

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI

WINNIPEG, CANADA, MAY 11, 1910

No. 920

For nothing I will tell you all about Cement



These pictures show you plainly how simple a matter it is to change a decrepit frame house into one of cement-stone.



You may have my expert advice without charge. I can save you considerable money.

I charge nothing.

YOU pay nothing for what I tell you.

And the reason I offer you my services for nothing is simply that the companies that employ me want the farming community awakened to the value that cement—of the right kind—has for every farmer. Even if they never sell you any cement, they want you and your neighbors to be informed on the uses of cement—and the ease and simplicity with which you can cheaply use it.

No High-Priced Labor Necessary

I can soon show you that it does not require an expensive mechanic to use cement-concrete instead of lumber for ANY purpose. I make the whole subject so plain and simple that you yourself could easily renovate your frame house, barn, hen house, wagon shed. I will tell you how to make a hundred farm utilities from cement quickly and cheaply—more cheaply than you could with lumber. And bear in mind the fact that you are charged nothing for this "Education in Cement Using." You will not be bothered to buy anything, either. There are no "strings" to this talk of mine—not one. Just write me and ask questions.

Cement Endures—Lumber Decays

That alone is the biggest reason why you should overcoat your house and barn with cement, as I will tell you precisely how to do. Cement is almost indestructible. Buildings exist in Great Britain and elsewhere that were built of cement by the Romans two thousand years ago. For cement rightly used—as I will show you how to use it—makes structures fireproof; wetproof; decay-proof; warmer in winter; cooler in summer. And it is ECONOMICAL—much more so than lumber, for ninety-nine uses out of a hundred.



Verandas
Box Stalls
Driveways
Fence Posts
Well Curbs
Feed Yards
Barn Floors
Cellar Walls
Root Cellars
Horse Blocks
Chimney Caps
Chicken Houses
Watering Troughs
Curbs and Gutters
Windmill Foundations
Storage Water Tanks

Read This List of a Mere Few of the Uses Cement has on the Farm

Then write to me for particulars of how to build these things from cement—doing the work yourself, if you like, in spare time. Don't wait to write because you are not just ready to make any improvement to your buildings. Talk it over with me if you only need a few fence posts or a watering-trough. Even on those small items I can save you considerable. Just write me to-day.

For the asking, you are welcome to use my knowledge. You can inform yourself fully on the whole big question of the use of cement for practically every use you are putting lumber to now. I will instruct you fully, in plain language, in the use of cement for making anything from a fence-post to a dairy-barn. And I can show you how to save money by using cement for any building purpose instead of using wood. Simply tell me your name and address and mention what sort of a structure you think of building or repairing—whether a residence, a poultry house, or even a drinking-trough. You have nothing at all to pay for the advice and instruction I will promptly send you. Write to me before you buy another bill of lumber for any purpose. Be sure to.

**ALFRED ROGERS
The Cement Man**

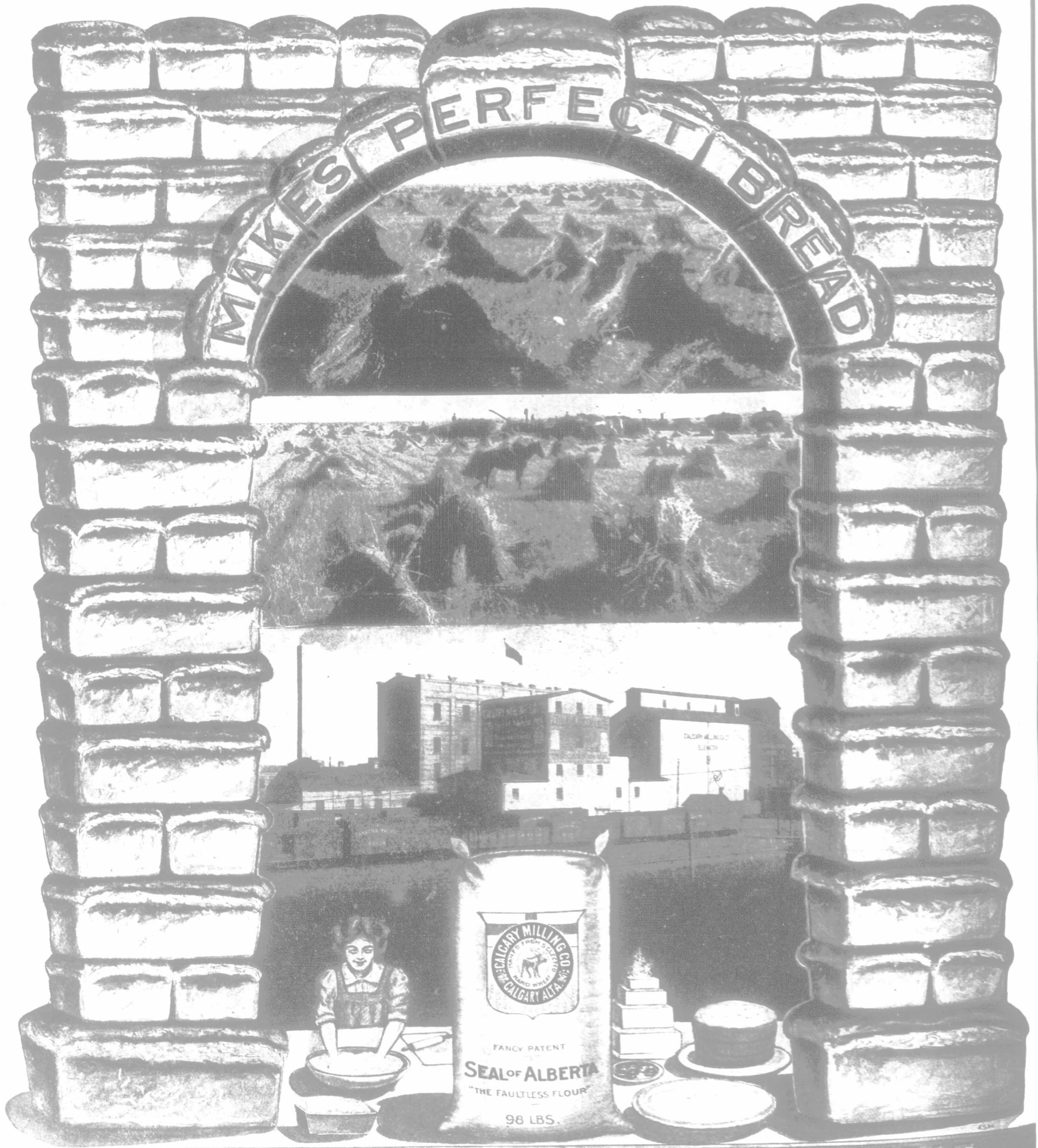
Why not write me to-day? Accept my free services, make use of my knowledge to any extent; and you will not be under the least obligation or expense if you do. We want you to KNOW cement; and I will do all I can to help you KNOW it.



ALFRED ROGERS THE CEMENT MAN

307 Stair Building, Toronto

SEAL OF ALBERTA "THE FAULTLESS FLOUR"



A WESTERN FLOUR FROM WESTERN WHEAT

Due to the large number of applications that have been received for this illustration, in picture form, the Calgary Milling Co. will send one FREE, upon request, to all those writing to the Mill, Calgary, Alberta, and mentioning this paper.

The Calgary Milling Co.

Limited.

The MARK of a GOOD WAGON - AND WHY -

DON'T buy your wagon more than once. When you buy a wagon consider carefully the reputation of the manufacturer.

It is your greatest guarantee of satisfaction—for paint and varnish cover a multitude of wagon defects.

When you buy an I H C wagon you buy a wagon of known quality, made by a manufacturer of established reputation. One that has a long record of service. One that has been the choice of thousands of farmers for many years.

Hamilton and Old Dominion Wagons

are in every way up to the I H C standard of excellence.

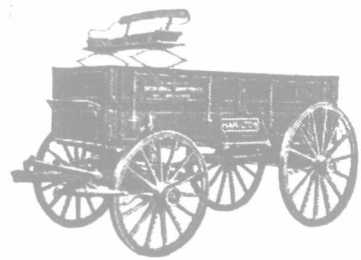
When you buy one of these wagons the first cost is the last expense, except for minor repairs. The purchase price is an investment that pays big dividends in a lifetime service. Don't run the risk of buying your wagon several times over by paying for continual repairs or by loss in time (money) through its lack of efficiency to do what you require of it.

Choose a Hamilton or Old Dominion and avoid wagon troubles.

Only the most perfect wood and steel especially adapted for each part is used in their manufacture. Only the most skilled designers and workmen are employed to attend to their construction.

Call on the local dealer and let him show you the various styles. The great number of uses for which they are built insures your being able to secure the wagon best adapted to your individual need.

If not convenient for you to see our dealer—write nearest branch house for catalogues and full particulars.



WESTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES:
International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated) Chicago U.S.A.



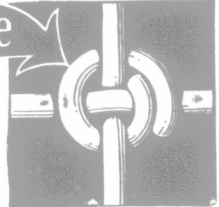
The lock that holds the Peerless Fence

The Peerless lock holds with a strong grip. All wires are heavily galvanized steel, No. 9—strongest and toughest there is. The elasticity of the Peerless fence withstands any shock or change in temperature.

Let us send you our free, illustrated booklet telling all about our farm and poultry fences and gates and ornamental lawn fences.

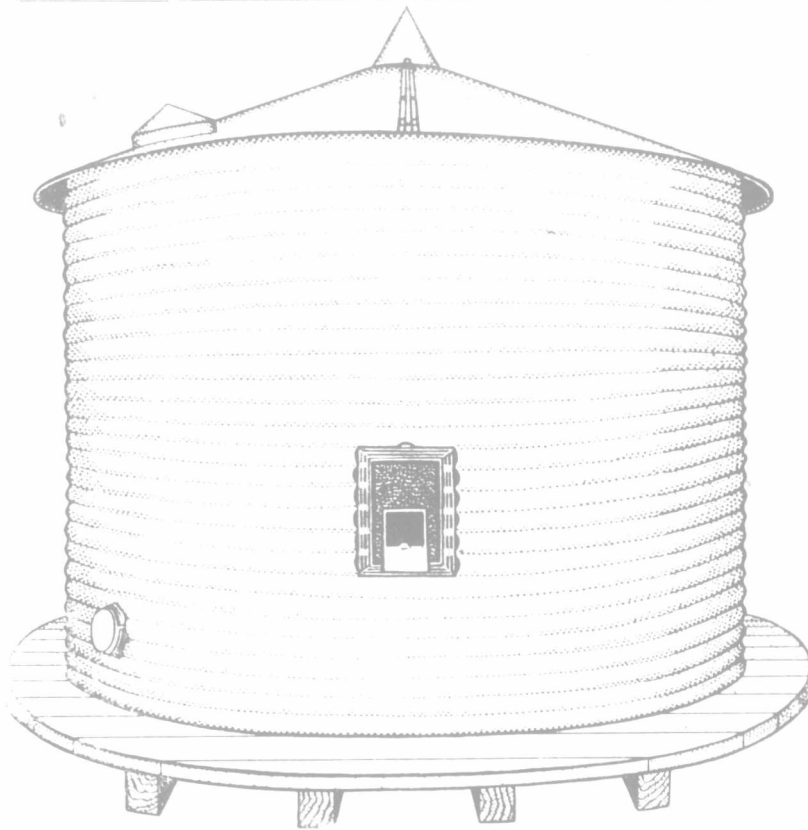
Peerless the fence that saves expense

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD. DEPT M, HAMILTON, ONT., WINNIPEG, MAN.



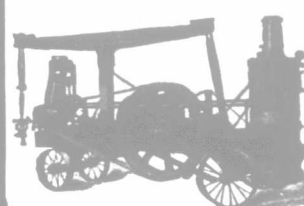
Portable Corrugated Iron Granary

Manufactured Under Canadian Patents No. 99827. BEWARE OF INFRINGEMENTS



850 and 1050 bushel capacity
PROTECT AGAINST FIRE
Cheap, Durable, Easily Erected
Handles Crop at Minimum Cost
If no agent in your locality write for circular and prices to
Winnipeg Ceiling and Roofing Co.
MANUFACTURERS
Winnipeg Canada.

Well Drilling Machinery

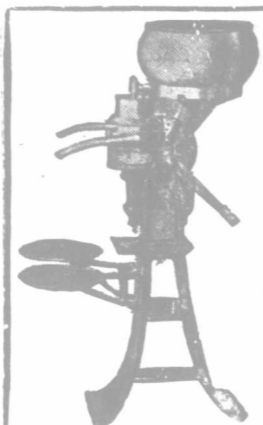


You can make big money making wells. This is one of the few lines of work that are not over crowded. The demand for wells is far greater than can be supplied by the machines now at work. Well Drillers command their own prices. We build the celebrated HOWELL line of Well Machinery, for making deep or shallow wells of all sizes, for all purposes and in all kinds of ground. Our machines are the most up-to-date on the market, contain all the latest improvements, are extremely strong and simple, do perfect work, are easily operated and are very **FAST WORKERS**. Write to-day for our free Catalogue.

R. R. HOWELL & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR IS DIFFERENT

ADD MORE WATER AND NOTE EFFECT



Straws Show The Way The Wind Blows

From tinware to the box in which the machine is shipped, everything about

THE NEW IMPROVED DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

is of superior material, workmanship and finish. Every littlest detail is given utmost care by trained mechanics, working under ideal conditions only possible in the most modern and complete separator manufacturing plant in the world.

But the company's care does not cease with the completed machine. It follows it to the actual buyer, protecting him in the uninterrupted usefulness of his De Laval separator through a world-wide organization comprising branch offices, shops, local agencies and traveling experts.

More than a million in use. Used exclusively in creameries and model dairies. Write for catalog.

The DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Montreal WINNIPEG Vancouver

Brantford Roofing

passed the experimental stage many years ago

FULLY fifty per cent. of the concerns manufacturing ready roofing have come into existence during the last few years. Their products are therefore in the experimental stage. Their brands have not been in use long enough to determine their actual value.

Now, Brantford Roofing passed the experimental stage many years ago. It is made by a company which was one of the "pioneers" in the roofing industry. It has a record of many years of satisfactory service behind it. It is worthy of your FIRST consideration when selecting a LASTING roofing material for your home or barn.

On request we will send you a list of those who have roofed their buildings with Brantford Roofing in your locality. Then you can see and learn for yourself how satisfactory Brantford Roofing has proved with your neighbors.

You have your choice of three styles of Brantford Roofing—ASPHALT (silicia finish), RUBBER (smooth finish), CRYSTAL (mineral surface). All three styles have a 99 per cent. pure Asphalt saturation.

Get our Free Roofing Book and Samples. Then choose the style you decide is best adapted to your particular job.

BRANTFORD ROOFING COMPANY LIMITED

BRANTFORD, CANADA

Winnipeg Agents: General Supply Co., of Canada, Limited
Woods Western Building, Market St. East.

Vancouver Agents: Fleck Bros. Limited, Imperial Building, Seymour Street

PREPARE NOW TO MAKE EVERY MINUTE COUNT AT HARVEST TIME

FOR you must make every minute count then to be sure of getting the full profit from your acres. Smooth, rapid, uninterrupted work is a necessity when the grain is ripe for cutting. Every delay due to a slow, inefficient broken-down machine will rob you of a part of the reward you have a perfect right to expect.

You have used great care in preparing the ground—sowing the seed—caring for it while it is growing.

Don't, through lack of foresight now, run any risk of making valueless at harvest time the hours of labor spent in preparing for it.

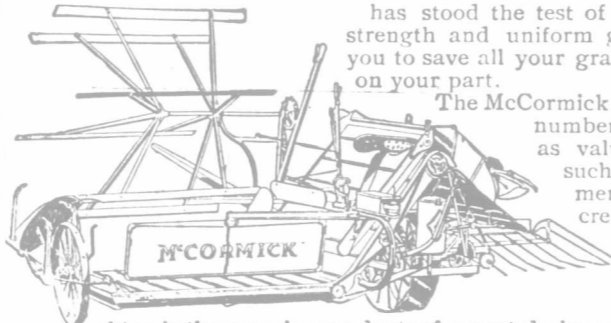
Be prepared to get all the crop with a McCormick.

Your grain may be tangled or down.

It does not matter, a McCormick Binder will pick it up quickly and bind it in the best possible shape.

The McCormick Binder is made to meet the requirements of the Canadian farmer.

It does so as no other machine does. It has stood the test of time. Its light draft, strength and uniform good work will permit you to save all your grain with the least labor on your part.



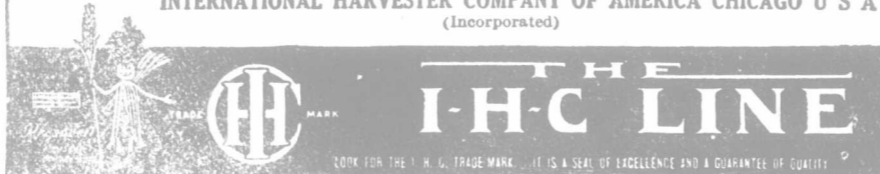
The McCormick line embraces a large number of other machines just as valuable as the binder, such as drills, tillage implements, gasoline engines, cream separators, wagons, hay presses, manure spreaders and motor vehicles.

Every McCormick machine is the superior products of expert designers and skilled workmen.

Look over your machines today. See what you need to properly handle the harvest this year. Then call on a local dealer or write direct for further information. Take the step now that will insure your getting all the profit from your harvest.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA CHICAGO U S A
(Incorporated)



Stephens

Varnish Stain Does It

A CHANGE OF SCENE

NIGHT—

Scratched, worn table—showing where hot dishes spotted it. Not old perhaps, but looks old.

Chairs marked by usage. Won't "look right."

MORNING—

A polished, glistening surface to table. All marks gone. Looks new as when bought. Chairs, bright, smooth, new.

You can do it. Ask for STEPHENS VARNISH STAIN.

Write us for descriptive booklet No 20 and handsome color cards.

G. F. Stephens & Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Canada



When Answering Advertisements Please Mention That You Saw Them in The Advocate

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, May 11, 1910

No. 920

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal
Published Every Wednesday.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Canada and Great Britain, per annum, in advance..... \$1.50
(if in arrears)..... 2.00
United States and Foreign countries, in advance..... 2.50
Date on label shows time subscription expires.

In accordance with the law, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to all subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, accompanied by payment of all arrears.
British Agency, W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House, Norfolk St., London W. C., England.
Specimen copies mailed free. Agents wanted.
Address all communications to the firm, not to any individual.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE
OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MAN.
14-16 PRINCESS ST.

EDITORIAL

The Butter Situation

The situation as far as butter supply is concerned has become serious. Winnipeg houses, finding it impossible to secure supplies in Canada, were obliged to send to the United States. One firm recently imported between three and four tons, paying four cents a pound duty and two and a quarter cents a pound express charge. Stores now charge customers 40 to 48 cents a pound, and indications are for a jump to the half dollar mark.

Should not farmers of the West endeavor to take advantage of the high price situation? With city creameries paying 35 to 37 cents per pound of butter fat for cream, and prospects of that price being raised two or three cents, farmers should sit up and look into the advisability of spending some of their spare time attending to cows that will give at least 5,000 pounds of four per cent. milk in a year. The returns for a period of five years would be at least as satisfactory as those from a like period devoted to exclusive grain farming. Besides the land would not depreciate in value so rapidly.

Cattle Will Sell Higher

"It is always wise to walk when the crowd begins to run," goeth the old saw, but it is good policy to run if one is a little ahead of the mob and can beat them to the goal. A case in point is the cattle business. Unless one has travelled up and down this country and looked into conditions in every district he has no idea of the extent to which farmers have gone out of raising and finishing cattle for market. They have become disgusted with the business and the raw deal handed them by buyers, railroads, stockyards people and wholesale dealers. They "chucked" the business, stopped working for the "beef trust"

and pinned their faith to cereal production. Now a reaction is at hand and those not too prejudiced against livestock are preparing to profit from it. We venture the assertion that within the next two or three years sweeping improvements will be effected in transporting to market and the selling of our livestock and that these changes will open a new era for the man who is prepared to go ahead and profit from them. Livestock producers have been agitating for years for certain reforms in our marketing methods and those reforms will come. Cattle will be cheap again—poor ones always will be—but it will be some time yet before the livestock scarcity is made up, and in the meantime what are you going to do about it?

Buying a Cream Separator

When grain crops are good and prices are high the farmer of the Canadian prairies has an aversion to adopting dairying as one branch of agriculture to which he should pay attention. However, cream and butter prices at present are at a level that demands attention as well as the prospective returns from grain farming. Cream separators, consequently, are in demand. In the past ten years in Manitoba sales have increased about four fold. In the other provinces the last four years have seen creditable sales of separators. This is only as it should be. The West needs butter in annually increasing quantities. No part of America is better adapted to cheap production than are the districts lying between the eastern boundary of Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains. Moreover, large creameries demand cream to manufacture butter to meet town and city requirements. Cows and the cream separator, therefore, are desirable assets.

But the purchase of a cream separator forms a business transaction that merits much consideration. It is wise to deal with thoroughly established and reliable firms. Standard machines all have qualities that make them worth the price asked. Manufacturers have mastered the fine points of mechanical construction and have reduced the price to a minimum that is consistent with efficiency and wearability. For small herds, machines of 200 to 350 pounds' capacity can be bought at prices ranging from \$45 to \$65. For more cows a 450-pound machine costing about \$75, meets all requirements, while a 675-pound machine costing in the neighborhood of \$90, will handle the milk produced by a twenty-cow herd. Too many make the mistake of getting a machine of too small capacity.

Price is not the only consideration in purchasing. A good separator, if properly cared for, should remain in use for ten years or more. Repairs no doubt will be needed, so that it is wise to buy from a firm that shows good prom-

ise of being in business for at least that time. Machines have been put on the market with a guarantee that repairs would be furnished free for eight or ten years, but in less than half that time the manufacturers were not in the separator business.

Consider well the dairy business; think carefully about the purchase of a cream separator; deal with reliable manufacturers and pay the price that quality warrants.

\$31.00 per Head Profit on Steers

A farmer in northwestern Manitoba bought a bunch of 23 two-year-old steers last fall, paying for them an average of \$40 per head. He fed these steers loose in boxes last winter in a lean-to on one side of the barn, turning them out for water twice a day. They were fed on straw, hay and chopped oats and barley. Straw and half a gallon of chop twice a day was the ration fed up to April 1. Since then the straw has been displaced by hay and the grain allowance increased to one and one-half gallons of chop twice a day. The owner figures on selling these cattle about the middle of May, by which time they will average 1,400 pounds, and unless the market signs are wrong, will be worth 6½ cents per pound in their owner's yard, or \$91.00 each.

It cost less than \$20.00 per head to winter these steers, in which bill of cost a price is charged for the straw consumed, which otherwise would have been wasted. Their total cost was \$60.00 per head, which leaves a profit of \$31.00 each, or a total of \$713.00 for the farmer's winter work in caring for them. In addition to this he has enough first-class manure to cover a few acres of the farm.

And yet this man's neighbors declare there is no money in cattle feeding. They want to move out of the district because the weeds are getting bad and the land won't grow as much wheat as it did back in the nineties. They haven't seen yet that livestock is the basis of permanent prosperity in agriculture. Probably they will some time; if not, then the generation that comes after them.

Cream Prices Based on Quality

Grading cream and the quality basis as payment, was the motto adopted at the Alberta buttermakers' convention. All the cream received at the different government creameries throughout Alberta this year will be sampled and graded. He who sends cream possessing consistency and quality to marshal it into the ranks of first grade, will receive a premium of two cents for his cream over the man who is content to file below him. Good cream is the prime essential of good butter, and the best butter brings the best price. Therefore the fact should not be questioned whether or not such a move as that taken by the Alberta buttermakers is a wise one.

Founded 1866
ng
will those their ntford cality. e and w sat- Roof- your
choice Brant- IALT BBER RYS- rface). e a 99 sphat
Roof- mples. style best par-
FING IITED
ted
our Street
to table. as when th, new. EPHENS
No 20 and
Winnipeg Canada
Advocate

Quite true, it is a bold step; yet it is a most important one. From Eastern Ontario comes the intelligence that such a scheme is impracticable, mainly because it might discourage patrons and drive them to other creameries, and thus bring failure to the deserted ones. No doubt such arguments should have some audience, but the conclusion is wrongly brought. Farmers who aim to produce a high grade cream are going to patronize the factory where they receive the highest price.

The husbandmen of Western Canada are men with ideals, and it is not complimentary to them in this instance to say that they will not aim at the best product and the highest price. Alberta's products are finding a high-class market in British Columbia, and it is a most important step that the co-operative creameries of the province have taken with the endeavor to place a uniform as well as a high grade butter on the market. If the quality basis as payment for cream has no other effect than to corral the poor product it is worthy of support and commendation.

Western Cattle \$7.60

The highest price paid for cattle at Toronto last week, \$7.60 per hundred, was paid for a bunch of stall-fed Manitoba steers. These cattle averaged 1,350 pounds each, were three years of age and had been fed since last fall on straw, hay and chopped grains. After the long haul to Toronto they sold better than any Eastern cattle on the market, proving again that Western cattle and Western feeds will produce the highest quality of beef that can be made.

Proof is sufficient that we can raise and feed the best beef that can be produced, but some of us need to believe it more thoroughly. For every carlot of Western cattle that top Eastern markets several hundred carlots are sold in local markets at the bottom, or so near the bottom that it doesn't make much difference. A part of the high price made for the carlot in question was brought about by the keen competition existing at present in Toronto, due to the presence of American buyers, but if the facts were sifted to the bottom it would be found first of all that they were high quality cattle, well-fattened and properly sold. That is the point that is of largest importance in the making of livestock prices. Markets, transportation facilities and feeding privileges in the stock yards count in determining returns to the producer of cattle, but the thing that counts most is the kind and quality of the stock.

Fresh Meat by Beef-ring

No man deserves a regular supply of fresh meat more than the farmer—and no man is in position to have a superior supply at low cost. Beef-rings have provided fancy cuts every week in many localities in other parts of America and in a few districts in Western Canada. Enquiries sent to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE recently indicate that several new beef-rings are being organized this spring. Every farmer should avail himself of this desirable source of supply. All are not in position to buy from a local butcher—and besides the purchaser seldom knows what he is getting. In many instances he regrets the purchase before he has had a meal from it.

Our issue of April 27, gives particulars about

managing a ring and cutting the carcass. Organization can be effected with little effort on the part of a few enthusiasts. Rules easily can be formulated to cover details and ensure a wholesome supply of beef for sixteen or twenty weeks.

HORSE

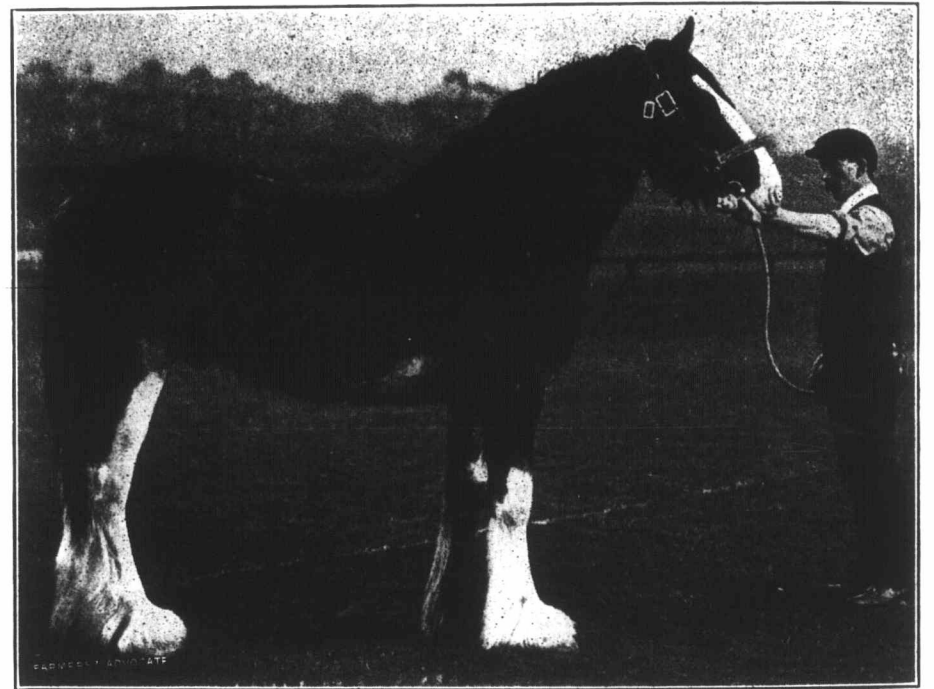
Observations on Horse Subjects

We noticed the other day in the catalog of an automobile concern some interesting comparisons of the cost of owning an auto and a horse. The writer of the catalog figured, of course, that it would be cheaper to buy the brand of runabout he was booming than it would be to invest in a horse and rig. Then followed a convincing array of figures, in which it was shown that the cost of keeping a horse runs into quite a sum in the course of a year, but that this particular car could be run 100 miles a week at a cost of \$2.05, or a year for \$106.40, which expense included everything likely to be needed the first season. The automobile manufacturer figured

breed be advanced than it can by keeping in mind the main question, the question of ultimate result, the promotion of soundness in breeding horses. Nothing can be of greater importance to the owners of mares than the knowledge that the stallion they are using is attested sound by an official veterinarian of the association in whose stud book he is registered. Examining stallions for unsoundness and in some way denoting those that did not come up to requirements might work some little hardship on horse owners, but it would offer security to the public and begot public confidence in the horse, the society and the breed.

* * *

We have just been perusing the finely illustrated report of the Ontario Veterinary College for 1909, and the question has occurred to us: Why is it that more young men who leave the farm to enter other lines of business and professional work do not go in for veterinary surgery? In the average Western district it is a pleasant and remunerative line of professional employment. Your veterinarian, if he attends to business, earns more per annum, as a rule, than the lawyer, the banker, the dentist, the preacher, and sometimes even the medical practitioner in the town in which he is located. And there are any number of towns, the centres of thriving



DUNURE FOOTPRINT, BY BARON O' BUCHLYVIE, TWO-YEAR-OLD CHAMPION AT GLASGOW.

that the buyer of his car would run the machine an average of 100 miles a week, in which estimate he was about 75 per cent. too low, since anybody who has observed the habits of automobile owners knows they are more likely to run their machines an average of 100 miles a day or more.

In figuring the cost of running an automobile, more expense is to be reckoned than the mere cost of gasoline, oil and a new set of tires every so often, and it is unfair to the horse to assume that comparing the cost of automobile and horse fuel will give one an idea of the comparative cost of keeping a car and a horse.

* * *

The Shire Horse Society of England rejected a proposal made at a recent meeting that after a certain date no animal would be eligible for registration in the stud books of the breed "unless its sire is certified free from hereditary disease by a veterinary surgeon duly appointed by the society." The Shire breeders of England might have done worse than to have taken the suggestion under consideration. The step would have been along the line of modern thought in regard to draft horse breeding, and could in no way have been regarded as indicating that the Shire is more subject to hereditary disease or unsoundness than any other breed.

It is time this question of hereditary unsoundness in sires of the draft breeds was more seriously regarded by breed societies and associations. These organizations exist primarily for the advancement of the interests of the various breeds, and in no way can the interests of any particular

districts in the West, where a veterinary surgeon could locate. The writer was in one of these a few weeks ago. There was no veterinary surgeon in the place. Ten miles to the West was one who "boozed," and twenty miles to the east a reliable one who was running the legs off his horses trying to keep up to his practice. The district could have kept four going as easily as it was keeping one, for a majority of the farmers "doped" up their animals themselves whenever anything went wrong, for one veterinarian for one reason would be unable to respond promptly if called and might not be much use when he did arrive, and the other would be unable to get onto the scene promptly because of the frequent calls for his services. Consequently we wonder that more young men don't make veterinary medicine their profession. The course of study leading to the degree that qualifies one for practice is difficult enough, as it necessarily must be—and this, by the way, is the triumph of our Canadian veterinary colleges, the thing that for years has distinguished them from the "horse doctor schools" on the other side of the line—they offer courses that are broad and thorough enough to qualify one for treating domestic animals and curing their diseases, not merely for experimenting with them before death and finding out what really ailed them by post-mortem examination.

The Ontario Veterinary College is a widely known educational institution along this line, and since it was taken over by the department of agriculture and handled similarly to the

STOCK

More on Government Sires

EQUITANT, EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

agricultural college its efficiency has been increased. The course now covers three college years, and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science (B.V.Sc.). The veterinary department of McGill University is another Canadian institution offering a thoroughly efficient course in veterinary science.

Manitoba Stallion Act

A few years ago an act was placed on the statute books of the province of Manitoba, making it compulsory for any one travelling a stallion for hire, to have the same enrolled. A large number of owners have been complying with the law, but many have endeavored to evade it. The minimum fine is \$20 and costs. As the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba was responsible for the passing of the act, which has been of great protection to breeders, enabling them to discriminate between grade and purebred stallions, this association intends prosecuting, as in the past, owners who persist in not having their stallions enrolled. Those who took out enrollment papers in 1909 will have to re-enroll this year.

A. W. Bell, Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, is secretary of the association.

I see in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE of 6th and 13th of April two letters, one written by Saskatchewanian and the other by B. Hibbert, criticizing the letter of D. Ross in your issue of February 23. I think they have misunderstood Mr. Ross' meaning, as from their letters you would think that they thought Mr. Ross wanted the government to build up a purebred herd for him. This, I think, is not what he meant. As I understand it, Mr. Ross is situated in a district where it is very hard to get the service of a purebred bull with which to improve his stock, and that he seems anxious to do, or he would not have written about it. He also says that he cannot keep a bull himself, but if he could get the service of a purebred bull he would try to procure registered cows. He also believes that most farmers would do the same, which I take to mean that they would try to grade up their cows and then possibly buy purebred cows that would be very

sires of the dairy breeds in a dairy district, and in a district where they raise cattle for beef one of the beef breeds, I have no doubt but what it would be a paying investment in the end, and perhaps a little more so than so much talk—talk is cheap, unless it has some action behind it.

Man. H. HANCOX.

At Lambing Time

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The season is now at hand when in a majority of the well-regulated flocks the lambs will begin to arrive. Many flockmasters breed their ewes to lamb earlier, but with a commercial flock in this climate it is generally not advisable to have the lambs come before grass is available. The weather begins to moderate by the middle of April, and chances of loss at lambing and the amount of attention required are much lessened as the season advances. It will usually be found that by October a late April or early May lamb will outweigh one of February or March, and the expense and trouble of rearing are all in favor of the late lamb.

The pregnant ewes should be comfortably housed at night and any that show signs of the near approach of parturition should be placed in small pens by themselves. The careful shepherd will usually see them, at least once during the night, and in cold or stormy weather oftener. A little attention soon after birth will frequently save a weak lamb that otherwise would surely perish.

The ewe rarely has any difficulty in lambing, and it is always best not to interfere unless parturition is protracted for several hours. The most common cause of delayed birth is malpresentation, or in the case of twins the wedging of both in the passage. A small, well-oiled hand can generally correct any unusual condition, and then delivery is accomplished normally.

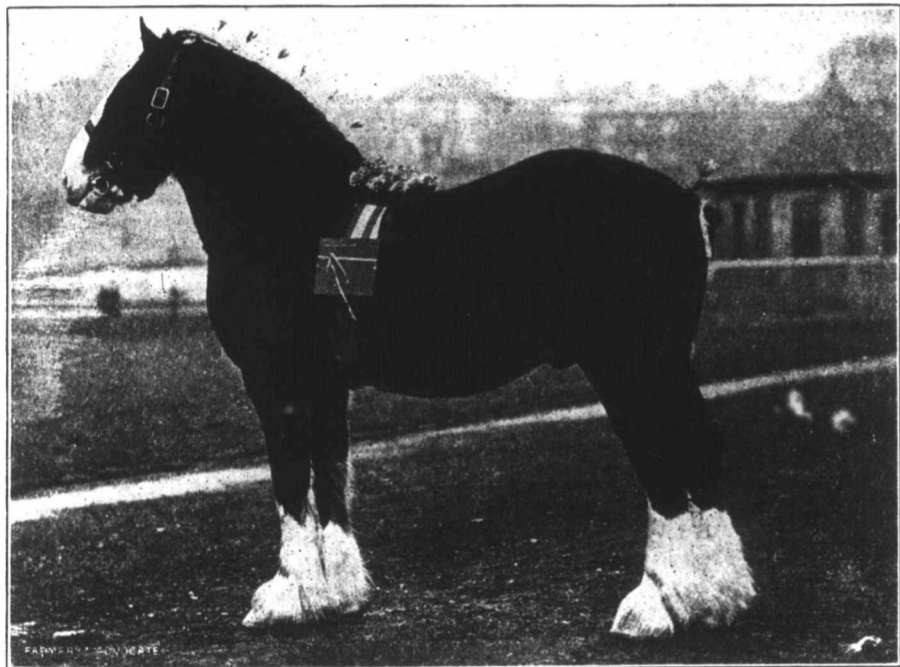
If a lamb is weak at birth it is important that it should have prompt assistance, if it is to be saved; generally a little help to find the teat is all that is required. If too weak to suck a little of the mother's milk poured down his throat with a spoon, will in most cases put him on his feet. If he has become chilled he should be carried to the stove and revived with artificial warmth. Frequently immersing all but the head in a tub of warm water will revive a seemingly dead lamb. The lamb should be returned to his mother as soon as possible, particularly if one of twins. The ewe frequently refuses to mother a lamb that has been away from her for any length of time. Difficulty of this kind is most frequently encountered with young ewes with their first lambs. The best remedy is to place ewe and lamb in a small pen away from the rest of the flock. Ewes that have lost lambs can frequently be induced to become foster-mothers to orphan lambs by this method. It is sometimes necessary to hold the ewe, while the lamb sucks for a few days.

After a ewe has lambed she should be examined to see that her udder is all right, and that she has sufficient milk for her lambs. It is also advisable to trim away the locks of wool immediately in front of the udder to give the lambs a better chance to find the teats and to prevent them from sucking at the tags of wool, a practice which leads to the formation of wool-balls in the stomach and often causes death.

When a day or two old the lambs are strong and hardy and should give no further trouble till docking and castrating are in order. The ewes should receive a fairly liberal grain ration—whole oats, oats and bran, or oat sheaves, till grass has made good growth.

Man. A. J. MACKAY.

According to figures furnished by the British board of trade the average retail price of frozen foreign meats in England is from 8 to 12 cents per pound. The same authority compares these prices with the average price paid for horseflesh in Germany, the latter running from 9 to 13 cents per pound, and sometimes as high as 15 cents.



MONTRAVE VICEROY, BY HIAWATHA, A GLASGOW WINNER.

It is a safe rule to put a filly to as good a horse of mature age as can be had to sire her first foal. We have known good fillies spoiled for life by being stunted to an inferior horse for the first time. Sometimes it is also necessary to send an old mare to a colt to get her to conceive.

* * *

We are in receipt of the prize list of the International Horse Show, to be held at Olympia, London, Eng., June 6 to 16. Prizes amounting to \$60,000 are offered, and 119 classes provided, in which exhibits may be made. The list of judges contains names from all parts of the world, including a number from the Dominion.

* * *

A reader asks for a remedy for spasmodic colic in the horse. Spasmodic colic, or cramps of the bowels, results from improper feeding—changes of food, giving cold water when the animal is heated, or feeding when he is exhausted from a long day's work. A simple remedy consists of 4 tablespoonfuls of sweet spirits of nitre, 4 tablespoonfuls of laudanum, 1 tablespoonful of ginger and 1 tablespoonful of common soda. In severe cases injections per rectum may be given, and in most cases it is well to administer a purgative after an attack of spasmodic colic. Dr. J. H. Huggins, professor of veterinary science at Ontario Agricultural College, recommends feeding a tablespoonful of ginger every night in the food of horses that are subject to this disease. Ginger acts as a stomachic and gives tone to the digestive apparatus.

beneficial to the country.

Saskwanian says if a farmer can purchase registered females he can surely procure a pedigree bull. Mr. Ross does not say that he can purchase either. Neither does he ask for the purebred bull for his own use, but for the whole community in which he lives.

Mr. Hibbert says he has never seen the time that he could not get the service of a purebred bull, if he wanted one, in 25 years in the West. He must have been very lucky in this respect, for there are a good many farmers that could not get the service of a purebred bull, no matter how much they wanted one. He also says: "Why did not Mr. Ross ask the government to buy him a purebred cow and get free use of his neighbor's bull?" The very thing Mr. Ross wanted, but no bull was there to be had, so he asked for opinions on the subject of the government placing bulls in sections where they were situated like himself—not for a bull and heifers to be given to him by the government.

When we attend agricultural conventions and dairy conventions one of the main things the speakers advocate is to get a purebred sire to raise the standard of the herd. I do not see that it would be at all amiss if the government could in some way assist the farmers in the way of procuring purebred sires, as I know from experience that it is a very hard thing sometimes for a farmer to buy a high-priced bull, when he has only a limited number of cows and a far more limited amount of money.

If it could be arranged to put in good purebred

by keeping in question of ultimate importance the knowledge of the association in... Examining some way depend on horse... to the public the horse, the

finely illustrated College for 1909... us: Why is it... the farm to... and professional... inary surgery? it is a pleasant... sional employe... he attends to... as a rule, than... st, the preacher, l practitioner in... d. And there... nres of thriving

terinary surgeon in one of these... no veterinary... es to the West... wenty miles to... running the legs... to his practice... r going as easily... majority of the... nals themselves... for one veterina... nable to respond... ot be much use... er would be un... nptly because of... Consequently... nen don't make... ion. The course... hat qualifies one... as it necessarily... is the triumph... alleges, the thing... them from the... other side of the... are broad and... one for treating... heir diseases, not... th them before... ly ailed them by

lege is a widely... along this line... the department... similarly to the



AUSTIN BROS. BRANDING CATTLE IN CARDSTON DISTRICT.

Persistent effort is being made to introduce Chinese pork into Great Britain. Some months ago the first cargo was received and its arrival was widely commented on. It passed into consumption somehow, though no one professed to be handling it, and lately another consignment has reached the market to meet a rather chilly reception. Nobody wants to handle Chinese pork and nobody seems to want to consume it, but when sold under some other name it goes alright. In his attitude to the Chinaman's pork products the Englishman is the same as he is towards horse flesh as a meat. He will not buy horse flesh in the butcher shops as such and would boycott any butcher known to be handling it, so the old worn-out horses of the British Isles are shipped over to Belgium and Germany in exchange for bolonga and German sausage.

Causes of Kidney and Bladder Stones

The Iowa Experiment Station reports results of a series of experiments, covering five years, and carried on to determine whether there is any foundation for the impression that mangels and sugar beets, fed to breeding animals in some way cause the formation of kidney and bladder stones. From the tests carried on at this station, rams of various ages being experimented with, the station concludes that sugar beets and mangels cause kidney and bladder stones when fed to breeding rams; that it is very probable these roots have the same effect when fed to ewes and cattle; that it is inadvisable to feed sugar beets and mangels to breeding animals, but that they may be fed with no particular danger to fattening animals.

Getting Rid of Hog Lice

A reader asks for treatment for hog lice.

Ans.—To effectively get rid of hog lice and keep the hogs free from the parasites, it is necessary to clean out and disinfect the sleeping place and pens. Hogs cannot be kept free from lice unless their quarters are maintained in sanitary condition. Clean out the pens and give them a coat of whitewash.

To destroy the lice on hogs a mixture of equal parts of kerosene and machine oil, or one part of turpentine and two parts of machine oil, should be applied to every part of the body by means of a rag or swab of cotton waste; or it may be applied along the back, from ears to tail, with a common machine oil can and allowed to ooze down the sides of the hog. Repeat the application in 10 days. As a remedy for lice on black hogs crude petroleum oil is successfully used. It is mixed with an equal amount of warm water and applied with a spray pump or brush. A repetition of the application, in 10 to 14 days, eradicates lice with certainty. Irritating applications, such as undiluted kerosene, cannot safely be used on pregnant sows, as abortion may follow their use.

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.

May 18.—*In grading country roads on the prairie how can earth grades best be constructed over sloughs? What width is desirable when such grade is completed in order to avoid dangerous ditches on the side? Give suggestions as to culverts and the economical handling of men and teams?*

May 25.—*What is your opinion of the advisability of painting outbuildings and board fences? Give particulars as to the most satisfactory kind of paint and best method of application. Also mention approximate cost of thoroughly painting a given area of wall or fence.*

June 1.—*What advice have you to offer as to summer treatment of the summer fallow? Give specific instructions as to the use of plow, harrows, packer and other implements.*

June 8.—*Give your opinion of satisfactory fencing for prairie Canada. Which do you prefer ready-made rolls or wire stretched and braced as put up? Discuss size of posts, distance apart, bracing of corner posts and other particulars incident to good fencing.*

Avoiding the Summer Fallow

Letters received in reply to our topic for this week show that in many sections farmers have concluded it is not necessary to summer-fallow as frequently as was considered essential a few years ago. Thorough cultivation with a system of crop rotation in which manure and grasses play an important part are accepted in preference to the once favored summer-fallow. First award has been given to a young farmer of the Beautiful Plains district in Manitoba, where the system of farming adopted by Stephen Benson is growing in favor and gradually changing the methods followed over a great area surrounding Neepawa. Letters that appear in this issue and others that

will be used later are well worth careful consideration. If the annual moisture supply really is scarce regular summer-fallowing may be essential—otherwise the suggestions offered merit a trial.

Six-Year Crop Rotation

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In many parts of this Western country the old system of growing two crops of wheat, one of oats or barley, and then summer-fallow, has had to be discarded and a systematic rotation adopted. Summer-fallow, while in extreme cases necessary as a general rule on our Western soil, can be replaced by something to return a profitable crop and not nearly as wasteful of soil fertility. Probably the summer-fallow is a cheaper or rather easier way of getting our land ready to sow early in the spring, but we have got to plow in the fall to obtain the most satisfactory and most lasting results. It seems hard to keep sufficient force of horses to get the plowing done in the short fall season, but, nevertheless, we should try. While many difficulties arise against what is ideal farm conditions, we must aim at the best or most ideal crop rotation we know of to avoid as far as possible the summer-fallow.

Now, in the first case, what is an ideal rotation? This is what I aim at: "A rotation that will give the largest returns of the most profitable crop for the least cost of production, keep the whole farm in crop, retain soil fertility, and keep the land free from weeds." Space will not allow me to enlarge upon any system of farming that arrives near to this ideal, so I must give as briefly as possible an outline of the rotation that is proving satisfactory here. It is one that extends over a period of six years. To begin with, plow the land in the fall, leaving it in rough condition; spread all the stable manure on this plowing during the winter. In the spring disc the manure into the soil and sow to barley; plow in the fall and follow with wheat, and seed down to grass; third year hay; fourth year pasture, and break ready for crop; fifth year wheat, and sixth year oats, green feed, roots and corn. It may not be possible at all times to follow this system accurately. We may be able to break away at times and work in some extra wheat, especially in reference to the crop following the sixth year. We may not require the pasture. All these are obstacles with which we must contend, and figure out to suit our own particular conditions. Thoroughly good fall plowing, liberal use of the drag harrow at intervals to induce the weeds to start and then to kill them, and retention of soil moisture by use of a packer are some of the points that assist us in obtaining the most satisfactory results from the above rotation. A little planning and forethought is surely time well spent, when by so doing we can save the loss of a field for the entire year, besides wasting the plant food by summer-fallowing. It requires thought and a knowledge of some of the principles of chemistry in connection with the farm to follow any system of rotation

that will abolish the summer-fallow, but it can be done, is being done now, and it pays. Whatever plan we adopt and whatever system we follow, be it remembered that posterity has a claim to this country, so that we have absolutely no right to impoverish our farm, leaving it dirty and useless for the rising generations.

YOUNG MANITOBA FARMER.

"Sabbath" System on the Land

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Not being satisfied with the results of summer-fallowing I started off on an inspection tour for my own benefit. I visited and examined in detail over one hundred pieces of fallow, ranging in size from ten acres to two hundred acres. They had been plowed some time after seeding and disced and harrowed. Fifty of the fallows were poorly plowed and very little better disced and harrowed. The balance were better plowed and cultivated, shading down to a very few that were well done. Fifty of them had a fine stand of every weed in the catalogue, from a Canada thistle down to a creeping wheat weed. These crops had matured and ripened hundreds—yes, thousands—of bushels of weed seeds. The fifty pieces would aggregate two thousands acres. No effort whatever had been made to destroy this vast amount of seed. It was simply returned to the ground. Thirty of the remaining plots had been a little more carefully looked after, yet there was more seed matured and returned to the soil than was destroyed by the fallowing. Ten of the remaining fallows had received a later attention, and for all that had grown a lot of weeds that could not help but mature as much seed as had been destroyed by the time frost came. Five of the ten lots had been heavily covered with weeds, but cattle had been herded thereon before the seed matured in any perceptible quantities. Three plots had been so constantly cultivated that weeds could not be observed at a distance. No seed had matured, but the owner complained that the weeds had been destroyed at the expense of a poor crop the following year, as the straw would be so heavy that it would lodge and not properly fill with grain. The two remaining lots are really under experiment. They were plowed the first time when the weeds, grass and trash had made as large a growth as possible without danger of ripening seed. Chains were put on the plows, and the whole well plowed, and the weeds well covered. The fifty-acre lot had been fed off by cattle, and had not been touched with disc or harrow. The ten-acre lot was not fed off, but allowed to grow a second crop of green and again chain-plowed, but not touched with any implement except the plow. When it froze up not a living weed could be seen. The soil of the last two lots seems to be well filled with plant moisture.

Now, the question is: Is the above system at all universal in Northwest Canada, or am I in a shiftless summer-fallowing district? Is summer-fallowing of any value to farmers as a whole? Is it a system of either replenishing the soil or of keeping the land at all clear of weeds? On the above block of fallows it would be putting the matter very mildly in declaring that summer-fallowing thus carried on is worse than useless, outside of the fact that some land is partly ready for the seed drill the following spring. I would not like to disparage summer-fallowing, but unless it can be carried on on a very different system from what is in use at the present time it would be better for the country that it be abandoned.

Summer-fallowing has been carried on for many generations in many countries, but it has not been continuously popular or continuously practiced. It becomes a fad or rage for a few years and then almost vanishes. It is now a well known fact that it does not really enrich the soil. It is a well known fact also that a field kept naked during a season dissipates, destroys almost the whole bacterial life so necessary to the breaking down of any material containing plant food, fertilizers, and committing it to the ground for feeding plants.

Is there not a better system of accomplishing our objects than fallowing? There must be. Not that there are no conditions and circumstances in which summer-fallowing is of immense value (dry farming, for instance), but as a universal practice it seems to be out of place.

Of all the systems of renewing the soil and of keeping up its vitality yet discovered and practiced by men, the system that may be called the "soil Sabbath," as practiced by the Jews for hundreds of years, looks best. Were a return to that old system made I am satisfied that our land would never exhaust and that weeds would be more easily kept in control. Crop a field for six years to our heart's desire, but give it an *absolute rest the seventh year*. Return the whole of the seventh crop to the soil; do not allow it to be plowed, cultivated, or fed off by animals; if cut to prevent weed seeds maturing leave all on the ground. Bacterial life would multiply, and the work done in preparing the soil to grow its heaviest crop that year, would so enrich and vitalize the land that it would yield up bountifully for all time to come—it would grow fat. I do not know of any other system, on a large scale, that will accomplish what we desire to do by fallowing; and it is admitted that fallowing is not an economic method of fulfilling our purposes, except it be a return to the above, and well tried system, the soil Sabbath.

Sask.

J. E. FRITH.

* * *

When the crop is up well try a light harrow on at least part of a field to kill weeds and form a surface mulch to conserve moisture.

Alfalfa Growing Competition

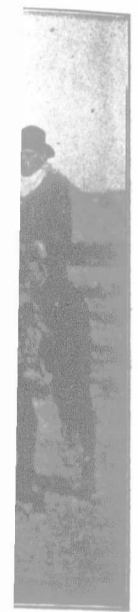
The following practical hints for growers of alfalfa have been sent out by the Saskatchewan department of agriculture:

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition for cash prizes, totalling \$6,300, must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations. It would be well to begin with a small plot this year and the experience thus gained will be invaluable at a later date when the competition is on in earnest. The year 1912 will soon be here, so farmers should get busy and be among the 1,000 progressive ones who will take up this competition.

While alfalfa is adaptable to a variety of conditions and is found in all countries where agriculture is practiced it has certain well defined characteristics which must be kept in mind if the greatest degree of success in growing it is to be attained. Alfalfa thrives best on a well drained loamy soil with a porous subsoil, as it is a deep-rooted plant and sends a large tap root to a depth of five to fifteen feet. While it utilizes a large quantity of water during its growth, it is essentially a drouth-resistant plant and kills out when sown in fields that are subject to flooding. In land that is not too heavy but inclined to be sandy its root system is better able to penetrate and draw the required supply of soluble plant food.

The soil should be well cultivated and firm. Alfalfa thrives when grown on land which was planted in the previous year with potatoes or some other hoed crop. For the same reason a piece of summer fallowed land is very suitable for alfalfa as, if it has been properly and intelligently worked, the growth of weeds will have been checked, moisture will have been conserved, the soil will be firm and in a good state of tilth so that the tiny rootlets can obtain a foothold and be able to develop for the support of the plant at a later date. This crop, however, should never be sown on a summer fallow that is subject to drifting, as the seed may be uncovered or blown away. If other suitable land is not available, a piece of stubble should be prepared early in the spring. The preparation of spring plowed land involves early plowing to a depth of about five inches, followed at once by harrowing and packing or rolling. Plowing should be done as early as possible in May and seeding about the end of May.

Weeds are among the worst enemies of alfalfa and are a serious menace to the young crop, but if the land is well worked the weed seeds within germinating distance of the surface will have grown and been killed by frequent cultivation, and the young plants will thus have a chance of developing without the competition of weeds. The cultivation necessary to secure these re-



eful considera-
pply really is
may be essen-
flered merit a

tion

country the old
eat, one of oats
, has had to be
ation adopted.
cases necessary
n soil, can be
n a profitable
of soil fertility.
a cheaper or
land ready to
ve got to plow
atisfactory and
hard to keep
e plowing done
evertheless, we
ies arise against
e must aim at
n we know of to
er-fallow.

ideal rotation?
n that will give
profitable crop
keep the whole
, and keep the
will not allow
of farming that
must give as
he rotation that
is one that ex-

To begin with,
it in rough con-
ure on this plow-
spring disc the
barley; plow in
nd seed down to
ear pasture, and
wheat, and sixth
rn. It may not
this system ac-
break away at
heat, especially
g the sixth year.
All these are
contend, and
ular conditions.
beral use of the
ace the weeds to
retention of soil
re some of the
ining the most
ove rotation.
hought is surely
ng we can save
re year, besides
mmer-fallowing.
wledge of some
r in connection
stem of rotation



HOME OF WM. SHEPHERD—TREES AND SHRUBS BEAUTIFY THE SURROUNDINGS.

sults will have left the land firm and with sufficient moisture near the surface. Nothing could be much worse for the young plant than a layer of loose soil at the bottom of the furrow, such as would result from leaving the plowed land without the necessary after cultivation. Never sow alfalfa with a nurse crop. Cultivate properly and let the alfalfa use the moisture that the "nurse" crop would use and thus prevent the so-called "nurse" crop from becoming a "murder" crop.

The crop should be seeded during the last half of May or early in June, or at such time as there is an abundance of warmth and moisture in the soil. The quantity of seed per acre varies, but from 12 to 20 pounds per acre is sufficient for our conditions. If there are weed seeds in the soil, more than this might be sown. A well worked summer fallow having reasonably heavy soil will carry a heavier stand of plants than will sandy soil spring plowed. Alfalfa can be seeded with an ordinary drill by mixing it with chopped wheat or barley and adjusting the drill to sow the required quantity. Or, if one is going to sow a quantity that will make it worth while it will be found advantageous to buy a wheelbarrow grass seeder. Sowing broadcast by hand and harrowing with a light harrow may be resorted to if the other facilities are lacking. Seeding twice, using half of the seed each time, and sowing the second time at right angles to the first seeding, will give good results. The seed should be planted to a depth of 1 to 1½ inches.

The seed should be clean and of a hardy strain. Turkestan alfalfa is most commonly grown in this country and has proven hardy and suitable for our climate. As it is easy to practice deception in supplying seed, patronize a seedsman with a reputation for fair dealing.

For success in growing alfalfa it is necessary to have present in the soil the root nodule bacteria peculiar to alfalfa. These bacteria are not present in all soils, and the absence of them is denoted by the alfalfa plants turning yellow, thus indicating a lack of thriftiness and vigor. The remedy is to apply at the rate of about 100 pounds per acre soil from an established alfalfa field. One sack can be obtained from either the Indian Head or the Lethbridge experimental farms, the applicant paying the freight charges.

During the first year the plot should not be allowed to produce a crop of hay. It should be mowed several times during the first season. Nor should the plot be pastured before the third year. Sheep crop it too closely, and swine are liable to root it up. If any weeds are noticed the mower should be run over the plot before they have a chance to form seed. The last cutting should not be later than the beginning of August and when the crop goes into the winter it should be about 8 or 10 inches high so as to collect the snow and thus protect the plants during the winter. The cuttings during the first year may be felt on the plot where they will act as a mulch.

Hints on Flax Growing

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Noticing a request for information on growing flax in a recent issue I will give you my opinion. I have grown it for five years, and I might say, successfully. Our worst crop gave about \$10.00 per acre. It was sown on June 20, 1907, and was badly frozen.

I have also seen it grown extensively by our American neighbors. Their practice is to break by steam, roll (and I might say here to have a straight roller, not one in three sections—one in front, two behind—but the three sections all on one axle) or float, and then sow with the drill. My experience is that it pays to work the land thoroughly for flax, as well as any other grain, but I do not think it needs as much work.

I recommend breaking about three inches deep; then give one stroke with the disc harrow, one two would be better, one stroke with the square harrow. Then sow with the disc drill, and give another stroke with the square harrows. This leaves the land in shape to cut with the binder without being tied to the seat. While paying crop wages here by the American style, good wages are also obtained for all the extra

time spent, and I have seen several examples. I would recommend plowing the flax ground in the fall or spring and sowing to oats, summer-fallowing the third year. We have had enough wheat to see how it would do several years, and have always had about two-thirds as much as we had on breaking and back-setting or summer-fallow, and when we have sown the third time we have never had more than a third of a crop.

So my advice to a man wanting quick returns (as most of us do) on heavy land would be to break and sow flax until June 10 or 15, then break and backset for wheat the next year, with the object in view of getting one-third of the land into summer-fallow each year. We have always sown half bushel of flax to the acre, but many recommend 3 pecks.

Sask.

J. J. THURSTON.

Quack Grass Eradication

C. O. Nichols, of Northfield, has outlined his method of destroying quack grass in *Farmer's Institute Annual No. 21*. His method, where large fields are to be treated, is to cover the ground heavily with manure in the winter or spring. After the grass has started he harrows the manure two or three times so that it will work down among the roots and stimulate the rapid growth of the plant, his theory being that the ranker it grows the nearer its roots approach the surface. He then allows the grass to stand until it heads out and begins to blossom. At this stage the plant is putting forth all its energy, and most of the vitality is in the stalk and head, which is regarded both by Mr. Nichols and the experiment station as the most feasible time for destroying it. He then plows, using a chain so adjusted as to turn under the tops, turns over the ground for a depth of six or seven inches, using extreme care to turn under all the grass. He then rolls the ground and goes over it with a disc harrow, using the discs nearly straight, so as to slightly loosen the upper soil. Then buckwheat is sown at the rate of two bushels per acre, and harrowed with a slant tooth harrow. The crop shades the ground and chokes down the quack that subsequently grows. The ground is not plowed again until just before freezing in the fall, when the few roots left will have hard work to exist through the winter. Mr. Nichols does not expect to harvest any buckwheat, being satisfied to devote one year to the eradication of the pest. Aside from sowing a crop of buckwheat, where the experiment station recommends using a hoed crop, there is little difference between Mr. Nichols' experiment and that tried at University Farm.—University Farm Press News.

Alfalfa in North Dakota

The superintendent of demonstration farms for North Dakota, in his third annual report discusses the trials made with alfalfa on the demonstration farms in that state. In some cases the trial was a pronounced success, in others the alfalfa did not stand the dry summer and cold winter and was practically a failure. The best results showed a yield of hay of approximately four tons per acre.

The superintendent, in concluding his report of these trials, says:

"Every farmer should plant one acre of alfalfa on his farm to see if his land is adapted to raising this valuable forage plant. He should seed about 15 pounds per acre without a nurse crop on land that had been previously manured.

Do not pasture it down in the fall or cut it after the first of September, as alfalfa needs a mat of dead vegetation to cover the crowns, so the warm sun of early spring will not start growth too early. This is best supplied by a fall growth of alfalfa from 6 to 8 inches high. If the plants have a sickly appearance or pale green color, inoculate by using soil from an alfalfa field; spread this over the field on a cloudy day and harrow in immediately at the rate of 200 lbs. per acre. Harrow the alfalfa field thoroughly in the spring after the growth is nicely started. This breaks up the soil crust and forms a dust mulch, which is very beneficial to the alfalfa plants.

Labor Incomes of Farms

The Agricultural Experiment Station of Cornell University issued recently a bulletin in which is reported the results of investigations of the incomes derived by the owners of 178 farms in New York state. The average receipts of these farms was \$2,829, and the average expenses, exclusive of household expenses, \$1,291, leaving an average net income of \$1,538. Deducting interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital invested, there is a labor income per man of \$981. This income is for labor alone. In addition the owner has the value of such products as were used on the farm, a rent for dwelling and other items of expense that are ordinarily included in the cost of living. Of the 178 farmers 47 received from nothing up to \$250 as a salary; 26, from \$250 to \$500; 51, from \$500 to \$1,000; 20, from \$1,000 to \$1,500; 20, from \$1,500 to \$2,500; 7, from \$2,500 to \$3,500, and 7 more than \$3,500. To make the comparison broader, 124 farmers, or about 20 per cent. of those investigated, received less than \$1,000 per annum labor income, while 54 or about 30 per cent. received \$1,000 or more.

The income on the most profitable farms averages about double that of the least profitable farms, but the expenses are about the same. The better farmers seem to have secured their greater profits not by spending less but by taking in more.

Waterproofing of Concrete

Concrete is porous, not absolutely waterproof or damp-proof, according to a paper read by R. A. Plumb, chemist, Detroit, at the Cement Convention, lately held in London, Ont. The explanation was that the water with which concrete is mixed, being incompressible, leaves, on drying out, the tiny spaces which it had occupied. Many preparations for rendering concrete absolutely waterproof are on the market, but in most cases these may be said to be yet in the experimental stage. On the one hand, water-repellent powders to be mixed in with the concrete, are offered, and there are also preparations to be applied as coatings after the wall is completed. In many important substructures and buildings of concrete, anything which would render them strictly waterproof is greatly to be desired, and the progress made in producing such materials has been rapid and satisfactory. For most farm structures a wash of pure cement and water, applied on the inside, is sufficient for practical purposes. Mr. Plumb warned against using for surface coating any preparation containing linseed oil, as the vegetable oil will combine with the alkali of the concrete, forming a kind of soap, and making matters worse, instead of better.



FARM BUILDINGS OF R. D. MANN OF THE ELMORE DISTRICT, SASK.

Founded 1866

Dates to Sow Clovers

The entire West, and particularly Saskatchewan, has developed a lively interest in clovers and alfalfa. Many who had not formerly given these crops much consideration have busied themselves seeking information this spring. Difficulty in procuring seed and lack of suitable soil on which to sow have been matters of worry in some instances. Anxiety as to the latest date on which these seeds may be sown exists in not a few cases. With the object of obtaining reliable information on this point THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE wrote to several who are in position to give advice. The replies indicate that if the soil is in fair condition and weather conditions normal clovers and alfalfa can be sown in Western Canada without nurse crop any time before July 1. Some have had success from seeding as late as July 12 or 15, or even later.

James Murray, superintendent of the Brandon Experiment Farm, writes: "When the clover is grown without a nurse crop I believe the seeding could be done as late as the middle of July, but when a nurse crop is used the seeding should not be later than June 1. Alfalfa is always grown without a nurse crop in this climate. It is a mistake to sow early in the spring, as soon as the soil can be got ready, as the young alfalfa plants are very tender. Last year we sowed some alfalfa as late as the middle of July, and in spite of the dry weather we got a fairly good catch. I consider the middle of May, or the end of June, the most satisfactory times to sow alfalfa."

Angus Mackay, of the Indian Head Farm, says: "In the past we have had best success sowing grass or clovers late in May and first week in June. This year the season is so early I think it will be advisable to sow about May 15, provided there is rain by that time. A nurse crop should not be sown with clovers or alfalfa; there is not enough moisture in August for the two crops and the clovers are sure to suffer. In addition to want of moisture clovers should be cut once or twice in the season to cause root growth, and this cannot be done with a nurse crop. Alfalfa sown on June 1 last year promises the best crop."

W. H. Fairfield, of the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, advises as follows: "We have not yet had an opportunity here to carry out a test to determine the relative merits of early and late seeding. From my experience and observations in the district I have been led to believe that from about May 15 to 20 is the safest time to sow alfalfa and clover. By sowing at this time one is pretty certain of getting sufficient wet weather to germinate all the seed well. I have known the seed to be planted as late as June 10 or 15 with good results, but one is taking serious chances on not having sufficient wet weather to bring all of the plants up, so I would consider June 10 the very latest date that it would be safe to sow the seed and still have reasonable chances of having a successful crop in Southern Alberta."

"I would not recommend very early seeding, even if the land is in condition, owing to the fact that frost may injure the young plants if they come up too early. Another advantage is gained by later seeding owing to the fact that an opportunity is given to disc the land after weeds have germinated, thus leaving it in a cleaner and better condition to receive the alfalfa or clover seeds."

These suggestions are worthy of consideration by farmers in each of the prairie provinces. We would like to hear from individual farmers as to date of sowing in their localities.

How to Grow Alfalfa

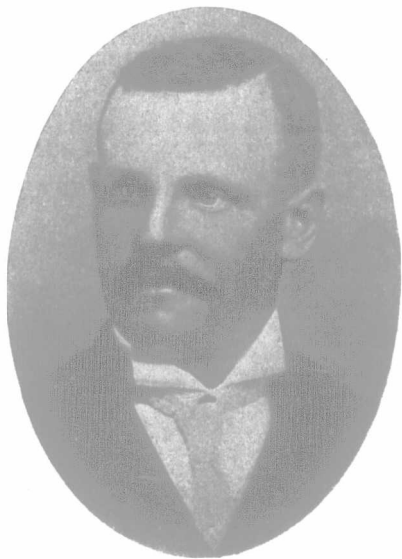
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Spring is now well advanced and no doubt many of your readers, especially in the province of Saskatchewan, will have decided to grow a plot of alfalfa as a beginning for the competition for the best ten acres of this legume, that we are looking forward to in the year 1914.

As I believe I was the first person to suggest that prizes be given for the best fields of alfalfa, and the competition is now so well known I will show us that alfalfa requires inoculation.

Get about 15 pounds of seed for each acre of give what I consider the most satisfactory way to grow this crop. I do not want people to think that I know everything about growing alfalfa. I have been growing it only for a few years but have made a fair success of it. However, we all must have our learning, and the best way to learn is by growing it. Now, I would suggest to every reader of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, to start with a small plot this year. Each farmer surely has a piece of land suitable for a trial plot. I would suggest taking a piece of land that has been in potatoes or a corner of your summer-fallow. Be careful to select a plot that you think will hold considerable snow in the winter, and still be free from surface water for any length of time in the spring. If such land is not available then manure a piece of stubble land well. Get rid of straw by burning and plow it deep, and work thoroughly. Do not be in a hurry to sow it but wait until the weeds are started and kill by surface cultivation.

By all means the most important point is to secure a bag full of soil from an old alfalfa field, for each acre sown, and scatter it over the land. If I remember rightly an article appeared in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE a short time ago from one of the experimental farms, and I believe the uninoculated plot yielded under 3,000 pounds of hay per acre, while the inoculated plot yielded over 7,000 pounds. This is evidence enough to



PHILIP LEECH, ALFALFA ENTHUSIAST.

some hardy variety, that is, seed grown in a northern climate. You can sow it any way you see fit, but most people will be obliged to broadcast it by hand, and by being a little careful you can get it evenly distributed. Now, should weed seeds appear I would clip it off with the mower, but be very careful not to clip it too close. If there are very few weeds I would suggest that you hand-pull them. If a very rank growth of alfalfa results it might be better to cut it, but I would not cut it late if it is not strong and vigorous. It is better to leave it as it will require to get well started to hold snow in the spring.

I sowed alfalfa on well-prepared land in end of June last and cut a very heavy crop last day of August. At present it is slightly winter-killed in places, perhaps because the snow went so early. It started to grow and then the temperature dropped to zero, killing it slightly in places. To find out all this we must grow it; we must study it and try to learn all we can.

Hardier alfalfa plants will be found, and I do believe that alfalfa will be grown here just as easy as wheat is to-day. Once we get it established it will mean more live stock kept on our farms; more live stock means better farming and better farming more prosperity and better times.

PHILIP LEECH.

A Manitoba farmer who grows grasses in preference to summer-fallowing writes that during recent dry windy days he has had the satisfaction of seeing no drifting or blowing on his timothy land, while neighbors' well worked fallows were all blowing away.

DAIRY

Seventy Pounds of Milk Per Day

In this busy age when Canada is making a name for herself with big things, water-powers, timber limits, railroads, real estate deals and so on, it is perhaps as well to remind ourselves that the ordinary farm operations occasionally show very big things. We hear now and then of poor cows and low yields of milk, so we need constantly to bear in mind that huge things are accomplished by the proper combination of the brainy dairyman, good feed and the selected cow. We have plenty of good cows in Canada, some that give 10,000, 15,000 and 20,000 pounds milk in a year. One or two big records were made in March by excellent cows, one lot of six in one herd giving a total yield of 9,388 pounds milk, and some giving as much as seventy pounds of milk in one day. Think of it! Enough to supply the needs of 56 ordinary people at the rate of one pint each. Such cows are not picked up every day; they are not average cows, but they are an indication of what is being accomplished by brain work, applied intelligence in dairying. We need to realize that it is perfectly feasible to do a good deal more raising, not only the much needed raising of the general standard of the average cow so that the 3,000 pounder is no longer "in our midst," but the raising of a good many more cows of at least the 10,000-pound type. Dairy records, of milk produced and feed consumed, will soon show which cow in the stable of the dairyman is not worth keeping, and which will respond to more liberal feeding so as to produce milk in abundance. Cow-testing associations will help every dairyman to success. Join the nearest to you or assist in forming a new one.

C. F. W.

Feeding Dairy Cow in Calf

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I note what your correspondent, Mr. Hubbard, says regarding ration for a cow carrying a calf. Perhaps I am not well enough informed along that line to give a proper ration. There are many things entering into the changing of the percentage of butter-fat in a milking cow, and yet feed does not change the fat percentage of a cow once she begins milking. The power of giving a certain and fixed per cent. seems to be born with the calf, as far as food is concerned, or rather in the conception and development of the young, and it is thought that a proper ration fed such a cow must and does increase the secretory fat producing power of the calf, but exactly what ration to feed is not very well understood. It is an established fact that a calf fed all the protein food it can assimilate, and just enough of carbohydrate food to keep it in a healthy condition, that calf will build up a machine that will consume and assimilate large quantities of food, returning the product in milk instead of laying on fat. At the same time if the food were reversed and fat producing food fed the calf would build up a fat producing system. Hence there must be an influence in proper feeding at and before the beginning of the calf life. Two factors enter into the beginning of that life—the male and the female. The feeding, condition and handling of the male and female for an indefinite period prior to copulation must be considered and practiced along the lines of dairying to develop the best dairy calf that that pair can produce. The food of a dairy-developing calf must be the food of the pair to be used long before conception takes place. In fact, it is quite an accepted theory that the elements of a new life are born into the parents. If so, it is well to begin a generation or two ahead of time. Feed is only one factor entering the consideration. Many other factors, quiet, contentment, kind treatment and every environment that goes to increase the percentage of butter-fat at the milking hour must be put into effect at and before conception of both male and female, and during the period of the calf's evolution. All these things enter

into the exciting to a new life as well as to the development of that life.

Down in old Ontario, where access to so many foods was to be had, my ration in the main consisted of the following: 4 lbs. wheat bran, 4 lbs. oat bran and dust, 2 lbs. pea bran, 2 lbs. pea chop, 2 lbs. corn meal, 4 lbs. oat and barley chop, 2 lbs. oil cake, or 2 lbs. decorticated cotton seed meal, fed twice a day as much as cow would assimilate, with clover hay, cut corn or silage and mangels or sugar beets, as much as they would use, with access to water and salt at all times.

In the West it is difficult to get a genuine dairy ration. Oats, barley, flax, bran, weed seeds and frozen wheat, ground, compounded as best under varying circumstances make a very fair ration. Eight lbs. bran, 4 lbs. oats and barley, 1 of flax, 2 lbs. of ground seeds or screenings, or 2 lbs. frozen wheat, with salt, water and prairie hay, green and 2 sheaves per day of well cured mixed grain, giving each cow all she can digest of the ground grain, and, of course, all the other ingredients she will eat and drink.

How far my daily ration has entered into the increase of butter-fat in the breeding and rearing of my dairy herd is difficult to decide. However, the fact remains that with feed, environment, care and attention of my breeding cows and bulls at and before and after copulation, conception and during development of the young of heifer and breeding bull calves, the percentage of fat has increased in each succeeding generation.

Proper food and treatment increase the desired qualities in beef cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and all animal products. Why not in the evolution of dairy qualities? I am not decided as to whether or not the feeding increases the butter-fat in the first or succeeding generations, but it must increase it somewhere along the line of developing a dairy herd.

Sask.

J. E. FRITH.

Round Dairy Barns

A bulletin was issued recently by the University of Illinois, on the economy of round dairy barns. Some interesting figures are given showing the comparative costs of round and rectangular barns. A round barn sixty feet in diameter gives practically the inside area of a rectangular barn 36 by 78½ feet. The total cost of the round barn, including the material required for a silo in the center, foundations, lumber and everything required was \$1,045.66, and for the same items in the rectangular plank frame barn, \$1,023.27, or for a barn built with mortise frame, \$1,233.41. In round numbers, rectangular barns require, according to their construction, from 34 to 58 per cent. more in cost of material than round barns with the same floor area and built of the same grade of material.

The disadvantages of the round dairy barn are that it cannot be enlarged by building on as readily as can a rectangular form, but as the

round barn may be built higher to the eaves than a rectangular barn 36 feet wide, provision can be made for the growth of the herd by building so as to put cows in the second story and still leave sufficient mow room for hay.

The barn described in the bulletin is 60 feet in diameter, built on a brick foundation. The silo is circular and located in the center, forming support for the roof and for the center of the barn. The walls are built of 2 by 6 studding, 2 feet 6 inches apart, secured by a plate of five 1 by 4-inch scantling notched into the top of the studding. The roof is hipped, the rafters being framed and set up with their base on the wall plate, and the upper end on the plate of the silo. At the "hip" a header is cut in between the framed rafters, and in the lower section a rafter is placed between each of the 64 rafters that extend from the wall plate to the center, thus making twice as many rafters in the lower as in the upper section of the roof. Sheathing and shingles were then put on in the usual way.

In summing up the data given in this bulletin it is obvious that the advantages of the round barn are convenience, strength, and cheapness. The round barn is the more convenient, because of the unobstructed mow, which reduces the labor required in mowing hay, and because of the greater ease and fewer steps with which the feed can be gotten to the cows, owing to the central location of the supply. The circular construction is the strongest, because advantage is taken of the lineal strength of the lumber. All exposed surfaces are circular, and withstand greater wind pressure, as the wind can get no direct hold, as on the sides or gable ends of a rectangular barn.

Human Food Produced By Cow

When the possibilities of one cow in the production of human food are considered it is little wonder that farmers can afford to devote time and energy to improving the milking qualities of his herd. A report recently issued by Prof. C. H. Eckles, of Missouri Agricultural College, states that a Holstein cow in one year produced more human food in her milk than is contained in the complete carcasses of four steers weighing 1,250 pounds each. This statement, says the professor, impossible as it seems, is not only true, but does not even do full justice to the cow. The solids in the milk, which are completely digested and used by the body, are counted against the entire carcass of the steer which is only in part edible.

The cow that performed this feat of producing the equivalent of four steers is Princess Carlotta. In the year she produced 18,405 pounds of milk. Below is given the amount of proteids, fat, sugar and ash contained in this milk and the amount of the same substances found by Dr. P. F. Trowbridge, in an analysis made of

the carcass of a fat steer weighing 1,250 pounds.

| | 18,405 lbs. milk | 1,250 lbs. steer |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Proteids | 552 lbs. | 172 lbs. |
| Fat | 618 " | 333 " |
| Sugar | 920 " | |
| Ash | 128 " | 43 " |

The total amount of dry matter in the milk was 2,218 pounds, all of which is edible and digestible.

The steer, with a live weight of 1,250 pounds, contained 56 per cent. of water in the carcass, leaving a total of 548 pounds of dry matter. In this dry matter of the steer is included hair and hide bones and tendons, organs of digestion and respiration; in fact, the entire animal, a considerable portion of which is not edible. The analysis of the steer's carcass was made from samples taken after grinding up together one-half of the complete carcass and is not in any sense an estimation of the composition of the carcass.

Princess Carlotta produced proteids sufficient for more than three steers; nearly fat enough for two; ash enough to build the skeleton for three, and in addition, produced 920 pounds of milk sugar worth as much per pound for food as ordinary sugar.

These figures show the remarkable efficiency of the cow as a producer of human food. It is because of this economical use of food that the dairy cow and not the steer is kept on high-priced land. When land is cheap and feed abundant the meat-producing animals predominate, but when the land becomes high in value and feed expensive the farmer turns to the dairy cow.

Cheese Makers' Meetings

Accompanying the advance in prices for cream and butter is a noteworthy attention to dairying on the part of dairy authorities in the Western provinces. Cheese making in Manitoba has been looked after by way of two special short courses, one at St. Pierre and the other at Greenland. The course of instruction was in charge of Prof. Mitchell and L. Villeneuve, instructor in cheesemaking for the province.

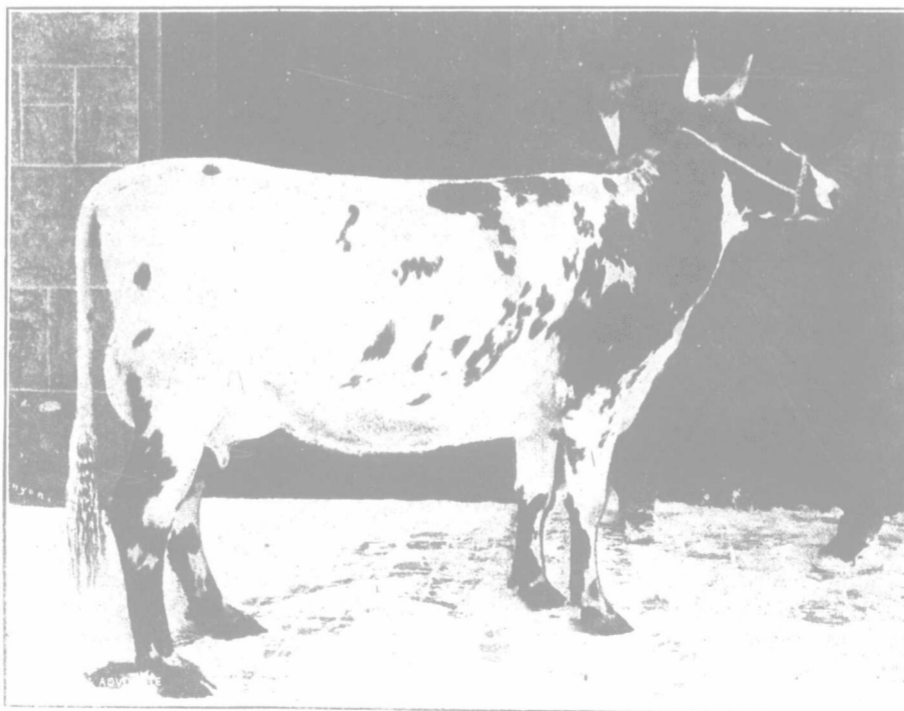
Twelve makers attended at St. Pierre, and 11 at Greenland. The object was to ensure uniformity in the methods adopted, and hence in the product turned out. In addition to practical talks on care of milk and general cheesemaking hints, instruction in the use of the Babcock test and acidimeters was given. The makers showed great interest in the courses.

* * *

P. Morkeberg, counsellor in animal husbandry to the Royal Agricultural Society of Denmark, who spent some time in Canada last summer and looked carefully into dairy and livestock matters in the Dominion, speaking before the society a few weeks ago at Copenhagen, gave an interesting account of his visit here and incidentally waxed enthusiastic over the opportunity of the Canadian over the Danish farmer. Mr. Morkeberg was much impressed with the West and gave his hearers a description of the prairie country, which was a splendid advertisement for the Dominion and should be of great value in stimulating immigration from Denmark.

* * *

The dairy heifer should freshen young for several reasons. The habits of milk-producing must be fixed before the making of the cow is completed. The energies of the system must be bent toward producing milk before the habit of building a frame is fully fixed. With the small breeds at or soon after the heifer has passed two years of age is a good time to have them first freshen. With the large breeds that mature slower around two and one-half years is a good period to have the heifers freshen. Some prefer to have them come in earlier.



TYPICAL AYSHIRE THREE-YEAR OLD, WINNER AT ONTARIO SHOWS.

FIELD NOTES

Annual Plowing Match

Birds' Hill Farmers' Institute have arranged to hold the annual plowing match on Thursday, June 9, on the farm of T. Patterson, Springfield. The institute has donated a cup, which must be won three times in succession before becoming the property of a competitor. W. J. Harrison is secretary.

Chilliwack's Pioneer

John Gibson, of Chilliwack, B. C., though within a couple of months of 91 years of age is hale and hearty. He is quite active, can read ordinary print without glasses, writes a better hand than most of the students of the present day and thinks clearly on important questions. Born in County Fermanagh,



JOHN GIBSON, CHILLIWACK'S PIONEER.

Ireland, about a mile from Lisnaskea, he received his education at Moat School, and in 1844 at the age of 25 came to America. One summer was spent at what is now called Toronto, then muddy Little York. He was engaged with a Mr. Dixon to chop the trees from ten acres on the present Yonge street, and at the same time made an engagement of another nature with a Miss Graham, whose home was across the way from where he worked. The future Mrs. Gibson, with a yoke of oxen, hauled the wood he cut, and he concluded she was the kind a poor man needed as life partner. The result of this union was a family of 13—eight boys and five girls. Ten are still living. Mrs. Gibson died ten years ago.

In 1877 Mr. Gibson moved from Ontario to the Fraser Valley in British Columbia and settled near Chilliwack. In that time he has seen this fine town develop to its present dimensions from three small dwellings, a modest schoolhouse and an English church.

Ontario and British Columbia both have found Mr. Gibson engaged in agricultural work. He always liked farming. Wheat fields have given him a return of 40 bushels to the acre.

His fund of knowledge is credited largely to close observation during extensive travels. In the Canadian West he has been several times to points in the far north.

Everyone in the Chilliwack district knows and reveres Mr. Gibson. His remarkable memory furnishes him with stories and appropriate poetry for every occasion. In the Baptist church of the city he has long been a pillar.

Our Fruit Supply

Ontario has been making strenuous efforts to get a big share of the fruit trade of the Western provinces. Recent years have seen rapid increases in shipments from that province and the quantities sent out by growers in the Niagara peninsula have doubled and trebled with remarkable regularity. These shipments include grapes, plums, pears, apples and tomatoes. Some consignments of the more tender fruits have turned out fairly successful, and an attempt is being made to so perfect packing, transportation and handling that a regular trade in berries, cherries and peaches can be carried on.

The McNaughton Fruit Exchange of Winnipeg last week took advantage of the presence of Robert Thompson, president of the St. Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Company, in the city, to get railway officials and city grocers together to talk over the situation. Mr. McNaughton arranged for a banquet, at which Mr. Thompson gave a history of the work done by the growers and shippers of Ontario, and related experiences with the transportation companies. He referred to improved service and also gave details as to the care taken in packing the fruit; cooling it in an ice chamber and putting it into a car that had been cooled in readiness to receive it for the long haul.

Dealing with the question of quality Mr. Thompson instanced cases of ill-treatment at the hands of Winnipeg wholesale men in years past. On one occasion Number one pears had been sent out carefully packed in 12-quart baskets and in boxes of similar capacity. In the same consignment were Number two pears in 11-quart baskets. The returns made showed the same figures for all, despite the fact that the fruit of lower grade was in the smaller package. This did not offer much inducement to send fruit of superior quality. It was also pointed out that choice goods sometimes had been disposed of at a sacrifice, resulting in great loss to the shippers. He was glad, however, to be able to say that conditions had improved during the last few seasons.

Referring to the outlook for 1910 Mr. Thompson claimed prospects were bright for a full crop, unless perhaps in cherries and some varieties of plums. Heavy and continued rains might have some effect in preventing a large percentage of the blossoms forming fruit.

J. E. Parnell, also of St. Catharines, spoke briefly, while grocers and railway men dealt with problems with which they have to deal. It would seem that with the arrangements made to receive high class product from the St. Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Co., and the assurance of care and facility in transportation, Winnipeg grocers and other parties in the West will be in line for a fair supply of fruit.

Dominion Fruit Inspector Campbell discussed the Fruit Marks' Act and its enforcement. Reports indicated that Ontario shippers no longer used the West as a dumping ground for inferior fruit. He would do what he could to protect Western dealers by punishing offenders.

Geo. H. Greig Returns

Last week Geo. H. Greig, Western representative of the Dominion Live Stock Branch, returned from an extended trip to Europe and the Orient. He has regained his former strength and is again attending to his regular office duties. It was a pleasure to him to note the attention that had been paid to live stock at winter fairs and conventions held since he went away about the middle of January.

By boat, rail and wagon, Mr. Greig visited places of historical note in Italy, Greece and Turkey, spending some time around such points as Jerusalem, Jericho, Bethlehem, Babylon and Damascus, and viewing places and things that are of special interest, because of their connection with Biblical times.

At Beyrut special interest was taken in a magnificent educational institution where between 600 and 700 students are in attendance. Although the standard of admission is that they understand the English language, the body is represented by all nationalities and religions. This institution is doing a great work in helping to enlighten the Eastern Empire. Two professors are Canadian. The institution is renowned all over the East.

From an agricultural viewpoint Jaffa and vicinity were interesting. Heavily laden orange trees everywhere were in evidence. In cultivation a crooked stick for plowing and donkeys, cows, heifers, or steers as motive power were the rule. Cross-plowing with this crude implement was considered extra thorough cultivation. However, as a reminder that this world is comparatively small, a Marshall, Sons & Co. engine and a Cockshutt gang plow were sighted. A glance at catalogues and literature accompanying this machinery revealed the fact that Canada and Winnipeg were being advertised. It was pointed out that the engine won a motor contest at Winnipeg and that the plows are popular in Canada. Dry farming and alfalfa growing were discussed with the farmers, and a request was made that he send over some alfalfa for seeding purposes.

On the return trip Mr. Greig stopped off at points in Great Britain. He visited the famous herd of milking Shorthorns owned by Geo. Taylor in the outskirts of London. Here a profitable herd of 300 milkers has been built up from the Bates strain. At Edinburgh he was the guest of a brother of A. D. Gamley, of Griswold, Man., and visited Lord Rosebery's farm, where Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Yorkshire hogs are in evidence.

Everywhere Canada was talked of. In Great Britain some seemed to think there was a danger that too many would leave her shores. Boats were booked to July. Those coming out are of superior class and many have money.

But after all his travels Mr. Greig is convinced that there is no place like the Dominion of Canada. Opportunities are at hand to make the greatest nation known to history.

Events of the Week

Rainfall in Ontario in April was the heaviest in 20 years.

* * *

The Dominion Parliament prorogued May 4, after being in session six months.

* * *

Thirty-eight new post offices were opened in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta on May first.

* * *

The first sod was turned on May 4th in the excavations for the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon.

* * *

Five hundred people are reported killed in an earthquake that almost completely destroyed Cartago, the ancient capital of Costa Rica.

* * *

Plans for the Quebec bridge, satisfactory to the engineers, have been reported to the minister of public works, and tenders for the work will be called in a few days. The new bridge will be constructed on the cantilever principle. It is to replace the one that collapsed in the course of construction two years ago.

* * *

A great convention of farmers was held last week at St. Louis, Missouri, being composed of delegates from farmers, co-operative organizations and the Society of Equity. It is probable that a farmers' union will be formed and that this organization will act with the Federation of Labor.

* * *

The forestry committee of the Conservation Commission at a meeting at Ottawa last week recommended that sections be added to the Railway Act, making the companies liable for one thousand dollars for each case of negligence resulting in fires. It was also recommended, that the committee again press upon the attention of the government of the Dominion the desirability of taking immediate action for the forming of a reserve of forest land, on the east slope of the Rocky mountains, and afford efficient fire protection for the same.

* * *

The revenue from Chinese immigration during the last fiscal year was \$813,000, an increase of \$99,872 over the previous year and the largest in the history of Canada. A total of \$807,000 was collected from 1614 Chinese immigrants who paid a tax of \$500 each and the balance was made up principally from Chinese registering on leaving Canada for one year as permitted under the act.

* * *

E. P. Weston, the veteran pedestrian, finished his "ocean to ocean" walk at New York on May 2. He completed the transcontinental journey of 3,483 miles in 77 days, a feat said to be without parallel in pedestrianism. Mr. Weston is 72 years of age, and has been doing long-distance walking stunts for the past half century.

* * *

Votes for naval service, aggregating \$3,676,000, were adopted by parliament before prorogation. This includes \$1,075,000, for the warship Niobe, purchased from the British admiralty. She will be manned by 27 officers and 327 men. A naval college is to be established. No building operations will be undertaken during the present fiscal year.

* * *

After one year in research work twelve prominent physicians of Pittsburg have come to the conclusion that onions are more than a plausible remedy for consumption. While not absolutely declaring that onions taken internally will cure tuberculosis, these twelve physicians assert that they have, through the prescribing of onions or onion soup, relieved numerous cases of tuberculosis and they recommend that the physicians of the country follow this lead with an idea of eventually working out an absolute cure.

* * *

American life insurance companies have joined in a plan to investigate the causes of mortality in North America. The data used will be the record of fifteen million insured lives covering the last 40 years. The inquiry is the largest that has ever been undertaken by medical men. It is hoped that information may be derived that will suggest preventive measures against disease and death that might be put into effect.

* * *

From all reports American settlers entering Canada via North Portal have to run quite a gauntlet of grafters before they get over the border. On the American side an organized band of grafters are working their departing fellow countrymen in a systematic and thorough manner. Every train passing north is "worked" and an attempt made to get what can be got from the would-be Canadians before they get across the border. By faking stories of the troubles and expense of quarantine and the likelihood of having their stock confiscated the grafters try to buy the live stock, and seem to get it too, sometimes at ridiculously low prices. Others work to get what other effects the settler has, and have been carrying on operations so boldly that in some cases they have stuck to the incomer till he is into Canadian territory. It seems to be assumed that this is the last and only chance to get anything out of those leaving the United States, and nothing is being left undone to get what they possess.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Markets for grain and live stock have been generally dull and lower. No strengthening feature appeared to bolster up a weakening situation in wheat, but the cereal managed to hold its own and closed out the week at better values than it did the previous one.

Winnipeg market was closed two days in the week Monday—May Day—and Saturday as a mark of respect to the late King.

Locally, the live stock situation sizes up well and better prices are looked for in cattle and a maintenance of present values in hogs. Outside markets are weaker. The death of the King will have a temporary effect on the money markets and values of securities declined some. It is not expected, however, that the first fear in London financial circles will develop, that a panic would set in and the great boom in rubber, in which Britishers have sunk millions, would collapse and unbalance the financial mechanism. This might very readily have occurred, as a slump in speculation was bound ultimately to come, and Britishers were bound to stop the gambling in rubber stocks at which they have been employing themselves and using the uncollected income taxes for the past year.

GRAIN

There was no market on Monday, but the situation from every standpoint was weak. World's shipments were large, being two and three-quarter millions greater than the preceding week and nearly 4,000,000 bushels increase over the figures for the same week 1909. America and the Argentine both increased in deliveries, while Russia, plus the Danube country, shipped rather more than the volume of the week before. Wheat on passage showed an increase. Canadian visible was practically the same as the week before and American visible was nearly 3,000,000 bushels off.

To offset the bearish sentiment begotten of foreign strength there was nothing in the situation in America. Weather conditions in the North American spring wheat belt were rated ideal. There were no rumors of fly, drought or floods from the winter wheat states, and opinion generally was that wheat values were on the down grade. American speculators professed to see some material for a bull movement in the decline in American visible, but no sustained influence was exerted.

The market continued dull and inactive all week, with only occasional small spurts or slumps. Summed up generally the wheat situation has weakened considerably since last report.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

| | Last week. | Previous week. | Last year. |
|-----------------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| Canadian— | | | |
| Wheat | 7,345,858 | 7,601,404 | 8,477,566 |
| Oats | 6,303,983 | 6,630,013 | 4,374,571 |
| Barley | 947,292 | 1,163,757 | 565,553 |
| United States— | | | |
| Wheat | 26,228,000 | 29,782,000 | 29,625,000 |
| Oats | 9,223,000 | 9,863,000 | 8,008,000 |
| Corn | 10,603,000 | 11,824,000 | 3,601,000 |

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS.

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| America | 2,464,000 | 1,952,000 | 1,368,000 |
| Russia | 4,376,000 | 4,544,000 | 2,392,000 |
| Danube | 400,000 | 32,000 | 568,000 |
| India | 376,000 | 976,000 | 688,000 |
| Argentina | 3,152,000 | 1,688,000 | 1,968,000 |
| Australia | 1,216,000 | 1,320,000 | 952,000 |
| Chili, N. Afr. | 96,000 | 32,000 | 28,000 |
| Total | 12,080,000 | 10,832,000 | 8,144,000 |
| On Passage | 51,192,000 | 50,144,000 | 41,464,000 |

STOCKS IN TERMINALS.

Total wheat in store Fort William and Port Arthur on April 29 was 5,434,360, as against 5,690,048 last week, and 8,393,951 last year. Total shipments for the week were 1,784,460, last year 318,761. Amount of each grade was:

| | 1910. | 1909. |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| No. 1 Hard | 30,350 | 5,873 |
| No. 1 Northern | 1,651,133 | 1,297,414 |
| No. 2 Northern | 1,790,406 | 2,132,237 |
| No. 3 Northern | 788,640 | 1,925,413 |
| No. 4 | 351,891 | 1,126,072 |
| No. 5 | 44,141 | 585,711 |
| Other grades | 777,617 | 1,326,229 |
| Total | 5,434,360 | 8,302,495 |

Stocks of Oats—

| | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| No. 1 Extra | 1,993 | |
| No. 1 White | 349,385 | |
| No. 2 | 3,934,029 | |
| No. 3 White | 508,575 | |
| Total | 5,127,320 | 4,082,696 |
| Barley | 610,958 | 381,653 |
| Flax | 522,508 | 928,640 |

BRITISH MARKETS

Gen. Broughall, sailing under date of May 3, reports improved demand for parcels and cargoes at Liverpool, and stronger buying sentiment on the continent. Old World markets have gathered their strength for some time, largely from expectations. Russian shipments, week by week, are expected to decline, but apparently the end of supply is not yet in sight, and Russia continues to supply unexpected quantities of the world's first cereal. The market at Liverpool has been fairly strong for Canadian wheat and Australian.

There is considerable grain movement from Alberta at the present time. There is a continual flow westward. One grain company has shipped 15,000 tons of Alberta wheat and barley to Mexico within the last ninety days. This is equivalent to 500,000 bushels. The reason for the heavy shipments to Mexico is that the tariff on wheat there has been lifted for 90 days. It will go on again June 1st. Grain Inspector Hill reports that practically all the grain passing through his hands is going westward. His report for Alberta shows that the amount of grain shipped is much larger than in the same months last year. He inspected 444 cars this season, while last year he inspected only 229, no better than half that number. The number of cars examined during the two months were respectively as follows:

SHIPMENTS TO MEXICO

| | 1910. | 1909. |
|--------------|----------|---------|
| Spring wheat | 268 cars | 51 cars |
| Winter wheat | 44 " | 62 " |
| Oats | 93 " | 106 " |
| Barley | 34 " | 7 " |

COARSE GRAINS UNCHANGED

Values for oats and barley show only fractional fluctuations, and are practically unchanged from last report. Little barley is being marketed. Oat prices move entirely in sympathy with wheat and cannot be expected to show much movement of their own. The announcement of the United States government report on crops may have some small effect, but speculators in American exchanges believe they have the situation pretty well sized up, and only a fractional movement either way is expected when the official figures are announced.

UNITED STATES SITUATION

Snow, one of the leading authorities in the United States on crop conditions, estimates the condition of the American winter wheat on May first at 79.8 per cent., as against 81.3 on April first. True, the estimated area of winter wheat in the United States is 29,359,000 acres as compared with 28,330,000 last year, but the present condition, being so much lower than last year, indicates a yield of about 400,000,000 bushels, or 46,000,000 bushels less than a year ago.

CLOSING OPTION PRICES

| | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May | 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| July | 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| October | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| May | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| July | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| October | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 33 |
| Flax— | | | | |
| May | 208 | 211 | 208 | 203 |
| July | | | | |
| October | 160 | 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 165 | 164 |

CASH PRICES

| | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| No. 1 Nor | 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| No. 2 Nor | 99 | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| No. 3 Nor | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| No. 4 | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| No. 5 | 89 | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| No. 2 White | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

LIVERPOOL

| | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| No. 1 Nor | 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 114 | 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| No. 2 Nor | 113 | 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 111 | 111 |
| No. 3 Nor | 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 111 | 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| May | 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| July | 105 | 104 | 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| October | 107 | 105 | 107 | 106 | 106 |

LIVE STOCK

Winnipeg live stock values are stronger than a week ago. Cattle prices have not advanced much, but hogs are back to the 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent level. Receipts for the week were more than average. Some good butcher stock has been received, and as high as \$6.50 paid for cattle of first-class quality.

Outside markets, both in Canada and the United States, are rated weaker. At Toronto, unexpectedly heavy deliveries brought prices down half a cent on cattle. British markets are a trifle stronger.

The live stock situation in the United States is rated easier. Demand in Chicago was hardly as keen as in the preceding week or for some time past. A feature of the Chicago market for a week or two has been the heavy selling of calves. In April 62,000 veals were sold in Chicago, as against 47,000 for the same month in 1909. In one week 16,500 were received, being 600 higher than the previous high record.

Official reports of the counter losses on the ranges in the Western States make them less than average, but this is questioned by railway live stock experts and others connected with the trade. Some estimates of sheep losses in Wyoming, Montana, and

South Dakota, run as high as 75 per cent. Demand for beef in the Northwestern coast country and Alaska is drawing westward large numbers of cattle from the prairie states.

The live stock outlook in Western Canada seems still for higher values. It is reasonably probable that before grass beef is available, first quality cattle will sell up to seven cents or better. The hog situation is difficult to estimate, but it is probable that values will show little change for the next month or two.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Receipts of cattle for the past week were fairly liberal, and quality fair to good. The market was steady this week on all classes of cattle. Hog receipts were fairly liberal, and quality fair to good. Very few sheep or lambs are arriving. Very few calves were offered, and quality fair.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Choice export steers, freight assumed | \$5.75 to \$6.00 |
| Good export steers, freight assumed | 5.50 to 5.75 |
| Choice export steers, freight assumed | 5.50 to 5.75 |
| Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered | 5.50 to 6.00 |
| Good butcher cows and heifers | 4.50 to 5.00 |
| Medium mixed butcher cattle | 3.50 to 4.00 |
| Choice hogs | 10.25 to 10.50 |
| Choice lambs | 7.00 to 7.50 |
| Choice sheep | 6.50 to 7.00 |
| Choice calves | 4.50 to 5.00 |
| Medium calves | 4.00 to 4.50 |

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

| No. | Hogs— | Ave. weight. | Price. |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|---------|
| 40 | Medium hogs | 192 | \$10.75 |
| 226 | " | 216 | 10.50 |
| 158 | " | 211 | 10.25 |
| 21 | " | 221 | 10.00 |
| Cattle— | | | |
| 4 | Steers and cattle | 1096 | \$6.65 |
| 15 | " | 1028 | 6.25 |
| 12 | " | 1217 | 6.50 |
| 27 | " | 972 | 6.00 |
| 5 | " | 1120 | 5.50 |
| 11 | " | 984 | 5.35 |
| 8 | " | 1042 | 5.25 |
| 7 | " | 900 | 5.00 |
| 2 | " | 1000 | 4.00 |
| 16 | Steers | 1051 | 6.25 |
| 1 | Cow | 1320 | 4.85 |
| 1 | " | 1170 | 4.00 |
| 1 | " | 880 | 3.50 |
| 3 | Bulls | 983 | 6.25 |
| 1 | " | 1725 | 6.00 |
| 3 | " | 1658 | 5.00 |
| 3 | " | 1322 | 4.50 |
| 4 | " | 1159 | 4.00 |
| 1 | " | 1200 | 3.75 |
| 10 | Calves | 243 | 5.00 |
| 10 | " | 180 | 5.50 |

TORONTO

Cattle were lower this week by about 40 cents per hundred. Receipts were heavy, large numbers of cattle, evidently having been bought in the country for May delivery. According to those who size up the situation in the East, cattle prices in Ontario are due for a fall, it being figured that prices are higher than supply conditions warrant.

The top price for exporters was \$7.25, from that down to \$6.75; bulls, \$5.25 to \$5.90; butcher cattle, \$5.75 to \$6.50; cows, \$5.25 to \$6.00; calves, \$5.50 to \$7.00; sheep, \$5.50 to \$6.50; spring lambs, \$3.00 to \$6.50 each; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.00; off cars, \$8.75.

BRITISH

Latest London cables quote Canadian steers at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; American steers, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Canadian steers at Liverpool are reported at 15c. to 16c., and American 15c. to 16c.

CALGARY

Live stock shipments have recently shown some increase. Prices are as follows: Steers, \$4.75 to \$5.00; cows, \$3.50 to \$4.00; hogs, \$9.51; sheep, \$5.50 to \$6.00.

CHICAGO

At the five principal American live stock markets for the four months of 1910 cattle receipts were 2,412,000, a gain of 62,000; hog receipts, 4,480,000, a loss of 2,000,000, and sheep receipts, 2,356,000, a loss of 309,000. The decline in hog receipts is the most startling and indicates possible ground for the forecast made earlier in the season that hogs would touch the 15-cent mark.

Prices at Chicago during the past week were as follows: Steers, \$6.00 to \$8.30; heifers, \$4.50 to \$7.00; cows, \$3.75 to \$6.50; bulls, \$4.75 to \$6.40; calves, \$6.00 to \$8.25; stockers, \$4.00 to \$5.75; feeders, \$5.50 to \$6.50; hogs, \$9.30 to \$9.50; lambs, \$8.00 to \$9.00; wethers, \$7.00 to \$7.60; ewes, \$5.50 to \$7.25.

Commander Robt. E. Peary received last week the highest honors that can be extended to an explorer, when he was received by the Royal Geographical Society of England and presented with a medal.

Home Journal

People and Things the World Over

On the mountain frontier between the Argentine Republic and Chile, nearly 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, at Cumbre Pass, is a piece of statuary absolutely unique in history, "The Christ of the Andes."

Cast in the bronze from the cannon of opposing Chilians and Argentines, it was placed on the boundary line of the two nations in March, 1904, as a symbol of the perpetual peace which should henceforth obtain between them.

It stands a colossal figure, twenty-six feet in height, placed on a gigantic column surmounted by a globe on which the configuration of the earth is outlined. One hand holds a cross, and the other is extended in blessing. At the base are two tablets, one inscribed with history of the monument, and the other bearing in Spanish the following legend:

"Sooner shall these mountains crumble into dust than the people of Argentina and Chile break the peace to which they have pledged themselves at the feet of Christ the Redeemer."

J. Purves Carter, a celebrated English art expert, has discovered \$200,000 worth of genuine old masterpieces in St. John, N. B. Beyond a doubt this is the greatest art find ever made in America. Some of these pictures are owned by the Right Rev. Timothy B. Casey, Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John, and were identified in the bishop's palace by Mr. Carter, who viewed them through the courtesy of his lordship. Others equally fine and valuable are in the possession of F. Gleeson, ex-secretary of the Exhibition Association. Mr. Gleeson has had his pictures for about three years. Originally they formed part of a larger collection made in Europe many years ago by a very eminent personage who travelled extensively. The collection was broken up and disposed of and some of the very finest pictures in it eventually came into Mr. Gleeson's possession. While believing that his pictures held some value, Mr. Gleeson had no idea that their worth was so great until the expert advised him the pictures include originals by Rembrandt, Del Sartos, Guide Reni, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Salvador Rosa, Bossino, Faselli and Peter Neifs.

Mr. Edwin Slosson, who has just completed a tour of the great American universities, tells of his disappointment in finding that comparatively few of the college boys read anything important outside of their text-books. "The librarians and professors of English whom I consulted," he says in *New York Independent*, "generally asserted that the boys read nothing but the required books, and talked nothing but athletics. The news-stand men told me that the *Saturday Evening Post* and the *Ladies' Home Journal* were most popular. . . . Still, I managed to get access to one or more coteries of genuine book-lovers in each institution, and from them made out the following list of favorite authors: Kipling, O. Henry, H. G. Wells, Jack London, Shaw, Chesterton, Churchill, George Ade, Richard Harding Davis, W. J. Locke, F. Hopkinson Smith and Frank Norris. . . . From this," he adds, "one would judge that the college students of today keep to the list of best-sellers, and do not go posing for 'truffles,' as we used to do." The "truffles," it may be interesting to note, from another part of the article, numbered among them Browning, Ibsen, Kipling, Whitman and Omar Khayyam.

Goldwin Smith on Literary Style

Professor Goldwin Smith, himself a consummate master of style, thus spoke on style in his inaugural address, as regius professor of history at Oxford, in 1859:

The style of the classical historian, at least of those we read here, undoubtedly is a model of purity and greatness, and far be it from us to disregard style in choosing books of education. To appreciate language is partly to command it, and to command beautiful and forcible language is to have a key, with which no man who is to rule through opinion can dispense, to the heart and mind of man. To be the master of that talisman you need not be its slave. Nor will a man be a master of it without being the master of better things. Language is not a musical instrument into which, if a fool breathe, it will

vivid as that which lures the reader through all that is extravagant in Carlyle. Gibbon's shallow and satirical view of the church and churchmen has made him miss the grand action and the great actors on the stage. But turn to the style and structure of his great work, its condensed thought, its lofty and sustained diction, its luminous grandeur and august proportions, reared as it is out of a heap of materials the most confused and mean, and ask of what Greek or Roman edifice, however classical, it is not the peer?

London to Manchester by Airship

On April 27th the great aviation race from London to Manchester took place. The interest in the event was intense, for various reasons. In the first place while horse races, boat races and motor races are ordinary occurrences the airship race is distinctly a novelty of 1910. Then the prize of \$50,000, offered by Alfred Harmsworth, Lord Northcliffe, was of a magnitude to attract attention. Lastly, the contestants were a Frenchman and an Englishman, and up to this time the honors of the aeroplane had gone in greatest profusion to France. Louis Paulhan, the well-known French aviator, and Claude Grahame-White, were the rival pilots of the airships. The prize went to Paulhan, who made the trip from London to Manchester, a distance of 187 miles, with only one stop. The terms of the prize called for the trip to be made within twenty-four hours and without more than two stops. Paulhan's journey took almost exactly twelve hours, but his machine was in the air just four hours and eleven minutes of that time.

White took his defeat like a Briton and heartily cheered for his successful competitor. He, himself, is only a plucky amateur at aviation, and meeting with adverse winds and a defect in the workings of his motor were all disadvantages he had to face. Wilbur Wright, the American aviator, declared, after hearing of Paulhan's new record, that an aeroplane with sufficient gasoline capacity for transatlantic flight could easily be built.

Norway Loses Bjornson

What Mark Twain stood for as a national figure in the literature of the United States, Bjornsterne Bjornson stood for in his native country, Norway, and the two were equally well-known and popular in lands beyond their own, each in his own line. The death of Bjornson followed closely on that of Mark Twain, only five days intervening. The Norwegian novelist was about four years older than the American.

Bjornsterne Bjornson was born at Kivkne, in 1832, the son of a Lutheran pastor. He was educated at the Christiania University and went into journalism. In 1857, his first drama was published, and also his first novel. Between that time and his death he led a busy life, as poems, novels and plays under his name sufficiently attest. Ibsen perhaps excelled him in Norway, as a dramatist, but as poet and prose author he stood first in his country. He was intensely loyal and fought mightily for Norwegian freedom and progress. A Danish critic says that the mention of his name at a gathering of his countrymen was like running up the national flag. His last reported words before death were: "I understand there is a deep gulf between the thoughts of life and the thoughts of death. I have the impression that the thoughts of death hold fast to religion. This is the end."

THE CRY OF THE DREAMER

I am tired of planning and toiling
In the crowded hive of men;
Heart weary of building and spoiling,
And spoiling and building again,
And I long for the dear old river
Where I dreamed my youth away—
For a dreamer lives forever
And a toiler dies in a day.

I am sick of the showy meaning
Of a life that is half a lie,
Of the faces lined with scheming,
In a throng that hurries by,
From the sleepless thought's endeavor
I would go where the children play
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a toiler dies in a day.

I feel no pride, but pity
For the burdens the rich endure,
There is nothing sweet in the city
But the patient lives of the poor.
Oh, the little hands too skillful,
And the child mind choked with
weeds,
The daughter's heart grows wilful,
And the father's heart that bleeds.

No, no; from the streets' rude bustle
From the trophies of mart and stage,
I would fly to the wood's low rustle
And the meadow's kindly page,
Let me dream as of yore by the river
Beloved for the dreams always—
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a toiler dies in a day.

make melody. Its tones are evoked only by the spirit of high or tender thought; and though truth is not always eloquent, real eloquence has always the glow of truth. The language of the ancients is of the time when the writer sought only to give plain expression of his thought, and when thought was fresh and young. The composition of the ancient historians is a model of simple narrative for the imitation of all time. But if they told their tale so simply it was partly because they had a simple tale to tell. Such themes as Latin Christianity, European Civilization, the Reformation, the French Revolution, are not so easily reducible to the proportions of artistic beauty, nor are the passions they excite so easily calmed to the serenity of Sophoclean art. Nor are all the moderns devoid of classical beauty. No narrative so complicated was ever conducted with so much skill as that of Lord Macaulay. No historical painting was ever so

ent. Demand try and Alaska cattle from the

Canada seems probable that quality cattle The hog situa- probable that next month or

ek were fairly the market was cattle. Hog y fair to good. ng. Very few

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 1.75 to | \$6.00 |
| 1.50 to | 5.75 |
| 1.50 to | 5.75 |
| 1.50 to | 6.00 |
| 1.50 to | 5.00 |
| 1.50 to | 4.00 |
| 0.25 to | 10.50 |
| 1.00 to | 7.50 |
| 1.50 to | 7.00 |
| 1.50 to | 5.00 |
| 1.00 to | 4.50 |
| Weight. | Price. |
| 192 | \$10.75 |
| 216 | 10.50 |
| 211 | 10.25 |
| 221 | 10.00 |

| | |
|------|--------|
| 1096 | \$6.65 |
| 1028 | 6.25 |
| 1217 | 6.50 |
| 972 | 6.00 |
| 1120 | 5.50 |
| 984 | 5.35 |
| 1042 | 5.25 |
| 900 | 5.00 |
| 1000 | 4.00 |
| 1051 | 6.25 |
| 1320 | 4.85 |
| 1170 | 4.00 |
| 880 | 3.50 |
| 983 | 6.25 |
| 1725 | 6.00 |
| 1658 | 5.00 |
| 1322 | 4.50 |
| 1159 | 4.00 |
| 1200 | 3.75 |
| 243 | 5.00 |
| 180 | 5.50 |

out 40 cents per rge numbers of t in the country those who size prices in Ontario that prices are it. \$7.25, from that ; butcher cattle, 10 ; calves, \$5.50 ; spring lambs, watered, \$9.00;

nadian steers at 1c. to 15c. Ca- orted at 15c. to

ntly shown some Steers, \$4.75 to s, \$9.51 ; sheep.

ve stock markets le receipts were 4,480,000, a loss 2,356,000, a loss e receipts is the most und for the fore- hogs would touch

week were as fol- s, \$4.50 to \$7.00 ; to \$6.40 ; calves, \$5.75 ; feeders, ; lambs, \$8.00 to s, \$5.50 to \$7.25.

ceived last week tended to an ex- Royal Geographi- ed with a medal.

THE LATE KING'S LAST WORDS

"Well it is all over, but I think I have done my duty." — "I know this is the end; tell the Queen."

The King is Dead**Long Live the King****THE NEW KING'S FIRST WORDS**

"Under the guidance of God, I will endeavor to maintain the high standard of the English court and fulfill to the best of my ability the great trust imposed upon me."

FOR more than a year past frequent reports of the ill-health of King Edward have appeared in the press, and have usually been followed by a denial, until the public came to believe that both reports and denials were space-fillers in dull news seasons. But just a few days ago came an announcement that the king was ill. That was on Wednesday, May 4th, and on Thursday the seriousness of his illness was apparent to every Briton, for the king failed to go to Victoria station to meet Queen Alexandra, who was returning from the continent. On Friday, at midnight, he died, before the great English-speaking world that loved him had time to realize that there was danger.

His Majesty, King Edward VII, was born in Buckingham Palace, on November 9th, 1841. He was sixty years of age when he succeeded his mother, Victoria the Good, to the British throne, and his reign lasted a little more than nine years. But as Prince of Wales and his mother's strong right hand since the death of his father, he was known and loved for years before his accession, and it was hoped that length of days might be his portion. His marriage with Alexandra of Denmark was one that was very popular with his people, and her affectionate hold on the land of her adoption has never loosened.

EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER.

So close to the event it is impossible to sum up just what the influence of his rule will be, or what the effect upon the nation and upon the world at large, of his nine years as king. But even the dullest has gained some impression of the tact and kindly diplomacy of our late sovereign. He was universally known as the peacemaker, and even king and emperor are inferior titles to this. Early in life he took upon himself this role and carried it gracefully from the days of his youth, when the troubles were comparatively trivial, to these last days of pouring oil upon troubled waters to save nations from making shipwreck of their prosperity and peace. Probably the real quality and weight of his statesmanship was seen more plainly in his intercourse with foreign nations than at home. He never forgot that he was head of a limited monarchy and that the British constitution was greater than he. Someone says of him, "that while Edward VII. was a king among statesmen at home, when he was abroad he was a statesman among kings." He ever held himself aloof from the clash of faction and strife of parties at home, but abroad it was different: there he was not limited in his activities by the necessity of avoiding party politics. He was the representative of the great nation over which he ruled and was addressed as such by all those with whom he spoke.

HIS INFLUENCE ABROAD.

His earliest success in winning hearts came to America for his first visit. Later in life his visit to India made a place for him in the affections of that people, from which time and trouble and bloodshed have never displaced him. The *entente cordiale* with France, that was such a source of satisfaction to both nations can be credited to the king. His visit to Canada in 1860 is a source of loving reminiscence to a great many Canadians in all walks of life who came in contact with him then. One of the events of his trip was his laying of the last stone of the Victoria bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal. He found a boyish pleasure in shooting a timber slide on the Ottawa river.

A MODEL AMONG MEN.

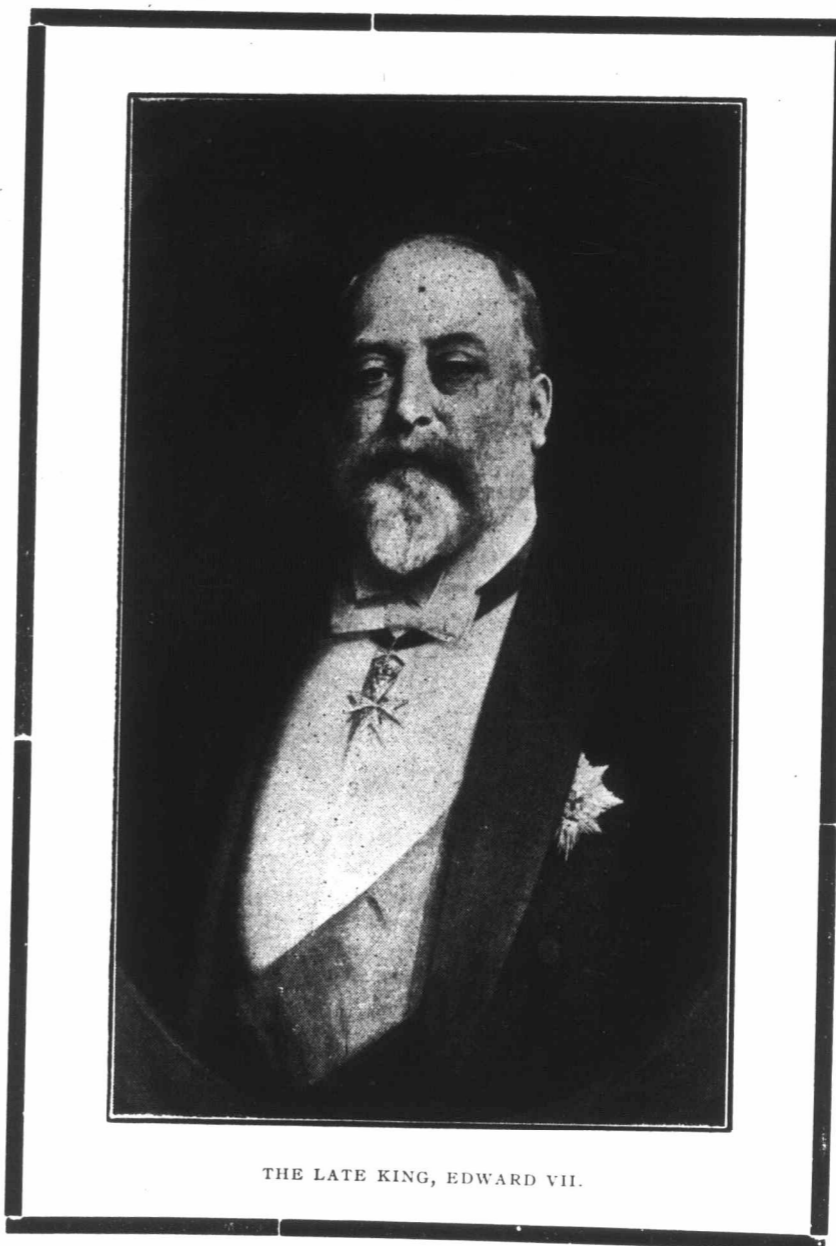
In spite of his years the king never grew old. He never allowed himself to be bored, but as years went by he did not rather than diminish his interests. His own versatility and interest in things made him broad-minded and tolerant of the things of others. He set a standard for dress

among his subjects, and led in the interest he took in almost every form of sport. His interest in agricultural matters is well-known, and there were not many practical farmers who knew more about some phases of their profession. He took an active personal interest in the farms on his various estates, and in the breeding of stock on his home farms. He was not only a breeder of celebrated race horses, but has bred and owned some of the finest Shires and Hackneys in England. He had a herd of Herefords, one of Polled-Angus and one of Shorthorns. Two years ago a Shorthorn belonging to the king's herd was shown by Sir

will of the people, as expressed in the last election, but he has gone to his rest and left the new king, George V. to settle, if he can, the greatest problem that an English monarch has had to face for many generations.

THE WORLD MOURNS.

A Canadian daily sums up the character of the late king in these apt words: "A great figure and a great force for peace among the nations has passed off the world's stage, and wherever men love liberty and toleration and admire a manly man, who was every inch a king, there will be deep and heartfelt sorrow. The world mourns to-day at the death of Edward the Peacemaker."



THE LATE KING, EDWARD VII.

William Van Horne at the Winnipeg exhibition.

HAD POLITICAL WORRIES.

Though the death of the king was due to physical causes—an attack of the dreaded double pneumonia—yet there is no doubt in the minds of those who knew him that he was worn mentally by the unsettled condition of political England. Debarred from taking the side of either Liberal or Conservative, yet he must have the welfare of the whole people at heart, and the man would be more than king, would be more than mortal, who did not feel the stress and strain of the great struggle that has gripped England for months. He had to bear the accusation that he did not care which way the fight went; to hear that he could settle the dispute and would not, and to hear over and over that he was using his influence unfairly for one side or the other. The way of the peacemaker is almost as hard as the way of the transgressor, except that it carries the balm of a clear conscience. The Lords looked to him to uphold the traditions and the Liberals were trusting to him to create enough new peers, if necessary, to carry out the

first gentleman of Europe, the man of kindly heart and broad sympathy, the ideal of his countrymen, the sovereign who was in the best and truest sense a constitutional ruler, the monarch who not only wielded the sceptre over the greatest empire that the world has known, but who held sway over the hearts of millions of subjects in the new worlds of the West and old worlds of the East. A manly man and a kingly king, he occupied a unique and commanding position among the royal rulers of the world. Never did a sovereign extend his royal sceptre over a more united and loyal people. Never did the crown of a great people sit more securely on human brows. Never has the British throne been rooted more deeply in the hearts and minds of the people of a world-wide empire. Adhering strictly to the usages and traditions of a constitutional ruler he followed in the footsteps of his revered mother and has maintained the throne upon a sound and enduring foundation. In his first utterance after the coronation, speaking of the death of Queen Victoria, he said: "My constant endeavor will be always to walk in her footsteps. In undertaking the heavy

load which now devolves upon me, I am fully determined to be a constitutional sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and so long as there is breath in my body to work for the good and amelioration of my people, that pledge he has kept. He has failed in nothing. He has handed down his glorious heritage unimpaired. He has won an enduring place in the affection of all his subjects of high or low estate. 'It is all over, but I think I have done my duty.' These, his last words at Buckingham Palace, are a fitting epitaph for the supreme head of all these dominions, who, in the memorable words of the orator of the empire, was 'not merely the King of Great Britain, but the king of hearts.'

KING EDWARD'S MANY ESCAPES.

1. While a schoolboy at Oxford, a boat in which he was rowing was overturned. He saved himself by swimming ashore.

2. Upon returning to England in 1860, after his visit to the United States and Canada, his voyage was so delayed by storms that warships were sent in search of the warship *Hero*.

3. In 1871, an attack of typhoid fever threatened to result fatally. His life was despaired of, but was saved through vigorously rubbing him with brandy.

4. In 1875, while tiger-shooting in India, a tiger sprang upon the prince's elephant. His life was saved by Colonel White of his suite, who killed the beast.

5. In 1898, he slipped and fell on a stairway, sustaining an accident to his knee which threatened to lame him for life. Within a few months he had completely recovered.

6. On April 4, 1900, while en route to Copenhagen, was shot at by a half-crazed youth named Sipido, at the Brussels railway station. Two shots were fired, both of which missed their mark.

7. While on a visit to Emperor William of Germany, he was hunting stags and two of them charged upon his horse. The horse reared and threw him to the ground. He was only slightly bruised.

8. He missed death by just ten seconds when the mast of the yacht *Shamrock* fell before a squall during her trial trip on May 22, 1901.

FACTS ABOUT KING EDWARD.

Born, Buckingham Palace, Nov. 9, 1841.

Eldest son and second child of late Queen Victoria and Prince Consort, Prince Albert.

Created Prince of Wales, Dec. 14, 1841.

Educated Universities of Edinburgh, Oxford and Cambridge.

Visited Canada, 1860.

took seat in House of Lords, 1863.

Married March 10, 1863, to Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King of Denmark.

Seriously ill with typhoid fever in 1871.

Recovered in February, 1872.

Visited India, 1875-6.

Made extended tour of Ireland, 1885.

Silver wedding celebrated, 1888.

Established Prince of Wales Hospital fund, Diamond Jubilee Year, 1897.

Became king on death of his mother, on January 22, 1901.

Coronation ceremony fixed to take place in Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1902; postponed owing to sudden illness, from which king recovered, and coronation ceremony took place on August 9, same year.

CHILDREN

Albert Victor (Christian Edward, Duke of Clarence, born January 8, 1864; died January 14, 1892).

George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of Cornwall and York, born June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, to the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck.

Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born February 20, 1867.

Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868.

Princess Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born November 26, 1869.

FIRST WORDS
"In the name of God, I maintain the high position of my ability upon me."

lives upon me, I do to be a constituent in the strictest sense long as there is work for the good people. That He has failed handed down his impaired. He has in the affection high or low estate, think I have done is last words at are a fitting eme head of all o, in the mem- tor of the empire, King of Great of hearts."

ANY ESCAPES.
oy at Oxford, a rowing was over- self by swimming to England in to the United is voyage was so at warships were warship Hero.

tack of typhoid sult fatally. His , but was saved ubbing him with tiger-shooting in upon the prince's s saved by Colonel o killed the beast. ped and fell on a n accident to his ed to lame him w months he had

0, while en route shot at by a half- l Sipido, at the tion. Two shots hich missed their

to Emperor Wil- was hunting stags charged upon his red and threw him was only slightly

h by just ten sec- of the yacht Sham- squall during her 1901.

ING EDWARD.
1 Palace, Nov. 9.

cond child of late Prince Consort, Wales, Dec. 14.

ties of Edinburgh, ge. 60.

se of Lords, 1863. 1863, to Princess laughter of King typhoid fever in

uary, 1872. -6.

ir of Ireland, 1885. ebrated, 1888. of Wales Hospital ee Year, 1897.

ath of his mother. ny fixed to take ter Abbey, June owing to sudden king recovered. mony took place ar.

REN
hristian Edward, born January 8, 1, 1892.

Ernest Albert, Duke rk, born June 3, 6, 1893, to the rry of Teck.

ictoria Alexandra ary 20, 1867. Alexandra Olga 868.

arlotte Mary Vic- r 26, 1869.

Editor "Hope's Quiet Hour":
I see so many inspiring thoughts in your columns on different subjects, I thought I would like to hear an essay on "Our Lord's Teachings About Prayer."—Matt. 6: 5-15; Luke 11: 1-13; 18: 9-14; John 14: 13-14.

"CHARITY."
PRAYER
"The busy fingers fly, the eyes may see Only the glancing needle which they hold,
But all my life is blossoming inwardly,
And every breath is like a litany;
While through each labor like a thread of gold,
Is woven the sweet consciousness of Thee!"

—SUSAN COOLIDGE.
Our correspondent—in asking for an essay on "Our Lord's Teachings About Prayer"—has drawn our attention to a treasury of glowing gems. If we could make those living words of Christ our own—learning them really "by heart," instead of simply by rote—we should walk with God, like Enoch, having our eyes open to the heaven of His perpetual Presence here in this workaday world.

As Susan Coolidge declares, in the verse quoted above, the consciousness of the Divine nearness is like to blossom secretly and quietly, until the beauty of holiness within shines out in beauty which is visible to men as well as to God.

The first reference (S. Matt. vi.: 5-15) reminds us that our prayers are worthless unless they are sincere and loving. The world must be first shut out and then drawn in. We must go into the secret place, alone with our Father, until we can see His face. Then—having caught something of the inspiration of His love—we must reach out to our brothers and clasp hands with them in tenderest comradeship. We are one family, pleading together before our Father. If we are unloving and unforgiving, He cannot hold us near His heart, cannot cleanse us by His miracle of forgiveness while we blacken and poison our souls by refusing to be in charity with His other children. Prayer, then, must be the natural expression of love, fellowship with our Father and our brothers. If we are looking up, in the wonderful consciousness of God's nearness, the words used cannot be wilful. We will not insist on having our own way when we realize that His perfect love and wisdom can be trusted to give what is really best—our Father knoweth what things we have need of before we ask Him. Then the quiet majesty of the Lord's prayer is put before us as a pattern, in which God's glory and the increase of His royal power over the hearts of men come first, and our own needs (never separated from those of our brothers) are laid in simple trustfulness before Him. We ask for daily food, strength and forgiveness from One who has infinite power to uphold us all through life.

Then the second reference (S. Luke xi.: 1-13) is an encouragement to wait in undaunted hope and sure confidence for the answer to our prayer. We are asking a Father for needful food, and can trust Him not to disappoint us. "If a son ask bread of any of you that is a father, will he give him a stone; or if he ask a fish, will he for a fish give him a serpent?" A wise and loving earthly father does not immediately give everything his child asks for. The child may beg for rich food, and his father—just because he loves him—may give bitter medicine instead. The child may ask for holidays, and be sent regularly to school, may plead to be allowed to sit up late and be sent to bed. A kind father is one who does for his child what his own wisdom sees to be best, never allowing the child to be ruined by indulgence in foolish desires. So it is with our Father. Prayer would be the deadliest power we could use if God were to give us exactly the thing we asked for the moment the prayer was offered. We only dare to ask for anything because, underlying every petition, we place the proviso: "Not my will, but Thine, be done." Our Father loves us too deeply to give us anything which can drag down our souls through worldliness or love of comfort. We want to grow strong and noble, patient and brave. If we seem to get no answer to our prayers, let us look up

Hope's Quiet Hour

and thank our Father that He is giving us a chance to grow patient and trustful. We can only win the grace of Patience by enduring patiently. We can only win the grace of Trust by accepting trustfully from our Father's hand many gifts which we cannot understand—we may not learn their value until death has given us wisdom; but, because they come from our Father, we know they are just what we need most. We cannot gain the grace of Courage except by facing danger, nor Fortitude except by enduring hard things.

"Father, I do not ask That Thou would'st choose some other task,
And make it mine. I pray But this; let every day Be moulded still
By Thine own hand; my will Be only Thine, however deep I have to bend, my hand to keep.
Let me not simply do, but be content, Sure that the little crosses each are sent, And no mistake can ever be
With Thine own hand to choose for me."

The next reference (S. Luke xviii.: 9-14) reminds us that we must come to God humbly—as sinners—not priding ourselves on our righteousness. The Pharisee made the great mistake of comparing himself with other sinners, instead of looking up to the awful purity of God and placing his life in the light of His face so that it might be honestly examined. The publican was not justified, because he was a sinner. He did not say—as many who claim to be like him, are constantly saying—"I thank

God that I am no hypocrite, like this Pharisee—who thinks himself so good." Those who pride themselves on "making no profession of sanctity" are not only standing proudly on a pillar, like the Pharisee, looking down on their neighbors, but are worse than the Pharisee. He prided himself on his righteousness, but they pride themselves on their unrighteousness. How can they gain the grace of Holiness if they do not admire and care to win it. And these self-styled "publicans" make the same mistake as the Pharisee of comparing and measuring themselves with their fellow-sinners, instead of comparing their lives with the Pattern Life of the one perfect Man. Humility is one of the first essentials of real prayer. We must feel our weakness and need, before we can ask honestly and earnestly for strength and help. The message sent by the Lord of the Church to self-satisfied members is as searching as when it was delivered to the Loadiceans: "Because thou sayest, I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing; and knowest not that thou wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked; I counsel thee to buy of the gold tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich; and white raiment, that thou mayest be clothed, and that the shame of thy nakedness do not appear; and tooint thine eyes with eyesalve, that thou mayest see." The more we study God's holiness, the more eagerly we shall desire to be like Him, and the more earnestly we shall covet the best gifts. Those who are praying for the Holy Spirit's power to sanctify and beautify their lives, can safely trust

the Father to supply all things that are necessary for earthly happiness.

The last reference (S. John xiv.: 13, 14) is "whatsoever ye shall ask in My Name, that will I do. . . . If ye shall ask anything in My Name, I will do it." The same thought is, you see, twice repeated. Plenty of people will say that they have asked something, over and over again, in Christ's Name, and have not received it. Has He then failed to keep His promise? Let us look again at the text and the context. This promise was made to disciples—true and loving, though weak, disciples. Judas had already left them. So, one who has the right to claim the promise, is only a disciple who loves his Master and is pledged to accept obediently whatever is His will. Then it is only a promise to give whatever is asked in His Name. That does not mean only the use of the familiar words, "through Jesus Christ our Lord," it places the petition absolutely in Christ's hands to deal with entirely as He sees best. It is His business then, not ours. He will only undertake it if we trust Him to send the answer when and how He sees to be best.

The prayer we have offered earnestly for years, is very precious in the eyes of our Elder Brother, and the answer is absolutely certain. The more trustfully we leave the matter in His hands, the more perfectly He can and will answer it. Indeed, He is answering it now, though we may not be clear-sighted enough to recognize the answer. He gives us beautiful proof of His faith in our loyal love, when He gives us the privilege and opportunity of trusting where we cannot see. If we could see, we should have no chance to trust. Let us prepare ourselves, and hold up our hands and hearts to receive the gift—it will be far more splendid than we expect. "This is the confidence we have in Him, that, if we ask anything ac-



AN OLD STAGE COACH.

according to His will. He heareth us. And if we know that He hear us, whatsoever we ask, we know that we have the petitions that we desired of Him" (1 S. John v.: 14, 15); but they must be "according to His will," asked "in His Name." And they must not be presumptuous. It is useless to sow weeds and pray God to send a harvest of grain, to choose an evil course—like Balaam—and pray to "die the death of the righteous." Someone has said: "What men usually ask for when they pray to God, is that two and two shall not make four." Consequences are painful sometimes, but they teach valuable lessons.

DORA FARNCOMB.

NOT LIKE ABSALOM

He was such a little, timid, distressed-looking old man, that even in my heart I couldn't complain at having to share a section in the Pullman with him from Winnipeg, though I found he had the lower berth. The fellow passenger's baggage is usually more of a nuisance than its owner, but the shabby bag and old-fashioned valise were no more obtrusive than the shabby old-fashioned man whose property they were.

He did not appear to notice me as I disposed of my own stuff, but clung close to the window and watched and watched. When I came back from a visit to the smoker he had not moved, to all appearances, except that his dry, wrinkled hands clutched nervously at one another or at his gray beard.

"Do you care to look at the Winnipeg papers?" I said, and offered him one.

"No, no, I thank you. My eyes are not very good for reading on the train," and the failing eyes went back to the whirling prairie again.

By and by he forgot that he was not alone and began to talk softly to himself—about distressing things I knew before the words were plain, for there was a pitiful tone and a catch in the words—"Just like yesterday the day I cut off his curls and he laughed and his mother cried. What did the message say? 'William—sounds funny to call our Willie that—Worden died Saturday morning.' Dead—Mary's Willie. My son—my son—would God I had died for thee—my son, my son."

"Last call for dinner!" shouted a waiter.

"Won't you come forward with me, sir, and have dinner?" He looked so forlorn I hated to leave him.

"No, no, I thank you. You are very kind but I am not hungry yet. I had a good lunch in Winnipeg."

When I came back he was feeding sections of orange—the peel was carefully piled up on a piece of paper on the window sill—to a little tot who had strayed to our section before, but was shy of me. The child was cuddled up close to my little old man and was having a joyful time. Its fine and free friendliness had warmed the sad heart, and he smiled at me over the curly head, with something of apology and more of pride at his conquest.

"He reminds me of Willie!" he said, with a smile born of happy memories on his face.

"Would you care to tell me about your boy?" I asked, and was sorry in a moment, for the smile died and grief took its place. "But not if it troubles you; forget that I asked."

"It will ease me to speak to someone," he said, simply, "if you care to be burdened with an old man's grief. He was our only child—Mary's and mine—and we adored him. The neighbors said he was spoiled, and perhaps that was true. But he was all we had, and a bright, manly little fellow, always into mischief but—proudly—he never told a lie. Don't you think that ought to count something for a boy?"

"Indeed, I do. Not many fathers can say that of their sons."

"He was full of energy, and as he grew up our quiet town seemed duller than he could bear, and he came West. He tried mining and farming, and at last he went out on a cattle ranch. That was the life for a man with red blood in his veins, he said in a letter. Oh, yes, he wrote regularly at first, then not so often, and after Mary died, two years ago last June, I only heard once. He didn't say much in it—you know the way boys are—but I'm sure he mourned for her in his heart."

"And haven't you had any news of him for two years?"

Yes, a woman neighbor of ours visited a son of hers out West. She came back and said she had seen him and he was reckless with the drink and gambling, and was a disgrace to his parents and his home. For the first time I could be glad that his mother wasn't here to know about it. Perhaps she knows where she is, but she knows all about it, and maybe it looks different and not so bad from up there.

"Are you going out to him now?"

"Yes—no—I'm going out, but it is too late. Willie's dead! See, here's the telegram I got. I'm sure it can't be true. It must be some other William Worden. It never seemed that he could die—why he was so strong and rosy when he was a little fellow, so stalwart when he grew up. I can tell just how poor King David felt when they brought him news about his boy being dead. I could just weep with him in that chamber over the gate and we could say together: 'My son, would God I had died for thee!' But my boy wasn't like Absalom. He would never have wronged his father; he was just wild and full of spirits. There was no treachery in my boy. I remember when his mother—"

The child scrambled down and ran back to his mother unnoticed, and my presence was forgotten. Muttering to himself he turned unseeing eyes to the now darkened prairie, and lived over again the joys and sorrows of a long life.

When morning came he began to get his things together. He put on his overcoat two hours before there was any chance of reaching his station, and sat with cap and gloves on for the last half hour. The town was on my route and I had already made up my mind to stop off and help if there was any aid to give. Rather odd feeling for a hardened traveller, but I wanted to protect the poor old chap from some of the worst if I could. But he didn't need me.

As we stepped down from the car a group of husky men watched us, and in a minute a big fellow strode up and held out a friendly hand.

"Are you Bill Worden's gov—father?" he asked.

"Yes, Willie is my boy."

The giant beckoned to the group with his stetson, while he still held the withered hand in his brown one. They came slowly, shook hands gravely, and all gave the same greeting, "I'm sure proud to know you, sir!"

He looked at me, puzzled: "Proud!" he repeated, in perplexity at the word.

"Are you friends of his?" I asked.

"Friends! Yes, indeed! Proud to be! Why, he was the finest they make. True blue with his pals, and give you his last dollar. And he went out like a man. Why, sir—and he laid almost violent hands on the little gray father—if it had not been for him my kid would have been run over by No. 96."

"I don't understand. Tell me what happened and take me to him."

"Listen first, and I'll tell it simple as I can. My little girl got on the track in front of the fast express and he got to her first. She has a bruised arm and a scratched face, that's all—but poor Bill—Come and look at him."

We crossed the road in a body and entered the tiny undertaking establishment. There was just one room, but a curtain had been hung to give the privacy that the dead are past caring for. The face that they uncovered to meet his father's gaze, was calm and unshamed, with a peace upon it that, beyond all human understanding, had wiped out all the reckless lines.

No one spoke for a long moment.

"Willie, my son!" came in a firm, almost exulting voice. "I ask your forgiveness, my dear boy. I was lamenting with King David over you when it was more fitting to rejoice. I rarely called you Absalom, and I did say 'would God I had died for thee.' But, Willie (He touched the dead face with loving little pats, as if it were the face of his baby boy again) I'm sorry for that, and I don't feel like saying anything but 'Lord, lettest thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation.' Wasn't your mother awful pleased, son, when you went and told her about it?"

The Ingle Nook

BALLADE OF HEART'S DESIRE

Four things greater than all things are,
Sings the poet in martial strain,
Women and horses and power and war—
But, after all, are they worth the gain?
War brings dolour, and power, pain;
Women and horses make man a
crook;
Four things greater to sing I'm fain—
A wife and baby, a pipe and book.

Who'd travel the fastest and travel far
Must travel alone, saith an old refrain;
With never a curb on the snaffle-bar,
Nor white hand clutching the bridle-
rein.

Who will may quest over sea and plain,
But for me the field and the running
brook;
For a tent in Kedar can be Cockaigne,
With wife and baby, a pipe and book.

Like fruit that grows in Istakhar,
Life has a sweet and bitter strain,
But the sweetest part, be he clod or
czar,

When nights reel round and wax
and wane,
Is to own a lot or two in Spain,
A bungalow with an inglenook,
Where one is lord of a wee domain,
With wife and baby, a pipe and book.

ENVOY

Ah, lady who ruleth as chatelaine,
A word in your ear: Watch well the
cook;
For my lord must be fed, else he'll soon
complain
Of wife and baby and pipe and book.
JOHN NORTHERN HILLIARD.

THE WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS

Somewhere she waits to make you win,
Your soul in her firm white hands—
Somewhere the gods have made for you
The woman who understands.

As the tide went out she found him
Lashed to the spar of despair—

The wreck of his ship around him,
The wreck of his dreams in the air—
Found him, and loved him, and gather-
ed

The soul of him to her heart;
The soul that had sailed an uncharted
sea—
The soul that had sought to win and be
free—

The soul of which she was part;
And there in the dusk she cried to the
man,
"Win your battle—you can—you
can!"

Helping and loving and guiding—
Urging when that was best—
Holding her fears in hiding
Deep in her quiet breast—
This is the woman who kept him
True to his standards lost—
When tossed in the storm and stress and
strife,

He thought himself through with the
game of life
And ready to pay the cost—
Watching and guarding—whispering
still,
"Win—you can—and I know you
will!"

This is the story of the ages—
This is the woman's way—
Wiser than seers or sages,
Lifting us day by day—
Facing all things with a courage
Nothing can daunt or din;
Treading life's path wherever it leads—
Lined with flowers or choked with
weeds,

But ever with him—with him;
Guardian, comrade, and golden spur,
The men who win are helped by her.

Somewhere she waits, strong in belief,
Your soul in her firm white hands;
Thank well the gods when she comes to
you—

The woman who understands.
—J. APPLETON, in *Progress Magazine*.

THE WILD FRUITS OF THE PRAIRIE

"We miss the fruit!" is the general cry of the newcomers to the prairies, before there has been any time to plant fruit bushes or lay out a strawberry bed. It surely is a deprivation, this lack of fruit, but if one knows something about the wild fruits that are fairly abundant on the prairies, the loss may be mitigated in part at least. The endeavor in this article has been to give directions for using the wild fruits. It is written early in the season in order to cover all, and the safest way is to cut this page out and paste it in your cook-book for reference.

I am certain that the list given here is incomplete, but am trusting that during the season our "old-timer" members and friends will add to the store out of their knowledge and kindness.

Dandelion Wine.—Steep a gallon of flowers in a gallon of water for three days. Then strain and add to the liquid 3 pounds sugar, 3 sliced oranges, 3 sliced lemons. Let boil a few minutes and remove from the fire. When lukewarm add half an yeast cake. Let stand until fermentation ceases, then bottle and put in a cool place. At the end of a month it is fit for use. Use one teaspoonful to a glass of water.

Ground Cherry Preserves.—To every quart of ground cherries removed from the pods use 1½ pints of sugar. Make a syrup of the sugar by boiling it with ½ cup water, then add the fruit and boil gently for one hour. Then add two sliced lemons and boil a few minutes longer, being careful not to let them scorch.

Pin Cherry Jelly.—Add a cup of water to each quart of fruit. When well cooked put through a jelly bag. Set the liquid boil down for half an hour, then add a cup of sugar to each cup of juice and cook until a little will "jell" when tested. This makes an excellent relish to eat with prairie chicken.

Wild black currants, strawberries and raspberries, which are fairly plentiful in many districts of the West, can be preserved in much the same way as the tame varieties. The strawberries and raspberries have a finer flavor than any tame species, but the currants are a little strong.

Wild Tomato.—Pick when yellow, remove the husk and prick the skin of the tomato with a fork. To 6 pounds of fruit use one lemon, 3 pounds white sugar and one pint of water. Cook gently until the fruit looks clear.

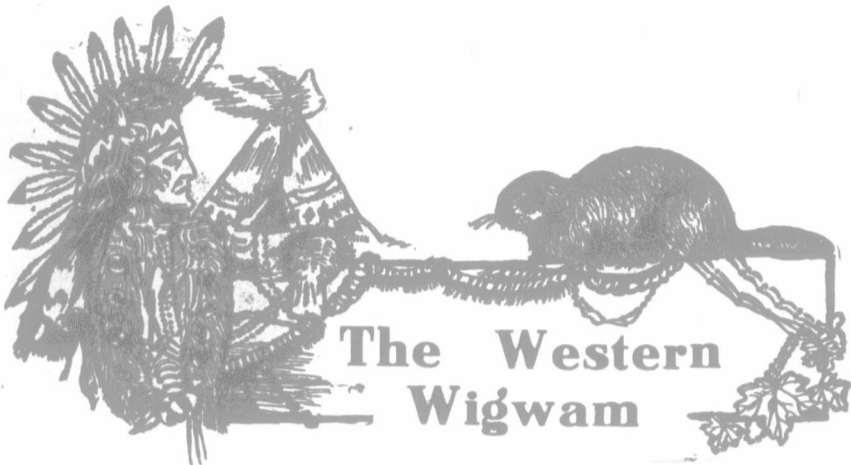
Chokecherry Jelly.—Cover the fruit with boiling water in a granite kettle and add a teaspoonful of baking soda. Let stand for five minutes, pour off the water and add enough fresh boiling water to barely cover. Cook till the fruit drops from the pits, then strain and let cook for half an hour before adding two-thirds as much warmed white sugar as juice. Cook gently until a little tested on a saucer will jell.

Wild Cranberry.—The wild cranberry can be made into delicious jelly by following the recipe given for pin-cherry jelly. The soda treatment as used for chokecherries will remove the "puckery" taste.

Wild Cranberry Catsup.—Pick over the fruit and wash carefully. Put to stew slowly in a granite kettle with half a cup of water to each pound of fruit. When cooked press through a colander and add half as much white sugar as pulp, half a cup of vinegar to each pound of fruit and half a teaspoon each of cloves, cinnamon and allspice. Let cook for half an hour, then seal and keep in a dry, dark, cool place.

Wild Gooseberry Jam.—Either the green or the red-ripe gooseberries can be used for this. Wash clean and stew till tender in a cup of water to each quart of fruit. Put through a colander and cook down fairly thick before adding half as much white sugar as fruit

(Continued on page 715.)



The Western Wigwam

LEARNING TO MAKE SPEECHES

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to the Western Wigwam. I received my pin, and like it very much. I am going to school now every day. My teacher's name is Mr.—. I like him very much. My studies are reading, spelling, bookkeeping, arithmetic, geometry, elementary science and composition.

We have organized a literary society in our room at school. We have a meeting every second Friday. We have songs, recitations, debates and impromptu speeches. For the impromptu speeches we go up and draw a slip of paper and we have to make a speech about the subject that is written on the paper. Last Friday I was in a debate, about which was the best, Tennyson or Wordsworth as a poet. I was on Tennyson's side, and Tennyson won by two points.

I will have to close now, or my letter will get so long that it will find the W. P. B. EUNICE.

FULL OF AMBITION

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the second time I have written to your club. If you remember, the last time I wrote we had no school; now we have one at which my auntie teaches, so I hope you see some improvement in my writing. My father is hauling lumber twenty-three miles, and so Bob and I have to stay at home in turns to do the work. Well, Cousin Dorothy, spring has come at last. The little heliotrope crocus will soon be showing up above the ground. The prairie fires were awful last fall, as all was so dry. A lot of people got tons of hay burnt, but we, with much pains, escaped; but for two weeks we had no peace. I am very fond of music, and father has given Bob and me each a piece of ground on which to grow onions for sale. Bob is going to get a horse with his money, and I an organ. We have got herd law all around us now, and we boys know all about cattle hunting, as we have done plenty of it, and we don't call it very much fun to come back almost broiled and nearly eaten with mosquitoes, but we expect a pasture this summer, so we will not have such a lot of running about. Father expects to fence in about forty acres. He also expects to grow a lot of rape for the hogs. It is now four years since we left England for Canada, and are well satisfied with the country, though we should like to see the old home again sometime. Father and the rest of us have read the *Advocate* ever since we came to Canada, and father sometimes says he would rather go without his dinner than his *Advocate*. We expect the railway either part way or past us this year, and we shall find it a great boon, as it is such a long way to haul the grain. Mother says I must tell you she was very much interested in reading those articles a short time ago. "Fame and Fortune," and "The Boy on the Farm." I am enclosing two-cent stamp for a button.

YORKSHIRE MOORS.

(Your writing has surely improved wonderfully. I think you are wise to cultivate your love for music. To be able to play the organ or piano is fine, and for a boy to be able to play a small musical instrument is a good idea, too, because no matter how much he moves round as he grows up he can carry his instrument with him. Come again—C. D.)

AN INTERESTING DEBATE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought it was about time to write to you and the rest of the Wigwamers. A crowd of us went to Blackfalds to the literary society. The program was real nice, but I enjoyed the debate more. The subject was:

"Resolved that the Indians were treated worse by the white men than the negro." The side for the Indians won.

I will tell you about our drive to see hockey game played between Lacombe and Red Deer.

It was Christmas night, so we thought we would like a drive in the beautiful moonlight. The sled was so crowded I had to sit in the bottom. I was sitting very quiet when the sled began slipping and sliding to one side of the road. It frightened the girls when it slipped and they screamed, which scared the horses and they started to run, but Mr. Johnston, the man who was driving, kept the horses in the road until he got them under control, and we were at last safe in the rink. I was a little excited, as it was the first game I had seen, but it got so uninteresting at the last part for it was too one-sided. The score was fifteen to four in Lacombe's favor. We had a nice drive home, and were soon fast asleep in bed. ALTA. RUTH COVERDALE.

A FINE PONY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—It is quite a time since I wrote to you. But I thought I would wait till my birthday was over. I got quite a lot of presents. As I have not written in quite a while my letter will be kind of long. I have been reading the letters of the club every week, and there are some very nice interesting letters. I received my button and think it is just fine I wear my button quite a lot but am very careful I don't lose it. We had an examination and I guess I came out ahead of my class. We have another little calf and a new cow. We have a pony we can drive and have lots of fun with him. I think every little girl that has a pony should be happy. We call ours Boldy, and he is just as quiet as he can be. Man. HELEN ARMITAGE.

A FINE LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—You asked me once to tell you about Pocahtontas, and I must beg your pardon for not doing so before.

When the United States was first colonized by the English the Indians were very hostile to them. On one occasion an Englishman called John Smith, fell into their hands and they decided to put him to death. As he was lying bound and the warriors had their hatchets raised to kill him, Pocahtontas, the daughter of the chief, threw herself upon him to defend him. She afterwards begged her father to set him free, which he did. She was very beautiful and afterwards married an Englishman, John Ralf, who took her home to England, where she pined away and died.

Since I wrote my last letter we have moved quite a short distance from Indian Industrial school, and perhaps the members of our wigwam would like to hear something of our cousins there. The school is supported partly by the government and partly by the Methodist church. There are about seventy pupils between the ages of five and eighteen. There is one pretty little boy under five, whose mother is a white

woman. His father is an Indian, but he is dead now and the church supports the boy, Ralph. The girls are taught to sew, cook, do laundry, housework and dairy work; the boys, farming and carpentry work. Part of them attend school in the morning and the rest in the afternoon.

There are two buildings, one for the boys and one for the girls. The school room is in the boys' building and the dining-room in the girls'. They are taught the same subjects as in other schools.

The staff are very kind to the children. They are warmly clothed and well fed. They are very fond of music and some of the girls can play the organ quite nicely. They are also fond of sports. The school supplies each boy and girl with hockey, skates and boots. They play hockey and they won the game when they played the Red Deer team. In the summer they play tennis, baseball, football and have swings. On Sunday they have service and Sunday school.

Most of them are Cree and they make a pledge that they will not speak Cree to any person who can speak English for two years. Sometimes they break the pledge but they can speak very good English. One of the little boys who could not speak English very well could not think of the word "cow-stables" and said, "cows' dormitory." I think I have said enough about the industrial school.

I was twelve years old a few days ago. I do not come very often, but I stay quite a while when I do come, so I must go out now and leave room for some I see waiting at the door of the wigwam.

P.S.—Thanks very much for the button. ALTA. POCAHONTAS. (12)

BREAVEMENT

Dear Cousin Dorothy and Wigs:—Again I seek the shelter of your cozy wigwam. I certainly enjoyed my last visit. I can almost see the bright crackling embers in the fire while I am writing and the little chiefs, squaws and papooses dancing around the blaze. I must tell you, little brothers and sisters, that sorrow has entered our home since I last wrote. My oldest brother died, and now there are only two boys and four girls in our family. My oldest sister is still away in the United States. And I must tell you that I have lost my precious little dog. I can never hope to have another like him. Although he was so little he bore his pain like a big dog. My "Hero" died of distemper. Be real careful of your dogs, dear Wigs, so you don't lose them as sadly as I did mine. COWGIRL ESTELLE.

KEEP UP THE PRACTICE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the *Advocate* for about one year and I enjoy reading the letters. We live about one mile and one-half from school. Our teacher's name is Miss C—. My studies are arithmetic, reading, spelling, geography, grammar, Canadian history and British history. Our nearest town is Virden, and I go there once or twice every week in the summer time. I have a pony of my own. She is quite quiet. I have a heavy hand-sleigh, so I hitch the pony up in it and go for long rides in winter when it is not too cold. I am very fond of reading. I got a book for Christmas and I read it in two days. There were over two hundred pages in it. I take music lessons on the piano. I did not like music lessons at first, but I am beginning to like it better, but I don't like practicing yet though. Man. DOROTHY HUNTER.

BUSY AND HAPPY

Dear Wigwamers:—As my sister is a member of your club I thought I would like to be one too. Will try and write as interesting a letter as I can, so as to receive a button. I live on my father's farm six miles from town. I am eleven years old. We have quite a lot of stock and I do all the chores, and take twelve head of cattle one-half mile to water every day. I go to school in the summer time and like going very much. I

am in grade IV. In winter time we have no school, as it is too cold. I have lots of fun in the winter time sleighing down hill and catching muskrats. I like trapping very much and find much fun in it. I trapped about fifteen muskrats last winter and quite a few weasels also. My dog caught several muskrats for me. I am interested in trapping and hunting and would like to hear from any boy my own age concerning them. I also trapped a lot of prairie chickens last fall. Prairie chickens (or grouse, as they are sometimes called) are very pretty things. They fly in flocks, generally, and live on rosebuds, poplar tree buds and grain. They are a very nice game for eating. Their color is white on the breast and brown with dark spots on their backs. They are about the size of a full-grown spring chicken (tame).

Sask. EDWARD M. K. YOUNGER.

TIRED OF STUDYING

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your cosy corner. I am fifteen years old and still go to school. I am going to school next year. I would like to be a school teacher but I think I would get tired of studying so much. I have six brothers and two sisters and five of us go to school. We have to go two miles. I came from England six years ago in the spring. We live seven miles between two towns, Dundurn and Hanley. Have any of the members seen the comet? I saw it every night except when it was cloudy. It was not very bright but it showed brightest when it was going down. We saw it first one Sunday night. I always liked to read the boys' and girls' corner and do yet. I wanted to write before but I never got started, and I would like to see it in print. I am sending you a little sketch of a bluebird. I don't think it is fit myself but it may pass. Well, I will have to stop now as my letter is getting long. If any of the boys and girls wish to write to me I will try and answer all their letters. Sask. ALICE COOPER.

A SECOND GEORGE WASHINGTON

A TRUE STORY.

Many, many years ago, when Ontario was quite a new country, the hero of my story was born. He was a very inquisitive boy and very anxious to learn the whys and wherefores of everything. So one day he went to a crusty old neighbor's place, and, boy-fashion, went to the fowl-house, and there to his wonderment he found an egg which was made of china. Now, being quite young, not more than eight years of age at most, and this being the first china egg he had ever seen, curiosity got the better of him and he wondered what was inside. The only thing to do was to break it, which he did. Now, of course, it was spoilt and the crusty old neighbor went straight to the boy's father and told him about it. The father then asked the boy if he had broken it, to which the boy replied: "Yes, father, I did break it." The father then asked him why he broke it and the boy, as openly as before, replied: "Well, I wanted to see what was in it." Needless to say no further punishment. He had never been known to tell a lie at any time, as he was more honest than cowardly. K. I.

A WISE OLD OWL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As this is my first letter to the Western Wigwam I hope to see it in print. We have taken *THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE* and *HOME JOURNAL* for a quite a long time, and think it is the best paper published. I am going to school just now and am in grade III. There are about twenty scholars going to school now. Last fall I caught a muskrat and wild duck. We have 480 acres of land, and grow about 2,000 bushels of wheat. We live about five miles from the town of Rapid City, and father drives there every week. We had four turkeys, but an owl came one night and killed one. It came back every night and ate a little of the turkey, but we could not get near enough to shoot him. ARNOLD CUNDY.

around him, in the air— I him, and gather—
er heart; iled an uncharted ight to win and be was part; k she cried to the e—you can—you
nd guiding— is best— hiding east— who kept him lost— orm and stress and through with the ie cost— irding—whispering and I know you he ages— way— sages, ay— h a courage or din; wherever it leads— or choked with and him; and golden spur, are helped by her. strong in belief, m white hands; when she comes to understands. Progress Magazine.
PRAIRIE
ants, strawberries ch are fairly plenti- s of the West, can ch the same way ties. The straw- rries have a finer ne species, but the strong. ick when yellow, d prick the skin of ork. To 6 pounds on, 3 pounds white t. of water. Cook t looks clear. t.—Cover the fruit in a granite kettle ful of baking soda. minutes, pour off ough fresh boiling ver. Cook till the e pits, then strain alf an hour before as much warmed ice. Cook gently l on a saucer will
—The wild cran- into delicious jelly cipe given for pin- soda treatment as rries will remove
Catsup.—Pick over carefully. Put to nite kettle with half each pound of fruit through a colander uch white sugar as of vinegar to each alf a teaspoon each and allspice. Let our, then seal and cool place. Jam.—Either the pe gooseberries can ash clean and stew p of water to each through a colander y thick before add- white sugar as fruit m page 715.)



THE BOYS' CLUB.

EVERY DAY

Dear Editor:—This is my first letter to you club. As spring is coming, and gophers are coming also, my brother and I will have to get to work and kill gophers. We have a shot-only have the rifle to go hunting.

We have a school a mile west of us, and we go every day. I have a little sister who started to school on the eleventh of March and is six years old.

Hoping this will escape the waste-paper basket, and wishing the club and its members every success.

Sask. ROY R. PATTISON.

CAN DUCKS BE SNARED?

Dear Editor:—I am very interested in the Boy's Club, so I thought I would write a few lines. This is my first letter so I hope it will escape the waste basket, if the editor has any.

I live on a farm seven miles from town and think farming is just as good as anything else. You have more fun and freedom than in town; you can take your gun and go for a hunt whenever you like, or hitch a horse to the buggy or get on his back and go for a ride. You don't need to be lonesome. Now, I don't think farming is a low occupation. What do you think, boys? I think T. A. L. was right in what he said about the farmer feeding them all. Only for the farmer there would be a good many hungry.

Well, I was born in Ireland and came to Canada in 1901. I was pretty sick of the country when I saw it first. It was quite a difference to come from a country where the grass is green all the year round, and every place is fenced with stone walls and hedges, to come out here and see the old dry grass and hear the howling of the wolves. We were living thirty miles from town, and the nearest house was three miles away, and nothing but prairie no matter what way you looked. But that day has gone by where we live.

I would like to ask a question. Do any of the members know how to set a snare for wild ducks? I can ask enough questions, but I don't know that I could answer any or not, because I am only Irish. Well, I guess I have done enough blowing for one time so I think I better close. I will gladly exchange letters with any of the boys. They will get my address with the editor, so get a hustle up and write, boys!

Sask. PAT (17)

A QUESTION ONLY HALF ANSWERED

Dear Editor:—I have been intending to write to the Boys' Club for a long time. I live on a farm three miles east of Boissevain, Manitoba. I like shooting, riding and skating. I would be very much obliged if any of the members could give me any information as to mounting birds, animals, etc. There are a few birds around here already, such as hawks, crows, gulls, ducks, and some others.

I am thirteen years old, and I would be very glad if any of the members would answer the question I have already asked.

ARTHUR WRIGHT.

(Perhaps some member can give you help regarding the mounting of animals. As for birds, I am reprinting here an article written by one of the clever members of the Ingie Nook, Mrs. A. J. Wright. She knows about the way to set snares, and if you follow her instructions carefully your work should be a success. Write and tell us how you get along in the job. Ed.)

When you have a pair of pheasants, or a pair of quail, or a pair of snipe, or a pair of mallards, or a pair of any other kind of game, you should not let them rot away in the freezer, but you should get them mounted as soon as possible. This is the best way to preserve them, and it is also the best way to show them to your friends. You can get the necessary materials for mounting at a taxidermy shop, or you can make your own. It is not very difficult, and it is a very interesting hobby. If you are interested in it, you should try it. It will give you a great deal of pleasure, and it will also give you a great deal of knowledge. So, if you are interested in it, you should try it. It will give you a great deal of pleasure, and it will also give you a great deal of knowledge. So, if you are interested in it, you should try it.

birds are shot so as to be sure that the blood is not likely to run; wash any places that have become soiled, and remember, even if they are dripping wet, the plumage will fully recover if hung in a warm place, and gently stroked upwards as soon as dry. Decide which is the best side of the bird, and under the opposite wing make an incision. The hand can be introduced into this, and the skin gently separated from the body. The wing may be left nearly intact if the bulk of the meat on the first joint is scraped off. The joint must be carefully cut through close to the body. Proceed down the thigh until nearly to the part where the feathers leave off. Break the thigh bone and work the skin off over the back, cutting off the tail or "Parson's Nose," close to the body. The other leg and wing must be similarly treated and the whole skin turned inside out over the head. The pheasant's neck is large and will allow of

A CLOTHES TREE

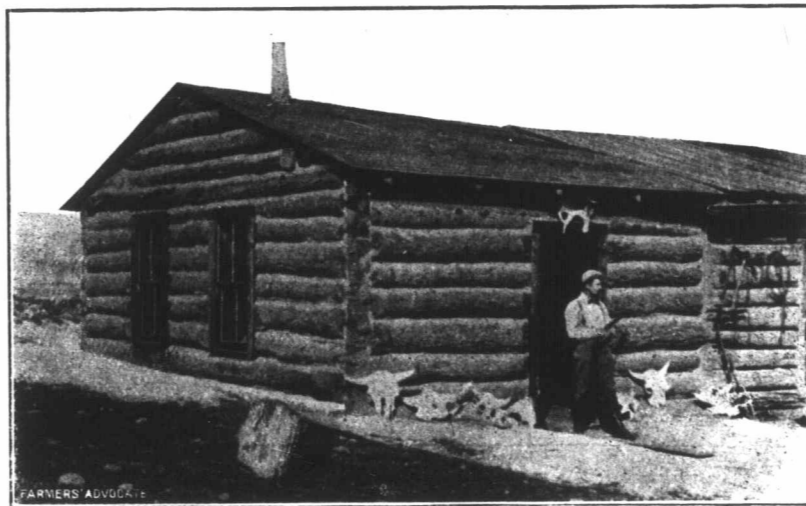
Is there a baby brother or sister in your home? If you are lucky enough to have one you can use your skill to make a handy clothes tree for the baby's clothes. Get a block of wood about six inches square and half an inch thick. Fasten to the center of it an upright strip of wood about four feet high—a long broom handle does very well, or the rod out of a wide window blind. To this upright piece fasten slender cross pieces about eight inches long and six inches apart. Paint white or in some pale shade. Screw a ring in the top so that it can be hung up if desired. The clothing can be hung on the cross pieces by the shoulders, and will be saved from crumpling up. It will save the busy mother some extra work, and that is worth considering by a boy that amounts to anything at all.

WANTS EVERYONE TO WRITE

Dear Editor and Boys:—I was very glad when the Boys' Club came into THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and will try and do my best to help make it interesting.

To Blake's second question, "What animal is the most profitable on the farm?" I think the horse is, though an ox can do the same heavy work as the horse and yet does not need to be grain fed. The horse, of course, can cover more miles than an ox in a day.

The weather is fine down here, and we have seeded quite a lot of grain. The wheat has already started coming up, so I guess we will get an early crop.



TRAVIS BAGLEY'S SHACK, MEADOW CREEK, ALTA.

being drawn over the skull. The ears and eyelid holes must be cut around very carefully, and the eyes removed without dispersing the contents. The skull must now be cut in halves with a strong knife across the empty eye sockets. The tongue and any remaining pieces of brain removed, fill every crevice handsomely with black pepper, ground cloves and ground cinnamon. Turn the skin right side out. Crumple up some balls of newspaper, and pad out the head to the desired size by stuffing through the mouth. Fill the mouth with the condiments mentioned and run a string through nostrils and round the beak to keep it closed. This may be removed after all is set firm. Stuff the neck and body with a loosely crumpled paper, using plenty of pepper and spice on the lining of the skin and press the whole bird into the desired shape. Bind it loosely with broad bands of rag; dust it well with the spices and lay it on a warm dry place until quite stiff. It should be quite hard and odorless in two weeks' time, and may be fastened onto a board or plaque and the rags removed. A brush full of vermilion, with a little crimson blended into it, must be used to renew the faded color round the eyes, and also a little white and yellow for the bill with a tinge of green shaded into the base. Artists' oil colors are the best, but the coloring up must not be overdone or it will give a staring effect. The eyelid is bluish-white when newly shot.

Anyone who is willing to try a brace of pheasants mounted in this way will be surprised to find how beautiful they look. A brace of mallards or any kind of game will look well, and I have even mounted stag heads with no other preparations than those using salt, however, in the first stage.

OCTAVIA ALLEN.

My brother and I trapped some muskrats and weasels last winter and got quite a bit for them. Anyone who is handy with traps should give their experience in columns of the Boys' Club.

We came from the States, but I like this country about as well as I did Minnesota.

Well, I think I will close with good luck to the great Boys' Club. Alta. ARTHUR THORESON.

TAXIDERMY A FASCINATING STUDY

Dear Editor:—I am an interested reader of the newly organized Boys' Club, and if this letter can in any way evade the waste-paper basket I will be glad to see it in print.

First of all I will say who and what I am. My father is a farmer near the city of Regina. We live in a fine small game and bird district, and, of course, I am very interested in shooting, and I am considered as a good shot. I own a twelve gauge double-barrelled shotgun, and a .44 carbine rifle.

I see some of the members are interested in astronomy, some in farming, and some in ranching, but I am interested in taxidermy (or the art of mounting and preserving all specimens of natural history true to nature). I think that his work cannot be equalled, as far as a fascinating study of nature is concerned, because when anything is mounted right it is and always will be an object of beauty. But, on the other hand, if it is done wrongly it is a grotesque object and deserves a bitter fate. Now, boys, this is a study, or, in reality, an art, that you can't afford to be without, and if you are interested and want to get particulars write to me at once. My address is with the editor. Hoping this letter will not take up too much space, I will close, wishing the paper and club every success. E. J. A.

A LOVER OF BOTANY

Editor of Boys' Club:—I have taken a great interest in the Boys' Club ever since it commenced, more so because of the good trapping ideas that are given in it. I never did any trapping so I won't be able to tell anything about such things. I would like the addresses of John Davidson and Henry Veldhuis, as I would like to correspond with them.

I am going to write on my entrance examination this June. I wonder how many of this club are going to do the same. I wrote last June but failed, but I have better hopes this year.

I wonder if any of the boys know how to make a collection of wild flowers. First, pick a very good specimen of the flower you want to keep, then get a piece of felt paper and double it, putting the flowers between the paper and making sure the blossom of the flower is spread open so as to show good. Put this paper between two pieces of board and put a heavy weight upon this, leaving it for two or three days so as to allow the flowers to dry out thoroughly well. After they are dried take them out and get a scribbler without lines in it, put a flower on a leaf, not one on both sides; cut little strips of paper about an inch and a half long to paste across the stem of the flower. Of course, in every ten or twelve leaves of the book there have to be the same number cut out, like a scrapbook, so as to leave room for the flowers without bulging out the covers of the book. It is well to put the names under each flower if you know them. I have run out my writing facilities for the present, so I will have to close, wishing the club every success, and hoping that all this will help some other boys as their trapping notes will help me.

A SASKATCHEWAN COYOTE.

(I like your idea of preserving the flowers, and would suggest putting the date of finding and a short description of the place in which each is found.—Ed.)

CARRIED BY A MOUSE

A little mouse was a useful agent for man and helped perform a mechanical feat which had baffled the skill of several electricians stringing wires in the new Vinery building, Montreal.

Mr. M. S. Thompson, chief of the electricians working on the building, wished to force electric wires through a pipe 197 feet long. This pipe had a sharp turn in it, and the usual method employed to get the wires through it had failed. First an attempt was made to blow a tape line through the pipe. Then an effort was made to force the tape through with water. This also failed on account of the sharp bend in the pipe line.

Then some one suggested in a half jocular way the employment of a mouse to carry the string through the pipe. A mouse was captured for that purpose. A thread was tied to the mouse's leg. It was placed in the mouth of the pipe and given a good, hard push with a whiff of compressed air.

It wasn't long before the mouse appeared at the other end of the pipe with the thread. Then the work was easy. The thread drew the tape through the pipe and the tape pulled the electric wires. And the mouse was given his liberty for the part it performed.—Witness.

A DOG STORY

A story in the *Sunday Magazine* tells how Thomas Jones, who owns a big ranch on San Juan Island, lost a collie dog last autumn for nearly a month, and for several days searched the woods without success. One day when killing a sheep he tossed a bone to another collie. Instead of gnawing it, the creature picked it up and started for the woods. He kept turning his head, apparently to see if he was followed, and Jones concluded to follow him. The dog trotted along for a mile, and stopped at the edge of an abandoned well. He dropped the bone over the edge of the well. Jones got a ladder climbed down and found the dog that had been lost. There was only about two inches of water in the well, but the animal would have starved to death had it not been for the other. The lost dog was in good condition, so well had its friend kept it supplied with food.

Health Demands

that the bowels be kept regular. Neglect means sickness. Sluggish bowels are quickly regulated by

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In Boxes 25 cents.

CHURCH BELLS

CHIMES AND PEALS
MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY
FULLY WARRANTED
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,
BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.
Established 1866



RESPONSIBLE MAN
with team and wagon wanted who can give bond, as salesman for our Extracts, Stock, Poultry, Powders, Liniments, Spices, Talcum, Soap, etc. Write for permanent work in your own county. **George Bassil, Sec.,** 221 Main St., Keokuk, Iowa.

DON'T LET YOUR WIFE ROAST THIS SUMMER

A new self-heating flat iron has been invented which enables a woman to do her ironing in any cool place she can find. No fire needed; it saves time, strength and fuel. It generates its own gas and can be regulated to maintain any heat required. It costs only 1 cent per hour to operate. Every woman should have one of these time, labor and money saving irons.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

THE B. C. SPECIALTY CO.

Room 430, Chambers of Commerce
WINNIPEG.

Agents wanted in every town west of
Winnipeg.

WESTERN RYE GRASS

Will you please give me particulars regarding the sowing of Western rye grass seed? This grass is quite a new thing for most people here and we are anxious to try it.—B. G., Manitoba.

Ans.—Western rye grass can be sown either with or without a nurse crop of grain. By far the best results however are obtained by sowing it alone, as the grain crop shades the grass and also deprives it of moisture. When sown alone we plow the stubble land some time in May, harrow it once, sow the grass seed broadcast by hand, or with the wheel-harrow seeder, and then harrow the land a second time. As soon as the weeds and volunteer crop are about a foot high run the mower over the land and leave the cuttings on the ground to act as a mulch. When sown with a grain crop the grass seed is sometimes mixed with the grain. The mixture must be stirred up in the grain box occasionally; otherwise it will not be distributed evenly. It takes about fourteen pounds of seed for an acre. May is about the best time to sow in this province.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.



DIVORCE CASE

In answer to my query in March 30th issue you assume I was married in Canada. This is not so, as I was married in Scotland. Does this make any difference? What should the probable cost be? After applying for same, how long would it be till matter would be settled?—R. M.

Ans.—If you were married in Scotland and you are now a resident of Canada the only grounds on which you could obtain a divorce would be desertion and adultery. The application would have to be made to a special committee of the senate at Ottawa and is a pretty expensive proceeding. You would not be able to have your request granted until the next session of parliament, as the present session is over. It would possibly cost you about \$1,000.

DEPTH TO SOW OATS

The question of the proper depth for seeding oats is being freely discussed around here. The soil is very light, loose and dry. Kindly give me your opinion regarding this.—R. S. K., Manitoba.

Ans.—When the soil is loose and dry I have found that we obtained the best results from deep sowing, because the seed is deposited in moist soil and all danger from drifting soil is removed. Under the above conditions we usually put about all the pressure possible on the drill, making the depth of sowing anywhere between 2 1/2 to 4 inches. If the soil were cold and wet such a depth would be inadvisable, because the grain would not germinate; but in loose, warm, dry soil there is no risk from this cause.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

DEEP BREAKING

I have a field that was broken from 6 to 7 inches deep, and the sod is unrotted and very tough. I find it almost impossible to do anything with it. The breaking was done two years ago. Kindly advise me.—H. J., Manitoba.

Ans.—Your case is another illustration of the folly of breaking tough sod deeply. It is then always difficult to get it to rot properly. I would advise you to try a good sharp disk harrow, set to cut deep. By overlapping carefully this should do the work well and make a good seed bed. Make certain that the disks are sharp, and, if necessary, load them with stone.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

BUILDING A SILO

I think of building a silo this summer. What is the best shape and material for this purpose?—B. L., Manitoba.

Ans.—There are already several silos in this province. At the Brandon Experimental Farm the first two were framed with timber, and boarded inside and out with matched siding. This style has long been out of date. The best wooden silo is now made round with two-inch staves and bound either with iron bands or wire hoops. It is cheap, easy to construct and very satisfactory as long as it lasts. A more permanent silo is made from concrete by means of a mold. A still better silo is made of hollow concrete blocks. These are made with a special mould which gives them the desired curve.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

SOWING CORN FOR FODDER

I have decided to sow several acres of fodder corn for the first time. When should it be planted, and could I grow alfalfa on the land next spring?—H. A., Manitoba.

Ans.—The proper time to plant corn in this country is from the 15th to the 20th of May, depending on the soil and season. When the season is early and the soil warm it can be planted about the middle of the month. Cold soil should be sown later. If properly treated corn stubble is excellent for alfalfa. The plow furrows should be not wide enough to turn every row of corn, stubble under completely, otherwise it will prove a great hindrance. It is best to plant the corn for germination, as there is a large amount of poor seed

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

FLAX FOR SEED SILVER KING BARLEY



S. B.'S SEEDS STAND ALL TESTS

NORTHERN FIELD CORN. Our crops were grown the farthest north of any stocks offered in Canada. Northern White Flint, Longfellow Flint, Golden Dent and North Dakota Dent No. 100.

HUNGARIAN, MILLETS, TIMOTHY, WESTERN RYE, BROME—All clean, pure and strong vitality.

Steele, Briggs Seed Co.
WINNIPEG, CANADA Limited.

CREAM coming to CARSON to brings HIGHEST PRICES

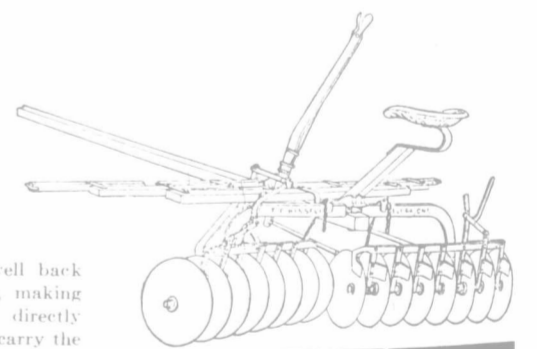
Cans supplied free on request—Express charges paid—Payment made at middle and end of each month, by Express Money Order on which no charge is made for cashing—The tone of letters received from our patrons shows that they are satisfied with the way we treat them—Cream is now coming hundreds of miles to us.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

GIVE US ONE TRIAL.

The Carson Hygienic Dairy Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

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. A.

The "Bissell"

T. E. BISSELL CO., Ltd., ELORA, ONT.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, SOLE AGENTS

When Answering Ads. Mention the Advocate

THE WILD FRUITS OF THE PRAIRIES

(Continued from page 710).

pulp. Let cook then for about twenty minutes.

Ripe wild gooseberries make delicious jelly of fine color when made after the same recipe as ordinary red currant jelly, as do also the high bush cranberries.

Saskatoons.—This fruit ripens toward the end of August. It can be made into jelly by following the choke-cherry jelly recipe.

Saskatoon Preserves.—Wash the fruit carefully and cook gently till tender in a syrup made of a cup of sugar and half a cup of water to each quart of fruit. Some people think the flavor is improved by adding the juice of a lemon to each quart of fruit.

Pickled Saskatoons.—Make a syrup of 1 quart vinegar, 4 pounds white sugar, 1/2 oz. each of cinnamon and cloves. Let boil, then put in ten pounds of fruit. Simmer 15 minutes and seal while hot.

Wild Plum Sauce.—Take one gallon plums and boil gently till tender in very little water. Rub through a sieve and add 4 cups sugar, 2 tablespoons salt, 3 tablespoons pickling spice, 2 cups vinegar. Boil for an hour, bottle and seal.

Wild Plum Preserves.—Prick the plums with a silver fork. Put into boiling water to which a teaspoon of baking soda has been added and let stand for five minutes. Then drain them and put into a syrup which has been prepared with enough water to make the amount of juice you require and add 1/2 pound white sugar to each pound of fruit. Cook gently till tender and seal carefully while hot.

THE PURCHASE, CARE AND PREPARATION OF FOOD

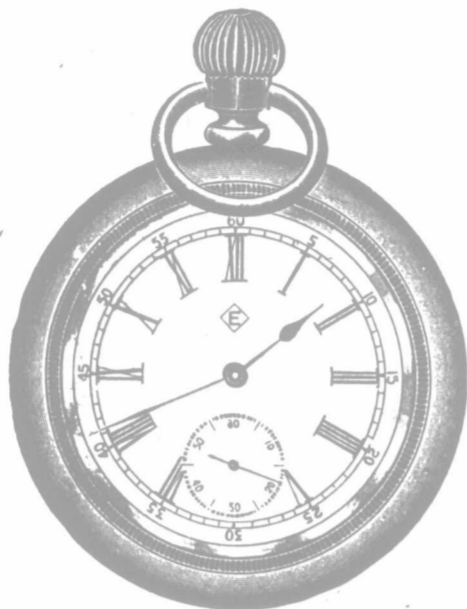
The foods used to give variety to the diet in the home vary with time, place and circumstances, but the staple foods the country over are cereal grains and their products, meat, dairy products, eggs and the more usual vegetables and fruits. According to the results of a large number of carefully conducted studies in American homes, it appears that meat and poultry supply 16 per cent. of the total food material, 30 per cent. of the protein and 59 per cent. of the fat in the average American dietary; dairy products 18 per cent. of the total food, 10 per cent. of the total protein, 36 per cent. of the total fat, and 4 per cent. of the total carbohydrates; cereals and their products, 31 per cent. of the total food material, 43 per cent. of the total protein, 9 per cent. of the total fat, 62 per cent. of the total carbohydrates; and vegetables and fruits, 25 per cent. of the total food, 9 per cent. of the total protein, 2 per cent. of the total fat, and 16 per cent. of the total carbohydrates. These figures indicate clearly the relation which the principal agricultural products must of necessity bear to home problems. It is evident that utilization of these staple foods to the best advantage is of great importance to every housekeeper.

Bread, meat and vegetables form a large part of the food of the nation, and their purchase, care and preparation for the table are the themes of Farmers' Bulletin 256 (Preparation of Vegetables for the Table), 375 (Care of Food in the Home), 389 (Bread and Bread Making) and 391 (Economic Use of Meat in the Home).

These bulletins are not "cookery books," although a large number of recipes for cooking vegetables and meats, and mixing and baking bread are found between their covers, and as each of these recipes has been carefully tested, a cook should follow them accurately the first time, at least, she attempts to use them.

The bulletin on "Bread and Bread Making" has just been issued. The pamphlet on "Use of Meat" was issued March 21, last, while "Care of Food in the Home" was published in November, 1909, and the "Cooking of Vegetables" appeared in 1906. But the four form a set which would be useful to every housekeeper.

The instruction contained in these pamphlets could be supplemented by the information in the other sixteen pamphlets treating on the relative value of fish, milk, sugar, eggs, poultry, beans, peas, fruit, potatoes and other



**The Reliable Timepiece
For Workmen Everywhere**

This watch is an aristocrat in working clothes. As a timekeeper it will give every satisfaction, yet it is so encased that you can carry it whenever and wherever you please.

The large 18 size, 3 oz. nickel case, protects the movement from jars and rough usage, preserving its perfect timekeeping qualities under most severe tests.

The ideal watch for farmers, mechanics, lumbermen, miners and sportsmen.

**15 JEWEL MOVEMENT, HEAVY NICKEL CASE,
18 SIZE. GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.**

\$5.00 EATON PRICE \$5.00

Have You Ordered Your Binder Twine?

Place your order now and make sure of Eaton prices and Eaton quality. You do not need to pay for the twine until you receive it. Order now and if you want to change your order or cancel it later you can do so without forfeit or obligation. We take all chances on your crop, but we want your order as early as possible so we can reserve the twine and thus guarantee prompt delivery in time for harvest.

EATON PRICES ON GUARANTEED TWINE

| Prices Per Hundred Pounds | WINNIPEG | BRANDON | REGINA | SASKATOON | CALGARY | EDMONTON |
|---|----------|---------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|
| GOLDEN MANILLA (550 feet per pound) | \$8.59 | \$8.70 | \$8.92 | \$9.02 | \$9.23 | \$9.23 |
| EATON STANDARD (500 feet per pound) | \$8.09 | \$8.20 | \$8.42 | \$8.52 | \$8.73 | \$8.73 |

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

**A Fence, Like
a Chain, is No
Stronger Than Its Weakest Link**



Usually in a fence the lock has proven to be the "weak link," and therefore minimized the general strength of the entire fence. In our fence the lock is the strongest part, as it is so constructed that it practically interlocks itself. It has a double grip on the lateral and horizontal wires which prevents any possibility of slipping.

We manufacture a large number of designs of Leader woven fences, both in heavy standard and medium weight, using nothing but the best galvanized wire in all our fences.

We also make the old reliable Anchor field erected fence, coiled spring wire, gates, etc. Catalogue A shows different styles of fences and gates for horses, cattle, hogs, etc. Write for catalogue.

Manitoba Anchor Fence Company, Ltd.

Cor. Henry and Beacon St. WINNIPEG
P. O. Box 1382

JACKS FOR SALE

Imported Spanish and mammoth American Jacks, at reasonable prices. I have also on hand some imported Percheron, Belgian and Clydesdale stallions, a number of prize-winners.

NOTICE—A guarantee goes with every stallion sold, the buyer taking no chances. My prices are right and my terms are reasonable. I will take land or any kind of stock in exchange. All Jacks and stallions have first-class pedigrees.

Write me what you want. L. K. PARR, Stavely, Alta.



root crops, corn and corn products, and meat as food, and the preserving and canning of fruits and vegetables. Copies of all of these publications can be secured by application to senators, representatives and delegates in congress, the secretary of agriculture or to the superintendent of documents, government printing office, Washington, D. C., who has them for sale at five cents a copy.

GOSSIP

L. K. Parr, of Stavely, Alta., an importer of Spanish and Mammoth American Jacks and Percheron and Belgian horses, has an advertisement in this issue offering some exceptionally fine animals for sale. Mr. Parr is an enthusiastic horseman and a lover of good stock, and the animals found in his stables recently imported are worthy of the attention of all intending purchasers of pure-bred horses. The Jacks are a fine lot, a number of them recently imported from Spain. He has also some young Percheron and Belgian stallions he will sell right. Stavely is situated south of Calgary, on the Macleod branch of the C. P. R.

SUFFOLK HORSE RANCH SALES

Jaques Bros., of Lamerton, write that their recent importation of Suffolk horses has arrived safely. Among the sales they have recently made are: A three-year-old stallion to Mr. Eickel, of Watson, Sask.; a two-year-old to Mr. Metcalf, of Lumsden, Sask.; two two-year-olds to Messrs. Westerman & Porter, Gillingham, Alta.; May King to Mr. Powell, Vermilion; a three-year-old to Geo. Johnston, of Erskine, and the first-prize two-year-old Suffolk stallion to Geo. Headley, of Okotoks, Alta. Some imported stallions are still left for sale.

**D
LEY**

s, "grown from
doubt and the
nent Test. 70c.

ce Oats 70c. per

l and thinnest
ey as a cleaning
ing." May be
op.

thwest north of
w Flint, Golden

BROME—All

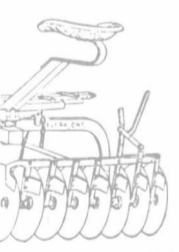
**ed Co
imited.**

SON

—Pay-
Express
g—The
at they
is now

TRIAL.

No. Ltd.
ITOBA



unnot spring or
Plates to work

mer knows what
To the farmer
we are anxious
best Harrow in
LEE booklet tells
on your dealer
to-day. Dept. A.

RA, ONT.

LE AGENTS

e Advocate

Don't Read This Ad.

unless you are anxious to learn of a means by which your farm can be improved and your present year's crop materially increased.

Fertilization spells success for you, and to do it best use a

"MASSEY-HARRIS" No. 3 MANURE SPREADER

FRAME is very strong, made of hard wood, well braced.

WHEELS are heavy, have wide tires, won't sink in soft ground.

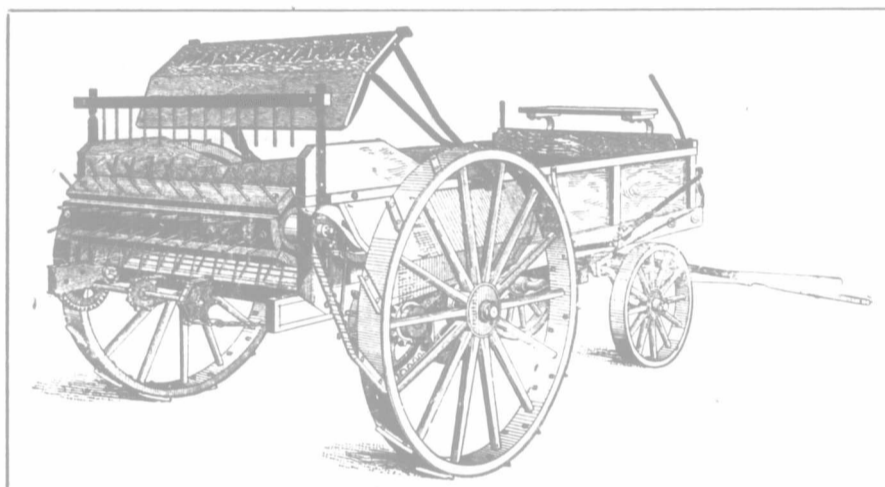
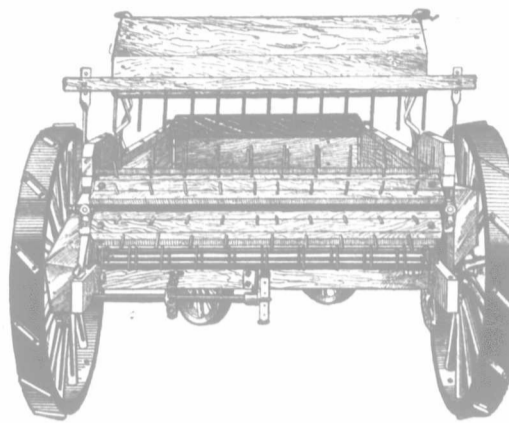
HIND wheels are both drivers. Well lugged, can't slip.

CONTROL is simple and easy through convenient lever.

APRON is hard wood; runs on rollers at sides and centre.

GEARS are strong and enclosed.

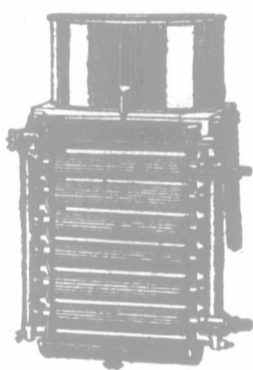
BOX is absolutely tight.



It is impossible to explain here the many different points of superiority of the

"MASSEY-HARRIS"

We feel positive, if you call on our nearest agent and have him demonstrate, you will be so pleased that you will have a No. 3 on your farm.



Why Don't You Get A Bigger Price For Your Milk?

There are thousands of dairy-farmers using the Root Sanitary Milk Cooler and Aerator, and they are getting big prices for their milk simply because they can guarantee it absolutely pure and sweet and that it will keep sweet for at least 48 hours. Why don't you do the same when the price of a Root Cooler is so small? It really pays for itself in a few weeks. And don't forget that the Government authorities are testing the milk supplies all over Canada—stringent laws are now being considered. The

ROOT SANITARY MILK COOLER-AERATOR

will keep the milk sweet for 48 hours because it kills the animal heat quickly and cools the milk to the same temperature as cold running water. The water is admitted at the bottom, flows through the bottom tube, then from the water column into the second tube and so on until it reaches the top tube. Thus the cylinders are kept perfectly cold all the time, and as they are deeply corrugated the milk flows down them slowly, reaching the retaining pan thoroughly cooled and aerated. Cylinders are made of heavy copper, heavily coated with pure zinc and guaranteed to stand heavy water pressure. Perfectly simple to operate—no complicated parts—a child can easily clean the whole machine in 5 minutes. Made in various sizes—will cool from 40 to 75 gallons an hour. Write us to-day for catalogue and prices—every dairymen should have a Root Cooler—it's a big money maker. Address: W. A. Drummond & Co., 189 King St. E., Toronto

"It's so
easy to
clean."



REMEMBER!

That the subscription price of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL is \$1.00 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.

STREET CARNIVAL IN WINNIPEG

For the first time in the history of the Canadian West a street carnival is to be held in Winnipeg on May 24. In the parade, commencing in the morning, every nation represented by Winnipeg citizens will be represented in national costume. Merchants, industrial houses and clubs are preparing spectacular floats for the occasion. Luncheon will be served on the exhibition grounds, after which field attractions, including automobile, horse and foot races, baseball, football and other sports will be features. In the evening there will be a torchlight procession, fireworks display and a fancy-dress ball.

As special rates are available on railways a large crowd from outside points should see the attractions. The proceeds go to a building fund for a convalescent home.

PEOPLING THE WEST

The peopling of the great Canadian West is a fascinating drama. The line of the Grand Trunk Pacific across Canada is essentially the line of homes. Who is it that answers the call of the wheat, the young, the brave, the hopeful, the helpful? says Miss Agnes Deans Cameron in the March issue in the *Magazine of Commerce*. The writing tools to write the drama are the strong arms of men and of faith-possessed women. It is a goodly play for the world to watch. The first scene is enacted on the prairie farm, where the virgin sod is turned under to a crop of wheat for the first time since creation's dawn. The second scene is the grain elevator, red against the setting sun, and the waiting wheat train of Grand Trunk cars. Our drama closes with the loaf of bread clutched in the eager grasp of the little child in some crowded corner of the old world.

INDUSTRIAL PRIZE LIST

The prize list of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition for 1910 shows very fine workmanship in the embossed front cover, with the title of the exhibition surrounded by a wreath of anemones. The lower half of title page is occupied by a photoengraving of "Revelanta's Heir," the champion Clydesdale stallion of Western Canada. The reverse side is occupied by a shield, surmounted with a bunch of maple leaves, containing the dates of the exhibition.

One of the features of the prize list this year is the announcing of the judges who will make the awards in the various classes, thus giving intending exhibitors the earliest possible opportunity to know who is to act in this capacity.

A large number of special prizes are offered by societies, private individuals and firms, including: Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain, two gold medals; Clydesdale Horse Society of Canada, \$225; Shire Horse Society of England, gold medal; P. B. Ross, Grenfell, Sask., \$25; Canadian Percheron Society, two silver cups; Percheron Society of America, two silver cups, ten gold medals and cash, \$50; Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., \$95; G. F. & J. Galt, \$50; Winnipeg Business College, two silver cups; Suffolk Horse Society of England, silver medal; Manitoba Free Press, silver challenge cup; the English, Canadian and American Hackney Societies, six silver medals; Royal Alexandra Hotel, silver cup; Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, \$300; Canadian Hereford Association, \$25; Canadian Pacific Railway, \$388; Canadian Northern Railway, \$288; Zenner Disinfectant Company, two silver trophies; Canadian Holstein Friesian Association, \$100 and silver cup; Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, \$25; Red Polled Cattle Society of England, gold medal; Empire Separator Co., \$20 and separator; American Oxford Down Record Association, \$45; Oxford Down Breeders' Association of England, \$15; Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, \$100; Western Packing Company, \$25; J. Y. Griffin & Co., \$25; De Laval Separator Co., silver cup; N. E. Druman, grain pickler; Steele-Briggs Seed Co., \$15, and F. W. Drewry, gold medal. Frost & Wood, Massey-Harris and Cockshutt Plow Companies each have donated goods.

GREAT AYRSHIRE SALE

Mr. James Benning, the proprietor of "Glenhurst," and in fact Ayrshire breeders as a whole, are to be congratulated on the largest and most successful dispersion sale ever held in Canada, on Wednesday, April 20th last.

Eighty-one head were disposed of in one hour and fifty minutes by Auctioneer Andrew Philips, of Huntingdon, Que., whose services were secured a few days previous, owing to the illness of Capt. Robson, who was to have conducted the sale.

The "Glenhurst" herd was established over forty years ago, by the late David Benning, at whose decease a few years ago the business was taken over by his son, James, who has followed out the same line of breeding as his father. Selecting a foundation stock of typical Ayrshire females only the best sires have been used, combining quality and type with utility. While the Bennings never followed the show ring very closely, yet they sent out many winners. Their herd became famous in this regard after the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893, where many of the top winners were from the Benning herd.

That 81 animals, 16 of them being calves from two days to three weeks old, should bring nearly \$12,000, an average of \$150.00 each, speaks much for the Bennings as stockmen. With the exception of the stock bull, Drongan Mains Guarantee (imp.) (7316)-26337, these animals were all bred at "Glenhurst." Mr. Benning reserved the oldest cows and a few of the younger ones, in all about fifteen head, to keep in the same line of breeding, and build up another herd.

W. F. STEPHEN,
Secretary Ayrshire Breeders' Ass'n.

PRIZE LIST

Winnipeg In-1910 shows the embossed title of the ex-a wreath of half of title photoengraving the champion eastern Canada. ed by a shield, nch of maple ates of the ex-

the prize list uncing of the the awards in giving intend-riest possible no is to act in

pecial prizes are ate individuals ydesdale Horse ain, two gold rse Society of rse Society of B. Ross, Gren-ian Percheron ips; Percheron o silver cups, h, \$50; Ogilvie 95; G. F. & J. asiness College, Horse Society dal; Manitoba lenge cup; the merican Hack- medals; Royal cup; Dominion ociation, \$300; ociation, \$25; ay, \$388; Can-, \$288; Zenner two silver tro- in Friesian As- lver cup; Can- lub, \$25; Red England, gold or Co., \$20 and Oxford Down f Oxford Down f England, \$15; rs' Association, Company, \$25; De Laval Sep- N. E. Druman, riggs Seed Co., y, gold medal. sey-Harris and nies each have

RE SALE

the proprietor a fact Ayrshire are to be con- gest and most le ever held in . April 20th last. re disposed of nutes by Auc- s, of Hunting- ces were secured owing to the ill- who was to have

erd was estab- ago, by the late hose decease a iness was taken es, who has fol- e of breeding as a foundation ire females only een used, com- pe with utility, never followed losely, yet they rs. Their herd regard after the sposition at Chi- many of the top Benning herd. f of them being to three weeks rly \$12,000, an ch, speaks much stockmen. With ck bull, Drongan .) (7316)-26337, l bred at "Glen- g reserved the v of the younger en head, to keep eeding, and build

HEN. e Breeders' Ass'n.

PROUD BEAUTY BELONGS TO DEWDNEY

An error on the part of our photo- grapher and his pencil inadvertently crept into our columns recently under the illustration of Clydesdale females at Calgary Show. Proud Beauty be- longs to A. J. B. Dewdney, of Calgary.

TANNING SHEEP SKINS

An Australian farm paper gives the following method for tanning a sheep skin with the wool on :

While the skin is fresh, powder the flesh side with a mixture of salt two parts alum and saltpetre each one part, and roll tightly, letting it lie until the mixture is thoroughly dissolved. This mixture should be pulverized before being applied. Next stretch the hide on a board and scrape off all flesh or mem- brane that may adhere to it. Dry in the sun and cover with Neat's-foot oil, after which it should be laid away for a few days. Then scrape as clean as possible with a piece of wood and apply Spanish whiting, which has been heated in an oven until it is hot, rubbing it with a flannel cloth. The skin is now ready for use, and if at all stiff may be rubbed and worked soft with but little trouble.

ABOUT LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

In a series of articles originally pub- lished by *The World Today*, under the title "The Romance of Life Insur- ance," some simple explanations are offered regarding various forms of life insurance policies.

"What kind of a policy should I take?" is the constantly recurring question of the prospective insurant. With some there is commanding rea- son for taking one particular form of insurance and no other. In different circumstances it may be a matter of small importance, as the several forms each offer insurance value in full on a mathematical basis of mortality table and assumed interest rate for the pre- mium exacted.

As a general principle wage-earners and those of limited means do well to select the ordinary life policy, be- cause of the large amount of protection it supplies for the premium. Men of large resources find it also an excellent form of protection, because it insures on the minimum premium, leaving available dollars for investment in the profitable channels that large resources supply.

The Limited Payment Life Policy's strong point is that it may be paid for during the time of relatively large productivity. There is a considerable element of savings in a Limited Pay- ment policy, the more so as the number of payments are shortened. Ten-pay- ment Life policies are frequently se- lected and properly so, by young and middle-aged men with the ability to pay more than the Ordinary Life and the wisdom to recognize that insurance is a necessity and must be paid for at one time or another. The Twenty- payment Life policy is probably the most popular of all forms of insurance, for it is the Ordinary Life premium and yet offers a contract paid up in full at a definite future time. Smaller salaried men, whose incomes must shrink as age deteriorates the value of their services, would do well to make the extra sacrifice necessary to pro- vide an adequate amount of Twenty- payment Life insurance.

Endowment policies, and particularly Endowment policies for twenty years or longer, are admirable as a protection and a savings fund. It is speciously argued that a prospective insurant might more wisely separate his insur- ance protection from his savings ac- count, carry his insurance on life forms and invest the balance of premium over a life form in the savings bank. En- dowments of twenty years and longer show well when contrasted on the basis of an Ordinary Life policy and savings bank account with the tremendous advantage of systematizing the savings of the policyholder. People entering upon an obligation to pay an Endow- ment premium will do so where too often the funds, in lack of definite obli- gation or system, would not be saved at all. Endowment policies are particu- larly the policies for women.

Term insurance, previously de- scribed as one of the fundamental forms

THE CANADIAN LIGHTNING ARRESTOR AND ELECTRIC COMPANY



BEWARE OF HALLEY'S COMET



Many Electrical Storms are pre- dicted for 1910

MR. FARMER — Did you ever consider the great amount of damage done to buildings by lightning? The season is close at hand when you should consider protect- ing your life and property. It takes years of hard labor to build up a nice home and family. Lightning will destroy it in a few minutes. Now is the op- portune time to protect your property from light- ning with the

TOWNSLEY SYSTEM
Manufactured in Winnipeg
Write us for our free booklet.

TOWNSLEY SYSTEM O. W. Townsley, Mgr.

GUAR- ANTEED

PRO- TECTION

99%

PURE


COPPER



OFFICES & FACTORY
199 MAIN ST.,
WINNIPEG · · · MANITOBA
CANADA

THE IMPROVED ROOSE BRUSH CUTTER

A solid steel machine, easily worked with four horses. Takes the place of thirty men cutting by hand. Will clear from five acres a day up. Get the brush off your land. It is no good for any purpose and it's hard to sell brushy land.



WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS TO

McNAMARA & ROOSE
Manufacturers WETASKIWIN, ALTA.

We Want Your Cream

MR. FARMER, we want your cream shipped by express to us, and are prepared to pay cash for it—so soon as tested—at highest prices. Is this offer not better than making your own butter and trading it at the store? Don't delay writing us for particulars. It will pay you

Crescent Creamery Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG Authorized Capital, \$250,000 BRANDON

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.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REAL ESTATE—Fort George, British Columbia—Grand Trunk Pacific Railway terminal. Centre richest farming area. Banks, business establishments already purchasers. Lots \$150 cash. Farm lands also. Northern Development Co., Vancouver, B.C.

FRUIT LANDS—OKANAGAN FRUIT LANDS—grow prize-winning fruits commanding top prices. Low prices, easy terms illustrated booklet. Panton & Emsley, Vancouver, B.C.

IF YOU WANT WORK or help of any kind send particulars to THE SASKATCHEWAN EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, PEART BLOCK, REGINA, SASK., "The best in THE WEST."

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

FOR SALE—Sixty-day beardless seed barley; clean; 60 cents per bushel; bags free. A. J. Morrison, Grenfell, Sask.

LOCAL AGENTS—We have some very good openings in Saskatchewan and Alberta for good live men willing to give their whole time or part of same in doing subscription work for the ADVOCATE. Good commission paid to reliable people. When writing enclose references as to character, etc. Address FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Box 3089, Winnipeg.

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.

SIRES STALLION FOR SALE—Bay, clean legged, showy fellow. Sure foal-getter. Price \$700.00. Also Trotting Stallion, \$600.00. J. C. Honeyfield, Virden, Man.

SEED POTATOES—Rennies' famous "Naught Six"; enormous yields; splendid quality; "Burbank seedlings," 60c. per bushel, sacks included; f. o. b. Macdonald, Man.; 4 lbs. post-paid 40c. Jas. Glennie, Macdonald, Man.

PROPERTY TO RENT—Farm for money; school; near good town in Saskatchewan. Care of Postmaster Wilson, Landing, B. C.

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

YOUNG MAN SEEKS SITUATION on a mixed farm, well up to his work, trustworthy, good references, highest degree Government's Agricultural College in the Netherlands. State conditions. Apply letter I, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED for sale at 8 cents per lb in bran sacks, f. o. b. Virden. W. Dillon, Box 657, Virden.

ORLOFF OATS for seed. Absolutely clean at 80c. per bushel; bags extra. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.

AGENTS—\$5.00 a day easy. No experience needed. Sells on sight. Absolute necessity to farmers. Does work of 30 men. Pays for itself in one hour. Write to-day. C. W. Adams Co., Sarnia, Ont.

ENGINES FOR SALE—We have on hand ready for delivery a number of Portable and Traction Engines, simple and compound, from sixteen to thirty horse-power, rebuilt and in first-class order, which we will sell much below their value. Address P. O. Box 41, or the John Abell Engine and Machine Co., Ltd., 76 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

WANTED—An experienced man to take charge of Clydesdale stallion for season. State Wages. Thos. Lawson, Graysville, Man.

OATS FOR SALE—We can supply you with first-class seed oats. Prize winners at provincial seed fairs in 1908. Variety the White Banner. For prices apply to Brimhall Bros., Raymond, Alta.

FOR SALE—Broom and rye grass seed. Ten dollars per hundredweight. W. R. Howay, Arcola, Sask.

WANTED—Job breaking with good steam rig; land must be free from stone, brush and soft places, close to water and coal. For particulars apply to Marchwell, Sask., Box 1.

C. McG. SANDERS, Fortier, Man., breeder of Yorkshire hogs and Pekin ducks. Young stock for sale. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting.

GASOLINE ENGINES—1½ horse power \$65.00 complete. 2½, 4, 6, 8, 12 horse power, at proportionate prices. Pumping and Sowing outfits. Get our catalogue. Bates Motors, Petrolia, Ont.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Over this two cents per word.

NOVEMBER 10—One bay mare pony with star in forehead, age four years. Brand O with mark on right jaw and shoulder. \$10.00 reward will be given for information leading to her recovery. Address C. M. Peterson, Rondeau, Sask.

LOST—Bay gelding, branded left thigh and left shoulder; age five years; weight about twelve hundred; ten dollars reward for information leading to recovery. Jas. M. Adams, Regina, Sask.

STRAYED from my farm at Fairlight about a month ago, big boy horse white star on forehead, lumps on knees, goes a little stiff; 1,300 to 1,400 pounds; also bay horse about 1,100 pounds, branded C T on shoulder, Z T on hip. \$5.00 reward on information leading to recovery. Wm Hopps, Elkhorn, Man.

of insurance, is only valuable for affording protection over temporary necessity. As insurance for the responsible head of a family it is unsatisfactory, and though the premium is less, it is not likely to be ultimately the cheaper, because successive renewals at increased premium raise the cost above a level premium contract on the one hand, and on the other hand, where no renewal privilege exists the holder is likely to find himself without life insurance at the expiry of the term, and without the ability to stand a medical examination that would permit it. Term insurance has its more particular field among business men, and those undertaking temporary financial obligations which would be affected unfavorably or prove a total loss in event of death.

Whatever form of life insurance is contemplated or is now being carried, knowledge of its various provisions—the how and the when of their being—is a necessary condition to obtain largest service. Every policyholder should be familiar with rights of grace and reinstatements before taking prompt premium payment. Usually policies provide for thirty days' grace, and for reinstatements in event of lapse. As a rule, companies grant large leniency to lapsed policyholders who wish to reinstate, but at times are forced to decline reinstatements of persons sorely needing insurance because their physical condition forbids it in justice to the remainder of a mutual membership whose contracts specifically state that reinstatement must be predicated on good health. Until reinstated a forfeited policy means nothing; in event of death in the interim it is nothing.

WONDERFUL SHEARING RECORDS

The shearing of Australia's countless millions of sheep every year is a vast business, undertaken by men who frequently do nothing else. Starting in Queensland where the warm weather comes first, they shear "down" the country through New South Wales and Victoria and South Australia. Shearing is hard work, and it takes a lot of practice to turn out a thoroughly good workman who can not only remove a fleece in a businesslike way, without serious injury to the sheep, but also at a necessary rate to pay both himself and the squatter, in whose shearing shed his is working.

A writer on this subject in the Sydney (Australia) *Morning Herald* recounts some interesting examples of speed in shearing, from which the following extracts are taken: "Jack Howe's 321 has stood for seventeen years as the highest tally shorn by a shearer in one working day in Australia, and probably in the world. It seems likely to stand for another seventeen, for as each year closes without this record being approached, so each year's close lessens the possibility of this being done. The sheep bred nowadays carry half as much wool again as those grazed in '92, and the man who tops the 200 is now a ringer indeed. Howe's record tally has been the subject of a great deal of discussion among shearers ever since it was made, and all combinations of figures above 300 are the subject of wagers. It is strange that the record should have been made as the result of an offer in 1892 of a gold medal for the highest tally shorn in that year; strange, because it hardly seems possible, if you go into a shed after the shearers have "got their hands in," that an offer of a bushel of gold medals could make them go any harder. But there the fact remains. Howe got the medal, and in winning it he put up a record that no shearer has since approached with hand shears, and there is but one other tally on record in the history of Australian shearing which exceeds the treble century, and that was made with machines.

Howe had his good days and his bad days; withal he was one of the best shearers who ever took off a fleece. The great record was made at Alice Downs, Queensland, on the day before the cut-out, in October, 1892, and was made on lambs, not grown sheep. On the previous day Howe had shorn 144, but to show his capacity, on the

Many Forms of Nervous Trouble

All yield to the blood enriching, nerve building influence of DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Picture to yourself the thousands of cases of nervous prostration, of locomotor ataxia and of partial paralysis that have been cured by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Then doubt if you can the effectiveness of this treatment in the cure of minor nervous troubles, such as headache, sleeplessness, nervous indigestion, and tired, worn out feelings of brain and body. Don't look for mere relief from this treatment for it does not work on that principle.

Its benefits are both thorough and lasting, because it supplies to the blood the elements which are needed to rebuild the worn out human system.

The appetite is strengthened, digestion is improved, all the organs are quickened into action by the restored nerves and you feel yourself regaining the old time vigor and strength. 50 cents a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates Co., Toronto. Write for free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.

day of the cut-out, he shorn 190 lambs and 38 wethers. On those memorable eleven days at the close of the shearing at Alice Downs that year, when lambs came in, Howe's tallies ran thus: 149, 264, 131, 249, 257, 258, 262, 267, 144, 321, 190, and 38 wethers. Howe was a great lamb-shearer, but his best record in grown sheep at that shearing was 191 ewes. In all, he shored 8,102 sheep in fifty-nine shearing days, an average of a little over 137 per day. The sheep were shorn by hand shears. It was in the same year (1892) that the record for machine shearing was put up, which has to be bracketed with Howe's hand record. This was a tally of 315, put up by Jim Power. Power was the champion machine shearer of his day, and in one season shored 40,000 sheep. The shearers of the early days put up some noteworthy records. Long Maloney was, perhaps, the most renowned of back-country men, and his record of 22,000 for a season was a matter of wonder for many years until J. Power came along. As far back as 1874 Long Maloney shored eleven wethers in eleven minutes, but the wool was thin in those days. Sid Ross

LAY FOR WEEKS AT DEATH'S DOOR

BUT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED MRS. THOMPSON'S DROPSY.

It started with Backache and grew worse till the doctor said she must die.

Holt, Ont., May 9 (Special).—All the countryside here is ringing with the wonderful cure of Mrs. Samuel Thompson, who lay at the point of death for weeks, swollen with Dropsy, so that the doctor five different times decided to tap her but desisted because, as her husband said, "It might be better to let her die in peace." After the doctor had given her up Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

Mrs. Thompson's terrible trouble started with pain in the back. She grew worse and the doctor treated her for jaundice for eight weeks. Then her feet and legs began to swell, and it was realized that Dropsy was the trouble. For seven months she suffered. The doctor said there was no hope; she must die.

As a last resort Dodd's Kidney Pills were tried. The improvement was slow, but gradually her strength came back. To-day Mrs. Thompson is a well woman. She says, and the country-side knows, she owes her life to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

If the disease is of the Kidneys or from the Kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—Winnipeg Poultry Show on six entries, five firsts, one second and all specials offered. Birds and eggs for sale. Correspondence solicited. W. J. Currie, Lauder.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS and Indian Runner Duck eggs, \$2.00 per setting, or 2 settings for \$3.00. A satisfactory batch, or order refilled at half price. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man.

SET FERTILE EGGS ONLY—Use a Magic Egg Tester; costs only \$2.00, and we will return the money if you are not satisfied. West Poultry Yards, Milestone, Sask.

EGGS from prize winning Light Brahmas, Barred Rocks, Black Breasted Red Games; the modern egg, flesh and beauty breeds at \$1.50 per setting. Apply G. A. Robinson, Stoughton, Sask.

PUREBRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs \$1.50 for 13; also Bronze turkey eggs, \$1.50 for 12. Mrs. W. H. Read, Nanton, Alta.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeders' 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.

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

W. J. BROWN, Calgary, Alta., breeder and exporter of Shires, Jerseys and Berks.

W. J. BROWN, Calgary, Pleasant Stock Farm, Shires, Jerseys, Berks, and importers of a variety of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

W. J. BROWN, Calgary, Alta., breeder of Shires, Jerseys and Berks, registered stallions for sale.

W. J. BROWN, Calgary, Alta., Shorthorns, Jerseys, Berks, and importers of a variety of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

W. J. BROWN, Calgary, Alta., Shorthorns, Jerseys, Berks, and importers of a variety of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

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

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

J. MORRISON BRUCE—Tightheadin Stock Farm, Laaburn, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales and milking Shorthorns.

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

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

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

s of
uble

ching, nerve
R. A. W.
FOOD

housands of
tion, of loco-
rtial paralysis
Dr. Chase's

the effective-
the cure of
such as head-
s indigestion,
s of brain and
relief from
not work on

thorough and
s to the blood
needed to re-
n system.
thened, diges-
e organs are
r the restored
rself regaining
strength. 50
or Edmanson,
rite for free
Recipes.

ore 190 lambs
se memorable
of the shearing
r, when lambs
ran thus:
258, 262, 267,
ethers. Howe-
r, but his best
that shearing
he shore 8,102
ring days, an
137 per day,
y hand shears.
(1892) that the
aring was put
racketed with
his was a tally
ower. Power
ine shearer of
n shore 40,000
the early days
records. Long
the most re-
y men, and
season was a
ny years until
As far back
shore eleven
s, but the wool
ys. Sid Ross

S
H'S DOOR

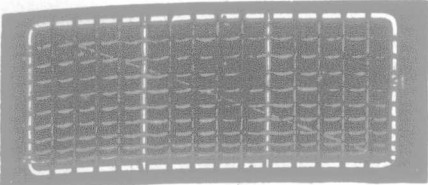
PILLS CUR-
N'S DROPSY.

che and grow
said she must

(Special).—
is ringing with
Mrs. Samuel
the point of
n with Dropsy.
different times
it desisted be-
said, "It might
die in peace."
given her up
ed her.
errible trouble
the back. She
stor treated her
eks. Then her
swell, and it
opsy was the
onths she suf-
l there was no

l's Kidney Pills
ovement was
strength came
Thompson is a
, and the coun-
wes her life to

he Kidneys or
d's Kidney Pills



12' x 48" DRIVE AND FARM GATE \$4.75

From factory to user, freight prepaid to any station in Manitoba on lots of six or more; in Saskatchewan, \$4.65; Alberta, \$5.00; British Columbia, \$5.25. Constructed of best material; frames 1 3/8 tubular steel welded. No splice plus or coupling at joints to break. Braces 3/4 tubular, diagonal brace and fitting all heavy No. 3 wire throughout. "Send 'em back if they're not as represented," is my guarantee. Money refunded—no argument. Order to-day or write for booklet. If it's fence—iron or wire—write to
THE FENCE MAN
Mgr. Crown Fence and Supply Co., Toronto
He saves you money—buy direct.

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises, Cure the Lameness and Stop pain from a Sprain, Sore Throat or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. Horse Book 2 D free. \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. Sole Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin Hale & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. L.A., Vancouver.

GLORIOUS KOOTENAY

Creston Fruit Lands offer greatest inducements of any in Province.

Soil and climate unexcelled. Irrigation unnecessary and no summer frosts.

Nearest to Markets. Look at your Map. Fruit shipped at noon reaches Alberta before midnight.

Prices Reasonable.

Improved, partly improved and unimproved lands for sale.

For further information apply to
OKELL, YOUNG & CO.
CRESTON, B. C.

T. M. Daly, K. C. R. W. McClure
W. M. Crichton E. A. Cohen
DALY, CRICHTON & MCCLURE
Barristers and Solicitors
Office: CANADA LIFE BUILDING
WINNIPEG MANITOBA



LEASING OF LANDS

The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

WHEELER & GARLE ENGINEERS BRAZERS MACHINISTS

Machinists and Foundry Work of Every Description
If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired. We operate the only

CAST IRON BRAZING

Plant in Western Canada, and make a specialty of this class of work.

153 Lennox St. Winnipeg Man.

performed a similar feat at Belalie, on the Warrego, in 1884, getting through nine lambs in nine minutes. In 1886, at Evesham, Jimmy Fisher, a noted "big gun," shored fifty lambs in one hour before breakfast.

But what must not be lost sight of in considering these big tallies is that they are records of a day or two during the shearing only, and are the work of most exceptional men.

In the Federal Arbitration Court, July, 1907, the Australian Workers' Union, which includes the shearers, sought to have definite and increased rates fixed for shearing throughout Australia, and in support of its case the union took into court the tally sheets from 638 sheds, representing 9,326 shearers, and the shearing of nearly 15,000,000 sheep, and it was shown that the average gross weekly earnings of the men was \$13.67. in machine shearing sheds, and \$13.76 in hand-shearing sheds, or an average daily tally (5 1/2 days per week) of about 52 sheep. Out of that money earned at shearing has to come the amount of the tucker bill (estimated at \$3.60), and sundry expenses, such as shears or combs and cutters, oil, etc. (estimated at 50 cents), and travelling expenses. To show that these figures did not err on the side favorable to the shearer, the returns put in by the employers, representing for the years 1904, 1905 and 1906, the work of 7,119 shearers, at 481 sheds, and the shearing of nearly 11,500,000 sheep, the average gross earnings of the machine shearers were shown to be \$12.92 per week, or an average daily tally of about 48 sheep. Exceptionally good shearers, when in good form, might make up to \$40 to \$50 per week on occasion, however.

Fast shearing is not a matter of handling the shears, but of handling the sheep, and the man who learns to make the longest "blows" without lifting the shears is the man who will make the biggest tallies. That is a matter which each man must learn from experience—and his penmate. A man may learn one stroke in a day from another shearer (who may or may not be a ringer) which will add ten sheep a day to his tally. It's all in the knack of getting round the corners, and if you become a shearer you will suddenly find to your astonishment that a sheep is all corners.

WEED INSPECTORS

Details have been arranged for a municipal weed convention and short-course at Manitoba Agricultural College for June 14 to 17, the first lecture to be given at 9 o'clock on the forenoon of the 14th. Lectures and demonstrations will be made as practical as possible, and every precaution is being taken to make the course well worth attending. All matters pertaining to weed and weed seeds, identification, dissemination and control are being taken up by the college authorities. This work is in charge of Professors Lee and Bedford, of the college. In addition E. M. Wood, deputy municipal commissioner, will discuss the interpretation of the noxious weeds act from a legal standpoint.

All weed inspectors should attend. Special rates are available on the railways.

LIGHTNING AND ITS WORK

Paper prepared by M. Townsley, of Minneapolis, for last winter's convention at Manitoba Agricultural College.

If the phenomenon of lightning were better understood perhaps the enormous toll it exacts in life and property would be less. Carefully compiled statistics show that in the United States between 700 and 800 persons are killed annually and twice that number injured by lightning. This great loss of life falls largely upon the people who live away from the great centers of population. So, too, the greater part of the annual loss of property is chargeable to farm buildings and their contents and live stock in the field. Light and power electrical transmission lines also suffer from the vagaries of lightning, but the great multiplication of these lines in recent times has stimulated the development of means of protection, so that at present the electric power plants and lines are better protected from lightning than are farm buildings.



An Edison Phonograph will surprise you

The first time you hear it you will be surprised at its goodness. Everybody is—particularly the first time you hear the Edison Phonograph play an Amberol Record.

People who have heard Phonographs talked about, or who have heard them at a distance on the street, or who have heard some other make of sound-reproducing machine, do not realize the remarkable goodness of the Edison Phonograph.

This is partly due to the wonderful sapphire point which does not scratch or make any sound, and partly due to the wonderful Amberol Records which are so smooth and clear that they can reproduce the finest violin melody with all its natural sweetness.

This is the same instrument which plays and sings those musical comedy songs which everybody whistles.

The Edison Phonograph does everything and does it well. Is there any reason why you should not have one?

Edison Phonographs - - \$16.50 to \$240 Edison Amberol Records (play twice as long) 85c.
Edison Standard Records - - - 40c. Edison Grand Opera Records - - 85c and \$1.25
There are Edison dealers everywhere. Go to the nearest and hear the Edison Phonograph play both Edison Standard and Amberol Records. Get complete catalogs from your dealer or from us.
National Phonograph Co., 100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J., U. S. A.
THE EDISON BUSINESS PHONOGRAPH saves the time of high-salaried men and increases their letter-writing capacity.

Do You Make Good Butter?

Why not keep it good by using Cane's New Idea BUTTER TUB

to pack in this season? They cost no more than the ordinary kind, but give you better satisfaction and keep good butter good longer than any other wooden package.

Ask for them and give them a trial. All live grocers have them or will get them for you.

Manufactured only by

THE WM. CANE SONS CO., LTD
NEWMARKET, CANADA.

Send your Remittance by Dominion Express Money Orders and Foreign Drafts

Payable everywhere

Rates for Money Orders

\$5.00 and under . . . 3c
Over \$5.00 to \$10.00 . . . 5c
" \$10.00 to \$30.00 . . . 10c
" \$30.00 to \$50.00 . . . 15c

Money sent by Telegraph and Cable

Issued in all Stations of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

GREAT CONTRIBUTION SALE OF

Purebred Shorthorn Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords

by breeders and importers of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The best opportunity to secure animals from the leading herds in the West and be delivered at your Station in Manitoba for \$3.

Cheap Passenger Rates on Certificate Plan

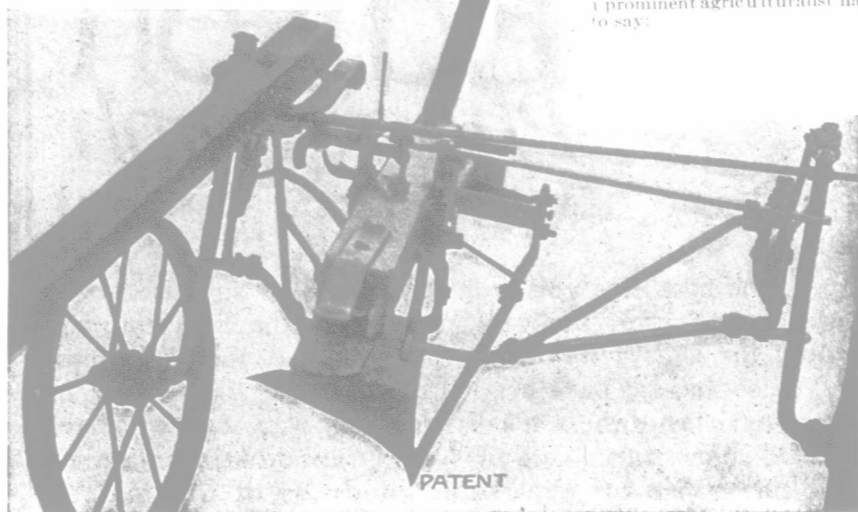
Catalog of entries now ready.

A. W. BELL,
Secretary,
Winnipeg, Man.

The Van Slyke Breaking Plow

is especially constructed for Western prairie conditions and its merits are commendable. The important points are patented. These include the left-hand coulter at an angle of 30 degrees.

the under-cutting shear from the landside and the unique tearing device. Numerous practical farmers testify as to its efficiency. Listen to what a prominent agriculturalist has to say:



Dr J. W. Rowntee, President Van Slyke Plow Co., Red Deer, Alta.

Dear Sir:— Referring to demonstration which was given by you of your breaking plow, a few days ago, I noted the following conditions which recommended it to me very strongly.

The undercut share or fin on the landside, which prepared the next furrow for turning, would leave no possibility of any portion of the next furrow being turned without being cut loose from the adjacent sod. There seemed to be very little friction on the share and moldboard, it having so small an angle with the landside and the long sweep of the arms or rods back of the moldboard seemed to turn the sod with perfect ease and little friction, although turning the sod 20 inches in width, and a depth of not less than 4 inches, the draft was so light that it would appear one good team could handle it without very great effort. The coulter set at an angle and attached to the point of the share seemed to be a very good device, as it not only stiffened the coulter and kept it in exact position, but also cut the sod at an angle so it could less easily stand on edge. This assisted turning very much.

Owing to the soil which we have in the irrigation block, I believe you will find it to your advantage instead of cutting a furrow 20 inches in width to cut two furrows 12 inches in width. This will have a tendency to join the edges so as to leave flat the surface and where the soil varies as to its toughness, as it does here, it will turn the sod unbroken and leave a surface best suited for cultivating and would require less discing than it would if turned in wider furrows and not laid as regular.

If a few details are worked out I consider you have a plow that will eclipse anything that is now on the market and will work a revolution in breaking sod on this Western prairie. With these few suggestions permit me to say, that any assistance I can give you in working out this point, I will gladly do at any time, and when a plow turning 12-inch furrows, such as can be evolved from the plow shown in the present demonstration, has been made, and is on the market, I want you to put me down for one for use on my farm. I understand that this company are going to make such plows. For scrub brush land an 18-inch furrow plow works better than the narrower furrow.

I remain, Yours very truly,

F. W. CRANDELL,

Superintendent of Department of Irrigation and Colonization Dept. Can. Pac. Ry. Others likewise testify, while hundreds are sending in their orders. We guarantee it to work in all brush or gumbo soils.

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

THE VAN SLYKE PLOW COMPANY,
RED DEER, ALBERTA.

The Merchants' Bank

OF CANADA
ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid up Capital, \$6,000,000 Total Deposits (Nov. 30) \$49,471,594
Reserve and Undivided Profits, \$4,602,157 Total Assets (Nov. 30) \$66,800,151

BRANCHES IN WESTERN CANADA

MANITOBA

Brandon
Carberry
Gladstone
Griswold
MacGregor
Morris
Napinka

SASKATCHEWAN

Antler
Arcola
Camduff
Gainsborough
Maple Creek
Kisbey

ALBERTA

Aene, Tapscot P. O., Medicine Hat

Brooks
Botha (Sub.)
Calgary
Camrose
Carstairs
Castor
Daysland
Edmonton
Mannville
Okotoks
Olks.
Red Deer
Sedgewick
Stettler
Strome (Sub.)
Trochu
Tofield

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver Sidney Victoria Nanaimo
Elko New Westminster

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES
and Interest allowed at best current Rates.

Special Attention to the business of Farmers and New Settlers

British Columbia NELSON The Capital of KOOTENAY

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

... Mild and Equable Climate. Excellent Boating.
... Free sites, cheap electric light, and other advantages given by Nelson's Manufacturers' Company.
... The World Kootenay Fruit has obtained First Prizes.
... Board of Trade, P. O. Box 1078, Nelson, B. C.
Canada

Lightning, or more particularly, a lightning flash, is a discharge of electricity between two electrical bodies, as between one cloud and another, or between a cloud and the earth. Most of us are familiar with electricity and the varied economic purposes it serves. In all of these, however, it is under perfect control; it is chained, so to speak, by the wires which distribute it from the cell in which it is produced by chemical action, or from the generator, which transforms the energy of the steam engine into electro-motive force.

In order that the difference between the electricity that flows from a mechanical generator or other artificial source and that which abides in the atmosphere and on the earth's surface may be understood, it is necessary that first principles be considered very briefly.

ORIGIN OF ELECTRICITY.

It has been stated that electricity may be produced by chemical action or by mechanical means, but there are still other means by which a body may be given an electrical charge. Thus, if one rubs his feet over a woollen carpet several times and then touches his fingers to the gas fixture, a slight spark will pass to the latter with an audible snap. In this experiment the body, through friction with the woollen carpet, receives a very light electric charge. The latter is discharged, or dissipated, as soon as the finger touches the gas fixture. This experiment is intended to show the ease with which a body can receive an electric charge.

CONDUCTORS AND NON-CONDUCTORS.

Bodies do not all behave alike when an electric charge has been given them; thus some of them immediately conduct it away; in other words, the charge does not permanently reside on the body. To these bodies the name of conductor has been given, hence the term "lightning conductor" means a body that will conduct or lead away a lightning discharge. Other bodies have the quality of retaining an electrical charge for some time or of permitting it to escape very slowly. These are called non-conductors or insulators. A conductor, if supported by a non-conducting body, may also retain an electric charge, but the retention of the charge is due to the fact that the non-conducting support of the body prevents the escape of the charge. Telegraph lines, it will be remembered, are insulated from the poles by glass insulators. At one time it was thought necessary to insulate lightning rods from buildings by glass or porcelain insulators, but that view is not now generally held.

An electrical charge suddenly falling upon a copper conductor will be safely disposed of, provided the conductor is in connection with the earth. On the other hand, the same charge falling upon a piece of wood, the latter being a bad conductor, will split it into many fragments and possibly develop enough heat, by reason of the resistance offered by the wood, to set the latter on fire. For this reason lightning conductors are made with a view to preventing the accumulation of electricity in the object of the earth's surface on which it is placed.

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ELECTRIFICATION.

In nature there are two kinds of electrification, viz., positive and negative; thus a body may be either positively or negatively electrified. The law of electrical attraction and repulsion is generally stated as follows: Bodies electrified in the same manner repel one another, while bodies, one electrified positively, the other negatively, attract one another. In the behavior of oppositely electrified bodies when brought near each other lies the key to many interesting facts in electrical science.

A positively charged body, if placed between two others, one having a positive, the other a negative charge, will tend to move toward the latter, due, we are told, to the "electrical field" set up by the oppositely charged bodies. By an "electrical field" is meant the region in which work is done to move an electrical charge from one point to another. This work is susceptible of exact measurement; it varies inversely as to the square of the distance separating the bodies, and depends also on the material of the non-conductor separating the bodies. The latter is generally called the "medium" or

Excels for making



PURITY FLOUR

GOES LIKE SIXTY SELLS LIKE SIXTY SELLERS \$65

GILSON GASOLINE ENGINE

For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. Free Trial. Ask for catalog—all sizes.

GILSON MFG. CO., 107 York St., GUELPH, ONT.
THE HARMER IMPLEMENT CO., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.
WESTERN JOBBERS.

A Treatise on the Horse, FREE

Condery, Wis. Oct. 5th, 1909
"Please send me your book—'A Treatise on the Horse'—I saw by your ad that it was free, but if it cost \$5, I would not be without it, as I think I have saved two valuable horses in the last year by following directions in your book."
William Napes.
It's free. Get a copy when you buy Kendall's Spavin Cure at your dealer's. If he should not have it, write us.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Eosburg Falls, Wis.

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 prosecuted.



CROP THIEVES HOW TO EXTERMINATE THEM



Stevens Visible Loading Repeating Rifle No. 70

If your dealer hasn't it we will send, express prepaid, on receipt of List Price \$8.00. We guarantee it to be the most accurate .22 Calibre Repeating Rifle in the World—remember it carries the Stevens' Guarantee. You see the cartridge go into the chamber—you know when the gun is loaded. You have fifteen quick shots without reloading—twelve if you use .22 Long Rifle cartridges. Two Models: One takes .22 short only, the other takes any one of three cartridges—.22 short, .22 long and .22 long Rifle, but the greatest accuracy is obtained by using .22 long Rifle exclusively in this model. Practice now and get after the

Wood Chucks, Gophers, Hawks, Raccoons, Crows, Blue Jays, Weasels, Sparrows, Rabbits, Skunks, and other "crop thieves"

The Stevens Visible Loader is sold by all live dealers. Ask him. Remember, we guarantee this rifle to be the most accurate .22 caliber Repeater in the World.



The Stevens Favorite Rifle No. 17
Single Shot, List Price, \$6.00

The only Boy's Rifle used by Men.

POINTS FOR THE SHARPSHOOTER, HUNTER OR TRAP SHOOTER

You can obtain a letter written you personally by one of our experts on either or all of these subjects giving valuable advice. We send you free a 160-page Stevens' Gun Book telling about Rifles, Shotguns, Pistols and Rifle Telescopes. Just the information you need to know about guns and the advice in the letter helps you to be an expert shot. Write now—today.

J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., Dept. 543, Chicopee Falls, Mass.
The Factory of Precision

LIST PRICE OF STEVENS RIFLES

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Little Scout No. 14 | \$2 25 | Favorite No. 17 | \$6 00 |
| Stevens-Maynard Jr. No. 15 | 3 00 | Visible Loader No. 70 | 8 00 |
| Crack Shot No. 16 | 4 00 | Ideal Rifle No. 44 | 10 00 |



THE CHILLIWACK VALLEY

is the most fertile spot on the American continent. The temperature is extremely even and the climate is ideal.

Three new railroads in course of construction, two of these are transcontinental, the Canadian Northern and the Great Northern, and the other is the British Columbia Electric Railway, now practically completed, connecting us with Vancouver and New Westminster within a two hours' ride of our beautiful valley.

All the large farms are being cut up into five and ten-acre fruit, vegetable and chicken ranches.

We have a large list of these small farms to sell on the very easiest of terms. For instance, we have the very best of fruit land, all cleared, to sell at \$200 to \$300 per acre, one-fifth cash, balance in four years.

We have one of the finest lists in the province and we are making our terms to suit your circumstances.

As from \$350 to \$700 per acre can be realized from fruit and vegetables in this valley, we can recommend these small farms to anyone who wishes to engage in this most remunerative and pleasant vocation.

No farm in the valley is more than ten miles from the city and the new railroad will establish stations throughout the district, so that there will be no shopping facilities for all branches of farming, etc.

Write for what you want in the way of a home and we will send you a list of farms and descriptions by return mail.

Write for a list of farms in the valley for yourself or send a representative, and you will see that you will never want to live elsewhere.

Write a letter to T. J. POLLEY & CO. today
212 Broadway, CHILLIWACK, B.C.

earth. This condition causes charges from cloud to cloud and from cloud to earth. Once equilibrium is established there is a period of quiet, and then another period more severe than before of increasing electrification followed by thunderbolts.

ELECTRICITY IN THUNDERSTORMS.

This problem has been freely discussed for several centuries; it has been attacked from many viewpoints and much laboratory work has been done in order to produce a discharge that, in a small way, may be comparable to those observed in nature. Still it cannot be said that the precise nature of a thunderstorm is known. The most recent theory is one put forth by Dr. Geo. C. Simpson. Dr. Simpson has proven by laboratory experiment that when a large drop of water is broken up into smaller drops in the air the water becomes positively and the air negatively charged. In other words, when each drop of water is broken up a certain number of units of free negative ions and a less number of free positive ions are released. (An ion is understood to be any extremely small material particle which carries a charge of electricity.)

It is further understood that every time a drop breaks a separation of electricity takes place, the water receiving a positive charge and the air a corresponding negative charge. The charge which passes to the air is rapidly absorbed by the cloud particles, and in time the cloud itself may become highly charged with negative electricity. The relations of these facts to the development of thunderstorms will now be pointed out. The latter, it may be remembered, occur for the most part on warm, sultry days; the usual preliminary is the formation of a cloud with a flat base whose summits—for it generally has several—are rounded and towered far into the sky. Those rounded summits are the tops of ascending currents of warm air whose moisture, condensed by the cold of elevation, form the white dome-like structure of the cloud. The existence of an ascending current is beyond question; just what velocity the ascending air has is yet somewhat conjectural. A velocity of 18 miles an hour, however, is required by the theory under discussion. Lenard has shown that drops having a diameter greater than two-tenths of an inch are unstable when falling through the air and rapidly break into smaller drops; also that all drops having a diameter less than two-tenths of an inch have a final velocity when falling through the air, of less than 18 miles an hour. Thus it will be seen that in the ascending air currents of a thunderstorm no water can fall, provided the ascending velocity is 18 miles an hour or greater; for all drops less than two-tenths of an inch in diameter are carried upward, and all drops having a larger diameter quickly break into smaller drops.

Whatever may be the origin of the electricity of the air, its effects upon the various terrestrial objects upon which it falls are well known. From its effects we are able to infer that the intensity of the charge in the lightning flash varies between very wide limits. Not every discharge is heavy enough to take life or badly splinter a tree, so that we can at once distinguish between light flashes generally harmless and heavy flashes which splinter trees or kill live stock and human beings. A third class may also be recognized, as the violent disruptive discharges, which, as so recently pointed out, is the result of a discharge initiated elsewhere, such, for example, as when one cloud discharges to another cloud between it and the earth. When this happens the free charge on the earth side of the lower cloud will be suddenly relieved and fall upon the earth through previously unstrained air as a discharge of the most violent and explosive type.

When a thunderstorm develops and moves over the land the air between the under surface of the cloud and the earth's surface is able at first to resist the passage of a discharge between cloud and earth, but as the electrification increases the strain in the air becomes too great and a discharge follows. The zone of danger in a thunderstorm is, therefore, generally equal to the area of the cloud itself, sometimes extending a little to the front of the

Blood Was Bad.

From impure blood comes Pimples, Soils, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Festering Sores, Rash, Constipation, Headaches, etc.

Get pure blood and keep it pure by removing every trace of impure morbid matter from the system by using

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mrs. Fred. Biggs, Kingston, Ont., writes:—"I was completely run down, my blood was out of order, and I used to get so weak I would be compelled to stay in bed for weeks at a time. I could not eat, was pale and thin; every one thought I was going into consumption. I tried everything and different doctors until a friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters. I did not have one bottle used when my appetite began to improve. I used six bottles. I gained ten pounds in two weeks. When I began to take it I only weighed ninety-three pounds. It just seemed to pull me from the grave as I never expected to be strong again. I will tell every sufferer of your wonderful medicine."

For sale by all dealers.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Saddlebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
46 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

Let Him Alone

Perhaps some maker or agent of common cream separators is trying to sell you a disk filled or other complicated machine by claiming it is simplest, most efficient, or most



52 disks from one common separator exchanged for Dairy Tubular. The maker calls it simple and easy to clean durable. Ask him why he makes such claims when everybody knows that

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators

use neither disks nor other contraptions, yet produce twice the skimming force, skim faster, skim twice as clean, wash easier and wear longer than common machines. If he tries to dispute these facts, ask him to go with you to the nearest Tubular agent and disprove them. If he refuses to go, just let him alone—his machine is not the kind you want.

Tubulars are The World's Best. Sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Write for Catalogue No. 186

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

B. P. RICHARDSON
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
GRENFELL, SASK.
LANDS FOR SALE

Founded 1866

Bad.

mes Pimples, eczemas, Fester- ation, Head.

up it pure by npure morbid using

PITTERS.

ington, Ont., ly run down, and I used to spelled to stay. I could not y one thought tion. I tried octors until a burdock Blood e one bottle e to improve. ed ten pounds gan to take it e pounds. It the grave as I ong again. I our wonderful

lers. he T. Milburn t.



ne Paste

nd make the nded if it ever hree 45-minute ut as well on . Before order- eadily for any a free copy of Pocket rizer / information, 3 treatment, 3 indexed and beginning by demists, to, Ontario

Alone

or agent of ors is trying or other com- machine by it is simplest, ciant, ormost

exchanged for Dairy and easy to clean e makes such knows that Tubular ators

ther contrap- ce the skim- , skim twice nd wear long- es. If he tries ask him to go rest Tubular n. If he re- m alone—his you want.

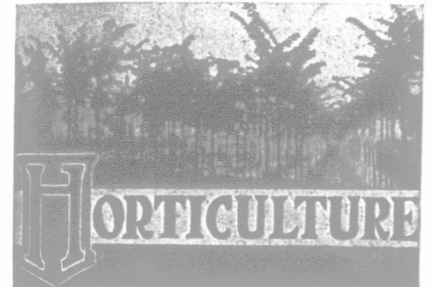
a Best. Sales others combined. mon separators , machines sells, ilars is one of

30 Yrs RATOR CO. NIPEG, MAN.

RDSON LICITOR, BLIC, SASK. R SALE

cloud. The heaviest discharge nearly always occurs simultaneously with the passage of the storm front. The reason for this can be very easily shown in the laboratory; thus it is well known that if the two poles of a charged electric machine are brought near to each other a spark will pass from one to the other. Now, in order to get the first spark, the pole of the electric machine must be brought nearer together than is necessary after several sparks have passed. The passage of several sparks through the air separating the poles evidently electrifies it, and thus it becomes a better conductor, after the machine is used.

The area within the storm cloud is what may be called a "danger zone." Within this zone almost any upright object, especially a tree, is a better conductor than the air itself, and is consequently liable to lightning stroke. For this reason to take refuge under a tree is a dangerous proceeding. Other places to avoid are near chimneys or fireplaces and in close proximity to wire fences.



SEED POTATOES

Use as intelligent care in selecting seed potatoes as any sensible farmer will use in selecting breeding animals, for the better and stronger the parent the better and stronger the offspring. The same rule applies to vegetables and animals. The short, thick potato, compared with the lot in the bin is the vigorous, hardy seed. Medium-sized potatoes give best results. Potatoes with deep eyes are harder to peel than shallow-eyed. In peeling much of the nutritive value is lost. Avoid irregular surfaces and small tubers. The small individuals indicate run-out vitality. They will do to feed stock or poultry.

HOUSE PLANTS AFFECTED

My house plants are suffering from some trouble, evidently some kind of scale insect (I enclose an infected branch). If I cannot find a remedy I fear I shall lose all.—P. B.

Ans.—Your plants are evidently attacked by plant lice and possibly by scale insects as well. The best remedy is to wash them with a weak solution of soap suds. In addition to this they should be smoked with tobacco or cigar smoke. This may be done by a smoker blowing smoke plentifully through them, or they may be covered loosely by a tub and the cigar leaves burned under it.

M. A. C.

C. H. LEE.



PREPARATIONS FOR POTATO PLANTING.

CUTTING SEED POTATOES.

Potato planting time is almost here once more and enthusiasts will give various opinions about the proper "sets" to use. All who study this crop intelligently however agree that only well matured and sound potatoes of good average size should be used. Many authorities have conducted experiments that show the use of small potatoes as seed is false economy.

Some experienced growers advise the use of whole potatoes, none of which are smaller than a hen egg, and considerably larger specimens are preferred. Most people however advocate cutting to leave at least two sound eyes to a piece. The general practice is to split the "bud-end," or the end at which the cluster of eyelets appear. Some throw away this end, on the ground that if planted it gives an undue proportion of small potatoes in the crop.

With sound, well matured potatoes, cut to two eyes to a set and planted in suitable soil the returns should be satisfactory.

PLANTING AROUND THE HOME

"What kind of fruit does that bush bear?" was the question asked a neighbor of mine some years ago, as the interrogator pointed to a large shrub growing by the doorstep, and bending under a mass of gorgeous yellow bloom. "That! why it's a broom bush, and does not bear fruit at all, but it is good enough to grow for an ornament."

"If this was my place I would have it out of that at once. Why don't you grow something that has a dollar in it?"

This, in a nutshell is the point of view of only too many in this country, especially in the rural districts. Ornament, in the surroundings at any rate, is entirely sacrificed to profit: partly perhaps from necessity, but partly also, I believe, through lack of experience of anything better. Now, however, that prosperity is in the air and settlement is increasing by leaps and bounds, ornamental planting may be found to have as many dollars in it as the more utilitarian planting of orchards. The would-be purchasers coming to our shores are composed largely of people from the Old Country, who have been used to aesthetic surroundings, and are greatly influenced by appearances.

Hence, of two farms or properties, otherwise of equal value, that one will be first selected which has the more homelike appearance, which expression in plain English means that place which is rendered attractive to the eye by flower garden, shrubs, and ornamental trees artistically arranged about it. Not only will it be first selected, but it will probably bring a price in excess of what it is intrinsically worth as a going business concern, which excess may well more than repay the vendor for his trouble and expense in beautifying it.

There is, however, an art in this which is not given the attention it deserves. For instance, if flowers are planted or sown in drills like carrots, the effect will be the reverse of satisfactory, whilst shrubs planted like apple trees at say twenty feet apart, will give the general impression that the place has broken out in an eruption,

AS EASY AS A B C.

Have you ever noticed that some people, when they try to explain something they do not understand use very big words? Sir William Ball, one of the greatest living astronomers, can explain even that difficult branch of science in simple words and phrases. In the same way, people who know how they lost their health and regained it, can tell us all about it, in words "as easy as A B C."

Take the case of Mr. George Morris, 18 Cathedral Street, Montreal, who, on June 18th, '09, wrote us, saying:—"I would like to join with others who have benefited from the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup, by thanking you for the benefit I received from it while suffering from Indigestion. I had always been strong and robust; in fact, being a shipper I was obliged to be able to lift heavy weights. Well, five years ago, I first fell ill. I felt weakness, lack of energy, and lost my appetite, and when I did eat a little I suffered such violent pains across my chest and back that I dreaded food and often went hungry. I had bad headaches, and with the least exertion I felt dizzy and the blood rushed to my head."

"This, with foul breath, coated tongue and constant nausea, made me begin to lose hope of ever being well again. But a friend told me of Mother

Seigel's Syrup and I tried it. One week's treatment brought great relief, and when I had used the Syrup one month, I was completely cured."

There is no reason to doubt that what Mother Seigel's Syrup did for Mr. Morris it will do for you. It cured him and it will cure you.

Taken daily after meals, it will cleanse and invigorate your system, restore tone and vitality to your stomach and liver, and make you look well, feel well and be well.

Madame Jules Gagnon, of 80 Richardson St., St. Roch, city of Quebec, testified on July 8, 1909, that she suffered from Dyspepsia for about fourteen years, and during that period endeavored to find a cure for the various sufferings which accompany this malady. The usual heavy feeling and pains after eating had a strong hold on her, and Headaches, Sleeplessness and Constipation were among the numerous afflictions with which she was subject to. On account of the long period of her suffering she lost in weight, and her case became nearly chronic. Pains in the back, Palpitation of the Heart, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, as well as a sensation of Dizziness would frequently attack her, and it often seemed as if she would vomit after meals.

Numerous medicines were tried to overcome the difficulty, and we are informed that Mother Seigel's Pills have given such relief she has no doubt of receiving a permanent cure shortly, and she is very thankful for the benefit that she has received thus far.

WHEN YOU FEEL LIMP and LISTLESS

are worried and upset by trifles, can't think, can't sleep or enjoy your food; when society bores you and work is irksome, you need the root and herb extract—Mother Seigel's Syrup—to cleanse and give tone to your liver, assist digestion, brace up your nerves and invigorate your system.

As a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy it has no equal. When indigestion and biliousness are wringing the life out of you, Mother Seigel's Syrup will set you right. It makes food nourish you—builds health on good digestion. This is the testimony of thousands upon thousands who have tried it. Profit by their experience.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

"About 18 years ago, I became very ill. Everything I ate seemed to hurt me. I had pains in my back, my stomach was out of order and windy, and became very sore. At last I tried Mother Seigel's Syrup, and one bottle made me feel better. Three bottles cured me and I am now hale and hearty."—R. C. Welch, P. M., Glenlea, Manitoba. 7.7.09.

Sold everywhere. A. J. WALKER & CO., Ltd., Montreal.

Melrose Stock Farm
SHORTHORNS
CLYDESDALES
 Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale; five young stallions, from one to three years old.


GEO. RANKIN & SONS
 Oakner 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.

E. W. CASWELL, Star Farm
 Box 1283 Saskatoon, Phone 376
 C. P. R., C. N. R., G. T. P.

D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.
Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que.
 Importer and Breeder of High-Class Purebred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders.

Breeders in the West can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission, saving travelling and other expenses. Correspondence solicited.

Glencorse Yorkshires

ALSO FOR SALE
 Holstein-Friesian bull calf, nine months old, sire Duke Varcoe Beryl Wayne (7718), dam Duchess de Kol (7158) and litter of registered Sable Collie puppies.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

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

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


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

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

J. BOUSFIELD, Prop., MACGREGOR, Man.

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

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

McDonald's Yorkshires

 A few fine long pure-bred Yorkshire boars on hand. Farrowed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$20.00 each.

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

A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.

Glenalmond Scotch Shorthorns

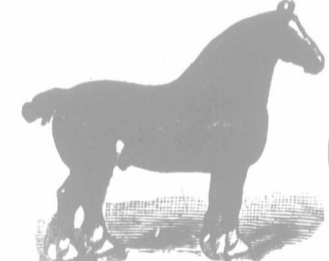
 I have for sale some great, thick, robust, young stock bulls and some grand young heifers ready to breed. I can supply ranchers with bulls of a serviceable age at very reasonable prices. My herd won many prizes at the leading exhibitions in Alberta last season. Imported Baron's Voucher, a champion bull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

C. F. LYALL STROME, ALTA.

JOHN GRAHAM
THE LARGEST IMPORTER IN CANADA
 A few good stallions at attractive prices to clear before the season closes.

A fresh importation will reach Carberry the first week of May, mostly mares, and I will be pleased to hear from my old or new customers contemplating buying such. They will be up to the usual high standard.

Lord Guthrie in Action
CARBERRY, MANITOBA

C. R. ROGERS C. M. VANSTONE
VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders of
CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS AND HACKNEYS

Our sales this year have been double any former year, but we have two or three stallions in our barns yet to sell.

They are from two to five years of age; have nearly all been winners in their own country, and will be winners here, and we will give you a horse worth to clean out.

We are importing a large number of Clydesdale and Percheron stallions, and will give you a bargain if you will write and tell us what you want, where we go. We can get just what you need cheaper than you can get the ordinary way, and if it does not suit you are not obliged to buy. Write now.

VANSTONE & ROGERS
 Head Office and stables,
 WAWANESA, Manitoba

and requires spraying with some quick medicine to cure the disease.

The more we can imitate nature in the general grouping and arrangement of the domestic surroundings, the more pleasing and satisfactory will be the result.

But, before going further into particulars, it must be pointed out that, owing to natural differences of situation, no arbitrary scheme or schemes can be given. In the first place, the owner should decide upon what he really desires. Whether the main object is to make the place look its best from the house itself, or from some other point, be it the road, the rail or the water.

Many properties are so fortunately placed that they can be made to look their best from almost every point of vantage, but where a place is situated on level or prairie land, or buried too much among trees, the two points from which it best pays to produce the most striking effects are from the entrance to the premises (as first impressions are important) and from the house itself.

Under these conditions the tastes of the owner should be the best guide, but when the house is either in a hollow, and approached by a road from above, or when it is on a slope or hillside above the road, or better still above a sheet of water, broader effects should be aimed at, which, by judicious arrangement may make the place appear to the greatest advantage from the house itself and also from nearly every other point of view, even if at a great distance. Whilst, from near by, flowers produce the most satisfactory results, these should be supplemented by shrubs, flowering, variegated, evergreen and deciduous, to produce a more effective display from a distance. In this case the flowers should be in prominent positions, and each kind should be massed for broad effects. Furthermore, these masses of color should be judiciously selected, since many shades of blue, purple and violet are quite inconspicuous at a distance, while yellow, white, and most shades of red show up most effectively, and look their best against a background of green.

To produce the best results, shrubs of each kind should be massed, and the colors of each mass should combine without discord with the other masses in their neighborhood. In the whole scheme green should largely predominate, with white as a good second. Strongly contrasted colors should be separated by masses of green and white, and special care should be taken to ensure that the flowers and shrubs designed to produce the effect should have the same blooming season.

HOME LOVER.
WHY NOT BRIGHTEN THE HOME!

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
 It is surprising to see as one drives through the country how home beautification has been neglected. Nothing is more pleasing to the eye than to see a nice avenue of trees leading from the road to the house, and the garden nicely arranged with small trees such as flowering shrubs, lilacs, evergreens, etc. Then there are early and late varieties of flowers that bloom in profusion all through the season, and what is more beautiful to see than a nice flower garden? We go to the city and see some of the beautiful homes along the thoroughfares. What is it makes them so? Not just the buildings. It is the grounds, nicely laid out with trees, shrubs and the flower garden.

There is no reason why people in the country cannot make their homes just as attractive. The same kind of trees that grow in the cities will grow in the country. There is an old saying: "A thing of beauty is a joy forever." Then why not try to beautify the home surroundings? It will tend to keep the boys at home and improve the value of the property considerably.

I have had a good deal of experience in the making of a home and a little information might not come amiss. In the first place the soil should be well prepared the year before. I would suggest sowing the tree seeds in the fall in beds fairly thick. They will get a start early in the spring and make a good growth that season. Then in the spring before they leaf out transplant to permanent ground that has been pre-

STANDARD NINE SIZES
 is the only EARTH AUGER that Really Bore




NINE POINTS OF ADVANTAGE
 1—Enters hard earth. 2—Has Expansion blade. 3—Holds fine, dry sand. 4—Does not bind in hole. 5—Opens to discharge contents. 6—Bore all conditions of earth. 7—Double "V" point cutting blades. 8—Saves half of the time and effort. 9—Nine sizes in one. Price \$2.50 to \$5.00. If not at Dealers, we deliver. Send for Catalog No. 11 Standard Earth Auger Co. 1128 Newport Ave., Chicago, U.S.A.

PLEASANT VIEW HERD
OF POLAND CHINA SWINE
 I will book orders up to 60 head for April and May farrowing. Herd includes Saskatchewan Queen, a sow that has been shown in both American and Western Canada rings and which has never been asked by any judge to take second place. Inspection courted; correspondence solicited; satisfaction guaranteed, and farmers' prices quoted.

J. M. STOWE & SONS
 DAVIDSON, SASK.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS
 (Trocars, Hopples, Impregnators) for Horses, Cattle, Swine, Poultry, etc. Received only award World's Fair Chicago, St. Louis, Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., 392 S. Clark St., Chicago.

Horse Breeders

Artificial MARE IMPREGNATORS
 We GUARANTEE you can get from 2 to 6 mares in foal from one service of stallion or jack. Increase the profits from your breeding stables by using these impregnators. No experience necessary to use them successfully. Prices, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each prepaid. Popular SAFETY IMPREGNATING DUTTY, especially recommended for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, \$7.50 prepaid.

Write for CATALOGUE which illustrates and describes our Impregnating Devices, Breeding Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Shields, Supports, Service Books, Etc.

CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 35, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Increase Your Profits
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. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
 45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

A Great Invention
Heider Eveners
 Made for 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 horses. The HEIDER 4-horse PLOW EVENER works four horses abreast on gang, sulky or disc plow.

one horse on furrow, three on land. 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 wagons, 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 Doubletrees, Singletrees, Neck Yokes, etc. Insist on getting HEIDER'S if you want the best in EVENERS.

MADE BY THE Heider Mfg. Co. Carroll, Iowa. U.S.A.
 The Stewart-Nelson Co., Ltd., Gen'l Agents, Brandon, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary.

METALLIC CEILINGS

are everything that plaster, wood and wall paper are not.

Metallic Ceilings are fire-proof, absolutely.

Metallic Ceilings don't crack or crumble—don't get damp or mouldy—don't need repairs.

Metallic Ceilings are far-and-away the most economical building material you can put in a house.

You don't believe it? We can prove it. Write us for the facts.

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO AND WINNIPEG (50)

Western Canada Factory,
797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

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 7098 Winnipeg, Man.

IMPORTATION OF STOCK

Space in the Association cars will be reserved for all stock coming from the East to British Columbia, providing the owners, or importers, make application for definite space before April 30 to R. W. Hodson, Live-Stock Commissioner, Victoria, B.C.

The British Columbia Stock Breeders' and British Columbia Dairymen's Association pay half the transportation expenses.

Metal Ear Labels for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs

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

viously prepared. Plant about four feet apart each way (I am speaking now for the growing of a plantation). This distance gives room to cultivate them thoroughly, which is most essential in order to be successful. Continue to cultivate for several years, until the trees pretty well shade the ground and are able to look after themselves.

Trees suitable for wind-breaks, plantations, etc., are maple, elm, ash, poplar and willow. They must be grown as I have outlined if you wish success.

If it is desirable to grow hedges, of which I think the Caragana or Siberian pea the most suitable and the hardiest. Plant the seed in beds, and the following year transplant to a permanent place, planting about 12 inches apart in the row. Keep them cut back a little each year and thus cause them to thicken out at the bottom and make a very thick hedge.

For growing evergreens more care must be taken, because of the roots are exposed to the sun for only a few moments it means death to the tree. I advise to plant evergreens in cloudy weather, never on a clear, bright day. Plant a little deeper than they were before being moved; water them at the time of planting and sparingly afterwards. Flowering shrubs, such as lilacs, and honeysuckle, of which there are several varieties, if planted in little clumps about the place give the home a nice effect. If you have not made a start along this line do so as soon as possible and you will never regret it. At least prepare the ground this year.

Sask. CHAS. A. PARTRIDGE.



POULTRY

STOPPING EGG-EATING HABIT

A reader in discussing certain poultry subjects gives his experience with egg-eating hens and tells how he cured a flock of the practice. He says: "In a pen of 18 hens eggs kept disappearing each day, until finally I got no eggs at all—nothing but a wet nest, with every sign of a good feast. I fed a handful of flour of sulphur to a two-quart measure of chopped oats and barley, wet with skim milk or buttermilk, just so as to make it thick; and the result, from 12 to 17 eggs a day, with a clean nest. I fed the sulphur for four or five days, then stopped a while, and repeated at intervals. I find this is better than cutting their heads off, so please pass it on."

CHEAP COLONY HOUSE FOR CHICKS

A writer in *Poultry Standard* gives the following description of a cheap and serviceable colony house which he uses for chicks:

Take a dry goods box about 4 feet square, or 4 feet one way, and saw it diagonally so one end will be 36 inches high and the other 12 inches. Cleat boards together so they will extend 2 or 3 inches over the top in every direction. Cover with roofing paper and fasten the roof with hinges at the front and a hook behind. Saw out the entire front, except 6 inches at the bottom and 4 inches at the sides and top and make a door of it. Put 18 inches one-inch mesh chicken wire behind the opening, leaving 10 inches at the top for feeding. Cut a 5 inch square hole in the front below the wire. Remove the bottom of the box, and place it where water will not run in during rains. Drive stakes so the top of the coop can be easily put in place over the bottom, and will not slip off. Put an 18 in. chicken wire run in front and fasten the ends to the sides of the house.

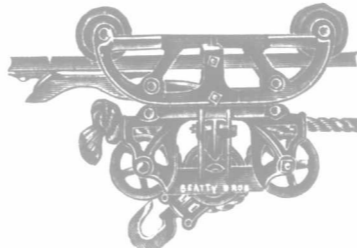
For the hover make a frame 20 in. square, 8 in. high, with no bottom or top, of 1-inch lumber. Cut a 3 1/2 in. square hole in one side. Place the frame at the back of the house, and form a nest in it of stable chaff or dried

SUN FIRE

The oldest Insurance Office in the world
FOUNDED A.D. 1710 BI-CENTENARY 1910
HOME OFFICE: LONDON, ENGLAND
Canadian Branch, Sun Building, Toronto, H. M. Blackburn, Manager.
AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

YOUR BARN SHOULD HAVE A "BT" HAY UNLOADING OUTFIT IN IT.

1st—Because it will enable you to unload in from three to five minutes the largest load. No other investment of the same amount of money will save as much time or hard work.



We also build Litter Carriers and Steel Stalls and Stanchions.

2nd—Because the "BT" is the best line of Hay Tools built. We build Steel, Wood, Rod and Cable Track Outfits and Forks and Slings of every description. It will pay you to find out their merits before you buy.

Write today. Our catalogue is free.

BEATTY BROS., FERGUS, CANADA

WALL PLASTER

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

When figuring on that new house do not overlook the interior finish.

Ask for Sackett Plaster Board and the Empire Brands of Wall Plaster

Write for Booklet.



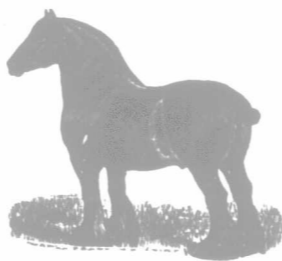
D. M. BULL & SON,

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

in prizewinners in numbers 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.

BRAMPTON, ONTARIO



HORSES

Shires and Percherons

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

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

W. W. HUNTER

OLDS,

ALBERTA

Anti-Trust Prices Freight Prepaid To You—No Duty on FARM and TOWN Telephones and Switchboards

Poles, Wire, Brackets, Insulators, Tools, Lightning Arresters, Ground Rods, Batteries, Insulated Wire, and everything necessary.

NO CHARGE for our experts' letters of advice, drawings, explanations, instructions, telling you in any language, non-technical, just how to build, own and operate your rural, town or long distance lines in a good but economical way and at a profit, thereby getting your own telephone free.

We are the largest, exclusive and the only bona fide Independent Telephone and Switchboard makers in Canada or Great Britain.

Our Telephones are extensively used in Canada, England, France and by the U. S. Government.

Our great illustrated book on the Telephone sent free to anyone writing us about any new Telephone lines or systems being talked of or organized.

We have a splendid money-making proposition for good agents.

The Dominion Telephone Mfg Co., Ltd. Dept. 9, Waterford, Ont., Canada.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

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

REMOVES

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

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

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

The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY

Always Reliable. Sure in Results.



None genuine without the signature of **The Lawrence-Williams Co.** Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S.A. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

THE BEST FOR BLISTERING.

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

CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS.

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

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada. **The Lawrence-Williams Co.** TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

lawn cuttings. Tack a piece of burlap at the corners of the frame so the cloth will sag down on the nest. On cold nights, throw on more burlap covers until the chicks are comfortable. Run your hand into the nest and if the chicks are huddled they are not warm enough; if there is dampness they are too warm. On cool days the front door should be raised to let the sun fill the colony house; on warm days partly raise the door so it will furnish shade. Remove the house occasionally and thoroughly dry the floor in the sun.

MONEY FROM HENS

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Every woman likes a little "pin money" of her own, so that she does not need to ask her husband for every cent she requires. A man does not always see the necessity of so many bits of finery dear to every woman's heart. If she has a flock of hens, especially on a farm, she need not wish very long for a new carpet for the front room. She can soon save enough and perhaps be able to give John a few dollars to make up a payment on some of his farm implements.

I am a farmer's wife and keep a small flock of hens, geese, ducks and turkeys. I have realized a fair profit from each flock. Don't think for a moment that you can jump right into the poultry business and get rich at once. It is like anything else, you must learn how. The person, man or woman, that is up singing and working and looking after the business is the one that will have the money—not the one that sits down and wishes and whines or orders the children to "go now and tend to the hens." Feed them, water them, and everything yourself. Don't depend on the children. The poultry will pay you well by filling the egg basket or hatching and raising chickens for you to sell in the fall or for use by your own family.

How much profit a person can make from any given number of fowls in a year depends on the market and the person. One without any experience will be apt to make very little at first, but with some experience, a nearby market and by having some "go" in them, they will make each hen pay a profit that would seem almost incredible to those who go into the business hit or miss.

First, you want a comfortable place for the hens, small houses with a large scratching shed. Don't have too many hens in the one place. Twenty-five or thirty is enough, and they will do better than three times that many, if all put in the one pen. If you have no warm place for them in winter, don't keep them or have them running around among the horse's feet or sitting on the cow's back. It will not do, but I have seen it tried.

A hen house is far better without a floor: just solid earth five or six inches above the level with good drainage all around, clean out the droppings every week, and your hen house is all right. Don't have any more fixtures than you really must have. I have no use for the "dropping board." They become saturated with filth, and, indeed, make a fine home for mites and lice.

Feed for eggs and you have something to sell every day. Raise "spring chickens" and "roasters" but don't go into it too heavy. Expenses must be kept down, so don't spend money on fancy easy-running bone mills, wonderful chicken feed, remarkable poultry specifics, mysterious lice killers, etc. All these things cost money.

After a hen has paid for her keep, every egg is so much profit. If you are feeding her on plain, wholesome, home-grown food the profit will encourage you, but if you are feeding her on fancy, high-priced food you will not be able to buy the carpet, or even "lend" John the money. If you have fine gravel lying about the premises it is a waste of cash to buy the manufactured stuff, no matter what wonderful chemicals it is said to contain. Fine gravel is as good as crushed oyster shell. Laying hens will eat lots of it, but when idle they eat very little. In summer hens that are out running at large do not require to be fed the same as they do when shut up in winter. All they need is lots of water and a feed of cracked corn or wheat in the evening.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Stimulate the Sluggish Liver.

Clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clear away all waste and poisonous material from the system in Nature's easy manner, and prevent as well as cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Bilioussness, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, and all troubles arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels.

Mrs. J. C. Westberg, Swan River, Man., writes: "I suffered for years more than tongue can tell, from liver trouble. I tried several kinds of medicine, but could get no relief until I got Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I cannot praise them too highly for what they have done for me."

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

SAVE THE HORSE'S SPAVIN CURE.



The most perfect and superior remedy or method known, with greater power to penetrate, absorb and cure than anything discovered in veterinary medical science or practice. Besides being the most humane, "Save-the-Horse" is the most infallible of all known methods. It is effective without fevering up the leg, making a blister, or leaving a particle of after effect.

Armstrong, Mo.—Enclosed \$5. Please send me bottle of "Save-the-Horse." I used your medicine on three different cases with the results hoped for. I'd only recommend it. Ship at once and oblige. Yours truly, GEORGE W. LENOIR, Route 2.

Atlin, B. C.—Last year, with one-half bottle only of "Save-the-Horse" Spavin Cure, a customer of mine treated a sprained tendon of four years' standing—the horse had practically become useless. Many other remedies had been applied without results. "Save-the-Horse" effected a complete cure. Yours truly, C. R. BOURNE, Drugs and Stationery, 100 Front St. W., Toronto.

\$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, Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windgall, Shoe Bolt, Injured Tendons & all Lameness, Hoar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Exp. Sold. TROY CHEMICAL CO. 148 Van Horne St. Toronto, Ontario, and Binghamton, N.Y.

WEAK MEN, LOOK!

Take This Belt for What it is Worth—Wear it Until You Are Cured—Then Pay Me My Price.

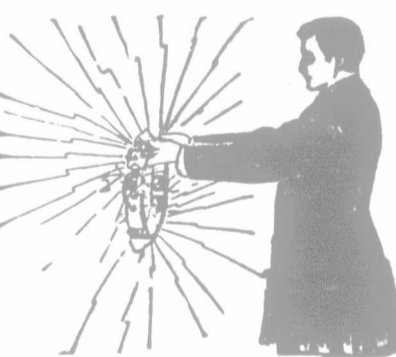
I have learned to put a lot of confidence in men, especially men who are weak, sickly and delicate, who have tried everything to restore their vitality, failed, who have lost faith in themselves and humanity in general because they have been led to try so many remedies which were no more use than a much water. These are the men I want to wear my Belt, and I will wait for my pay until they are cured. All I ask is that they give me reasonable security while my Belt is in their possession and use. If it don't cure you it costs you nothing. Is there anything more fair?

Every man should understand that physical power, large muscles, strength and endurance come from animal electricity. My treatment will pump every part of the body full of that and perfection will result.

It not only restores vigor and increases nerve power, but it cures Rheumatism, Pains in the Back and Kidneys, Indigestion and Constipation and all troubles which result from weakness of any vital organ.

Dear Sir:—I must confess that I did not give your Belt a fair trial, and if my trouble comes back, I cannot blame the Belt. You advised me to use it for a few months and I only used it five weeks, and as I was feeling well I gave it to Mrs. Pulver, as I thought she needed it very bad, as she was getting worse and had to keep her bed about half the time. I am pleased to say that she is very much better, and as I am still feeling fine, I will feel it a pleasure to recommend your Belt every chance I have. If this is any use to you, you can use it and welcome.—WM. PULVER, Matcham, Sask.

Dear Sir:—I cannot praise your Belt too much for what it has done for me. I am strong and active again. I kept it a secret from my friends, and they are always asking me how I came to be looking so well and strong, and I just show them my Belt, and say that is what did it. I am, Your truly,—A. MATTHEWS, No. 44 Osborne Street, Winnipeg, Man.



CALL TO-DAY
FREE-BOOK-TEST
If You Can't Call Send
Coupons for Free Book

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.
Please send me your book, free.
NAME
ADDRESS
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Wed-
nesday and Saturday until 8.30 p.m.
Write plainly.

CALGARY SALES REPOSITORY

106-110 5th Ave. E.
The Old Curling Rink
(Just off Centre St.)
Phone 125
CALGARY, ALTA.



The Most Commodious and Best Equipped Sales Mart In Western Canada

- All under one roof.
- Sales Ring 40 x 130 ft.
- Accommodation for 200 head of stock.
- Large, light and airy department for Furniture and small wares.
- Spacious Department for Vehicles, Implements, Harness, etc.
- Private Sales Daily.
- Watch for our Auction "ads."

OUR MOTTO:
Quick Sales
Prompt Returns
Reasonable Terms
H. J. PROCTOR
@
R. A. JOHNSTON
PROPRIETORS
R. A. Johnston, Auctioneer

RN'S
IVER
LS

eggish Liver,
gue, sweeten the
waste and poison-
system in Nature's
ent as well as cure
dache, Biliousness,
the Stomach, Sour
, and all troubles
ered state of the
wels.

J. C. Westberg,
River, Man., writes:
suffered for years,
than tongue can
om liver trouble.
I several kinds of
sine, but could get
burn's Laxa-Liver
e them too highly
one for me."

l, or 5 for \$1.00, at
irect on receipt of
urn Co., Limited,

SPAVIN CURE.



medy or method known, with
and cure than any other
dence or practice. Besides
"Horse" is the most un-
failing
tive without fevering up the
particle of after effect.
Please send me bottle of
medicine on three different
I gladly recommend it. Ship
EDWARD W. LEHNER, Route 2,
one-half bottle only of "Saver-
er of mine treated a sprained
he horse had practically
hes had been applied without
ected a complete cure.
R.N.E. Drugs and Stationery,
arrantee or contract. Send for
iters from business men and
se. Permanently cured (sprain,
ept low), Carb, Splint, Capped
d Tendons & all Lameness. No
usual. Dealers or Exp. Sold,
o Horne St., Toronto,
hamton, N.Y.

RY

ORY

5th Ave. E.
Curling Rink
Just off Centre St.)
ALTA.



omodious and
d Sales Mart
n Canada
me roof.

130 ft.
for 200 head of

airy department
nd small wares.
rtment for Ven-
nts, Harness, etc.
aily.
Auction "ads."

OTTO:

turns
able Terms

DOCTOR

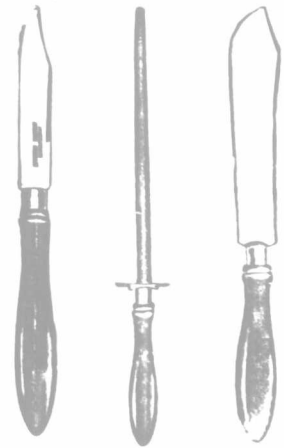
INSTON
IETORS

ton, Auctioneer

TURN
YOUR
SPARE
TIME
INTO VALUE

JUDGING LIVE STOCK: Cloth bound, 193 pages, and one of the season's best sellers. Finely illustrated. This popular book sent free to any subscriber who will send us two new subscriptions to the Advocate, with \$3.00 to cover their subscriptions.

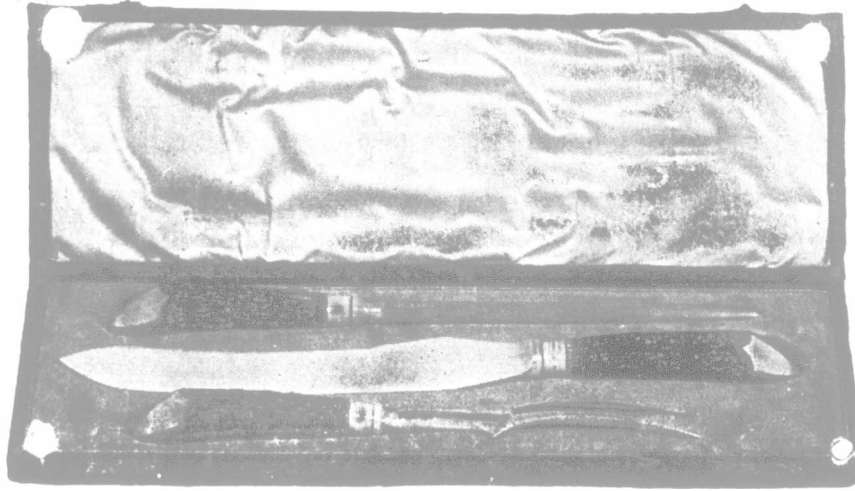
FARMER'S ADVOCATE KNIVES manufactured by Jos. Rodgers, Sheffield, England. Jackknife and Penknife, both nickel-handled and having two blades. These knives were manufactured specially for the Farmer's Advocate. Worth \$5 retail. \$1.00 each. 1 new subscriber for each knife.



BARON'S PRIDE
Handsome picture of the Champion Clydesdale. Size, 17 x 13 in., including margin. Suitable for framing. 1 NEW SUBSCRIBER.

MOUTHORGANS: Best German make. Keys, A, C, D, E. Two instruments. 1 new subscriber. Or choice of one mouthorgan and one compass. 1 new subscriber.

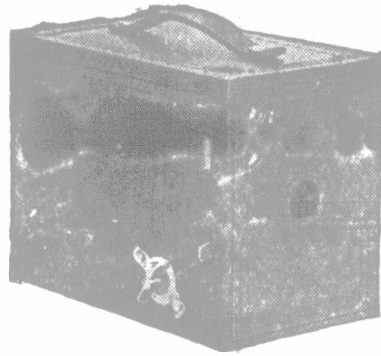
THE FARMER'S VETERINARIAN: A large class of farmers, by force of circumstances, are compelled to treat their own animals when sick or disabled. Such farmers should have this book—a practical treatise on the diseases of farm stock. This book will be sent free to any subscriber sending us two new subscriptions to the Advocate, with \$3.00 to cover their subscriptions.



A FEW WELL CHOSEN WORDS WILL EARN FOR YOU ANY ONE OF THESE SPLENDID PREMIUMS

CARVING SET

These three pieces are set in a fine morocco case, 15 inches in length trimmed with silk cord and lined with plush. The handles are of black STAGHORN and the mountings are exceptional. The quality of the steel is the best obtainable, being of SHEFFIELD make. We are offering this desirable premium to anyone who will forward Four New Yearly Subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal at \$1.50 each. If you have not a presentable set of CARVERS for your table, this is your chance. Turn a little of your spare time into something of value.



NO. 2 BROWNIE CAMERA.

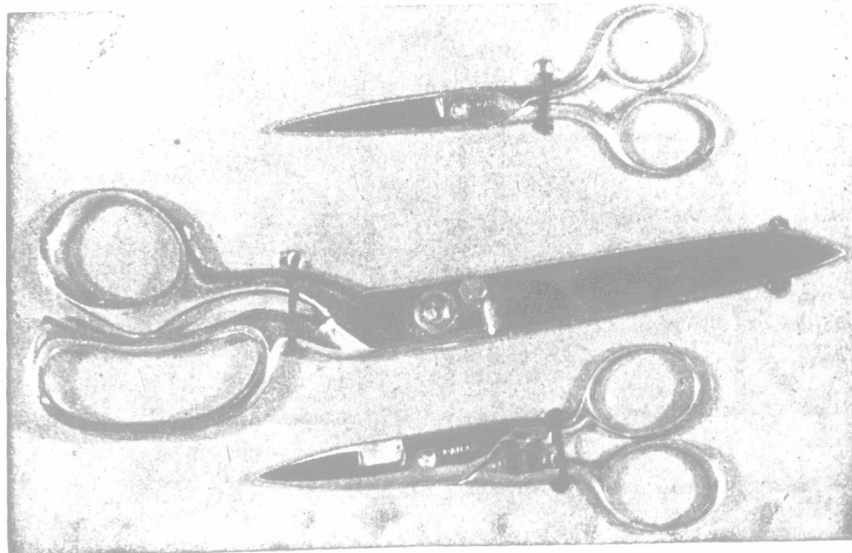
A reliable article made by a firm of national standing, which has a reputation for turning out only the best. Simple to understand, easy to operate and works with the most satisfactory accuracy. Cannot be bought for less than \$2.00. Send us THREE NEW YEARLY SUBSCRIBERS at \$1.50 each, and we will forward to you this camera, securely packed and carriage prepaid to any one given point in Canada.

KITCHEN SET

A utensil for every purpose. All made of the highest grade of crucible steel, carefully tempered, ground and polished by the latest improved success. Rubberoid finished hardwood handles, mounted with nickel plated ferrules. Now is your opportunity to supply your kitchen with a complete cutlery outfit. Every one of these six articles sent to any address for one strictly new subscription at \$1.50.

SCISSORS

Not every many homes have a complete assortment of scissors for the many uses for which they are a necessity. We have had a complete set made and you will find them all that you require. One pair is of large size and self sharpening; the 2nd pair is for embroidery and the 3rd is for button hole work of any size. We will send this complete set of scissors to any one forwarding to us one new yearly subscriber at \$1.50.

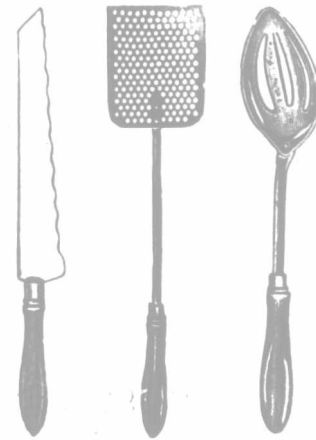


EVERY
PREMIUM
IS WELL
WORTH
YOUR TIME

40-PIECE AUSTRIA CHINA TEA SET, handsome and dainty in shape, coloring and design; ordinarily retailing from \$4.00 to \$6.00, depending on locality. 4 new subscribers.

BIBLES

This is one of our very best offers, and no home should be without a Bible. Handsomely well-bound and convenient size. Bagster's make. For TWO NEW YEARLY subscriptions, at \$1.50, we will forward, prepaid, this premium.



CARMICHAEL: A Canadian Farm Story. Bound in cloth, illustrated. Just the thing for any kind of a nice gift. "Far above the ordinary run of fiction," says the Buffalo Courier. "Should be in all the homes of the people."—Toronto World. 2 new subscribers; or cash, \$1.25.

NICKEL WATCH: A reliable timekeeper, late model and of very good appearance. A good watch to wear while working. Sent upon receipt of THREE NEW YEARLY subscribers at \$1.50 each.

VEGETABLE GARDENING: A manual on the growing of vegetables for home use and marketing, by Samuel B. Green; cloth bound, and has 123 illustrations; a book that should be in the home of every practical farmer. Sent postpaid upon the receipt of two new subscribers, with \$3.00 to cover their subscription to the Advocate.

Remember the Subscriptions must be new ones, not renewals

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE

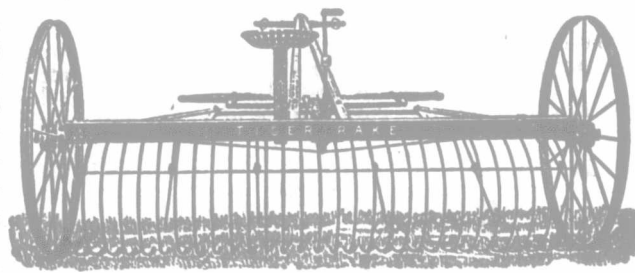
Farmer's Advocate

OF WINNIPEG LIMITED

Seventy Years Experience Behind These FROST AND WOOD Farm Implements

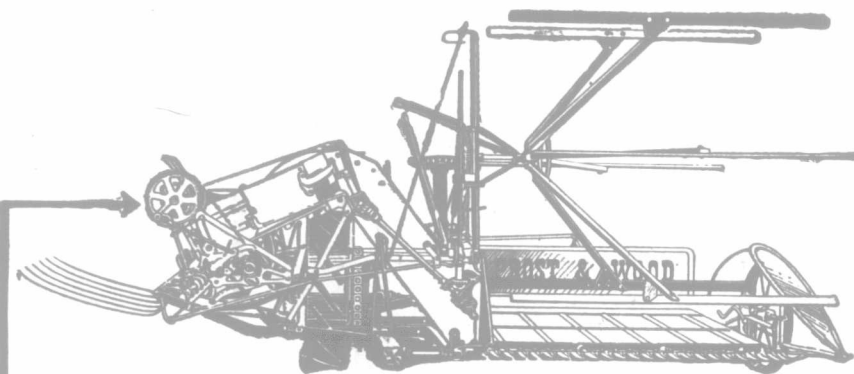
AND you can take it for granted that there are none to equal them in Canada to-day. The older men in the agricultural world know this to be a fact—the younger ones are learning it. You'll need some of the implements described here, because, like every other farmer, you'll want to harvest your crops efficiently at the lowest cost and with the least labor and trouble. Don't put your orders off till the last minute—get our Catalogue and select what you want in good time, so that you'll be well in hand when harvest does come.

This illustrates our popular Tiger Rake, which is built in three sizes, 8 ft., 24 teeth; 9 ft., 28 teeth; 10 ft., 30 teeth. With the exception of guide board and shafts, it is made entirely of steel and is therefore very strong and light. It has an automatic Foot Dump, so that there is absolutely no labor required to operate it, the horse or horses doing all the work. Another exclusive feature is our new automatic locking device for holding the teeth up when the Rake is not in use.



FROST and WOOD RAKES

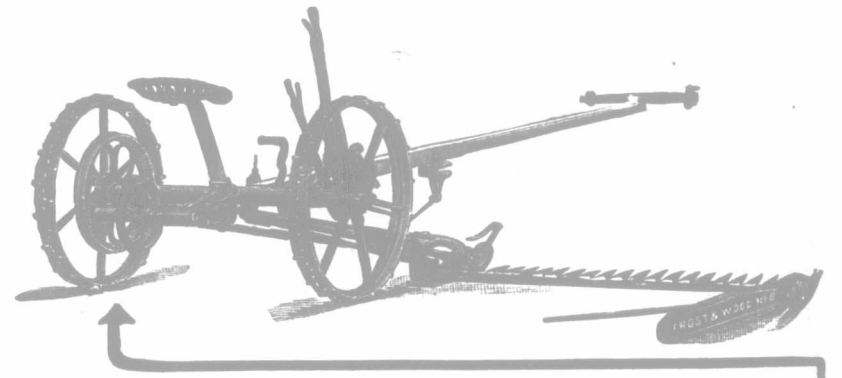
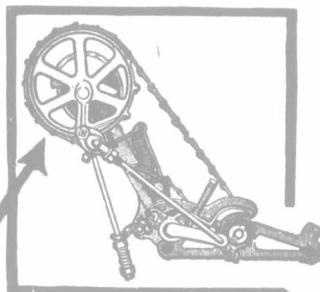
We bend the teeth from a special quality of spring steel, temper them thoroughly, so that they are well equipped to stand all strains. The Rakes are equipped with under-cleaners unless otherwise ordered. The 9 ft. and 10 ft. Rakes are equipped with combination Pole and Shafts and supplied with steel wheels only, 8 ft. Rakes can be shipped with wood wheels if required. Write for our Catalogue and go over our whole line of Rakes; we know we have just what you want.



FROST and WOOD BINDERS

This binder is positively in a class of its own—far ahead of any other machine on the market. We haven't room to detail all its many excellent merits here, but we do want you to consider one important feature—our Eccentric Sprocket-Wheel.

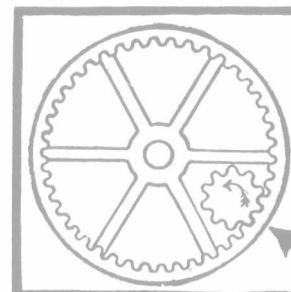
Notice that there are **three long** spokes and three short ones—based on the old leverage idea, the longer the bar, the greater the power. When the grain is being compressed and tied, the packer arms require all the power they can get to make nice tight sheaves and the chain which drives the Eccentric Sprocket is then pulling over the long arms of the wheel, exerting a steady powerful draw. After the bundles are compressed and tied the chain has reached the short arms of the Eccentric Sprocket and must therefore travel faster, thus the bundles are discharged quickly and everything is ready again for another bundle to be compressed, tied and discharged. In short, the long arms develop **power**, the short arms **speed**. But get our Catalogue and go into the whole details carefully yourself.



FROST and WOOD No. 3 MOWER

Here's another case where space prevents us giving all the good points, so we urge you to write for our Catalogue if you are thinking of buying a reliable Mower. Ours are built in various sizes from 3 ft. 6 in. cut to a 7 ft. cut. You will notice that the small gear wheel is inside the large one on what is called the **Internal Gear** principle. Both these wheels travel in the same direction. Now, on most Mowers the gears are arranged exactly opposite, the small gear wheel being on the outside. This is a decidedly bad feature, because the wheels work one **against** the other, causing a great amount of friction, wearing down the cogs and eventually a loose connection. You can easily prove the superiority of the **Internal Gear** Principle for as soon as

you drop the bar and start the team the knives begin cutting. There is no lost motion, no jerks, no backing up—the action is immediate. Our Mower is liberally supplied with Roller Bearings—ensuring long life and light draft. It is made of first-class materials and put together by expert workmen. Let us send you the whole story to read at home—free.



Write to Our Sole Agents in Western Canada

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED **WINNIPEG**

BRANDON

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY

EDMONTON