

**PAGES
MISSING**

Headstones and Monuments

Remember - BRANDON



ABERDEEN TO BRANDON.

Nine-tenths of the granite we handle comes direct from the Scottish quarries. Buy from us, and save jobbers' profits. Our prices are rock-bottom, and our work the finest in Western Canada.

MAIL ORDERS.

Save 25 per cent. by dealing direct with us. Send for catalogue.

Somerville Steam Marble and Granite Works

Rosser Ave., BRANDON, Man.

10,000 FIFTY-ACRE FARMS

Choicest irrigable and fruit lands on the entire Pacific Coast for the extraordinary low figure of \$500, \$125 cash, \$100 first year, \$100 second year, \$100 third year, and \$75 fourth year.

Also 10,000 one hundred acre fruit farms. Slightly rolling land and a little further inland, but equal in richness for \$3.00 per acre. Terms \$75 cash, one year \$60, 2 years \$60, 3 years \$60, 4 years \$45.

Titles Direct from the Mexican Government

REDUCED TRANSPORTATION RATES to Colonists.

NO TAXES for ten years.

NO IMPORT DUTY.

NO EXPORT DUTY.

If you order one of these farms by mail we will select one for you from the first sub-division, giving you privilege of changing for any other farm of the same sub-division that is still for sale.

The temperature runs from 60 to 90 degrees in the shade. We guarantee the products of cultivated soil \$50.00 and upwards, per acre, otherwise money will be refunded to purchaser.

Sugar, pineapples, bananas, chocolate, cotton, coffee, tobacco, vanilla indigo henequen and all kinds of fibres; adonquilla oil seed, sweet potatoes, peanuts, coconuts, and all other tropical and semi-tropical products can be grown to perfection.

Dr. Holman writes for Modern Mexico re this section of the country: "Where the beauties of nature and the delightful climate are hard to equal any place in the world."

Extracts from a letter from Mr. J. M. Edington, one of our pioneer colonists: "I think it offers great inducements to the

farmer as well as the man with capital. The soil, as a rule, I find exceptionally good, though I have not been over all of it yet. I have seen corn in all stages, perhaps, from 6 inches high to corn in the roasting ear, and that done without any cultivation other than that given with the hoe. I do not find the soil as dry as I expected at this time, as it is now three months since the close of the rainy season, and the ground is moist in some localities yet. We enjoy the climate so far, nights being pleasant."

One owner last year, with irrigation, raised seven crops of alfalfa and this yielded \$250 per acre.

Purchasers not wishing to remove to Mexico may arrange with the Cultivation companies on a percentage basis to have their land cropped. Reports issued by the Mexican government show the following returns per acre: Pineapples, \$350 to \$400; bananas, \$150 to \$300; corn, two crops a year, \$100 to \$115.

In a comparatively short time these lands will be worth at least \$100 per acre.

Prices on the East Coast of Mexico for similar lands run from \$100 to \$200 per acre.

If you would like to investigate this proposition call or write to

Local Agents for Pacific Government Lands and Concession Corporation Ltd.

Bond & Clark

Local Agents for Pacific Government Lands and Concession Corporation Ltd.

Phone 1092

614 Trounce Ave.

Victoria, B.C.

Phone 1092

The "Wise Men of the West" look for Stephens on every can of Paint

The "Wise Men of the West" buy STEPHENS—and shun "Guess" paint.

By "Guess" paint, we mean paint mixed by hand. The painter "guesses" so much oil should be mixed with so much pigment. Then he stirs it up until he "guesses" it is mixed sufficiently.

Another kind of "Guess" paint is made by manufacturers who have not made an adequate study of Western Conditions—therefore do not realize that paint to withstand the tremendous climatic extremes of the West must differ in many respects from paint suitable for other territories.

Now Stephens House Paint is the product of a company who have spent twenty-seven years studying Conditions right here in the West.

We know the exact

amount of Manitoba Linseed oil (acclimatized) and the exact amount of pigment to use to produce a paint best adapted to withstand the peculiar Western climate. The pigment and oil are ground together and incorporated by the most up-to-date machinery. Each brushful contains the same amount of oil and pigment. No "Guess" work about the mixing of Stephens House Paint.

The "Wise Men of the West" (the big railways and milling companies and hundreds of shrewd buyers) look for Stephens on every Can of Paint they buy. They know by experience that Stephens possesses the "longest life." It would be wise for you to join the "Wise Men" too and send for our interesting Free Booklet No. 13, and color cards.

Progressive hardware dealers handle Stephens House Paint.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO., Limited, Paint and Varnish Makers, Winnipeg, Canada.



WE WOULD CONSIDER IT A FAVOR IF YOU WOULD MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE WHEN ANSWERING ADS

W. J. BLACK, B. S. A.
PRINCIPAL
W. J. CARSON, B. S. A.
PROFESSOR OF DAIRY
HUSBANDRY

Manitoba Agricultural College

DAIRY DEPARTMENT

Winnipeg, Man., 14th Aug., '08.

The De Laval Separator Co.
Princess St.

Dear Sirs:-

I have before me your letter of the 12th inst., in which you ask for particulars concerning the butter-making competition held at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition this year. The rules and regulations governing the competition were as follows:- Each competitor was required to separate a given quantity of milk, the cream thus produced to be ripened and churned at the end of 24 hours. Competitors had the privilege of choosing any make of separator they might wish to use. Prizes were awarded in three different sections as follows:-

- Section 1. Home Dairy buttermakers. Instructors or assistant instructors (past or present) and first prize-winners at a previous Winnipeg Exhibition shall be debarred.
- Section 2. Open to students or ex-students. Instructors or assistant instructors (past or present) and first prize-winners at a previous Winnipeg Competition shall be debarred.
- Section 3. Free to all. Open to all.

The object of the competition was to test the knowledge, ability and skill put forth by the different competitors in converting the fat of the milk into butter of fine quality. In no shape or form did it consist of a test or comparison of the different machines in use, neither was there a prize offered or awarded for such. As Director in charge of the exhibit, and also judge of the competition, I took special pains in making this clear to the representatives of the different machines, yourself included. Tests of the whole milk, skim milk and cream from each machine were made daily. These have not been given out to the public and are still in my possession. Without a knowledge of those tests I fail to see how any firm or individual can draw any conclusion or form a comparison of the work done by the different machines used in this competition.

Yours very truly,

W. J. Carson

A LIE NAILED

SINCE its inauguration, there has never been held at or in connection with the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition a test of Cream Separators, nor any discriminatory award made for them, and the object of the Home Dairy competitions each year has been just as set forth in letter of Professor Carson, reproduced herewith.

The dairy public is entitled to the information contained in Mr. Carson's letter because of a circular widely distributed by a certain separator manufacturer in which it is deliberately and falsely stated that the machine manufactured by him was awarded first prize at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in 1908. The manufacturer in question has not dared make his claim in any reputable newspaper nor farm journal, but has resorted to the circular referred to knowing that by doing so he would less readily be called to account for the misrepresentation. It is a matter of common knowledge to separator manufacturers that the offender followed the same tactics in one of the older provinces until exposed. In this case we have the best reason to believe that he had assurance that the records of the skimming of machines used in the Dairy Competition at Winnipeg, 1908, would not be given to the public, and only on this condition allowed his machine to be used.

The following official statement of the results of the Home Dairy Competition of 1908 is interesting when placed beside the misleading circular:-

FREE FOR ALL

First	F. W. Armstrong	using De Laval
Second	A. H. Matheson	" Empire
Third	Miss E. Henricksson	" De Laval

STUDENTS OR EX-STUDENTS OF ANY DAIRY SCHOOL

First	A. H. Matheson	using Empire
Second	Miss E. Henricksson	" De Laval
Third	Miss Lewis	" De Laval

OPEN TO THOSE WHO HAVE NEVER TAKEN A COURSE OF INSTRUCTION AT ANY DAIRY SCHOOL

First	Miss A. W. Green	using Magnet
Second	Miss Carrick	" National
Third	Mrs. Taylor	" De Laval

Five users of De Laval Separators received awards, and if this is accepted as an endorsement of the De Laval by the Dairy Department, then the author of the misleading circular has been struck by his own boomerang.

**The De Laval
Separator Co.**

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

IF YOU WANT CASH

For Your Farm, Home or Business

I CAN GET IT. No matter where your property is located or what it is worth.

If I did not have the ability and facilities for promptly disposing of your property at a good price, I could not afford to spend \$25,000 a year in advertising that I can do so. My office is a veritable clearing house for real estate and properties of all kinds and my whole energies are centered on finding people who want cash for their real estate or real estate for their cash. And I Do Find Them. My advertising each month brings me hundreds of enquiries from people who want to buy and sell. In the average business day I sell more properties than many real estate brokers sell in six months. But before I can sell properties I must list them. I want to list yours and Sell It. If you want to sell any kind of real estate in any part of North America, send me a brief description, including your lowest cash price. If you want to buy, tell me your requirements.

Upon receipt of the necessary information, I will write you fully and frankly, stating just what I can do for you, and how, and why I can do it. Please enclose a 2-cent stamp for reply, and address.

THE REAL ESTATE SPECIALIST

BOX H.

14-16 PRINCESS ST.

WINNIPEG, CANADA.



SEEDS THAT SATISFY

BRUCE'S

New Century Swede Turnip
The Best All-Round Variety

Sales season 1901, when first introduced, 16 pounds; 1906, 4,351 pounds; 1908, 9,370 pounds. Besides its heavy cropping recommendation, it is the handsomest and best in quality of all Swedes. It is one of the few Swedes that resist mildew, the best shipping variety, and for cooking purposes cannot be excelled by any other Swede. It is a purple-topped variety, resembling Westbury, of splendid uniform growth, of fine quality, and the roots are clean and of handsome shape. In sections where large quantities are grown for the American Market the growers and shippers will have no other. 1/2 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c; 4 lbs. 95c. If by mail add postage, 5c. per lb. to Canadian points, 16c. per lb. to United States and Newfoundland.

Send for our handsomely illustrated 100 page catalogue of Vegetable, Farm and Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Poultry Supplies, Garden Implements, etc., for 1909. FREE.

John A. Bruce & Co. Seed Merchants Hamilton, Ont.
Established 1850

Fa

Vol. XLV.

FARMER'S
AND HOME

ESTABLISHED

Canada's Foremost

Published Every

SUBSCRIPTION

Canada and Great Britain

" " " " " "

United States and Foreign

Date on label shows time

In accordance with the

is sent to all subscribers

for its discontinuance, a

arrearages.

British Agency, W. V.

Norfolk St., London, W. C.

Specimen copies mailed

individual.

FARMER'S

OF WINNIPEG

14-16 PRINCESS STREET

EDIT

The American In
Bred St

American breeders

livelier interest than

possibilities of West

pure-bred live-stock

for the interest they

to official estimates

Americans will cross

ary this year, to sta

of the last west. Th

men, who have built

west of the United

country, which, for

selling ground for pu

It should follow natu

once they get their f

prairies will be rea

classes of stock they

in the South. The

called, is merely the

several hundred the

of the United State

continent where lan

portunities not so la

to another section v

acreage may be pro

ment of capital, and

incident to the open

Their requirements

worth having.

Breeders on the

representations to

the establishment

stations along the

export of stock. T

is to render less diff

stock being brough

is to inaugurate su

along the border, as

stock into the Nort

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, April 14, 1909.

No. 864

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 arrearages.

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.

14-16 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

The American Invasion and Our Pure-Bred Stock Industry

American breeders are beginning to show a livelier interest than they formerly did in the possibilities of Western Canada, as a market for pure-bred live-stock. They have reason, too, for the interest they are showing. According to official estimates, some seventy thousand Americans will cross the international boundary this year, to start farming on the prairies of the last west. They belong to that class of men, who have built up the west and central west of the United States, the section of that country, which, for years has been the best selling ground for pure-bred stock of all classes. It should follow naturally that these same men, once they get their feet planted in the Canadian prairies will be ready buyers of those same classes of stock they were accustomed to handle in the South. The American invasion so-called, is merely the changing of residence of several hundred thousand successful farmers of the United States, from one section of the continent where land is high priced, and opportunities not so large as they formerly were, to another section where five or six times the acreage may be procured from the same investment of capital, and where all the opportunities incident to the opening of a new country exist. Their requirements in pure-bred stock will be worth having.

Breeders on the other side are making representations to the federal authorities for the establishment of additional inspection stations along the boundary to facilitate the export of stock. The intention at the present is to render less difficult the entry of pure-bred stock being brought in by settlers. The aim is to inaugurate such a system of inspection along the border, as will make it as easy to ship stock into the Northwest, as it is now to ship

from state to state. Canadian breeders have nothing, perhaps, to fear from American competition in the pure-bred stock business. Our pedigreed stock averages better than most of that we have seen coming out of the United States. The incident in question is taken merely to show that we may expect more competition than formerly from the south, and should be prepared in the best possible way to meet it. The stream of American farmers now crossing the forty-ninth means more than increasing population. It means a vast increase in the demand for pure-bred stock, a demand that Canadian breeders would be well advised not to be backward in preparing to supply. That is if we want to retain the business for ourselves.

Fresh Air as Medicine

This is the season of the year when we get a lot of enquiries on the treatment of horses whose symptoms are simply "run down." Generally, these horses are aged, or they are mares in foal. Doubtless there are hundreds of others whose conditions are not made known to the veterinarians, and whose owners are simply waiting for the grass to cure the very apparent indisposition. In most of the cases that come to our notice the horses are well fed and "comfortably" housed so the mystery deepens when they fail to develop strength and spirit.

Very often there is some constitutional derangement that is responsible for a depressed state of vitality in any class of stock, and the effects of the cold weather simply bring out the weaknesses of the animal. But quite frequently horses have no other trouble than the unhealthful surroundings in which they are kept during winter. One of the surest indications of this lies in the fact that the idea is prevalent, based upon actual experiences, that horses do better on the prairie in winter than they do in stables. And so they do where the stable is at serious fault. In most of the cases of debility that come to our notice the whole trouble lies in the lack of FRESH AIR, and, in the fact that lice have been getting in their work. The loss in feed and vitality from these two causes, is enormous. In the one case it is slow poison and in the other it is a process of slow bleeding to death. Spring is a relief and an aid to recovery to most debilitated horses for the reason that it gives them fresh air and a chance to roll in the dust, and so rid themselves of lice.

In most stables it is not feasible to install a ventilating system, but a big improvement can be made by taking out a lot of the glass sashes and putting in cotton in their places. By this means the air can be kept fresh, and stock will keep in better health, and this applies with equal force to the human stock as well. The number of tuberculosis cases can be reduced by one-half by just such a simple method.

Harrowing Grain

The practice is becoming more general of harrowing grain after it is up. The use of the harrow in this respect is two-fold: it aids in the conservation of soil moisture by loosening the surface, and breaking connection with the subsoil, thereby preventing the lifting up and evaporating of the moisture stored beneath; checks weed growth by cutting off freshly germinated weeds taking root near the surface. Experiment, on one's own farm, since opinion as to the value of harrowing grain after it is up is divided, is the best way of determining whether or not the harrow has use in this respect. As individuals we do not experiment anyway, as much as we should on our own farms. We either believe or disbelieve what somebody else says, and follow or do not follow any newly introduced practice, accordingly as it appeals to our ideas of what is proper, a plan that is all right if we can depend always on the soundness of our own ideas, but not as likely as the experimental one to lead most directly to the desired results. Several farmers in widely separated sections of the country, relating their experiences in the growing of grain, in this issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, strongly advise the use of the harrow for the two-fold purpose stated. This plan is worth trying.

The Prime Essential

In the articles published in this issue on the growing of barley and oats, particularly in those emanating from Alberta and Saskatchewan, readers will note in almost every instance, that the point cited as of first consideration in the successful growing of these crops, is the conservation of soil moisture. It is to conserve all the moisture possible that the special methods of preparatory cultivation described, are carried on, also the cultivation at the time of seeding, after the seed is sown and after the crop is up. According to data compiled by the Dominion Meteorological Service, in Alberta, during the growing season from April to August, inclusive, the months during which these two crops take from the soil, all the moisture practically required, the rainfall averages one year with another, and one district with another 12.19 inches; in Saskatchewan during the same months, 13.5 inches of rainfall are received; in Manitoba, the total for the same period is 22.5 inches. Providing the whole of this could be stored up in the soil for the crop, these amounts of rainfall would be insufficient to supply all the moisture required by an average crop, say, of oats yielding up to seventy or eighty bushels to the acre, barley up to about fifty and wheat up to forty per acre. But it is impossible to retain anything like the total rainfall received. Evaporation from the surface is responsible for a large percentage of the

IE
LED

ration, there has never been
nection with the Winnipeg
hibition a test of Cream
discriminatory award made
object of the Home Dairy
ar has been just as set forth
r Carson, reproduced here-

entitled to the information
rson's letter because of a
uted by a certain separator
ich it is deliberately and
s machine manufactured by
rst prize at Winnipeg In-
a 1908. The manufacturer
ared make his claim in any
nor farm journal, but has
ar referred to knowing that
less readily be called to ac-
esentation. It is a matter
to separator manufacturers
wed the same tactics in one
es until exposed. In this
t reason to believe that he
ie records of the skimming
the Dairy Competition at
not be given to the public,
dition allowed his machine

al statement of the results
Competition of 1908 is in-
beside the misleading cir-

FOR ALL
troog using De Laval
son " Empire
ricksson " De Laval

UDENTS OF ANY DAIRY
HOOL
son using Empire
ricksson " De Laval
" De Laval

O HAVE NEVER TAKEN
STRUCTION AT ANY
SCHOOL
reen using Magnet
" National
" De Laval

aval Separators received
cepted as an endorsement
Dairy Department, then
leading circular has been
nerang.

De Laval
Separator Co.

WISCONSIN VANCOUVER

SATISFY
ES

wede Turnip
ound Variety

introduced, 16 pounds;
9,370 pounds. Beside
tion, it is the handsomest
es. It is one of the few
best shipping variety,
not be excelled by any
pped variety, resembling
growth, of fine quality,
of handsome shape. In
re grown for the Ameri-
ppers will have no other.
4 lbs. 95c. If by mail
dian points, 10c. per lb.
und.

rated 100 page catalogue
r Seeds, Bulbs, Plants,
lements, etc., for 1909.

Winnipeg, Ont.

water lost. The character of the soil, the size of the soil grains and the nature of the season determines largely the amount of moisture which will be lost in this way. If the rainfall is heavy at one particular time, a good percentage of it may be carried into the low places without entering the soil at all, and even if taken into the soil, may be carried beyond the reach of the roots of the crop. Even with the most careful cultivation, preparation of the seed bed, and subsequent management, a large part of the rainfall cannot be held for use by the plants. Exactly what proportion will be retained cannot be estimated exactly since the amount will vary with the character of the soil and the nature of the season. It may be assumed, however, that the average rainfall of neither Alberta nor Saskatchewan, during the growing season, or of Manitoba either for that matter, is sufficient to supply the requirements of an ordinary crop of wheat, oats, or barley, unless it is supplemented by the conservation of as much as possible of what occurs during the other seven months of the year. That is why the saving of soil water, the cultivation of the land in such a way that the maximum amount of moisture will be retained in the soil, is emphasized by practical grain growers as the first and prime essential for the successful cultivation of our cereal crops.

Methods of cultivation that will most effectively conserve the water in the soil, and hold the maximum percentage of it for the use of the crop, cannot be stated generally, since they differ somewhat, according to the character of the soil and the location. There is one general principle, however, that holds true always in moisture conservation. That is to keep the subsoil thoroughly packed to hold the water and provide means for its transmission upwards, and to keep the surface loose, but not too open, to prevent the evaporation of the water underneath. These seem like very common directions for moisture retention, and they are. These principles of cultivation and modifications of them have been sounded by every man who ever preached the gospel of successful cultivation from any institute platform in Western Canada, or who ever essayed to write on the question in the agricultural press. And they are the essential principles. Success in cereal culture depends a good deal on how well they are applied in practice. A study of the manner in which men are successfully carrying out these principles in every section of the country, in all classes of soil, and under varying climatic conditions, may be instructive to some of us, suggestive anyway to many. Old truths become no less truthful from frequent soundings.

Farmer's Co-Operative Company

Farmers in the vicinity of Davidson, Saskatchewan, have organized a co-operative company. The object of the organization is to purchase supplies for its members and to sell their products. Officers have been elected, and the necessary provisions made for the carrying on of the business. A good deal of interest is being shown in the movement by the farmers in the district, and it is expected the company will have the support of practically everyone in the district. M. J. Storrie is one of the leading spirits in the movement.

* * *

"I cannot speak too highly of your paper, your editorials are very instructive. You touch on everything relative to both farm and home. I think your paper is the only one, by which a man can gain a thorough knowledge of farming, and is such a benefit for those who come from cities."

Chaile, Alta.

R. MURDOCK CALLANDER,
"The Homelands,"

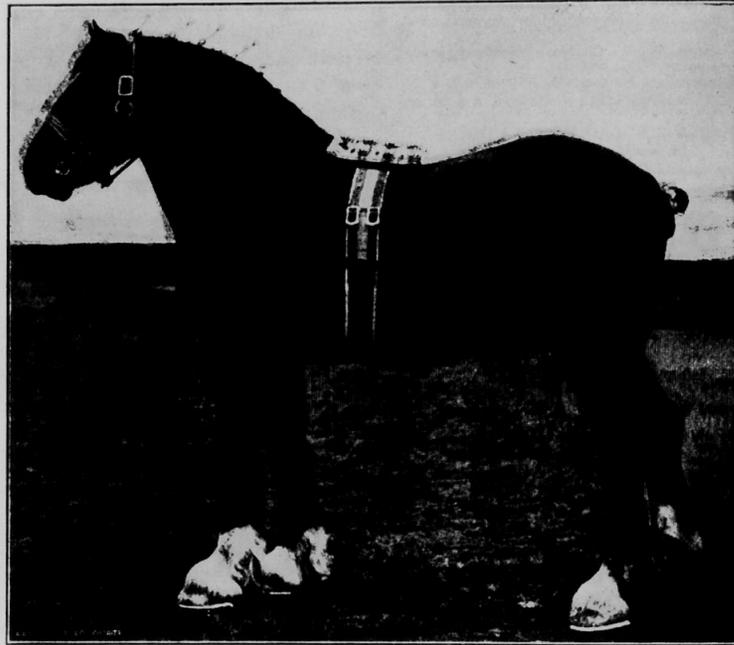
HORSE

Overdraw Checks on Road Horses

The use and abuse of overdraw checks on horses are questions that have been discussed for many years. Like other debatable questions, extreme views are taken on both sides. Many people condemn them; and not only the overdraw, but all checks, in most cases, not because they have any experience in driving horses, and hence are qualified to intelligently discuss the matter, but because they occasionally notice a horse whose head is so tightly drawn up by an overdraw as to make him exceedingly uncomfortable. On the other hand, a few owners and drivers of horses, probably having noticed that the heads of most horses racing in harness are tightly checked, usually by overdraws of some pattern, and probably knowing or having heard that they can go faster when driven that way, have decided that it is wise to check their horses until their heads are high in the air and their

Some claim that no check whatever should be used for ordinary driving; that a horse should have free use of his head; that he is more comfortable under these conditions, and that he will not tire so soon. These arguments have considerable weight with the average horse, but those using them have probably had little actual experience in driving horses, except, probably, for pleasure. The man or woman who does considerable driving under conditions that necessitate allowing his horse to stand frequently, either tied or untied, will have discovered that if he be unchecked, he is continually getting into trouble by getting the reins under the shaft, or, if it be summer time, while nibbling grass, getting his feet upon the reins, etc., either of which causes the average horse to rush backwards, in most cases breaking something or injuring somebody, and in many cases running away; while, if he had a moderately tight check, not sufficiently tight to cause distress, but sufficiently tight to cause him to attend to business, it would be safer, and save the driver not only anxiety, but considerable trouble and worry in getting out of his rig to adjust the reins, etc.

Then, again, there are many horses which become so dull and careless if driven without a check, that they hang their heads and look mean, unless constantly kept to attention by either



Clydesdale Stallion; black, foaled in 1905. First in aged class Glasgow Stallion Show, February 1909. Sire, Mirror, by Marcellus; dam by Baron's Pride.

noses protruded, for ordinary road work. Those who take the first stand claim that the use of either overdraw or any check is cruel, and, if they had the power, would legislate so that the use of a check on a horse would become a punishable offence. These, we claim, are extremists; they do not give the subject careful consideration, and they speak from neither experience nor common sense. At the same time, we cannot but deplore the too frequent abuse of the checkrein. The principal reasons why overdraws are used on the road horse are: (1) He is a light-harness horse, and the overdraw is less bulky than other kinds; (2) it is the kind of check usually driven on race-horses, and, the road horse being of the same breed or class, it is the kind usually adopted. The intelligent and human use of the overdraw causes no more discomfort to the horse than that of other kinds; but the abuse of any kind of check—that is, when the horse's head is held up too high for a considerable length of time—without doubt, causes extreme discomfort, and, we might say, agony. There are different manners of using the overdraw. Some attach it to the driving bit. This, we think, is not good practice, as the check works directly upon the bit. Others are attached to a small bit especially designed for the purpose, which plan, we think, is better, as the driving bit is not interfered with; while others are attached to a short, soft strap, with a ring in each end. This is called a jaw strap, and passes under the under jaw, hence has no direct action upon the mouth. This latter plan, we think, is the best.

word or whip. With the average horseman or horsewoman appearances count for a good deal, and we think he is justified in driving with a moderately tight check when circumstances demand it, even though the loafing inclination of his horse is interfered with. There are horses whose manners and general tendencies are so bad, either through want of proper education or congenital cussedness, that it is not safe to drive them unless they are tightly checked. No person but one who has had experience with this kind of a horse can appreciate how much more easily he is controlled when tightly checked than when his head is at liberty. Under such circumstances, we consider the safety of the driver more to be considered than the comfort of the horse, and do not consider that we would be justified in refusing him the privilege of using a tight overdraw, or any other kind of check necessary.

While, on general principles, we think the side-check more comfortable, we claim that the intelligent use of either is quite justifiable, and in most cases advisable. We do not object to very tight checking for racing purposes. We know that most horses go faster when so rigged, but the duration of this rigging is only for a few minutes at a time. But, on the other hand, we consider that the tight checking of a horse for ordinary driving purposes, when he is often in harness for hours at a time, causes him such agony that no man is justified in subjecting him to it, unless he is a vicious horse that cannot be safely driven under other conditions.

"WHIP."

System in I

Why are there so few breed or class owned by the Dominion? The by saying, "Want of the farms of any section bred cattle at one farm other, pure-bred swine, pure-bred poultry at places there will be four ent classes of stock, except age of farmers who registered, or eligible t high-class animal of an not necessarily pure-bred low. Why is this? breeding of all classes a system; he has an endeavoring to breed. prove his herd year t each generation pure, and individuality. H pays to be particular; the better the individual worth in the market, w ing purposes or for horses, he has failed not that he is not sufficient them, but because the necessary though like his forefathers, appear simply as a means of p certain kinds of labor. are kept and bred with horse simply as a means order that food, etc., makes it possible to s parently is unmindful little more to produce good horse than an individual from no other motive be profitable to pay m He takes pride in the cattle, sheep, swine, will be pleased to show mired; but, when asked say, "Oh, I don't keep good horses are too expensive sufficient of a kind to with the man who d who buys what he needs fault to find. We ma has no tastes or ambitions at least doing nothing improvement in breeding the man who does not sees in him something purposes, views him something that is not from some cause could be bred at a profit, "Don't." A man will for any kind of stock, breed and raise the man who makes must be a horseman. something more than There are so many m in a horse than in other quires either special a ing, or both, to enable idea of what he is en instance, in the other sirable size, conformation in an animal, we have but in horses we must soundness, style, and manded in the special sent. Hence, we claim knows what the specimen should be, c To those who breed tematic," stick to type a horse is simply a horse from old age or from use for work, is good the side-road stallion, dollars or less, will prove one with a long pedigree of his breed well mar a reasonable fee is det We will not here class or breed of horse that question is frequently simply say that, in our no particular admirables to commence b breed heavy horses; light-horse man, favor

System in Horse-Breeding

Why are there so few high-class horses of any breed or class owned by farmers in any section of the Dominion? The question is easily answered by saying, "Want of system in breeding." Visit the farms of any section, and you will find pure-bred cattle at one farm, pure-bred sheep at another, pure-bred swine at another, and, doubtless, pure-bred poultry at many. In fact, at many places there will be found pure-breds of the different classes of stock, except horses. The percentage of farmers who own even one horse that is registered, or eligible to registration, or even one high-class animal of any of the recognized classes, not necessarily pure-bred, will be found to be very low. Why is this? We answer that, in the breeding of all classes but horses the farmer has a system; he has an ideal up to which he is endeavoring to breed. He is endeavoring to improve his herd year by year, not only to keep each generation pure, but to improve the quality and individuality. He has discovered that it pays to be particular; that the better bred and the better the individual, the more money it is worth in the market, whether it be sold for breeding purposes or for food. But, in regard to horses, he has failed to appreciate these facts, not that he is not sufficiently intelligent to appreciate them, but because he has not given them the necessary thought and consideration. He, like his forefathers, apparently regards the horse simply as a means of producing power to perform certain kinds of labor. The other classes of stock are kept and bred with an idea of profit, but the horse simply as a means of performing labor, in order that food, etc., may be produced which makes it possible to sustain the others. He apparently is unmindful of the fact that it costs little more to produce, and no more to keep, a good horse than an inferior one. We think that, if from no other motive than appearance, it would be profitable to pay more attention to his horses. He takes pride in the breeding and quality of his cattle, sheep, swine, and probably poultry, and will be pleased to show these and have them admired; but, when asked about his horses, he will say, "Oh, I don't keep much in the horse line; good horses are too expensive, and I simply keep sufficient of a kind to do my work." Of course, with the man who does not breed horses, but who buys what he needs, we have no reasonable fault to find. We may deplore the fact that he has no tastes or ambitions in that line, but he is at least doing nothing directly to prevent improvement in breeding. We would also say to the man who does not care for the horse, simply sees in him something that is useful for certain purposes, views him as he does a machine, as something that is necessary about a farm, but from some cause conceives the idea that he can be bred at a profit, and decides to experiment, "Don't." A man without any particular liking for any kind of stock may, with more or less success, breed and raise other classes of stock, but the man who makes horse-breeding profitable must be a horseman. He must see in the horse something more than simply a means to an end. There are so many more points to be considered in a horse than in other classes of stock that it requires either special adaptability or special training, or both, to enable a man to have an intelligent idea of what he is endeavoring to produce. For instance, in the other classes, when we get the desirable size, conformation and quality demanded in an animal, we have all that can be produced, but in horses we must have, in addition to these, soundness, style, and the action and speed demanded in the special class or breed they represent. Hence, we claim that only he who really knows what the special horse he is intending to produce should be, can be a successful breeder.

To those who breed horses, we say, "Be systematic," stick to type, abandon the old idea that a horse is simply a horse; that a mare that, either from old age or from disease, is no longer much use for work, is good enough to breed, and that the side-road stallion, whose service fee is a few dollars or less, will produce just as good a colt as one with a long pedigree, and the characteristics of his breed well marked, and for whose services a reasonable fee is demanded.

We will not here discuss the most profitable class or breed of horses for the farmer to breed; that question is frequently discussed. We will simply say that, in our opinion, if a man who has no particular admiration for any class, but decides to commence breeding, he will be wise to breed heavy horses; but if he is essentially a light-horse man, favors the carriage horse, the

roadster or the saddle horse, by all means let him breed his favorite class. These are classes that require mature age, training and manners, in order that their value may be received for them, and the breeder will be able to obtain both pleasure and profit by giving them this training.

Whatever class the breeder decides to produce, in order to meet with reasonable success, he must have and observe system. In the first case, he must procure mares—pure-breds, if possible, but at least those in which the desirable characteristics of the class are at least reasonably well marked. Then, of course, he should secure the services of the very best sire of the class that can be had for a reasonable stud fee. We claim that a mare, without somewhat well-marked characteristics of some class or breed, will seldom prove a profitable breeder. In other words, if a prospective breeder has a mare, and he cannot make up his mind what breed of stallion he should breed her to in order to get the best results, it will probably be wise to defer breeding operations until he can procure a mare with special characteristics. There are exceptions to this, especially in the light classes. High-class saddlers are often produced by breeding a mare of this kind to a Thoroughbred, but, with few exceptions, he is the only sire that will, with reasonable certainty, give satisfactory results when so bred, and even with him the cross should not be too violent. Probably, in heavy horses, more haphazard breeding and mixing of breeds is followed than in the light classes. Especially in these classes, if system were observed for a few generations, and the breeders refused to sell their fillies, but kept them for breeding, and sold their dams or the geldings, even for a much lower price, there would soon be a class of draft horses that could be registered; but, on account of the too constant change in the breed of sire used, either on account of convenience, or to patronize a friend who has a stallion, or on account of the size of the stud fee, or other causes (often thoughtlessness), instead of the purity of breeding being increased after generation, it becomes mongrelized. How often do we notice a man with a mare with one or more crosses of Clydesdale or Shire, breed her to a Percheron, Suffolk, or other draft horse, or vice versa. The result may be fairly satisfactory, from a serviceable work-horse standpoint; but if the produce be a filly, what about her as a breeder? If a breeder has a mare with Percheron blood, breed her to a Percheron, her filly to a Percheron, and hers again to a Percheron. With fillies with Clydesdale blood, or other blood, follow the same system. If this system were strictly adhered to, we would soon have a class of horses remarkable for their similarity and characteristics, and, in fact, which would register, and become pure-breds. But the too-constant change of breed of sires has resulted, and if not checked, must continue to result in the production, not of cross-breeds, but of mongrels. The same arguments, of course, apply to horses of the light classes and breeds. We all know that horses are more often spoken of as classes, rather than breeds. At our horse shows or our fall exhibitions, we notice that there are few sections or classes for cattle, sheep or swine, other than for registered animals. The classes are mostly all for those of certain breeds. There are a few sections for grades of certain breeds, but these are not numerous. How about horses? Here, except in the breeding classes (and even in some of them, the carriage and roadsters, for instance), they are ranked as classes, rather than breeds. How do we account for this? Simply from the fact that horse-breeders have observed less system in breeding than the breeders of other classes of stock. It will require very thoughtful and careful breeding for a few generations of horses to change this order of things, but it can be done, and with the breeders, rests the onus of doing it; and any thoughtful man will admit that the sooner it is done, the better it will be for the horse interests of our country.

Utility Horses Wanted

EDITOR "FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Dear Sir,—Under the heading of "The Real Draft Horse," in your issue of Feb. 10th, Mr. Armstrong says: "The draft horse of to-day must have good feet, long, sloping pasterns, nice flat bone, good straight action, keeping of the hocks together. If these are all essential points, why to-day, why not fifty years ago? Are we to gather that the Clyde of yesterday was not a draft horse? By all means the best of feet for any horse! But is a pan-shaped foot that splits except when shod, and one that requires support at the heel to keep the fetlock off the ground a

good foot? Apparently the Clyde breeders are the only ones that think so. The same applies to the long, sloping pastern. Neither the Shire, Percheron, Suffolk or Belgian men breed for this point, and we are well aware that the Percheron is, and has been, the leading horse in the States. A noted and successful Clyde breeder (I refer to Mr. Andrew Graham) writes that more Percherons are imported into Canada than Clydes. In England, the Shires and Suffolks have the monopoly.

Mr. Armstrong also says, that the ideal draft horse must have his hocks close together. How does he define cow hocks? It seems to me that a draft horse should be judged by his ability to do work, together with wearing qualities, docility, etc., and not by the silkiness of his hair, the flatness of his bone, or the length of his pastern. How long would it take to breed a two-minute trotter by theoretical rules on his conformation? The Clyde men in their case for long pasterns have neglected the body. Mr. Graham very truly remarks that legs and feet alone do not make a horse, but a better constitution and more lung and heart room must be considered.

Mr. Armstrong also writes, that the Clyde is the only horse for the west. If this is the case, why does one meet such a poor class of horse on the trails? If what the Clyde has done to improve the range horse is the best he can do after thirty years' trial, surely it is time he made way for a better. The average range horse falls short in his plain neck, poor girth, long body, and short ribs, and these are the very faults of the Clyde. Mr. Armstrong asks as to where the heavy geldings, reared on Scottish borders, find a market. Coming from the north of England myself, I am in a position to give him some information. They are chiefly half-bred Shires, and a big demand for them comes from the railway companies and other business concerns which require horses combining weight with activity. However, at the International Show in London last year, the championship was won by neither Clyde nor Shire, but Suffolks. A horse of this grand old stock has a strong, short pastern, free from feather, a good body and great activity, combined with hardiness and longevity. It is the horses agreeing on these points—I mean the Percheron, Suffolk and Belgian—that can stand the racket of prejudiced criticism, and, will, I hope, win the day in Western Canada.

Stettler, Alta.

R. B. C.

STOCK

Comment upon Live-Stock Subjects Invited

Notes from Ireland

A TRIBUTE TO CANADIAN WHEAT GRADING.

Few people are so miraculously modest as not to like their accomplishments and possessions thought well of and held in high esteem by other folk, and it is with this idea prompting me that I venture to inform readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, especially those engaged in the cultivation of grain, about a very graceful compliment to the admirable arrangements in force for controlling the grading of wheat in Canada, passed by Mr. Humphreys, one of the foremost authorities on the subject of wheat and flour, in the course of a paper which he recently read before the Royal Society of Arts. He pointed out that the Canadian method compared most favorably with the system prevailing in the United States, and that in consequence of the reliable grading, which enable the certificates upon which operators purchased to be above suspicion, the reputation of Canadian wheat was deservedly high, the best grades of Manitoban wheat commanding the highest prices as a rule. He concluded by saying that the confidence which such honest action inspires in buyers is reflected in the relatively high prices of Canadian grain.

SOME PHASES OF AN EXPORT TRADE IN PEDIGREE STOCK

Few factors have so consistently contributed to the profitableness of Shorthorn breeding in the United Kingdom in recent years as the extensive and well-sustained demand from abroad, especially the Argentine. The go-ahead South American Republic wants the best of our herds, and lets no consideration of expense deter. The export trade, from the home breeder's point of view is, therefore, while it lasts, a most desirable matter, but reflection shows it to be associated with certain drawbacks. Outstanding in this connection is the undoubted tendency towards the depletion of the home land of large numbers of the best sires raised, and the retention for service of inferior bulls that should never be allowed to propagate their species. The temptation to sell to the enterprising foreigner all the best young bulls is, of course, a keen one, and the immediate prospect of a high price, and the advertisement which it affords, makes a very powerful appeal to the breeder. Still, it is obvious that this policy can be carried too far, because it is quite possible to be so taken up with catering for the needs of the passing foreign customer that serious harm may be done to home nurseries of the breed

"WHIP."

"WHIP."

whatever should be that a horse should hat he is more com- ons, and that he will guments have con- average horse, but bly had little actual s, except, probably, oman who does con- ditions that necessi- stand frequently, ve discovered that if inually getting into under the shaft, or, bbling grass, getting c., either of which o rush backwards, nething or injuring ses running away; ly tight check, not res, but sufficiently o business, it would r not only anxiety, worry in getting out etc. any horses which if driven without a eads and look mean, tention by either

Sire, Mirror, by

rage horseman or t for a good deal, in driving with a en circumstances fng inclination of There are horses encies are so bad, education or con- not safe to drive ly checked. No perience with this how much more ntly checked than nder such circum- of the driver more fort of the horse, ould be justified of using a tight check necessary. ve think the side- claim that the justifiable, and in ot object to very oses. We know n so rigged, but only for a few e other hand, we g of a horse for n he is often in causes him such n subjecting him e that cannot be ns.

The inevitable result must be that, if any lowering of our British and Irish pedigree stock occurs, the foreign demand will no longer be at our command, and with pure-bred herds springing up in many countries throughout the globe, the United Kingdom may find its boasted pre-eminence as the fountain-head of all live-stock improvement becoming somewhat unstable. The suggestion may be scouted as impossible, but time will tell.

Another important aspect of the export trade which merits attention, as it is a source of frequent disappointment to exporters, is the variable results that follow the administration of the tuberculin test to the same animal before shipment and after landing. The Argentine purchasers are rightly insistent upon banning tuberculous stock, and a very large number of cases yearly occur in which high-priced bulls of different breeds are brought to South America, only to react on being tested, and partake of an untimely fate. A notable example was that beautiful young sire, Bapton Viceroy, the champion of the English Royal Show, at Derby, in 1906—a bull, which in the flesh displayed scarcely a single flaw. After the show he was sold at the long figure of £3,000, but he had only been landed at Buenos Ayres when the tuberculin test condemned him to the pole-axe.

Scotch bulls seem to be especially notorious in this respect, as a very extensive Argentine breeder, Mr. Martinez de Hoz, recently stated that over 60 per cent. of the Scotch animals imported into the Argentine react. On the other hand, Irish bulls seem to enjoy a good reputation in this matter, no doubt owing to the fact that our genial climate enables stock to be kept in more healthy conditions out in the open air. For instance, that noted exporter, F. Miller, of Birkenhead, a couple of years ago expressed the belief, as one who had bought more Irish stock for shipment than any other exporter, that he always found that the animals from Ireland stood the test as well as, if not better than cattle in any other part of the United Kingdom.

Be this as it may, disheartening must be the experience of any exporter whose selection fails to the test in the Argentine. So acute has the matter become that, while no direct insinuations are implied as to the care with which, or conditions under which the Buenos Ayres authorities administer the test, the parties interested are seeking to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement that will rid the trade for all time, of the risk of such bitter disappointments as at present occur. Accordingly, the Shorthorn Society of Great Britain and Ireland have approached the Foreign Office, and asked that body to confer with the Argentine Government, with a view to the establishment in Great Britain of a tuberculin station, in which the Argentine shall share control, for the testing of animals prior to export. It is proposed that a mutual understanding shall be come to, under which all animals that successfully pass the test here will be admitted without the further application of it when South America is reached. There should be no difficulty in the way of such a sensible and feasible scheme being worked, and the results are sure to be satisfactory.

In Ireland, it is gratifying to notice that breeders are taking special pains to exclude tuberculosis from their herds. A most notable sign of this is afforded at public sales throughout the country, at which the offer of a bull, concerning the soundness of which there is any doubt, invariably elicits a chorus of inquiries from bidders, "Has he passed the test?" The answer vastly affects the nature of the bidding and the price paid. Some of the county committees stipulate specifically that none but bulls that have passed the test may hold premiums for service under their scheme, and thus the good work goes on. At all reasonable costs, the confidence of purchasers must be secured.

"EMERALD ISLE."

Training the Farm Dog

On the farms in this country there are a good many thousand dogs. Some of them are useful about the place, to drive stock, or as watch dogs, but the great percentage of them are good for nothing. Some of them have been spoiled one way and some another. It matters not how. The point is they were spoiled at one stage of their lives, and will be more of a nuisance than a help about the place, as long as they are kept. A good dog is a valuable asset and saves his owner a vast amount of work, but a fool is apt to make more trouble than he saves.

The articles published herewith, on the question of training dogs, have been contributed by readers, in answer to the question asked first in the issue of March 17th: "How would you train a dog for use on the farm?" The first prize is awarded to G. H. Lavender, Winnipeg, second to E. McIvor, Manitoba. The directions for training in no case are as fully given as we would desire them to be. Some useful hints, however, are thrown out in all published, and we believe may be of use to anyone having a young dog in need of educating.

Educating the Farm Dog

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

First, you would want a dog who could be trained to take care of stock, and a dog that would be useful as a watch dog, etc., the dog for stock, I take it, being the most desirable. Now you want to choose a puppy of the collie variety, although there are many non-descript-bred dogs, which are very good stock and utility dogs. In choosing same get a good strong puppy with a sensible head, and note the expression of eye and get one which looks sensible and brainy, taking care not to get a narrow-skulled dog, but one who has a good square skull, as you may know then he has brain. Take him as a puppy and train him to be good mannered about the farm and teach him right away, forcibly if necessary to obey in following you at heel, etc. You may also, when quite young, teach him to fetch and carry. Take a ball and pitch it in your hand until he notices it, then throw it a short distance and make him return it to your feet, by command at first, then by motion of hand later, as this practice is very useful, as I will explain later. Then hide it for him as he gets a bit older and teach him to fetch it. Of course, you will have to show him at first, but later give a round motion with your hand saying, "look for it." He will run round and scent it, eventually finding it. Now is the time to give him some encouragement. Give him a small chunk of boiled liver, there being nothing more palatable to the taste of a dog than this. Always keep a bit in your pocket ready, for a certain amount of encouragement is as necessary as firmness. The pup is now five or six months old and quite used to you and everything around your place. This is the time to break him into the tending of cattle. You must be systematic, and have certain times for doing things. Let your dog be with you



A TYPICAL SCOTCH COLLIE.

always now, at your heel, unless you command him to leave you. I have found from experience that a whip or crop is a useful thing at this time. If you say "home" give him a slight cut and see that he goes, or if he gets in front of you or acts the fool, a cut will put him in his place again, and it teaches him when at a distance, to understand what a click of the whip means.

Now we want to train him to fetch the cattle from the prairie. First you will have to go with him, and when near the cattle "sic" him after them, always teaching him to heel and if he heads them bring the whip into action, but see that he goes right after them again, but at the rear always. Each time you fetch them give him larger scope to work on and always work him by motions, for instance, say his name is "Dick." When at heel pronounce his name, give a motion of the hand, saying also at the same time, "fetch em." Then you will want to teach him to stop by motion. If he is a short distance click your whip, saying "stop", but also put up your arm, then when he is older and working farther away he will understand what the holding up of the arm means. To start him again use the swing of arm again. You will find now you need lots of patience, but persevere and you will reap the reward, for soon you will note your dog will be watching for the sign to go, and he will know the different ways of the cattle and away he will go, round them up and drive them home. This is a great saving of time to you, and you will appreciate the dog for same.

I have found myself, that the best way to train a young dog, is to couple him with an old worker, if you are lucky enough to have one, and when once you have got a dog trained, start on another by this process, for you never know what may happen. I have trained dogs, and must admit there are some it is impossible to make anything out of. It is bred in the dog that is going to be a good worker and his nature will teach him far more than any human being can, but everything must be started, and taught to keep its place and that is the one thing we may do, for a good dog is often spoiled and of no use through the little we may have neglected when he was young. Now, the dog should not be spoiled in any way, and from the first always house him outside or in your barns and teach him the farm is his home. Do not take him with you when you are going to town, etc., for in that way he may meet with lots of his kin, who will not improve his manners.

Teach him to be game and not afraid of anything and if other dogs come along "sic" him after them, for I am sorry to say there are dogs that are fit for nothing else but mischief. Teach him also to make an enemy of the prairie wolf, then you will know that your chickens are more or less protected.

There is one other word I would say about the dog as a sheep dog, although sheep are not reared extensively through this western country, but I have seen and handled sheep dogs which would, after training, go out in the hills and dales and pen some hundreds of sheep in what is an incredibly short time. I state this only to show that the dog is a useful animal, not as a good many seem to think, a nuisance, "but of course there are black sheep in every flock." I have now stated the best I can of how to train a stock dog, but it is a fairly hard proposition to put it on paper, but I will advise whoever has not a good dog to try and get one and use patience, perseverance and any little hints he may pick up and make a good servant of one of the most useful animals we are able to command.

Winnipeg.

G. H. LAVENDER.

Training a General-Purpose Dog

EDITOR "FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Being of Scottish origin you cannot rear a collie on any better feed than porridge and milk, given plenty of that the question of rearing him is easily settled. The name collie comes from Culien in the original language (Gaelic) and signifies young dog. I begin training my collie pups at three or four months of age. The first thing I teach them is to fetch and carry. For this purpose I use an old mitt or glove, or anything soft and light. I begin by throwing it a short distance and get them to fetch it back, at the same time telling them to "fetch it." It is very important that you take the article you use for this purpose and let them see you put it away. I prefer carrying it in my pocket as that insures plenty of scent being always on it. Never let the pups have it to play with when the lesson is over, as it is apt to make them careless. It would be well to give this lesson daily for four or five weeks, or oftener if you have the time to spare. Then begin by throwing the mitt when the pup does not see you and, to make it easier for him, throw it up "wind." At this exercise I take a hold of the pup and keep his head covered while I throw it away. In a short time he will soon "wind" it up.

When he gets an expert at this and fond of it, I take him for a short walk. When I get him a short distance in front of me I drop the glove and walk on some steps then I call him back saying: "I lost." Let the glove be in full sight the first few times. You then gradually increase the distance at each succeeding lesson, as he comes to understand the game. So long as your scent is good, distance is no obstacle. I have a bitch, granddaughter of the famed Wishaw Clinker, and, if she sees me search my pockets and look around she immediately runs back on my scent to hunt up what I lost without my saying a word.

In reading the foregoing instructions one would be justified in thinking they applied to sporting dogs and not to farm collies. Well, the view I take of it is: that a farm dog should be a general purpose one, and there is no breed that I am familiar with that is so well fitted for the work as the collie. I get mine to retrieve land or water, fur or feather, equal if not superior to any Tweedside. Coming now to the most important part of a farm dog's training, I may say, that so far, any kind of dog will give more or less satisfaction as a trick dog, but for stock it is quite necessary to have the largest percentage of his blood collie. Otherwise you need not expect much success. Any time from eight to twelve months of age is soon enough to begin training the pup on cattle. I've had some that were over the year before they started work. It is always easier to work a dog on a bunch of cattle anywhere over twenty as that gives him a better chance for running round them. One good way of giving him a start, is when driving cattle along the road with another dog at work, he very often starts to bear a hand of his own accord. The first lesson a dog should be taught, is to round up the cattle. Never allow him to stick at any one beast but to go clear around to the furthest away, first making it a point never to leave one behind. Then you must have him go in any direction you wish. To do this you must teach him to understand a set of words and signals by hand. Being careful to use the same word for the same work, giving the preference to short, sharp commands. Avoid the very undesirable habit of constantly repeating them.

As a rule the hardest thing to get a well bred collie to do is to "wear" the stock or drive them away. The dog's natural instinct is to head the cattle towards you. To teach the dog to drive I get in front of the cattle and make him drive them after me. Then get to one side, work him across behind, checking him when he runs towards the front. With some practice, he soon learns what is required of him. In teaching to go in any direction without the stock being in sight you use a certain command, and, by waving your hands, say the right for keeping to the right, and the left for the left side. Of course when the dog gets beyond the sound of your voice he has to go altogether by signalling. I have sent mine two miles across the prairie and two-thirds of that distance without him seeing the stock he was after.

Now as I fear I have used up the space at my disposal I will give a few hints that may be useful. Never

ask your dog to do anything that he can do. Never put a hold of him, and always keep all the excitement in your well be sure you tell him so. him when you don't feel just fine dog is ruined by being the humor suits, and, when you give the following incident does sometimes do a bit of it. Having occasion to be lat ginning of this winter I he something as I got near hom some distance away. This stabled without her coming to see what was wrong, four and forty or fifty cattle try: sheaves I had there for w keeping them away. She d dozen sheaves altogether. know what was the matter barking all night so he coul know that they should not staying at least five hours w to hunt up lost halters on One day my watch dropped snow when spreading ma getting home I missed the had lost it and sent he back few minutes she was back v with what a collie can do c well and treated kindly. I training for sheep, as, in the do justice to the subject, seem, as yet, few and far be Man.

How to Train a

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Training a dog takes time, one trainer only. Breed is had good old English she collies, and bad ones too are three ways of training motions of the hand; second the voice. The first is pra go beyond the range of second is good and very i the most general. This I cannot make a dog under taught English and vice ve dog, one trainer and one m

Now in the selection of a has a good, width of fore gence, inclined to be frolic one that does not mind a tricks. Select one, if pos its mother, one that has ch as there is a greater ch drivers. Old experienced pup that suckles in front, will be a header.

In training, the young couraged by severe punis the stock by no one except Take him along—led by taking the stock out, or f and take trouble to get be bark. Say, "take them o give him a sharp check an When you wish him to fet go with him until you see l are. Talk to him and tel do and you will be surpris work and do it.

There is one very impo cattle or sheep. They s them steady or great dar cows or in-lamb ewes, so that. Keep him on the have made an impressio want him to do. If one not require the necessa thing is to send a young stands the work, who us dog, couples the two tog long in picking up his learned it he is very usef less and often a nuisance. Man.

Teaching th

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In teaching a dog to c about one year old. By his playfulness and sho "stop" mean. Take a t long, and tie it to his coll, and send him after the c heels, but never at their to the head give him a sr is, by means of the strin drive at a moderate pa cow too fast. When yo so in a sharp clear voice, not obey you at once p through this practice on and he will know as mu do. If a dog does not

Founded 1866

afraid of anything
ic" him after them,
are dogs that are
Teach him also to
wolf, then you will
re or less protected.
d say about the dog
are not reared ex-
country, but I have
which would, after
dales and pen some
an incredulously
show that the dog is
any seem to think,
are black sheep in
d the best I can of
is a fairly hard pro-
will advise whoever
ne and use patience,
he may pick up and
most useful animals

H. LAVENDER.

Purpose Dog

not rear a collie on
l milk, given plenty
im is easily settled.
len in the original
oung dog. I begin
four months of age,
to fetch and carry.
tt or glove, or any-
throwing it a short
back, at the same
is very important
for this purpose and
prefer carrying it in
f scent being always
to play with when
nake them careless.
on daily for four or
e time to spare.
when the pup does
for him, throw it up
old of the pup and
up it away. In a
w.

s and fond of it, I
n I get him a short
glove and walk on
ying: I lost. Let
st few times. You
e at each succeed-
and the game. So
e is no obstacle. I
the famed Wishaw
h my pockets and
back on my scent
my saying a word,
tions one would be
l to sporting dogs
view I take of it:
al purpose one, and
ar with that is so
lie. I get mine to
ather, equal if not
g now to the most
aining, I may say,
e more or less satis-
k it is quite neces-
sary of his blood
pect much success.
nth of age is soon
n cattle. I've had
they started work.
a bunch of cattle
ives him a better
One good way of
g cattle along the
very often starts to
e first lesson a dog
the cattle. Never
st but to go clear
making it a point
ou must have him
do this you must
words and signals
same word for the
e to short, sharp
lesirable habit of

a well bred collie
e them away. The
he cattle towards
get in front of the
after me. Then
behind, checking
ont. With some
ired of him. In
out the stock being
l, and, by waving
g to the right, and
when the dog gets
as to go altogether
o miles across the
ance without him

e space at my dis-
be useful. Never

ask your dog to do anything that you are not sure that he can do. Never punish him unless you have a hold of him, and always keep him beside you until all the excitement is gone. When he does anything well be sure you tell him so. Never speak roughly to him when you don't feel just in the humor. Many a fine dog is ruined by being petted sometimes when the humor suits, and, when it does not, gets kicked. I give the following incident just to show, that a dog does sometimes do a bit of thinking on his own "hook." Having occasion to be late from home at the beginning of this winter I heard the collie barking at something as I got near home. She usually meets me some distance away. This time I had the horse stabled without her coming to welcome me. I went to see what was wrong, found the "Kraal" gate open and forty or fifty cattle trying to get at a stack of oat sheaves I had there for winter feed, and the collie keeping them away. She did not let them get a half dozen sheaves altogether. My man said he did not know what was the matter with the dog. She kept barking all night so he could not sleep. How did she know that they should not be there? Then note her staying at least five hours watching. I have sent her to hunt up lost halters on the pasture successfully. One day my watch dropped out of my pocket into the snow when spreading manure in the field. After getting home I missed the watch, I told the dog I had lost it and sent her back on the sleigh track. In a few minutes she was back with it. I could fill pages with what a collie can do on a farm, if trained fairly well and treated kindly. I have said nothing about training for sheep, as, in the space allowed, I could not do justice to the subject, and, unfortunately, sheep seem, as yet, few and far between on Manitoba farms.

Man.

E. McIVOR.

How to Train a Dog for Farm

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Training a dog takes time and patience, one dog, one trainer only. Breed is a matter of fancy. I have had good old English sheep dogs and good Scotch collies, and bad ones too, for that matter. There are three ways of training dogs to work. First by motions of the hand; second, by the whistle, third by the voice. The first is practiced when the dog has to go beyond the range of whistle and voice. The second is good and very interesting but the third is the most general. This has its drawbacks as you cannot make a dog understand Scotch that has been taught English and vice versa. That is why I say one dog, one trainer and one master.

Now in the selection of a young dog, I like one that has a good, width of forehead, which shows intelligence, inclined to be frolicsome and mischievous, and one that does not mind a little mild punishment for its tricks. Select one, if possible, when it is suckling on its mother, one that has chosen a hind teat as its share, as there is a greater chance of their being good drivers. Old experienced shepherds rarely pick a pup that suckles in front, as the chances are that it will be a header.

In training, the young dog should never be discouraged by severe punishment, should be taken to the stock by no one except the man training him.

Take him along—led by a cord—whenever you are taking the stock out, or fetching them into the barn, and take trouble to get behind and encourage him to bark. Say, "take them on," if he makes for the head give him a sharp check and teach him to keep behind. When you wish him to fetch them back, or turn them, go with him until you see he is quite as anxious as you are. Talk to him and tell him what you wish him to do and you will be surprised how eager he is to get to work and do it.

There is one very important thing in dogs, driving cattle or sheep. They should be taught to drive them steady or great damage can be done to in-calf cows or in-lamb ewes, so take care to teach the dog that. Keep him on the string until you think you have made an impression on him as to what you want him to do. If one has not the time and does not require the necessary patience, the next best thing is to send a young dog to a man who understands the work, who usually has a well broken old dog, couples the two together and then he is not so long in picking up his business, and when he has learned it he is very useful, but partly learned is useless and often a nuisance.

Man.

J. RICHARDSON.

Teaching the Dog to Drive

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In teaching a dog to drive cattle, begin when he is about one year old. By that time he is about over his playfulness and should know what "sicam" and "stop" mean. Take a twine string, about 200 feet long, and tie it to his collar. Take him to the pasture and send him after the cows. Let him keep at their heels, but never at their heads. If he attempts to go to the head give him a smart jerk. In this way, that is, by means of the string, you can also teach him to drive at a moderate pace. Most dogs drive milch cows too fast. When you want him to stop tell him so in a sharp clear voice, saying, "stop," and if he does not obey you at once pull on your string. Put him through this practice once or twice a day for a month and he will know as much about driving cows as you do. If a dog does not start off when bid, after you

jerk him, don't throw half your vocabulary at him, "whip a dog for doing wrong, but never scold him, remember their brain is small."

Now as to running out into the road and barking at teams, give him a good whipping every time he tries it. Make him stay at home, that's where he belongs. Do not even let him follow you to the field or he soon will be everybody's dog. This must all be done in such a way as not to make the dog frightened of you. Notice your dog whenever you come home or when you go away. It will keep him in better spirits. No animal has as sensitive a temperament as a dog, so let him know he is your friend as well as your slave.

Sask.

F. W.

Some Hints on Training

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In answer to your question of March 17th, how to train a dog to be a useful animal around the farm, I will give my system, as the dog I have now and his full brother, also trained by myself, are the best dogs I have seen in the country. My dog is just an ordinary collie, but both his parents are fair dogs. As soon as the pup is able to follow one, I take him with me wherever I go on the farm but never off it. I make him keep behind, a very small switch in your hand is a good teacher. When he has learned your call and minds when you speak to him you can try him on sheep or pigs, not on cattle till he has confidence in himself, as the cattle will be sure to kick him, then he will go for their heads. Take about thirty feet of binder cord, and tie one end to the collar, and hold the other in your hand. Tell him to drive them on. When he gets about five feet away from the sheep or pigs, shout "steady" and stop him with the cord. After a few practices he will stop as soon as you shout "steady." Then tell him to go before them, waving your hand at the same time and run with him a time or two till he begins to catch on. Then send him by himself. Always stop him with the cord when you shout "steady." Send him first one side of the sheep, and then the other, after you have taught him to go around them and to stop when you say steady. When he is on the far side of the flock tell him to bring them on, and you start to walk away. The sheep will turn and follow you and you tell the dog to stay behind. He will learn this quicker than anything else. You can go ahead and open gates, etc., and the dog will bring the sheep in. Never let him bite a sheep, but you can tell him to heel up pigs or cattle, but make him stop when you say steady. Always motion with your hand when you want him to do anything and he will go as far as he can see you. Never play with him or allow anyone else to. Never allow him to follow you to town or around the neighborhood where he will get acquainted with other dogs, but tell him to go home. I have sent my dog home ten miles when he had followed the buggy unbeknown to me. Of course you cannot teach him everything in a day, but with patience and a little common sense you will have a good dog when about ten months of age.

Man.

OLIVER BROWN.

Reporting on the quantities of grain, hay and roots on hand in Canada at the end of February, and the condition of the live stock in the country at that date, the Census and Statistics office, at Ottawa, has estimated the amount of wheat then in farmers' hands in the whole Dominion at 20.22 per cent. of last year's crops, which would be 22,747,000, out of a total of 112,434,000 bushels. Of oats, there were 43.62 per cent., being 109,222,000 out of 250,377,000 bushels. Of barley, 33.56 per cent., being 15,692,000, out of 46,762,000 bushels. Of buckwheat, 29.05 per cent., being 2,078,000 out of 7,153,000 bushels. Of potatoes 44.10 per cent., being 32,542,000 out of 73,790,000 bushels.

FARM

Letters Upon Farming Operations Welcomed.

Topics for Discussion

To afford an opportunity for the interchange of ideas, and to provide a place where information may be given and received, we will publish each week at the head of this department a list of topics, which our readers are invited to discuss. Opposite each topic is the date of publication of contributions on it, and readers are reminded that articles contributed on any of the subjects given, must be in our hands at least ten days earlier than the subject is scheduled for discussion in our columns.

For the best article received on each topic, we will award a first prize of Three Dollars, and for the second best Two Dollars, paying the latter sum for other contributions on the subject received and published in the same issue.

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

ORDER OF SUBJECTS

April 21.—What method of preparing the land, seeding and after care, have you used with best success in (a) the growing of red clover or alsike

(b) the growing of alfalfa. Prizes are offered for both A and B. What we want is the experience of those who have been successful in the growing of either the ordinary clovers or alfalfa.

April 28.—Tell how to prepare the land for a crop of roots, either turnips, mangolds or carrots; how the seed is sown, cultivation given and whatever practical suggestions you think necessary.

May 5.—What has been your experience in harvesting grain after it is up? Have you adopted it as a fixed practice? Tell why you do it, and give what you consider practical hints.

May 12.—What method do you follow in keeping cream in the best condition for delivery to a cream-gathering creamery?

Prevention of Hail

A recent issue of the Literary Digest contains an interesting article on the prevention of hail, translated from *La Science Illustrée*. The writer first reminds us that hail is a local phenomenon of thunderstorms, rare in the tropics, unknown in the polar regions, and of greatest frequency in temperate zones, especially in hilly localities, where they follow valleys and avoid forests. He briefly states the various theories of its formation, from that of Volta, in which electrical attraction and repulsion played a part, to the one generally accepted at present, which assumes that the hailstones are sustained, during their formation, by a rotary air current. All these theories of hail, however, are of more interest to the meteorologist than to the farmer, who is most anxious to know how to protect himself against its effects. How can he do this? First, of course, there is insurance, and many agriculturists avail themselves of this; but there is now a method by which hail-storms may be actually prevented. Says *La Science Illustrée*:

The question of defense against hail was solved when it was proposed to combat it with artillery. Powder was first used in this way on the assumption that it would cause rain, and later, by M. Albert Stieger, with the idea that it would prevent the formation of hail.

This idea may seem absolutely original, but this is a great error. There is nothing new under the sun! The ancient Romans were acquainted with the phylloxera before us, and they used, like us, artificial clouds of smoke to protect their vines from nocturnal frosts. We will doubtless be told some day that they would also have known of the hail-protector mortars, only powder was not invented in their day. But although the Romans had not these mortars, it is plainly shown by ancient accounts that various farmers of the seventeenth century used the explosion of powder to prevent hail from falling on their fields. It was also believed in that day that thunder-storms could be driven off by firing guns and ringing bells.

These facts were completely unknown to M. Stieger, and of course do not detract from the credit due to him. In 1896 this proprietor of vineyards, the burgomaster of Windisch-Freistritz, having replanted part of his lands on the Schnitzberg, adopted the following plans to protect the young plants against hail-storms, to which this treeless region is now much exposed.

Along a line about 6 kilometers (3½ miles) and at elevated points, he set up six brass mortars weighing each about 80 kilogrammes (180 pounds); each mortar was about 3 centimeters (1-5 inches) in diameter and was 50 centimeters (20 inches) long. M. Stieger organized a corps of volunteers composed of inhabitants of the neighborhood.

During the first experiment, black and threatening masses of clouds advanced from the neighboring mountains. The fire of the mortars began, and after several minutes the clouds stopped, dissipated, and dispersed without sending down hail or rain on the protected region. The experiment was repeated six times in the course of the summer, always with success. So in 1897 the number of stations was increased; there were thirty-three in that year and fifty-six in 1898 in the same region.

The effect of a violent disturbance of the air in preventing a hail-storm may be explained if we suppose that the superfusion of water plays a part in the formation of hail. The little drops would solidify separately on formation, and could not unite to form large hailstones. The phenomenon would thus be in some sort regularized. On account of the excellent effects obtained with hail-protecting mortars the farmers of Venetia and Piedmont have established associations of defense against hail.

It seems certain now that a mortar fitted with a conical mouthpiece can protect a circular space 500 to 700 meters (1,650 to 2,300 feet) in diameter. It is thus sufficient to space these novel pieces of artillery from 1 kilometer to 1½ kilometers apart. Experiments have been lately made at Monza, Italy, to determine the best form for the conical mouthpiece, its proper dimensions, and the charge of powder necessary to give a satisfactory result. They seemed to be quite conclusive.

Our southern cultivators of the vine, who suffer such injury yearly from devastating hail-storms, are beginning to be moved by these facts. During the discussion of the agricultural budget a question was put to the minister on the subject. He promised to encourage experiments, and these will take place during the course of next summer.

In the articles that follow herewith, contributed by some of the most successful grain growers in the

three provinces, we believe that most of the things essential for success in cereal culture are emphasized and that most of the difficulties due to soil and climate, likely to be met in any part of the country are dealt with. Oats and barley bulk larger in total yield than wheat. They are now quite as important as farm crops as the first cereal and as time goes on, and we become less proficient in wheat production, these two coarser cereals will continue to increase, in acreage at least, for they are the basis of the grain feeds required to produce mutton, beef, or pork, and the production of those some day will be our largest farm industry.

The articles that follow emphasize one or two points as primarily essential to successful oat and barley growing, good, pure, clean seed, and a soil that is in the proper state of cultivation to receive the seed, and nourish the crop resulting therefrom. What we have been trying to learn ever since farming started on these Western plains is, what is the soil condition, conducive to the most successful production of our cereal grains? We have had to question Nature directly for our answer, and by means of experiment work out the best system for our conditions. These articles on oat and barley culture are contributed by men who have made such success of their work, that in the field grain and seed fair competitions, they have been able to win out over other farmers in their own districts and in their own provinces. Their methods are worth studying. They are working under every condition of soil and climate to be met with in Western Canada, and their system of cultivation, seeding, after seeding management, harvesting and threshing contain something instructive or suggestive to every farmer, whatever his location may be.

BELIEVES IN HEAVY SEEDING

We always raise our best oats after fall wheat, and I am convinced that in the preparation of the ground for the wheat, lies the success of the next oat crop. We run the disc harrow over the ground intended for fall wheat, after harvest if possible, if not, then in the spring for the purpose of sprouting weeds, and also for the purpose of keeping the soil mellow underneath this mulch. Then as soon as we are through spring seeding, we start to plow the ground for wheat, generally about the first week in June, harrow up to the plow each day till finished. From that time until seeding time about the first half of August, we harrow occasionally, always aiming to catch the next crop of weeds just as they show above ground. Should anything happen that they get too large for the harrow, we use the disc, for if the weeds get a little too large it is no use harrowing, you only stimulate their growth. The aim is to have a perfectly clean seed bed, as far as growing weeds are concerned. Then four or five days after seeding we give it another stroke of the harrow. After that, the frost will take care of all the weeds that come up, as their is not very much growth here in the fall, but if necessary one could easily run the mower over it.

In preparing this wheat ground for the oat crop, we wait till spring, burn off the stubble, as the stubble is always so heavy that it is impossible to disc the ground, and I do not like plowing that particular part as it is apt to give too much straw and lodge badly, but just disc it well. Then seed it at not less than four bushels per acre, and just as the oats are about coming through give it a good double stroke with the harrow. This treatment gives us an ideal seed bed and the soil is in the very best condition physically, the oat growth is rapid and strong, and what weeds do come up are soon overshadowed and dwarfed by being deprived of the life-giving rays of the sun. I believe in thick seeding to smother weeds, heavy sound seed oats for strong growth, and the frequent use of the best implement on the farm, the harrow, but it must be a harrow, not a drag. Now, this plan of mine is no experiment as this makes the fifth season in handling the land that way, and while the yield is not phenomenal, still it is satisfactory, wheat 35 to 45 bushels per acre, oats 62 to 70. But the main thing is, we are getting ahead of the weeds.

Northern, Alta.

JAMES FISHER.

ADVISES SUMMER FALLOW FOR BEST RESULTS

As the winner of a first prize for oats in the standing field competition, and also of a second at the seed fair at Indian Head in 1908, I may state that the successful oats were grown on land that had been summer fallowed the previous year. The land was medium heavy with some grit in the soil. This is often better adapted for oats than heavier land. Oats on heavier land, especially if the summer fallowing has been thoroughly done, are apt often to be too heavy, which renders them liable to lodge. This results in making them expensive to harvest, besides leaving a considerable amount on the land after cutting.

All the seed on my farms last spring was treated with formaldehyde. Many farmers in this district who used formaldehyde for the first time last year, are returning to the use of bluestone this spring.

THE GROWING OF OATS AND BARLEY

They claim they had considerable smut last year. I think this was more the fault of the poor grade of wheat sown, which had been frozen before it was fully matured. I feel satisfied with my success with formaldehyde last year, and am using it again this year on all my seed. I mix 1 1/2 pounds of formaldehyde to a coal oil barrel of water, and sprinkle the seed on the granary floor, about 15 bushels at a time. After thoroughly wetting during the first turning, the heap is shovelled over twice to ensure all seed being thoroughly wet, and then shovelled into a heap and covered with horse blankets for two or three hours to retain any gases arising from evaporation.

My oats were the Garton's Abundance variety, and were seed which I imported last spring. They were sown from three to four bushels to the acre. They are lighter stooling oats than Canadian varieties, and hence must be sown thicker. This partly accounts for their earlier ripening qualities. The summer fallow on which they were sown had been plowed twice the previous year. The first plowing was a shallow one, immediately after seeding was finished, in order to start the weeds. The second plowing was fairly deep in June and July. This field secured the highest score of any field of oats in the standing field competition in this Province and yielded 80 bushels per acre. The yield would have been



JOHN MURRAY, INDIAN HEAD DISTRICT, SASK., A GROWER OF HIGH QUALITY WHEAT

heavier had I sown two weeks earlier, but I was anxious to avoid having too heavy a crop and getting it lodged, and, therefore, did not sow till all other seeding was finished. The dry weather we experienced during July and the first half of August caused a lighter yield than if they had been sown two weeks earlier in the spring, and had been farther advanced when the dry weather set in.

The oats which secured the first prize at the Indian Head seed fair were also Abundance oats, and grown on stubble on one of my farms. These yielded 70 bushels per acre. They were sown about ten days earlier than on the summer fallow and weighed at the seed fair 46 1/2 pounds per bushel. These were sown over three bushels per acre and treated the same as the summer fallow oats, and were a much better yield considering it was a second crop. The stubble was burned in the spring, and the land received one stroke of the disc harrow before seeding. The harrows followed the seeder.

After land has been properly summer fallowed, we can grow a better crop of oats or any kind of grain by this mode of cultivation than by plowing. The heaviest yield of wheat I had as second crop last year was on heavy land, which was drilled with a single disc drill and received no cultivation before the seeder. This yielded heavier and a little better crop than where I cultivated ahead of the drill. Oats however, like a loose seed bed and should always receive cultivation ahead of the drill. This method of cultivation must be looked upon as applying only to land, which has been summer fallowed or what is practically a dry system of farming, and probably would not do as well on any other kind of land.

Sask.

A. E. WILSON.

CHEAP DEVICE FOR PICKLING

A cheap device for pickling seed grain may be made in the following: Take a good new galvanized iron pail that will hold about 15 quarts. Punch the bottom as full of holes as you can with a two-inch nail, have your solution in a three-quarter sized barrel for convenience, fill pail or pails, which are the

speediest, within two inches of top with grain, then dip into barrel of solution, fill full of solution and let

drip on dripping board a half minute and empty. By having two pails one man can pickle as much grain as two with the ordinary machine pickler. With the assistance of a small boy to fill the pails, one man can pickle a day's sowing with one drill in fifteen minutes, and larger quantities in proportion. A very wide mouthed and narrow bottomed pail is the best, for the two vacant inches at top of pail will hold enough solution to thoroughly soak every grain in the pail. Some water will come up through the holes in bottom of pails, which makes it all the better.

Sask.

WHEAT HEAD.

AN ALBERTA OAT GROWER'S METHODS

As a winner of first prize on oats you ask me to tell how I handle my land, what kind of land I have, how I treat seed, rate of seeding, etc. So far I have always grown oats on spring plowed land, being careful, however, to plow as early as possible; also to have an extra horse and one set of lever harrows following the plow. The harrow is set with the teeth tilted, so as to have a downward pressure on the newly plowed land. This pulverizes and packs the soil, and, I think, has a tendency to prevent evaporation. I also harrow at intervals between the time of plowing and seeding, say, as soon as I can get on to my land after a nice shower. Always with the teeth of harrow tilted, packing the ground firmer and leaving good seed bed. My soil would be called a medium loam, not being very dark, and yet not light in color, having what looks to me as a kind of light colored clay subsoil. My best results have been obtained from planting not earlier than May 10th.

I prepare seed by thoroughly fanning and grading, aiming always to use well ripened and plump seed. For treating oats I prefer formaldehyde to bluestone. The formaldehyde solution I place in a large barrel with a drain board attached; applying oats one sack at a time into the barrel being sure to cover thoroughly each sack in the liquid, and letting it remain covered long enough that I am sure the solution has come in contact with every kernel. When treating seed in this manner I have never yet been troubled with smut. As to quantity of seed used, I have obtained best results from the sowing of five pecks per acre. I also find that it is of great benefit to my crop to go over it with a harrow when the growing crop has reached the height of, say, three to four inches. This I find kills the weeds that may have started growing, and also prevents the surface of the ground from cracking and losing moisture. In my opinion good plowing, when land is in proper condition, sub-surface packing by means of lever harrow, if no sub-surface packer is at hand, good selection and treatment of seed, and the right amount of seed per acre means much toward the successful raising of good oats.

Alta.

A. R. BENNETT.

CLEAN LAND, PURE SEED, AND PLENTY OF MOISTURE

I will explain, briefly, what I consider the three essential points in the successful growing of oats and barley.

First, good, clean land well worked; second, pure, plump seed, well matured, and third, a plentiful supply of moisture. Without these three, it is hardly possible to obtain a harvest of such grains of the standard, which you have in view. We now come to the question of how to provide these necessities.

"Clean land." Those who have new soil to work on, as in my own case, have no difficulty in supplying this factor, providing they are prepared to expend the proper amount of labor on it. But with the older soils, and land that is more or less infested with weeds, the difficulty is greater, and the work harder. Yet, I am of the opinion that with intelligent handling we can overcome such difficulties, as long as one does not try to bite off more than he can chew.

"Good seed." This is not a difficult problem to solve. Plenty of good seed is obtainable throughout the provinces, and may be obtained from several sources. It means perhaps an extra item in the matter of expenses; but the difference of a few cents per bushel for good seed is amply repaid by the returns. Every farmer has an opportunity to grow his own seed and maintain its standard through the medium of the Canadian Seed Growers Association. This means work and time, but it pays. And for those who have not the inclination, nor time to bestow to this, there are the greatest seed breeders in the world, with their Winnipeg house, within the reach of all. A few bushels of good seed will give anyone a start. But one must maintain its standard season after season, by selection and heavy screening, always keeping in mind "that the best seed is none too good at any time."

Coming to the question of "plenty of moisture," no doubt many will say this is altogether out of our hands, that it lies with Providence. It certainly does lie with Providence; yet at the same time Providence has provided a means whereby the moistures of the year of plenty may be stored up for the year of drought. This fact has already been the subject

of many interesting lectures really know what they are common farmer, such as in of the matter, as laid down of agriculture, by following mind, the most important the first step towards it down to a fairly fine surface after, or within a few plowing has been done the plow, and do not leave brickbats, which no man will bring it into the same been had you used the dra from the mouldboard.

I might say my land I treat my seed with formal solution for several minutes from three to five bushels; which is a very large, plump, sequently has to be sown same equivalent of a seed in this is a non-stooling variety.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think I might say the best of the far as the seed question is I have had considerable experience both oats and barley on a trials and otherwise, I have I have no hesitation in saying seeds from Garton's house the best of satisfaction.

Sask.

BARLEY GROWING

The conditions under which I exhibited at the which I was awarded second

I summer fallowed the crop of wheat off it in 1908 (as soon as I was through rolled it as soon as plowed with the drag harrow. I two and one-half bushels. Then harrowed twice. I sowed with barley growing been, that the sooner it is the better, as it will st oats. I seeded mine last and cut it about 15th of A. And I got it stacked by have tried to get my barley was ready to cut for a r succeeded until last year accounts for the good quality erally cut it too green, and in the stook. The variety in this locality is t Have tried Mensury and varieties, and although they do not yield nearly so for the prevention of smut

Sask.

ROTATION SYSTEM

The question has risen a is the real thing, or whe oats, barley and peas. W some parts, but if you g on the same soil, it bec light, poor crops. But ch have almost as good as follow a piece of land one the first year, then burr spring, and if the land i then the third year spring and this time sow it to l good crop of all. The nex it will grow a pretty good fallow again.

The land the barley w prize with, was the thir spring plowed, harrowed after. This land was he low. The barley was sown and came in about a w way one can get his grain once. This seed was t before sowing, and sown acre.

Now the best way to same as good stock retur best to the best. The sa best that you have, and good grain, fan and scre have got all the poor s large seed you will hav and then grade it up still get a change of seed.

This barley that we sc twice, and I screened it and left a fine sample. I to screen down at the s in mind that what you will fatten the hogs and c are going to sow. Southern Sask.

speediest, within two inches of top with grain, then dip into barrel of solution, fill full of solution and let minute and empty. can pickle as much dry machine pickler, boy to fill the pails, wing with one drill ntities in proportion, ow bottomed pail is ches at top of pail roughly soak every ill come up through ch makes it all the

WHEAT HEAD.
FARMER'S METHODS
ts you ask me to tell of land I have, how etc. So far I have ved land, being care- possible; also to have er harrows following e teeth tilted, so n the newly plowed s the soil, and, I ant evaporation. I the time of plowing get on to my land the teeth of harrow r and leaving good ed a medium loam, ight in color, having ht colored clay sub- btained from plant-

inning and grading, d and plump seed. hyde to bluestone. e in a large barrel ying oats one sack ure to cover thore- id letting it remain re the solution has el. When treating et been troubled d used, I have ob- g of five pecks per benefit to my crop ie growing crop has e to four inches. may have started face of the ground e. In my opinion per condition, sub- harrow, if no sub- election and treat- of seed per acre ul raising of good

A. R. BENNETT.
AND PLENTY OF
consider the three growing of oats
ked; second, pure, third, a plentiful ese three, it is st of such grains n view. We now ovide these neces-
e new soil to work ficulty in supply- epared to expend t. But with the e or less infested er, and the work n that with in- such difficulties, off more than he

difficult problem ainable through- ined from several tra item in the ce of a few cents repaid by the re- nity to grow his ard through the vers Association. t it pays. And ion, nor time to est seed breeders ouse, within the d seed will give ain its standard id heavy screen- d the best seed is
ty of moisture," ether out of our e. It certainly the same time hereby the moist- ed up for the year been the subject

of many interesting lectures and letters, by men who really know what they are talking about. But any common farmer, such as myself, can verify the truth of the matter, as laid down by our leading professors of agriculture, by following their methods. To my mind, the most important feature of this plan, and the first step towards its success, is the harrowing down to a fairly fine surface, your fallows immediately after, or within a few hours after, the day's plowing has been done. Briefly, follow up the plow, and do not leave your furrows to bake into brickbats, which no manner of amount of cultivation will bring it into the same shape as it would have been had you used the drag when the land was fresh from the mouldboard.

I might say my land is a medium clay loam. I treat my seed with formaldehyde by dipping in the solution for several minutes. I sow at the rate of from three to five bushels per acre, using Abundance, which is a very large, plump variety of oats, and consequently has to be sown more thickly to get the same equivalent of a seeding of ordinary oats, besides this is a non-stooling variety.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think I am beginning to encroach on your space. I do not wish to be set up as an authority on farming; in fact, I am far from it, and have lots to learn yet. Before closing, I do not think it will be out of the points in question to refer back to the great seed breeders of Winnipeg, Messrs. Garton. I might say that my successes so far, as far as the seed question is concerned, is due to them. I have had considerable experience with their seeds, both oats and barley on a small scale, and in all cases, trials and otherwise, I have had great success, and I have no hesitation in saying that anyone procuring seeds from Garton's house will get good results and the best of satisfaction.

Sask. **ONE OF THE WINNERS.**

BARLEY GROWING IN SASKATCHEWAN
The conditions under which I raised the barley which I exhibited at the Regina Seed Fair, and for which I was awarded second prize as follows:

I summer fallowed the land in 1906 and took a crop of wheat off it in 1907, spring. Plowed it in 1908 (as soon as I was through seeding my wheat), rolled it as soon as plowed, and gave it one stroke with the drag harrow. I then seeded at the rate of two and one-half bushels per acre with a shoe drill. Then harrowed twice. I have not had much experience with barley growing, but my experience has been, that the sooner it is in the ground after May 1st the better, as it will stand much more frost than oats. I seeded mine last year about May the 10th and cut it about 15th of August, and it was very ripe. And I got it stacked by 23rd of same month. I have tried to get my barley stacked before my wheat was ready to cut for a number of years, but never succeeded until last year, which to a great extent accounts for the good quality of the grain. I generally cut it too green, and had to let it stand too long in the stook. The variety which I find most satisfactory in this locality is the Duck Bill, Two-Bowed. Have tried Mensury and a few other Six-Bowed varieties, and although they are a little earlier they do not yield nearly so well. I use formaldehyde for the prevention of smut and find it satisfactory.

Sask. **J. H. BROWN.**

ROTATION SYSTEM FOR A GRAIN FARM
The question has risen as to whether wheat farming is the real thing, or whether we shall go more into oats, barley and peas. Wheat is the whole thing in some parts, but if you grow wheat for a few years on the same soil, it becomes exhausted and grows light, poor crops. But change the crops and you will have almost as good as new land. Say summer fallow a piece of land one year, and sow wheat on it the first year, then burn the stubble off the next spring, and if the land is in good shape, sow oats, then the third year spring plow the same piece of land and this time sow it to barley, and you will have a good crop of all. The next year after the barley crop, it will grow a pretty good crop of wheat, then summer fallow again.

The land the barley was grown on that I won the prize with, was the third crop from summer fallow, spring plowed, harrowed twice before sowing and once after. This land was heavy black loam lying rather low. The barley was sown after the wheat and oats, and came in about a week ahead of them. In this way one can get his grain out before it is all ripe at once. This seed was treated with formaldehyde before sowing, and sown at a rate of two bushels per acre.

Now the best way to get good grain crops is the same as good stock returns, and that is to breed the best to the best. The same with grain, sow the very best that you have, and if you have not got very good grain, fan and screen only the best until you have got all the poor from the good. If you sow large seed you will have a large sample next fall, and then grade it up still and you will never need to get a change of seed.

This barley that we sowed last spring was fanned twice, and I screened it down from one to one-half and left a fine sample. Then this spring we are going to screen down at the same rate as last season. Bear in mind that what you screen out of your barley will fatten the hogs and cattle just as well as what you are going to sow.

Southern Sask. **W. C. CAMERON.**

ADVISES SPECIAL SEED PLOT

The first and most important thing in connection with growing a crop of any kind, I consider is *good pure seed*. I purchased a quantity of the best Mensury barley I could get, and treated it with formaldehyde, sixteen ounces to forty gallons of water. I covered the seed with this solution for from three to five minutes, then put it in a heap or in a light wagon box and cover with horse blankets. I dip my bags in the same solution for about five minutes and sow the next day. I think it is better to sow just as soon as the grain will work well in the drill, as it is already swelled and will germinate quicker, than if it is allowed to get dry again. I sow ten pecks per acre after it is treated and harrow after the drill. My land is a black sandy loam with clay subsoil and was fallowed in 1907. We can grow good barley after wheat or oats by plowing in the spring and keeping the harrows close up to the plow and then follow close with the drill before the land has time to dry out, but there is one objection to this method and that is the volunteer grain, growing amongst the crop, and spoiling it for seed the next year. I would advise every farmer to sow a plot expressly for seed, whether wheat, oats or barley, on clean well prepared fallow, or root land, or after grass sod, and let it thoroughly mature before harvesting, then take particular care with the threshing and store it where it cannot get mixed with other varieties or other kinds of grain.

Sask. **F. J. DASH.**



HOME OF W. E. COOK, MAYMONT DISTRICT, SASKATCHEWAN.
Mr. Cook won first prize in the Field Grain Competition in the district, 1908

BELIEVES IN USEFULNESS OF THE HARROW
Believing that the Abundance was a good milling oat, I ordered one hundred bushels last spring at eighty-five cents per bushel which I considered good buying for the quality of grain received. I sowed the above mentioned amount on thirty acres, which seemed to be quite thick enough. The land was broken about five inches deep, turning it over as flat as possible, breaking was done the latter part of June and the fore part of July.

In regard to discing, we disc twice with a weighted disc, and four horses. First time we disc with the plowing, and the second time on an angle, not giving too much throw so as not to turn the sods. The discing was all done in the fall and left until spring, then we harrowed well with drag harrows before seeding and after. I think the harrow is one of the most important implements a farmer can use; it makes the seed bed, is a great weed destroyer if used in the proper time, and it also helps to pack the land.

In regard to the soil these oats grew on, it is a good black loam with good clay subsoil. We have been somewhat held back in this district the last two years, on wheat growing, on account of frost, but I do think in the near future as the country grows older, we will have one of the best wheat growing districts in the great West.

Sask. **J. H. FINDLATER.**

GOOD SEED THE FIRST ESSENTIAL
I will endeavor to describe the manner in which the barley was grown that won first prize at the Gleichen Seed Fair, and third at the Calgary Provincial Seed Fair.

I am satisfied that you will come to the same conclusion after reading what follows that I have, viz., that the good quality of the barley exhibited was due to the care I took in purchasing good sound heavy barley for seed, and fanning it before planting, to get rid of weed seeds that were in it. The cultivation was faulty. Fairly favorable weather during the time the barley was in stook helped in curing, so that the grain was a bright color. I think stacking the barley so as to put it through its sweat before threshing, aided the threshing. Much of the barley in this district was badly injured in the threshing, and it has occurred to me that all this barley, as far as I know,

was stook threshed. I am not sure of this, but am making enquiries, but I do know this, that one lot of barley that was stacked, and that I saw threshed threshed as easily as mine, and was not injured.

The soil is a medium dark loam, with light colored, almost white, clay subsoil with some very fine sand in it.

The seed was carefully fanned, and treated with formaldehyde. It was sown at the rate of two bushels to the acre.

I purchased this farm in August, 1906, and was told that I could break in the same fall and crop the following year. In all I broke nearly 300 acres. The land that was planted to barley last year was broken in November. It was broken a full three inches deep but the land was dry, and a good deal of the sod was kinked. I had not time to get it disc that fall. It was twice double-disced the following spring, harrowed and planted to flax. The soil was in poor condition; moisture had been lost, and the flax was not sown till the 10th of June through delay caused by the first seed purchased being unfit to plant. I lost the crop through frost. There was a good stand due to the plentiful rains but it made good hay for horses.

This land was ploughed again in the fall of 1907, and disc once after the ploughing was completed. It was dry when disc and merely cut into pieces without pulverizing. It should have been disc and harrowed day by day, as it was ploughed, to conserve the moisture.

The following spring the land was harrowed and a

Alberta **A. D. SHORE.**

Alta. **W. H. PAWSON, JR.**

* * *

The first step necessary to secure a profitable crop of oats is to get the ground in proper condition for seeding. It should be plowed when there is sufficient moisture in the soil so that it will crumble well. Some farmers advocate fall plowing, others spring; but I believe that the time of the year for plowing old ground is not nearly so important as the condition of the soil at the time the work is done. If ground is plowed too dry, or too wet, it is almost impossible to work it into that ideal physical condition in which the moisture from below will rise from the sub-soil into the lower part of the seed-bed, while the soil mulch on top prevents undue evaporation.

Alta. **W. H. PAWSON, JR.**

[Continued on page 561]

DAIRY

Dairy Cow Stable for Alberta

EDITOR "FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I would thank you to answer a question as to the best way to arrange a cow barn on the inside. I am building a barn 135 feet long and 24 feet wide, and would like to be able to water the cows in their stalls, and I want the best opinions I can get on how best to tie the cows and water them without taking them out in the severe cold weather. I might say I have tried tying them with their heads to the outside, with a wide runway in the centre; but it is too cold when the rack is over their heads, leaving an open space to put the hay down, and this time I thought of putting their heads to the inside and feeding in the centre, but don't know the best way to tie them and water them.

Alta.

E. J. W.

From this letter, we judge that our correspondent intends having two rows of stalls lengthwise of his stable, which is a very good way of arranging stalls. But, with such an arrangement, we would strongly advise more room, whether the cows face or are back to back. If the stalls face, there should be a feed passage at least five feet wide, then allow six feet for the manger and stall, twelve inches for the gutter, and, at least, five feet behind each row. This would give a total width of 29 feet inside measure. The only way to lessen this width would be to make

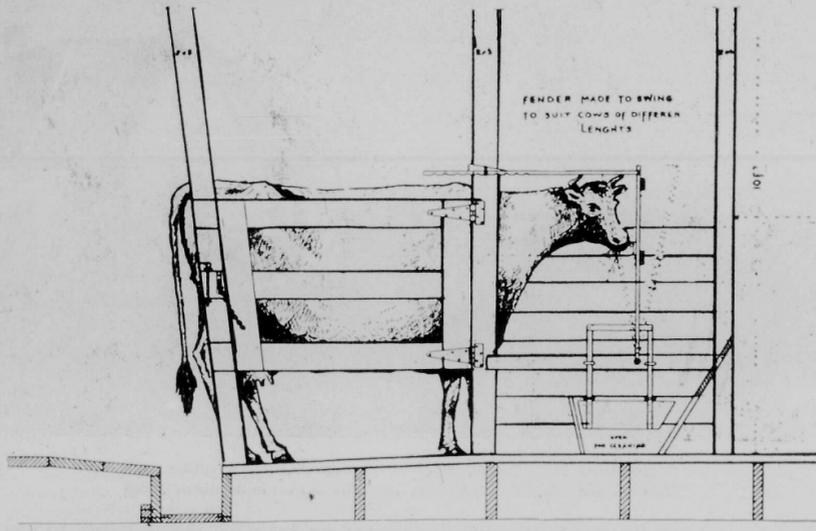
fashioned plan of tying with chains, with a stationary manger in front.

One of the most complete of the more modern devices is illustrated herewith. These stalls are made from three feet to three feet six inches from centre to centre, depending upon the size of the cows. It is a good plan to have some of each size, as there are different sized cows in any herd. The sides of these stalls are on hinges so that the cows may be let out without backing over the gutter, and for convenience in milking. The front part of the manger is on a pivot so as to prevent a small cow stepping forward and soiling her floor. The manger has an adjustable end piece that can be raised up so as to sweep the manger trough from end to end of the stable. Chains are used across the back of the stall instead of tying by the neck.

Sometimes a modified style of this plan is used. The sides and front of the stalls are stationary, but the chains are used behind. Others make the sides of the stalls shorter, and tie by the neck. In such cases the gutter should not be more than four or five inches deep on the inside, and less on the outside. The swinging manger front, or fender, is a useful device under any circumstances.

Single stalls are to be preferred to double stalls, but probably seventy-five per cent. of the dairy stables have double stalls. Single stalls would have to be the rule if the cows were fastened in from behind, and there is no doubt but this is the most convenient way to tie cows up.

When all is said and done, the important item in the dairy cow's management is the individual attention which she receives. Too many owners regard their cattle purely as a bunch of cows, instead



COW STALL WITH ADJUSTABLE MANGER SWING SIDE AND HITCHING DEVICE BEHIND.

the feed passage four feet, and the passage behind the cows four and a half feet, which would make a total saving of two feet. If the stalls were back to back, there should be four feet for each feed passage, six feet for each stall, twelve inches for each gutter, and six feet for passage behind, making twenty-eight feet inside measure.

As to whether it is better to have the stalls facing or back to back, much depends upon taste and contrivances used. If it is intended to remove the manure by horse power, we would put the stalls back to back, but if by hand power, or litter carrier, then face to face. Actually, we think there is very little difference.

To overcome the objection of the draft when the stalls face out, make the walls tighter, and introduce a scheme for ventilating that will do away with drafts. For this purpose, we are enthusiastic over the cotton screens in place of glass in the window spaces. Have plenty of window space, and then stretch cotton in place of glass. This gives a fresh, clean atmosphere all the time.

As for a system of watering inside, we have yet to see one that is clean, sanitary, and wholly satisfactory. The trouble with these metal tanks and troughs, is that the cows will begin drinking with food in their mouths, and they soon get filthy, or they are damp, and the temperature of the stable must be kept too high. If one is determined to water inside, we would suggest galvanized buckets fastened in the corner of the manger so that they can be removed and cleaned, and fill them with a hose attached to a water tank or pipe.

But there is a deal to be said in favor of turning cows out in winter for a drink. The change and fresh air and stretch gives them a relish for their food, and the stable can be thoroughly aired. If the trough is situated in a sheltered place, there will be no shock from the cold.

As for methods of tying cows, there is no "best" way. Some people, who have studied the question thoroughly, have devised quite elaborate contrivances for fastening cows in their stables, while others, who have thought quite as much, adhere to the old-

collection of individuals. For the successful dairy cow has her scale of differing traits, characteristics, capabilities, and even whims, just as surely as has her owner. To cater to these to best advantage, the dairyman must not only be a cow-feeder, but a cow-student as well.

Milking Machine Tests

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS CARRIED ON AT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

Tests on machine milking covering twenty months with 29 cows, embracing forty separate trials made by the Wisconsin Experiment Station and reported in bulletin No. 173 just completed, show that machine milking is both practical and economical in herds of twenty cows or more, providing the machine is cared for by an efficient operator. Cows were milked continually by machine for periods of four to sixty-two weeks, or an average of twenty-six weeks.

The effect and efficiency of machine-milking on the cows was in general beneficial, most of the cows standing well and showing little shrinkage from change from hand to machine milking, with practically the same average milking, with practically the same average decrease in production as when hand-milked. Comparison with preceding periods of hand-milking for the same cows showed practically the same average production. Stripping by hand after machine-milking was found necessary in most cases.

The economy of machine-milking is due to a saving in time and in help necessary to milk a large herd. About five minutes for each cow is saved where four cows are milked at once, and more time when one man operates three machines milking six cows at one time. The cost of operating two machines by electric motor was about four cents an hour.

The bacteriological examinations showed that the germ content was slightly decreased and the keeping quality of the milk was somewhat improved by machine milking. Veterinary examinations showed no appreciable effect on the udders or the general health of the cows as a result of machine milking.

POULTRY

Going Into Poultry

EDITOR "FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Would like to go into the poultry business? What would be the best way for me to make a start?

Send to a well known breeder of pure-bred poultry, and buy a pen of birds from a good laying strain.

The Barred Plymouth Rocks are one of the best breeds for the farmer or anyone going into the business. \$10 should buy a pen of say, four pullets and a cockerel; from these you should be able to raise enough chickens to make a good start the next year.

You would find a good market for any cockerels that you did not want to keep yourself, and in that way you would soon make the price of your pen.

As it is getting late to buy birds, and if you have any hens that you could set eggs under, your best plan now would be to send for a few settings of eggs, or say 100, and set them under the hens you have and let them raise the chickens for you. In that way you would make a good start this spring.

Busy "B."

Poultry keeping in Saskatchewan

EDITOR "FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Do you think there is a good opening for pure-bred poultry near Saskatoon?

Would you recommend people to keep the Barred Plymouth Rocks?

Can birds be sent by express with safety?

Yes, there is a great demand for fresh eggs and dressed poultry in the town of Saskatoon; eggs were selling at 45 to 50 cents a dozen up there this winter.

Most decidedly, as they are fine winter layers and good table birds. When making a start see that you get them pure-bred and from a good laying strain. Feed and care for them well, and you will soon find them moneymakers.

Yes, we send birds all over the country by express and find the company look after them well. The birds must be shipped in light, but strong coops, and feed sent with them, also a tin cup put in the coop for water. The express men look after the watering of the birds.

Busy "B."

Ill Flavored Eggs

EDITOR "FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

1. My hens have been laying well all winter, and this week have suddenly stopped altogether. I have in no way changed the food or conditions and they seem in good health, only their combs seem to have lost color.

2. I have had one or two eggs which seem good in all respects, but when boiled have a fishy smell and taste. Can you in anyway account for it?

Alta.

H. W.

1. The change in the color of the combs is evidence that they have been frozen and when this occurs it puts an end to laying for a time.

2. The taste of eggs can be influenced by the diet of the hens, the same as milk can, by what the cows get to eat. No doubt eggs which taste and smell fishy are a result of the hen's having access to very strong fish in some way. I have fed fish to my birds while it was fresh with no bad result, but I have noticed that when they happened to get some fish that was badly decomposed, we had to throw the eggs away. Meat in all forms when fresh, is very good for chickens but when spoiled is liable to give them "pip" or worms, which fill the wind pipe and suffocate the birds.

No doubt the readers will have noticed when there are plenty of grass hoppers, that the eggs have a rather strong flavor and the yolks are very dark, while the birds are shelling out lots of eggs. I have known of instances in Kansas where grass hoppers were almost a plague, the eggs being flavored so badly that they were entirely unfit for use; but these insects, or bugs, as a general rule, are very beneficial to the chickens, while the chickens are beneficial to the crops which the bugs infest. The birds on free range can eat spoiled meats with no bad results, as they can get enough other food to offset the harm thus caused, but when yarded one must be very careful not to let them have anything but fresh feed for the best results. In the winter time when giving green food to the fowls, I gave them a large quantity of chopped onions, and I noticed the results very quickly in the flavor of the eggs, but that was on account of an excess being fed, and the birds not having had green food for some time filled up entirely on the one food. As a general thing with birds on a free run one has no trouble with the flavor of eggs.

Alta.

LEON B. LOSEY.

"Your paper is a constant source of information and its value out of all comparison to its small cost. We shall not deny ourselves continued association with the exponents of a fair deal to the farmer regardless of corporations, powers or parties. So here's three dollars for two new subscribers."

Gra'son, Sask.

WM. N. PARLEE, J. P.

FIELD

Events of

CANA

James J. Hill announce will be pushed from the New York, on April 3rd, the coming summer, and tended west as far as Sasstruction have been filed v ment.

Tommy Longboat, the was badly beaten in the New York, on April 3rd, fessional long-distance run ten thousand dollar purse nineteenth mile, and a Fre the world's record for the c

The Board of Govern Saskatchewan have decide at Saskatoon. The unirected in 1910, but, in th formed in temporary quar to open the agricultural c meantime being acquired, buildings and equipment opening time in that yea intention to limit the wo courses during winter.

BRITISH AN

A cyclone swept across States on Wednesday of able damage to property people.

Rear-admiral Sir Ch Charlie" as he is called, command of the Channel in the agitation in Eng ship-building programme the immediate constructi believes Great Britain wi of the air as well as of tl be adequately protected.

Some of the wildest sc Chicago Stock Exchange when Patten finally saw touch the dollar and a o came with a rush, and su pit was shouting wildly i jumped two cents a bush were reported at any figu Patten dumped a million profit of about twenty-fiv

The case of the United the Standard Oil Compa this week. The compan trust and operating in res

Our English

The Minister of Agric England cannot be rente a matter of consequence larly the peers, are takin and putting large areas o ket. County councils h acres of land for small vastly more. Large esta and the outlook for tenar one.

English agriculture ha in the death of Lord Ege keen interest in promoti community.

Lord Egerton's stud the finest in the country, honors at all the leading Rotherme was a model point and many import carried out there in re

There is a strong move to improve the supply of The idea is that suitable h and be taken over by th It is suggested that at th shows annually held in should offer premiums fo horses. A condition of t should be that the horse country.

The annual report of Station gives many deta plots at the farm. Th above the average and of The unmanured plot, crop in succession wit bushels of wheat weigh and 7.7 cwt., of straw.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

James J. Hill announces that the Great Northern will be pushed from the border to Winnipeg during the coming summer, and that probably it will be extended west as far as Saskatchewan. Plans of construction have been filed with the Manitoba Government.

Tommy Longboat, the Onondago Indian runner, was badly beaten in the International Marathon at New York, on April 3rd, where all the crack professional long-distance runners of the world ran for a ten thousand dollar purse. Tom gave up after the nineteenth mile, and a Frenchman won out, lowering the world's record for the distance.

The Board of Governors of the University of Saskatchewan have decided to locate the institution at Saskatoon. The university buildings will be erected in 1910, but, in the meantime, classes will be formed in temporary quarters. It was decided also to open the agricultural college in 1910, land in the meantime being acquired, and the staff and necessary buildings and equipment gathered together before opening time in that year. At the start, it is the intention to limit the work in agriculture to short courses during winter.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

A cyclone swept across the American South-eastern States on Wednesday of last week, doing considerable damage to property and killing a score or so of people.

Rear-admiral Sir Charles Beresford, "Condor Charlie" as he is called, was retired last week from command of the Channel Squadron, and is now leading in the agitation in England for an increased naval ship-building programme. Sir Charles advocates the immediate construction of an aerial navy, and believes Great Britain will have to be the mistress of the air as well as of the sea, if the country is to be adequately protected.

Some of the wildest scenes ever witnessed in the Chicago Stock Exchange, occurred on April 7th, when Patten finally saw the price of May wheat touch the dollar and a quarter mark. The advance came with a rush, and suddenly every broker in the pit was shouting wildly for May wheat. The price jumped two cents a bushel so quickly that no sales were reported at any figure between the two points. Patten dumped a million bushels in an hour at a profit of about twenty-five cents per bushel.

The case of the United States Government against the Standard Oil Company is being proceeded with this week. The company is charged with being a trust and operating in restraint of competition.

Our English Correspondence

The Minister of Agriculture states that farms in England cannot be rented for love or money, and as a matter of consequence, landowners, and particularly the peers, are taking advantage of the boom, and putting large areas of surplus land into the market. County councils have already bought 13,000 acres of land for small holdings, and will require vastly more. Large estates are being sold en bloc, and the outlook for tenant farmers is not an enviable one.

English agriculture has sustained a distinct loss in the death of Lord Egerton of Tatton, who took a keen interest in promoting the welfare of the farming community.

Lord Egerton's stud of Shire horses was one of the finest in the country, carrying off many champion honors at all the leading shows. The vast estate at Rotherne was a model from an agricultural standpoint and many important experiments have been carried out there in recent years.

There is a strong movement in the west of England to improve the supply of horses for military purposes. The idea is that suitable horses should be "earmarked" and be taken over by the government in case of war. It is suggested that at the 700 horse and agricultural shows annually held in the country, the War Office should offer premiums for certain classes of military horses. A condition of the granting of the premiums should be that the horses be not allowed to leave the country.

The annual report of the Rothamsted Experiment Station gives many details of the 210 experimental plots at the farm. The wheat yield last year was above the average and of excellent quality.

The unmanured plot, on which was grown the 65th crop in succession without manure, yielded 12.4 bushels of wheat weighing 63.5 pounds per bushel, and 7.7 cwt. of straw.

Barley was a poor crop, suffering from late frosts. The permanent grass plots, now in the 53rd year of the experiment, produced crops rather above the average.

Interesting comment is made on many laboratory experiments recently begun.

The spring show and sale of Shorthorn bulls at York brought out 150 bulls from the principal breeders in the North of England. There was a large attendance of buyers, but prices were very uneven, and only attained the low average of 26½ guineas. The highest price of the sale was 170 guineas paid by Mr. McLennan for "Birdsall Colonel." The total amount realized was 3,396½ guineas.

In spite of trying weather the lambing season has been well up to the average. Upon the whole, lambs are fairly healthy, though there is a general complaint of shortage of keeping and milk. The number of twins is above the average. Some districts report an exceptionally good lambing season.

The government crop returns give the yield of wheat in 1908 as 6,566,892 quarters, against 6,900,774 quarters in 1907. The barley yield was 6,840,055 quarters as compared with 7,546,273, and oats were 15,453,404 quarters against 16,799,015.

The total value of the three crops is given as £32,811,000 in 1908, and in 1907 as £36,929,000.

A capital balance sheet has been published in the *English Review* by the owner of a twenty-five-acre holding. He and his regular man have each drawn about £51 out of the holding for the year ending Michaelmas, 1908.

The most profitable fruit crops were strawberries and gooseberries. The horned stock and bees showed very satisfactory accounts. Winter buttermaking did not pay.

The apiary consisted of twenty-six hives, and twenty of these gave an average surplus of 20½ pounds per hive, and this sold at prices varying from 7½d. to 1s. per pound.

The upward tendency in wheat and flour still continues, and there is no sign of the price weakening for some time.

It is claimed that bakers are not making expenses even, at the advanced price of bread, and another rise is inevitable.

English wheat which in August was quoted at 33s.6d. per quarter is not obtainable now under 39s.

The Board of Agriculture has removed the prohibition upon the importation of live animals from Maryland and Delaware imposed last November. Such animals may now be imported for killing at the various landing wharves.

The prohibition against New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania still remains in force.

The most famous Shorthorn cow in England "Lady Graceful" has died as a result of calving. She was probably the most valuable Shorthorn in the Kingdom, and won first prize twice at the Royal Show, and many champion prizes. "Lady Graceful" was the property of Mr. J. H. Maden, the Mayor of Bacup, Lancs.

A successful experiment in farming co-operation has been in progress for a year on the estate of Lord Rayleigh, the scientist.

Lord Rayleigh farms many thousands of acres in Essex and he invited all the men in his employment to invest their savings in farming industry, the object being to give the men an incentive to do their best in their work. A minimum of four per cent. on all investments was promised. Over £1,000 was invested in the first year, and although the manager will not state the exact percentage paid it was considerably over four per cent., perhaps double. The amount invested will probably be more than doubled in the second year. It is claimed that the experiment has been a marked success in every particular, and that large holdings may be made to pay well.

Dr. Schryver, a representative of the Local Government Board, has been experimenting upon himself to show the effects of tin in canned foods on the system. It is concluded that there is not much probability of serious risk of chronic poisoning by the absorption of relatively small quantities of tin as a result of a diet which consists largely of canned foods, continued over considerable periods of time.

The report states that tin is taken up by meat extracts and essences to a greater extent than by most meat foods.

Strong caution is directed against foods canned for more than one or two years as the amount of tin absorbed may be dangerous. Compulsory dating is recommended.

The milk record for an unusually long milking period of a Lincoln Red Shorthorn has been published by the owner, Mr. John Evans. "Vic. 2nd" has been in milk for 502 days, with a total yield of 15,313 pounds.

Seven other cows in the same herd are credited with over 10,000 pounds since calving in 1907.

Leeds, England. F. DEWHIRST.

Standing Fields of Seed Grain Competitions in Saskatchewan for 1908

Forty-five agricultural societies in Saskatchewan held competitions in standing fields of seed grain during 1908. Thirty-nine societies held competitions in wheat only, one society held a competition in oats only, and five societies held competitions in both wheat and oats. In all 395 fields were judged. As the oat crop for 1908 was in number of bushels 95.5% of the wheat crop, it would seem that this crop is worthy of greater attention in the field crops competitions, and particularly in those districts where oats have proved to be a much more reliable crop than wheat.

During 1908 many new agricultural societies were formed, and there are now in Saskatchewan 66 agricultural societies. This should mean that during 1909, 66 agricultural societies will conduct competitions in standing fields of seed grain. The expense to the society is comparatively limited, as the Provincial Department of Agriculture provides \$66.66 of the prize money if \$100.00 is spent. Also in many districts last year, cash prizes and silver cups were given by newspapers, boards of trade, banks and enterprising citizens. The judges are provided by the Dominion Seed Branch, and are officers of the branch or farmers who have made a success of Western grain growing. The cost to the agricultural societies is but small and the benefits large and far reaching. The competition raises a generous rivalry and keen interest among the members; the advertising in connection with the competition both through the press, and in the widely distributed report prepared by the Seed Branch is of benefit to the society and to the district. The greatest benefit, however, is to the members taking part in the competition. Though the cash prizes, usually \$40, \$30, \$20 and \$10 are large, yet the cash prize is but a very small part of the reward to a farmer who is a prize-winner. The demand for a first class seed grain in this province is practically unlimited, and a farmer who wins a prize on a ten-acre field of oats or wheat, and later a prize at the seed fair can usually sell his whole crop of prize seed at from 25 to 50 cents per bushel above the market price. Also a prize-winning field means a heavy yielding field. However, the greatest benefit to the farmer comes from the increased interest and pleasure which he takes in his farm life, and from the resulting increased profit from all his farm operations. In order to maintain his reputation as a prize-winner he must unite science with practice, he must practice systematic seed selection, good cultivation, careful handling of his crop, close observation and careful calculation.

All workers may not be winners, but winners must be workers. The farmers who in August next will be prize winners, are the farmers who before seeding commences, have selected their prize field and planned its cultivation, who have selected the very best and available seed, and who before sowing will treat it carefully for smut. Also, during the growing season, they must watch their fields and pull out any stray weeds or grain heads of foreign variety. Many of the best prizes will this year be given for grain which has won both in the field and at the seed fair. Also from these prize-winning fields will come the champion grain at the 1909 Provincial Seed Fair. To win a provincial championship is a feat to be proud of for any farmer, and for any district. Probably the best advertisement which came to the Prince Albert and Francis districts for 1908 was the winning of the first prizes in wheat at the Provincial Seed Fair. The first prize animals at our provincial fairs are the result of years of careful breeding and selection, and of a whole year's fitting, and the day is fast approaching when the first prize grain will also be the result of years of careful breeding and selection; and of a whole year's "fitting."

Standing fields of seed grain competitions have now been held for three years, and the judges who have judged three crops, report a great improvement in the methods of cultivation, care used in seed selection; and in the general quality of the crops exhibited. A careful perusal of the report for 1908 suggests some features in which improvements might be made in 1909. While there were but few low scores for weeds, yet the number was even smaller of those who received a full score of 25 points for total freedom from weeds. Many exhibitors lost marks because of a mixture of varieties and as this can be accurately detected only in the field, it is necessary that the judges deduct heavily for this serious defect. There were but few low scores for smut, but also there were only three full scores for freedom from smut. This is a most important feature as smut in a sample not only causes a great loss of points at the seed fairs, but also causes a large decrease in both the quality and quantity of the yield. Many of these defects may be in a large measure remedied by careful cultivation, and by careful selection and treatment of the seed. Proper methods of cultivation and systematic seed selection are the basic principles for producing large yields and high grades.

"There is no doubt in my mind but that you have out-distanced your rivals in Agricultural Papers."

WILLIAM WILKINS,
Saskatchewan.

RY

ltry

y business? What
ke a start?
pure-bred poultry,
laying strain.
re one of the best
going into the busi-
y, four pullets and
d be able to raise
t the next year.
for any cockerels
rself, and in that
e of your pen.
s, and if you have
ider, your best plan
ettings of eggs, or
e hens you have
y. In that way
ring.

Busy "B."

satchewan

opening for pure-
o keep the Barred

h safety?
for fresh eggs and
skatoon; eggs were
here this winter.
fine winter layers
ng a start see that
m a good laying
well, and you will

country by express
them well. The
strong coops, and
put in the coop for
er the watering of

Busy "B."

EGGS

ell all winter, and
together. I have
nditions and they
mbs seem to have

hich seem good in
a fishy smell and
for it?

H. W.
combs is evidence
hen this occurs it

enced by the diet
by what the cows
taste and smell
ng access to very
d fish to my birds
sult, but I have
to get some fish
to throw the eggs
n, is very good for
le to give them
nd pipe and suf-

noticed when there
the eggs have a
s are very dark,
of eggs. I have
ere grass hoppers
being flavored so
for use; but these
re very beneficial
are beneficial to
The birds on free
o bad results, as
o offset the harm
ust be very care-
but fresh feed for
me when giving
a large quantity
the results very
that was on ac-
birds not having
irely on the
birds on a free run
eggs.

LEON B. LOSEY.

se of information
to its small cost.
ined association
he farmer regard-
rties. So here's
rs."
PARLEE, J. P.

Quite the most successful spring live-stock event held in Alberta for many years, if not in history, took place last week in Calgary, with the holding of the spring stallion and horse show, the fat-stock show and the bull sale. Each of these events were singly most successful, and the success in the aggregate constituted cause for much satisfaction and enthusiasm among stockmen.

It was the first occasion of the holding of a show of fancy and commercial horses, and this event was well received and patronized by not only the city of Calgary, but by horse lovers throughout the whole Province.

The spring stallion show was one of the most cosmopolitan ever witnessed. There were Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons, Suffolks, Belgians, Hackneys, Thoroughbreds, Standard-breds and grades of all of these. Such an assortment as this rarely assembled in one show, and goes to illustrate the diversity of tastes among our population. The awards were made in the heavy-draft sections by Mr. W. J. Rutherford, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, and in the light sections by Principal Black, of the Manitoba Agricultural College. Judging where types are so numerous is not an easy task, and while every verdict was not received unanimously, the judging was, in most cases, generally satisfactory, and in every case where the spectators could see all that the judges saw, the verdict was unanimous.

* * *

The most noticeable thing in the cattle division was the falling off in the number of bulls offered for sale. Last year the vendors got a hard rap which resulted in many not preparing for the sale, as few expected the tone would return to the trade so soon.

Another noticeable thing among the cattle was the very general improvement in the quality of the stuff on show. This was noticeable in both the fat sections and among the bulls. There were very few of the weedy, scraggy runts we used to see only a few years ago, but yet there were too many, and while the Alberta stockmen are not given to paying extravagant prices, nor yet of going keen after first-class stuff, they showed a marked preference for the best offered them.

In the sections for sheep and swine, there were quite noticeable increases in numbers, there being carload lots of each.

CLYDESDALES

Increase in numbers and improvement in quality was noticeable in all breeds of horses, but none more so among the Clydesdales. Exhibitors of other years were out to meet competition from new exhibitors. Classes were well filled with exceptionally fine horses at the heads, and, while there are Clydes with which considerable fault can be found, the outstanding merits of the better individuals, demonstrated the high degree of draft horse excellence to which the breed has attained. As usual at spring stallion shows, the numbers of stallions over three years, were out of all proportion larger than the numbers of individuals in other sections, so much larger in fact, that a separate class was made for four-year-olds, an innovation that might be followed with advantage at some of our other shows.

There were seven stallions shown in the class for five years and over, and while the champion was not found among them, they were one of the most even lots of the show. First place, went without much debate to John A. Turner's Baron Moncton, by Baron's Pride. This is a thick, strong, clean and handy horse but inclined to be a little low set. His timber is well dressed, his feet up to demand, and he is a trackable dispositioned horse. Next to him was Sonsie's Best, by Lord Charming, and out of the old Champion mare Sonsie Lass. This was Wm. Moodie's entry and a horse that steps away free and easy, with hard clean legs under a strong heavy body, but shows rather too much width in front. The third in the class was Bunden Boy (imp.), shown by John Graham of Carberry, and one of his latest importations. He is a horse of medium size, well proportioned, and set on good legs, but not a flashy show horse. Celtic Duke by Up-to-Time, shown by J. R. Hinshaw of High River; Mount Clifton and Master McQueen, shown by James Clark of Crowfoot were also strong entries in this class.

In the four-year-old class, John A. Turner was again to the front with Jocelyn, by Baron Handston. This is not a big horse but a strongly built one that fills the bill for a right good horse, minus championship quality. Prospero, shown by McPherson Bros. of Calgary, challenged hard for first place, but could hardly show as much fullness of chest and ruggedness

SPRING LIVE-STOCK SHOW IN ALBERTA

of constitution. Another of Turner's horses, McCaul, by Boreland's Pride, stood third and Prince of Roumania, shown by P. Robertson, High River was fourth. About the judging of the three-year-olds considerable interest developed. It was expected by the "talent" that the first real struggle for championship would be pulled off here. The contestants were Turner's Etonion, by Pride of Blacon, and Smith and Richardson's, Dunure Pebble, by Baron o'Buchlyvie. At the standing posture Dunure Pebble at once catches the eye. He is built right from the ground up with the exception of a slight defect at the hocks, and crowns it all with a most exceptionally pleasing head and neck. But in action Etonion had him faded, and also carried a deeper heavier body. The third in the class was Clark's Mainspring (imp.) by Ruby Pride.

The winning streak, which Turner had struck, was broken in the two-year-old class by Bryce Wright, of De Winton, with Masterpiece by Consul. This is a colt of substantial size and with the cleanest, yet the most ample of bone, and with great roomy feet and free action. Economist by Blacon Sensation, shown by John A. Turner, made a strong second, while James Clark got third on Colonel McQueen and John Clark, Jr., fourth on McGuire of Crowfoot, both by Master McQueen.

Proud Descent, by Choice Descent, shown by Turner, made a pleasing first number in the yearling class. He is a youngster with style, quality and size and will come on. Second place was taken by Sonsie Boy and third by his half-brother, Sonsie's Select, a big drafty colt that should have been higher up. Both are by Sonsie's Best, and were shown by Wm. Moodie of De Winton.

Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions of all ages, were shown together and the prizes went to winners in previous classes. First was Bryce Wright's Masterpiece, second Moodie's, Sonsie's Best, third to Turner's Proud Descent and fourth to James Clark's Colonel McQueen.

The championship contest was between Etonion and Masterpiece, the former winning on account of his fuller maturity and higher fit.

FEMALES

There were no brood mares shown which left but three classes of females. In the section for fillies, three years and over, first went to Turner's Rosie McLaren, by Royal Favorite, a good-quality true-moving filly well up to size and with every promise of future usefulness, second was last year's champion, Sweet Barlae, by Baron's Gem, shown by Bryce Wright which has come on well. Third went to John Clark, Jr., on Boydavie Queen, by Consort.

The two-year-old filly class was small but a Revalenta filly, May Steele, shown by John A. Turner, which headed the class was an exceptionally good one, both for substance and quality. Hattie McClure, shown by John Clark, Jr., made a good showing in second place. Eventually May Steele was made female champion.

Choice Queen, by Choice Descent, was the favorite of the judge in the yearling filly class, and a right sweet one she is. She was shown by Bryce Wright and her dam is Nellie Granite. Another Choice Descent, Choice Lass, shown by Turner, was second, and Bessie Afton and Lady Afton, shown by D. S. Shantz of Didsbury, were third and fourth.

The progeny class for three pure-bred or grade, any age or sex, the get of a Clydesdale sire, brought out a long entry. In the ring were strings by Master McQueen (Clark's), Barhorrow (Hallman's), Sonsie's Best (Moodie's), Bold Boy II (McPherson's), Baron Afton (Shantz's) and Choice Descent (Turner's). The final award went to Moodie's three yearlings, and second to Hallman's on a string of different ages.

PERCHERONS

It is within the memory of the youngest horsemen, when the Percheron breed made no showing whatever in the Calgary rings, and from year to year have they been strengthened by larger numbers. But it could hardly have been expected that in so short a time, this breed would have secured so firm a hold upon the esteem of Alberta ranchers and farmers. Today the largest Percheron horse breeding establishment on the continent is located in Alberta, and the demand for stallions seems to be keener than for any other breed. But this very demand detracted to some extent from the size of the exhibit at this year's show, as dealers are well sold out and the horses have gone to their new owners.

From two stables the greater part of the entries were drawn. These were George Lane's of Pekisko and E. J. Wigle's, Calgary.

In the class for stallion four years and over, Lane's Epetant was quite easily first. This horse is not of the great rangy kind, but is thick and deep, with more than the average Percheron spring of pastern and cleanness of bone. He is a horse that acts well and pleases the eye all over except with his head, which is not quite of the Percheron type. Second and third went to E. J. Wigle on Takeon, and Grison, both blacks and thoroughly typical of the breed.

The three-year-olds had some six entries. First was quite a sensational horse, just landed from France for Geo. Lane. His name is Gournay, and he is of the

modern type, big, rangy, with proud head and neck and a strong frame. He is without doubt one of the most exceptional brought to Canada, although he showed to disadvantage on account of his long trip. Next to him was a brown, smaller in size but with a strongly built body and graceful carriage. His name is Theodore, and he was shown by E. J. Wigle. The same exhibitor also had the third prize horse, Prince Adolphus, that measures well up to the demands of the Percheron breeders.

The two-year-olds were quite weak in numbers and quality, and were headed by Geo. Lane's Dido. Yearlings were also weak.

The Percheron females came out quite strong in the class for two years and over. First place was close between Lane's Guardianne and Pantomine. Guardianne is a low thick filly, as full and low at her flanks as at her ribs and her ribs springing out square and deep. Her underpinning is of the true breed kind, and altogether she fills the eye of the Percheron admirer. Pantomine is a somewhat larger but not as fresh, though cleaner in the bone. The third place was taken by Brietta, a black mare with free active gait, a smooth round body and heavy, well laid quarters and shoulders. She was shown by E. J. Wigle and is one of the "plums" of his string.

In championships, Lane got both male and female. The stallion championship went to the older horse, Epetant, and the female championship to Guardianne.

BELGIANS

R. Pirmez, of the Belgian Ranch, Calgary, made quite an attractive showing of this breed, having out two very good stallions, a pair of mares fit for any company, a yearling filly, and a string of three for a progeny prize.

SHIRES

The Shires were decidedly few in number, there being only two to represent the breed. These were Turntree Sweep, and Turntree Juvenal, both outstanding individuals, shown by John Lee of High River and placed in the order named.

SUFFOLK PUNCHES

As was to be expected from the discussions of this breed in these columns, during the past few months, these horses were shown in numbers and strength by Messrs. Jaques of Lamerton and Ingleton, and by F. J. Hortell of Cheadle. The Suffolks are somewhat of a revelation to most horse breeders. Few of us expected to find them so heavy. But their increasing weight has given their breeders a big problem to solve. To carry a ton horse requires big feet and strong hocks, and this is where the most common weakness of the Suffolk is found. If the breeders will give us that heavily muscled body, those easy feeding characteristics, that mild disposition, and that active step, along with strong joints and ample foot room, they will meet a demand that will not be easily satisfied.

In the four-year-old class, there were six entries, and the first had draft horse type to an unusual degree with the weakness mentioned above well eliminated, as his feet, though not as roomy as a Clyde's, were ample and his hocks quite true and sound. His name is Spoughton Marquis and was shown by F. J. Hortell. He was afterwards made champion. The remaining winners were Rendlesham May King, and Rendlesham Snow King.

In the three-year-old stallion class the quality was not quite so good, judged from the standpoint of commercial draft horses, although we were assured by Messrs. Jaques that the best horse of the exhibit was in it. The order of placing was Benedict, Rendlesham Major and Rendlesham Matchem.

Messrs. Jaques also showed two typical Suffolk mares and with the whole exhibit attracted unusual attention.

HACKNEYS

There was not much of a show of Hackneys this year, in fact, the Hackney seems to have lost ground in Alberta the last few years. But the champion stallion, shown by John A. Turner is a beautiful specimen of the breed, fine in the bone, well turned, and with high straight action. His name is Seaham Mason by Freemason and is three years old. Mr. Turner also won the female championship with Flossy, by Square Shot.

THE SHOW OF CATTLE

The most apparent improvement in the cattle department of the spring show was in the numbers and quality of the fat stock shown. Alberta farmers are fast evolving from the range finished methods of cattle feeding, to the more intensive system of hay and grain finishing, and this progress was noticeable in the fat stock on exhibition. Practically every class was well filled with either fat or fattening animals, and, in addition, the carload lots showed evidence of careful selection and intelligent feeding. The judging in all the cattle classes, was done by Duncan Anderson of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Most of the interest in the fat stock show centered around the carload lot exhibits. Of these there were three entered. The classification provided for a section excluding dealers and butchers, and another open. In the first the \$100 prize was won by the Industrial school at Glenboro and the second by Wm.

Tees, of Tees. In the open on P. Burn's ranch, south of Calgary. The entries in sheep and but there was lots of quality. A large number slaughtered for the carload awards in the fat stock

CAT

Pure-bred Shorthorns—over four years; cows and over—1, Henry Talbot, 1 Priddis; 3, Thos. Talbot, 1 Steer or heifer, two years; Henry Talbot; 2, John Ramsay; Steer or heifer, two years; John Ramsay; 3, Jas. S. Lantyne. Pure-bred Herefords—over three years—S. M. 1 Lantyne, Lacombe; 3, M. Lantyne. Steer or heifer, under 2, P. M. Ballantyne.

Pure-bred Galloways—Hutchinson, Duhamel; 2, W. E. Tees. Steer or heifer under 1, 2, W. E. Tees; 3, E. D. A.

GE

Steer over three years fail; 2, J. L. Walter, Tee Industrial school, Davis; Steer two years and under Lacombe; 2, H. G. Tall industrial school; 4, Lou H. Steer one year and under Lou Hutchinson; 3, S. M. Cow or heifer three years; 2, P. T. Huntley; 3, W. Heifer two years and under W. E. Tees.

Heifer one year and under P. T. Huntley; 3 and 4 Carload of cattle, but Industrial school, Glenboro Carload open—1, P. I. Best beef animal of Championship medal—1 Best herdsman's feed George Duncan; 2, P. F.

It is difficult to account the number of bulls offered sale next month at Lac then ranchers are more be, and are selecting. In all there were only years ago it was no uncommon As for quality there is and prize winners were they got.

Before the bulls were judged in their respective follows:

Shorthorn Bulls—3, bot, Lacombe; 2, G. Watkin, Olds.

Thirty months and under Wright; 2, James Wilson; Two years and under 2, D. Sinclair; 3, A. F.

Eighteen months and under W. Sharp; 5, James Wil Championship Shortl Won by Bryce Wright,

H

Thirty months and under 2, P. M. Ballantyne; 3, Two years and under 2, P. M. Ballantyne; 3, Eighteen months and Mace; 2, P. M. Ballantyne; 5, O. Palmer.

Hereford Champion in Alberta—Won by F. Championship, open same animal.

I

As has been intimated bulls were quite enclosed being small there was Nearly all those offered largest buyers were t Cross of the Calgary B

The Herefords were average of \$101, his three Angus and one of \$121. Then came for of \$109. In the Sh were made. The ch Ury and a splendid character, made only show. This price was bull, eighteen months name is Historian by Wm. Sharp of averages were: Wm James Sharp, \$115 c

modern type, big, rangy, with proud head and neck and a strong frame. He is without doubt one of the most exceptional brought to Canada, advantage on account of him was a brown, ugly built body and Theodore, and he was an exhibitor also had plus, that measures Percheron breeders. Peak in numbers and Geo. Lane's Dido, out quite strong in r. First place was r. and Pantomine. s full and low at her springing out square of the true breed ye of the Percheron that larger but not bone. The third ack mare with free ly and heavy, well e was shown by E. f' of his string. th male and female. to the older horse, ship to Guardianne.

ch, Calgary, made s breed, having out f mares fit for any tring of three for a

in number, there reed. These were [juvenal, both out- John Lee of High ed.

s discussions of this e past few months, rs and strength by Ingleton, and by folks are somewhat eders. Few of us but their increasing a big problem to uires big feet and e most common f the breeders will those easy feeding n, and that active ample foot room. will not be easily

ere six entries, pe to an unusual ioned above well t as roomy as a ite true and sound. nd was shown by s made champion. esham May King,

ss the quality was the standpoint of we were assured rse of the exhibit g was Benedict, Matchem.

o typical Suffolk attracted unusual

of Hackneys this have lost ground ut the champion er is a beautiful one, well turned, s name is Seaham e years old. Mr. apionship with

in the cattle de- the numbers and berta farmers are shed methods of ve system of hay ss was noticeable Practically every fat or fattening load lots showed intelligent feeding. es, was done by nt of Agriculture,

ck show centered these there were provided for a ers, and another was won by the e second by Wm.

Tees, of Tees. In the open class, a load of blacks fed on P. Burn's ranch, south of Calgary, won out.

The entries in sheep and swine were quite numerous but there was lots of room for improvement in quality. A large number of the live-stock was slaughtered for the carcass competitions. The awards in the fat stock were:

CATTLE

Pure-bred Shorthorns—Steers, three years and under four years; cows and heifers, three years old and over—1, Henry Talbot, Lacombe; 2, John Ramsay, Priddis; 3, Thos. Talbot, Lacombe.

Steer or heifer, two years and under three—1, Henry Talbot; 2, John Ramsay.

Steer or heifer, two years—1, John Ramsay; 2, John Ramsay; 3, Jas. Sharpe, Lacombe.

Pure-bred Herefords—Steer or heifer two years and under three years—S. M. Mace, Pekisko; 2, P. M. Ballantyne, Lacombe; 3, Melrose Beauty, P. M. Ballantyne.

Steer or heifer, under two years—1, S. M. Mace; 2, P. M. Ballantyne.

Pure-bred Galloways and Polled Angus—Lou Hutchinson, Duhamel; 2, Geo. G. Melsom, Olds; 3, W. E. Tees.

Steer or heifer under two years—1, E. J. Adams; 2, W. E. Tees; 3, E. D. Adams (Galloways).

GRADES

Steer over three years—1, George Duncan, Innisfail; 2, J. L. Walter, Tees; 3, W. E. Tees; 4, Indian Industrial school, Davisburg.

Steer two years and under three—1, P. T. Huntley, Lacombe; 2, H. G. Talbot, Lacombe; 3, Indian Industrial school; 4, Lou Hutchison.

Steer one year and under two—John Ramsey; 2, Lou Hutchinson; 3, S. M. Mace; 4, W. E. Tees.

Cow or heifer three years or over—1, H. G. Talbot; 2, P. T. Huntley; 3, W. E. Tees; 4, P. T. Huntley.

Heifer two years and under three—1, H. Talbot; 2, W. E. Tees.

Heifer one year and under two—1, P. T. Huntley; 2, P. T. Huntley; 3 and 4, W. E. Tees.

Carload of cattle, butchers and dealers barred—1, Industrial school, Glenbow; 2, W. E. Tees.

Carload open—1, P. Burns; 2, Industrial school.

Best beef animal of any age, breed or grade—Championship medal—1, P. F. Huntley.

Best herdsman's feeder best fitted for show—1, George Duncan; 2, P. F. Huntley; 3, Hy. Talbot.

BULLS

It is difficult to account for the sudden falling off in the number of bulls offered for sale. The holding of a sale next month at Lacombe accounts partly for it, then ranchers are more forehanded than they used to be, and are selecting bulls more discriminatingly. In all there were only about 60 offered while a few years ago it was no uncommon thing to see 300 put up. As for quality there is noticed a steady improvement, and prize winners were well deserving the honors they got.

Before the bulls were put up for sale they were judged in their respective classes and placed as follows:

Shorthorn Bulls—3 years and over—1, Peter Talbot, Lacombe; 2, G. Duncan, Innisfail; 3, H. W. Watkin, Olds.

Thirty months and under three years—1, Bryce Wright; 2, James Wilson; 3, John Ramsay.

Two years and under 30 months—1, James Sharp; 2, D. Sinclair; 3, A. F. McGill; 2, J. Robinson.

Eighteen months and under 2 years—1, 2, 3 and 4, W. Sharp; 5, James Wilson.

Championship Shorthorn—Silver medal and \$50. Won by Bryce Wright, De Winton.

HEREFORDS

Thirty months and under 3 years—1, O. Palmer; 2, P. M. Ballantyne; 3, James Tough.

Two years and under 30 months—1, S. M. Mace, 2, P. M. Ballantyne; 3, O. Palmer.

Eighteen months and under two years—1, S. M. Mace; 2, P. M. Ballantyne; 3, S. M. Mace; 4, P. F. Huntley; 5, O. Palmer.

Hereford Championship—Best Hereford bull, bred in Alberta—Won by P. F. Huntley, Lacombe.

Championship, open—Won by P. F. Huntley with same animal.

BULL SALE

As has been intimated, the prizes realized for the bulls were quite encouraging. The number offered being small there was more keenness in the bidding. Nearly all those offered came from the north, and the largest buyers were the Indian department and Mr Cross of the Calgary Brewing Co.

The Herefords were sold first, thirteen making an average of \$101, highest price \$160. Next came three Angus and one Galloway, making an average of \$121. Then came forty Shorthorns with an average of \$109. In the Shorthorns no extraordinary prices were made. The champion, Baron Ury, a straight Ury and a splendid handling bull, of good type and character, made only \$180, the cheapest bull of the show. This price was also reached for the first prize bull, eighteen months and under two years. His name is Historian by Victoria Duke, bred and shown by Wm. Sharp of Lacombe. Some of the herd averages were: Wm. Sharp, \$121 for five head; James Sharp, \$115 on five; J. L. Walters, \$102 on

six; James Wilson, \$109 on four; S. R. English, \$74 on four; A. F. McGill, \$123 on five head.

Average prices realized for Shorthorns at recent sales were:

Year	Total Number	Average Price
1901	64	\$85.17
1902	220	95.80
1903	268	96.60
1904	293	99.79
1905	340	69.28
1906	170	108.37
1907	192	75.72
1908	111	63.91
1909	40	109.00

The highest prices realized at the past eight sales are:

1901	Shorthorn sold by P. Talbot & Son, Lacombe	\$250.00
1902	Shorthorn sold by Jno. Ramsay, Priddis	290.00
1903	Hereford sold by O. Palmer, Lacombe	255.00
1904	Shorthorn sold by Hon. W. Beresford, Calgary	285.00
1905	Shorthorn sold by D. Dinclair, Innisfail	225.00
1906	Shorthorn sold by A. F. McGill, Lacombe	365.00
1907	Shorthorn sold by James Sharp, Lacombe	170.00
1908	Shorthorn sold by John A. Turner, Calgary	400.00

Lew Hutchinson, of Duhamel, was fourth with an Aberdeen-Angus steer that weighed 1,165 shrunked live weight and dressed 718 net with 61.6 per cent. of meat.

In the female class, which is called the sweet carcass class, John Ramsay, of Priddis, won first with a Shorthorn that weighed 865 shrunk, dressed 565, and gave 58.5 per cent. of meat.

H. Talbot, of Lacombe, was second with a Shorthorn that weighed 1,200 dressed 730, and went 60.8 per cent.

S. M. Mace, Pekisko, was third with a Hereford that weighed 1,000, dressed 592, giving 59.2 per cent. of meat.

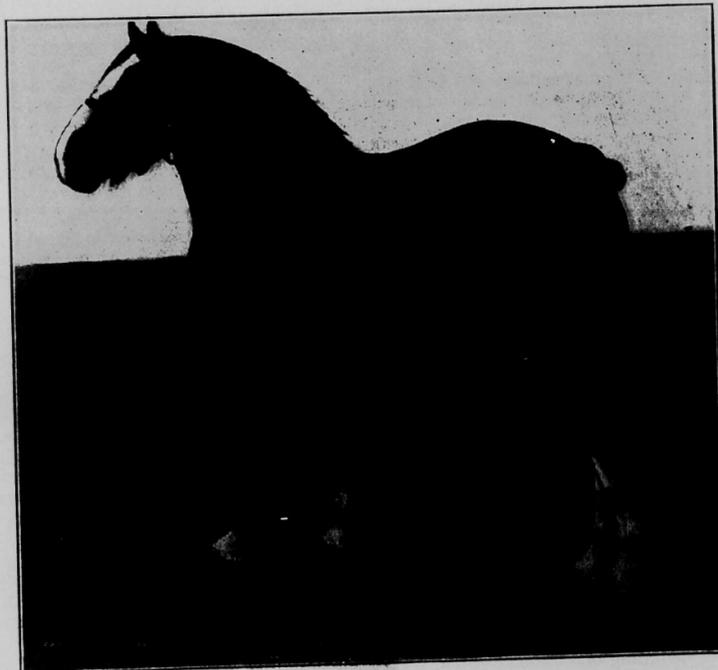
H. Talbot won fourth with a Shorthorn that weighed 1,325, dressed 770, and gave 58.1 per cent. of meat.

H. W. Watkin, of Olds, was the only owner of sheep entered. He won first with one that weighed 185 live, and dressed 98; second with one that weighed 175, and dressed 88; third with one that weighed 180, and dressed 92.

Mr. Watkin won all the prizes in the pure-bred or grade bacon type, while those in the pure-bred or grade medium thick class were all won by Mr. Tees, of Tees.

Horse Breeders' Association

On Monday evening the 8th, the annual meeting of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association was held. The meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic in the history of the association, and the



ETONION CHAMPION CLYDESDALE STALLION, ANY AGE, ALBERTA HORSE SHOW, OWNED BY JOHN A. TURNER, CALGARY.

In connection with the other events, a judging competition on heavy horses, light horses, sheep and beef cattle, with the following results: Heavy horses, P. M. Ballantine, Lacombe; O. Rosenberger, Alix. Light horses, C. Tregillers, Calgary; R. J. Scott, Lacombe. Sheep, P. M. Ballantine; R. J. Scott. Beef cattle, R. J. Scott; P. M. Ballantine.

CARCASS COMPETITION

The carcass competition in connection with the Calgary Fat-stock Show was one of the largest ever held in Canada, and was also unique in that the champion steer alive won out when killed. Altogether there were 120 carcasses—56 hogs, 32 cattle and 32 sheep. For the show stuff killed, P. Burns & Co. paid the following prices:

Steers—First prize, 12c. per lb.; second, 11c.; third, 10c. All the rest of the steers they bought at 8c.

Heifers—First, 11c. per lb.; second, 10c.; third, 9c. All the rest at 7c.

Sheep—First, 18c. per lb.; second, 16c.; and all the rest at 13c.

Hogs—First at 10c. per lb.; second, 9c.; and all the rest at 8c.

The awards for the carcasses were as follows:

Champion dressed steer, P. F. Huntley, Lacombe. The steer weighed 1,275 pounds with a thirty hours' shrinkage, and dressed 790 pounds net, there being 62 per cent. meat to the live shrunken weight.

The next prize went to J. L. Walters, Tolman, with a Shorthorn steer that weighed 1,625 with a thirty hours' shrinkage, dressed 970 net, and gave 59.5 per cent. of meat.

The Davisburg Industrial School was next with a grade Shorthorn and Hereford steer that weighed 1,325 live with the thirty hours' shrinkage, and dressed 803 net, and gave 60.5 per cent. of meat.

members were alert to the furtherance of the schemes of their organization. A list of the members was circulated which showed that the membership had grown to over one hundred members.

The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed, after which the secretary read his annual report. The actions of the executive during the past year were received with special reference to the inauguration of an evening horse show. Preparations for the holding of a show in the evening involved an outlay of over \$2,000, but the show was comfortably housed and substantial aid in the form of subscriptions from the merchants and members of the Horse Breeders' Association to the extent of \$1,100; a provincial government grant of \$800; a city grant of \$500, and one-third of the Dominion government grant being \$216. With these bids and the development of keen interest in the show the secretary expected to materially reduce the deficit which the association has carried from year to year.

A resolution of appreciation of the efficient services of the secretary Mr. E. L. Richardson, was enthusiastically passed, which will no doubt mean increased remuneration.

In an effort to increase interest in the work of the association on the part of the rank and file of the horse breeders' of the province, a resolution was passed providing that there be additional representatives on the executive to look after the interests of the following classes, heavy draft, cartage, agricultural, carriage, roadster, saddle and delivery types as shown at the spring and summer shows.

In the selection of a president, vice and second vice-presidents, keen rivalry developed, resulting a complete change in the personal of the chief executive offices. The results of the election are: President, Geo. Hoadley, Okotoks; 1st vice-president, David Thorburn, Davisburg; 2nd vice-president, Will Moodie, De Winton.

Directors for the different breeds.
 Clydesdales—John A. Turner, Calgary.
 Shires—J. R. Henshaw, High River.
 Percheron—W. B. Thorn, High River.
 Hackneys—R. C. Reid, Olds.
 Thoroughbreds—E. Rainey, Calgary.
 Coach Breeds—G. E. Goddard, Cochrane.
 Standard-breeds—W. M. Parslow, Calgary.
 Ponies—O. E. Brown, Calgary.
 Suffolk Punches—George Jacques, Lamerton.
 Belgians—Baron Roadles, Priddis.
 Heavydrafts—E. C. Hallman, Airdrie.
 Roadsters—I. G. Ruttle, Calgary.
 Carriage—Charles Riddick, Calgary.
 Agriculture—James Towhey, Calgary.
 Cartage—E. D. Adams, Calgary.
 Delivery Classes—F. Johnson, Calgary.
 Saddle Horses—J. M. Carr, Calgary.
 The five district directors elected were: F. W. Beddingfield, High River; D. Clark, Jr., Gleichen; F. W. Ings, Nanton, Dr. Hargraves, Medicine Hat, and Thomas McMillan, Okotoks.

ALBERTA CATTLE BREEDERS' MEETING

There was nothing unusual transacted at the annual meeting of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, held on the 7th. The secretary briefly reviewed the conditions in the cattle trade, concluding that as so many were going out of cattle, it was a good time for others to stay in. Attention was also called to the fact that the association had been unable to comply with the requirements of the Dominion government and the grant had not been obtained, but the provincial government had promised to see the sale of a successful financial issue for this year. The arrangements leading up to the holding of a sale at Lacombe, on June 2nd, were reviewed. The Cattle Breeders' Association, the Lacombe Board of Trade, and the Lacombe Agricultural Society, will work jointly to hold the sale.

The financial statement shows a deficit of \$142.00. The smaller number of bulls sold the last two years has reduced the revenues of the association, although an extra dollar entry fee was charged this year.

The officers elected for the following year are: President, J. L. Walters, Tees; 1st vice-president, Wm. Sharp, Lacombe; 2nd vice-president, John Ramsay, Priddis. Breed directors: Shorthorns, Bryce Wright, De Winton; Herefords, T. T. Parker, Lacombe; Aberdeen Angus, L. Hutchinson, Duhamel; Galloways, E. D. Adams, Calgary; Holsteins, W. J. Tregillus, Calgary; Jerseys, C. A. J. Sharman, Red Deer; Ayrshires, A. H. Trimble.

The general directors, S. M. Mace, O. Palmer, R. K. Bennett, Hy Talbot and W. P. Williams were re-elected.

SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association was not as largely attended as the sheep breeding industry in the Province would lead one to expect. Sheep breeders could do themselves a lot of good by taking more interest in their Provincial association. The annual meeting was held on the evening of the 5th. The secretary's report noted the beneficial effect upon entries at the spring show by the offer of the association to pay transportation charges on exhibits. The entries for 1908 were 19, and for 1909, 50, including one carload entry.

At the 1908 annual meeting it was decided to publish a pamphlet on the sheep breeding industry of Alberta, with the names and addresses of the breeders. This had been done and the enquiry for the bulletin had been so large, that the edition was exhausted. It was, therefore, decided to publish another edition.

The financial statement showed a balance in the bank of \$208.60.

The officers elected for 1909 are: President, Bryce Wright, DeWinton; 1st Vice-President, O. E. Brown, Calgary; 2nd Vice-President, J. A. Turner, Calgary. General directors: James McCaig, Edmonton; W. A. Hamilton, Lethbridge; C. M. Smith, Lacombe; G. A. Grant, Walsh; Col. Walker, Calgary. Breed directors: Shropshires, H. W. Watkins; Leicesters, Keys Cullen, Elbow River; Merino, Hy. Holmes, Magrath.

SWINE BREEDERS' MEETING

Although hog raising in Alberta has become an industry of first importance, the hog breeders were not present in very large numbers at the annual meeting of the association. The secretary submitted his report, which noted the increase in entries to the fat stock show as a result of the association deciding to pay transportation charges on exhibits. Last year the entries were 19 while this year they were 57. As in the sheep breeders association, the swine breeders had published a pamphlet on the hog raising industry in Alberta, which had been well received and a second edition was authorized. The financial statement showed a balance on hand of \$242.60. The election resulted in the following being selected as the executive:

President, W. J. Tregillus, Calgary; First Vice-President, Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel; Second Vice-President, H. W. Watkins, Lacombe; Directors: H. Jenkins, Pincher Creek; C. W. Peterson, Calgary; Bryce Wright, DeWinton; O. E. Brown, Calgary; J. A. Turner, Calgary, and J. Tees, Tees. Hon. Directors: C. W. Peterson, Calgary; W. F. Stevens, Live-Stock Commissioner, Edmonton.

"Dry" Farm Located

Yesterday, the 13th, Hon. Mr. Findlay, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, his deputy, Mr. Geo. Harcourt, and Prof. Campbell, of "dry" farming fame, met in Medicine Hat, to select a farm for the purpose of demonstrating the principles of Mr. Campbell's theories of soil cultivation. The proposal is that the Government set apart a section of land, which Mr. Campbell will operate for five years, at the end of which time he will be given a clear deed to it if he demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Government that his theories are sound, and his practices applicable to Southern Alberta conditions.

Deepening Well in Safe Ground

Your correspondent G. H. E. W., in your issue of March 24th asks about a well with which he seems to have trouble with the earth caving in. We find a very satisfactory way to deepening a well in any soft substance that will run or "cave," is to make a tapering crib, that is, larger at the bottom than at the top with a taper of about an inch to the foot all round. We generally make such cribs eight-sided, with rims of 2 x 4 scantling not more than three feet apart. Such a crib should be made as large (at the big end) as will go down inside the crib already in the well. It should go down without any trouble as the sand or mud is taken out.

Grenfell, Sask. JOHN HUBBARD.

Grain in the Farmers' Hands

In the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the quantity of wheat in farmers' hands on April 1st was 18.93 per cent., being 17,391,000 out of a total product of 91,853,000 bushels. Of oats, 45.93 per cent., being 44,425,016 out of 96,718,000 bushels. Of barley, 33.68 per cent., being 7,722,000 out of 22,926,000 bushels.

The condition of live-stock in the Dominion at the end of February was rated at \$1.40 for horses, 78.70 for milch cows, 73.79 for other horned cattle, 78.32 for sheep, and 74.34 for swine, 100 being taken as a standard for comparison.

* * *

A French scientist has perfected a method for making vinegar from whey. He claims that a fair quality of vinegar may be obtained from whey, providing attention is given to the use of the proper ferments and the right system for carrying on fermentation is followed.

MARKETS

Wheat markets during the past week, both on this continent and in Europe, have been feverish, and Patten at last managed to work the May option up to the hundred and twenty-five mark, the point where the selling operations of himself and those associated with him begins. The markets opened sluggishly at the beginning of the week, with nothing to work the prices much either way. Speculators were waiting for the United States government report on the conditions of the winter wheat crop, and it came promptly Wednesday, noon. It showed a condition of 82 for the winter wheat crop all over the country, as against an expected condition of 91. Wheat had been dallying in all American exchanges on Wednesday morning. If the government reports were favorable, prices were certain to fall; if unfavorable there was no telling where values would rush to before they could be checked. Chicago was the storm center of the continent for the May option line speculation was most in. It was hanging at 1.22 and only a nery broker here and there taking a chance shot by either selling or buying. When the man chalked up an 8 on the blackboard instead of a 9, in the column for government reports on crop conditions, the crowd on the floor didn't wait to see what figure followed the 8, but with one accord began shouting for wheat. It is said to have been the wildest scene ever enacted in the Chicago Exchange, and there have been scenes witnessed there that would require some scrambling to equal. Prices shot from 1.23 to nearly 1.26 without stopping at any point long enough for a scale to be made. Shorts rushed for cover in shoals and brokers frantically endeavored to get wheat to cover client's sellings, before prices got altogether beyond them. Patten began selling at the 1.25 mark, and dropped a million bushels in half an hour. The next day he sold a million more and is a reported heavy seller in every market since.

Winnipeg market advanced rapidly in response to American markets' flight, and May sold above 1.20 July, in this market, is a favorite line of speculation just now, and while it is unlikely that this option has room for the spectacular advance May has had, there are many who believe that the world will see wheat prices before the end of July a good deal higher than they are now. A month ago July wheat was

selling in Chicago, a drag on the market at 102. Today it is near 1.12. All other markets in America were higher than Chicago on this option, and as we intimated then, July wheat in Chicago was too low in comparison with the other markets, and offered for the speculator the best line in wheat gambling that could be pointed to. Patten is reputed to be preparing, or has already laid the basis for a coup in July, equal to the one just pulled off in May. In that case pyrotechnics may be expected.

Prices for the week were as follows at Winnipeg:

Wheat:	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Sat.
No. 1 Northern	117½	119	120½	119	121½
No. 2 Northern	114½	116	117½	116	118½
No. 3 Northern	112½	111	115½	113½	116½
No. 4	107½	108½	110½	109½	111½
No. 5	100½	102½	102½	100½	103½
No. 6	91½	92½	93½	91½	93½
Feed 1	80	80	80	99½	79
No. 1 Alberta Red	118	118	118	118	119
Oats:					
No. 2 White	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½
No. 3 White	41½	41	41	41	41
Feed	41½	41	41½	41½	41½
Feed 2	41	41	40½	40½	40½
Barley:					
No. 3	56	56	56	56	56
No. 4	54	54	54	54	54
Feed			49	49	49
Flax:					
No. 1 N. W.	137½	137½	137½	135½	136½
No. 1 Man.	135½	135½	135½	133½	134½

OPTION MARKET

Monday—Wheat:	Open	High	Low	Close
May	116½	117½	116½	117½
July	118½	118½	118	118½
Tuesday:				
April				118½
May	118½	119½	118½	119½
July	119½	120½	119½	120½
Wednesday:				
May	120½	120½	119½	120½
July	121½	121½	120½	121½
Thursday:				
May	121	121½	119½	119½
July	122	122½	120½	120½
Saturday:				
May	119½	121½	119½	121½
July	121½	123½	121½	123½

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Bran		\$21.00
Shorts		22.00
Chopped Feeds—		
Barley and oats		26.00
Barley		23.00
Oats		28.00
Hay, per ton, car on track,		
Winnipeg, (prairie hay)	\$ 6.00 @	7.00
Timothy	10.00 @	12.00
Baled straw	4.50 @	5.00

BUTTER AND EGGS

Fresh turned creamery bricks		27
DAIRY BUTTER—		
Extra fancy dairy prints	19 @	21
Dairy in tubs	14 @	16
EGGS—		
Manitoba fresh	18½ @	19
POULTRY—		
Turkey, Manitoba	19 @	20
Turkey, fine Ontario (undrawn and case weight)	19 @	20
Spring chicken, per lb.		18
Ducks, per lb.		17
Geese, per lb.		14

VEGETABLES—

Potatoes, per bushel	75 @	90
Carrots, per cwt.		\$1.50
Beets, per cwt.		1.25
Turnips, per cwt.	50 @	75
Cabbage, per cwt.	\$4.00 @	4.50
Onions, per cwt.	2.00 @	2.50
Parsnips, per cwt.		2.50
B. C. onions, per case 95 lbs. net		3.00

HIDES—

Frozen (subject to usual tare)	6½ @	7
No. 1 tallow	5	
No. 2 tallow	4	
Sheepskin (late taken off)	40 @	75
Lambskins (late taken off)	40 @	75
Wool (western unwashed)	7 @	8

LIVE-STOCK

Winnipeg quotations for the week are: Export steers, 1300 pounds and over, \$5.00; butcher cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.50; bulls, \$4.00; sheep, \$6.50; hogs, \$7.00. The run in most classes is light and business slack.

TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.30 to \$5.60; butchers, \$4.00 to \$5.25; cows, \$3.50 to \$4.30; sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.00; lambs, \$5.00 to \$7.75; hogs, 7.15.

CHICAGO

Cows, \$3.30 to \$5.85; heifers, \$3.00 to \$6.25; bulls, \$4.10 to \$4.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.10 to \$5.50. Steers, \$5.85 to \$7.35 for prime killers; sheep, \$5.50 to \$6.65; lambs, \$6.25 to \$8.10; hogs, \$6.60 to \$7.05.



People and the W

The Evening Bulletin Prince Rupert, B. C., has

A perfect copy of the "pleat Angler" brought down auction.

King Leopold of Belgium \$5000 for the best work of aviation.

The judges of the P. accepted and will hang year-old artist, named

The Salvation Army enterprise to be known of Humanity for the social service.

A Catholic missionary from Africa, has been sleeping sickness. He Institute.

Morden H. Long, B.A. training at the Alberta has been appointed to McMaster university.

A sixteen-year-old Massachusetts to the Island. He is an exp and a station will soon whereby the lepers can their friends on the main

Sir Charles Strickland who has just celebrated the only one living of actors in 'Tom Brown' he appears as the school the Madman.

The following prices stamp's of Canada's five black, wove paper, £50 perforated, £8 17s. 6d 1s., brilliant color, £4d., scarlet Vermilion vermilion, £54; 1860, Nova Scotia, 1851, 1s., v

On reading of the Zeppelin and the Wright dirigible airship, the employment in war and ations it would cause tween nations. Close nouncement comes the inventor has stated that apparatus capable of balloon ten miles away.

An agent acting for J at a sale in Vienna, the Revelations of St. John historic relict. It belongs to Schreiber, whose library The old volume is not having only forty-one and its pages are mellow is a first edition, colored. A copy of the black of the Amherst Library

Mrs. W. H. Oliphant \$400 prize offered by the for the best essay on Have a Navy of her

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

The Evening Bulletin, the first daily paper of Prince Rupert, B. C., has started publication.

A perfect copy of the first edition of the "Compleat Angler" brought £1,085 sterling at a London auction.

King Leopold of Belgium has offered a prize of \$5000 for the best work written on the progress of aviation.

The judges of the Paris salon for 1909, have accepted and will hang a picture by a twelve-year-old artist, named Maurice Levallard.

The Salvation Army has undertaken a new enterprise to be known as the World University of Humanity for the training of workers for social service.

A Catholic missionary come home to France from Africa, has been stricken with the fatal sleeping sickness. He was taken to the Pasteur Institute.

Morden H. Long, B.A., at present a teacher in training at the Alberta Normal school in Calgary, has been appointed to Rhodes scholarship by McMaster university.

A sixteen-year-old boy has been sent from Massachusetts to the leper colony at Penikese Island. He is an expert wireless telegrapher, and a station will soon be erected on the island, whereby the lepers can communicate readily with their friends on the mainland.

Sir Charles Strickland, of Boynton, Yorkshire, who has just celebrated his ninetieth birthday, is the only one living of the originals of the characters in 'Tom Brown's School Days,' in which he appears as the schoolboy naturalist, 'Martin the Madman.'

The following prices have been realized for stamp's of Canada's first issue: Twelve pence black, wove paper, £50; 1858, 6d. purple brown, perforated, £8 17s. 6d.; New Brunswick, 1851, 1s., brilliant color, £28; Newfoundland, 1857, 4d., scarlet Vermilion, £13; ditto, 1s. scarlet vermilion, £54; 1860, 1s. orange vermilion, £50; Nova Scotia, 1851, 1s., violet, £31.

On reading of the successful efforts of Count Zeppelin and the Wright Brothers to construct a dirigible airship, the first thought is of its employment in war and of the complicated situations it would cause in case of a struggle between nations. Close on the heels of this announcement comes the news that a Los Angeles inventor has stated that he has made an electrical apparatus capable of destroying a dirigible balloon ten miles away.

An agent acting for J. Pierpont Morgan bought at a sale in Vienna, the famous black book of the Revelations of St. John, paying \$19,000 for the historic relict. It belonged to the late Prof. Schreiber, whose library was sold by auction. The old volume is not of any considerable size, having only forty-one leaves. It is dated 1440 and its pages are mellowed with age. The book is a first edition, colored by contemporary artists. A copy of the black book bought at the sale of the Amherst Library brought \$10,000.

Mrs. W. H. Oliphant of Toronto has won the \$400 prize offered by the Navy League of Canada for the best essay on the topic "Shall Canada Have a Navy of her Own." The winner wrote

under the penname "Dreadnought" and the judges had no idea that a woman had won the prize until after the award was made. Mrs. Oliphant proposes that Canada shall have a small navy of her own, a volunteer naval force and a naval college, and that she shall have a line of subsidized merchant cruisers, to be used in the event of war.

April 23rd is St. George's Day—St. George the patron saint of Merry England. The early history of the Englishman's special saint is shrouded in mystery. Like Homer, the saint has several cities that claim the honor of his birth, but he is generally supposed to have been a native of Cappadocia. A legend advances the theory that he was the soldier who helped St. Paul escape from Damascus when the Apostle was let down from the wall in a basket, and for connivance in this escape St. George was put to death. In any event it seems certain that he was a soldier and excelled in warlike feats, not only in attacking and slaying the dragon which made his fame, but in fighting valiantly against the pagan. This explains his popularity with the English Crusaders who adopted him as their patron saint, from which position he came to be the patron saint of the nation.

George Thorndike Angell, "the Friend of Dumb Animals," as the veteran leader in the humane educational movement in the United States, was called, died in Boston, March 16th, aged 86 years. In 1866, after seeing two horses run to death in a race, he became interested in humane work for dumb animals and prompted by the action of Henry Bergh, who in that year started the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Mr. Angell established the publication, "Our Dumb Animals." Since that time he has been actively engaged in the interests of his chosen life work. He travelled many times throughout the United States and in scores of other countries in pursuance of that work and caused to be established more than seventy thousand "Bands of Mercy" in America and England.

Not only for Women and Preachers

Not the least among the results of the Laymen's Missionary movement is the establishment of the fact that church work in general and missionary effort in particular is not of a nature to be confined to preachers, who have it on their list of duties, and to women. It is a hard rap to the popular notion that a man's working religion is held in his wife's name.

At the recent conference in Toronto there were present four thousand delegates who spent more than a week in the discussion of missionary problems and methods and did not exhaust the subject then. Many of the addresses were given by laymen, merchants, travellers, explorers, government officials, who spoke of missions as they had seen them with an unprejudiced eye in many lands. An Ohio merchant has put in hundreds of thousands of dollars because he believes in missions as an investment. D. F. Wilbur went to Singapore as U. S. consul and a non-believer in missionary effort. He and his wife are enthusiastic Christians now, because after visiting the various mission schools in his district he made up his mind that "if God could make such a fine finished article as I saw in the schools out of raw material of the heathen, God could make something out of me."

The need for tremendous missionary work in dealing with the foreign element in Western Canada was told and retold by western representatives, for there was no division into home and foreign fields, but all places where there were men to be taught the principles of Christ, were regarded as fields to be worked as speedily and as thoroughly as possible.

An Englishman's Home

It seems strange that, what the warnings, exhortations and entreaties of statesmen and warriors could not do, has been accomplished by an exaggerated farce put upon the London stage. It is a play called "An Englishman's Home," by Guy du Maurier, son of the great du Maurier, and goes to show the necessity for increased trained defence of the British Isles, not by regular troops, but by a volunteer army. The play begins by introducing an English family of the middle class, whose spare time is devoted to frivolities of sport. Into this merry but heedless family come two foreigners who say they represent a power which has invaded England in the fog. Brown's house is besieged, and, in spite of the clumsy and unskilled attempt at defence by the neighbors, the place is taken by the enemy and Brown is left alone in his burning house firing aimlessly at an old gun. Too late to be of any service a British force arrives on the scene. The result of this presentation of British unpreparedness to meet a foe on home soil, it is said, is bound to end in the establishing of subscription for recruits. Incidentally the show is meeting with great success as a financial venture, as evidenced by crowded houses and seats booked for months ahead.

Too Delicate for In-door Work

Time was, and not so very long ago, when the delicate boy of the family stood a better chance of a college education than his robust brother. "John is strong," the anxious parents said as he shot up into fragile awkwardness. "He is not strong enough for out-door work, so we'll send him to school and put him into some in-door occupation." So John goes to school and over the midnight oil develops weak eyes, rounded shoulders, and lays further burdens upon his unfitted body by late hours and stuffy air. This treatment is continued when he leaves school to become a bookkeeper, bank employee, lawyer, editor or almost any other of the so-called higher professions.

But the world is at last getting a little wisdom in regard to the treatment needed by these bodies of ours with their wonderful yet fragile mechanism. If John is not strong, an in-door occupation however attractive is not considered for him. Instead, he is turned out of doors, after getting instructions as to what his body will endure, and left to rough it, winning his way back by fresh air and exercise to such vigorous manhood that no occupation need be closed to him by reason of ill-health. "Not fitted for outside work," means not fitted for any kind of work, and in condition only to rest and recuperate and he will be turned outside to do that. There has been no greater discovery of greater years, than the discovery that pure air is food and drink and medicine to the human body.

The question was asked, in a group of Western journalists the other day, "Is there material in Western Canada, for a great literary work?" The answer in the affirmative was unanimous, those knowing most about the West, giving the heartiest response. The voice to give expression to the romance of the prairies, is all that is lacking. Western writers are beginning to appreciate the literary treasures about them, and a book of fiction and a volume of poetry, testify to that fact. Mrs. Nellie McClung provided the fiction in "Sowing Seeds in Danny," and Robert J. C. Stead is the man who has found poetry, in prairie life and scene. Under the title "The Empire Builders," he has grouped a score or more of virile, stirring songs, the first of which gives the title of the volume, and expresses the deep Canadian loyalty to the Motherland. "The Wild Goose Overhead," "The Plough," and "Going Home" are Western through and through.

e market at 102.
arkets in America
option, and as we
icago was too low
rkets, and offered
n wheat gambling
is reputed to be
basis for a coup in
1 off in May. In
pected.
vs at Winnipeg:
Wed. Thurs. Sat.
120 119 121
117 116 118
115 113 116
110 109 111
102 100 103
93 91 93
80 99 79
118 118 119

42 42 42
41 41 41
41 41 41
40 40 40

56 56 56
54 54 54
49 49 49

137 135 136
135 133 134

T
High Low Close
117 116 117
118 118 118

119 118 119
120 119 120

120 119 120
121 120 121

121 119 119
122 120 120

121 119 121
123 121 123

FEED
\$21.00
22.00

26.00
23.00
28.00

.00 @ 7.00
.00 @ 12.00
.50 @ 5.00

GS 27

19 @ 21
14 @ 16

18 1/2 @ 19

19 @ 20

19 @ 20
18
17
14

75 @ 90
\$1.50
1.25

50 @ 75
00 @ 4.50
00 @ 2.50
00 @ 2.50

3.00

6 1/2 @ 7
5
4

0 @ 75
0 @ 75
7 @ 8

k are: Export
butcher cattle,
50; hogs, \$7.00.
siness slack.

tchers, \$4.00 to
\$4.50 to \$5.00;

3.00 to \$6.25;
feeders, \$3.10
r prime killers;
to \$8.10; hogs.

THE QUIET HOUR

SAINTS

While reading the "Farmer's Advocate" I noticed on page 344, some important questions, such questions as would be and are, of any enquiring soul, providing they are answered by God's Word, that is to stand forever; and not by what I, or some other person thinks. I take it for granted that "Enquirer" believes there were Saints in the Apostles' days.

Question 1. What is a Saint? Rom. 1-7, we are told the "beloved of God" are called "Saints." 1 Cor. 1: 2. Addressing the Church of God, "them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus," called "Saints" ("to be" is in italics, consequently not in the original), "with all that in every place call upon the name of Jesus Christ our Lord." In Eph. 1: 1, the "Saints" and "faithful in Christ Jesus" are addressed as one, in Phil. 1: 1, the Saints are said to be in Christ Jesus, and addressed with the bishops and deacons; in Col. 1: 2, "Saints and faithful brethren in Christ" are classed together, and the blessings wherewith they are blessed are "from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ." I think the above, through the Holy Spirit, will teach us what a Saint is.

Question 2. Are there any Saints in the present day? We must know what constituted a Saint in the Apostles' days, and if we can find that out we shall know what would constitute a Saint in the present day.

First, the Apostle Paul was the speaker in the scriptures noted, therefore the person that called these people Saints, so we will appeal to him to tell us how they were constituted Saints.

We will turn to Gal. 1: 11. Paul there certifies that he preached a gospel, v. 12, that he did not receive it from man, but that he received it by revelation of Jesus Christ. Now you see that Jesus Christ, the Apostle Paul, the Gospel and the Saints, are all connected together. Next, what was this gospel he preached? 1, Cor. xv., 1 to 4. Now the Apostle tells the people that he called "Saints" in Ch. 1, that he preached a gospel, and that they received it and are saved by it, and verses 3 and 4 says Christ died for our sins, according to the Scriptures, that He was buried and that He rose again the third day, according to the Scriptures. I trust that we may be shown by the above Scriptures that these people were made by Saints through the Gospel that Paul preached, and that the Gospel was revealed to him, and that it was according to the Scriptures. Heb. 1: 2, tells us that God has spoken in these last days through His Son. In John x., 29, Jesus, God's Son, told Thomas some people were "blessed" because they had believed, and had not "seen," and v. 31 says these things were written that they might believe that Jesus is this Christ the Son of God, and that believing they might have life. If Paul's Gospel constituted Saints in his day, it will constitute Saints in these days; a Saint is a religious person, because God hath made Christ to be Sin for us (the sinner) that we (the sinner) might be made the righteousness of God in Christ.—2 Cor. v., 21.

Rom. v., 19, tells us that by one man's disobedience, many were made sinners, so by the obedience of one, many shall be made righteous.

Paul says in Phil. ii., 8, that Christ humbled Himself and became obedient unto death, even the death of the Cross. Be it known unto you therefore, men and brethren, that through this man (that died, was buried and rose again) is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins and by Him all that believe are justified from all things from which ye could not be justified by the Law of Moses. Acts xiii., 38 and 39 and verses 38,

29, 30 give us what Paul preached to these people that he called Saints afterward in the Epistles, and if people in this day believe the same Gospel, it will make Saints of them.

Question 3. What characterizes Saints? Paul tells us in 1 Thess. 1-9, 10, that they are a people that have turned to God from idols to serve the living and true God, and to wait for His Son from Heaven. You see they are waiting and serving people, and they are to deny ungodliness and worldly lusts, and live soberly and righteously and godly in this present world, looking for that



CULLODEN BATTLEFIELD

blessed hope and glorious appearing of the great God and Savior Jesus Christ.

Question 4. Is the name gained by attainment? The above shows that the title is of God, through the Gospel preached to us, and believed by us, and not attainable by works of righteousness, which we can do. Titus iii., 5-6.

I have in a feeble way sought to answer the questions propounded by "Enquirer." A SUBSCRIBER.

I am sure "Enquirer" will feel grateful to "A Subscriber" for the careful way in which he has answered the questions asked. As for Mrs.



AN IDEAL COUNTRY HOME.

Hayward's verses, given below, they need no words of introduction. Her beautiful, trustful lines are always welcomed by the readers of the Quiet Hour. I am stepping aside this week to give others a chance to speak, not forgetting to thank those whose letters of encouragement have helped me much.

DORA FARNCOMB (HOPE)

"Take your needle, my child, and work at your pattern; it will come out a rose by and by." Life is like that—one stitch at a time taken patiently, and the matter will come out all right like the embroidery.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The chief duty of a Christian lies in the quiet, unseemly life of his own home, and if he does not learn there to practise that noble virtue of unselfishness,—that highest type of charity which consists in daily and hourly considerations for the feelings of others,—he will have lost one of the strongest resources and one of the most healing memories for all his future life.—F. W. Farrar.

If I should die, and leave you here awhile,
Be not like others sore undone, who keep
Long vigils by the silent dust, and weep;
For my sake turn again to life, and smile,
Nerving thy heart and trembling hand to do

the pieces, but is looking forward to being more active in the spring.

I'll never try to be clever again! This is a resolution made on April 1st, but none the worse for that. Wasn't I going to be airy and intellectual in that note to Mrs. Tom in March 31st issue and didn't somebody turn my nice little est-ce pas that was intended to give a tone to the paragraph into a worse than meaningless "Newest pas," and thereby exposed my absurd attempts at appearing learned in furrin' tongues. Never again, sisters, never again!

Evening Primrose sends a famous old recipe for mincemeat which I am going to save for a future occasion since we already have several recipes sent in. But the mock mince pie recipe she sends is new and we will have it now. Take one-half cup molasses, two-thirds cup water, two-thirds cup vinegar, one cup sugar, one cup bread crumbs, one cup chopped raisins, one tablespoon cloves, one tablespoonful cinnamon, one nutmeg, grated, butter the size of an egg. Mix these ingredients together and put it on the stove to heat thoroughly. Bake with two crusts.

CARROT JELLY

Dear Dame Durden—I very much enjoy reading the correspondence in Ingle Nook, although I must miss it sometimes, as my girls were telling me about some recipes for carrot jelly which I would like to try. I saw the one for carrot marmalade but have not the oranges or lemons needed. If you or some one else could give the recipe again I would be very much obliged for it, or for some other way of using carrots. Oh! yes, I tried carrot pickles and we liked them quite well.

STAR.

(Had to change your name as there was already a snowflake on our list. I am like you; I cannot recall a recipe for carrot jelly, but perhaps some other member can help us out. D. D.)

MINCEMEAT OF WHICH THE MEN APPROVE

Dear Dame Durden—May I call again? I do so much enjoy the letters in the Ingle Nook; they seem to be getting fuller of interest every week.

I want to give Western Maiden my recipe for mincemeat. The men say it is "scrumptious." Take six cups boiled or roast beef chopped fine; ten cups chopped apples; three cups each of raisins and currants; one-half cup lemon peel; six cups sugar; two table-spoons cinnamon; one tablespoon each of cloves and ginger, one nutmeg, grated; salt and pepper to taste. Mix all well together without cooking. Pack in a jar. When using add to each pie a teaspoon of vinegar.

I hope you will like your pies as well as we do.

JEAN.

HENS CAN'T EAT EGGS

Dear Dame Durden—I have read a great many of the letters in the Ingle Nook, and those that interest me most are in connection with poultry and gardening.

I have one hundred and seventy Plymouth Rock hens, mostly pure-bred, and this winter they have laid well. In January I sold thirty-three dollars' worth; February thirty-six, and this month, March, they promise to do much better. January and part of February I got sixty cents per dozen from private customers in Winnipeg. I see so many enquiries, "How to prevent hens eating eggs." Cover the tops of the nest with sacking, or burlap, cutting a hole in the center for eggs to pass through. Underneath have the straw or hay sloping so that the eggs will roll to one side out of sight. I ought to have said above, tack the burlap on three sides, and on the fourth side have it come over onto two nails, when you can undo it to collect the eggs underneath.

I hope to write further on gardening, and have adopted many useful ideas suggested by members from time to time in the Ingle Nook.

E. H. H.

(Your poultry has been very success-

ful. Having private customers increases the profits. Write to hear from you and other gardeners just as soon for gardening operations begin. D. D.)

A CURE FOR LONELINESS

Dear Dame Durden—In hibernation, I come forth, fat and well, the trail for the summer bachelors got so interested in Nook that they now have their own, so that now we can discuss the best way for the future birds when they come. It cannot be Keble sadly says, that we be isolated and alone.

"Each in his hidden sphere Our hermit spirits dwell and Our eyes see all around in Hues of their own, fresh to the heart."

Or, as the poet Longfellow

"No one is so accused No one so utterly done But some heart, though it Responds unto his own"

So, therefore, there is the bachelors if they can find it. If either bachelors feel the effects of loneliness reading a book of Dickens minutes with Mark Twain will make one forget. This past winter I have been so much in reading, that known what loneliness is, that by reading good books one's mind, and leaves behind to think about the mighty Dollar, which secure in this country to the health, comfort and the sinkers are baked now to a close, but before I give you a cure for bed-gany flats" in rooms. I it but have seen it used.

Put two cupfuls of cloth onto an earthenware dish enough oil of nitriol upon well. Close all doors at few hours. Then leave windows open to thorough room before using. Also dish.

Sask. WE.

HELP WITH THE

Dear Dame Durden—Nook for March 24th I for the name of a cook for a novice. I should mend "The Boston Cook Book" by F. M. Farwell what "Over-Seas-Alone" gives the theory and printing. Its recipes are even to the one-eighth of it does not take it for granted know every thing, and is that most irritating fault many cook books, of the mix to a right consistency a poor inexperienced girl the right consistency, if in the habit of mixing things. Not only is this the beginner on account directions and its many simple dishes, but it ambitious girl to become fancy cook. It may be the Colonial House, Montreal \$2.75 postpaid.

I have been a silent reader of the Ingle Nook some time and am indebted many useful hints. The useful idea I got from which has saved me an in of time and trouble, for never ceased to be grate in the Nook, but I have idea that it was a word about it. This was a nests of hatching hens run for each hen. The for that purpose is a large house, and when I have ordinary boxes, many times were necessary each that the hens had each and had not got back nests leaving eggs expried this new way, one all that was necessary

looking forward to the spring.

* be clever again! made on April 1st, or that. Wasn't I and intellectual in 'om in March 31st body turn my nice t was intended to paragraph into a less "Newest pas," and my absurd at- learned in furrin' ain, sisters, never

* sends a famous old which I am going occasion since we d recipes sent in, pie recipe she sends ave it now. Take es, two-thirds cup p vinegar, one cup d crumbs, one cup tablespoon cloves, nnamon, one nut- the size of an egg. s together and put s heat thoroughly. sts.

JELLY
en—I very much correspondence in h I must miss it rls were telling me r carrot jelly which I saw the one for out have not the eeded. If you or ive the recipe again ch obliged for it, y of using carrots. rot pickles and we ell.

STAR.
our name as there flake on our list. not recall a recipe rhaps some other out. D. D.)—

WHICH THE MEN OVE
len:—May I call h enjoy the letters they seem to be erest every week. estern Maiden my t. The men say Take six cups chopped fine; ten ; three cups each nts; one-half cup sugar; two table- ie tablespoon each r, one nutmeg, pepper to taste, without cooking. en using add to of vinegar. e your pies as well

JEAN.

EAT EGGS
en:—I have read etters in the Ingle t interest me most ith poultry and

ired and seventy ns, mostly pure- r they have laid sold thirty-three ruary thirty-six, ch, they promise January and part y cents per dozen ers in Winnipeg. ies, "How to pre- ggs." Cover the sacking, or burlap, center for eggs to neath have the so that the eggs out of sight. I ove, tack the bur- nd on the fourth er onto two nails, it to collect the

rther on garden- ted many useful embers from time ook.

E. H. H.
been very success-

ful. Having private customers always increases the profits. We should like to hear from you and other successful gardeners just as soon as possible, for gardening operations must soon begin. D. D.)

A CURE FOR LONELINESS

Dear Dame Durden:—After a long hibernation, I come forth from my winter haunt, fat and well, ready to hit the trail for the summer's work. The bachelors got so interested in the Ingle Nook that they now have a corner of their own, so that now the bachelors can discuss the best way to build cages for the future birds when they can catch them. It cannot be necessary, as Kelle sadly says, that we should all be isolated and alone,

"Each in his hidden sphere of joy or woe Our hermit spirits dwell and range apart, Our eyes see all around in gloom or glow Hues of their own, fresh borrowed from the heart."

Or, as the poet Longfellow wrote:—

"No one is so accursed by fate,
No one so utterly desolate,
But some heart, though, unknown,
Responds unto his own."

So, therefore, there is hope for all the bachelors if they can only wait and find it. If either bachelors or others feel the effects of loneliness, let them try reading a book of Dickens'. A few minutes with Mark Tapley or Pickwick will make one forget his loneliness. This past winter I have been interested so much in reading, that I have not known what loneliness is, and I am sure that by reading good books it broadens one's mind, and leaves something behind to think about besides the Almighty Dollar, which seems the great lure in this country to the detriment of health, comfort and happiness. As the sinkers are baked now I must draw to a close, but before doing so I will give you a cure for bedbugs or "mahogany flats" in rooms. I have not tried it but have seen it used to good effect.

Put two cupfuls of chloride of lime onto an earthenware dish and then pour enough oil of nitril upon it to wet it well. Close all doors and leave for a few hours. Then leave all doors and windows open to thoroughly air the room before using. Also remove the dish.

Sask. WEARY WILLIE.

HELP WITH THE POULTRY

Dear Dame Durden:—In the Ingle Nook for March 24th I saw a request for the name of a cook book, suitable for a novice. I should like to recommend "The Boston Cooking School Cook Book" by F. M. Farmer. It does what "Over-Seas-Alone" asks for—gives the theory and principles of cooking. Its recipes are very accurate, even to the one-eighth of a teaspoonful. It does not take it for granted that you know every thing, and is never guilty of that most irritating fault common to many cook books, of telling you "to mix to a right consistency." How can a poor inexperienced girl know what is the right consistency, if she has not been in the habit of mixing cakes and puddings. Not only is this book good for the beginner on account of its explicit directions and its many recipes for simple dishes, but it will teach the ambitious girl to become a first class fancy cook. It may be obtained at the Colonial House, Montreal, and costs \$2.75 postpaid.

I have been a silent, but appreciative reader of the Ingle Nook for some time and am indebted to it for many useful hints. There is one most useful idea I got from the ADVOCATE, which has saved me an immense amount of time and trouble, for which I have never ceased to be grateful. It was not in the Nook, but I have always had the idea that it was a woman who wrote about it. This was a plan for the nests of hatching hens with a separate run for each hen. The shed I have for that purpose is a long way from the house, and when I had my hens in ordinary boxes, many tiresome journeys were necessary each morning to see that the hens had each been off to feed, and had not got back on the wrong nests leaving eggs exposed. After I tried this new way, one visit a day was all that was necessary, and as my

duties were much more numerous last year than they had been before, I often blessed the person whose idea it was. I did not have the materials to follow the plan exactly, so adopted the idea and used the materials to hand. There were some old 12-inch planks, 12 feet long, which I used for the sides of the runs, held together by cross pieces of board nailed on in the middle of planks, thus leaving three feet at each side for a run. Into the end of each run I fitted boxes turned on their sides, and with a small board at the bottom of the front to hold the straw in for the nests. The tops of the runs were covered with laths or chicken wire. The boxes were pulled out when setting the hens and then pushed back into place. One fault I found, the first hatched chicks could get off the nests and often did not get back again. To guard against that I slipped a board down in front of the box the night before the brood was due and took away the chicks as they hatched.

SPIT-ARI.

(We are very glad to welcome you to our circle and hope that your coming may be a benefit to you and to us. Poultry ideas are always popular on our page, for quite a number are caring for enough poultry to supply the wants of their own households at least. D. D.)

THE GERMAN HAY OVEN

By ANNIE FRANCIS

Last winter in your paper, I noticed instructions given for a German hay oven, and a request that those who experimented with this new mode of cooking would report upon it. I have seen no reports, and as I tried it and found it so helpful I would like to pass it on.

I did not follow the instructions exactly, as I thought if it were not a success there would be no loss of material nor a man's time, so I improvised a very simple oven. First I got a large candy pail with a cover, into this was placed a syrup pail with a lid, and the space between the two well packed with hay. I think I improved somewhat on the oven by heating a flat rock and placing it in the bottom of the syrup tin. For a cooking utensil I used a small tightly-covered granite pail. Everything was brought to the boiling-point on top of the stove, covered, and placed on the hot rock, then the lid was placed on the syrup tin, over this was a layer of hay, and a weighted lid placed on the candy pail. This proved to me the success of the "fireless cooker."

In this mode of cooking none of the flavor of food is lost by evaporation. Dried fruits, then, compare much more favorably with the raw ones—prunes being especially good and fleshy. The cereals are much improved. I cooked many of the cereals, dried fruits, pork and beans, stews and anything that required long, slow cooking. The fruits I soaked overnight, brought to the boiling point in the morning, and placed in the oven. Prunes were cooked at noon, peaches and apples I cooked until night. While I was getting supper I added the cereals to boiling water, let them boil up once or twice, and put in the oven. In the morning they were well cooked, but cool, so I just heated them on the stove. Stews were also cooked at supper time, placed in the oven and in the morning taken out and re-heated, and put back in the oven till noon, when they were ready for dinner.

The two following recipes will illustrate the style of cooking:

Stew.—Take a thick piece of steak from near the shank, cut it into small squares and fry quickly in fat to a nice brown, just to keep juice of meat in. Place these squares in the stew pan and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Into the frying pan put two heaping tablespoons of flour, and let it get a nice brown, then add about one quart of cold water. Let it boil and thicken, then pour it over the meat and place in the German oven. This will be cooked by noon as the meat is in small pieces.

Tapioca Cream Pudding.—Four table- spoons of tapioca soaked over night in cold water. In the morning heat one quart of milk and pour over this. When

slightly cooled add two or three well beaten eggs, a pinch of salt, one-half cup of sugar, and flavoring. Place in the oven till noon.

I must say I had one failure and that was with rice. I cooked it in the morning, and at noon it came out a soggy mass. I think one hour would be long enough for rice.

People have asked me how long it took to cook certain dishes. Well, that was one of the great advantages to me. I did not have to look at things to see if they were cooking, nor did I have to time them—but I think I am safe in saying it requires usually about twice as long as the ordinary method. But, best of all, there are no sticky, burned dishes to wash and scour, and I found it saved fuel, time, labor and worry, and soon, I am going to have a proper box with three compartments in it, and nice flat stones in the bottom, and if only I could get nice earthen cooking utensils, I think the food would taste even better. I hope this may inspire some busy housewife to try this new mode of cooking.

A VISIT TO THE OLD HOME

Dear Dame Durden:—Once more I have a wish to greet your Ingle Nook. Just a few days ago I returned from a three months' visit to the East, to my husband's boyhood home not far from old Kingston, to my own childhood's home very near Toronto, and to many other places where dwell old-time friends and relatives. All my visits were pleasant though many vacant chairs were seen, and many voices silent. These holiday trips arouse memories around which weave life-long tales of mingled joy and sorrow. We found our one-time young companions grown old, surrounded with children and grandchildren, but their hearts fresh with the old-time love and interest in our welfare. Many questions were asked about our Western life, and our experiences in this vast land.

Among other places of interest which we visited were the ladies' Macdonald Hall and Institute, of Guelph. The buildings were very large and well adapted for their purpose. Hundreds of young girls are there instructed and benefitted in the study and practice of domestic science. I had the pleasure of being well entertained by the teachers and students during a whole afternoon.

We also spent several days in and around the Ontario Agricultural College. It deservedly ranks highest in the world as an educational institution for future farmers. Its grand buildings and equipment are too intricate for my pen to describe, especially now, for my right hand is only yet strong enough to hold my pen for a short time.

RESIDENT.

(It seems good to have you back again. I am glad the visit home was such a success in spite of the drawback of a broken arm. A number of Chat- terers were enquiring about you. D. D.)

A PLEA FOR NEEDLE WORK

Dear Dame Durden:—I see you have welcomed quite a few new members to your cosy corner lately. Do you think you could make room for another? I am only a wee mite and won't take up much room.

I noticed in one of the letters a short time ago, a member asking if part of the page might not be devoted to fancy work. That set me to thinking and wondering if I might not get some help that way. But perhaps when Dame Durden gets her botany class in good running order she will think that is quite plenty for just now.

I am the President of the Mission Band, and would like to start a sewing circle in connection with it this summer, and then hold a bazaar next winter. I thought if part of a column was used for fancy work, I might get some ideas that would do for my class, something that would not be too difficult for girls, from ten to fourteen years of age.

A great many things such as aprons, bureau scarfs, etc., are made of fancy handkerchiefs, and I think would be very nice for my girls to work at. The Mission Band purse is not very full, so we could not use very expensive

materials. Nice patterns for quilts would also be gratefully received.

But if this will be too much trouble, perhaps you or someone else could tell me of a fancy work book that would not be too difficult or the materials too expensive. I have never had much time for such work, and am, therefore, a little in the dark as to what would be the best articles to make.

I tried your plan of mounting pictures on plaster of paris, and had great success with them. I thank you very much for explaining it all so fully.

Well, here I have been chattering away all this time, and have never said one word that would be of use to anyone. But as this is getting to be a pretty lengthy talk, I will have to leave all the other things that I would like to say until another time.

In closing I must send a word of sympathy to Alberta A's loved ones, for she was one of the best members of the Ingle Nook, I think, and will be sadly missed by all.

WEE WIFIE.

(We are glad you are promising us "another time," for even if you were not a "wee mite" we would gladly squeeze up to make room for you. It is just possible we may be able to run a fancy work column sometimes—perhaps once a month if we cannot get space oftener. If you want a good magazine on needlework try Modern Priscilla, published in Boston, Mass. The subscription price is 75 cents per year in Canada. Broom bags and duster bags, kitchen aprons and sleevelets are always profit makers at a bazaar. For the broom bags use grey flannelette with a little double frill at the bottom of the bag and a stout gathering string at the top. Duster bags and sleevelets can be made from big bandana handkerchiefs. I hope you are interested in flowers as well as sewing, and are prepared to help along with the botany class. D. D.)

WHO COMES FROM SUFFOLK?

Dear Dame Durden:—Many thanks to everyone who has so kindly sent help for the yeast, bed-bugs, etc. At last I see someone asks for something I know, a real good recipe for mincemeat. The enclosed is a many generations' tried one. I don't know how many grand- mother's it came down from. I am sure all who spent Xmas with us would give you their word it is a good one. It will keep for years, and is better for keeping, make at least a month before Xmas. One pound of raw apples, one pound stewed or baked apples, one pound raisins, one pound sultanas, two pounds currants, two pounds suet, two pounds moist sugar, one pound mixed candied peel, one pound almonds, one desertspoon mixed spice, one-fourth pint rum, one-fourth pint brandy. Mince very finely raisins, almonds apples, suet, peel; mash the cooked apples, add all other ingredients and mix very thoroughly.

SUFFOLK.

(Could orange or lemon juice be used in your recipe in place of the liquor, by those who prefer no alcoholic substance in the mixture?)

There is one other member from Suffolk, our friend "Suffolkite" of Saskatchewan, who has not written for some time. Perhaps your query will stir up her interest, and that of other Suffolk eople of whom I do not know D. D.)

Selected Recipes

Chelsea Buns.—Sift together four cupfuls of flour and four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, add one-half cupful of butter and one beaten egg, and enough milk to mix. Roll out soft, about one-half an inch thick. Cream together three-fourths of a cupful of sugar and one tablespoonful of butter, and spread on dough; roll out and cook.

Corn Fritters.—One can corn, one cup flour, one teaspoon baking powder, two teaspoons salt, one-fourth teaspoon paprika, two eggs. Chop corn, and add dry ingredients mixed and sifted, then add yolks of eggs beaten until thick

and fold in yolks of eggs beaten stiff. Cook in a frying pan in fresh hot lard. Drain on paper.

Baked Liver and Bacon.—Cut the liver and bacon into slices and place in layers in a deep pie dish. Mix with it two or three finely sliced onions and one teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Season with pepper and salt and dredge lightly with flour. Cover with water or stock and bake for one hour.

Sour Milk Griddle Cakes.—Two and a half cups flour, one-half teaspoon salt, two cups sour milk, one and one-fourth teaspoons soda, one egg. Mix and sift flour, salt and soda; add some milk and egg well beaten. Drop by spoonfuls on a greased hot griddle; cook on one side. When puffed, full of bubbles and cooked on edges, turn, and cook other side. Serve with butter and maple syrup.

Lemon Pie.—Cream a tablespoonful of butter with a cupful of sugar, dissolve a heaping tablespoonful of cornstarch in a gill of cold water, and stir it into a cupful of boiling water. Stir until smooth, then pour over the sugar and butter. Mix well, and, when cool, stir in the grated rind and the juice of a large lemon, and one beaten egg. Line a pie plate with puff paste fill with this mixture, and bake. When done, cover with a meringue, and return to the oven just long enough to brown lightly.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE FASHIONS



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
6289 Semi-Fitted Coat.
6272 Seven Gored Skirt.

Typical Spring Suit, Coat No. 6289, sizes 34 to 42 inches bust; and skirt No. 6272, sizes 22 to 32 inches waist.

This suit may be made of wool Ottoman suiting, serge, or chiffon broadcloth, trimmed with soatache braid, or of pongee or linen for summer wear. Also the coat may be rounded or square, as preferred, and the skirt either Empire style or cut off and finished with a belt at the waist.

Coat 6289, requires 5½ yards material 27, 3 yards 44, or 2½ yards 52 inches wide. Skirt No. 6272 requires 7 yards 27, 3½ yards 44, or 3¼ yards 52 inches wide, for material which has no up and down; but if gores all require to be cut in one way, 19 yards 27, 5½ yards 44, or 4½ yards 52 inches wide, will be necessary.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
6285 Tuckered Blouse.
5945 Sectional Tuckered Skirt.

Blouse No. 6285, sizes 32 to 42 inches bust; skirt No. 5945, sizes 22 to 30 inches waist. To be made of silk and cotton combinations, pongee, linen, etc. Blouse requires 3½ yards of material 24, 2½ yards 32, or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with three yards edging. For the skirt 8½ yards 24, 7½ yards 32, or 5 yards 44 inches wide, will be needed.

Please order above patterns by number, giving bust or waist measure, as the case may be. Ten cents will be required for each number.

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

WESTERN WIGWAM

A GOOD PENMAN

The writing in the letters that come to the Western Wigwam ranges from very, very good to very, very bad.

Dear Cousin Dorothy
I have never written to your club and I am not much of a letter writer but seeing that you have got a new name for your club and are wanting a heading for same I thought I would send a sketch and a short letter as I am very fond of drawing. I live on a farm with my parents. We have 160 acres but am sorry to say that our crop was a failure and one of our horses has died. We have 5 cows and 5 calves. I am 15 years old. I will now close wishing the club every success and hoping this letter and sketch will escape the waste paper basket

The specimen I show you to-day is very good, I think, and unusually neat for a boy. I get other well-written letters, too, but this one happened to be just the right size and shape for reproduction. Don't you all think it looks fine?

Cousin Dorothy.

A WOLF HUNT

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Well, Cousin Dorothy, here I am again. I have not written for a long time. I am

nine years of age. This is my third letter to the Western Wigwam. There were two wolves about a quarter of a mile east of our place. There was a man went out with some hounds and chased them. One went north; the other went east, and the hounds ran after the one that went east. They ran after it about a quarter of a mile, and then turned around while it went on. The one that went north came back, but when it saw the hounds coming, it ran back. They would have caught it if the man had had his horse. I cannot draw good enough to send in a drawing, but I should be able to.

BRUCE ROBERTSON.

Man. (a).

WILL SOMERSET MAID TAKE THE HINT?

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Would you kindly forward the enclosed letter to "Somerset Maid," Saskatchewan. Please excuse my writing in pencil; my pen will not write very good. I think the Western Wigwam is the best page in the book. Hoping this will be no bother to you, I remain,

DOROTHY WRIGHT.

Sask. (a).

INTENDS TO PASS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As my brother was writing, I thought I would like to write to your club too. I am seven years old, and I am in the first book, but intend to pass in the spring. I will not write much this time, for fear it reaches the waste-paper basket. Wishing your paper every success.

Sask. (a).

LITTLE WILD ROSE.

(It isn't the long letters that are the likeliest to get into that waste-paper basket; it is the dull ones that do not tell anything that anybody wants to hear.—C. D.)

TELL ABOUT ONTARIO VISIT

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I would like to join your club, and think it would be nice to have a pin or a button for the club. I like to read the letters in "The Farmer's Advocate." I am in grade two at school. I like going to school now. I have one brother and one sister. My sister is seven years old, and my brother is five years old. My father has a threshing outfit. I went for a visit to Ontario last year, and I will tell about it in my next letter. I have a sleigh, and so has my brother. I hope my letter does not go to the waste-paper basket.

PRAIRIE CHICKEN (9).

Sask. (a).

Well, I must close, for I must not take up too much of your valuable space. Wishing the Wigs every success.

EDGAR N. FORD.

B. C. (b).

P. S.—Will some girls and boys about my age (15) correspond with me?



LYLE HOSSIE—ONE OF THE WIGS.

A DELIGHTFUL SURPRISE FOR THE WIGS.

Dear Boys and Girls,—I suppose you wondered why Cousin Dorothy turned a deaf ear to all your requests for a button, such as the other clubs have. Well, I never like to say what I am going to do till the plans are so far completed that I'm sure it can be done, and so thought it wiser to say nothing. For there was a good deal of planning to be done before making any announcements. But now that part is over, and I can talk it all over with you. I hope you will like the button. It keeps the Western Wigwam idea in the design as well as in the lettering, and matches the heading in the paper finely.

"What shall we do to get a button?" I'm sure a hundred of you are asking that question all in one breath, as soon as you have read this far.

Here are the rules. To get a Western Wigwam button, you must—

1. Write on one side of the paper the most interesting and neatest letter that you can.
2. Give your name, age and address.
3. Send a two-cent Canadian stamp inside your letter.

No person can have more than one button, and if you lose yours, you must pay five cents for a second one. I

IN A RED RIVER

Dear Cousin Dorothy much interested in Wigwam," but have not yet. My father and here in 1881, to settle Valley or Namao. here with a Red River oxen, and it took three months to come here. My father had, and that is why he was brought with three chickens, two coxen. I go to school in the third reader shot an owl the other its wing. We let it cellar. I think it would have badges for our I hope my first experience will escape the waste

MA

Alta. (a).

A SHETLAND

Dear Cousin Dorothy first letter to your club not make it very long has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, very much. I always agree with "Bull-frog" says, "I don't to tell how many have." I am going to land pony this week. fond of riding, and I go to school. I have been regularly. I would spend with some of girls of my own age write first. I will do time. Wishing the club

OI

B. C. (b).

NEVER MORE INTERESTED

Dear Cousin Dorothy, interested reader of "The Advocate," I thought I This is my first letter, will not be the last. the "Western Wigwam" name for the club. I very interesting let Philadelphia and Orion ones. I hope Philad now. Don't you think nice to have buttons? don't you put your paper, Cousin Dorothy live in town much better country. We used to I am not going to but will start the 1st will have to go four m that some were say corner isn't as good as but I think it never interesting. I am Golden Dog," and thin would like to correspond of the Cousins about they would write first. be fourteen. It has here this winter; it w one day.

EV

Alta. (a).

WOULD NOT BE INTERESTED

Dear Cousin Dorothy first letter to your club taken the FARMER'S three years and he would it. I go to school near We drive to school. I have two brothers. We waiter now.

VERNA MAE I

Alta. (a)

CHICKENS ARE FLYING

Dear Cousin Dorothy first letter to the FARM. My father has taken it years and when it comes to see it, especially this there are some very in on this page. We have horses, nineteen head of six hens and two turke incubator and I have Chickens are my favorite close or it will take up t

Alta. (a) ALVIN B

IN A RED RIVER CART

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am very much interested in the "Western Wigwam," but have not written to it yet. My father and mother came here in 1881, to settle in Sturgeon Valley or Namao. They travelled here with a Red River cart and two oxen, and it took them a little over three months to come from Winnipeg here. My father had a brother here and that is why he wanted to come. They brought with them one pig, three chickens, two cows, and three oxen. I go to school every day, and am in the third reader. My brother shot an owl the other day, and broke its wing. We let it loose in the cellar. I think it would be very nice to have badges for our club. Well, I hope my first experience of a letter will escape the waste-paper basket.

MABEL LONG.

Alta. (a).

A SHETLAND PONY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your corner, so I will not make it very long. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and I like it very much. I always read the letters, and I agree about what the "Bull-frog" says, "that it is better not to tell how many animals we have." I am going to get a Shetland pony this week. I am very fond of riding, and I ride mostly to school. I have been going to school regularly. I would like to correspond with some of the boys and girls of my own age (12), if they write first. I will close for this time. Wishing the corner every success.

OLIVE FORD.

B. C. (b).

NEVER MORE INTERESTING

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Being an interested reader of "The Farmer's Advocate," I thought I would write. This is my first letter, but I think it will not be the last. I think that the "Western Wigwam" is a nice name for the club. There are some very interesting letters written; Philadelphia and Oriole write good ones. I hope Philadelphia is well now. Don't you think it would be nice to have buttons? I do. Why don't you put your picture in the paper, Cousin Dorothy? I like to live in town much better than in the country. We used to live in town. I am not going to school now, but will start the 1st of April, and will have to go four miles. I notice that some were saying that the corner isn't as good as it used to be, but I think it never was more interesting. I am reading "The Golden Dog," and think it is fine. I would like to correspond with some of the Cousins about my own age, if they would write first. I will soon be fourteen. It has been very cold here this winter; it was sixty below one day.

EVANGELINE.

Alta. (a).

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT IT

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your corner. Papa has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for three years and he would not be without it. I go to school nearly every day. We drive to school. I have three sisters and two brothers. We are having fine weather now.

VERNA MAE BURKHOLDER,

Alta. (a)

CHICKENS ARE FAVORITES

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. My father has taken it for a couple of years and when it comes I always want to see it, especially this page. I think there are some very interesting letters on this page. We have five head of horses, nineteen head of cattle, thirty-six hens and two turkeys. I have an incubator and I have a hatch in it. Chickens are my favorites. I must close or it will take up too much room.

Alta. (a) ALVIN BURKHOLDER.

THE EMPIRE LINE

Why Let Another Man Choose Your Cream Separator for You ?

A CREAM SEPARATOR is a machine that ought to last for years, giving perfect satisfaction. Some of them do, but many of them don't. So it's best to learn for yourself what a separator will do before you pay out your good money for any particular kind.

AND FURTHER, Don't for your pocketbook and back's sake, let a man FORCE a particular separator on you, just because he has only that ONE KIND to sell. Be square with yourself and investigate



THE EMPIRE LINE

of Highest Quality Separators, which you can find at our place.

We have

THE IMPROVED FRICTIONLESS EMPIRE

and THE CENTER FEED EMPIRE DISC

representing both of the really good actually standard methods of separation. You will find a full range of sizes and capacities in each style.

We are merely Demonstrators

You do your own Choosing



EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO. OF CANADA Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

THE EMPIRE LINE

THREE SMART WAIST STYLES \$2.95

Dainty, exclusive and inexpensive waists; each are correctly proportioned sizes and excellent fit. They are exact copies of New York models and form an extraordinary offer for \$2.95

Sizes 32 to 42 bust measurement



G. W. 239



G. W. 244



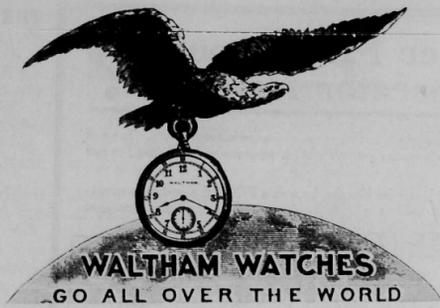
G. W. 165

No. G. W. 239, the smartest of Net Waists, lined silk, back opening; tucked entirely, back, front and sleeves; trimmed back and front with handsome cluny insertions and frills of lace; three graduated sizes of silk buttons and tab ornaments of silk ribbon, one to match on sleeve; \$2.95 in white or ecru

No. G.W. 244 is made of fine Chiffon Taffeta Silk, in black only, front opening. It is a new military style, trimmed front with three soutache ornaments, tucked Gibson pleats back and front; cluster tucks at back, and also on pointed sleeve. New \$2.95 high collar

G. W. 165, a fine Net Waist, back opening, lined silk, tuck yoke back and front, trimmed with cluny lace and carried down front; net-covered buttons; tucked front, back and sleeves and collar with insertions and frill of \$2.95 lace; white or ecru

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO



15,000,000 of them in every part
of the globe regularly testifying
to their unqualified reliability.

The "Perfected American Watch"—an illustrated
book of interesting information in regard to the different
grades of Waltham Watches will be sent free upon
request.

The Waltham Watch Company

WALTHAM

MASS.



OUR
MANITOBA
GANG
PLOW

is immensely popular throughout the West. Hundreds in use and giving
entire satisfaction. Very light draft. Soft centre steel bottom,
tempered by refrigerating process, so will scour well in any soil. Cap-
acity, 24 inch. A high-grade walking plow in every detail. See it at
our agency in your locality.

PARIS PLOW CO., PARIS, ONT.
Western Branch
WINNIPEG, MAN.
LIMITED

A Famous District

The Similkameen, as a fruit valley excels all other districts in British
Columbia.

It is surrounded on all sides, with high mountains which reflect the sun
into it, making it a piece of California transplanted into Canada.

All kinds of semitropical products grow perfectly and pay immensely.
Almonds, rare wine grapes, figs, sweet potatoes, melons, Spanish onions,
etc., attain perfection.

Open prairie lands, shortest railroad connections with Coast and
Prairie markets.

Earliest district in the Dominion. A sunny, genial, healthful climate;
an ideal spot for Colonies.

We operate excursions monthly from all prairie points.

ADDRESS

THE B. C. FRUITLAND CO.

258 Portage Ave.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Room 9, Clarence Bldg.
CALGARY, ALTA.

GOING TO TRY ENTRANCE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my
second letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I have never written since the
name was changed. We have taken
the ADVOCATE for a number of years
and think it is a very useful paper.

I go to school every day and am in
the fifth book. I expect to try on my
entrance examination this summer. I
have a great many studies at school
but my favorite one is drawing. I
think it would be nice if there were
more drawings sent to the Western
Wigwam. I have a sister in British
Columbia.

We have fun coasting down a hill
which is behind our school. I have
quite a few post cards and would like
to correspond with any girls about
fourteen or fifteen if I knew their
address.

Wishing the Western Wigwam every
success, I will sign myself,

Sask. (a)

BIRDIE.

(We have a "Birdy" already, but
will try to tell you apart. Why do you
not try a drawing? C. D.)

The Golden Dog

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

COPYRIGHT BY L. C. PAGE CO., INCORP.

CHAPTER XIII.

On the Rue Buade, a street com-
memorative of the gallant Fontenac,
stood the large, imposing edifice
newly built by the Bourgeois Philibert,
as the people of the Colony
fondly called Nicholas Jaquin Philibert,
the great and wealthy merchant
of Quebec and their champion against
the odious monopolies of the Grand
Company favored by the Intendant.

The edifice was of stone, spacious
and lofty, but in style solid, plain,
and severe. It was a wonder of ar-
chitecture in New France and the
talk and admiration of the Colony
from Tadousac to Ville Marie. It
comprised the city residence of the
Bourgeois, as well as suites of offices
and ware-rooms connected with his
immense business.

The house was bare of architectural
adornments; but on its facade, blaz-
ing in the sun, was the gilded sculp-
ture that so much piqued the curios-
ity of both citizens and strangers and
was the talk of every seignior in the
land. The tablet of the Chien D'or,
—the Golden Dog,—with its enigma-
tical inscription, looked down defiantly
upon the busy street beneath,
where it is still to be seen, perplexing
the beholder to guess its meaning
and exciting our deepest sympathies
over the tragedy of which it remains
the sole sad memorial.

Above and beneath the figure of a
couchant dog gnawing the thigh bone
of a man is given the weird inscrip-
tion, cut deeply in the stone, as if for
all future generations to read and
ponder over its meaning:

"Je suis un chien qui ronge l'os,
En le rongeant je prends mon repos.
Un temps viendra qui n'est pas venu
Que je mordrai qui m'aura mordu."
1736.

Or in English:

"I am a dog that gnaws his bone,
I couch and gnaw it all alone—
A time will come, which is not yet,
When I'll bite him by whom I'm
bit."

The magazines of the Bourgeois
Philibert presented not only an epi-
tome but a substantial portion of the
commerce of New France. Bales of
furs, which had been brought down in
fleets of canoes from the wild, al-
most unknown regions of the North-
west, lay piled up to the beams—
skins of the smooth beaver, the deli-
cate otter, black and silver fox, so
rich to the eye and silky to the
touch that the proudest beauties
longed for their possession; seal-skins
to trim the gowns of portly burgo-
masters, and ermine to adorn the
robes of nobles and kings. The
spoils of the wolf, bear, and buffalo,
worked to the softness of cloth by

the hands of Indian women, were
stored for winter wear and to fill the
sledges with warmth and comfort
when the northwest wind freezes the
snow to fine dust and the aurora
borealis moves in stately possession,
like an army of spearmen, across the
northern sky. The harvests of the
colonists, the corn, the wool, the
flax; the timber, enough to build
whole navies, and mighty pines fit to
mast the tallest admiral, were stored
upon the wharves and in the ware-
houses of the Bourgeois upon the
banks of the St. Lawrence, with iron
from the royal forges of the Three
Rivers and heaps of ginseng from the
forests, a product worth its weight
in gold and eagerly exchanged by the
Chinese for their teas, silks, and
sycee silver.

The stately mansion of Belmont,
overlooking the picturesque valley of
the St. Charles, was the residence
proper of the Bourgeois Philibert,
but the shadow that in time falls
over every hearth had fallen upon his
when the last of his children, his be-
loved son Pierre, left home to pur-
sue his military studies in France.
During Pierre's absence the home at
Belmont, although kept up with the
same strict attention which the Bour-
geois paid to everything under his
rule, was not occupied by him. He
preferred his city mansion, as more
convenient for his affairs, and resided
therein. His partner of many years
of happy wedded life had been long
dead; she left no void in his heart
that another could fill, but he kept up
a large household for friendship's
sake, and was lavish in his hospital-
ity. In secret he was a grave, soli-
tary man, caring for the present only
for the sake of the thousands depen-
dent on him—living much with the
memory of the dear dead, and much
with the hope of the future in his son
Pierre.

The Bourgeois was a man worth
looking at and, at a glance, one to
trust to, whether you sought the
strong hand to help, the wise head to
counsel, or the feeling heart to sym-
pathize with you. He was tall and
strongly knit, with features of a high
patrician cast, a noble head, covered
thick with grizzly hair—one of those
heads so tenacious of life that they
never grow bald, but carry to the
grave the snows of a hundred years.
His quick gray eyes caught your
meaning ere it was half spoken. A
nose and chin, moulded with beauty
and precision, accentuated his hand-
some face. His lips were grave even
in their smile, for gaiety was rarely
a guest in the heart of the Bourgeois
—a man keenly susceptible to kind-
ness, but strong in resentments and
not to be placated without the fullest
atonement.

The Bourgeois sat by the table in
his spacious, well-furnished drawing-
room, which overlooked the Rue
Buade and gave him a glimpse of the
tall, new Cathedral and the trees and
gardens of the Seminary. He was
engaged in reading letters and papers
just arrived from France by the frigate,
rapidly extracting their con-
tents and pencilling on their margins
memos. for further reference to his
clerks.

The only other occupant of the
room was a very elderly lady, in a
black gown of rigid Hugenot fashion.
A close white cap, tied under her
chin, set off to the worst advantage
her sharp, yet kindly, features. Not
an end of ribbon or edge of lace could
be seen to point to one hair-breadth
of indulgence in the vanities of the
world by this strict old Puritan,
who, under this unpromising exterior,
possessed the kindest heart in Chris-
tendom. Her dress, if of rigid sever-
ity, was of saintly purity, and al-
most pained the eye with its pre-
cision and neatness. So fond are
we of some freedom from over-much
care as from over-much righteousness,
that a stray tress, a loose ribbon, a
little rent even, will relieve the eye
and hold it with a subtle charm.
Under the snow-white hair of Dame
Rochelle—for she it was, the worthy
old housekeeper and ancient governess
of the House of Philibert—you saw a
kind, intelligent face. Her dark eyes
betrayed her Southern origin, con-

firmed by her speech, which,
refined by culture, still retained
soft intonation and melo-
native Languedoc.

Dame Rochelle, the daugh-
ter of an ardent Calvinist minister,
in the fatal year of the revo-
lution, the Edict of Nantes, was
XIV. undid the glorious
Henri IV., and covered France
persecution and civil war
foreign countries with the
her population, her industry
wealth, exiled in the name
of religion.

Dame Rochelle's childhood
was in the trying scenes of
persecution, and in the
civil wars of the Cevennes
that was nearest and dearest
her father, her brothers, her
nearly all, and lastly, a gen-
tleman of Dauphiny to whom
betrotted. She knelt beseech-
ing his place of execution—
dom, for he died for his
holding his hands in hers, for
eternal fidelity to his men
faithfully kept it all her life.

The Count de Philibert,
brother of the Bourgeois
officer of the King; he wit-
nessed sad scene, took pity upon
a girl, and gave her a home
tection with his family in
teau of Philibert, where she
rest of her life until the
succeeded to his childless
the ruin of his house she
consent to leave them, but
their fortunes to New France
had been the faithful friend
panion of the wife of the
and the educator of his child
was now, in her old age,
friend and manager of his
Her days were divided bet-
between exercises of religion and
duties of life. The light
lumined her, though flowing
the narrow window of
creed, was still light of day.
It satisfied her faith, and
with resignation, hope, and
Her three studies were
the hymns of Marot, and that
of the famous Jurieu. She
tended to the prophecies
Marie, and had even been
breathed upon on the top
Peira by the Hugenot pr-
Serre.

Good Dame Rochelle was
out a feeling that at times
ual gift she had received
made itself manifest by
in the future, which were, af-
haps only emanations of
good sense and clear in-
sight of a pure mind.

The wasting persecu-
tion of Calvinists in the moun-
tains of Cevennes drove men and
with desperate fanaticism,
had an immense following
sumed to impart the Holy
the gift of tongues by bre-
the believers. The refuge
his doctrines to England,
down their singular ideas
times; and a sect may still
which believes in the gift
and practices the power of
ing, as taught originally
Cevennes.

The good dame was
this morning, although the
fore her lay open. Her
upon the page, and she
by the open window, sel-
out, however, for her
chiefly inward. The return
Philibert, her foster child
her with joy and thankfulness
she was pondering in her
details of a festival which
geois intended to give
the return of his only son.

The Bourgeois had finish-
ing of his packet of letters
musing in silence. He
tently thinking of his son
was filled with the satisfac-
tion of Simeon when he cried, ou-
ness of his heart, "Do
dimittis!"

"Dame Rochelle," said
turned promptly to the
master, as she ever insist-
ing him. "Were I super-
should fear that my gra-

n women, were r and to fill the h and comfort wind freezes the and the aurora tely possession, men, across the arvests of the the wool, the ough to build hty pines fit to al, were stored l in the ware- gois upon the ence, with iron s of the Three nseng from the rth its weight changed by the as, silks, and

on of Belmont, esque valley of s the residence ois Philibert, t in time falls fallen upon his ildren, his be- home to pur- lies in France. e the home at e up with the vich the Bour- ning under his by him. He sion, as more rs, and resided of many years had been long d in his heart but he kept up or friendship's n his hospital- a grave, soli- he present only thousands de- much with the ead, and his much ture in his son

a man worth glance, one to ou sought the e wise head to heart to syn- was tall and fures of a high head, covered —one of those life that they carry to the hundred years. caught your If spoken. A l with beauty ed his hand- ere grave even ty was rarely the Bourgeois tible to find- sentiments and out the fullest

the table in shed drawing- ed the Rue glimpse of the l the trees and ry. He was rs and papers ce by the fri- ing their con- their margins erence to his

upant of the ly lady, in a ruenot fashion. ed under her rst advantage features. Not e of lace could e hair-bread'h nities of the old Puritan, ising exterior, heart in Chris- of rigid sever- ity, and al- with its pre- So fond are om over-much righteousness, ose ribbon, a elieve the eye subtle charm- hair of Dame s, the worthy ient governess t—you saw a Her dark eyes origin, con-

firmed by her speech, which, although refined by culture, still retained the soft intonation and melody of her native Languedoc.

Dame Rochelle, the daughter of an ardent Calvinist minister, was born in the fatal year of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, when Louis XIV. undid the glorious work of Henri IV., and covered France with persecution and civil war, filling foreign countries with the elect of her population, her industry, and her wealth, exiled in the name of religion.

Dame Rochelle's childhood had passed in the trying scenes of the great persecution, and in the succeeding civil wars of the Cevennes she lost all that was nearest and dearest to her—her father, her brothers, her kindred nearly all, and lastly, a gallant gentleman of Dauphiny to whom she was betrothed. She knelt beside him at his place of execution—or martyrdom, for he died for his faith—and holding his hands in hers, pledged her eternal fidelity to his memory, and faithfully kept it all her life.

The Count de Philibert, elder brother of the Bourgeois, was an officer of the King, he witnessed this sad scene, took pity upon the hapless girl, and gave her a home and protection with his family in the Chateau of Philibert, where she spent the rest of her life until the Bourgeois succeeded to his childless brother. In the ruin of his house she would not consent to leave them, but followed their fortunes to New France. She had been the faithful friend and companion of the wife of the Bourgeois and the educator of his children, and was now, in her old age, the trusted friend and manager of his household. Her days were divided between the exercises of religion and the practical duties of life. The light that illumined her, though flowing through the narrow window of a narrow creed, was still light of divine origin. It satisfied her faith, and filled her with resignation, hope, and comfort.

Her three studies were the Bible, the hymns of Marot, and the sermons of the famous Jurieu. She had listened to the prophecies of Grande Marie, and had even herself been breathed upon on the top of Mount Peira by the Huguenot prophet, De Serre.

Good Dame Rochelle was not without a feeling that at times the spiritual gift she had received when a girl made itself manifest by intuitions of the future, which were, after all, perhaps only emanations of her natural good sense and clear intellect—the foresight of a pure mind.

The wasting persecutions of the Calvinists in the mountains of the Cevennes drove men and women wild with desperate fanaticism. De Serre had an immense following. He assumed to impart the Holy Spirit and the gift of tongues by breathing upon the believers. The refugees carried his doctrines to England, and handed down their singular ideas to modern times; and a sect may still be found which believes in the gift of tongues and practices the power of prophesying, as taught originally in the Cevennes.

The good dame was not reading this morning, although the volume before her lay open. Her glasses lay upon the page, and she sat musing by the open window, seldom looking out, however, for her thoughts were chiefly inward. The return of Pierre Philibert, her foster child, had filled her with joy and thankfulness, and she was pondering in her mind the details of a festival which the Bourgeois intended to give in honor of the return of his only son.

The Bourgeois had finished the reading of his packet of letters, and sat musing in silence. He too was intently thinking of his son. His face was filled with the satisfaction of old Simeon when he cried, out of the fulness of his heart, "Domine! nunc dimittis!"

"Dame Rochelle," said he. She turned promptly to the voice of her master, as she ever insisted on calling him. "Were I superstitious, I should fear that my great joy at

EATON'S BINDER TWINE

This year we are carrying the same two splendid brands of Twine as last year. We are quoting prices from six distributing points, but will be pleased to quote laid down prices at your station.

Our well known and very liberal guarantee stands back of all the Twine we sell.

"If your Twine should prove unsatisfactory for any reason, or if your crops are destroyed by hail, frost, or excessive rains, the Twine may be returned at our expense and we will refund the purchase money and all transportation charges."

We would advise every user of Binder Twine to send in his order immediately to be delivered when desired. We cannot guarantee to fill orders received after July 1st. It is not necessary to send the money with the order. It can be paid for on delivery.

	Winnipeg	Brandon	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton
Golden Manilla 550 ft. to lb.	9c. per lb.	9c. per lb.	9½c. per lb.	9½c. per lb.	9¾c. per lb.	9¾c. per lb.
Eaton Standard 500 ft. to lb.	8½c. per lb.	8½c. per lb.	8¾c. per lb.	8¾c. per lb.	9c. per lb.	9c. per lb.

Should you by combining with your neighbors be able to make up a carload order, 24,000 pounds, we offer a special rate except to any of the above six distributing points.

A new department of great interest to the farmers has been added to our Spring Catalogue. This is the Farm Implement Department and contains first quality implements necessary for farm work. It will be found on pages 286 to 296 of our Spring and Summer Catalogue.

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

WALL PLASTER

NO MORE LIME PLASTER

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

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Woman's Sympathy

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

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

"New Century" Washing Machine
Washes a Tubful of Clothes in Five Minutes

There's practically no work for you—just to move the handle back and forth. Ball bearings and perfect balance do the rest.

You simply fill the tub two thirds full of hot, soapy water—put in the clothes—and set the machine in motion. The suds are sent whirling back and forth through the fibre of every garment, and wash everything sweet and clean.

There's no rubbing—no torn garments—and light and heavy, thick and thin, things are washed equally well. Think how easy this makes washing at home—(no worn out irritable women)—no red, chapped hands—no smell—no mess—and the week's washing done in an hour.

"New Century" Washing Machine costs only \$9.50, complete with new Wringer Attachment, (Wringer not included) delivered at any railroad station in Ontario or Quebec.

Write for full information. 41
The Dowsell Manufacturing Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

When Answering Advertisements Mention The Advocate



CONGO
NEVER LEAK **ROOFING** FREE SAMPLE

A Genuine SURETY BOND GUARANTEE with every roll of Congo

So many guarantees are given nowadays that to a certain extent they have lost their value; but the one which accompanies each roll of Congo is *different* from all others.

It is a genuine Surety Bond backed by the National Surety Co., one of the largest and best known Surety Companies in this country. It protects you absolutely.

It is a distinct, clear-cut guarantee, and any man who desires

the best roofing for his money, and wants the same backed by a reputable house as well as by a Surety Bond, can do no better than invest in Congo.

Samples will be sent for the asking, and we know if you test it thoroughly, as a roofing should be tested, there will be no hesitation on your part in securing it quickly.

Further information, samples, etc., on request.

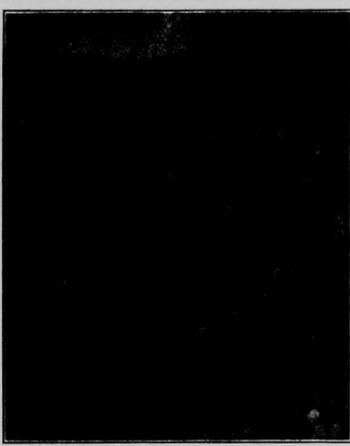
UNITED ROOFING AND M'F'G. CO.

SUCCESSORS TO BUCHANAN FOSTER CO.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Miller-Morse Hardware Co., Winnipeg

E. G. Prior & Co. Ltd., Victoria



AN ABSOLUTE FACT

10 acres of Fruit Land at Burton City or Fire Valley will return you more when cultivated than

160 Acres of Farm Land

My land is on the Arrow Lake in the heart of the Kootenay District. No irrigation necessary. Excellent climate and sport.

Free Map & Booklet

I want you to know more about this wonderful district. Write me at once for free booklet and map and other valuable information.

J. E. ANNABLE, OWNER, NELSON, B. C.

Time tells the tale!

Measure the cost of ready roofing by what it will do all the way through.

Genasco Ready Roofing

costs a little more in the beginning than ordinary roofing because it is made of genuine Trinidad Lake asphalt; but that gives it life to resist sun, air, heat, cold, rain, and fire. You are sure Genasco will last—you know what it's made of; and you know it is cheapest in the end.

Insist on Genasco—the roofing with a thirty-two-million-dollar guarantee. Gives absolute protection to every building on the farm. Mineral and smooth surface. Look for the trade-mark on every roll. Write for Good Roof Guide Book and samples.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY



Largest producers of asphalt and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

PHILADELPHIA

New York San Francisco Chicago

J. H. ASHDOWN, LTD., Winnipeg, Man.
CRANE CO., Vancouver, B. C.

Pierre's return might be the prelude to some great sorrow."

"God's blessing on Pierre!" said she, "he can only bring joy to this house. Thank the Lord for what He gives and what He takes! He took Pierre, a stripling from his home, and returns him a great man, fit to ride at the King's right hand and to be over his host like Benaiah, the son of Jehoiada, over the host of Solomon."

"Grand merci for the comparison, dame!" said the Bourgeois, smiling, as he leaned back in his chair. "But Pierre is a Frenchman, and would prefer commanding a brigade in the army of the Marshal de Saxe to being over the host of King Solomon. But," continued he, gravely, "I am strangely happy to-day, Deborah,"—he was wont to call her Deborah when very earnest,—and I will not anticipate any mischief to mar my happiness. Pshaw! It is only the reaction of over-excited feelings. I am weak in the strength of my joy."

"The still, small voice speaks to us in that way, master, to remind us to place our trust in Heaven, not on earth, where all is transitory and uncertain; for if a man live many years, and rejoice in them all, let him remember the days of darkness, for they are many! We are no strangers to the vanity and shadows of human life, master! Pierre's return is like sunshine breaking through the clouds. God is pleased if we bask in the sunshine when he sends it."

"Right, dame! and so we will! The old walls of Belmont shall ring with rejoicing over the return of their heir and future owner."

The dame looked up delightedly at the remark of the Bourgeois. She knew he had destined Belmont as a residence for Pierre, but the thought suggested in her mind was, perhaps, the same which the Bourgeois had mused upon when he gave expression to a certain anxiety.

"Master," said she, "does Pierre know that the Chevalier Bigot was concerned in the false accusations against you, and that it was he, prompted by the Cardinal and the Princess de Carignan, who enforced the unjust decree of the Court?"

"I think not, Deborah. I never told Pierre that Bigot was ever more than the avocat du Roi in my persecution. It is what troubles me amidst my joy. If Pierre knew that the Intendant had been my false accuser on the part of the Cardinal, his sword would not rest a day in its scabbard without calling Bigot to a bloody account. Indeed, it is all I myself can do to refrain. When I met him for the first time here, in the Palace gate, I knew him again and looked him full in the eyes, and he knew me. He is a bold hound, and glared back at me without shrinking. Had he smiled I should have struck him; but we passed in silence, with a salute as mortal as enemies ever gave each other. It is well, perhaps, I wore not my sword that day, for I felt my passion rising—a thing I abhor. Pierre's young blood would not remain still if he knew the Intendant as I know him. But I dare not tell him! There would be bloodshed at once, Deborah!"

"I fear so, master! I trembled at Bigot in the old land! I tremble at him here, where he is more powerful than before. I saw him passing one day. He stopped to read the inscription of the Golden Dog. His face was the face of a fiend, as he rode hastily away. He knew well how to interpret it."

"Ha! you did not tell me that before, Deborah!" The Bourgeois rose, excitedly. "Bigot read it all, did he? I hope every letter of it was branded on his soul as with red-hot iron!"

"Dear master, that is an unchristian saying, and nothing good can come of it. Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord! Our worst enemies are best left in His hands."

The dame was proceeding in a still more moralizing strain, when a noise arose in the street from a crowd of persons, habitants for the most part



Do you value the health and comfort of your skin and that of your child? Then choose

Baby's Own Soap

and do not accept any other kind.

"Baby's Own" is made of specially purified and refined vegetable oils. It will not hurt the most delicate skin.

"Best for Baby—best for You."

ALBERT SOAP LTD, MFRS., MONTREAL.

30 Acres Finest Fruit Land

20 under ditch with first-class water supply, 600 three-year trees, Ontario, Macintosh Red, Winter Bananas, and Johnathans; five roomed house, eight miles from Kamloops on main road. Price till the end of April, \$4200.00.

FINEST CATTLE AND HORSE RANCH

of its size in British Columbia. 860 acres of deeded land with big creek through property; fine house, barns, corrals, and the whole lot fenced with wire, unlimited range, and a limestone soil. The owner will sell with or without stock. Write us for particulars. Excellent reasons for selling.

For these and other properties in the finest district of British Columbia apply to

GILLMAN & CALLOWAY
Kamloops, B. C.

Learn Dancing For 50c.



Waltzing taught thoroughly by mail by a Parisian Professor. Minute instructions, charts illustrating each figure, etc. You cannot fail to learn in a few weeks at home. Send 50c with this coupon. No. 107, for Prof. de Tourney's System. Hundreds sold.

INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO.
Postal Station C.
Box 25 Montreal.

THOROUGHBREDS

Representative of the best blood in the Stud Book. Stud headed by Kelston, 1st Prize and Sweepstake Stallion at Winnipeg, 1905. Stallion for sale at reasonable price, correspondence solicited.

R. DALE, S. QU'APPELLE, SASK.



LADY'S OR MAN'S WATCH

Given free for selling our Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Do not miss the chance. Watches are guaranteed silver nickel, man's given for selling \$3.00 (large) and lady's for selling \$2.00 (small). Seeds are all assorted varieties, both flower and vegetable sell in 5c, (small) and 10c (large) packages, and sell very fast. Send your name and address. Write today. A post-card will do. **The Reliable Premium Co., Dept. H., Waterloo, Ont.**



A ruffed grouse or a bear will either one loaded with *Dominion*. The new *Dominion* of loading insures your emergencies. Every stridge or shot shell is *Sure*. **Dominion Cart Ltd., Montreal.**

DOMINION
IMPROVED AND PERFECT
AMMUNITION

When answering advertisement mention the Farmer's

EE SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE



THE DOCTOR: "Ah! you are feverish. Give him *Steedman's Soothing* and he will be all right."

Steedman's Soothing

EE CONTAIN NO POISON



We Grow **HARDY TEA** And Sell it in Cat **STRAND** R. F. D. 111



POULTRY

Have you any stock to sell? If so, it pays to advertise in *THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE* that reaches the class of you desire to get in touch with. Write us.



wn Soap
cept any other

is made of
ed and refined
It will not hurt
e skin.

-best for You."

MFRS., MONTREAL.

st Fruit Land

with first-class
three-year trees,
sh Red, Winter
hans; five roomed
om Kamloops on
till the end of

AND HORSE

n British Colum-
bleaded land with
property; fine
s, and the whole
wire, unlimited
stone soil. The
or without stock.
dars. Excellent

her properties in
British Columbia

CALLOWAY
s, B. C.

For 50c.

taught thoroughly by
Parisian Professor.
ructions, charts illus-
figure, etc. You can
learn in a few week's
Send 50c with this
No. 107, for Prof. de
s System. Hundreds

IONAL TRADING CO.
tal Station C.
Montreal.

HBREDS

he best blood in
tud headed by
and Sweepstake
, 1905. Stallion
le price, corres-

QU'APPELLE, SASK.



's given for selling \$5.00
rth. Sends are all assorted
sell in 5c. (small) and 10c.
st. Send your name and
rd will do. The Reli-
Waterloo, Ont.

A ruffed grouse or a ruffed she bear will either one look better over the sights of your gun if it is loaded with *Dominion Ammunition*. The new *Dominion System* of loading insures you against emergencies. Every single cartridge or shot shell is *Guaranteed Sure*. Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.

DOMINION
IMPROVED AND PROVED
AMMUNITION

When answering advertisements mention the Farmer's Advocate

EE SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE EE

THE DOCTOR: "Ah! yes, restless and feverish. Give him a Steedman's Powder and he will soon be all right."

Steedman's Soothing Powders

EE CONTAIN NO POISON EE

We Grow All Kinds of
HARDY TREES & PLANTS
And Sell Direct to Planters
Catalog Free.

STRAND'S NURSERY
R. F. D. 11 Taylors Falls, Minn.



POULTRYMEN!

Have you any stock that you want to sell? If so, it pays to ADVERTISE and to advertise in a paper that reaches the class of people that you desire to get in touch with. We can satisfy you and get you results. Write us.

congregated round the house. The noise increased to such a degree that they stopped their conversation, and both the dame and the Bourgeois looked out of the window at the increasing multitude that had gathered in the street.

The crowd had come to the Rue Buade to see the famous tablet of the Golden Dog, which was talked of in every seigniory in New France; still more, perhaps, to see the Bourgeois Philibert himself—the great merchant who contended for the rights of the habitants, and who would not yield an inch to the Friponne.

The Bourgeois looked down at the ever-increasing throng,—country people for the most part, with their wives, with not a few citizens, whom he could easily distinguish by their dress and manner. The Bourgeois stood rather withdrawn from the front, so as not to be recognized, for he hated intensely anything like a demonstration, still less an ovation. He could hear many loud voices, however, in the crowd, and caught up the chief topics they discussed with each other.

His eyes rested several times on a wiry, jerking little fellow, whom he recognized as Jean La Marche, the fiddler, a censitaire of the manor of Tilly. He was a well-known character, and had drawn a large circle of the crowd around himself.

"I want to see the Bourgeois Philibert!" exclaimed Jean La Marche. "He is the bravest merchant in New France—the people's friend. Bless the Golden Dog, and curse the Friponne!"

"Hurrah for the Golden Dog, and curse the Friponne!" exclaimed a score of voices; "won't you sing, Jean?"

"Not now; I have a new ballad ready on the Golden Dog, which I shall sing to-night—that is, if you will care to listen to me." Jean said this with a very demure air of mock modesty, knowing well that the reception of a new ballad from him would equal the furor for a new aria from the prima donna of the opera at Paris.

"We will all come to hear it, Jean!" cried they: "but take care of your fiddle or you will get it crushed in the crowd."

"As if I did not know how to take care of my darling baby!" said Jean, holding his violin high above his head. "It is my only child; it will laugh or cry, and love and scold as I bid it, and make everybody else do the same when I touch its heart-strings." Jean had brought his violin under his arm, in place of a spade, to help build up the walls of the city. He had never heard of Thebes; but Jean knew that in his violin lay a power of work by other hands, if he played while they labored. "It lightened toil, and made work go merrily as the bells of Tilly at a wedding," said he.

There was immense talk, with plenty of laughter and no thought of mischief, among the crowd. The habitants of en haut and the habitants of en bas commingled, as they rarely did, in a friendly way. Nor was anything to provoke a quarrel said even to the Acadians, whose rude patois was a source of merry jest to the better-speaking Canadians.

The Acadians had flocked in great numbers into Quebec on the seizure of their Province by the English, sturdy, robust, quarrelsome fellows, who went about challenging people in their reckless way,—Etions pas mon maitre, monsieur?—but all were civil to-day, and tuques were pulled off and bows exchanged in a style of easy politeness that would not have shamed the streets of Paris.

The crowd kept increasing in the Rue Buade. The two sturdy beggars who vigorously kept their places on the stone steps of the barrier, or gateway, of the Basse Ville reaped an unusual harvest of the smallest coin—Max Grimau, an old, disabled soldier, in ragged uniform, which he had worn at the defence of Prague under the Marshal de Belleisle, and blind Bartemy, a mendicant born—the former, loud tongued and importunate the latter, silent and

MACHINERY OF THE HIGHEST CLASS

backed up by an old established firm, is what wide awake Farmers want and we can supply.

Our **NEW MODEL POWER & PUMPING WINDMILL** is the **LATEST** and **BEST** on the market, built specially for our Western trade.

The demand for our **NEW STYLE STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINE** is **UNPRECEDENTED**, it is winning everywhere. — Why?—because they are the simplest and best all round engine for the Farmer and have more good points than any others.

Our line of **WELL DRILLING MACHINERY** is the largest and most complete of any firm in the West, consisting of Rock Drills, Hydraulic Jetting Drills and Boring Machines.

Our **AYLMER** line of **SCALES** of all kinds, also **ANDERSON SINGLE & DOUBLE ACTING PUMPS & TORONTO WOOD, IRON & DOUBLE ACTING GUSHER PUMPS**, will give you the most complete assortment to select from.

Our New Line of Toronto & Martin Grain Grinders, Saws, Tanks, Troughs and Eagle Steel Lawn Swings will interest you. See our nearest agent or write us today. Specify the goods you are interested in. Catalogues free.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

FOR SALE

The Imported Clydesdale Stallion Bulwark (12070)

This horse is a proved foal getter and has done excellent service in our district. His breeding is of the best, being by Baron's Pride (9122), and his dam, Kate of Ambræ (2286) was by Scottish Pearl, by St. Lawrence who was by Prince of Wales (673). His breeder was Wm. Nicholson, Bombie, Kirkcudbright, Scotland. Best of reasons for selling. May be seen at address.

ALEX. MORRISON, Homewood, Man.
Pres. Carman Clydesdale Ass'n.

Books For a Farmer's Library

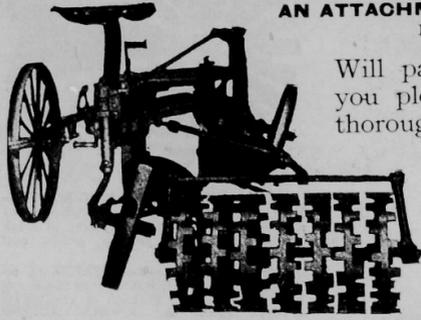
FARM	
Clovers and How to Grow Them.....	Shaw..... \$1.00
Physics of Agriculture.....	King..... 1.50
Grasses and How to Grow Them.....	Shaw..... 1.50
Weeds and How to Eradicate Them.....	Shaw..... .50
Soiling Crops and the Silo.....	Shaw..... 1.50
Farm Buildings..... 1.50
Dry Farming.....	Campbell..... 2.50
Plant Breeding.....	Bailey..... 1.50
Farm Windbreaks and Shelter-belts.....	Green..... .25
The Book of Wheat.....	Dondlinger..... 2.00
Ventilation of Dwellings, Schools and Stables.....	King..... .75
STOCK	
Judging Live Stock.....	John A. Craig..... \$1.50
Swine.....	G. E. Day..... 1.50
Veterinary Elements.....	A. G. Hopkins..... 1.00
Study of Breeds.....	T. Shaw..... 1.50
Light Horses, Breeds and Management..... each volume 1.00
Heavy Horses, Breeds and Management..... Wrightson.....
Cattle, Breeds and Management.....
Sheep, Breeds and Management.....
Pigs, Breeds and Management.....
Feeds and Feeding.....	Henry..... 2.00
Animal Breeding.....	Shaw..... 1.50
Horse Book.....	Johnstone..... 2.00
Modern Sheep, Breeds and Management.....	Clark..... 1.25
Veterinary Notes.....	Hayes..... 4.00
Farm Live Stock of Great Britain.....	Wallace..... 4.00
Scottish Farmer Album, 1909.....35

Any of the above books may be ordered through the "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg. Cash must accompany order. Books priced at from \$1.00 to \$1.50 may be obtained as premiums for getting 2 NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the "Farmer's Advocate"; books priced at \$2.00 for 3 NEW SUBSCRIBERS, and those at \$4.00 for 5 NEW SUBSCRIBERS at \$1.50 each.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA Limited

The Hamilton Pulverizer

AN ATTACHMENT FOR PLOWS
PATENTED



Will pack the soil while you plow and will do it thoroughly. No side draft:

very little draft, no need for an extra horse. No longer an experiment but a proved success. 5000 sold in North Dakota last

year. 250 dealers handling in Western Canada. See local dealer or write direct.

THE HAMILTON PULVERIZER CO.

350 Somerset Building

Winnipeg

Twice As Strong

Hitherto the weakest part of a woven wire fence has been the lock, but now we offer you a new fence with a lock which is the strongest part of the fence. Notice that this lock not only grips the lateral wire to stay, but the ends of the lock are curved in such a manner that the lock practically interlocks itself, making it the strongest part of the entire fence, and giving a double grip. A double-grip means a twice-as-strong lock, a twice-as-strong fence—a twice-as-good investment, and no danger of loose locks in fence, and that is well worth consideration.



We manufacture many designs of Leader woven fence both in the standard, heavy, 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 shows different styles of fence and gates for horses, cattle, hogs, etc. Write for your copy.

This is the best fence agency offered the dealer—GET IT.

Anchor Fence Co., Ltd.

Box 1382

850 Henry Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

THE LEADER Fence Lock

A \$5,000 DAN PATCH STALLION FREE

This New Picture of **DAN PATCH 1:55** in Six Brilliant Colors
MAILED FREE



DAN PATCH 1:55.

This new picture of Dan Patch 1:55, is the Finest I have ever gotten out for framing. It is printed in six brilliant colors and is free of advertising. It gives his age and a list of all the fast miles paced by Dan. Being made from a "Speed Photograph" it shows Dan as lifelike as if you stood on the track and saw him in one of his marvelous and thrilling speed exhibitions. You ought to have a fine picture of the King of all Harness Horse Creation and the Fastest Harness Horse the world has ever seen. I will mail you one of these Large, Beautiful, Colored Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55 free With Postage Prepaid and full particulars concerning my plan of Giving Away a \$5,000.00 Dan Patch stallion if you will simply write me.

A \$5,000 DAN PATCH STALLION FREE

An Absolutely Free Hair Counting Contest Without Money or Purchase Consideration And Open To Any Farmer, Stockman or Poultry Breeder. Can you count the number of hairs drawn in a picture of "Forest Patch," sired by Dan Patch, dam by Monaco by Belmont. Write for one of the Above Dan Patch Pictures. I will also mail you a photo engraving of "Forest Patch," the fine Registered Stallion to be given away and ALSO Drawing showing hairs to be counted and also stating easy conditions. Every stock owner will want to count the hairs on this Splendid \$5,000.00 Dan Patch Stallion because it means a small fortune free for someone. We paid \$60,000 for Dan Patch and have been offered \$180,000. We would have lost money if we had sold Dan for One Million Dollars.

You may secure this \$5,000 Dan Patch Stallion Absolutely Free. "Forest Patch" might make you a fortune of \$25,000 to \$50,000 as a great stock horse for any community because he will make a 1200 lb. stallion with great style and beautiful conformation.

E. B. SAVAGE, Toronto, Canada.

International Stock Food Co.

Mail this Free Coupon To-Day to E. B. SAVAGE, Toronto, Can.

You MUST Fill in the THREE BLANK LINES in this Free Coupon

CUT OFF HERE

E. B. Savage, International Stock Food Co., Toronto. Will you please mail me Postage Paid one of the Beautiful Six Color Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55, the World's Champion Harness Horse, described above, and also full particulars of your plan of Giving Away a \$5,000 Dan Patch Stallion. I have filled out the coupon, giving the number of live stock I own, and my name and address.

I own..... Cattle..... Hogs..... Horses.....

Name.....

Post Office.....

only holding out a shaking hand for charity. No Finance Minister or Royal Intendant studied more earnestly the problem how to tax the kingdom than Max and Blind Bartemy how to toll the passers-by, and with less success, perhaps.

To-day was a red-letter day for the sturdy beggars, for the news flew fast that an ovation of some popular kind was to be given to the Bourgeois Philibert. The habitants came trooping up the rough mountain-road that leads from the Basse Ville to the Upper Town; and up the long stairs lined with the stalls of Basque pedlars—cheating, loquacious varlets—which formed a by-way from the lower regions of the Rue de Champlain—a break-neck thoroughfare little liked by the old and asthmatical, but nothing to the sturdy "climbers," as the habitants called the lads of Quebec, or the light-footed lasses who displayed their trim ankles as they flew up the breezy steps to church or market.

Max Grimau and Blind Bartemy had ceased counting their coins. The passers-by came up in still increasing numbers, until the street, from the barrier of the Basse Ville to the Cathedral, was filled with a noisy, good-humored crowd, without an object except to stare at the Golden Dog and a desire to catch a glimpse of the Bourgeois Philibert.

The crowd had become very dense, when a troop of gentlemen rode at full speed into the Rue Buade, and after trying recklessly to force their way through, came to a sudden halt in the midst of the surging mass.

The Intendant, Cadet, and Varin had ridden from Beaumanoir, followed by a train of still flushed guests, who, after a hasty purification, had returned with their host to the city—a noisy troop, loquacious, laughing, shouting, as is the wont of men reckless at all times, and still more defiant when under the influence of wine.

"What is the meaning of this rabble, Cadet?" asked Bigot; "they seem to be no friends of yours. That fellow is wishing you in a hot place!" added Bigot, laughing, as he pointed out a habitant who was shouting "A bas Cadet!"

"Nor friends of yours, either," replied Cadet. "They have not recognized you yet, Bigot. When they do, they will wish you in the hottest place of all!"

The Intendant was not known personally to the habitants as were Cadet, Varin, and the rest. Loud shouts and execrations were freely vented against these as soon as they were recognized.

"Has this rabble waylaid us to insult us?" asked Bigot. "But it can hardly be that they knew of our return to the city to-day." The Intendant began to jerk his horse round impatiently, but without avail.

"Oh, no, your Excellency! it is the rabble which the Governor has summoned to the King's corvee. They are paying their respects to the Golden Dog, which is the idol the mob worships just now. They did not expect us to interrupt their devotions, I fancy."

"The vile moutons! their fleece is not worth the shearing!" exclaimed Bigot angrily, at the mention of the Golden Dog, which, as he glanced upwards, seemed to glare defiantly upon him.

"Clear the way, villains!" cried Bigot loudly, while darting his horse into the crowd. "Plunge that Flanders cart-horse of yours into them, Cadet, and do not spare their toes!"

Cadet's rough disposition chimed well with the Intendant's wish. "Come on, Varin, and the rest of you," cried he, "give spur, and fight your way through the rabble."

The whole troop plunged madly at the crowd, striking right and left with their heavy hunting-whips. A violent scuffle ensued; many habitants were ridden down, and some of the horsemen dismounted. The Intendant's Gascon blood got furious: he struck heavily, right and left, and many a bleeding tuque marked his track in the crowd.

The habitants recognized him at last, and a tremendous yell burst out. "Loog live the Golden Dog! Down with the Friponne!" while the more bold ventured on the cry, "Down with the Intendant and the thieves of the Grand Company!"

Fortunately for the troop of horsemen the habitants were utterly unarmed; but stones began to be thrown, and efforts were made by them, not always unsuccessfully, to pull the riders off of their horses. Poor Jean La Marche's darling child, his favorite violin, was crushed at the first charge. Jean rushed at the Intendant's bridle, and received a blow which levelled him.

The Intendant and all the troop now drew their swords. A bloody catastrophe seemed impending, when the Bourgeois Philibert, seeing the state of affairs, despatched a messenger with tidings to the Castle of St. Louis, and rushed himself into the street amidst the surging crowd, imploring, threatening, and compelling them to give way.

He was soon recognized and cheered by the people; but even his influence might have failed to calm the fiery passions excited by the Intendant's violence, had not the drums of the approaching soldiery suddenly resounded above the noise of the riot. In a few minutes long files of glittering bayonets were seen streaming down the Rue du Fort. Colonel St. Remi rode at their head, forming his troops in position to charge the crowd. The colonel saw at once the state of affairs, and being a man of judgment, commanded peace before resorting to force. He was at once obeyed. The people stood still and in silence. They fell back quietly before the troops. They had no purpose whatever. A way was made by the soldiers, and the Intendant and his friends were extricated from their danger.

They rode at once out of the mob amid a volley of execrations, which were replied to by angry oaths and threats of the cavaliers as they galloped across the Place d'Armes and rode pell-mell into the gateway of the Chateau of St. Louis.

The crowd, relieved of their presence, grew calm; and some of the more timid of them got apprehensive of the consequences of this outrage upon the Royal Intendant. They dispersed quietly, singly or in groups, each one hoping that he might not be called upon to account for the day's proceedings.

The Intendant and his cortege of friends rode furiously into the court-

[Continued on page 560.]

Use

Gopher Poisons could be found at the old store

Kill-Em-Quick Will rid your fields of pests.

STRYCHNINE

renders pans or pails in an attractive odor (Gophers not lose its strength in eaten will cause instant death. It takes more, sometimes ways.

Dear Sir: I received Gopher poison. I have it is away ahead of strychnine

Anton Mickelson. Dear Sir:—Your "Kill-dicates. I used the same head out, and when the I found not only a large the destructive work. A found a dying gopher a w

Every Package of Kill-more damage to property rust and drouth.

Kill-Em-Quick is a powerful coating over the Simply sprinkle the prep best to place the poison near mound and drop pe (Read Guarantee). If y strychnine or any other Kill-Em-Quick should be IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST for full size package; 75 representatives. All inq

Mickelson G

DOMESTIC SCIENCE ALBERTA

In a well-regulated bac on the plains of Wester will find worked out, o unique systems of Ho and Administration to where. In this instituti acts as host, cook, hoste all in one. He has buil sion, and so knows all i from cellar to attic. F its heating, lighting, ve ation, equipment, and detail.

The main, and only b feet, about fifteen feet has a shanty roof. Nor lying principles of sanit neglected. Air space digging out a hole sli dimensions than the bul six feet deep, and this s store-room for potatoe vegetables as his treel duces and the gophers l as well as being easily spring and jump from a floor. A three by five hampered with blind, in these, with a door, the p and cracks where the ir lumber has sprung, furn ing system and provide lation of air at all th directions.

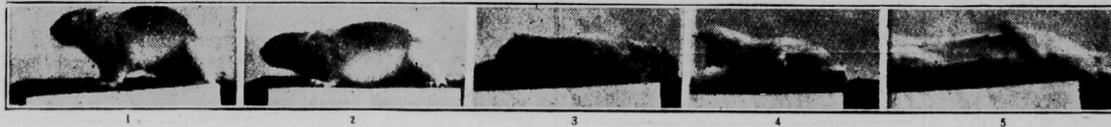
As to heating—the su roof in summer provide needs and in winter iron stove, set right l in the roof, which ac provides a heated are one to two feet, aroun also serves as a range f

Simplicity and utility aimed at in the furnishi The stove mentioned, s

I Used 3 Boxes of Kill-Em-Quick

Gopher Poison this summer on my farm and at the present time not a live gopher could be found on it. I know it has benefited me to the extent of \$100. It has the old strychnine beat in a hundred ways.—Ole Skasheim, Turtle Lake, N. D. July 24th, 1907.

Kill-Em-Quick Will rid your fields of pests.



Strychnine Can never be more than a makeshift.

This gopher died while the photo was taken (about two minutes) after eating a couple of kernels of wheat mixed with Kill-Em-Quick. or any preparation in which it is used can never be satisfactory because it is not only extremely dangerous to handle and prepare for use but its bitter taste (impossible to remove) makes it a failure as an effective Gopher or Prairie Dog Poison. It will, perhaps, kill a few dozen or a few hundred now and then, but so many more live than are killed that destruction and loss go on unchecked. What you want and need is a poison that exterminates, that wipes out every one of the pests and leaves not one to rob you. Strychnine never can do this for you. Kill-Em-Quick is the only poison in the world that can. Strychnine is dangerous and renders pans or pails in which it is prepared, unfit for use. Kill-Em-Quick does not. Strychnine is extremely bitter. (Gophers won't touch it). Kill-Em-Quick is sweet and has an attractive odor (Gophers and prairie dogs like it). Strychnine sours grain with which it is mixed and is easily washed away by rain. Kill-Em-Quick does not affect the grain and will not lose its strength in rainy weather. Rodents like grain mixed with Kill-Em-Quick better than without it. Strychnine is expensive. Kill-Em-Quick is cheap. The smallest particle eaten will cause instant death. (The picture above shows a gopher that ate two kernels of wheat containing Kill-Em-Quick. This gopher lived less than 6 minutes after eating it). Sometimes it takes more, sometimes less, but you can depend upon it. Kill-Em-Quick is the only real gopher exterminator. Just as the letter above says, Kill-Em-Quick has strychnine beat a hundred ways.

STRYCHNINE

HERE ARE THE OPINIONS OF SOME DAKOTA FARMERS

Way Ahead of Strychnine.

Dear Sirs: I received your letter some time ago asking how I liked your "Kill-Em-Quick" Gopher poison. I have just tried it and can say it is all right. The Mickelson "Kill-Em-Quick" is away ahead of strychnine. I will recommend it to all of my friends and neighbors.

Yours truly, Wm. Hepler, Volga, S. D.

Kills When Grain is Heading.

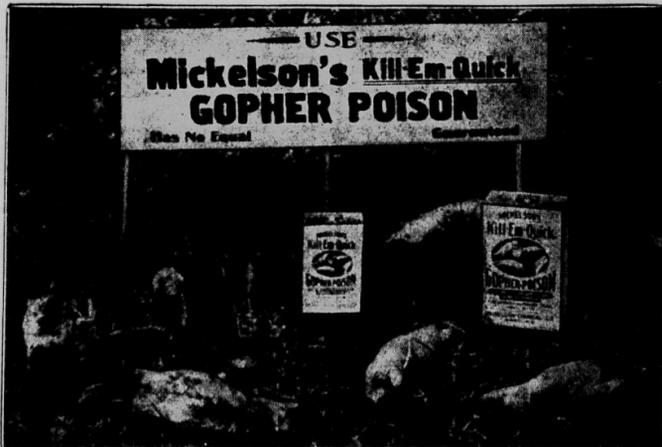
July 20, 1906.

Anton Mickelson. Dear Sirs:—Your "Kill-Em-Quick" gopher poison is certainly all and more than its name indicates. I used the same this summer on my fields at the time when the grain was beginning to head out, and when the gophers had started their work. The result obtained was surprising. I found not only a large number of dead ones, but best of all found no more live ones to continue the destructive work. Another good feature is that it retains its strength for many days for I found a dying gopher a week and a half after it had been placed on the ground.

Yours respectfully, Aug. Affeld, Turtle Lake, N.D.

Every Package of Kill-Em-Quick will save you \$25.00 if you have gophers to fight. Rats did more damage to property in 1908 than fire, but gophers do more damage every year than hail, wind, rust and drouth.

Kill-Em-Quick is a powder ready for use when simply mixed with moist wheat or grain. It forms a coating over the wheat and solidifies so that rain does not destroy its poisonous effect. Simply sprinkle the prepared grain near the gopher holes. To protect game and song birds it is best to place the poisoned grain in the holes. For Pocket Gophers make hole with sharp stick near mound and drop poison in runways. You are not risking a cent in buying Kill-Em-Quick (Read Guarantee). If you want to study more about it and learn why it is so far superior to strychnine or any other poison, ask us to send you booklets about it. They cost you nothing. Kill-Em-Quick should be used the first thing in the Spring and on through the Summer. BUY IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. If he can't supply you send his name together with the amount, \$1.25 for full size package; 75 cents for half size, to The Bole Drug Co. (Jobbers) Winnipeg, our Canadian representatives. All inquiries should be addressed to



OUR GUARANTEE

If after using the contents of the package according to directions, you are dissatisfied address a letter to this company enclosing the outside label, and stating how and when used, the amount paid for it, and from whom purchased. The Mickelson Chemical Co. will then immediately refund the amount paid.

Mickelson Chemical Co., Dept. L. 1417 Washington Ave. North MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE IN RURAL ALBERTA

In a well-regulated bachelor's "shack" on the plains of Western Canada, one will find worked out, one of the most unique systems of Household Science and Administration to be found anywhere. In this institution the bachelor acts as host, cook, hostess, maid, etc., all in one. He has built his own mansion, and so knows all its construction from cellar to attic. He has planned its heating, lighting, ventilation, decoration, equipment, and seen to every detail.

The main, and only building is 12x14 feet, about fifteen feet at outside and has a shanty roof. None of the underlying principles of sanitation have been neglected. Air space is provided by digging out a hole slightly smaller in dimensions than the building, and about six feet deep, and this serves, also, as a store-room for potatoes and such other vegetables as his treeless garden produces and the gophers have not eaten, as well as being easily accessible by a spring and jump from a trap-door in the floor. A three by five window, never hampered with blind, in either end and these, with a door the pipe in the roof and cracks where the improperly-cured lumber has sprung, furnish the ventilating system and provide for a free circulation of air at all times and in all directions.

As to heating—the sun on the broad roof in summer provides far more than he needs and in winter the little sheet iron stove, set right below the hole in the roof, which acts as chimney, provides a heated area, varying from one to two feet, around the stove and also serves as a range for his cooking.

Simplicity and utility are the points aimed at in the furnishing of this home. The stove mentioned, a table with no

useless polish or spread, a camp-bed, a trunk, two nail kegs and four chairs are all it boasts, except, of course, a hammer and a boot-jack, and sundry cooking utensils.

Nor is the aesthetic entirely neglected in providing the useful—calendars, both great and small, dating any where from 18—to present date, hung from three-inch nails, adorn the walls at most regular intervals, also bits of rare bric-a-brac as saddle, bridges, bits of old harness, slicker and frying pan, of ancient time, are artistically arranged about.

Beside building and equipping his house other very important things confront my lord, for he realizes that man must eat and if he eat in that land he must cook—what?—Oh, mostly bread! Ah! many and sad are "The Songs of a Sourdough" before he masters the art of bread-making. He purchases a box of Royal Yeast, carefully cons the directions by light of his tallow dip, and following the directions sets the sponge, covers it with his sheepskin coat, to keep the temperature right, rises in the morning to find a beautifully light sponge but a desperately sticky coat, and as he makes the dough, at times the thought of his coat seems to loom up before him and he stretches the gluten with unnecessary vim. Perhaps, also, adjectives act as a lightening agent.

He tries an experiment on cooking cereals and, as the most simply prepared takes rice:empties about a quart into a saucepan, covers with water, and sets it on the stove to cook. After a while the dish seems too full, so he dips out some: again it is too full! dips out more; fills the plates, saucers, cups, frying pan—everything, in a wild effort to keep apace with the rise in rice. At last it subsides—though every

where he looks is boiled rice. He lives on rice for days, till he hates all that looks like it.

His egg experiments, are not much more successful. Heating a pan smoking hot, he carefully breaks the egg and stands in stupid wonder gazing into the empty pan from whence the egg has flowed in all directions, and mutters, "I am—sure mother always fried meat that way!"

But all his efforts are not doomed to such sad results, and he can soon cook an appetizing meal. He has a dozen little devices no other house-keeper ever dreams of which are great conveniences:—In serving meals he serves the fried potatoes from the pan; uses granite for all his dishes because more substantial than china; uses same cup and plate for a week or two, then washes it to start a new week on; uses a gopher's hole outside the door for a sink, rather inconveniently for gopher, but very handy for him; carefully gathers soiled clothes in a sack and washes them monthly, half-yearly or never, depending on conditions and state of repair. He also uses a barb wire fence for clothes-line (sometimes a chinook blows them away, but that is fate and must be submitted to); or turns his socks with top down when heel wears out and mends his socks—never!

Nor is the ethical side of his nature forgotten. He has his music books and friend—and when the thermometer registers away below, he can turn to his library of a few choice volumes; his magazines and Family Herald, with the Primrose corner so interesting to him, and there regale his mind and bring himself into touch with all the best of the outer world, or if, weary of this or too tired to enjoy it, he takes to stage—by standing the table into

the arena of the heated area, then mounting his chair on that, and so—here providing his own orchestra music to help pass the night.—E. BLENNER-HASSETT, in O. A. C. Review.

A little while ago the newly-elected Provost of a Scotch provincial town was about to make his first journey in that capacity through the place. The townspeople had arranged that from an arch of flowers under which he was to pass a floral crown should hang, surrounded by the words, "He well deserves it." But the wind blew away the crown, and when the Provost passed under the arch, to the great joy of those who had voted against him, only a rope with a noose at the end of it dangled there, with "He well deserves it" standing outside in bold relief.

"The editor of my paper," declared the newspaper business manager to a little coterie of friends, "is a peculiar genius. Why, would you believe it, when he draws his weekly salary he keeps out only one dollar for spending money and sends the rest to his wife in Indianapolis!"

His listeners—with one exception, who sat silent and reflective—gave vent to loud murmurs of wonder and admiration.

"Now, it may sound thin," added the speaker, "but it is true, nevertheless." "Oh, I don't doubt it at all!" quickly rejoined the quiet one; "I was only wondering what he does with the dollar!"

The New Minister—"Do you know who I am, my little man?" Little Billie—"Certainly. Don't you know who you are!"

oble waylaid us to ed Bigot. "But it at they knew of our y to-day." The In- jerk his horse round without avail. r Excellency! it is the Governor has the King's corvee. their respects to the rich is the idol the st now. They did interrupt their de-

ons! their fleece is earing!" exclaimed the mention of the h, as he glanced upon glare defiantly upon y, villains!" cried ile darting his horse "Plunge that rse of yours into do not spare their disposition chimed Intendant's wish. in, and the rest of give spur, and fight the rabble." p plunged madly at icking right and left hunting-whips. A sued; many habitans a, and some of the ounted. The In- blood got furious: right and left, and tuque marked his d.

recognized him at unendous yell burst e the Golden Dog! riponne!" while the ured on the cry, Intendant and the and Company!" the troop of horse- s were utterly un- nes began to be orts were made by s unsuccessfully, to ff of their horses. arche's darling child, n, was crushed at Jean rushed at riddle, and received a

and all the troop swords. A bloody d impending, when illert, seeing the aspatched a messen- to the Castle of St. i himself into the surging crowd, im- ng, and compelling

ognized and cheered it even his influence to calm the fery by the Intendant's the drums of the iery suddenly re- noise of the riot. long files of glit- vere seen streaming Fort. Colonel St. ir head, forming his on to charge the nel saw at once the nd being a man of ded peace before re- He was at once ple stood still and y fell back quietly s. They had no

A way was made and the Intendant re extricated from ice out of the mob excretions, which by angry oaths e cavaliers as they he Place d'Armes l into the gateway St. Louis. eved of their pres- ; and some of the m got apprehensive s of this outrage Intendant. They singly or in groups, hat he might not be count for the day's

nd his cortege of isly into the court- n page 560.]

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

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

FARM TO LET—Within 15 miles of Winnipeg. Apply Box 792 Winnipeg.

FARMERS write me for prices on Fence Posts. Direct from the bush and get the best. J. H. Johnson, Malakura, B. C.

SCOTCH TERRIERS and wire-haired fox-terriers \$8.00 up. Enclose stamps for reply. Bradley-Dyne, Sidney, B. C.

FOR SALE—Twenty Veterans Land Grants, immediate delivery. P. Whimster, Portage la Prairie, Man.

FOR SALE—NE 1/4 Sec. 26 to 12 R 12 West, 1 Mile from Railway Siding, unimproved. Price \$2300, easy terms. For particulars apply to T. R. Vardon, McGregor, Man.

FOR SALE—South 1/4 of Sec. 13, 17, 9 West 2 m., adjoining village of Summerbury, Main line C.P.R. Soil heavy black loam, clay subsoil, level, no sloughs or bluffs. Every foot can be broken. All prairie at present. Price \$25.00 an acre. Small payment down, balance on terms to suit purchaser at 6% interest. An ideal farm, right at town. Come and see it. Apply for particulars to Robt. Mills, Summerbury, Sask.

FOR SALE—Four young registered Clyde Stallions, price \$200 each. Address W. Gibb, Brookbank P. O., Montrail Co., N. Dak.

WOLF HOUND PUPS from prize stock, price \$5.00. Douglas Wallace, Niverville, Man.

FOR SALE—On 10-25-23 Municipality of Grand View P. O. one Suffolk Stallion, Sudbourn King of Trumps (2794) 170. Foaled 1898. Light chestnut weighs 1850 lbs. Certificate as to soundness. An excellent stock-getter. Good life and action. Stock the best. Sold on easy terms to good man. Reason for selling, has been on the ground for six years. Colin Hatchins, Grand View, Man.

LUMBER—At wholesale prices. Submit your estimates for quotation. Manufactures 1070-9th A.W., Vancouver.

320 ACRES—2 1/2 miles from Station, 280 acres cultivated, house and barn, \$25.00 per acre, \$2000.00 cash, balance crop payments. W. C. Presnell, Choice Saskatchewan farm lands, Dundurn, Sask.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For second-hand threshing rig, half-section land near Duck Lake Village on C. P. Ry. Price one thousand dollars. F. Shearer, Carlton, Sask.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

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

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

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

HOLSTEINS—A. S. Blackwood, De Winton, Alberta. Stock for sale.

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

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

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

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

CASH—For your Real Estate, Home or Business, no matter where it is located or what it is worth. I can sell it for you in the shortest possible time. I co-operate with over 10,000 experienced Real Estate Salesmen in every part of North America. If you desire a quick sale send description and price. If you want to buy property of any kind anywhere, tell me your requirements. I can save you money. Address The Real Estate Specialist Box H, c-o Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

FOR SALE—Black Percheron Stallion, six years old, imported from Iowa. Guaranteed sure foal getter. Apply N. Wright, Innisfail, Alta.

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

SNAPS 100 FEET inside City Limits, Winnipeg (Clear Title) \$250. 200 feet inside City Limits Portage la Prairie, \$200 (Clear Title). Above lots guaranteed high and dry. Thos. Wright & Co., 354 Main Street, Winnipeg.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home. Waste space in cellar, garden or farm can be made to yield \$15.00 to \$25.00 per week. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

FOR SALE—One-fourth section, forty acres under cultivation, newly broken; good buildings, good fences around property. Three miles from Rathwell Man. Bargain for quick sale. Price \$2200. Terms easy. Apply FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

WANTED—Whole section to rent on shares for a term of years all broken with good house, out-buildings and water. Box 61, Sedley, Sask.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN—I will trade my five good colts, for first class fresh milking cows and driving horse at once. Apply Jas. Barta, Bekevar.

SABLE COLLIE PUPS for sale from good working stock, \$5.00. G. Goddard, Cochrane, Alta.

SCRIP—Anyone having Scrip for sale apply to N. Wright, Innisfail, Alta.

SPLENDID FARM—173 1-2 acres, rich loam, between 30 and 40 acres cleared, 30 acres old pasture, several acres slashed and sown on burnt ground; barn, 66x80 ft. Bales for 12 cows, 3 horse stalls. Good well water; new fowl house; frame house, five rooms, kitchen, larder; close to Nicomen station; two hours C. P. R. to Vancouver. Terms \$5,500. Cash down \$2,750, remainder in 12 months. Apply P. Turner, De Roche P. O., B. C., Phone 13-6.

PURE CLEAN SEED OATS FOR SALE—240 bushel Garton's Regenerated Abundance, 600 bushels Abundance; 400 bushel Swedish Select Regenerated from 2-5 bushels @ \$1.65; from 5-10 bushels @ \$1.40; from 10-20 bushels @ \$1.25; over 20 @ \$1.10. Abundance and Swedish Select @ 60 cents. Prices F. O. B. Baring (C. P. R.) or Glenavon (C. N. R.). Bags free. These oats are absolutely free from wild oats or noxious weed seeds. Sample on application. Would trade for 160 bushels clean Mensury barley. Edward Cram, Baring, Sask.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WOODMERE FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, 1 o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

BROWNE BROS., Ellishoro, Sask.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

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

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

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, from grand winter-laying strain. One dollar for fifteen eggs. R. M. Richardson, Melita, Manitoba. 13-6

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

MOUNTAIN SIDE POULTRY FARM—Our pens of Buff Orpingtons and Barred Plymouth Rocks contain our prize winners. Eggs \$1.50 per thirteen. Seller V. Thompson, Strassburg, Sask.

R. M. WEST, Glenboro, Manitoba, breeder of the finest strain of Mammoth Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks in Canada. Bred for exhibition, utility and laying eggs. During the past year my birds won 33 prizes at Winnipeg, Portage, The Provincial, Regina and Glenboro. This is proof of quality. Before placing your order for eggs get my free illustrated circular which will show you the kind of Rocks I keep and breed. Eggs for hatching at \$3.00 per 15 or \$5.00 per 30.

SINGLE COMB—White Leghorns. Eggs from two pens (not related) large birds. Heavy winter layers, \$2.00 per setting. Three for \$5.00. A. C. McLeman, Crystal City.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Stock from my yards. Won at Brandon and Regina two past years. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask.

yard of the Chateau de St. Louis, dishevelled, bespattered, and some of them hatless. They dismounted, and foaming with rage, rushed through the lobbies, and with heavy trampling of feet, clattering of scabbards, and a bedlam of angry tongues, burst into the Council Chamber.

The Intendant's eyes shot fire. His Gascon blood was at fever heat, flushing his swarthy cheek like the purple hue of a hurricane. He rushed at once to the council-table, and seeing the Governor, saluted him, but spoke in tones forcibly kept under by a violent effort.

"Your Excellency and gentlemen of the Council will excuse our delay," shouted Bigot, "when I inform you that I, the Royal Intendant of New France, have been insulted, pelted, and my very life threatened by a seditious mob congregated in the streets of Quebec."

"I grieve much, and sympathize with your Excellency's indignation," replied the Governor warmly; "I rejoice you have escaped unhurt. I despatched the troops to your assistance, but have not yet learned the cause of the riot."

"The cause of the riot was the popular hatred of myself for enforcing the royal ordinances, and the seditious example set the rabble by the notorious merchant, Philibert, who is at the bottom of all mischief in New France."

The Governor looked fixedly at the Intendant, as he replied quietly,—"The Sieur Philibert, although a merchant, is a gentleman of birth and loyal principles, and would be the last man alive, I think, to excite a riot. Did you see the Bourgeois, Chevalier?"

"The crowd filled the street near his magazines, cheering for the Bourgeois and the Golden Dog. We rode up and endeavored to force our way through. But I did not see the Bour-

BUFF ROCKS—Blue Andalusians, Black Langshans, Brown Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks. Eggs 10 cents each. Bradley-Dyne, Sidney, B. C.

EGGS FOR SETTING—From pure bred S. C. White Leghorns and Barred Rocks; have some fine pens of winter layers; city address C. H. Baird, 205 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

PRIZE WINNING White Wyandotte eggs for sale, \$1.00 per dozen, \$3.00 per 4 dozen, \$6.00 per hundred. Also young and old birds in fall. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

FOR SALE—Pure bred White or Barred Rock Cockerels, \$1.50 each. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. Thos. Common, Hazelcliffe, Sask.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTE AND BARRED ROCK—Eggs from trap nested hens, bred for Eggs, Size and Vigor. A few Wyandotte cockerels cheap. Well worth writing for particulars. West Poultry Yards, Milestone, Sask.

EGGS AND CHICKS—From Barred Rock and White Wyandotte hens bred to lay by trap nest system. Laying record—Rocks from 176 to 237. Wyandottes 203 1/4 (average) eggs in one year. Day old chicks from above stock, 25 cents each, and quantity. Safe delivery at your station guaranteed. 15 eggs, \$2.50; 30, \$4.50; 45, \$6.00; 100, \$12.00. With first setting of eggs we give free plans for building the Natural Hen Incubator. Regular price of plans is \$2.00. With an order for chicks we give printed specifications for making the O. K. Brooder. Anyone can build either at small cost a 150-egg hatcher, costing less than three dollars. For full particulars write West Poultry Yards, Milestone, Sask.

FOR SALE—Male birds and breeding pens of Royal strain, White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. Also Black Cocker Spaniels. W. J. Currie, Lauder, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From pure bred R. C. Rhode Island Reds exclusively. First class stock. No inbreeding. Price two dollars per fifteen. Samuel H. Meek, Blackwood, Sask.

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per setting. Five dollars per hundred. W. H. Tebb, Langenburg, Sask.

geois himself until the disturbance had attained its full proportions."

(To be continued.)

GOSSIP

RECENT SALE OF CLYDESDALES AT CRAIGIE MAINS.

Messrs. A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask., write us that business this season so far has never been equalled in any year since they began the importation of Clydesdales. They are at present moving from Craigie Mains, sold last summer, and will be found in Lumsden, where commodious stables have been erected. So brisk has been the demand for breeding stock this year, that of the large importation brought in last fall, together with the stock on hand, when it arrived has been reduced now to eighteen head all told, fourteen stallions and four mares. The stallions vary in age from three years and over down to yearlings. The four mares are Montrave Geisha (Imp.), and her daughter, Baron's Princess, Sturdy Rose, the first prize yearling at the recent Regina show, and Trolane Nell.

Among the sales made during the past few weeks are the following:

To Thos. Brooks, Fairville, Sask., the three mares, British Baroness; Louisa (Imp.) and Charming Lassie, 9534. British Baroness is a winner both at Scottish and Canadian fairs; Louisa is a prize winner at Winnipeg and Regina, while Charming Lassie will be remembered as Messrs. Mutch's old show mare and as the dam of Baron's Lassie, owned by R. H. Taber, Condie, one of the best known show mares in Western Canada. These mares represent all that is de-

irable in Clydesdale quality, and go to Mr. Brooks' Baron's Pride stallion.

To W. B. Saunders, O. Charmer and Lady Char foal to a Baron's Pride Charming is an old W. stake champion, winning a two-year-old. Charmer in the East. In addition Saunders also purchased lion, bred by J. B. Thomp a Clydesdale breeder who no comment to Western I

To Edward Hodge, M seven stallions and seven; the stallions are Baron's Pride, one of t Messrs. A. & G. Mutch brought over. Drumtro year-old by Pride of B thickest colt, Earl of E Elegance, Vigilance and yard. The mares purch Hodge include Glaswick which there is no female in Western Canadian r rize winner in her class Regina show in compet champion female from th Chicago and the first p the 1909 Toronto Sprin Osgood, fourth in the Regina; Ingleston Bea



Champion Clydesdale F Messrs. A. & G. M

two-year-olds, a mare. This is one of the best quality, breeding and s considered, that ever berta. Mr. Hodge he cream of Canadian ow in his selection.

To Fred Brooks, E Jess, Lady Eva and three good mares.

The G

OATS AND BARLEY

ALBEI
The land I grow oa ern exposure, and I f for seeding purposes, the same land. I plc about six inches, and low it with a drag h until the surface is. My soil is black loam soil. I clean my se with a Chatham fan with a shoe drill as r to two inches in dept sowing just as soon as land in the spring, as not hurt oats or barle

Founded 1866

EGGS

Wyalusians, Black Langs and Indian Runners each. Bradley-Dyne.

From pure bred S. C. Barred Rocks; have some eggs; city address C. H. e., Winnipeg.

Wyandotte eggs for sale. \$3.00 per 4 dozen. Also young and old birds. Abernethy, Sask.

White or Barred Rock Eggs \$1.00 per setting. Life, Sask.

15 for \$2. County of select females, cock and a Hawkins or another setting at Ker, Deloraine, Man.

AND BARRED ROCK—14 hens, bred for Eggs, w Wyandotte cockrels writing for particulars. Iestone, Sask.

From Barred Rock and s bred to lay by trap record—Rocks from 176 203 1/2 (average) eggs in ticks from above stock, ntity. Safe delivery at eed. 15 eggs, \$2.50; 00, \$12.00. With first free plans for building ator. Regular price of an order for chicks we tions for making the ne can build either at tcher, costing less than ull particulars write Iestone, Sask.

and breeding pens of lymouth Rocks. Eggs : Cocker Spaniels. W.

From pure bred R. C. xclusively. First class Price two dollars per ek, Blackwood, Sask.

OUTH ROCKS, \$1.00 Five dollars per hun- ngenburg, Sask.

the disturbance l proportions." ntinued.)

SIP

LYDESDALES AT MAINS.

Mutch, Lumsden, usiness this season n equalled in any n the importation y are at present ; Mains, sold last ound in Lumsden, itables have been s been the demand his year, that of a brought in last ie stock on hand, been reduced now old, fourteen stal- es. The stallions ee years and over he four mares are Imp.), and her Princess, Sturdy yearling at the and Trolane Nell. made during the following: airville, Sask., the Baroness; Louisa ng Lassie, 9534. i winner both at i fairs; Louisa is a ipege and Regina, e will be remem- h's old show mare on's Lassie, owned ie, one of the best Western Canada. t all that is de-

sirable in Clydesdale quality and breed- ing, and go to Mr. Brooks', in foal to a Baron's Pride stallion.

To W. B. Saunders, Okotoks, Alta., Charmer and Lady Charming, both in foal to a Baron's Pride horse. Lady Charming is an old Winnipeg sweep- stake champion, winning that event as a two-year-old. Charmer was a winner in the East. In addition to these Mr. Saunders also purchased a young stallion, bred by J. B. Thompson, Hamiota, a Clydesdale breeder whose record needs no comment to Western horsemen.

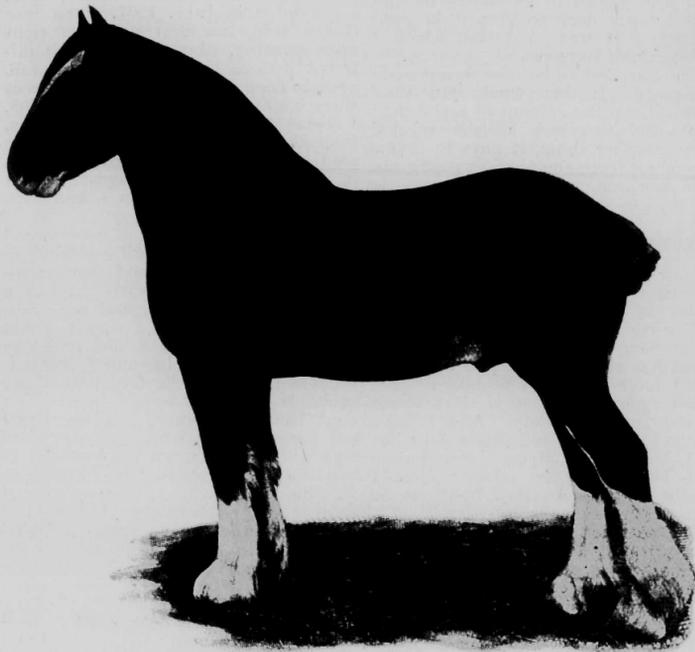
To Edward Hodge, Magrath, Alta., seven stallions and seven mares. Among the stallions are Baron's Ensign, by Baron's Pride, one of the best horses Messrs. A. & G. Mutch have ever brought over. Drumtrodden, a three-year-old by Pride of Blacon, a large, thickset colt, Earl of Edzell by Acme, Elegance, Vigilance and Pride of Bars- yard. The mares purchased by Mr. Hodge include Glaswick Baroness, than which there is no female better known in Western Canadian rings, the first rize winner in her class at this year's Regina show in competition with the champion female from the International Chicago and the first prize winner at the 1909 Toronto Spring show; Irene Osgood, fourth in the same class at Regina; Ingleston Beauty, second in

To W. H. Vollats, Cut Knife, Sask., Hugh Pride, by Pride of Blacon, a colt of first-class quality of bone, good feet and pasterns. The blood of Prince of Wales and Darnley are combined in the breeding of this horse.

To Jas. Rehill, the following mares: Princess McQueen, first at Toronto, Chicago, Winnipeg and Regina; Bell Heather, a winner in Scotland; Prairie Rose, bred by A. & G. Mutch; Lady Linkwood, from the first prize mare at Winnipeg in 1908; Fair Nellie's Pride, whose dam was Champion mare at Calgary in 1908.

To John H. Douglas, Swan River, Man., Duke of Barcheskie. No stallion imported by Messrs. A. & G. Mutch, unless it was the great sire, Baron's Gem, ever attained anything like the showing record which Duke of Barcheskie, in his brief career in this country has done. He is a Baron's Pride colt, the champion Clydesdale stallion, any age, at the 1909 Regina Provincial Horse Show. Further comment than this would be superfluous.

These are among the sales recently made from Craigie Mains. With their new stable in Lumsden, convenient alike for buyers inspecting the stock and having it shipped out, Messrs. A. & G. Mutch are in a better position than ever



DUKE OF BARCHESKIE (IMP.) (8055).

Champion Clydesdale Stallion, any age, Regina Provincial Horse Show, 1909. Sold by Messrs. A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask. to John H. Douglas, Swan River, Man.

two-year-olds, a mare by Benedict. This is one of the best carloads of horses, quality, breeding and showing records considered, that ever went into Alberta. Mr. Hodge has some of the cream of Canadian owned Clydesdales in his selection.

To Fred Brooks, Elgin, Man, Gav Jess, Lady Eva and Lady Marshall, three good mares.

before to attend to their ever increasing business in Clydesdales. The firm has already gained a reputation outside Western Canada for the excellence of the horses imported, and the ones recently sold into the widely separated districts enumerated, will not in any way mar the record the Mutch's have built up for the excellence of their selections on the other side of the water

The Growing of Oats and Barley

Continued from Page 543.

OATS AND BARLEY IN CENTRAL ALBERTA.

The land I grow oats on is a Southern exposure, and I have grown grain for seeding purposes, for six years, on the same land. I plow to a depth of about six inches, and immediately follow it with a drag harrow, harrowing until the surface is well pulverized. My soil is black loam with a clay sub- soil. I clean my seed about twice with a Chatham fanning mill. I sow with a shoe drill as nearly as possible to two inches in depth, and commence sowing just as soon as I can get on the land in the spring, as spring frost will not hurt oats or barley. The essential

thing in raising oats and barley is sowing GOOD seed, and sowing it as early as possible. The only difficulty I have had to contend with is hail. I have never been troubled with frosts, but they have done a great deal of damage to lands that are low-lying. The oats that took first prize last fall were hailed to a considerable extent.

Alta. J. E. FERGUSON.

BARLEY GROWING IN CENTRAL ALBERTA

We prepare our land for oats in the fall and pack it well. Either breaking,

He Bought Her a 1900 Washer

One of Our Readers Tells How Her Husband Learned

What Washday Means to a Woman

Dear Editor:—Most men have no realization of what "washday" means to a woman. My husband is one of the best men that ever lived, but he laughed when I asked him one day to get me a 1900 Gravity Washer. I told him it would wash a tubful of clothes in six minutes. "Why, wife," said he, "a washing machine is a luxury, and, besides, there's no better exercise than rubbing clothes on a washboard. It's good for the back. I think we had better wait till we get the farm paid for before fooling away money on such new-fangled things as washing machines."



John's Busy Days

after things had gone at sixes and sevens for nearly two weeks I suggested to John that he had better do the washing. We couldn't hire a girl for love or money and the situation was desperate.

So one morning he started in. My! what a commotion there was in the kitchen. From my bedroom I occasionally caught glimpses of poor John struggling with that mountain of dirty clothes.

If ever a man had all the "exercise" he wanted, my husband was that man! Couldn't help feeling sorry for him and yet it made me laugh, for I remembered how he made fun of me when I hinted so strongly for a 1900 Gravity Washer. When he finally got the clothes done and on the line he was just about "all in."

That evening John came to my room and said kind of sheepishly: "What's the name of the firm that makes those Washers you were telling

me about?" I looked up their advertisement and found the following address:—

A. W. N. Bach, Manager
The 1900 Washer Co.
357 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada

That's all he said, but he lost no time in send- ing for their Free Washer Book. The book came in due time, and with it an offer to send the 1900 Gravity Washer on thirty days' free trial. My husband jumped at the chance to try the Washer without having to spend a cent. "We'll have four weeks' use of the Washer anyway, even if we don't decide to keep it," he said. So he told the company to send on the Washer.

It was sent promptly, all charges paid, and the 1900 Washer Company offered to let us pay for it in little easy payments. The next week I felt well enough to use it. It is the nicest Washer I ever saw, and it almost runs itself. Takes only six minutes to wash a tubful, and the garments come out spotlessly clean.

We were all delighted with the Washer, and wrote to the company that we would keep it and accept their easy payment terms of 50 cents a week. We paid for it without ever missing the money, and wouldn't part with the Washer for five times its cost.

If women knew what a wonderful help the 1900 Gravity Washer is, not one would be without it. It saves work and worry and doctors' bills. Takes away all the dread of washing day. I feel like a different woman since I quit the use of the wash- board. If any woman's hus- band objects to buying one of these labor-saving machines, let him do just one big washing by hand-rubbing on the old-fashioned washboard, and he will be only too glad to get you a 1900 Gravity Washer.



Anybody can get one on free trial by first writing for the Washer Book.

Don't be talked into buying any other machine—there are many imitations, but none "just as good" as the 1900 Gravity Washer.

Excuse me for writing such a long letter, but I hope Mr. Editor, you will print it for the benefit of the women readers of your valuable paper. Sincerely yours,

MRS. J. H. SMITH.

The secret of the easy operation of the 1900 Washer is in the peculiar "S" shaped links, which no other washer can have; then it has no iron to come in contact with the clothes, and also has a removable tub, which is a great convenience.

Advertisement for Church's Cold Water Alabastine. The ad features the brand name in large, stylized letters. Below the name, it says "Artistic and Healthful". The text describes the product as a decorative wall covering that is durable and healthy. It includes an illustration of a woman in a long dress standing next to a chair. At the bottom, it says "The Alabastine Co., Limited 50 Willow St., Paris, Ont."

How Weather Changes Bring Death to Roofing

The life of Roofing is Saturation and Coating. Yet this vital part is sorely neglected by nearly every Roofing maker. The Basis of most Roofing, except Brantford, is wood pulp, jute or cotton-cloth—all short fibre. When it passes through "Saturatory Process," it does not become actually saturated—merely coated. This "Coating" is of refuse and quickly evaporates—wears off—exposing foundation to savage weather. It absorbs water and moisture, and becomes brittle, cracks, rots and finally crumbles. Even when new it softens under heat, sags and dripping. But the Foundation of Brantford Crystal Roofing is a heavy, evenly condensed sheet of long-fibred pure Wool, saturated with Asphalt, which is forced into every fibre—not merely dipped. It is heavily coated with time-defying, fire-resisting Rock Crystals, which require no painting. This special Coating cannot evaporate and protects insides Brantford is indestructible, pliable, tight, water, weather, spark, acid, alkali, smoke, fire-proof.

Brantford Roofing

cannot absorb moisture, freeze and crack in cold weather, or become sticky and lifeless in hot weather. Brantford Crystal Roofing is not the kind all manufacturers care to make, because it costs extra money, yet it costs you no more than short-life Roofing. Roofing Book and Brantford Samples are free from dealer or us. Brantford Asphalt Roofing, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Brantford Rubber Roofing, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Brantford Crystal Roofing, one grade (heavy) Mohawk Roofing one grade only.

BRANTFORD ROOFING COMPANY, LTD., BRANTFORD, CAN.
WINNIPEG AGENTS:
GENERAL SUPPLY COMPANY OF CANADA, 147 BANNATYNE AVE.
VANCOUVER AGENTS:
FLECK BROS. LTD., IMPERIAL BUILDING, SEYMOUR ST.

The Advocate is the Best Advertising Medium

STRENGTH AND ECONOMY

You can depend absolutely on PEERLESS Fencing to hold live stock under any and all conditions. It is made of all No. 9 steel wire heavily galvanized and has lots of spring in it, making ample provision for contraction and expansion due to changes in the temperature, sudden shocks, etc.

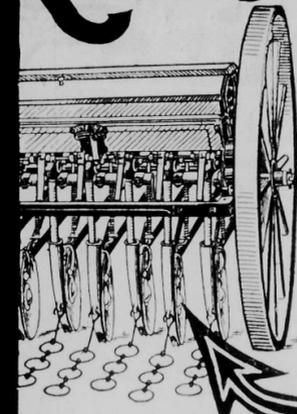
PEERLESS

The Fence That Saves Expense

is held together by the Peerless lock which holds the wires securely and makes Peerless Fence absolutely stock proof. The lock cannot be slipped or knocked loose. Write for our new book—it will interest you. It's free.

THE BANWELL BOXIE WIRE FENCE CO. Ltd., Dept. M
Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

Runs Easy; Sows Accurately



The "Champion" is bound to sow accurately because it is carefully tested. Both Grain and Grass Seed Boxes are set up complete, and run by machinery before leaving the factory,—so when you set your machine you are sure of the quantity you will sow.

The "Champion" has an Index that allows operator to sow as he pleases—no notches into which a shifting lever must be moved. No tying yourself down to so many bushels per acre. If there is a certain part of the field that requires a half-quart or so more per acre, simply change the "Champion" Index. You can sow as much or as little as is necessary, with the

Frost & Wood "Champion"

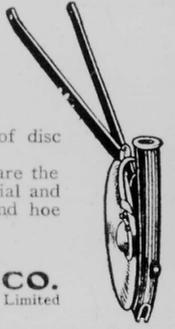
From conclusive tests it has been proven that the ball-bearing hub, enclosed in the dust-proof case of "Champion" Disc Drill, requires but one oiling per season. This bearing, of course, makes the "Champion" run far easier, keeps the plates snug, and adds years to the service of the machine. Certainly this feature makes the "Champion" more expensive to build—but that is just so much Extra Quality for you when you buy it.

Further, the Grass Seed Index is plainly marked for different kinds of grass seed—a convenience absent on other makes of disc drills.

Yes, indeed, Frost & Wood implements are the kind to buy if you value "Quality" in material and workmanship. You can have our disc and hoe drill catalogue if you'll just say so.

Ask for catalogue H 7

The FROST & WOOD CO.
SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA Limited



or summer, fallow must be sown in order to keep our seed free from other grain and weed seeds. We sow from one and one-half bushels to one and three-fourths bushels of good clean seed. So far we have not treated the seed for smut. The sample is perfect except a little off in color, which was caused by having had the crop in stooks too long. Barley should be stacked as soon as dry and not exposed too much to the weather. Barley should be well ripe when cut as it does not fill to the same extent as oats when cut on the green side. In order to insure a good crop of barley and to keep land in a good state of cultivation, it requires deep plowing, and thorough cultivation of surface.

Am herewith enclosing a sample of my barley, and if anyone would wish to purchase of same would sell at 60 cents per bushel, f.o.b., Didsbury; parties to furnish or pay for sacks. Will guarantee same as sample.

Alta. G. P. LIESEMER.

OATS IN SASKATCHEWAN

At your request I shall try to explain my experience in raising a good crop of oats. The soil was a black loam. It was mostly all spring plowed, then double disced, and well harrowed. I seeded two bushels per acre. The seed was dipped in formaldehyde and seeded fairly deep to keep it in good moisture. It was good seed which I raised myself last year.

There are lots of farmers trying to do too much. If they would put their work on half the amount of acres, they would be surprised at the results. Then, another thing, it pays to invest in good seed, you can't expect good grain from poor seed.

LOUIS F. LUDWIG.

PREFERS OATS IN A DISTRICT LIABLE TO FROST

I believe that the growing of oats and barley in this district, liable to frosts, will prove more profitable to us than the growing of wheat. Oats sown after wheat has always ripened on my farm, but I have "Sheffield Standard" oats which ripen a number of days ahead of the Banner variety. And I have always had more orders for oats for seed, locally, at 50 cents per bushel than I could supply, and one year I supplied a Western seed house at 50 cents per bushel.

The oats for which I was awarded first prize at the Winter Seed Fair, Regina, were grown on third crop land, from virgin prairie plowed in the spring, and every evening the land plowed; during the day was harrowed twice and packed, to retain all the moisture possible. When I had fifteen acres plowed I sowed the same in order to get the grain into the ground while the moisture was still at its full. I treated

the seed, which was well cleaned, with formaldehyde, one pound to forty gallons of water, to forty bushels oats, covering the grain with sacks, letting it remain covered for two hours and then spread out to dry for the night. This would be sown next morning. I seeded at the rate of two and one-half bushels per acre of dry seed, or three bushels of the treated or swelled grain. It was sown with a shoe drill at a depth of two inches. The drilling was followed with one stroke of the harrow, no after cultivation was necessary as the land was nearly new and there were very few weeds.

I believe the packer is an excellent implement as it pulverizes all lumps and leaves a very uniform and even seed bed where all the grains get an even start, besides conserving to a great extent the major part of the moisture.

Southern Sask. GEORGE A. HARRIS.

OATS AS PROFITABLE AS WHEAT

I will attempt to give you a summary of how I raised the oats that took first prize at Calgary Provincial Seed Fair, also at Macleod Seed Fair and first for standing field competition in Macleod District. I was engaged in the stock business entirely until two years ago, so this was my first crop of grain. The land was wild prairie. I plowed it in June, 1907, about four inches deep, disced it six times right after plowing, also twice at two different periods between June and fall, so as to keep down any growth of weeds there might be. In the spring of 1908, I disced it twice and harrowed it twice, then about first of May drilled in the seed about three inches deep. I cut it about the 2nd of August, left it standing in stook ten days and then stacked it.

As regards the seed, I experienced quite a difficulty in securing good clean seed. I looked at a good many samples but found that nearly all had a few wild oats in them, and were also mixed as to variety. I said I would not buy any that I could find one kernel of wild oats in, and I did not, because if one can be found there are probably more. I finally bought my seed from a neighbor, paying \$1.00 per bushel for it, while ordinary seed was selling at 50 cents per bushel. It is called Dodd's white oats. This man got his seed from the experimental farm several years before, and has been taking pride in raising good oats, and keeping them clean from foul seeds. I treated my seed with formaldehyde and sowed two bushels per acre. Here, I think I made a mistake in not sowing two and one-half or possibly three bushels. I am going to sow two and one-half bushels per acre this year. I will tell you why. In my grain last year there were small immatured kernels attached to big plump kernels.

HA

"Well, those so-called I've read a Metal Tower

"It certainly for it doesn't thing to any binding. A and you'll

"Stripped and provisions anyone could

"I go to been done, ised. For 'Eastlake' been in u

right here made, and in perfect c

"Just li

ting serious Company shingles y

Canada. they were fi

ing Comp making nev

and cornice seen an

steel shing proven for

"I've no turers chan led to bel confidence change the previous p

"T The Metallic Roc

Sir Dear Sirs:— 'Eastlake' Shing of a century. Th House, Free Libr ings in this town used very large 25 years, and the class satisfaction, any repairs.

(Signed) Tinsmith

This, I believe, was caused too thinly and causing to ing. I believe oats should be thickly that they will not the kernels would all be lost. My oats yielded 68 bushels and weighed forty-six pounds per bushel. But reason why oats should be seventy-five or eighty bushels and weigh over fifty pounds. I believe the most important in growing oats is, first, which is hard to do in. The wild oat is scattered although not thick enough great harm. You will find

was well cleaned, one pound to forty bushels oats, with sacks, letting two hours and then r the night. This next morning, I two and one-half dry seed, or three l or swelled grain. hoe drill at a depth drilling was fol- ke of the harrow, a was necessary ly new and there ls.

er is an excellent verizes all lumps iniform and even he grains get an conserving to a ajor part of the

GEORGE A. HARRIS.

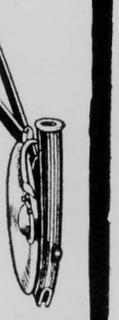
BLE AS WHEAT

re you a summary ats that took first inical Seed Fair, inical Fair and eld competition I was engaged entirely until two s my first crop of as wild prairie. 1907, about four t six times right wice at two dif- n June and fall, 7 growth of weeds ie spring of 1908, arrowed it twice, ay drilled in the nes deep. I cut August, left it 1 days and then

d, I experienced uring good clean good many sam- nearly all had a n, and were also I said I would could find one , and I did not, found there are ally bought my r, paying \$1.00 le ordinary seed per bushel. It oats. This man be experimental re, and has been good oats, and rom foul seeds, th formaldehyde per acre. Here, ke in not sowing possibly three to sow two and acre this year. In my grain last immatured ker- plump kernels.



nd Grass set your to which here is a mpion"



HA! HA! HA!

"Well, I'm blest! So this is one of those so-called metal roofing guarantees I've read about," laughs the Wise Man of Metal Town.

"It certainly is a good joke, for it doesn't really guarantee anything to anybody, and isn't legally binding. Ask your own lawyer and you'll find I'm right."

"Stripped of all its exceptions and provisions I don't see how anyone could be serious about it."

"I go by what I know has been done, not by what is promised. For instance, I know that 'Eastlake' Metallic shingles have been in use for twenty-five years right here in Toronto, where they're made, and that those same shingles are in perfect condition now."

"Just listen here a minute. I'm getting serious now. The Metallic Roofing Company began to make metallic shingles years before anyone else in Canada. They were made right when they were first made. The Metallic Roofing Company have been continually making new designs for ceilings and walls, fronts and cornices, but as for shingles they have never seen an improvement on the 'Eastlake' steel shingles which have been made, laid and proven for twenty-five years."

"I've noticed that most metal shingle manufacturers change their pattern so frequently that I'm led to believe they, themselves, haven't much confidence in their own goods. Yes, they even change the name to cover up some weakness in a previous product."

"TWO OTHER PERSONS' SAY-SO'S"

The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited, Toronto.
 Simcoe, Ont., April 9th, 1908.
 Dear Sirs:—We have handled your 'Eastlake' Shingles for nearly a quarter of a century. They have been on the Court House, Free Library and other public buildings in this town for 18 years. We have used very large quantities during the past 25 years, and they have always given first-class satisfaction, and have never required any repairs.
 (Signed) MADDEN BROS.,
 Tinsmith and Hardware Merchants.

The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited, Toronto.
 Lucknow, Ont., April 9th, 1908.
 Dear Sirs:—"I take great pleasure in testifying to the good qualities of your 'Eastlake' Shingles. We put your painted shingles on our Town Hall here in 1885, 23 years ago, and although they have only been painted twice since that time they are in good condition yet. I consider the lock on the 'Eastlake' the very best, and believe that a roof covered with the galvanized 'Eastlake' will last for ever."
 (Signed) THOS. LAWRENCE,
 Hardware Merchant.



"I'm prejudiced, you say? Of course I'm prejudiced, but it's a prejudice founded on years of active use of the metallic goods made by The Metallic Roofing Co. It's an old man's prejudice based on a long experience."

"Write for booklet which tells more about 'Eastlake' Metallic Shingles. They are sure proof against fire, lightning, rust or weather in all climates. They are the easiest and quickest to put in place and the most durable when laid. If you send the measurement of any roof an accurate estimate of cost will be sent free."

—The Philosopher of Metal Town.

The Metallic Roofing Co.

Limited
 TORONTO and WINNIPEG
 Agents wanted in some sections. Write for details, mentioning this paper.

This, I believe, was caused by sowing too thinly and causing too much stooling. I believe oats should be sown so thickly that they will not stool, then the kernels would all be large and plump. My oats yielded 68 bushels to the acre and weighed forty-six and one-half pounds per bushel. But there is no reason why oats should not yield seventy-five or eighty bushels per acre and weigh over fifty pounds per bushel. I believe the most important things in growing oats is, first, get good seed, which is hard to do in this district. The wild oat is scattered about here, although not thick enough to do any great harm. You will find a few in

almost every oat bin. Now, as you men sowed, and that if they had not know, if you sow a few of these you will soon have plenty, because they ripen earlier than tame oats and shell on the ground, before your crop is cut. Once they are in the ground they are hard to get out. Along this line I might say, I could not find one wild oat in my bin, nor no one else, although several have examined the grain. I mention this because some people claim that these wild oats will get into the crop some- how, even if you do not sow any. Some claim they have had this happen to themselves. Some also claim that tame oats will turn wild if allowed to volunteer. My opinion is that there were a few wild oats in the seed these

There is just as much, if not more money in oats as in wheat, for the man who does not have to sell in the fall. The only difference there is not the ready cash market for oats that there is for wheat at threshing time. I sold all the oats I raised at 75 cents per bushel for seed and could have sold 2,000 bushels more. Feed oats are worth \$1.50 per 100 pounds here now.
 Alta. W. J. GLASS.

A SASKATCHEWAN FARMER'S ROTATION SYSTEM

I may say that the barley that won the first prize at our seed fair came from a crop sown on spring plowing.



**The Most Modern
straight - stay Fence**

The most modern fence machinery in the Dominion makes the Monarch Stiff-Stay fence. This machinery is blessed with almost human intelligence. It produces a fence just as you would build it yourself. It makes the "Monarch" with every strand of even length. Positively no short or long wires in the Monarch. And every stay stands perfectly plumb when fence is stretched up. Thanks to this machinery. The Monarch lock is applied without requiring the strand or stay wires to be unduly kinked. But the whole story of the Monarch superiority cannot be told in this space so write for catalogue giving complete details.

Western Agents: CHRISTIE BROS. LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Monarch Hinge-Stay Fence

The only complete hinge-stay fence in Canada. The hinge-stay prevents the fence from becoming disfigured when people climb over it or cattle press down on it. Catalogue explaining everything mailed free—and now is the time to get posted.

IF YOU'RE A HUSTLER WRITE US

We've a fence agency proposition we would like to submit to you. No other fence concern has a line equal to the Monarch and Dillon combination.

The Owen Sound Wire Fence Co., Limited
OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO

MONARCH STIFF STAY FENCE

Why buy another farm?

Are you thinking of buying another farm in order to extend your operations and produce larger crops?

You will find it better in almost every way to build a new farm on top of the one you now have.

Do not seek to farm more acres but make your land produce more bushels.

If the farm you now have produces—say 35 bushels of oats per acre, instead of buying more land to get an additional 35-bushel yield, why not make the farm you have produce 70 bushels per acre? You can do it.

Buy an I.H.C. Manure Spreader

It is the machine which enables you to take the manure produced on the farm and in a few years fully double the productive power of your land.

It does this by placing the manure on the soil in the most available condition to support plant life.

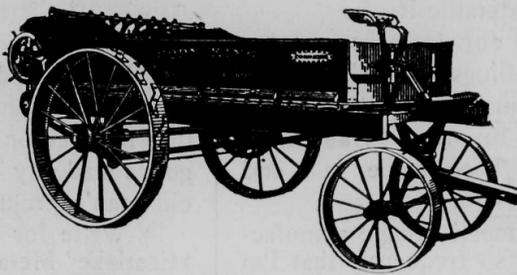
It also makes the manure go further than can be done in any other way.

I. H. C. manure spreaders are made in two styles: Corn King and Cloverleaf.

The Corn King

is of the return apron type. The steel roller equipment of the apron on this machine reduces friction to the minimum, even with the heaviest loads. This machine will be supplied with either a ratchet feed or a double pawl worm feed for the apron. Either of these feeds can be regulated to bring the desired amount of manure to the beater. The beater is equipped with long, square steel teeth with chisel points. It is driven by means of a chain from a large sprocket on the rear axle. A vibrating rake is used on this machine to level the load as it comes to the beater. The Corn King spreader has steel wheels of the most serviceable construction and a frame made of thor-

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg.
International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)



oughly air-dried wood stock and put together in a very durable manner. There are three sizes of this machine: No. 2 small, No. 3 medium and No. 4 large.

The Cloverleaf is of the endless apron type. It is also supplied with two feeds for the apron—ratchet or double pawl worm feed. The beater on this machine is constructed the same as the beater on the Corn King. This spreader also has a vibrating rake to level the load as it comes to the beater, has steel wheels and a well made main frame. This spreader is made in three sizes: No. 2 small, No. 3 medium and No. 4 large. It is very attractive, being well painted and symmetrically designed.

Many Excellent Features

It is impossible to describe all of the features of the above machines in this small space. However, we have catalogs which illustrate and describe in detail the many excellent features of these machines. These catalogs are well worth procuring, not only because they describe the spreaders, but because they contain information on soil fertility.

Points that are well to bear in mind in connection with these spreaders are that you can top-dress your fields and grow large crops of clover to turn under and enrich the soil, so that you may grow still larger crops and add to the soil's fertility. They double the value of the manure, save much time and labor and greatly increase the value of your land by increasing the soil's fertility.

Any one of these machines will pay for itself in from one to two years, depending upon the amount of work you have for it to do.

Call on the International local agent and see about owning one of these manure spreaders. He will supply you with catalog and full information, or write direct to nearest branch house.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

about the middle of May. The land was a little low lying, fairly heavy black soil, and a little alkaline in places. I have found barley does better on land slightly alkaline than oats, and much better than wheat. This crop was light, giving me only about 25 bushels per acre, and, in ordinary seasons, would have given me twice as much.

My barley land was plowed, harrowed down, and seeded as soon as possible, so that most of the moisture was preserved in the land. I sowed a two-bushel bag per acre of well-cleaned seed, without any treatment for smut. I like some good variety of six-rowed barley. While fairly good crops of barley can be raised in this way. In my opinion, the only sure and profitable way is to sow on summer-fallow. Barley requires a well-worked soil, and this can best be secured in the summer-fallow, which is also likely to provide the moisture, without which no crop, whether wheat, oats of barley, can do well. While this is true, if we can utilize the barley crop as a help in keeping down wild oats and other weeds, we can afford to do with a less yield of grain.

I have my half-section divided into three equal parts, and summer-fallow one-third each year. These parts can be fenced off separately, and the range to be summer-fallowed pastured that season, thus helping to keep down weeds. As soon as the summer-fallow crop is cut, disc or plow shallow, and let the land lie till after wheat-seeding the next spring, and sow, after preparation, to oats and barley. Next year it comes in for fallow again. This gives me 100 or more acres of wheat on fallow, and the same area in oats and barley, prepared as described by fall discing and spring plowing, with the same area for summer-fallowing for next year's wheat again. What I seed down to Western rye can be plowed up with the summer-fallow, after cutting a hay crop the end of June. This plan I hope to carry out, and would be glad to hear suggestions from any one.

JAMES FOTHERINGHAM,
Eastern Saskatchewan.

MOISTURE, THE FIRST CONSIDERATION

I kept the moisture in my soil as well as I could by frequent cultivation. That I believe is the most important point in successful grain growing in this country. My land is a black sandy loam, and, after seeding the oats, I rolled it with a good heavy roller, harrowing after that again to stir up the surface. The barley I sowed as soon after the wheat as possible, and, as it happened, there was no early frost, I got a good crop. I have been farming in this country now for five years, and last season was the first I had a good crop of barley. I believe this was due to the early seeding. The other four years I had only half a crop. The land was all prepared in the fall, plowed and disced, so that in the spring I went right on and sowed without loss of time.

R. THIEL,
Duck Lake Dist., Sask.

A SUCCESSFUL BARLEY GROWER'S ADVICE

In the following, I shall attempt to explain how I handled my land and seeding so as to get first prize on my oats.

First, I break my land in June, about 4 to 6 inches deep, do good work, have it all turned and the furrows even. I let it lie until next spring. When in good condition, I commence to cut it with the disc, the same way as plowed lapping half. Then I started to disc from one corner, say, from south-west to north-east corner; double discing again. When this is done, I put on a heavy lever drag, and work until the surface is smooth. Then the land is ready for seeding.

I use only the best of seed, free from smut and weeds, and always treat it with formaldehyde before seeding. This is the way I treat my grain: I take five bags of grain, dump it in a wagon-box, then take a large waterpail, fill it with water, put in one and one-half ounces of formaldehyde, and sprinkle this on the grain. I have my man

April 14, 1909

Union Lock P



RANGER BARBIWIRE

Fistula and Poll Evil



Any person, however inexperienced can readily cure either disease.

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil
—even bad old cases that have abandoned. Easy and cutting—just a little attention day—and your money refunded. Cures most cases without leaving the horse sound and particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Po Veterinary Advice pages, covering more than veterinary subjects. Durable and illustrated.
FLEMING BROS., 415 Church St., Toronto

Bear in Mind Our Sale

JUNE 2nd,

We are offering for import two Clydesdale Stallions one imported, by Lord Gellus, by Hiathawa; all class Shorthorn bulls, years old, at moderate price better than to write or want anything in this line.

The Forest Home Farm
Immediate possession given

Andrew Graham, Prop.

Pacific Coast

Trees Greenhouse and 157 page Catalogue free

M. J. HEI

3010 Westminster Road.

FARMS IN VIRGINIA

Why not move you can buy good timber, fruit, wa per acre? For climate, short and delightful summer markets. Our Estate Herald will sent you upon request.
P.Y.L. Dept. Pe

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE SOUTHSIDE

When answering please mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME

STAMME

The ARNOTT METHODICAL method for the cure of the CAUSE, not the symptoms, and insures natural speech and references:
THE ARNOTT METHODICAL BERLIN, ONT.

Fits For proof write to

Cured Mr. W. 134 T

for pamphlet giving full particulars of home treatment. 20 years testimonials in one year.

Sole Proprietors—Trench's F

of May. The land ying, fairly heavy e alkaline in places. ey does better on ie. than oats, and wheat. This crop ne only about 25 d, in ordinary sea- given me twice as

s plowed, harrowed s soon as possible urement was pre- I sowed a two- re of well-cleaned reatment for smut, ariety of six-rowed ly good crops of l in this way. In ly sure and profit- on summer-fallow, well-worked soil, be secured in the h is also likely to re, without which eat, oats of barley, this is true, if we y crop as a help in oats and other I to do with a less

ction divided into and summer-fallow. These parts can ely, and the range ved pastured that g to keep down the summer-fal- or plow shallow, ll after wheat-seed- g, and sow, after and barley. Next fallow again. This 2 acres of wheat on e area in oats and e described by fall plowing, with the mer-fallowing for ain. What I seed e can be plowed up flow, after cutting f June. This plan and would be glad from anyone.

FOTHERINGHAM, wan.

RST CONSIDERA- N

e in my soil as well quent cultivation. ie most important grain growing in nd is a black sandy ng the oats, I rolled y roller, harrowing tir up the surface, as soon after the d, as it happened, rost, I got a good r farming in this e years, and last I had a good crop e this was due to The other four half a crop. The l in the fall, plowed i the spring I went l without loss of R. THIEL.

RLEY GROWER'S ICE

I shall attempt to lled my land and first prize on my

and in June, about o good work, have e furrows even. I spring. When in mence to cut it me way as plowed I started to disc say, ifrom south- rner; double disc- is is done, I put on nd work until the Then the land is

of seed, free from d always treat it efore seeding. This ay grain: I take mp it in a wagon- e waterpail, fill it one and one-half yde, and sprinkle I have my man

Union Lock Poultry Fence



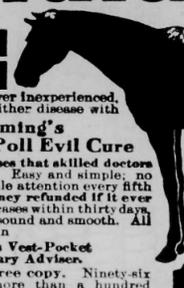
Square close mesh. Highest quality, superior lock, easily erected, strong, low priced.

Write for new catalog describing the Union Line of Field, Hog, Poultry and Lawn Fences.

RANGER BARB WIRE

Union Fence Co. De Kalb, Ill. Kansas City, Mo.

Fistula and Poll Evil



Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with **Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple, no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**.

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

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

Bear in Mind Our Dispersion Sale

JUNE 2nd, 1909

We are offering for immediate delivery two Clydesdale Stallions, two years old, one imported, by Lord Guthrie, by Marcellus, by Hiathawa; also several first-class Shorthorn bulls, one and two years old, at moderate prices. Can't do better than to write or call on us if you want anything in this line.

The Forest Home Farm is for sale. Immediate possession given if required.

Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.

Pacific Coast Seeds

Trees Greenhouse and Hardy Plants. 157 page Catalogue free.

M. J. HENRY

3010 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B.C.

FARMS 80+ PER ACRE IN VIRGINIA AND UP



Why not move to Virginia, where you can buy good level land with timber, fruit, water, etc., at \$8.00 per acre? Fertile soil, healthy climate, short mild winters, long delightful summers, convenient markets. Our interesting Real Estate Herald with valuable map sent you upon request. Write for it.

PYLE & CO., Inc.
Dept. Petersburg, Va.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA

When answering advertisements please mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL.

STAMMERERS

The ARNOTT METHOD is the only logical method for the cure of Stammering. It treats the CAUSE, not merely the HABIT and insures natural speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
BERLIN, ONT. CAN.

Fits Cured

For proof that Fits can be cured write to

Mr. Wm. Stinson,
134 Tyndall Ave., Toronto.

for pamphlet giving full particulars of simple home treatment. 20 years success—over 1000 testimonials in one year.

Sole Proprietors—Trench's Remedies Ltd., Dublin

shovelling the grain from one end to the other at the same time. Then I get another pail of water, with same amount of formaldehyde, and again sprinkle it on the grain; keep on moving the grain back and forth until all is well mixed. It is then covered with grain bags or horse blankets, which finishes the treatment. Five bags of grain will take up that amount of water very readily, and is ready for seeding in one hour's time. I do this always before seeding, morning and noon. When ready for the field, I hitch onto the wagon and take it to where I am seeding, and always finish that treated seed before unhitching.

When the grain is growing, I go through the fields frequently to see if there is any noxious weeds which might possibly be growing from seeds carried in by birds. I think farmers ought to be very careful, and always be on the watch for weeds. Whenever a field is taken by weeds, good crops cannot be expected any more.

When the grain is getting ripe, I am watching it very closely, have the binder ready, and when well ripe start in and cut it as fast as possible. Have it stooked and caped right after the binder. Where the grain is well ripe, I have the stooks made large, about 15 to 20 sheafs in each. If a little green, I make them smaller, so they have a chance to dry out quickly. When it is well dried, I get the threshing outfit and thresh out of the field. Great care should be taken in binning the grain to keep it clean and dry.

In this way I have been able to produce a first-class quality of grain. My grain has taken first prizes in fall and winter seed fairs, and also took a prize in Calgary at the Provincial Seed Fair, where I had an ordinary grain bag of oats which was weighed at the request of the Mayor of Stettler, and balanced at 137 1-2 pounds. Last fall I sent samples of my oats to different firms, east and west, for grading. The reports were all about the same—highest grade No. 1 white. I sold all my seed oats for 50 cents per bushel for the last two years. Millers, seed firms and grain dealers from all parts of Canada were after my grain, so I had no difficulty in selling it at considerable above highest market prices.

Every farmer has just as good chances as I have to produce good grain and realize good price, if he only makes up his mind that he is going to do it right. Plow the land deep, disc and drag it well. Keep the soil clean. Put in the best of seed obtainable, and don't think: "Well, my grain grew last year, and it will grow again this year." This principle is all right if you have good seed, but if your seed is of inferior quality, I should say, change it. Get the best you can by you will produce a better crop and realize more money. Remember the old saying: "What is worth doing, is worth doing right, and what is not worth doing right, is not worth doing at all."

Alta. A. SHEARER.

Questions & Answers

PARTIAL DISLOCATION OF STIFLES

We have a Clydesdale stallion rising two years, in good growing condition and exercising outside every day that is fit. The joints of his hind legs, hip and stifle, do not work freely when moving from side to side of his stall, but seem to bind when he lifts his feet and then relax with a jerk. There is no pain or inflammation and his action is not affected in the least except when moving sideways in his stall.

Alta. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The stifles have become partially dislocated, due to lack of exercise. Exercise him regularly on level ground this will tone up his muscular system and the trouble will soon disappear.

MEASURING HAY AND LAND

1. I have a stack of prairie hay measuring 26 feet long, 14 feet wide and 28 feet overthrow. About how many tons of hay should there be in it? Stack good and solid.

Amatite ROOFING



A Cure for Leaky Roofs

DON'T waste time trying to patch a leaky roof! A roof which leaks in one place is generally on the verge of leaking in many other places.

The cheapest method of repair is to cover the whole roof with Amatite. Amatite costs so little that the entire job can frequently be done for the expense of caring for a leaky roof. After the old roof is covered with Amatite you will have no further worry or expense.

Most ready roofings require a coat of paint every two years to keep them in order. But Amatite is not the ordinary kind of Ready Roofing. Amatite has a real mineral surface, firmly imbedded in the Coal Tar Pitch waterproof-

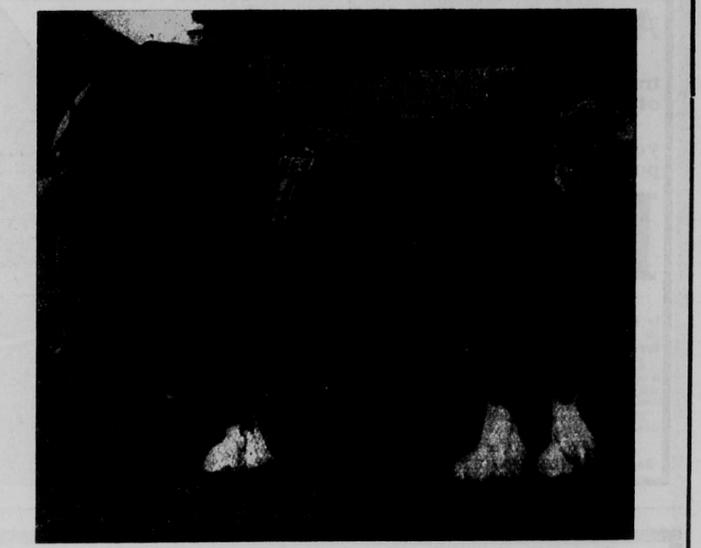
ing. This surface resists the attacks of the elements like a stone wall. It demands no additional protection or covering, such as a coat of paint.

Buying Amatite is the same as buying an ordinary ready roofing with an agreement from the dealer to keep it painted free of charge. Such an agreement on the ordinary roofing would double its value. You practically get such an agreement with every roll of Amatite; yet the price is no greater than that of the ordinary kind.

Send us your name and address, and we will forward you by return mail a free sample of Amatite, and you can see how tough, durable and substantial it is. Write to-day to nearest office.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., Limited.

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N.B. Halifax, N.S.



CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

For quick sale I am offering a few personally selected imported Clydesdale stallions. They were bought right and will be sold right. First in the lot is SCOTLAND'S MOTTO by Baron Glasserton. Then there are five other newly imported horses and one Canadian-bred.

These horses have been bought right, through my personal connection in Scotland and will be sold right. Call and see them or write for further particulars.

WM. MARSHALL
NAMAKA ALBERTA.



Brighten Up

There are two reasons for painting your house—appearance and protection, and three reasons for using Sherwin-Williams Paint, durability, economy and appearance. Ask your dealer for

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Made in Canada THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg



Do you Need a Well?

Or does one of your Neighbors?

The POWERS Boring and Drilling Machine

is solving the water problem in many hundred localities where a light, portable rig is needed for fast work. Big profits. A team of horses furnishes the power, and pulls it over the roughest roads. Bores 100 ft. in 10 hours; is a rapid driller. One man can run it; the tools drop through center of platform; it rotates its own drill. 18 years' use has proven this the lightest draft, and easiest to operate of any machine made. Easy terms. Write for catalogue.

LISLE MANUFACTURING CO.

BOX 439,

CLARINDA, IOWA

Are You Building?

If so, don't take chances on your roof by buying "extravagant claims," but get a good old-fashioned roofing of quality, made by a firm established in 1817.

Paroid Roofing Facts.—It has stood the test of years on Government buildings, mills, farm and poultry buildings. Easiest to lay—most attractive.

PAROID ROOFING

is not a low priced roofing, but the slight difference in cost over cheap roofings is made up by a big difference in quality.

OUR GUARANTEE: Buy one roll of PAROID, apply it to your roof. If you are not satisfied that you have the best, we will send you a check for the amount you paid for the roofing and the cost of applying it.

Write for more facts and sample of PAROID, also free booklet of plans entitled "Practical Farm Buildings" if about to build.

F. W. BIRD & SON, Established 1817.
Dept. 63 HAMILTON, ONT. Br'ch Office, Winnipeg, Man.



Medicine Hat Hide & Fur Company

Buyers of all kinds of HIDES, FURS,
HORSEHAIR, PELTS and WOOL.

Top Prices Paid

106 S. Railway St. Medicine Hat

Box 286

Phone 181

2. How should I proceed to measure a quarter-section of land, how many yards are there to the half mile?

Man. E. J. ELLIS.

Ans.—Estimating 400 cubic feet to the ton there would be about eight tons in the stack. Timothy runs about 120 cubic feet to the ton and up to 500 when it is not packed.

2. Get the corner stake, then measure 880 yards or 160 rods to a point directly in line with the first stake and the one at the next mile corner. From this point run a line the same distance to the center of the quarter. The direction of this line may be got by carefully measuring 8 feet one way and 6 feet the other on a chalk line from the point fixed, then swing the line until it is exactly 10 feet across the triangle from point to point. Use the common pins to mark the 8 and 6 foot distances on the line. When this is done stakes can be used to keep the direction true until the next half mile is run. You can then start at the first point and run the line down the road allowance in the opposite direction and get the fourth side by the same means as the second. The distances can then be proved by marking at angles across the quarter.

FASTENERS ON CEMENT POSTS

I saw an article in your 24th of March issue on making concrete posts, and as I am interested in it I would feel obliged if you could give it me a little plainer. I understand all you say in your paper but with regards the fasteners I am at a loss. Are they made of metal, and if so how are they attached to the cement? Are they attached when the posts are moulded? I can't see how you put the wire on these cement posts. And also, are they as strong as same size wood posts? If this is not giving you too much trouble, I shall feel obliged, as no question seems hard enough for you to answer.

Man. J. O. D.

Ans.—Perhaps we should have explained that wire is laid lengthwise in the concrete to reinforce it, and when posts are made with two or four strands of wire imbedded in concrete they are practically everlasting. The fasteners may be made by imbedding pieces of wire in the concrete, leaving the two ends free. These ends can then be bound tightly around the fence wire when it is stretched, and so fasten it. It is sometimes arranged so that the wire used for reinforcing is brought to the outside in the form of a loop which is wrapped around the strand. It is not necessary to have a very long piece of wire for a fastener, not more than an inch at most.

MUSIC BY CORRESPONDENCE

Can music be taught through correspondence, if instructions are followed carefully in such as violin, piano, etc.

Alta. J. B.

Ans.—It would be a very slow process and would all depend upon the time given to practise. A few hints to a beginner would give him a start but after that not much could be done.

WELL PROBLEMS

1. Is there any tool for boring a well by hand, and where can such a tool be had?

2. In a bored well is it necessary to put the casing all the way to the bottom, or would ten or twelve feet at the top be sufficient?

3. Would the suction chamber have to be put on the extreme end of the pipe or just below the frost line?

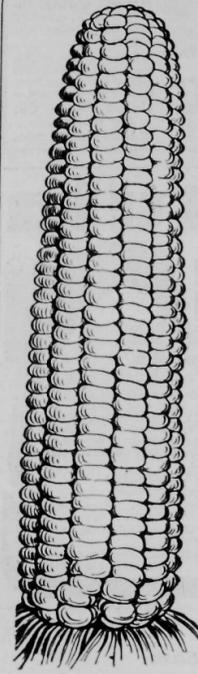
Man. A. J. S.

Ans.—1. A 2 inch, 2½ inch or 3 inch ordinary augur bit may be welded to an iron rod and the rod may be extended by using a number of lengths of rods and coupling. A small well may be bored from 30 to 40 feet with such a tool, but it is hard and slow work after the first 30 feet is bored.

2. A bored well should be cased to the bottom, unless you find shale or rock in such case it is sufficient to case it down to the rock or shale.

CANADIAN GROWN SEEDS

For Farmers and Market Gardeners



DEVITT'S EARLY SUGAR CORN

Originated by Ben Devitt, Esq., of Waterloo, about 30 years ago and steadily improved by him.

It is the table corn par excellence—just what you gardeners want for your select trade, the sweetest of all, very early—white kernels and good size ears. We are the only seed men in Canada growing on their own fields, vegetable, flower and field seeds. It is of vital interest to you.

FREE PACKAGE.

Write for complete catalogue and free package of Devitt's Early Sugar Corn, also give names of your neighbors.

ONTARIO SEED CO.

Pioneer Canadian
Seed Growers

42 King St.
Waterloo, Ont.

CHURCH BELLS

CHIMES AND PEALS

MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY

FULLY WARRANTED

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.

BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.

Established 1866



This Incubator Increases Poultry Profits Amazingly



No ordinary incubator could possibly show a record of success to compare with this wonderful machine. It has added enormous sums to the profits of Poultry Raisers.

Sure Hatch Incubator BOOK FREE

This book tells the secret of its marvelous success as a hatcher. It tells some startling facts about incubators—facts you should know before buying. Practically turns all makes of incubators inside out. Shows why many that sell at "bargain" prices hatch more trouble than chicks. Explains the correct principles of incubator construction. Don't buy an incubator at any price until you read this great book.

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.
Box 172, Fremont, Neb., or Dept. 172, Indianapolis, Ind.

ECZEMA VICTIM SAVED—

WANTS EVERYONE TO KNOW

Wintgreen Compound Stopped Itch at Once—
Disease Soon Disappeared.

After taking treatment from two doctors, and trying many different remedies from drug stores, that only seemed to make the disease more intolerable, Mrs. H. E. Johnston, of Hespeler, Ont., found a cure. It is simply a preparation of oil of wintgreen, compounded with such well-known healing and antiseptic substances as thymol and glycerine, but it certainly cures the disease.

Here is what Mrs. Johnston says of it:

"Your preparation has cured me of Eczema after doctoring with two doctors and trying different ointments from drug stores, that only made it worse. I feel as though everybody should hear of it so they might be helped."

Why go on suffering from torturing skin diseases, when there is a cure that is simple, safe and sure?

For free sample bottle write to The D.D.D. Laboratory, Department J., 23 Jordan St., Toronto.

For sale by all druggists.

Do



The man who papers. He d grandfather did

If he is engaged the "Farmer's most necessary If he is not a secure one or r The work will TO SECURE must be NEW

Subscrip

The

(For ONE NE These are the measures, with ures 5½ inches, either lady or

(For three NE A Carbo-Mag way, \$2.50. A a good razor the best in the a little the sm mending it to

(For three NE Nickel case, o gentleman's siz (For four NE A lady's silv illuminated dia

(For one NE A handsome 13. Suitable f cents. Hundre past couple of

(For two NE A Canadian finely illustrate

Farr

BROWN SEEDS

Market Gardeners
DEVIIT'S EARLY
SUGAR CORN

Originated by Ben Devitt, Esq., of Waterloo, about 30 years ago and steadily improved by him. It is the table corn par excellence—just what you gardeners want for your select trade, the sweetest of all, very early—white kernels and good size ears. We are the only seed men in Canada growing on their own fields, vegetable, flower and field seeds. It is of vital interest to you.

FREE PACKAGE. Write for complete catalogue and free package of Devitt's Early Sugar Corn, also give names of your neighbors.

ONTARIO SEED CO.

Pioneer Canadian Seed Growers
42 King St.
Waterloo, Ont.



or increases
ts Amazingly

No ordinary incubator could possibly show a record of success to compare with this wonderful machine. It has added enormous sums to the profits of Poultry Raisers. Is in a class by itself.

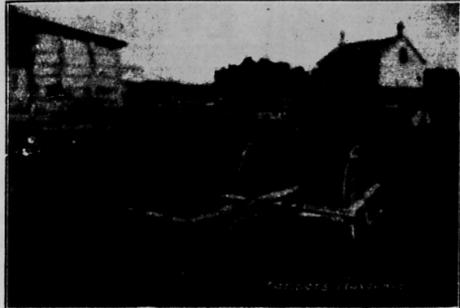
Incubator FREE
Secret of its marvelous It tells some stam- ors—facts you should Practically turns all inside out. Shows at "bargain" prices an chicks. Explains s of incubator con- an incubator at any s great book.
ICUBATOR CO.
ept. 172, Indianapolis, Ind.

VED—
ERYONE TO KNOW

Stopped Itch at Once— Disappeared.
atment from two many different re- stores, that only e disease more in- Johnston, of Hes- cure. It is simply il of wintergreen, such well-known tic substances as e, but it certainly

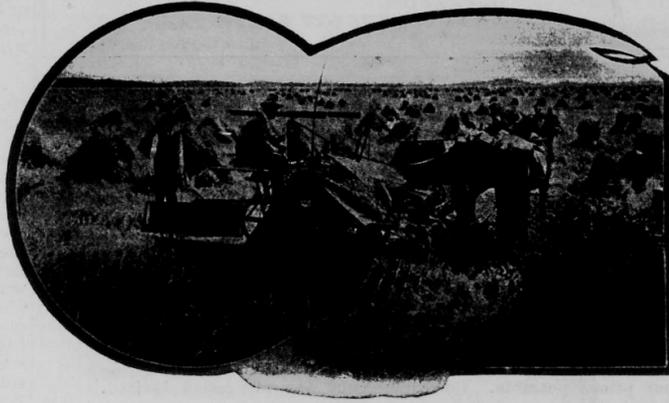
Johnston says of a has cured me of ng with two doctors t ointments from e made it worse. I 'body should hear 'helped.' ng from torturing here is a cure that re? otte write to The Department J., 23 ggists.

Do You See the Difference ?



The Man Who Doesn't Subscribe

The man who farms this place does not read agricultural papers. He doesn't believe in "book farmin'." The way his grandfather did is good enough for him.



The Man Who Does

This man reads the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," and has profited by the practical information it contains. The picture looks prosperous, doesn't it ?

Does Your Neighbor Read ?

If he is engaged in any branch of agriculture or stock-raising, the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal" is one of his most necessary assets.

If he is not a subscriber you can induce him to become one and secure one or more of the prizes offered in the following list. The work will be a pleasure and the reward of practical value. TO SECURE ANY OF THESE PREMIUMS THE subscriptions must be NEW ones and in addition to your own.

life. No other writer of Canadian fiction has ever drawn so true a pen picture. The Toronto World says: "It is a book that should be in the homes of all the people."

An Atlas

(For one NEW subscriber and your own renewal.) Contains 16 maps of the greatest divisions in the world, with names of cities and their population. Map of Western Canada showing new railway lines. Should be in every home where there are school children.

**Subscription Price \$1.50 Per Annum,
3 Cents a Week**

The Blue Ribbon Cook Book

(For one NEW subscriber and your own renewal.) This book is the best of the kind ever published, 154 pages, 850 valuable recipes, 6 pages of useful tables. Every recipe is of practical value, and the cook's convenience has been kept in mind throughout the book. Ingredients are given by measure, the cup being the standard instead of by weight, as many house-keepers do not possess accurate scales. The time needed to cook the different dishes is given, also a number of convenient tables and other useful general information will be found in its pages.

If you want the cook book for your own renewal only send \$1.75.

The Choice of Two Knives

(For ONE NEW subscription in addition to your own.) These are the genuine Joseph Rogers, two bladed. The large measures, with large blade open, 7 3/4 inches; the smaller one measures 5 1/4 inches. This is an extra-quality pen-knife. Suitable for either lady or gentleman. Both these knives are splendid value.

A Razor

(For three NEW subscribers and your own renewal.) A Carbo-Magnetic razor of the best steel; costs in the ordinary way, \$2.50. A delighted subscriber in Alberta says: "I have a good razor that I have used for 22 years, and thought I had the best in the market, but the "Farmer's Advocate" razor is a little the smoothest I ever used, and I take pleasure in recommending it to others.

A Watch

(For three NEW subscribers.) Nickel case, open face, seven jewel, stem wind, stem set watch, gentleman's size.
(For four NEW subscribers.) A lady's silver watch, handsomely engraved, open face, fancy illuminated dial, stem wind, pendant set, a splendid timekeeper.

Baron's Pride

(For one NEW subscriber and your own renewal.) A handsome picture of the champion Clydesdale sire, size 17 x 13. Suitable for framing. Regular sale price of this picture, 50 cents. Hundreds have been mailed to subscribers during the past couple of months.

"Carmichael"

(For two NEW subscribers and your own renewal) A Canadian Farm Story, by Anison North, bound in cloth and finely illustrated. The story is a real picture of Canadian rural

Microscope

With strong magnifying lens. Useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects or other small objects. TWO MICROSCOPES FOR ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER AND YOUR OWN RENEWAL.

Bibles

(Bagster's) one of the best of our premiums. Handsomely and well bound; convenient size. For TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS AND YOUR OWN RENEWAL.

Your Own Subscription Free

If you send us two new names and \$3.00 to cover same (each new subscriber paying \$1.50), we will mark date on your paper forward one year as remuneration to you; or, for each single NEW NAME, accompanied by \$1.50, we will advance the date of your address label six months. Cash commissions or premiums, as preferred, for larger lists of new names.

IN CLUBS OF FOUR RENEWALS OR OVER we will accept \$1.25 each.

No premiums included in club offers.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY DISTRICT.

These Premiums are given only to our present subscribers who send us bona-fide NEW yearly subscriptions at \$1.50 each.

If your own subscription is paid up you are entitled to the premiums for sending in one or more new subscribers.

Farmer's Advocate & Home Journal
Winnipeg, Manitoba



UNION STOCK YARDS, HORSE EXCHANGE
 WEST TORONTO CANADA
 The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market
 Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and Harness on hand for private sale every day.
 The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. North-West Trade a Specialty.
HERBERT SMITH Manager.
 (Late Grand's Repository)

10 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

Personally selected from the leading Scotch herds. They are of such noted families as Broad-hooks, Butterfly, Claret, Clara, Roan Lady and Jilt. I also have for sale four bull calves from Imp. sire and dam, and a number of good young cows and heifers. Catalogue being prepared. Write for one. Prices as well as quality will please you. Farm, a mile from Burlington Junction station, G. T. R.

FRED. BARNETT, Manager

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.

My New Importation of Clydesdale Stallions

has just arrived. It comprises a number of prize winners and premium horses, ages from one to four years. Four are by the renowned Everlasting and two by Hiawatha. All are for sale at the lowest prices possible. Correspondence and inspection invited.

O. Sorby

Guelph, Ont.



Glencorse Yorkshires

Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, prior 36th, sired by Dalmeny D. C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K. G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th—Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.



Cattle and Sheep Labels
 Size Price Doz. 50 Tags
 Cattle 75c. \$2.00
 Light Cattle 60c. \$1.50
 Sheep or Hog 40c. \$1.00

No postage or duty to pay. Cattle labels with name and address and numbers; Sheep or Hog Labels with name and numbers. Write for sample, free.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

PURE-BRED HOGS, \$15.00 EACH

To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks and Berks., aged from 5 to 6 mos., at \$15 each, f.o.b. Napinka. This offer holds good for a limited time afterwards price will be advanced. The Yorks. are from prize winning stock. A 1 individuals in both breeds. Also Shorthorns.

A. D. McDONALD
 Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.

Bargains in Registered Yorkshire Swine

Mail us \$7.00 and we will ship you a pig and pedigree. They are bred from prize-winning stock and we are going to have a lot of them. First lot wanted and ready to ship, 1st week in April. Don't miss it. Can ship C. P. R. or G. T. P. direct.

Glendenning Bros. Harding, Man.



HIGHLAND and SHORTHORN CATTLE
CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY HORSES

ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD

I am offering twenty-five Highland bulls and thirty females; twelve Shorthorn bulls and five females. I have selected and bred my stock with the express purpose of supplying the Ranchers. Among my Clydesdale horses are winners of many championships, including Baron's Craigie and Miss Wallace, male and female champions at the coast exhibitions.

G. L. WATSON

Highland Ranch, Cariboo Road, B. C.

\$50.00 to \$75.00

Will buy a young Shorthorn bull, from nine months to two years old, of a female of breeding age. Registered, foundation stock, from best herds in Ontario and Manitoba. This stock has been bred with a view of combining beefing and milking qualities. Correspondence solicited. Full descriptions of stock furnished.

J. BOUSFIELD,
 McGregor, Manitoba



To Reduce My Herd of **SHORTHORNS**
 I am offering for sale 20 cows and heifers and a few young bulls. My prices are right.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the grand championship bull Alister, (Imp.) This herd won, during 1908, at Edmonton, Alta., Regina Provincial Central Saskatchewan, Saskatoon and Prince Albert fairs 2 Grand Championships, 6 Championships, 32 firsts, sixteen seconds and twelve thirds. Several animals for sale, a number of prize winners in the lot, also Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

R. W. CASWELL, Importer and Breeder,
 Phone 375, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask.
 G.T.P., C.P. and C.N. Railways.

HACKNEY AND CLYDESDALE

STALLIONS—Can sell you champions bred at home with quality and vim which will give satisfaction from the start. Also a few mares and fillies at prices away below competition.

WILL MOODIE

Riverside Farm, De Winton, Alta.



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

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.



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

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

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

Brampton JERSEYS

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD

Our next shipment for the West leaves here about 1st of May. We have anything you wish in Jerseys, male or female. Orders for this shipment should be in at once.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.

Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que.
 Importer and Breeder of High-class, Pure-bred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders.

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

3. The suction chamber (or cylinder) must always be placed within 20 feet of the water when the water is at its lowest point.

H. CATER,
 Brandon Pump & Windmill Co.

MAKING HOMEMADE CHEESE

Can you give me information on making homemade cheese? How many quarts of new milk will it take for a ten-pound cheese? What size hoop will I need for 10-pound cheese?

E. A. M.
 Ans.—To make a 10-pound cheese you should have at least 100 pounds milk for each cheese. A little more will probably be needed. Warm milk to 80 degrees, and put in a tablespoonful of common rennet, or a single rennet tablet. Dissolve the tablet in a cupful of moderately warm water, temperature not to exceed 80 degrees Fahr., and stir it into the milk. Cover the milk well to keep it warm. In an hour or less the curd will be made. Cut it with a knife into pieces not bigger than an inch. Draw off the whey, leave the curd to harden a little, then dip it out into moulds of tin which have no bottom, and which should, therefore, be placed on a board. A piece of cheesecloth should also be put in the mould, so that when the cheese is formed it may be taken out without breaking. Heap the curd well above the mould, and as it settles put on more until it is level with the top of the mould, then put a circle of thin board on top, and a weight. When pressed take the mould off and also the cloth, handling very carefully. Now sew a piece of fresh cloth about the cheese, leaving a border of two inches top and bottom. Plaster this border down with butter, and set the cheese aside to ripen. Rub well with fine salt, and turn daily for ten days, then do this every other day. This keeps the moisture distributed and the cheese soft. Rub the cheese with butter several times to prevent cracking of the crust, and scrape off any mould which may appear, as the cheese must be kept in a rather moist place. In two months it will be fit for use. To keep left-over pieces for any length of time, rub with butter occasionally, and keep in a dry place. Stilton cheese, standard size, are 60 inches in diameter, by 11 inches high. Stiltons are usually 10 pounds in weight.

NAVICULAR DISEASE

Mare has been lame for a year. The blacksmith shod her so as to throw weight upon the frog, and advised the frequent application of turpentine to the sole and walls, so as to soften them. She stands with foot slightly advanced, and resting lightly on the toe, or else bent at the knee, as though it caused pain when she puts weight on the foot. When driven she starts very lame, but improves some after being driven a while. Next day she is worse than ever. She eats and drinks well, but sweats badly some hours after being driven.

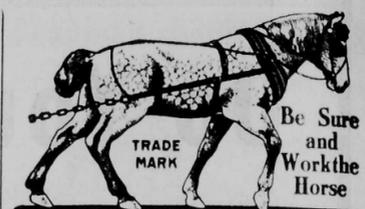
1. What causes the lameness?
2. How should she be treated?
3. How can her general health be improved?

H. R. K.

Ans.—1. She has navicular disease (coffin-joint lameness), in all probability caused by driving on hard roads.

2. Treatment will probably not effect a cure, but will ease the symptoms to some extent. She should have a long rest, and the coronet should be blistered repeatedly. Get a blister made of 2 drams each of cantharides and biniodide of mercury, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Clip the hair off for two inches high all around the hoof; tie her so that she cannot bite the parts; rub well with the blister once daily for two days; on the third day apply sweet oil. Let her loose in box stall now, and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off, tie up and blister again, and after this, blister once every four weeks, as long as you can give rest. When put to work apply bar shoes, and keep the foot soft by poulticing or standing in water a few hours daily, or by soaking pads. Do not apply turpentine, as its actions are harmful.

3. The symptoms given indicate that her general health is good. The sweating is caused by the pain in the foot.



HE CAN WORK EVERY DAY

If you use Bickmore's Gall Cure your teams can work right along and be cured of Saddle and Harness Galls, Chafes, Rope Burns, Cuts, Scratches, Grease Heel, etc., while in harness. The more work the quicker the cure.

BICKMORE'S GALL CURE

is the standard Remedy for all these and similar troubles. Is excellent for Mange and Sore Feet in cows. Above trade mark is on every box. For sale by dealers. Money refunded if it fails. Sample and Horse Book every farmer should read.

WINGATE CHEMICAL CO. LTD., Canadian Dist'rs,
 7645 NOTRE DAME ST., W. MONTREAL, CANADA

Horse Owners! Use



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM
 A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE SCAR OR BLEMISH.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.



Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Boo Spavin, Thoroughpins, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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

When answering advertisements, mention the "Farmer's Advocate."



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 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 alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
 Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

BOVRIL in

Why not take BOVRIL every day throughout the year? It invigorates the system, and is a tonic for the weak.



When answering advertisements, mention the Farmer's Advocate.

DR. WOOD'S NORWEGIAN PINE

Is A Remedy Equal For COLDS, AND OF THROAT AND COUGHS and C

a minute recital of symptoms known to everyone, but not understood so serious affections of the lungs and the bronchial tubes, but coughs and colds. Too much stress cannot be laid on the admission to all persistent earlier stages of disease, as failure to treat cause many years of suffering and that terrible condition.

Dr. Wood's Norwegian Pine is not Sold as a Cure but for affections that result in, that disease, lung healing virtues, tree with other absorbent soothing medicines and is absolutely safe. So great has been the wonderful remedy, it numerous persons have Don't be humbugged by but "Dr. Woods," wrapper; three pine price 25 cents.

You Can ABSORB

will clean the system, you work the bowels, not blister, tell you more bottle at d'lers ABSORBIN \$1 bottle. Reduces, Hydrocele, Rheumatism, Enlarged Glands. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 46 MONTREAL, CANADA.

Also furnished by Mart Winnipeg, The National Winnipeg and Calgary, a Ltd., Vancouver.

Strawberry Pl

From my strawberry and Ohrville, delivery. Prices, add 40c. for mail of thousand and express

JAMES CHEC



Be Sure and Work the Horse

WORK Y DAY
Gall Cure your teams and be cured of Saddle sores, Rope Burns, Cuts, etc. etc. while in harness the quicker the cure.

When answerer advertisements mention the Farmer's Advocate

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM
A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

Never used. Takes for mild or severe action. Bleaches from Horses. DOES ALL CAUTERY. LE TO PRODUCE SCAR OR

warranted to give satisfaction. Sold by press, charges paid, with e. Send for descriptive

LIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

Boogavin

ure the lameness and without scarring the looking just as it did

in Cure (Liquid)
is soft and semi-solid. A B O G A V I N. Thoroughpin, lock, etc. It is neither a blister, but a remedy that imitates and can't use, only a little rest back if it ever falls.

Vest-Pocket y Adviser
tes all kinds of blen- the information you referring or buying any dled free if you write. OS., Chemists Toronto, Ontario

advertisements, mer's Advocate."



ADIAN NORTHWEST LATIIONS

e sole head of a family' 8 years old, may home- of available Dominion katchewan or Alberta pear in person at the or Sub-Agency for the y may be made at any ions, by father, mother, or sister of intending

residence upon, and in each of three years. e within nine miles of n of at least 80 acres sed by him or by his ghter, brother or sister. homesteader in good a quarter section along- price \$3.00 per acre. months in each of six ead entry (including m homestead patent) tra.

is exhausted his home- obtain a pre-emption homestead in certain er acre. Duties—Must of three years, cultivate use worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY, Minister of the Interior. ublication of this adver-

KEEP BOVRIL in the House

Why not take a cup of BOVRIL every morning throughout the Spring. It invigorates the whole system, fortifies you against the changeable weather and helps you to do the work of the day. BOVRIL is easily made—a cup, hot water and a spoonful of BOVRIL are all you need.



Do not accept substitutes.

When answering advertisements mention the Farmer's Advocate

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Is A Remedy Without An Equal For COUGHS, COLDS, And All Affections Of The THROAT and LUNGS.

Coughs and Colds do not call for a minute recital of symptoms as they are known to everyone, but their dangers are not understood so well. All the most serious affections of the throat, the lungs and the bronchial tubes, are, in the beginning, but coughs and colds.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the admonition to all persons affected by the insidious earlier stages of throat and lung disease, as failure to take hold at once will cause many years of suffering, and in the end that terrible scourge of "Consumption."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is not Sold as a Cure for Consumption but for affections tributary to, and that result in, that disease. It combines all the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe. So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it. Don't be humbugged into taking anything but "Dr. Woods." Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents.

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

ABSORBINE

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle at dealers or direct. Book 4d free. ABSORBINE, JR., for man and horse, \$1 bottle. Reduces Various Venous, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Allays pain quickly. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by Martin Bole and Wynne Co., Winnipeg. The National Drug and Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co., Ltd., Vancouver.

Strawberry Plants for Sale
From my strawberry beds at Leduc and Ohnville, Alta., for spring delivery. Prices, \$2.00 per hundred, add 40c. for mail orders; or \$15 per thousand and express charges.

JAMES CHEGWIN, Leduc, Alta.

WORMS IN PIGS

Would like to know what will cure pigs of round worms, six to eight inches long? Have been feeding barley meal and bran, with swill.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—After fasting twelve hours, give each one tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine in sweet milk; repeat in three days. A mixture of salt, wood ashes, and charcoal, kept in a low box in the pen, to be taken by the pigs at will, is a preventive, and may effect a cure.

OLD BARB WIRE CUT

Last fall I had a yearling colt badly cut on barbed wire; the hind leg was almost sawn off. I have been doctoring her ever since. I was congratulating myself on the way the wound was healing, but in my ignorance I allowed it to grow over with proud flesh, and I simply cannot get that away. We have no veterinarian here. I have been applying powdered bluestone, and, although it eats some of the flesh away, if the wound is left alone it gets as bad as ever. There is matter running from it continually. I might say the bone was injured, I took two small pieces away from the wound.

Alta. J. W.

Ans.—You do not give us any information as to the seat of the injury on your colt. You simply say the hind leg is the part injured. We should know whether it is, on, or near a joint, and as well as you can tell what structures were cut. If the growth is very large, and situated in a region where it can be safely removed with the knife, this would be the best and quickest way to proceed. The after treatment consists of antiseptics and astringent lotions and powders applied once or twice a day. A very good lotion is made as follows: powdered sugar of lead 1 ounce, powdered sulphate of zinc 6 drams, carbolic acid or creolin 2 drams, clean soft water (which has been boiled and strained) 1 quart. Mix, and shake well before using, or, iodoform and boracic acid, equal parts to be dusted on the cut. Absorbent cotton and bandages may be applied if the injured part will permit of the application of a bandage. If the growth is but small you may reduce it by painting it once a day with butter of antimony. Great care must be exercised in its use, if allowed to run down on the healthy skin, it will exoriate and produce sores.

BUSHELS IN A BIN

How many bushels of grain will there be in a bin 8 x 8 x 8 and another 10 x 8 x 8?

Sask. W. J. P.

Ans.—A bushel measure contains 2,150.42 cubic inches. A bin 8 x 8 x 8 would contain 512 cubic feet, and a cubic foot contains 1728 cubic inches, making 884,736 cubic inches in the bin. Divide 884,736 by 2,150.42 and we have 412 bushels, less a small fraction. In the second bin, there will be 537 bushels. This, of course, is by measure, if the grain weighs more than the standard, there will be more than by measure.

CONTRACTED TENDONS AND KNUCKLING

Mare sprained back tendons of front leg between knee and fetlock over a year ago. The veterinary applied liniment and ordered her kept in stable. Continued treatment two months, lameness getting worse. Called another veterinary who fired the tendons, and then blistered three times.

After operation the tendons have gradually contracted, causing the mare to knuckle over badly at the fetlock joint. While standing in the stable, always places her weight on the sound leg. This continued resting has caused the hoof to become contracted, also.

1. Can contracted tendons be cut across safely, so as to bring the foot forward to the proper form?

2. If so, would leg require to be retained in splints and bandages until new fibrous tissue fills up the interval between the divided ends?



Golden West Stock Farm

We are offering at present a big selection of home-bred and imported Clydesdale Stallions at very tempting prices, comprising some big drafty Stallions of different ages from prize winning stock, among them sons and grandsons of the famous "Baron's Pride." Intending purchasers will be driven out to the farm free of charge by J. Materi, Balgonie.

P. M. BREDT & SONS
EDENWOLD Via BALGONIE, SASK.

CRAIGIE MAINS CLYDESDALES

Have a reputation that we are determined to maintain. There are no Clydesdales too good for us to import, and we offer them to our customers at prices that cannot be equalled.

We offer sound, young breeding stock of the most approved type and bluest blood. We have had years of experience in bringing horses from Scotland for the Western farmers, and we think our present collection fills the demand better than anything we have offered before.

Intending purchasers may look up Wm. McDonald, at Pense, or Jas. Kennon, at Lumsden, and be driven free to the farm.

A. & G. MUTCH, LUMSDEN, SASK.

Terms: Two Payments to Parties furnishing us good Bank Reference



I. A. & E. J. WIGLE

Importers and Breeders of

Percheron Horses

MAPLE LEAF FARM
Kingsville, Ont.

And Western Sales Barn, Calgary, Alberta, have a fresh consignment consisting of Stallions and mares at their Sale barn, Victoria Park, Calgary. Write for descriptive catalogue.

ADDRESS

E. J. WIGLE, 342 18th Ave. W. Calgary
PHONE 472B

JOHN A. TURNER

Balgroggan Stock Farm

CALGARY

A consignment of Clydesdales, personally selected from the best stables of Scotland, has just arrived home and are now offered for sale.

Experience counts in the horse business, and my customers will get the benefit of my years in the business. No middleman's profits. I deal direct, personally select, and personally transact all my business. The first to come has the largest choice.



"Suffolk Punch Stallions"

Before buying a stallion see our exhibit of imported SUFFOLKS stallions at the forthcoming Calgary Spring Horse Show. Largest and best ever seen in the Dominion of Canada. Prices right. Twelve to choose from. Some imported SUFFOLK mares and half-breds will also be exhibited.

JAQUES BROS.
THE SUFFOLK HORSE FARM

LAMERTON P. O. 10 miles from Alix Station, Alta



ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS
Impregnators for getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, \$3.50 to \$6.00. The popular Safety Impregnating Outfit, especially adapted for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares. \$7.50. Breeders Bags, Serving Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Body Rollers, Shields, Supports, Emasculators, Ecreseurs, Service Books, etc. First quality goods only. All prepaid and guaranteed. Write for FREE Stallion Goods Catalogue. **CRITTENDEN & CO., DEPT. 35 CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.**

Stallion Goods

BRITISH COLUMBIA EAST KOOTENAY LANDS FOR QUICK SALE

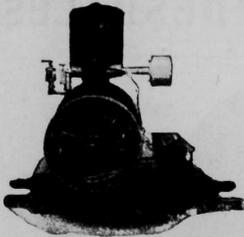
8½ acres all under cultivation within five minutes of Cranbrook school.
6 roomed Dwelling and out-buildings.
Price \$3500.00, \$1500.00 cash. Balance on easy terms.
Splendid opening for milk and chicken farm and small fruit.

320 acres near Cranbrook, B. C.
60 acres under crop.
3 roomed house and out buildings.
Price only \$1650.00, \$665.00 cash. Balance five annual payments.

Apply at once to

BEALE & ELWELL,

CRANBROOK, B. C.



"LONDON" Gas or Gasoline Engines

2½ and 4½ H. P.

Sawing, Grinding, Pumping, Hoisting, Electric Lighting, Etc., Outfits

CATALOGUE 20G.

SCOTT MACHINE COMPANY, Ltd.
LONDON CANADA

I Can Make a Man of You



Men who want to regain the vigor of youth, who want to attain the highest standard of physical vitality, can do so by wearing

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

You will never know what a grand power electricity is until you feel its genial, glowing warmth penetrating every vital part of your body from my Electric Belt.

You know how easily electricity runs street cars, makes plants grow without sun or soil, purifies filthy water and transforms night into day at the will of man, but I can't make you believe it will renew the vigor of youth until you feel it dancing through your veins and carrying to every organ of your body the "fire of life."

Pick out the men who have worn my Belt. See them with head erect, chest expanded, the glow of health in their cheeks, courage in their hearts, and a clasp of the hand tells you "I am a man."

Dr. McLaughlin —

Dear Sir,—About five years ago I had Rheumatism in my ankles, shoulders, elbows and fingers. I used your Belt, and was cured in about forty days. Your Belt is the best investment I ever made.

JOHN HEMSWORTH, Hazelwood, Sask.

Dr. McLaughlin —

Dear Sir,—Your Belt is all you claim for it. It has quite cured my backache, and I will recommend it to anyone to whom I think it will be of any use. Thanking you for the trouble you have taken, and wishing you every success, I remain,

E. MASON, Portage la Prairie, Man.

And how is it with you? Have you rheumatism and back pains, a dull ache and weakness over your kidneys, dull headaches, with a tired stupid feeling? Are you losing your vitality? Do you feel yourself growing aged before your time? Are you nervous, sleepless, short of memory and lacking in spirit and self-confidence? Do you know that you are not the man you would like to be?

If so, I can cure you. What you lack is just what electricity supplies.

My Belt will cure you, and if you will come to me you will soon be one of "DR. McLAUGHLIN'S MEN."

What more can you ask? I am willing to take all the chances of curing your case, and if I fail you will have the satisfaction of knowing that one of the best and strongest electric appliances in the world has failed. All you lose is your time. My confidence in my method enables me to offer any man or woman who will secure me the use of my Belt at my risk, and

PAY WHEN CURED

Business transacted by mail or at offices only. No agents.

FREE BOOK—Call and test my Belt free, or, if you can't do that, send for my book about it, also free. No charge for consultation. CALL TO DAY.—SEND THIS AD.—

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada

Office Hours—9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p. m.

3. How long would the tendons take to heal?

4. Is the operation generally successful?

Sask.

D. M.

Ans.—The knuckling of the fetlock indicates that there is a fibrous ankylosis of that joint. The only remedy is to forceably break down the adhesions while the mare is under the influence of chloroform. This, of course, can only be done by a competent surgeon.

Contracted tendons are occasionally severed. While the operation is a comparatively safe one, there is always more or less risk from injuring the blood vessels and nerves. It depends upon the circumstances of the case, whether the leg should have splints applied. Usually a bandage is all that is necessary, as this is easily removed to allow the wound, made by the knife, to be dressed once a day. The tendons usually take from two to three months to elongate and become healed. There is always a liability of the tendons still being short, but often the operation is all that could be desired.

GOSSIP

THE SULTANS' HORSE.

King Edward recently presented the Sultan of Turkey with a very valuable horse. The history of the gift sounds like an Arabian Night's tale.

Some time ago the Sultan was asked by some of his high officials to proceed sometimes to the Selamluk (the weekly Friday visit to the mosque) on horseback instead of in his carriage in order that his subjects might enjoy a better view of him. The Sultan hesitated a few moments, then said with a smile:

"Yes, if a bay horse can be found with three white spots on his feet, one on each hind foot and one on a forefoot, a white spot between the eyes and a tail reaching to the ground."

Naturally the officials gave up their case as lost, but this answer was whispered among the diplomatists in Constantinople, and each envoy telegraphed to his government suggesting the possibility of a national compliment.

King Edward on hearing of it despatched sixty telegrams throughout the United Kingdom inquiring at all the famous stables if such a horse were procurable. An animal answering the description in every respect was found in Dublin in the possession of Lord Ribblesdale, who had procured it from Richard Croker. It is a beautiful animal, a first-prize winner at the last horse show, and a fitting gift for an Eastern potentate.

The necessary formalities passed between the British Ambassador in Constantinople and the Turkish Ambassador in London, and the horse was sent to Constantinople. As his destined master will mount him amid the sound of martial music, the shouts of his people and scenes of Oriental glitter and display, the animal was accustomed to surprises and disquieting sounds, so that no untoward accident will mar the Sultan's first visit to the mosque on horseback.

Groups of school children were made to rush about in the vicinity of the horse, shouting, playing and waving banners. Drums were rolled, the big drum beaten, and trumpet calls blown. Indeed, every kind of noise was made so that when the charger reached the Eastern city, if his nerves were not shattered and his disposition ruined in the meantime, he may carry his imperial master with unruffled dignity and imperturbability through the acclaiming crowds.

King Edward has given the horse his own title, Rex Imperator.

De Lancey Nicoll, the New York lawyer, discussing a celebrated case, gave his idea of a suspicious question—one of those suspicious questions which carry their own conviction with them. "It is just such a question as a gilded youth asked the head waiter in a Broadway restaurant the other morning. 'Was Blank here last night?' he began. 'Yes, sir,' the waiter answered nervously. 'And,' said the youth, nervously, 'was I with him?'"

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

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

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ¼-lb. and ½-lb. Tins.

Yorkshires

Spring Pigs, both sexes, for sale. Few young sows ready for breeding. Also one good boar two years old.

Barker Bros., Okotoks, Alta.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE SCENIC ROUTE

TO THE EAST

Double Track, Velvet Running Roadbed, Fast Time, Modern Equipment, Unexcelled Dining Car Service, Courteous Employees.

Cook's Mediterranean and around the World Tours; Steamship Tickets, all lines, including Quebec Steamship to Bermuda and West Indies.

Ticket office, 260 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

A. E. DUFF
General Agent.

Master (explaining the use of the hyphen)—"I have written the compound word 'bird-cage.' Now, Jones, what is the use of the bar in the middle. Bright Boy—"Please, sir, for the bird to sit on."

Why Is Fat

Is it because one is born with the tendency? Or is it one of "life's trials," or is it due to just plain, hearty appetite? The doctors say not any one of these phrases the question correctly. They say fat is because the fat person's digestive organs are defective. Such organs, it seems, don't change the fatty foods eaten by stout persons into heat and energy, as they should. Instead the food fats pass on into the system unconsumed. Hence fat layers accumulate under the skin in quiet spots, such as the chin, abdomen, shoulder blades, etc.

Let that digestive defect be corrected and the formerly fat person goes back to his or her original shape. You can prove this on yourself. Seventy-five cents will secure from your druggist one of the large cases of Marmola Prescription Tablets recently licensed for sale by the Marmola Company of Detroit, Mich. Take one of these tablets after each meal and at bedtime and the demonstration starts right there. Very soon you will experience a new sense of digestive comfort and a delightful feeling of increased energy which should be followed in due season by a gradual, uniform decrease of your fat.

During the demonstration period you eat and drink as formerly, remember. The tablets need no help from either dieting or exercising, nevertheless the daily loss should approximate ten to sixteen ounces a day.

Now, WHY is it you get thin? Why is it the fat just seems to slip away, leaving your flesh smooth, firm and wrinkleless? Simply because Marmola corrects that digestive defect, thereby stopping further fat accumulation and enabling the body forces to harmlessly dissolve what has already gathered.

A

FARM

Every farm half and build dreds of dollar fence ever co at twice the strands can b adapted to unl

"Mixed" (F) Fence built right coil an AGENTS

Porta