. A writer tells of a Southern woman who was leaving her home in a great hurry and wanted to remind her negro maid of some apples baking in the oven.

"Watch when the apples burn, Chloe!" she called, as she was leaving the house.

When she returned there was a pan of burned and charred apples on the kitchen table, but Chloe was placid and happy.

"Dem apples burned at just eleven o'clock this morning, ma'am," said Chloe, complacently, "for I noticed the time particular."

Was Troubled With Dyspepsia.

For Years Could Get No Relief Until She Tried

Burdock Blood Bitters.

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

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

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

Lice a \$175

according States De What the poisonous hardly be The cry disinfect, asites.

Dr. and

Deodorizes, of disease g stables, chiel simply by s gallon dilute ions. It also fleas, also sh other para United Stat for official di If your de Write for cir

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Also furnished by M The National Drug & I and Henderson Bros.

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Fleming's S is a special re Bismarck, Curi, Ca a liniment not a walkie any other be limited. Ee quired, and year

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Lice and Parasites Cost \$175,000,000 a Year

according to the report of the United States Department of Agriculture. What the death loss is, due to poisonous germs of disease, can hardly be estimated.

The cry everywhere is clean up, disinfect, destroy all forms of parasites.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

Deodorizes, purifies the air, kills all forms of disease germs in barns, hog pens, cow stables, chicken yards, sinks, drains, etc., simply by sprinkling it everywhere. One gallon diluted makes from 70 to 100 gallons. It also kills lice, mites, sheep ticks, fleas, also sheep scab, mange, eczema and other parasitic skin diseases. Meets the United States Government requirements for official dipping for sheep scab.

If your dealer can't supply you, we will write for circular.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.



watered before feeding always. Until there is marked general improvement in his condition he should not be worked, but should have gentle exercise every day.

From the above you will better understand the condition of your mare. The rumblings—peristalsis—are the gases generated from the undigested food, moving about on their way to the exit. The excessive peristalsis is the result of the irritable condition of the bowels. We do not think that the stomach is ulcerated, but of course, there may be some leison which we could not diagnose. If the mare is badly infested with worms the symptoms would be similar to those of indigestion. In your case the mare has pin worms. These may be got rid of by injecting into the rectum about a quart of a solution of salt water, or doses dissolved in warm water, or quassia chips steeped in cold water over night. Inject any of these every evening. Get the tube well up into the bowel, two feet or more. This will carry the injection to the worms. It is not advisable to repeat the oil and turpentine too often, but after you have used the injections for a week or ten days you may with advantage give from 1 to 1 1/2 pints of raw linseed oil and from 2 to 4 ounces of turpentine, well shaken up in the oil. The dose is according to the size of the mare, from 3 to 4 quarts of bran scalded with boiling water; put in a little salt and cover over with a bog or other material; stir occasionally. It is fit to feed in about three hours.

CHRONIC LEUCORRHEA

Bought a mare last July. After I got her home I noticed that she discharged a kind of yellowish fluid, sometimes as much as a pint, especially after pulling a load. I used a weak wash of creolin, with the aid of a piece of hose. Have kept this up for three weeks, but can see no improvement. She is in good shape. Will you suggest a treatment?

H. C. C.

Ans.—As you do not state from which orifice the discharge is escaping, we presume it must be from the vagina and that the disease is "Chronic Leucorrhoea." It is altogether probable that the disease has existed for considerable length of time, as you say that you noticed it last July, immediately after purchase. The treatment, to be effectual, must be strictly carried out. In the first place you must be sure that the injections of antiseptic fluids enter the uterus. The hand and arm should be well smeared with vaseline, and the tubing carried up in the hand and inserted through the os-uteri—neck of the womb. Leave the tube in position and withdraw your arm. Then pour in several gallons of the slightly warmed solution. Keep pouring it in until that which is ejected comes out clear. Repeat this once or twice a day. A two per cent. solution of creolin and warm water will do for a week. Then change over to a solution of permanganate of potash, 20 grains to each pint of water. Keep this up for a week, then return to the creolin solution. If you continue with the same medicine too long at a time, the result will not be as good, as when a change is made.

Internally give in her feed powdered sulphate of copper, 3 ounces; powdered gentian, 6 ounces. Mix and give a tablespoonful three times a day for two weeks, then rest a week, and commence again as before.

MANAGING BULL

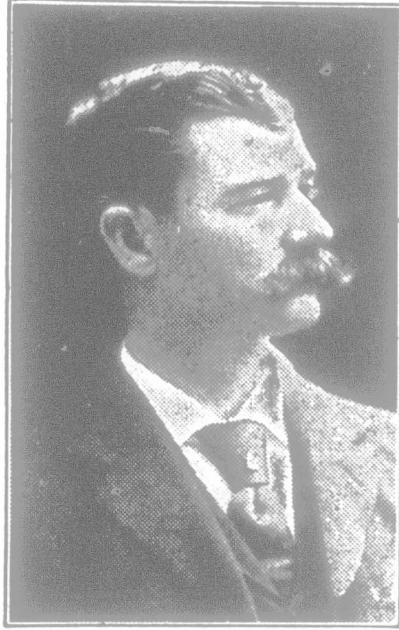
Have a purebred Holstein bull a year old. Is he old enough for service? How many cows per week can I breed to him during the coming summer? Sask. E. H. D.

Ans.—Yes, but use him sparingly. If you want him to improve as he grows do not overwork him the first season. Two services a week during the season and not more than thirty cows in the year is a sufficient number for a yearling bull.

MARE WILL NOT BREED

Have a fine mare ten years old. Have had her three years. She will not breed, although I have put her each year. She is always in good life and

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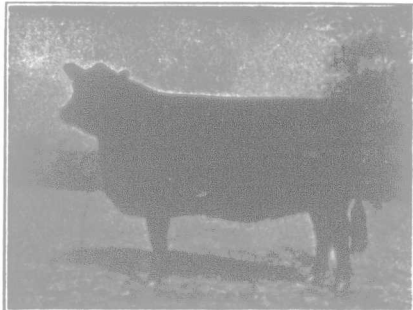
IMPORTER OF CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

I now have my Brandon barn full of the best shipment of Clydesdales, Percherons and Hackney Stallions, and Clydesdale fillies that I have ever imported. The most of the Clydesdales are sired by that great breeding horse "Hiawatha." Stallions range from two to four years. I have no pony Clydes; they are all draft Clydes. I invite lovers of good horses to see them. You will see the best lot you ever saw in Canada. I can sell them so cheap you will wonder how I can buy them and sell them at the price. I sell them cheaper than any other importer for these reasons:—(1) I select my horses personally in the Old Country; (2) I purchase for cash; (3) I do my own selling at the barn; (4) I have no partners to divide profits with; therefore any reasonable business man will understand why I can sell cheaper than any importer in the business. I would be pleased to have you come and see my stock and get prices before you buy. A reasonable guarantee given with every horse sold and a quarter million dollars behind the guarantee.

For further particulars, write—

J. B. Hogate, Brandon, Man.

GLENCARNOCK ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE



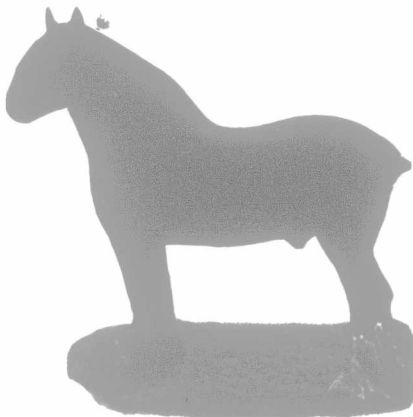
We have a choice lot of well grown young bulls of 1909, of the low down blocky type sired by Imported Prince of Benton, who was one of the best Angus bulls ever imported to America. We have also a choice lot of two year old heifers by the same sire out of big heavy fleshed, choicely bred cows of the easy keeping sort. Now is the time to get a bull that will sire the low down heavy fleshed steers that bring the top price.

GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.

ROBT. BROWN
Herdsman

JAS. D. MCGREGOR
Prop.

Craigie Mains Clydesdales



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

A. & G. MUTCH

LUMSDEN

SASKATCHEWAN

ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cure Bells, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 7 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Gout, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stings Pain and inflammation.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMAN Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by Martin Cole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the bluish ome.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid bluish Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be inflated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of bluish and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
6 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

2 Grand Prizes

an 15 Gold Medals

all the Grand Prizes and all the Gold Medals given to Pumps by the 1909 Pan-American Exposition at Seattle

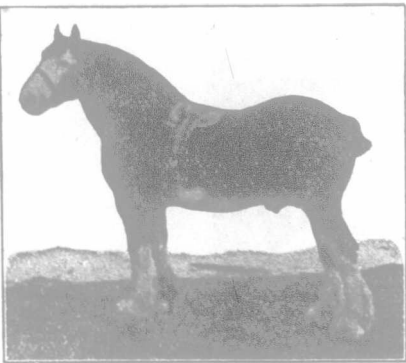
"AMERICAN" Pumping Machinery

The reason why "American" centrifugals attain higher efficiency than others is the impellers are accurately adjusted and true to fit the casing.

"American" centrifugals are all easy curves with no sudden change of direction of the flow.

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

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



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

HILLCREST STUD

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

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

Write for descriptive catalogue. Long-distance telephone in house.

TABER & PLUMMER
CONDIE, SASK.

"TIGHNDUIN" Stock Farm

LASHBURN, SASK.

on C. N. R. main line.

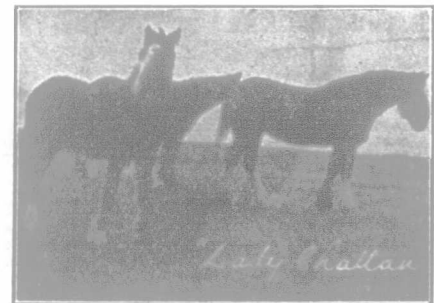
Breeders and Importers of
Pure Bred

**Clydesdales,
Hackneys and
Shetlands**

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

J. Morison Bruce, Prop.

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DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORNS



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

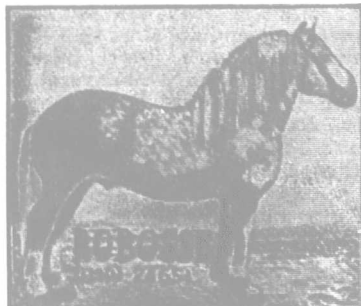
JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALBERTA

22 Imported Clydesdales Just Landed

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

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS for SALE



IMP. ROBOSSE

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

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

I have not known her to refuse to take her end of the work, and she always feeds well. But her hair always lies the wrong way and no matter what I feed her she will not cover her ribs. She is worth \$250.00 but always looks tough. I have given as much raw oil as I thought good, also boiled feed, chop, whole oats and a little flax., and some salt petre once in a while. What would you advise?
J. J. A.

Ans.—When your mare is in season again, and just before service, get your veterinary surgeon to examine the neck of the womb. He may be able to dilate it, or correct a deformity, either of which would prevent conception. Prepare her for a physic by feeding bran mash only for twelve hours, then give her a ball composed of powdered barbadoes aloes, from 8 to 10 drams, according to size and weight of the mare; calotinel, 1 dram; powdered ginger, 2 drams; soft soap sufficient to combine. Roll in soft paper and administer. Continue to feed bran mashes, no hay until she purges. When purgation commences feed half her usual allowance of hay and oats, gradually increasing to full allowance as purging ceases.

CHRONIC LYMPHANGITIS

Mare twelve years of age went lame in the right foot. Her foot is swollen above the hock; very little fever in it but very sore. She has been lame nearly a year, the swelling never going down.

J. R.

Ans.—Your mare has chronic lymphangitis. Very little can be done for it excepting that she should never be tied up in a stall, but should have a roomy loose box while in the stable. In fine weather, if idle, she should be turned out every day. When not working she must not be fed her usual quantity of grain, but should have a bran mash once a day. You may give 2 drams of iodide of potash, dissolved in 3 quarts of drinking water morning and evening. This may reduce the swelling a little. The medicine may be continued for ten days, then withhold it for a week, then given for another ten days, and so on.

PIN WORMS

Mare passes white worms from an inch and a half to three inches in length after being driven. Have tried several remedies for worms, but cannot get rid of them.

Sask.

J. S.

Ans.—Your mare has pin worms. The treatment for these worms appears in almost every issue of this journal. As she is very badly affected, commence by preparing her for a physic. Feed bran mashes only for twelve hours, then give a purgative ball composed of barbadoes aloes from 8 to 10 drams, according to size of the mare; colomel, 1 dram; powdered ginger, 2 drams; soft soap sufficient to form a ball. Roll up in soft paper and administer. Continue to feed bran mashes until purging commences, then feed half her usual allowance of hay and oats, increasing the amount as purging ceases. In two or three days after the purge has ceased action, inject into the bowels every evening after exercise. About 2 pints of a solution of quassa chips, or powdered aloes, 1 dram; bicarbonate of soda, 2 drams, dissolved in 2 pints of luke warm water, or common salt and water will remove them sometimes. Internally you may give mixed with her feed Santonin, in 2 dram doses, morning and evening.

AGE OF HORSE

Is it possible to tell the age of a horse by the spreading of the ribs?
Alta.

B. T.

Ans.—No.

MARE HAS LEUCORRHEA

Two mares rising seven years. One mare I bought rising four, seemed then to be in foal. Since then I have bred her twice a year, but she has never held. Had her opened before the service last time she was bred, but still did not hold. Had a foal

Barn Roofing

Fire, Lightning
Rust and Storm Proof

Durable and
Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof
you are thinking of covering and we
will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co.

Limited
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

HELP SOMEBODY

A beautiful story is told about Sir Bartle, an English nobleman, who was once the Governor of Bombay in India, and of Cape Colony in Africa.

He went from home on a trip, and on his return his wife went down to the railroad station to meet him. She took with her a servant, who had never seen her husband. When they arrived at the railroad station she said to the servant, "Now you must go and look for Sir Bartle."

"But how shall I know him?" asked the servant.

"Oh," answered the lady, "look for a tall gentleman helping somebody."

The answer was sufficient, for when the servant went to look for Sir Bartle he found a tall man helping an old lady from the car, and this tall man proved to be Sir Bartle himself. There is an example here which every boy and girl would do well to follow.



As a Beautifier of the Skin
Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment
holds a unique position. It does not clog the pores as do unsanitary powders but positively promotes a healthful action of the skin and thereby makes it clear, soft, smooth and velvety.

It soothes irritation and inflammation, cures chafing, pimples and blackheads, and all kinds of skin eruptions, including the worst cases of eczema and salt rheum.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment

Stops itching promptly and heals the skin quickly. It is antiseptic and therefore of utmost value in preventing blood poisoning when applied to scalds, sores and wounds.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment has a world wide reputation as a cure for itching skin diseases. Imitations and substitutes will only disappoint you. 50c a box at all dealers or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for a free copy of Dr. Chase's Receipts.

THE

No one animal supported digested then, that in health it fail, for the people mind and curative re Syrup, the miseries, ill-health, its victims. tion are just last—the perhaps pain tongue; and the loss of

Look for R. C. Wel Provencher letter of July 18 years ago my doctors which, even Everything had pains in and a rattling I got a little sore I could

"One day Almahacs a cures I read medicine. A great deal up 3 bottles now as hale old."

If Mr. Wel Syrup as his step toward saved much

Mother Se the extracts leaves which and tonic effect bowels, and tonic and daily after m-

One can sy lish gentleman inement was shooting pa remarked, "o it a bit you out a band, a drinking clai glasses."

Had a

FOR A NU WAS AF TU

Cons

Too much str fact that when must be atten erious results r

Thousands ha grave through r

Never Neglect ave but one throat or lungs, c

Afraid of Consumption.

into consumption remedies but only lief until I got s

Norway Fine Syr bottles my cough without a bottle c

Dr. Wood's No medicine you ne

relief of all plaints, relieving Colds, Bronchitis, Throat, etc., and and Consumption

So great has b wonderful remedy numerous persons it. Don't be im anything but "Dr

a yellow wrapper trade mark; price Manufactured o Co., Limited, Toro

THE FIRST STEP.

No one doubts that all physical life, animal and vegetable, is nourished and supported by food—which must be digested and assimilated. It follows, then, that the very first step backward in health is taken immediately when you fail, for the first time, to digest your food. If people would only bear that fact in mind and at once take a simple, helpful, curative remedy such as Mother Seigel's Syrup, they would never suffer the miseries, the weakness, the permanent ill-health, which indigestion brings upon its victims. The first stages of indigestion are just as easily recognised as the last—the windy pressure and distress, perhaps pains, in the stomach; the coated tongue; and bad taste in the mouth and the loss of appetite.

Look for example at the case of Mr. R. C. Welsh, Postmaster at Glenlea, Provencher County, Manitoba. In a letter of July 7th, '09, he writes:—"About 18 years ago I contracted a disease which my doctors failed to diagnose and from which, even in hospital, I found no relief. Everything I ate seemed to hurt me. I had pains in my back for days at a time and a rattling noise in my stomach. When I got a little better my stomach was so sore I could scarcely move about."

"One day I read one of Mother Seigel's Almanacs and feeling convinced by the cures I read of there I started using that medicine. A single bottle made me feel a great deal better and after I had used up 3 bottles I could eat anything. I am now as hale and hearty as a twelve-year-old."

If Mr. Welsh had taken Mother Seigel's Syrup as his first step, instead of a last step toward a cure he would have been saved much distress and some expense.

Mother Seigel's Syrup is made from the extracts of certain roots, barks and leaves which exert a remarkable curative and tonic effect on the stomach, liver and bowels, and has no equal as a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy. Take it daily after meals.

One can sympathize with the English gentleman whose exquisite refinement was jarred at a week-end shooting party. "Oh, I say," he remarked, "one don't mind roughing it a bit you know,—luncheon without a band, and all that—but faucy drinking claret out of champagne glasses."

Had a Bad Cough

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS. WAS AFRAID IT WOULD TURN INTO Consumption.

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

Thousands have filled a consumptive grave through neglect.

Never Neglect a Cough or Cold, it can save but one result. It leaves the throat or lungs, or both, affected.

Mrs. A. E. Brown, Ottawa, Ont., writes:—"I have had a very bad cough every winter for a number of years which I was afraid would turn into consumption. I tried a great many remedies but only received temporary relief until I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and after taking two bottles my cough was cured. I am never without a bottle of Norway Pine Syrup."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the medicine you need. It strikes at the foundation of all throat and lung complaints, relieving or curing all Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Sore Throat, etc., and preventing Pneumonia and Consumption.

So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it. Don't be imposed upon by taking anything but "Dr. Wood's." Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents.

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

last year, but was too weak to stand when born and died in two days. Notice white drops occasionally about the vulva. Is this whites? Would you breed again this year? Alta. R. H.

Ans.—Yes, your mare has whites—leucorrhoea. Probably the disease has followed some previous foaling. There has been from some cause a catarrhal condition of the womb, and this has prevented conception. We would advise you to have a thorough examination made of the parts, by a competent veterinarian, even if you had to travel many miles for the purpose. In the meantime, you may flush out the uterus with a solution of bicarbonate of soda, 1 ounce to each pint of luke warm water. Use at least a gallon of the solution morning and evening. At mid-day inject into the uterus a solution of permanganate of potash, 15 grains to a pint of luke warm water. Use about three pints at a time. Internally give a course of tonic medicine, powdered sulphate of iron, 3 ounces; powdered hydrastis, 4 ounces; powdered gentian, 4 ounces; powdered cinchona, 6 ounces; mix. Give a keeping tablespoonful mixed with damp feed 3 times a day. Feed on the best hay and oats obtainable.

ABSCESS FORMATION

Twelve year old heavy mare not in foal, has swollen hind leg, caused by a cork wound. I took her shoes off, bathed the wound in carbolic and water. After healing, the leg remained swollen from the hoof to the hock. This happened about six weeks ago. Last week a small lump the size of a pigeon's egg appeared about half way between hoof and hock, from which a little matter and blood discharges. She is turned in the paddock by day and stabled by night; is fed wheat straw and a gallon of oat chop each meal; is not lame.

Man. Subscriber.

Ans.—There is some septic material being carried by the blood from the cork wound to another part of the leg. If more abscesses form, lance them with a clean sharp pointed knife as soon as they become soft, and allow the escape of the pus; then syringe out the cavity with a solution of carbolic or creolin and clean boiled water which has been cooled. Then dust iodoform over the surface. The swelling may disappear with exercise, but it would be advisable to give her 2 drams of iodide of potash, dissolved in 3 quarts of drinking water morning and evening for ten days; withhold the medicine for a week, then give for another ten days, and so on.

AS YOU TAKE IT

In many parts of Australia, where civilization has not yet secured much of a footing, the old ramshackle stage coaches still transport mail and passengers over the desolate tracts of land otherwise inaccessible. On one of these trips a tenderfoot was sitting next to the driver, who, in accordance with the custom of these fellows, was stuffing the stranger with all sorts of wild stories.

"Yes," he pursued, "you'll see lots of queer things over here. Why in this part of the country the kangaroos collect and distribute the mails."

A little later on, by great good fortune a kangaroo happened to be standing up on its haunches right against the rough stage trail some distance off, looking intently toward the coach. "There you are!" said the driver, calmly pointing to the kangaroo. "There's one of 'em now. See the mail bag around his neck?" Sure enough there was a kangaroo, and the pouch arrangement which nature has bestowed upon this animal for the carrying of its young, looked at this distance uncommonly like a mail bag. At the same time the tenderfoot was a bit skeptical.

The driver knew exactly how near he could get to the kangaroo before fear overcame its natural curiosity, and when that point had been reached

Plow and Harrow at Same Time

This plow attachment pulverizes and levels the soil as it is fresh turned and moist, thereby making a perfect seed bed before the ground gets lumpy and dries out. It is light running and requires no more horses than for ordinary plowing. Made for sulky and gang plows.



The cutting blades are made of the best plow steel, with plenty of curve to the blade so that it produces a draw cut. These blades are self-cleaning and cornstalks or trash cannot lodge.

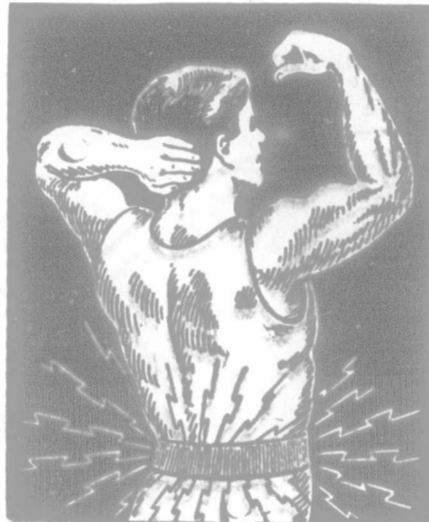
THE NATIONAL ROTARY HARROW ATTACHMENT

Is destined to become the greatest farm labor-saver of the age! It does the work far better and easier than the old drag, because of the draw cut blades, and also because the ground is easiest pulverized and leveled when it is fresh turned. When your plowing is done, your harrowing is done! By all means SEE this great machine attachment. It will save you dollars, time and trouble. Ask your dealer to show it to you today. If he hasn't it, write us today and we will see that you are supplied. (1)

NATIONAL HARROW COMPANY, Box 114, LEROY, ILL.

Perpetual Youth

Let Me Tell You How to Regain All Your Old Vim, Vigor and Manly Strength. Be a "Health Belt Man"; Feel Young for Balance of Your Life, Age Doesn't count if You Have the Vitality.



"I could shout for joy. After years of suffering and debility your wonderful Health Belt cured me. I am a man again. Use my name as you see fit."

C. Simpson, Pilot Mound, Man.

Perpetual youth. That is precisely what I mean. I say as man to man give my Health Belt a reasonable chance and it will carry you through any business, mental or physical strain you may be under. It doesn't stimulate; it simply adds the electro-tonic element to your bone, nerves, tissue and blood; all the force and strength which has been drained from your system by some earlier indiscretion. My Health Belt is essentially a strength giver. It overcomes the private symptoms of weakness in men which sap the vitality. If you are nervous and lack manly vigor you are passing away thousands of brain cells every day. Ask your physician if this is not true. I stop this awful weakening process. You wear my Health Belt nights; while sleeping a great stream of soft electricity passes into your body at the small of the back; it cures backache in one application; you feel better immediately; inside of an hour; two months will make a new man of you. No drugs; no privations; no restrictions except that you must give up all dissipation. Let me restore your vitality and you will be able to face the world with new ambitions. The Health Belt cures other ailments, too. A positive remedy for rheumatism in any part of the body, sciatica, lumbago, kidney, liver, stomach disorders.



Let Me Send You These Two Books Free

They fully describe my Health Belt, and contain much valuable information. One is called "Health in Nature," and deals with various ailments common to both men and women, such as rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc. The other, "Strength," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free sealed, by mail.

If in or near this city, take the time to drop in at my office that you may see, examine and try the Belt. If you cannot call, fill in the coupon and get the free booklets by return mail. It is better than a fortune for any one needing new vigor.

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.
 Dear Sir.—Please forward me your books, as advertised, free
 NAME
 ADDRESS

he gave his whip a great crack and shouted at the top of his voice, "We've nothing for you to-day, sir—nothing for you to-day!" Off went the kangaroo by leaps and bounds. As there was no mail for him, why should he wait?

"By Heck!" gasped the tenderfoot, "I thought you were joking!"

HIS WORK AND HERS

"Now Will," said Josephine, "it's time you began to get ready."

"Ready for what?" sighed William.

"Ready for what?"

And he rolled his head against the back of his chair in a helpless sort of way that was only equalled by the degree of languor with which he batted his eyes.

"Why, we have an engagement to call on the Olivers," she answered.

"Come now! Hurry up!"

"I'm so tired," he murmured.

And his antics were such that Josephine was really alarmed, not yet having found out what a monster of deceit man is, and she ran to him and knelt by his chair with an anxious little cry.

"Poor boy!" she exclaimed, "you should not work so hard!"

He made a helpless motion such as a

victim at the stake might make, when asked to come to take a walk.

Ah, that wicked, wicked Wall Street," she cried. "Will, I wouldn't do it. It isn't worth it!"

He rolled his head again.

"Will, you mustn't work so hard!" she entreated. "Oh dear, oh, dear! Whatever would become of me if you had to go to a sanitarium?"

"Hush!" said William.

"I won't hush!" she cried. "I am your wife, and it's my duty to take care of you. What's the matter?"

He was rubbing the fingers of his right hand, his expression that of a man who is undergoing torture.

"Cramped," he said, "I had 170 letters to sign this afternoon."

"One hundred and seventy letters!" she repeated in awe, and, as she lifted her voice in lamentations again, I will give a few statistics concerning Josephine.

When she swept the room that morning she made 420 motions with her broom.

When she dusted the bric-a-brac she drew her dusting cloth backward and forward 510 times.

She walked in and out of the kitchen 270 times.

She made three apple pies, and she cut the apples into 180 pieces.

She also made a cake, and, in mixing the latter, she brought her spoon against the side of the bowl 760 times.

When she made the hash she brought the chopper down 1,500 times.

She ironed for an hour, pushing an eight-pound sad iron backward and forward 2,150 times.

For a rest she did a little needle-work her crochet needle going in and out 3,470 times.

"One hundred and seventy letters to sign!" she wailed; "170 letters to sign! Will, do you want to kill yourself?"—*New York Sun.*

The late Dr. Drummond the Habitant poet, once related an amusing anecdote indicative of the simplicity of the rural French Canadian.

He was summering in Megantic County, Quebec, when, early one evening, he was visited by a young farmer named Ovide Leblanc.

"Bon soir, Docteur," said Ovide, by way of greeting. "Ma brudder Moise, heem ver sick. You come on d'house for see heem, Doc?"

Drummond, always kind hearted and obliging, complied with the request of Ovide, and found the unfortunate Moise suffering from what he diagnosed as a fairly severe case of typhoid.

"Wishing to provide Moise with some medicine," said the doctor-poet, "I asked Ovide to accompany me back to the village. The prescription compounded, I proceeded to instruct Ovide. The dose was to be administered every three hours during the night, and, trying to be as brief, plain and explicit as possible, I said: 'Be sure and keep watch of Moise tonight; and give him a teaspoonful of this at nine o'clock, twelve o'clock and at three and six in the morning. Come and see me again about nine in the morning.'"

Ovide understood and departed. The following morning he again presented himself, and Drummond asked: 'How's Moise? Did you do as I told you?'

"Ma brudder Moise, t'ink he some better dan las' night," replied Ovide. "I give heem de medecine, but I doan't have no watch in d'house, Doc. I tak d'leetele clock; d'one what make d' beeg deesturk for get up. I keep eet on hees ches' all night. T'ng eet do heem good, dat, just lak de watch. W'at you t'ink, Doc?"

OFFER TO WEAK MEN

I make this offer to weak men, particularly those men who have spent their earnings for years on dope (the drugs that make them feel like a young colt one day and like an old, broken-down hack the day after), those men who have tried so many things, that they are tired of feeling and want a cure. These are the men I appeal to, and to any man who will give me reasonable security I am willing to give my



Electric Belt on Trial Until You Are Cured

I claim that I can cure weak men; that I can pump new life into worn-out bodies; that I can cure your pains and aches, limber up your joints and make you feel as frisky and vigorous as you ever did in your life. That's claiming a good deal, but I have got a good remedy, and know it well enough to take all the risk if you will pay me when you are cured.

No man can lose on this. If the cure is worth the price you don't have to pay for it until you get it. When you are ready to say you are a big, husky and frisky specimen of vigorous manhood; that you haven't got an ache or pain in your whole body, and that you feel better than you ever did in your life, I get paid. If you can't say it after using my Belt for three months, then give me back my old Belt and I won't ask a cent.

A short time ago I took a case that I couldn't cure, and I didn't see why, as I had cured hundreds like it. Anyway, my patient returned the Belt and said I hadn't done him any good. He said he thought I had treated him honestly and wanted to pay me the cost of the Belt, because it could not be used again. I refused, and told him that I had made a contract to cure him or get nothing, and I wouldn't take a dollar I hadn't earned.

I don't charge much for a cure. My Belts are as low as \$5. That will cure some cases, and it won't cost you a cent if it doesn't. Did you ever see a doctor who would agree to cure you for \$5 and wait for his money till you were cured?

I've cured lots of men who had paid over a thousand dollars to doctors before they came to me.

This is the Way They Feel.

The men who had given up hope, who thought there was no cure for them, until they came upon Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. Now they are full of life and overflowing with joyous spirits. Pains are gone, weakness has gone, and full vigor is in every action.

Do you want to feel like that? Then wear the grand life-giving appliance for two months at night. It will charge every nerve with electric life, and you will feel rejuvenated and invigorated. It puts steam into your run-down body, drives away pain, and renews youth.

Tell me where you are and I'll give you the name of a man in your town that I've cured. I've got cures in every town. That's enough. You need the cure. I've got it. You want it. I'll give it to you or you need not pay me a cent. Come and get it now. The pleasurable moments of this life are too few, so don't throw any away. While there is a chance to be husky and strong, to throw out your chest and look at yourself in the glass and say: "I'm a man," do it, and don't waste time thinking about it.

FREE BOOK I've got a beautiful book, full of good, honest talk about how men are made big and noble, and I'll send it to you free, sealed, if you send this coupon. Call for consultation free.

Office Hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesdays and Saturdays to 9 p.m.; Sundays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Write plain

Dear Sir — It is some five years since I wrote you that your Belt had given me perfect satisfaction, and I am still as strong and hearty as any man could expect to be. It is certainly a Godsend that such an appliance should be invented for the cure of the ailments of poor, wrecked humanity. I can now eat anything that is eatable and digest it well; no trouble worries me and my nerves are very strong. I have been singing the praises of your Electric Belt for eight years and will continue to do so. I cannot say too much, for it has made my body a pleasure to own. Believe me,

W. L. FLEMMINGTON, Lumsden, Sask.

Dear Sir — I am pleased to tell you that the Belt has helped me wonderfully. I have been free from backache and weakness ever since I first used the Belt. Yours very truly,

W. J. GROSSE, Strongfield, Sask.

Dear Sir — I have pleasure in telling you that the Belt I bought from you has perfectly cured me of Rheumatism. Thanking you for the good it did me.

CARL JOHANSSON, Roland, Man.

Dear Sir — I am glad to say that your Belt has done me a great deal of good, and I have found a great benefit by it and have advertised it to others who had any complaints. Any time I feel a little out of sorts, I use my Belt, and it always fixes me up in good style. I think any hard-working man ought to have a Belt, as they are the best friend anyone could have. Wm. T. Whittle, Yellow Grass, Sask.

Get some Life into You.

What's the use of dragging your legs about like a wooden man? Feel like a man of spirit. Away with the pains and aches; off with this wretched feeling as if you were seventy 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'M A MAN!" 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. Act today. Life is sweet, so enjoy every minute.

Put your name in coupon and send it to

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN,

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

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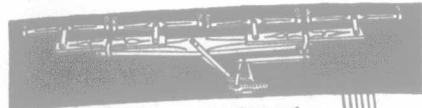
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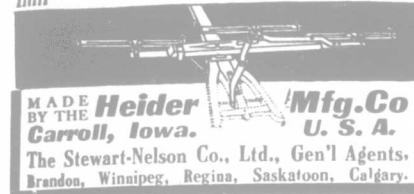
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A Great Heider Eveners

Made for 2, 4, 5 or 6 horses. The HEIDER 4-horse Eveners works four horses abreast on gang, sulky or disc plow. Works free, no side draft, all horses pull equal. We make clevises to attach our Eveners to all plows. HEIDER 3-horse Wagon Eveners for wagon, manure spreader, grain drill or any other implement with pole. **GO TO YOUR DEALER**, if he can't supply you don't accept any other. Write us for catalog and we will tell you where to get them. We also make Wagon Louletrees, Single-trees, Neck Yokes, etc. Insist on getting HEIDER'S if you want the best in EVENERS.



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BAGPIPES

We're the largest Bagpipe dealers in North America.



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

FREE CATALOG

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

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

Write for Catalog to-day.

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OTTAWA ONT

Creston, B. C.

Best fruit lands and nearest market, look at your map.

Land for sale from \$25.00 an acre.

Improved land with bearing orchards for sale. Churches, schools and telephones in district. For further particulars apply to,

OKELL, YOUNG & CO. CRESTON, B. C.

SEEDS

\$25 in cash prizes for 4 Onions of Cranston's Excelstor to be competed for at our store.

Catalog of Garden Seeds with particulars of prizes. Free on request. DUPUY & FERGUSON, SEEDSMEN, MONTREAL, QUE

Get the Planet Jr. guaranteed farm and garden implements, and make more money. Write to-day for 1910 catalogue free. B. L. Allen & Co., Box 1109, Philadelphia, Pa.

Test Eggs Before Setting

Everything living throws off electric vibrations.

ELECTRIC TESTER

takes up these vibrations just as passing currents are taken up in wireless telegraphy. Where there is no life it remains inactive. Where there is life it is thrown into vibration. As male and female life throw off different forms of vibration and the vibrations differ in length according to the strength of the germ, with it you can separate fertile from infertile eggs, strong from weak germs and pullets from cockerel germs. It is simple, inexpensive and easily made. Send One Dollar for plan and directions.

W. I. Thomas, Crossfield, Alberta, Canada

TRADE NOTES.

PRACTICAL GRAIN PICKLER

After much experimenting a very satisfactory grain pickler has been manufactured by Mr. Brazziel of Oak Lake, Man., himself a practical farmer. There is no machinery to get out of order and a boy can operate it, using either blue stone or formaldehyde. Wheat, oats or barley are treated equally well, every grain being immersed. One man can treat thoroughly 60 to 80 bushels in an hour. This machine has been sold in the three prairie provinces and is endorsed by prominent farmers. Read the advertisement in this issue and write to Brazziel & Co., Oak Lake, for particulars about the Western Grain Pickler.

PRIZES FOR WELL SUPPLIES

American victories at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle are recorded in the following awards. All the grand prizes and gold medals given to pumps were awarded to American pumping machinery, manufactured by the noted firm, the American Well Works of Aurora, Ill. The country has been long familiar with the steady progress of this great corporation in improvements in pumping machinery, and in all varieties of well supplies. The manufacturers are to be congratulated on their great success. Our readers interested in the pumping problem should write this company for their late pump catalogue, No. 104, which is extensively illustrated and contains a fund of information on the subject of handling liquids of every variety. The company has numerous branches in different parts of the country from which it can furnish supplies on short notice, not only for wells, but for irrigation and mineral prospecting.

INTEREST IN TAXIDERMY

A great deal of public attention is being attracted by the new method of taxidermy now being taught at Omaha, Neb. It is possible to learn to stuff and mount all kinds of birds, animals, game heads, fish; also to tan skins for rugs, robes, etc., all right at home and in your spare time. This new method can be easily learned by anyone in just a very short time. Those who know say that taxidermy is not only one of the most profitable professions known, but also an entrancingly interesting pastime. Everybody should know at least something of taxidermy. Full particulars including a complete, splendidly interesting book on the subject will be sent free if you write the Northwestern School of Taxidermy, 900 Elwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

CAUSTIC BALSAM A GOOD SELLER

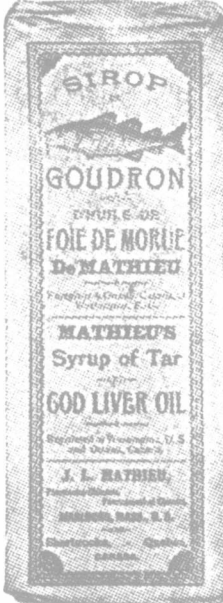
Please send advertising matter of Gombault's Caustic Balsam. It is a good seller with us.—PALACE DRUG STORE, Sayre, Okla.

HOW TO BUY WIRE FENCE

The great enemy to long life in a wire fence is rust. Examine some of the fence in your neighborhood and you'll find that in most cases where it has broken down rust is the cause. The galvanizing on a wire fence should protect it from rust. It will do it if it is the right kind of galvanizing.

The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd., makers of Peerless fence, believe that their fence will last longer than any fence made. They believe this because they have put the wire to the most severe tests, and it has stood them all. In fact, they are so confident that the galvanizing on the Peerless fence will protect it from rust and corrosion that they are willing to send anyone a sample of their wire and a sample formula for testing it. Anyone thinking of buying a fence should write the Banwell Hoxie Co., Limited, at Hamilton, Ont., and get this formula; then they can know if the fence is going to wear before they buy

Instant Relief Permanent Cure For That Cough



—that is what Mathieu's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil has done for thousands of sufferers every year. It relieves the cough more quickly and cures it more thoroughly and permanently than any other remedy because it is made from the most potent remedial agents known to the medical profession.

Mathieu's Syrup is the only cough cure that acts as a tonic to the system—that builds up your vital energy as well as healing and strengthening the throat and lungs. Keep a bottle in the house ready for an emergency. Give it to your children. They like it and it is harmless.

MATHIEU'S SYRUP OF TAR AND COD LIVER OIL

If feverish take Mathieu's Nervine Powders, the great headache remedy, in conjunction with the Syrup, to dispel the fever and also the accompanying headache and bone-ache.

Large Bottle 25c.
Nervine Powders 25c.
per box of 18
From all Dealers

J. L. MATHIEU CO., Props., SHERBROOKE, P. Q. Sold by wholesale trade everywhere. Distributors for Western Canada FOLEY BROS., LARSON & CO. WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

DISPERSION SALE OF HEREFORDS



By Auction, Wednesday, March 9th, 1910

I will sell my entire herd of pure-bred Herefords, numbering 56 head, at Lake View Farm, four miles west of Edmonton city. Horses, pigs, poultry, machinery and household effects will also be sold. Catalogues free on application.

JAS. TOUGH, Box 1793, Edmonton, Alberta.

McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis., U.S.A. CLYDESDALE HEADQUARTERS

More prizes won at nine Chicago Internationals than any competitor, and sometimes double the firsts. We can buy cheaper, we can buy better, and we breed them too. Why above all today does a "McLay Clydesdale" stand for a good Clydesdale? There's a reason. Write for new catalog.

A \$5 X Ray Examination Free to Patients

The treatment of Asthma, Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, by large Hypodermic Injections of Serum is a success.

This treatment goes directly at the cause of the trouble, renews the blood in two months, average duration of treatment, which unlike any other has the advantage of being painless.

Dr. J. C. R. Charest has made a special study of this treatment in Paris and has equipped himself to apply it in his practice. He can now be consulted daily at his office.



Trade Mark Registered

For particulars, call or write

Dr. J. C. R. Charest,

OFFICE No. FARGO, TELEPHONE 1123 FIFTH AVE. S. N. DAKOTA. No. 6111.

kind hearted and th the request of unfortunat Moise re diagnosed as a phoid. Moise with some doctor-poet, "I spany me back to rescription com- to instruct Ovide. dministered every night, and, trying d explicit as pos- and keep watch of e him a teaspoon- ck, twelve o'clock in the morning. ain about nine in

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and send it to UGHLIN, onto, Can. Book, closely

40 Million Square Feet of Oshawa Shingles

Cover Canadian Roofs Today

A ROOFER'S square is 10 x 10 ft.—100 square feet. There are 400,000 such squares of Oshawa Steel Shingles in use to-day in

THEY KEEP ON SELLING BECAUSE THEY MAKE GOOD

Canada. Enough steel, that, to make a pathway a foot wide and 7,576 miles long. Almost

thrice the length of the C.P.R. tracks. Nearly enough to roof in a thousand acres of land! And the greater part of those Oshawa Shingles will be right on the job, good, weather-tight, rain-proof roofs, when your grandsons are old, old men. They are good for 100 years.

This is the One Roofing It Pays Best to Buy

Figured by price-cost, "Oshawa" Guaranteed Steel Shingles are as cheap as the poorest wood shingles. Figured by service-cost—the length of time they will make even a passably good roof—wood shingles cost Ten Times as much; slate costs six times as much; and the stuff they call "ready roofing" costs Thirty-Three Times as much! These are facts. They can be proved to you. Proved by figures; by the experience of hundreds of other people who doubted at first, just as you perhaps doubt. Proved, absolutely! You want that proof before you roof. Get it! Send for it to-day.

No Other Roofing Does This

Stays rain - and - snow - and - wet - proof for fully a hundred years. Absolutely fireproofs the top of the building for a hundred years. Protects the building from lightning for a hundred years. Resists the hardest winds that blow for a hundred years. Keeps the building it covers cooler in summer, warmer in winter, for a hundred years. Gathers no moisture, and never sweats on the under side for a hundred years. Needs no painting, no patching, no care nor attention for a hundred years. WHAT MORE CAN YOU ASK OF A ROOF?



The picture above, on the right, shows the new Spanish pattern Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingle (Guaranteed). That on left is the standard pattern.

Probably 1935 seems a long way off to you. By that time, I suppose, aeroplanes will be as numerous in the skies as steamers are on the seas now. I don't believe the fall of an aeroplane upon it would harm a Pedlarized-roof.

Yet, when 1935 begins the guarantee that goes with every square foot of my shingles will still have twelve months to run.

You may not be around then. I may not be here. But this powerful Company I head will be doing business; and the price of putting a new roof on your building will still stand as a mortgage upon our assets.

Understand me clearly:

If the Oshawa-shingled roof you put on this year fails—even on the last day of 1935—to make good to the letter the plain promises of our Guarantee, there's a new roof for nothing going on that building just as soon as we can get a man there.

Think that over for a minute. Think if it isn't a pretty clear evidence of merit in roofing.

That is what I call making good with Oshawa shingles. That is what you pay five cents per year per square for.

Seems to be worth the money, doesn't it?

G. A. Pedlar

It Will Pay You To Pedlarize All Your Buildings

"To Pedlarize" means to sheathe your whole home with handsome, lasting and beautiful steel—ceilings, side-walls, outside, roof. It means to protect yourself against cold; against fire; against much disease; against repair-bills. Ask us and we will tell you the whole story. Just use a postcard and say: "How about Pedlarizing my house?" State whether brick or frame. Write to-day.

ADVERTISING alone never sold that vast area of Pedlar Shingles. Smooth salesmanship never kept them selling; nor glib talk; nor

lying abuse of competing goods; nor cut price. Those things do sell shingles, right here in Canada's roofing trade. But Oshawa Shingles sell, and keep on selling, for a different reason. They make good. They keep out the wet, year after year, as we say they will. They protect buildings from fire and lightning, as we say they will. They make good.

THEY DO ALL WE SAY THEY WILL AND MORE TOO

This is the One Roofing That is Guaranteed

Some makers of "metal shingles" (ever notice how careful they are to avoid saying steel?) point with pride to roofs of theirs 25 years in service. BUT THEY DON'T GUARANTEE their shingles for 25 years to come. You buy Oshawa Steel Shingles—the only kind that IS guaranteed—upon the plain English warranty that if the roof goes back on you in the next quarter-century you get a new roof for nothing. You can read the Guarantee before you decide. Send for it. See if it isn't as fair as your own lawyer would make it on your behalf. Isn't that square?

Book and Sample Shingle Free

Send for free book and free sample of the Oshawa Shingle itself. It will interest you to study it. You will see the actual construction. You will see that the Pedlar Improved Lock, on all four edges of the shingle, makes it certain that moisture never can get through any Oshawa-shingled roof. You will see how the Pedlar process of galvanizing drives the zinc right into the steel so it never can flake off. You will be in no doubt about which roofing after you have studied this shingle.

Send for it and the book and Guarantee. Send for them now.

Send to-day for sample Shingle and "Roofing Right" Booklet No. 5. Address nearest place

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

Established 1861

HALIFAX
16 Prince St.

ST JOHN, N.B.
42-46 Prince William St.

QUEBEC
127 Rue du Parc

MONTREAL
321-3 Craig St.

OTTAWA
423 Sussex St.

TORONTO
111-113 Bay St.

LONDON
86 King St.

CHATHAM
200 King St. W.

PORT ARTHUR
45 Cumberland St.

WINNIPEG
76 Lombard St.

REGINA
1901 Railway St. South

CALGARY
117 1/2 St. West

VANCOUVER
821 Powell St.

VICTORIA
434 Kingston St.

ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE

WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME LOCALITIES

WRITE FOR DETAILS

MENTION THIS PAPER