

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT OF ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI

WINNIPEG, CANADA, MARCH 30, 1910

No. 914

LET US ENTERTAIN YOU FOR AN EVENING AT OUR OWN EXPENSE



All You Need Do Is This

Read the list of favorite Victor records printed here. Pick out any ten you would like to hear. Write their numbers on a postcard; add your name and address, and send us the card.

Then, just as soon as we can, we will have the nearest Victor man come to your house with a Victor and your choice of records. He will gladly play them for you. You will be under no obligation whatever—not the slightest.

For we will count it a favor that you have spent a pleasant evening with this superb musical instrument of ours. We will be glad to have you hear its sweet, rich, natural tone. We will thank you for the privilege of entertaining you.

And you have nothing to pay for the evening's enjoyment—not one cent. Simply make your choice of favorites and let us have them played for you. You need not even thank us, although you will feel like doing so.

Why We Make This Unusual Offer

We make this offer so that we can fix your attention on the one sound-reproducing mechanism that you will prefer if you ever buy any. Once you have heard the Victor, you will never be satisfied with any machine but a Victor.

For, after your enjoyable evening with it, you will judge the "others" by the Victor. You cannot judge it by them, as perhaps you do now. You will find that the Victor is in a class by itself.

Some Day You Will Want a Victor

We are very willing indeed to send our man to you with a Victor and your choice of ten records. We are willing and ready to entertain you free for an evening—without the least cost or obligation on your part.

Because that is the surest way to show you what the Victor of to-day really is. That is the certain way to convince you that this is the "talking-machine" that will please you best by far.

You Can Never Be Lonely With a Victor

Your evening's free entertainment will prove to you that the Victor is a fine investment. You may think that the price of this superb entertainer is prohibitive. You will be surprised to learn that you can own a Victor (or a Berliner Gram-o-phone) for as little as fifteen dollars!

With the immense number of Victor records to choose from, you can for a very small outlay command the whole world's best musical talent, the cleverest fun artists, the immortal masterpieces of the composers—all are at your command when you have a Victor in the house.

You can beguile your leisure with the THIS evening's free entertainment will delight your family. Be sure that they are all in the room when our man starts the VICTOR playing. Invite your neighbors too—make the evening a social occasion for your household. So please make your choice of records now. Tell us at once to come and entertain you at our own expense—absolutely without cost to you, remember. Write us that postcard as soon as you finish reading this. You will be glad you did.

If you already have a Victor or Berliner Gram-o-phone and your dealer cannot supply you, send us 90 cents and 10 cents for postage for a sample of the new Victor double face Records. Music on both sides. Two in one.

Simply listen to it and know. Simply hear it render speech, song, the sweet melody of the violin, the swinging crash of the world's great bandsmen. Let it appeal to your musical taste, through your listening ears.

Then you will know that it reproduces sound with a fidelity and a naturalness no other mechanism more than poorly counterfeits.

Once convinced, you will perhaps ask our man the price of the superb Victor you have heard play with such amazing volume and purity of tone. And you will be surprised to learn how little it costs to own this greatest of entertainers.

For the Victor actually is priced no higher than the ordinary "talking-machine." Yet the ordinary kind is tinny and harsh-sounding; screechy, rasping, where the Victor is mellow, smooth-running and delightful.

Victor; can suit your every mood from its unrivalled repertory; can make a lonely day seem bright, or a sad mood change to a merry one.

The evening's free entertainment we gladly offer here will show you all that. And it will do more:

It will change your present opinion of the talking-machine if you have never heard the Victor as it is to-day. For unless you have heard it, you cannot know how perfect is its reproduction of sound—how absolutely free from any metallic quality—how wholly satisfying to the musical ear.

Choose your favorite

ten from this list of

popular Berliner Gram-

O-Phone Disc Records

INSTRUMENTAL

- Poet and Peasant Overture Pryor's Band
- Men of Harlech Sousa's Band
- Glow-Worm Intermezzo Victor Orchestra
- Harry Lauder Medley Victor Orchestra
- Hearts and Flowers Victor Orchestra
- Breeze of the Night Waltz Sousa's Band
- Mendelssohn's Spring Song Violin Solo by D'Almaine
- Cock o' the North Bagpipe Solo by Ferguson
- Irish Jigs Medley D'Almaine

VOCAL

- Armorer's Song from Robin Hood Eugene Cowles
- Dearie Haydn Quartet
- March of the Cameron Men Harold Jarvis
- Old Kentucky Home Harry Macdonough
- The Rosary Turner
- Schubert's Serenade Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler
- Glory Song Haydn Quartet
- O Paradise Richard Jose
- The Palms Macdonough
- Toreador Song from Carmen Alan Turner
- Arab Love Song Macdonough
- There never was a girl like you Macdonough

HUMOROUS

- Don't Take Me Home Morton
- Fu' th' Noo Harry Lauder
- Honey Boy Murray
- I Love a Lassie Harry Lauder
- I've Got Rings on My Fingers Blanche Ring
- Safest of the family Harry Lauder
- Tobermory Harry Lauder
- Casey at the Bat, Recitation DeWolf Hopper

OPERATIC

- Ah fors e lui, from Traviata Melba
- Jewel Song from Faust Sembrich
- Salut demeurez, from Faust Caruso

PATRIOTIC

- O Canada Harold Jarvis
- The Maple Leaf Forever Alan Turner

VICTOR

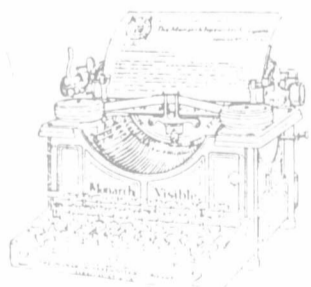


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There are upwards of 300 imitations and substitutes and they cost more in the end.

Only One Genuine.



Beware Imitations

It is the **only** Roofing that is made in **Impregnated** colors **Red, Brown and Green.**

Before deciding on any Roofing for any purpose **Get Our Free Book**

It gives you information **you** should have about All Roofings. **Write to-day.**

Fac-simile of the "Ruberooid Man" appears on the outside wrapper and the word "Ruberooid" is stamped in the underside of the fabric every few feet.

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD
Manufacturers, Montreal.
DEALERS EVERYWHERE

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

IS DIFFERENT

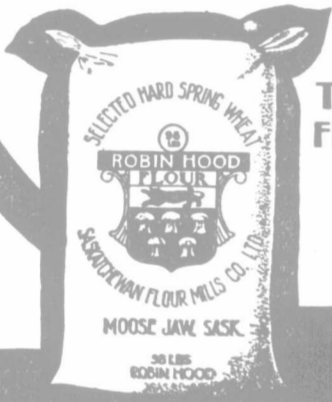
IT HAS ROUSED THE CURIOSITY OF THE WHOLE WEST

"Do you really think" one housewife will say to another "that this new flour can be better than the flour we are using?"

Madam, there is no doubt about it. But there is just one way you can be convinced. You must use it yourself.

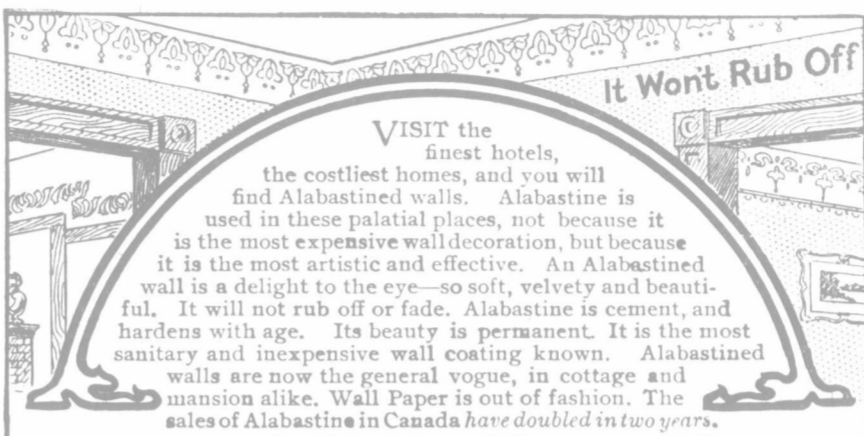
Our claims will not satisfy you, but we back up our claims in such a way that you will lose nothing by trying Robin Hood.

Your grocer will tell you about our guarantee which gives you back your money if you are not satisfied.



THE SASKATCHEWAN FLOUR MILLS CO. LIMITED

MOOSE JAW SASK.



It Won't Rub Off

VISIT the finest hotels, the costliest homes, and you will find Alabastined walls. Alabastine is used in these palatial places, not because it is the most expensive wall decoration, but because it is the most artistic and effective. An Alabastined wall is a delight to the eye—so soft, velvety and beautiful. It will not rub off or fade. Alabastine is cement, and hardens with age. Its beauty is permanent. It is the most sanitary and inexpensive wall coating known. Alabastined walls are now the general vogue, in cottage and mansion alike. Wall Paper is out of fashion. The sales of Alabastine in Canada have doubled in two years.

CHURCH'S COLD WATER Alabastine

None Genuine without Little Church on Label

FREE STENCILS



To still further popularize Alabastine and again double its sales, we have organized a Decorative Department, and are prepared to offer FREE COLOR SCHEMES and FREE STENCILS to users of Alabastine. Write today for particulars. Our advice is free. Let us help you to beautify your home at a moderate cost.



Please send free particulars of your Color Scheme and Free Stencil offer to

Name.....
Street.....
City.....Prov.....

The Alabastine Co., Ltd., 50 Willow St., Paris, Ont.

PURITY FLOUR

And Its Keeping Qualities

SOME people find it necessary to buy a considerable quantity of flour at one time—sufficient to last for a long period. Naturally they are anxious to procure a flour of the kind best adapted to lengthy storage.

There are two important reasons why PURITY FLOUR possesses these qualities. One is that it is made entirely from Manitoba Hard Wheat. The other lies in the fact that the careful milling necessary to produce "Purity" absolutely excludes all low-grade particles of the wheat berry. It's the high grade Manitoba Hard Wheat Flour that keeps—stands longest storage.

That's "Purity."

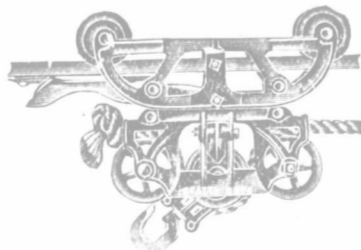
"Purity" flour may cost a little more, but is more than worth the difference. Try it. Watch results both for quality and yield.



"More Bread and better Bread"

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED
Mills at St. Boniface, Goderich, Brandon,
Office, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Your barn should have a "BT" Hay Unloading Outfit in it. 1st—Because it will enable you to unload in from three to five minutes the largest load. No other investment of the same amount of money will save as much time or hard work.



2nd—Because the "BT" is the best line of Hay Tools built. We build Steel, Wood, Rod and Cable Track Outfits and Forks and Slings of every description. It will pay you to find out their merits before you buy.

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D&S

Prof. West Dodd, President of Dodd & Struthers, is the scientist who has taught the world how to control lightning.

Not since the days of Franklin has any scientist done as much to protect life and property from the destructive consequences of lightning as has

Benjamin Franklin, the eminent scientist who taught the world what lightning really is by a simple experiment of kite flying.

Professor WEST DODD

the inventor of the D. & S. system of lightning rod construction. The basis of this great claim is due to several very important inventions for making woven copper lightning rod cable fixtures, and equipment for lightning rod construction. This system has given to humanity safety for the home and family and protection to animal life and property.

EVERY TIME LIGHTNING STRIKES You Are in Danger

unless you have D. & S. lightning rods on your buildings. You cannot afford to take such chances. You need this protection for your home—for your property. Like other lines of business and professions, there is a difference between the real, the genuine, and the imitation or the cheap kind. You cannot afford to take dangerous substitutes when such important principles are involved. You cannot afford to keep that good horse, or that good cow, or any other kind of live stock, in unprotected buildings—much less the home, where the loved ones abide. Think of it, man. You will not need to think long.

This is proof sufficient: 111 fire insurance companies report losses showing 2¢ loss in one year; 21¢ were caused by lightning, only 7¢ from other sources combined. Think of it, 3 to 1. That is what we save you from.

This ought to be sufficient warning to you and important enough to warrant quick action. You need lightning rod protection—you need the best. The best is the D. & S. System. D. & S. means Dodd & Struthers. We are pioneer lightning rod manufacturers. Our Woven Copper Cable, invented and exclusively copyrighted by us, has given the lightning rod business a respectable place among the scientists and professional men everywhere, because it is right—in quality, made of pure copper wire used; right in method of construction. It furnishes the best and most lasting conductors in lightning rod construction.

Our great book written by Prof. Dodd, entitled "The Laws and Nature of Lightning," is yours for the asking. Write for it now. Spring storms are coming. Do not delay. Such delays are dangerous.

DODD & STRUTHERS, 453 Sixth Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa

The New Improved DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

embodies the latest development in those features of De Laval construction, which in their original form were sufficient to place De Laval separators in practically every creamery and model dairy on two continents, together with many altogether new ideas in separator manufacture, resulting in the highest degree of efficiency, convenience and utility. It is delightfully simple, requiring only one tool—a screwdriver—to set up or entirely remove the parts. Capacities are absolutely guaranteed and are much greater than in any other make of separator represented to be of corresponding size.

The Bowl is entirely without a spindle, being so constructed that it is hung around, not above, the top bearing, thus eliminating the possibility of a sprung spindle and making it impossible to throw it out of balance in ordinary or extraordinary use.

The Bearings are so simple and so easily replaced, when years of use make it necessary, that the most inexperienced operator can do it quite as readily as one who might be termed a separator expert.

The Pail Shelves for holding cream and skim-milk utensils may be turned to any desired angle by a touch of the operator's finger.

The Supply Can is spun from a single sheet of tin and is made without seam or joint, thus making it easy to clean and absolutely sanitary. It is of most convenient height and its unique and graceful shape effectually prevents splashing of milk over the sides from any cause.

The Base on which the machine rests is so constructed that oil cannot possibly find its way to the floor.

The Enamel Finish of frame and stand is most attractive and if wiped lightly with a dry, soft cloth after each separation, the appearance of a new machine may be maintained after years of constant use.

The Skimming Efficiency of the De Laval separator is so universally recognized as the standard of cream separator excellence that even "would be" competitors concede the fact. It bears the seal of approval of all creamerymen, experimental stations and dairymen of international repute.

The Terms of Purchase are extremely liberal and have been arranged in a way to permit the machine to pay for itself from the increased profits which it earns. These will be fully explained by the nearest De Laval agent or upon application to the Company and a New Improved De Laval will be placed upon approval if desired, in the dairy of anyone considering a separator purchase.

Write for catalogue and name of nearest agent.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
Montreal WINNIPEG Vancouver



DON'T SHEAR SHEEP WITH HAND SHEARS

It is slow—you don't get all the wool—you cut the sheep—and you make hard work of it for yourself. Do your shearing with this **STEWART No. 8 SHEARING MACHINE**. It must please and satisfy you or you can return it and we will refund all you paid.

PRICE all complete, with our improved shearing head and 4 sets of cutting knives, at your dealer's—**\$12.75**

This is the great enclosed gear shearing machine you hear so much about. Every gear is file hard, is enclosed, protected and swims in oil, doing away almost entirely with friction and wear. This machine turns easy, shears fast and gets all the wool. IT MEANS 30 CENTS WORTH MORE WOOL FROM EVERY SHEEP.

Your dealer can supply this machine. If not, write us direct. Write for our NEW 1910 BOOK, "More and Better Wool." It's FREE. Send for a copy today.

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Take care of 10 acres of Kootenay Fruit Land for 5 YEARS and it will take care of you for THE REST OF YOUR LIFE

J. M. Fraser harvested 20 tons of potatoes from a measured acre. J. T. Bealby picked from three trees this year cherries which actually sold for \$250.

Small orchard tracts of similar character for sale on easy payments. Send for our free illustrated booklet.

WESTERN CANADA INVESTMENT CO.
P. O. DRAWER 1042 NELSON, B. C.

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE

are making poultry pay by The **PEERLESS** Way

You Can Do as Well as any of them We'll Help You



Let us ship you this and trust you for it. We pay freight and give you a 10-year guarantee

More than ten thousand users of Peerless Incubators in Canada alone—and every one of them satisfied. Satisfied that the Peerless is the machine for practical hatching. Satisfied that Poultry-profit is easiest made The Peerless Way. Fully satisfied that the Peerless people not only make good with their hatching and brooding out fits, but actually do give the most valuable kind of help to their customers—help in rearing the chicks after they are hatched; help in feeding them right; help in bringing them quickest to market size or to egg-production; and help in finding a cash buyer who pays highest prices for Peerless poultry-products.

About The Only Business That Isn't Overdone
Poultry-raising. The Peerless Way, is one business there is plenty of room in—plenty. It pays better for the money and work it takes to run it than anything else you can do on a farm. It can be made to pay in any part of Canada, on a small scale or a big one. (One Peerless customer will sell 200,000 fowl this year—twenty-five CAR-LOADS!)

Your Credit is Good With Us—Use It Now!
Your need not let your means limit your ambition. You, or any other honest person, can have a Peerless Outfit on credit; terms that make it so easy to start poultry raising you never feel the outlay at all. And, when you do start, you are entitled FREE to the advice and help of our Board of Experts—men who developed The Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited, the largest poultry farm in Canada, and one of the most successful in the world. These men will help you over the rough spots, will tell you in detail just what to do and what not to do in order to make a go of poultry-raising for profit. Their knowledge and experience is at your command, free. This alone is worth dollars.

We Prepay The Freight To Save You Both
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The Merchants' Bank

OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid up Capital, \$6,000,000 Total Deposits (Nov. 30) \$49,471,894
Reserve and Undivided Profits, \$4,602,187 Total Assets (Nov. 30) \$66,500,181

BRANCHES IN WESTERN CANADA

MANITOBA	Brandon	Napinka	Botha (Sub.)	Calgary	Oskotsk
Brooks	Neepawa	Camrose	Edmonton	Olds	Red Deer
Carberry	Onk Lake	Carstairs	Edmonton	Sedgewick	Stettler
Gladstone	Portage la Prairie	Castor	Edmonton	Strome (Sub.)	Trochu
Griswold	Russell	Daysland	Edmonton	Trochu	Wainwright
MacGregor	Souris	Edmonton	Edmonton	Wetaskiwin	Wolf Creek (Edson)
Morris	Winnipeg	Edmonton	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Winnipeg
SASKATCHEWAN	Antler	Winnipeg	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Winnipeg
Arosia	Melville	Winnipeg	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Winnipeg
Carduff	Oxbow	Winnipeg	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Winnipeg
Gainsborough	Whitewood	Winnipeg	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Winnipeg
Maple Creek	Unity	Winnipeg	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Winnipeg
Kisbey		Winnipeg	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Winnipeg
ALBERTA	Acme	Winnipeg	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Winnipeg
Tapscot	Medicine Hat	Winnipeg	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Winnipeg
P. O. Mannville		Winnipeg	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Winnipeg
BRITISH COLUMBIA		Winnipeg	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Winnipeg
	Elko	Winnipeg	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Winnipeg
	Vancouver	Winnipeg	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Winnipeg
	Sidney	Winnipeg	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Winnipeg
	Victoria	Winnipeg	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Winnipeg
	Nanaimo	Winnipeg	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Winnipeg
	New Westminster	Winnipeg	Edmonton	Winnipeg	Winnipeg

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and Interest allowed at best Current Rates.
Special Attention to the business of Farmers and New Settlers

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, March 30, 1910

No. 914

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866

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Published Every Wednesday

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED,

14-16 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

Early Seeding

Extremely spring-like weather in the middle of March is an unusual condition in the Canadian West. However, such is the case in 1910. So prolonged has been the mildness that farmers on high, light land in various parts of the three prairie provinces are induced to begin seeding operations.

"Get your seed in early" is a popular slogan. It is, as a general rule, sound advice; but like any other good thing it can be overdone. The man who completes his seeding early usually has better crops than the neighbor who wastes valuable time and does not get the seed all in until June. But the sowing of valuable seed in Western Canada in March is a different proposition. Under certain conditions it may be advisable. If the weather continues mild long enough to induce germination of the seed and a cold spell follows, however, the folly of such practice will be only too much in evidence, unless a very propitious snow fall accompanies the drop in temperature and protects the tender plantlets. In any event the crop is very likely to receive a setback that will reduce the yield and not at all be conducive to early maturity.

However, the fact that considerable risk attends the sowing of the seed does not mean that no one should go on the fields. Harrows always should be used as early as possible in order to break the surface crust and form a fine mulch on the top to conserve the moisture that has soaked in since last season's crop was removed. In most cases the best plan is to expend energies thoroughly preparing the seed bed. If the surface is stirred a greater proportion of the precipitation of the

near future will be absorbed, and there is little danger of there being any ground for considering that early surface cultivation is energy wasted.

It sounds nice to have your name jotted down as being among the first in a district to have seed in the ground. However, the man who waits at least until April to undertake this part of his farming operations usually is as far ahead as the one who starts earlier.

Size and Quantity of Seed

The sowing of grain crops as discussed by the average farmer entails the scattering of a certain quantity per acre regardless of the size of the kernels. Even the experimental farms send out a certain number of pounds with general instructions to sow on a certain area. All varieties of the same crop are put on the same area without any regard to the size of the kernels characteristic of that variety or of the sample.

When time is taken to consider intelligently the matter of seeding, the wisdom of regulating the quantity per acre according to the size of the kernel is plainly apparent. Some effort should be made to control the number of wheat, oat or barley plants on a given area, just as the gardener controls the number of cabbages, cauliflowers or tomatoes in his patch.

It does not require much argument to convince those who are acquainted with cereal varieties that the practice of sowing the same quantities of Preston as Red Fife wheat, of Abundance as Joannette oats, or of two-rowed as six-rowed barley is not rational. Since Preston wheat, Abundance oats and two-rowed barleys, generally speaking, are larger than the other varieties mentioned, it is only reasonable to conclude that the seed must be applied in greater quantities per acre in order to have an equal number of plants to a given area. The same arguments hold good in regard to large or small samples of the same variety.

Whether you believe in thick seeding or not be consistent and make the quantity conform to the size of the kernels.

The Wheat Situation

Wheat, after two months' bombardment by bulls and bears, is practically unchanged in price, and is entering the spring season with about as much strength as it entered the new year. The present season has been a remarkable one in many ways. Wheat started out last fall with a good show of strength, apparently too much strength for after harvest, and holders have been hanging on and trying to realize on their expectations ever since.

At present, after running without much movement all winter, wheat seems a little on the

upturn; that is to say, it should go up a little, if half of what the bull faction is saying is true. Apparently the American winter crop is somewhat damaged, and the southwest is unlikely to reap as much wheat in 1910 as it did in 1909. That is all the bulls have to figure on just yet, but in a few weeks something definite ought to be known of the European situation. The crop reports from there now circulating are two or three months old, and refer to conditions before winter set in. After conditions there are figured out and we have the spring wheat area of North America to figure on there may be some movement to wheat, and if European conditions are unchanged and good seeding weather falls to the spring wheat country, it is probable the cereal will go lower; but for the present, according to all the rules of the game, wheat during the next few weeks ought to be some stronger, and if it does advance, it will probably pay to sell. It has not paid yet this season to hold, and as there are a few million bushels still in producers' hands in the West the market situation for the next month or so should be carefully watched. There is a lot of bear material coming into sight, and wheat cannot stand a tremendous lot of bear influence just now.

Mexican Demand for Alberta Red

No question at the present time is of greater importance to the Alberta husbandman than the west as an outlet for Alberta's products. The province, situated as it is, will have to face high freight charges as long as her products are shipped eastward. Until this difficulty is overcome it will be impossible to compete with other grain raising districts on the American continent. Alberta is a province of profitable crop yields, but it is not business to depend upon these yields to make up a vast difference in freight, if Alberta lands are to compete with other grain raising districts.

The fact that not ten per cent. of last year's crop exported from Alberta went eastward, and this in the face of poor storage facilities on the western coast, should be considered as of some importance for the betterment of conditions. It has been stated recently that during the past ten months 200,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped to Mexican ports through Vancouver, and that many more bushels would have gone south had it been possible to obtain the wheat. Quite a trade is being worked up with Mexico, and while it is doubtless a permanent market it is quoted by some to be uncertain and fluctuating. The government of that country has placed a duty on foreign wheat, which duty is maintained only so long each year as the home product fills the requirements of the country, after which foreign grains enter free. However, during the eighteen months from December,

1908, to May, 1910, this duty has been levied for only five months, allowing wheat to enter the country free during thirteen months. This indicates that Mexico does and will require for many years to come imported grains. By the record of last year's shipments it is quite apparent that there is and will be a Mexican demand for Alberta Red.

An Eight-Hour Day for the Farmer

I fancy the farmer who reads this head-line will say, "Well, now, what fool thing is this!" Fact is, the farmer is liable to be so taken up these days by the (to him) pleasant reading in the market reports, he will not notice anything else unless we put a striking head to it. But why should an eight-hour day for the farmer be considered out of the way? Is there not now before both houses (and almost all over the world) a movement going on to secure an eight-hour day for the workman (with a full day's pay)? Surely a farmer should be considered a laborer. Some, indeed, have to do all the work on one hundred acres, and that is surely going some.

Has the urban laborer degenerated so he cannot do over eight hours a day, or does he want more time for sport? The farmer surely is entitled to as good a time. Or is the purpose of an eight-hour day to give more work to others; that is, make work for three men what two ought to do? I don't see as the farmer can kick at that, because he will have three mouths to feed, instead of two. But perhaps the eight-hour-a-day man expects to live upon two meals a day. But whether he intends to or not, that is what it must come to.

The Good Book says: "He that will not work, neither shall he eat."

Farmers have been working from twelve to sixteen hours a day; some of us, indeed, have put in our eighteen hours a day—testing cows, and trying to do work a little above the average.

This is all foolishness, according to the latest lights. If a farmer would only work eight hours a day and produce half as much as he does—and if he keeps stock, he would only get one-third as much—he would get better prices. Yes, double and treble the price. And surely that would be good for the farmer. It seems getting to be, "Every man for himself, and the Devil take the hindmost."

But the farmer would rather produce more and till his farm properly than see it overgrown with weeds; and that is much better for all. But how is he to produce more without more help? That is his trouble now. By making the urban laborer's days shorter, and keeping up the full day's pay, no one but a fool can be expected to be had to work on a farm, and they are no use. As it is now, though many laborers are brought into the country to work on farms, yet help gets scarcer. And no wonder; it is just like trying to fill a barrel at the spigot with the bung-hole open. It is no wonder that prices for food-stuffs are rising. And they will continue to rise. Every town and city in the country is trying to add to its population, as if the natural increase was not enough.

The movement of population is naturally from the country to the town and city. Man—and woman, too—likes to be in a crowd. The wild beast and domesticated, alike, congregate in herds and flocks. The native and civilized people alike want to be together. Why talk of the peace and quiet of the country? Man's nature craves excitement. Man, from the boys on the street, to the boys in parliament, does not want peace. It is jangle and quarrel.

"Next to nature!" Not much! Man is not a hermit (only when disappointed in love); he wants to be with the crowd. There is only one thing strong enough to keep people scattered, and that is man's desire to get "next" to the dollars. For the hope of gain, man has braved all risks and hardships, from clearing this country and making it habitable, to the almost inaccessible parts, after gold.

Instead of, then, seeking to build up the cities, more attention should have been paid to keep the

people on the land. We find towns and cities bonusing manufacturers, giving free sites, loaning cheap money, and exemption from taxes. What is done for the farmer? Nothing. Business has been protected by tariff laws. Trusts and mergers have been formed in order to pay big dividends on watered stock.

What protection has the farmer had? None! To keep him quiet, he has been told that building up these industries would give him a better market for his produce. And it has, sure. The farmer will now surely get his innings. But now he is about getting good prices, what a "howl" is being made. But five years from now the prices of to-day will seem mighty cheap.

No power can stop this mighty sweep. Irresistibly will the consumption increase faster than production. It is much easier to get people into town than to get them back upon the land. It is natural for man to love excitement and the crowd, and the country is too tame for one used to the excitements. Soon there must be many unemployed. Indeed, there are now in the cities of the older countries, but of what are the unemployed? Naturally, business men want the best they can get, so that the unemployed are the indolent, careless and physically unfit. It is not from these a farmer can get any benefit. And there is no use looking for increased production for some years; when prices get good and high for farm produce, and there is more money in farming than anything else, then, at least, we may expect the flow from the country to town of those born in the country to diminish. But by that time the urban population will have so greatly increased that production of food cannot overtake consumption, and we may be very thankful with things as they are. If there is any considerable area stricken with poor crops, there will be many that will have something to howl about.

Labor unions will be "cutting a whip for their own back," or saving their muscles and starving their belly, if they get an eight-hour day. It will not injure the farmers, but make prices higher. Labor unions can do a lot of good if wisely directed. And they want to use their influence to lessen the middleman's profit. It is he that has been making his money most easily. Business methods are crude, as shown by the ability of the departmental stores to outsell the small stores. We are getting too many wealthy men for the common good. He who makes his money by industry and business ability is of a benefit to the country, but he that makes his money by combines, trusts, etc., robbing people by laws in his favor, is no better than a highway robber. And they who make such laws are accomplices. Some who pass now for statesmen will be known to history as time-serving politicians. Laws they have made have built up the urban places at the expense of the rural, and a hungry people will curse where others have praised. Is it any wonder that General Booth thinks the world must come to an end soon? Poetic justice would be that the eight-hour-a-day man should die of slow starvation; the boodlers and grafters choked with money down their throats; combine and trust promoters drowned in their own watered stock, and so on and so forth. And this is called an enlightened age. Some one had better turn on the light.—George Rice, in London *Farmer's Advocate*.

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A well illustrated bulletin on farm drainage has been issued by the Ontario department of agriculture. It is written by W. H. Day, professor of physics at the Ontario Agricultural College, and deals in a detailed and practical way with farm drainage operations. Instructions are given as to the most approved methods of laying out farm drains, the drains particularly, instructions for taking levels, both with home-made and special levelling instruments, together with information as to the locating of drains, digging to the required depth, etc., all of which is illustrated with cuts and photo-engravings in a way to bring out fully the matter discussed. It is one of the best works on the subject that has been issued.

HORSE

Clydesdale Horses

BY PROF. DUNCAN MCEACHRAN, LL.D., F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S., ETC.

A legend has it that about 1715 the Duke of Hamilton brought home with him from the continent of Europe, five big black Flemish horses, which he gave to his tenants for the improvement of their stock.

Unfortunately, no records of this have been discovered, and some there be who doubt the accuracy of the legend. However it may be, we have the knowledge, in support of it, that to his tenants in the upper wards of Lanarkshire are we indebted for the improvement in size and quality of this famous breed, whether we ascribe this to these Flemish importations, or to selection, proper mating and feeding by these men; to them belongs the credit of improving the Clydesdales throughout Scotland.

From Lanarkshire, Clydesdales found their way into Ayrshire, Argyleshire, Dumfriesshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, into the Lothians, Aberdeen and other counties of Scotland. At an early date, the stock-drives into the North of England were, in times of peace, regularly conducted, and, no doubt, Clydesdales were brought south and sold to farmers of the northern shires, Northumberland, Cumberland, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, where they were mated with the old black cart-mares, which had also been improved by European importations.

This, as stated by the late Sir Walter Gilbey, led to the development of the Shire horse as we know him to-day, a horse of more weight, heavier but rounder bone, a truly magnificent draft horse for heavy work at a slow pace.

As was to be expected, many of the English breeders continued to use Clydesdale stallions, and at the present day, every spring, the agricultural societies of the English shires compete with the Scotch in premium-giving for the service of Scotland's best horses, with the result of producing as good and as pure-bred large-sized Clydes as are to be found anywhere. The great majority, however, adhere to the Shire horse, which has long been recognized as a distinctive breed, and registered as such.

Besides these famous horses in early days, we find such noted sires as Farmer's Fancy (298), Clyde, alias Glancer (153), from which were produced such noted stallions as Sir Colin (772), Blackleg (71), Ivanhoe (396).

A horse that I remember well, travelling there when I was a schoolboy, owned by Sandy Campbell, was Rob Roy (714). This horse left good stock, and many of the best pedigrees go back to him.

For a long period, Kintyre was justly celebrated for producing prize-winning Clydes, and to-day as good Clyde blood exists there as in any part of Scotland. True, owing to the influence of the late David McGibbon, factor for the Duke of Argyle, several of the Riddell-Drew Clyde-Shire-cross stallions travelled there for a number of years, and many of the best Clyde families there are in the meantime excluded from Canadian registration and importation. Notwithstanding this, many mares of purest pedigree are there mated to the best of Clyde sires, and many of the prize-winners in Scotland have been bred there, and not a few from my native county have enriched Canadian Clyde breeders. The celebrated Silver Cup served there during the past season, and for the season of 1910 a very promising young horse, High Degree, one of the best of his age in Scotland, has been secured, £100 premium being paid, and his terms to be £3 at time of service, and £4 when the mare proves in foal.

SELECT CLYDESDALES.

The early sixties mark an epoch in Clyde breeding in Scotland, when David Riddell and Lawrence Drew visited the northern English shires, and brought back with them some Shire

fillies, and set about breeding a select Clyde, such as attracted their attention in England, a larger type of horse, with more bone, and well-haired legs. It is not to be wondered at that this step was strongly resented by the pure-bred Clydesdale breeders, when Riddell and Drew, with the produce of this cross, such horses as Prince of Wales, Darnley, Banker, etc., swept the show-rings, and outsold them both by private sale and under the hammer.

From this time, two factions existed in Scotland among Clyde breeders, Drew and Riddell working for the large-boned, heavy type, represented by such horses as Prince of Wales, Darnley, Banker, Sir Walter Scott, The General, and a host of others; and another faction working for lighter bone, flatter leg, less hair on the legs, larger feet, longer and more oblique pasterns. At the head of this type is Baron's Pride, by Sir Everard, by Top Gallant, dam Forest Queen, by Spring Hill Darnley, and a long list of his progeny, Baron o' Buchlyvie, Pride of Blacon, etc. Andrew and William Montgomery, the Clydesdale kings of Scotland, as owners of this phenomenal horse, must assume the responsibility of the new type of Clyde.

It must not be supposed that the little, neat type of horse, too long sought after by Canadian breeders and by Canadian importers, which until recently were representative of the show-ring class of Clydes, will continue to be sought after. If we visit the extensive establishments of Andrew Montgomery, at Netherhall, or William, at The Banks, our minds will be disabused of that idea; at both places ponderous animals predominate, and if you want size combined with quality, you can find it there.

If asked what my views are as to the points of variance by these two factions, my answer would be: Combine the two; let the show-ring judges judge by points, and give more value to the general conformation, size, weight, color and action; give up the present exclusive attention to feet; oblique, long pastern; flat, light bone, and clean legs—all of them important; nay, imperatively so—and base their decisions on the essentials to strength, endurance, soundness of body and constitution, prepotency, breeding, action and color—a combination of qualities which give the animals the highest commercial value. Let them carry themselves erect, and in their line of vision take in the whole horse, and not his feet and legs only.

While not agreeing with David Riddell in everything, I am bound to say that he did a great deal for Clydesdale breeding in Scotland, and a great many good ones came to Canada from his stables. For these reasons I take pleasure in quoting the following extracts from a Glasgow

newspaper of November, 1908, being the report of a dinner and presentation of a portrait in oil to him by his numerous Clydesdale-breeder admirers: "Mr. Riddell's services to the breed of Clydesdale horses lie mainly in the fact that he retained the great horses, Prince of Wales and Darnley, in this country, when the demand for such horses for exportation was very strong; so that, had he parted with any of these horses to any foreign buyers, the whole course of Clydesdale history would have been different from what it is. Had he sold Darnley for exportation, for instance, there would have been no Top Gallant, no Sir Everard, no Baron's Pride; and had he sold Prince of Wales to any foreign buyers, there would have been no Prince Roberts, and no Hiawathas."

Mr. Riddell was on the right lines of breeding all along. He brought out The General, the sire of Prince of Wales, and he also brought out Sir Walter Scott, the sire of The General, and also Old Clyde, the sire of Sir Walter Scott; and, besides, he put through his hands Samson, the sire of the dam of both Prince of Wales and Darnley. So that he was well entitled to be called the Grand Old Man of the Clyde breed.

I extract the following remarks from Mr. Riddell's speech at the presentation dinner already referred to as worthy of our consideration:

"One of the most remarkable of his associates in Clyde breeding was Lawrence Drew. Taken all in all, he was a man of rare gifts, and, above all, a trusty friend and thorough gentleman. When he thought of the type of draft horses which was in fashion when he was a young man, meeting such men as Samuel Clark, Peter Crawford, William Park, and Robert Findley, of Spring Hill; and again, when Mr. Drew and he went to Lincolnshire and other parts of England to buy mares and fillies, the change struck him forcibly, and they of the younger generation would perhaps pardon him when he said that there was danger of overdoing the fancy points, to the neglect of those which were of the utmost importance for work and durability."

In the North British Agriculturist, 7th October, 1891, is a report of a Clydesdale Symposium, where nearly all the prominent breeders of Clydes in Scotland met at Professor McCall's stock farm. Alexander Galbraith, of Janesville, Wisconsin, said:

"Clydesdale breeders are making a fatal mistake in making big feet and long, sloping pasterns the 'be all and end all' of draft breeding." Professor McCall supported this view. Mr. Galbraith agreed with Professor McCall, in saying that very large feet were sometimes a positive source of weakness to a horse.

A good-sized, well-shaped foot, with moderate

length of pasterns, were much to be preferred in draft horses to unduly big, wide feet, for the above reason.

THE CLYDESDALE HORSE FROM THE UTILITY STANDPOINT

I have been asked why I prefer Clydesdales, and selected them as the breed to which I am devoting my time and money. Various circumstances have contributed to that decision. In the first place, probably my acquaintance with the breed since my earliest recollection. It is truly said, "Find a Scotchman where you will, and you will find the Clyde horse." My countrymen are well known to be frugal in their habits, and they would not long stick to the Clyde horse unless he aided them in their thrift. He does that in a marked degree. The Scotch farmer has to contend against a rugged climate and high rents; he must of necessity work his land so that it returns the maximum possible for his labor and outlay. Lighter horses than Clydes would not enable him so to work his land as to do this. I know of no other breed of horses which can compare with the Clyde for lasting qualities and economy of keep. When carefully bred, an unsound Clyde is a rarity; as a rule, he is sound in his feet, has good bone, well-muscled, is a good feeder, and always ready for his work, and thrives on such food and work as would kill most other breeds. He is to the Scotchman what the old French-Canadian horse was to the habitant.

My professional experiences, extending over nearly half a century, gave me opportunities of seeing and comparing all the known breeds of horses in North America and Europe. I have had for many years the professional charge of most of the large transportation stables in Montreal, where I made careful study as to which breeds were most profitable, considering durability, cost of feed, and freedom from disease, and I have no hesitation in saying that no other breed will meet these requirements as well as the Clyde.

I have been extensively engaged in Clydesdale breeding on a large scale (at one time 350 mares), in Alberta, on the Walrond Ranch, for a quarter of a century, and my experience warrants me in saying that, if selected from dams sound themselves, and having no hereditary strains of unsoundness, using a sound sire, also free from hereditary taint, Clydes can be bred sound, and such, barring accidents, will remain sound through life.

From a professional standpoint, too, I can say that Clydes, properly kept in healthy surroundings, will resist, more than any other breed, the ordinary infectious diseases, and, as a rule, will recover quicker and more completely when attacked by them. Clydes, properly fed during



HIAWATHA (10067)—CLYDESDALE STALLION. FOALED 1892.



FINE TYPE OF HEAVY DRAFTERS OF CLYDESDALE BREEDING.

colthood period, will mature and do light work as soon as any other breed, and sooner than most. No other breed is easier to break. As a matter of fact, most properly-handled Clyde colts will take to farm work as a pointer dog or a setter will to pointing or setting.

In the show-ring, no other breed of heavy horses can make such an imposing display, a fact that is being demonstrated year by year, by the increasing interest shown in them at the great New York show in Madison Square Garden, and the Olympic, in England. I think Clydesdale breeders are much indebted to the Nelson-Morris Company for what they have done in showing their magnificent team of six Clydes. I believe the time has come when Clyde breeders must do more to keep the breed to the front, or they will suffer a temporary setback; so much is being done to push other breeds. But history repeats itself. I have seen so many attempts to push certain breeds of animals to the forefront. The Shorthorn, the Hereford, the Polled Angus, the Galloway, in cattle, all had their day; the Thoroughbred, Standard-bred, Hackney, Clyde, Shire and the Percheron, all had their innings; but the Shorthorn bull in cattle, the Thoroughbred in light horses, and the Clyde in draft horses, top them all. They produce an improvement, no matter what they cross, and this can be counted on, whereas my observations lead me to believe that this cannot be truly said of any other breeds.

My advice, based on long experience, and observation, is, to the farmer, stay with the Clyde, but select the best sire and dam to breed from; for, like every other breed, they can be degenerated by errors in selection and mating, and very readily by neglect and mismanagement. Don't breed from the pedigree only: "Like begets like," and individual excellence should be sought for in selecting both sire and dam.

Strongly Advises Clipping

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

We have clipped our horses in the spring for the last five years and have found the method so satisfactory that now we would not think of beginning seeding operations without having our horses clipped. Being a strong believer in sunshine and fresh air as a preventive of all ills we allow our horses to run outside several hours every day that is not stormy during the winter, putting them in and feeding them in the evening. Consequently, they develop very heavy coats, and I think to try to do the spring work even though they naturally lose quite a lot of it when they "coat off" is folly. The horse will sweat profusely and will have to stand all night with a wet coat. Then there is dirt and scales tight to the skin, which cannot be brushed out unless he is clipped. These cause an irritation and the horse is not comfortable.

We practice clipping a short time before seeding and our horses are always in good spirits for the work. We always leave the coat on under the body and on the breast for awhile, thus not depriving the horse of his natural coat all at once. By trimming so that there is not a sharp contrast between the clipped and unclipped parts, this method detracts nothing from the good appearance of the animal. I do not know if this is necessary, but we follow this method and have never had a horse catch cold; and I remember colds were quite common before we began to clip, and our horses had to stand with heavy, wet coats.

By having horses clipped the grooming operations are simplified. There is sweat to remove, and the dust which settles on the horses—as well as everything else—can be easily removed with a brush. As they do not sweat, horses that are clipped come in at night fresher than long-haired ones, and we find they do not lose flesh as readily. Care, of course, must be taken not to leave a horse standing in a cold wind without a blanket, for he will start to shiver much more quickly than one not clipped; but then we do not let our horses stand much during seeding. Again I say I would not begin seeding without having my horses clipped, and I strongly recommend the practice to other farmers.

C. N. LINTOTT.

Barley for Horses

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Is barley a good grain feed for hard-working horses? Should it be fed whole or chopped, or should it be mixed with oats? If so what proportion? Please state what quantity in either case should be fed to horses weighing from 1,200 to 1,300 pounds each.

Sask.

G. A. M.

As a grain feed for horses there is no single grain that is equal to oats. Oats contain in about the right proportions the various feed elements necessary for the maintenance of the body and the production of the energy required in the performance of work. They have, too, a real or imaginary stimulative property which no other grain appears to possess. Oat-fed horses seem to have more vim and vigor than horses fed on other grains. But by no analysis can the constituent that produces this effect be determined. Probably we only imagine that oats possess this property, and probably we continue to regard them as the grain feed par excellence for horses, simply because oats have always been considered the proper grain food for the horse.

From experiments conducted and horse feeding investigations carried on under many conditions and in various parts of the world, it has been learned that mixed grain rations give as satisfactory results as oat rations, and that in many cases a mixture may be more economically fed than oats alone. Barley is an excellent horse feed. Boiled barley is perhaps the best of all grains for growing colts. Barley may be used in all circumstances as a substitute for oats, but it should not be used to replace oats entirely. Make it half the ration, or more than half is desired, but use some oats in the mixture. A horse is more easily sickened of barley than oats, and barley being a heavier, harder grain, may not give as good results as oats with horses that have been accustomed to the latter grain.

It is generally assumed that four pounds of barley equal six pounds of oats, as a horse feed. A 1,200-pound horse requires about sixteen pounds of oats per day in addition to hay. If the oats were entirely replaced by barley he would need ten pounds or ten and one-half pounds barley. If you substitute half the oats use about six pounds of barley to replace the eight pounds of oats. If the barley is fed alone it is best boiled, and if you have it mix in some bran. If not boiled it should be crushed before feeding.

At present prices for these grains barley is about sixty per cent. cheaper than oats as a horse feed. At Winnipeg prices, and the proportion will hold all through the country, these grains are worth approximately one cent per pound. If ten pounds of barley will replace sixteen pounds of oats as a daily ration for a 1,200-pound horse, there is a reduction of six cents per day in the cost of feeding—an item that is worth considering if one has any number of horses to feed.

A Common Spring Trouble

Each year at this season we receive numerous inquiries from readers for treatment of horses that have gone wrong from no apparent cause. The horse is probably being fitted for spring work, being fed better than usual and perhaps is stabled after running out a good part of the winter. Then, one day, he is taken out to work, probably driven to town, and goes wrong before being driven very far. The symptoms are usually sufficiently alarming to cause the driver to try to get him home as quickly as possible. He may succeed in doing so, or the horse may go down in the road and have to be hauled home. At all events a rather alarming state of affairs exists, and the horse may die, though death is rarely so sudden that veterinary advice cannot be secured, or treatment undertaken. Cases, however, have been known in which horses stricken with this disease—azoturia—are dead within a short time after the first symptoms are noticed.

Complete recovery may be effected if prompt measures are taken, and in all cases the services of a veterinarian should be secured, if they are available. But prevention is better than cure. The trouble is caused by heavy feeding and

idleness, at least these are evidently the cause of the disorder, the disease occurring invariably in horses that have been fed liberally on a nitrogenous diet without much exercise. The animal lags, goes lame, seems seriously excited, and shows signs of being unable to urinate. Treatment should be prompt.

The trouble may be avoided by judicious feeding and daily exercise. A horse cannot be got into the best shape for work by standing idle in the stable and feeding on a heavy ration. Neither is it well for a horse, that has been at heavy work, to be stabled in idleness without his ration being reduced.

STOCK

Meat for Summer Use

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The question of meat for home use on the farm is one of great importance. The too common error made by farmers is to let the dealer come to his farm, buy the best hogs in the bunch and leave on the farmer's hands two or three small or inferior animals. The natural method of getting rid of these "culls" is to feed them heavy for a short time, get them in as good condition as possible and kill for home consumption. To the sane thinker, does this not seem a poor plan? If the farmer is not entitled to the best meat obtainable, who is? The farmer works hard the year round and deserves at least the best meat he can produce. This is not got from the market "culls."

To obtain the best results, both for quality and curing, it is necessary to start when the pigs are small. Feeding should be done regularly and not in large or heavy feeds. Get the pigs to grow. Don't try to make a pound of gain per day. That may be most profitable for market classes, but the sweetest meat is got from the pig that gains a little less rapidly. For summer curing the killing is usually done in the early spring, and to get the pigs in condition for killing in March I like to have them born the previous May. A litter farrowed then grows to a good size before winter sets in, and gains steadily but slowly during the winter months. By March they weigh about 250 pounds each, which is the most desirable weight, if reasonably fat.

Sticking and bleeding are important for curing, as poorly bled meat rarely cures nicely. Butchering done, allow the pigs to become perfectly cold and to set, by hanging over night, when you can cut it up much more readily than if the carcass is not cold.

First remove the head by cutting around an inch above the ear and twisting off the neck joint. Cut the carcass in two by splitting the vertebrae with an axe. Next remove the leaf of lard, also the ribs and back bone. Cut off the ham by following in a semi-circular line from the flank to the back. Then the shoulder is removed by a straight cut across side. Side meat can be cut into four pieces, or more if desired. It is a poor plan to have the pieces too large. The hip bones should be removed from the ham and the legs cut off at the second joint; also cut the shoulders in two pieces and remove the legs.

For curing place the meat on boards to drip in a cool place, preferably a cellar and rub over with salt. Allow it to stand twenty-four hours. Then it should be rubbed on all sides with red pepper, and placed in a clean tight barrel ready to have brine poured over it. Following is receipt for making brine, which I have found very satisfactory: For 100 pounds pork allow—7 pounds coarse salt, 5 pounds brown sugar, 2 ounces saltpeter, ½ ounce baking soda and 4 gallons water. Boil together until the ingredients are dissolved. Skim carefully and allow it to cool; then it is ready to pour over the meat in the barrel. A stone should be placed on the meat to keep it from floating. When the brine becomes bloody remove it, boil and skim again. Boiling and skimming should be repeated two or three times during the summer to ensure against the brine souring. If this is properly and carefully done, the meat will keep sweet and good until winter sets in. I never smoke the meat, as I find it keeps so nice in the brine that smoking is unnecessary. But where smoking is done the meat has a more desirable flavor if first subjected to the brine curing.

Man.

GEO. VICTOR STONHOUSE.

Birmingham Shorthorn Sale

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE

The entries for the spring show and sale of Shorthorns at Birmingham were 688 in number, about 100 fewer than last year. Fully 200 herds were represented at the sale. Nearly 500 bulls were entered and these were mostly under two years. The quality of the bulls was fully up to the average, but the cows and heifers were only a medium lot. Breeders from all over the United Kingdom were present in force and there were representatives from many leading agricultural countries. The sale was the best for years and many of the highest prices were paid for animals for export, principally to South America and Germany.

Cows and heifers were offered on the first day and no big prices were realized, with one exception. A ten months' old heifer calf, J. H. S. Tory's "Damory Augusta II.," was run up to 200 gs. before J. Thornton & Co. secured her. She was sired by "Bright Silver," a noted prize winner. On the second day about 220 bulls were offered for sale and provoked exceedingly keen competition. The top price of the day and of the sale, was 1,000 gs. for C. F. Raphael's "Shenley Banner" (sired by "Shenley Baron"), a roan bull calved in December, 1908. The buyer was Mr. McLennan. Mr. Preave's two-year-old bull, "Fanfare," an evenly-fleshed red, was sold for 900 gs. for export to South America. Sir W. C. Van Horne bought for his Selkirk farm in Manitoba, a well fleshed roan "Shenley Adonis," calved September, 1908, sired by "Radnor Earl," for 700 gs. "Shenley Adonis" was shown by C. F. Raphael and was first in his class in the show. The champion of the show the white bull, "Moonlight Get," by "Moonlight," brought 420 gs. from Mr. Duthie of Collynie.

Good prices ruled for all the bulls sold on the second day. On the concluding day two classes of yearling bulls and bull calves were offered for sale. These numbered 260.

Competition was again keen and the best animals were sold for export. The highest price of the day was 900 gs. for L. De Rothschild's "Leopold Clipper," sold to the Edgecote Shorthorn Co. Mr. McLennan paid 800 gs. for Messrs. Dyke Bros.' "Duke of Barrington 76th," for export to the Argentine. Another Argentine buyer, Mr. Campana, secured John Gill's "Ambassador" for 710 gs. A number of other sales were at prices ranging from 100 gs. to 500 gs. The number of bulls sold was 338 at the fine average of £68 3s, against an average of £48 13s. last year. Sixty-five females were sold at an average of £34 9s, which was slightly in excess of 1909.

The feature of the sale was the keen demand for young bulls of outstanding merit by foreign and colonial breeders.

SHIRE HORSES SOLD

Mr. Muntz's sale of Shire horses from the well-known stud at Umberslade, was a very successful one. The females made better prices than the stallions and colts. A grand, weighty mare, "Aldeby Lady Jameson," brought the top price, selling to L. Salomons for 380 gs. She is a bay, three years old, by "Dunsmore Jameson." The King bought a bay filly "Umberslade Pearl" for 175 gs. A three-year-old stallion brought 160 gs. from S. Mumford. In all 35 head were sold for £3,306, an average of £94 5s.—a satisfactory sale.

GERMAN DEVELOPMENT

Herr Zelter, the German farmer, whose recent strictures on English agriculture have been much discussed, has an article in the "Morning Post" defending his position. Referring to Germany he says the development has been largely due to four forces, namely, a suitable division of ownership; intensive instead of extensive methods of culture; the combination of agriculture with industry for the production of sugar; alcohol and starch, and finally, protective tariff legislation.

Two-thirds of the land used for agriculture in Germany is owned by the peasants, and one-third by great landowners, and most of the land is worked by the owners. German agriculture has now almost reached its goal. Last year Germany exported more breadstuffs than she imported, and imports of meat have been reduced to a minimum.

The agricultural conditions in England are different. Three factors have contributed to reduce agriculture to its present position: the system of ownership, total lack of an agricultural industry, and want of protection by the State. Most of the land is in the hands of great landlords. Very little is owned by farmers, and it is the tenant farmer who makes agriculture his vocation.

ASSISTING AGRICULTURE

One of the best known business men in England, Mr. Fels, has been engaged for several years in the creation of small holdings at Maryland, Essex. Although the land is naturally heavy, and not of great fertility, considerable success has attended the venture. The farm consists altogether of 600 acres, and before division found work for three men and two boys. Now when it has been divided into small holdings there are fifty-three men and seven boys at work. Each five-acre plot has its cottage

and outbuildings, and an experimental French garden has been laid out, and this produced from March to November £388 to the acre.

Another district where small holdings are successful is the vale of Evesham. Fruit, flowers and vegetables are grown, and more than 10,000 acres have been split up into holdings of from one to eight acres. The district is famous for plums and the well-known Pershore plum is grown in large quantities. It is said that 75% of these small holders started life as laborers.

DEMAND FOR GOOD FARMS

A sign of satisfactory times in agriculture is the keen demand for good farms all over the country, and such farms are difficult to obtain, as very few farms are changing tenants. The remunerative prices of grain, horses and cattle conduce to this improved condition of affairs.

In some sections there is a great scarcity of heavy horses, in spite of increasing motor traction. Store cattle are selling well, and even sheep, which have been so long depressed, are rising in value.

WORLD'S WHEAT MARKET

The "Economist," a review of high repute, has a capital resume of the world's wheat market. When the season opened in August last most predictions were that the high prices which had lasted over two years would come to an end. This has not happened so far, owing partly to the bad condition in which most of the European crop was harvested, and the unexpected demand for wheat in Hungary. The world's wheat crop was estimated at 40,000,000 quarters over the average production of the two previous seasons, and though Russia especially poured enormous quantities of surplus wheat on the market, western Europe easily absorbed it, owing to the absence of reserves of old wheat and the wet condition of the new crop.

Although prices have been high so far, the probabilities are for lower prices in the near future. Russia and Canada have a large proportion of their crop still to market, and England and western Europe will have a large quantity of the wheat, which was too wet to market in the autumn to sell.

SPENDING MONEY FOR DAIRYING

Various agricultural associations having put forward their views regarding the expenditure of money under the new Development Act the British Dairy Farmers' Association has made its recommendation. The association urges that there is great need for research work in the various problems concerning dairying, and as dairying is probably the largest of all branches of British agriculture an adequate appropriation of money should be made for research work. The prevailing feature of the various recommendations as to the use of the new fund is the stress laid on the need of research work as against educational work in agriculture. To facilitate matters an advisory committee of members of parliament, representing agricultural constituencies, has been appointed to aid the treasury.

DECLINE IN HOP ACREAGE

In a discussion in the House of Commons on the declining acreage under hops in England it was stated that it cost £40 per acre for cultivation in England, and only £9 per acre in New York State. A protective duty was advocated by some speakers, but it was pointed out that protective duties in America had not prevented thousands of acres of hops being grubbed up.

One member gave what seems the most likely reason for the lessened demand for hops. Less hops are now used in brewing, as the preference is for a lighter beer, and in the United Kingdom there has been since 1900, a decrease in the number of barrels actually brewed. In 1900, 37,000,000 barrels were brewed; in 1907, this had fallen to 30,000,000 barrels. As a matter of fact the imports of foreign-grown hops have steadily declined for the last three decades. All the indications point to the lessened demand for the products of hops as the reason for the decline in hop growing.

F. DEWHIRST.



FINE MASSIVE TYPE OF ABERDEEN ANGUS BULL, IDELAMERE, CHAMPION OF ROYAL SHOW ENGLAND LAST YEAR

Shearing In-Lamb Ewes

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Will you inform me whether it would be injurious to shear ewes before they lamb in the spring? I have been told that this invariably causes lambs to be born dead. I would like to be assured on this point, as I have a number of ewes lambing late.

Man.

F. M. S.

As a general practice shearing the ewes before they lamb is not advisable. It is best to breed them so they will lamb early enough to have them carry the fleece until after the lambing season. Shearing before the lambs come will not invariably cause the lambs to be born dead, but it will probably result in some being so born. A ewe heavy with lamb should be handled gently and the treatment she receives whilst being sheared is sometimes anything but gentle. If your lambs are to come extremely late, say on in June or towards the first of July, you would be better to shear the ewes before lambing, shearing just as early in the spring as you consider it safe for the ewes. If the lambs are due in May we cannot see that it would be any advantage to shear the ewes before lambing.

Dairy Strain in Shorthorns

Farmers in all parts of the prairie provinces evince a keen interest in dairy Shorthorns. Whether these cattle are called dual-purpose or Shorthorns of milking strain makes little difference to the man who wants a big strong cow that will give a reasonable flow of milk and produce a calf that develops into one that can be fed to advantage.

Discussing prize list changes as proposed at Brandon recently, whereby there would be two distinct classes of Shorthorns at fairs, Stephen Benson, of Neepawa, said in his opinion there should be distinct prizes for beef and dairy types. "Show ring breeding," said Mr. Benson, "is gradually transforming the Shorthorn to a beef type. At present many Shorthorn herds in Canada and elsewhere stand low as milk producers—in fact, they cannot feed their own progeny.

"There is no satisfaction in trying to improve the milking qualities if the calves are allowed to stay with their dams. We must plan to feed skim milk. I have found it best to have heifers drop the first calf before they are two years old and continue to milk for ten months or a year. Eighteen months should elapse before the second calf is dropped. This gives the young cow a chance to develop. With this treatment it takes longer to mature than if she were not bred so young, but the frame is large and she is a most satisfactory dual-purpose animal.

"Those that do not give good promise at the end of the first milking period are sold. It is not difficult to discern those that tend to flesh from those that produce well at the pail. When married hired men are kept and cottages provided it is not difficult to make arrangements with the women to care for calves and also give special attention to young cows.

"Our calves are fed skim milk until they are six or seven months old. In fact, we work along the same lines as do breeders of dairy cattle. For the first year or two the calves get good care. It is difficult to get too much flesh on when the heifers are bred to freshen at two years of age.

"Our experience indicates that it is not hard to have Shorthorns that do well as milk producers and also produce a crop of calves that suit well for stable feeding."

* * *

Volume 33 of the Hereford Herd Book, containing entries from 305,001 to 325,000, inclusive, and illustrations of prominent Hereford individuals, has been recently issued. The volume contains the usual information in regard to the breed, names of shareholders in American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, index to breeders and owners, award winners at National Hereford shows and other matter relative to this great breed of beef cattle.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

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

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

April 6.—How would you advise your fellow farmers to proceed to build up a profitable herd of cows for dairy purposes? Give results of actual experiences if possible.

April 13.—Give instructions as to preparation of soil and method and time of setting out bush fruits, such as raspberries, gooseberries and currants. Also advise as to care required the first season.

April 20.—Which do you prefer whole or crushed grain as a spring and summer grain feed for horses? If you have fed grains in mixtures give your experiences. What is your opinion of oats in comparison with possible mixtures?

April 27.—What advice have you to offer on the production of field roots, such as turnips, mangels and sugar beets? From your experience or observation discuss most satisfactory time for sowing and give general directions for preparation of the soil.

How Thick Should You Sow?

A few years ago a man who advocated sowing more than a bushel and a half of wheat or barley and two bushels or thereabouts on an acre of Western Canadian soil was ridiculed wherever heard. Recent years, however, have found many changes in farming methods, and also attention paid to details that were not formerly considered. The thickness of seeding in many localities now receives as much attention as does the variety used. So varied have been the returns in some instances that no definite conclusion has been arrived at, but generally speaking, the tendency is to sow a little more liberally than was the practice, especially when the seed is large in size. Some claim heavier yields; many say the period taken to mature the crop is shortened. This is a problem that every farmer can afford to investigate. The rate of seeding no doubt also will have to be regulated, according to the nature of the soil and the time of year at which seeding operations begin. Try a few acres with different quantities per acre side by side under similar conditions and be your own adviser.

Sows Coarse Grains Thick

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am of the opinion that the seed rate for wheat is ruled by the earliness or lateness of spring and also by the nature of the soil on which it is to be sown. Some lands stand more and require more seed than others. Personally, I favor plenty of seed, good seed, 1½ to 2 bushels per acre for breaking, and 1½ bushels to 2 bushels for fallow, the lighter rate for the early seeding and increasing the rate gradually for the difference of every four or five days in the lateness of the season or the late sowing of every spring. With stubble, fall or spring plowing, I like the lighter rate, averaging from 1½ to 1¾ bushels as to season. Nearly every season at least in this district, we have a period of drought, at one time or the other

between seeding and harvest, and on account of this I maintain there is not usually enough moisture conserved in this sort of land (i. e., spring and fall plowing and stubble) for heavy sowing. One plant robbing another at this critical period means stunted growth and small heads.

With oats, I prefer 2½ to 4½ bushels (weight) using the heavier rate for the richest land. For barley 2 to 3½ bushels (weight) soil sown on and size of kernel, ruling the rate to sow. For some years I have been growing these coarse grains from seeds that are practically non-stoolers, and I find that I have better yields, a plumper and larger kernel, heavier weight per measured bushel and a stronger and stiffer straw, which stands up in pretty near all kinds of weather. These grains ripen as a rule earlier and much more evenly than the stoolers. This more than makes up for the extra cost of more seed for sowing. Besides, take it in a general way with stooling plants. There is always one main shoot that predominates, and all the other shoots, as a general rule, when harvest comes are on a sort of sliding scale, each shoot a little weaker in the straw than the other and not quite so ripe nor so good a head. They can scarcely be allowed to stand to all ripen, for the first and best shoots will be shelling. This then naturally makes a sample that is not evenly matured or even in size of kernel, as the non-shooters are. With barley it is perhaps not quite so marked as far as ripening goes. But I prefer two or three shoots evenly ripened and evenly filled in ear, to half a dozen or more shoots with the ears in different stages of maturity, and quality and size of grains.

So far as my experience goes in heavier sowing at the present time, to that of some years ago, I sow heavier, because I have better results in yield and in earlier maturity. We did not have so much opportunity of procuring non-stooling grains in the earlier days as we do now, but having used these I do not want a change. I do not think the quality of the coarser grains of earlier days could begin to compare with the general run of samples that are grown to-day. The government crusade, for good seed, is having a very marked affect along this line.

As to wheat, I don't think the general quality is as good as it used to be. I may be wrong, and I stand open to correction; but although I believe we are generally growing purer seed, it does not seem to me to be up to the quality of earlier days. But with perseverance, sowing and selecting the best procurable, each man individually assisting the campaign by doing his share towards the system of grading up, will not only bring back our quality, but will increase our yields and put us in a better position than ever. We have the land and we have the muscle, and it is up to us as farmers to use good judgment and assist in making the Canadian West the finest granary of the world.

Qu'Appelle, Sask.

DRAG HARROW.

Experiences in Barley Seeding

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The general run of grain sown per acre here is from 1½ to 1¾ bushels of wheat, 1½ to 1¾ being the most common quantity. I find best results year in and year out from 1½ bushels. A heavy seeding as far as I can find out does not give any greater returns for the extra amount. Some years a lighter sowing gives a larger yield than a heavier one. I always sow a little heavier on summer fallow, the object being to hasten ripening. In oats, the regular quantity is 2 bushels, and I have not found a heavier seeding of any material benefit.

About barley, I have more to say than the two preceding grains. This cereal is generally sown at the same rate as oats, 2 bushels per acre. I had an experience of thick and thin sowing a few years ago. I had 8 acres sown, and had 7 more to sow. I sent the man out in the morning to sow the latter part, with 14 bushels, 2 bushels to a bag. He came home at noon with the drill and a little less than 3 bags of barley, and said he had finished the field. On asking him how he had so much seed left, his answer was: "I don't

know; I any. C screws h 2 bushel field clos season f very go much so the othe not able output f to the 4 bushel p the star hail sto: two vol: but the ness or the retu seed, 3½ sowed so in the v strawy again w ground plowing bushels neighbor: a better of barle year my I will s turns fi future. Mortc

With fine Ma strong l dispartl announ some se Now it middle a satisf early s late. 7 one. 7 feels lik rememb

Before was su as to w crops c disrega and it affairs. while a bones who be to talk calend: and se someti: as we

EDITOR: I loc on the packer those advert of the who h writte: packer with le cannot can th to the expen: man v howev had t A fr what

know; I kept the hopper full and did not miss any." On examining the drill I found the set screws had worked loose and he had sown from 2 bushels down to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a bushel per acre. I decided not to re-sow the piece, but to water the field closely. We had a very favorable growing season for barley, and the thin sowing had a very good stand of straw and large heads; so much so that I stacked the thin sown on top of the other and kept that barley for seed. I was not able to correctly gauge the yield, but the output from the 15 acres was about 44 bushels to the acre. Next spring I decided to sow 1 bushel per acre on some 20 acres, and as before the stand was excellent, but, unfortunately, a hail storm did the harvesting. After plowing two volunteer crops down I let the third grow, but the result was a failure, whether from weakness or from being too thick I cannot say, but the returns were very poor. I bought fresh seed, 35 bushels, and sowed on 17 acres. I sowed so thick because I had manured the land in the winter, but owing to poor spreading and straw or rather coarse hay in it, my barley again was a failure, the manure leaving the ground too open. Since then I top dress my plowing. Last year I sowed at the rate of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre, and had a good return, but a neighbor sowed a few acres very thin and had a better crop, so I think that a thinner seeding of barley is preferable in this locality. This year my barley will be in two pieces, one of which I will sow thick and the other thin. The returns from them will influence my sowing in future.

Morton Mun, Man.

ED. BROWN.

Consult the Calendar

With spring opening unusually early, with fine May weather in March, the temptation is strong to rush the seed into the ground. Press dispatches as early as the fifteenth of the month announced that a few farmers were on the land, some seeding and all actively preparing to begin. Now it may be that seed put into the soil the middle of March will come along and produce a satisfactory crop. But there are risks in too early seeding just as there are in seeding too late. This season so far has been a phenomenal one. The calendar says March, but the weather feels like May, and the oldest citizen says he can remember nothing to equal it.

Before agriculture became a science the farmer was supposed to consult his almanac for tips as to when to seed, shear his sheep, harvest his crops or butcher his pork. Nowadays we even disregard the almanac's weather prognostications and it is no longer an authority on agricultural affairs. But it is worth consulting once in a while and the man who feels spring stirring his bones a month earlier than she usually does, who begins to speak of banana belts and who wants to talk baseball, had better take a look at the calendar. It sometimes pays to rush the season and seed at the first faint blush of spring and sometimes it does not. One can be too early as well as too late.

Float Drag for Soil Packing

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I looked forward with interest to the discussion on the use and benefits of the varied types of land packers and pulverizers. Not knowing much about those implements, further than seeing them advertised, I was anxious to have a statement of the merits of the different machines by those who had used them. I gather from the letters written under the heading that the surface packer or pulverizer is the one that can be used with least danger and greatest advantage when it cannot be used just at the proper time. One can then be guided by these facts when able to go to the market for such an implement. They are expensive and something that a beginner or a man with limited means has to try to do without, however much benefit they may be to him if he had them.

A few years ago I made out of 12 foot planks what is known as a scrubber or float drag.

This is easily made by matching 4 or 5 planks into two pieces of 4 x 4 scantling at an angle just so that the planks will lap each other. I have a clevis at either end so that I can haul is either way, according to the nature of the land. I have used this on breaking, summer fallow and spring plowing with good results. However much it may be behind the heavy packer in packing and leaving the surface rough to prevent blowing of the soil, to my mind the packer isn't as good as the float for levelling the surface when it is hauled against the planks. It breaks the lumps and clods into powder and drags the dirt off the hills into the hollows; and, in fact, after crossing a field with it in this way you can scarcely see a dead furrow. Of course, like the objectionable feature in the roller, it leaves the surface smooth and requires to be harrowed soon after to prevent blowing or baking.

I do not advocate the use of this implement in favor of any of the others, as I purpose getting a pulverizer as soon as I can afford it. But for levelling and pulverizing to a certain extent the surface, it has a place on a farm where one of the others can't be afforded. In breaking, especially, if it is run across it after getting one double cut with the discs it levels it down, fills up the holes and the discs do twice as good work the next cut. At least I have found it so, and there is no good reason why it should not apply in a general way.

Sask.

JOHN TURNBULL.

POULTRY

Popularity of Incubators

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Has the incubator reached the zenith of its popularity? Some experienced breeders of poultry, who a few years ago were keen supporters of hatching by machinery, have discarded machines and gone back to natural methods. Generally speaking, the reason appears to be because of the many disasters that befall incubator workers. Where an incubator operator makes it a hobby and has little else to do all may go well, but the practical poultry-keeper appears to find that machines require more constant and careful attention than he can give, if they are to do well, and that he can do better with less time and trouble with broody hens. The chief difficulty with the latter is procuring them early in the season, when most required, and is best met by breeding cross breeds of a suitable character specially for the purpose, and of a proper age to lay and become broody at the right time. Those who devote all their time to poultry farming doubtless find machines an absolute necessity, but the ordinary poultry-keeper who has other business to attend to will doubtless often find the old natural method of broody hens the best when he can get them.

The natural has no advantage over the artificial method of hatching, so far as strength and vigor of the chickens are concerned, providing the latter method is properly carried out. Hot-air machines are of comparatively recent introduction, and are very successful and easy to manage; but what ever kind of incubator is used the chickens must be properly hatched, if they are to grow up strong, healthy fowls. It does not follow that because a chicken manages to struggle out of the shell it has consequently been properly hatched, and many are injured by improper management of the machine. One important item often overlooked is proper ventilation of the room in which the machine is working, in order that any smells, either from the lamp or other causes, may be avoided, and a current of pure, fresh air always around the incubator. No water is required in a well-made hot-air machine, and a frequent cause of failure lies in not properly drying down or evaporating the excess of moisture from the eggs. It is almost impossible to dry the eggs down too much if the machine is run at an average temperature of from 102 degrees to 104 degrees; commencing with the former and increasing to

the latter as the hatch proceeds. Pure air in the room and proper and sufficient ventilation of the machine are two of the most important items in successful incubation.

It has been truly stated that to buy a low priced incubator is false economy, for it wastes oil, addles eggs, loses time and hatches bad tempers instead of chickens, and in considering the choice of a machine it is advisable to obtain the most reliable hatcher—it is the cheapest in the end.

C. F. COOK.

FIELD NOTES

Commission Appointed

The meat trade of Western Canada as far as marketing is concerned, is to be looked into by a commission appointed by the Manitoba government at the request of representatives of the live stock interests. The members of the commission are: A. M. Campbell, of Hanlan; Stephen Benson, of Neepawa, and R. A. C. Manning, of Winnipeg. Mr. Campbell also was Manitoba's representative on the beef commission that looked into conditions in Alberta and Manitoba in 1907. He at one time was a high school mathematics master and his shrewdness in the art of figuring had much to do with bringing to light



L. A. RACE, OF BRANDON, VICE-PRESIDENT OF MANITOBA DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

much interesting information from certain quarters. Mr. Benson is a progressive and well-known farmer and stock raiser, who has made a close study of the marketing of stock. Mr. Manning formerly was an alderman of the city, and while serving in that capacity took a keen interest in complaints urged against the abattoir interests.

The purpose of the commission is to arrive at a solution of the present unsatisfactory conditions under which live stock raised in Western Canada is marketed. The question of open stock yards and a public abattoir will receive special attention. The personnel of the commission is satisfactory to those most vitally interested and there is no doubt they will be able to offer valuable suggestions after looking into details.

Agricultural College

Prof. W. H. Peters, of the animal husbandry department of Manitoba Agricultural College, has intimated to the students that he purposes taking a judging team to the Chicago International next fall to compete with teams from other colleges for the trophies offered in judging horses, cattle, sheep and swine. This will prove to be a great incentive in making students endeavor to master the details of breed characteristics and ideal types. The scores made at the recent competition at Brandon indicate that Professor Peters has good material from which to select a team of five.

First and second year students last week concluded their final examinations and have gone to their homes for the summer. A threatened outbreak of measles resulted in these examinations coming off a week earlier than had been scheduled. Third and fourth year examinations are in progress this week.

Work is commenced on the dairy building. Already men and teams have cleared away the debris of the old structure that was burned a few months ago. The new building will be slightly larger than the former one. It is hoped to have everything in order before college opens next fall.

Prof. W. J. Mitchell and his assistant, J. W. Crow, have conducted a series of dairy meetings in different parts of the province.

SASKATCHEWAN SPRING SHOW AT REGINA

Regina exhibitions in the matter of weather, have not lately been running into much luck. When the summer fair was held in July it rained most of the time and when the winter fair was held last week it was so fine most of the time that farmers had not time to leave their fields. On Tuesday the temperature was up around 80 in the shade, not exactly the kind of weather one expects at the end of March, at least not so far north as this in the temperate zone. Preparations for seeding at the beginning of last week were under way all through Saskatchewan, and it takes a strong call to take the farmer away from his fields in the spring time. Consequently the attendance was not heavy, although fair on all days, particularly on the closing days, when the horses were being judged and the pure-bred stock sold.

The show was formally opened on Tuesday afternoon, by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, who referred briefly to the growth of the institution and welcomed the breeders and visitors to the fair. Robt. Sinton, as president of the winter fair board, added a few words in regard to the work of the association and from that moment until the close of the exhibition Friday evening, the exhibition buildings and stables were the scenes of constant activity. A slight rainfall on Wednesday threatened for a while to mar events somewhat, but the skies soon cleared and the Saskatchewan Provincial Winter Fair of 1910 rounded out the week on schedule time.

There follows herewith a necessarily summarized review of the principal events of the exhibition, lack of space compelling some of the discussions at the evening meetings being held over for future issues. The annual exhibition of the Saskatchewan Poultry Association was held during the week, and will be reviewed in next week's issue.

HORSES

With a strong display of Clydesdales, in some respects the strongest display of this breed ever seen at a Saskatchewan fair, with a large and attractive showing of Percherons and a stable full of Suffolks, not to mention a Shire or two and a Belgian, with some Hackneys, Thoroughbreds and Standard breeds, the horse show was calculated to be the department of absorbing interest. The Clydesdale display was not as strong in the mare sections as it has been on former occasions. A good many breeders who have females that might have been shown are diffident about bringing them out at a fair at this season, in-fal mares being in danger of injury, and younger mares not being benefited by the feeding and fitting deemed necessary to put horses into show ring condition.

Last year, it will be remembered, the mare classes in Clydesdales was particularly large, Traynor Bros., R. H. Taber and A. & G. Mutch each having out heavy strings of females, while this year the latter two were unrepresented in the mare sections. Traynor Bros., however, had a representative lot and P. M. Bredt & Sons were showing in fillies in about the usual way, so that with the addition of several lots from less well-known studs the female sections were up to a high order of excellence.

Some strong sections developed in Percherons. In addition to strings from such well-known importers and breeders as Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, and W. E. and R. C. Upper, North Portal, contingents of first-class merit were on hand from such studs, as H. O. Hutchins, Keeler, and W. C. Swanston, Pense. These last named are beginners in Percheron breeding, and certainly their success here should be encouraging.

Suffolks were making their debut in Saskatchewan, and judging from the interest—buying interest a good deal of it—taken in the breed, they will be better known hereafter in the central prairie province. Geo. Jaques, Lamerton, Alberta, was the only exhibitor. His string had just landed from England the day before the show opened, and considering the length of the trip the animals were in splendid condition.

Shires and Belgians had two and one individuals respectively. There was one fair-sized ringful of Hackneys and several light sections of Standard-breds and Thoroughbreds.

The Clydesdale judge was Robert Ness, Howick, Quebec. Mr. Ness is a stickler for quality, big, sound feet and clean, hard bone, and he likes lots of size also. Percherons, Suffolks, Shires and Belgians were judged by Professor W. H. Peters, of the Manitoba Agricultural College. Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Regina, made the placings in the light classes.

CLYDESDALES

In stallions foaled previous to 1906, Royal Choice, by Everlasting, rising six years, shown by Traynor Bros., Condie, was first. This is a large horse with sound footing, good bone and an attractive appearance. He is a recent purchase of his owners and a winner at Chicago and Toronto exhibitions. Second went to A. & G. Mutch, on Baron Cedric by Baron's Pride. Baron Cedric is a splendid quality horse, well-tim'ed, short backed and with straight-away, close going action. Trojan, owned by P. M. Bredt & Sons, Ellettsville, was third. Trojan is a well-bodied

clean, moving horse, rising five years, sired by Durbar, a son of Baron's Pride, and he shows the quality of his breeding. Fourth place went to W. I. Elder, Brandon, on Cowden's Prince, by Lothian Again, champion at Guelph Wipter Fair, and third in his class two weeks ago at Brandon. For fifth A. & G. Mutch's five-year-old Shapely City, by Prince Shapely, a recent importation of this firm and a horse with many strong qualities. Other exhibitors in this section were Taber & Plummer, Condie, in sixth place, with Equerry by Baron's Pride, a big, good horse; Colquhoun & Beattie with Polar Star; Traynor Bros., with Baron Cedarstrom, Hugh Gilmour, Pasqua, Dr. Head, Regina; P. M. Bredt & Sons with Spark, an imported horse, the class in all numbering sixteen.

In stallions rising four years old, Robert Sinton Regina, was first, with Lord Paget (imp), sired by Everlasting. Lord Paget is a high class colt and quite deserving of the position he secured. Second went to A. & G. Mutch, on Raisuli, by Revelanta, a well-boned, good-going colt. Third was R. Sinton's again with another imported colt, Gloch Light, by Hiawatha. Fourth went to P. M. Bredt & Sons, on Tarquin, by Acme, a good-sized colt, and W. C. Swanston, Pense, was fifth with King's Marshal, by Bulwark by Baron's Pride.

There were seventeen in the class for stallions rising three years. Mr. Ness picked Revelanta's Heir, owned by W. H. Bryce, Arcola, champion at Brandon, a quality colt in every point. An Everlasting colt named Evermaking, owned by Robt. Sinton, was second. He is a smoothly-turned horse, attractive and with a sufficiency of what the judge was looking for. Third place went to Taber & Plummer, on Buckley, a son of Hiawatha. Buckley is a colt with lots of quality and size, good feet and a clean, straight goer. A. & G. Mutch were fourth and fifth with two imported colts, Blairmore's Chief and Caithness, the former by Baron Hood and latter by Everlasting. The Baron Hood colt is a fair-sized black, with well-sized feet and clean-looking timber.

Other exhibitors in this section were: F. J. Hassard, Deloraine, Man., with two entries; W. C. Swanston, Joseph R. Brooks, Pense; S. T. Burgess, Regina, and J. A. Graham, Regina. For stallion foaled in 1908, A. & G. Mutch were first, with Pride of Barmal by Pride of Blacon, a son of Baron's Pride. This is a good quality drafty looking colt in his right place at the head of the string. Second went to P. M. Bredt & Sons, on Choice of Edenwold, a colt of their own breeding, sired by the imported horse, Choice Descent, out of their well-known prize winning mare Irene. Third was a colt imported by Taber & Plummer, called Mark Allerton, by Baron's Pride and out of Gartly Terecash. He is a nicely-footed colt with clean-cut bone and pastures. Taking the m all through the two-year-old section was an even lot. Yearlings were a small class. A. & G. Mutch were first with a Prince Sturdy colt called McNaughton; Traynor Bros. second, with Sir Robin by Gay Gartly, and Mrs. M. Wylie, Tregarva, third with Sir Douglas, by King Douglas.

The mare sections brought out some interesting competitions. As was intimated above female exhibits at Regina have been stronger numerically on former occasions, but while the classes this time were behind a little on the number of entries there was nothing wanting in merit or quality in the individuals. In the four-year-old and over class, Traynor Bros. were first with their imported Silver Cup mare, Mayoress. This is a great mare, one of the big quality kind. Nobody could find fault with Mayoress for not having as much size as she should, and for quality as indicated by great, sound, thick feet, clean-cut pasterns and flat bone, she is hard to beat. P. M. Bredt, at second with Irene, have a mare that needs no comment here to commend her good qualities. She is a quality female, with lots of size and nice action. Irene is an imported mare, sired by Labori, and has already demonstrated her breeding qualities by producing prize-winning foals. Traynor Bros. were third with Ladylike, the 1908 Chicago prize-winner, these breeders having in these two mares a couple of the best Clydesdale females that are to be found in Saskatchewan.

The section for mares rising three years contained five individuals, Traynor Bros. being first and third with Mona's Queen and Royal Gem; and Hugh Gilmour, Pasqua, second with Lady Steel by Revelanta. The first prize mare here is by Blacon's Sensation, a female with lots of size and considerable quality of action. Royal Gem is a Baron's Gem colt, with a good many of her sire's characteristics. The third place mare showed a little thin, but carries a lot of the quality for which the strain from which she springs is noted.

There were three entries in the section for fillies foaled in 1908, R. H. Miller, Lumsden, being first with an imported filly sired by Prince Sturdy and called Sturdy Rose. She is a good quality filly with size and excellent points. P. M. Bredt & Sons were second with Ruby Rose, by Ruby Pride, the well-known son of Baron's Pride. The filly section likewise was light. P. M. Bredt & Sons got first on Pirene, a filly out of Irene and by Baron Kerr, a good quality colt. Second went to Hugh Gilmour, on Belgreggan's

Princess by Medallion, and third to W. J. Bell & Son, Sinaluta, on Lady Ivadelle by Gartly's Kerr. Special prizes were as follows: Best three Clydesdales, male or female, any age, owned by one man and the get of one sire; R. Sinton on three by Everlasting. Best mare and two of her progeny foaled in Saskatchewan: P. M. Bredt & Son.

Championships—Best stallion, any age, gold medal offered by the Clydesdale Association of Great Britain: W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Saskatchewan, on Revelanta's Heir; best yearling stallion bred in Canada, \$25, offered by Robt. Sinton, Regina, won by A. & G. Mutch; best stallion, any age, bred in Canada, gold medal offered by W. H. Bryce, Arcola, won by F. J. Hassard, Deloraine; best female, any age, gold medal offered by the Clydesdale Association of Great Britain, won by Traynor Bros., Condie, on Mayoress, the grand champion stallion being Revelanta's Heir and the grand champion female Mayoress.

PERCHERONS

The showing in the great French breed was an excellent one. W. E. and R. C. Upper, North Portal, Saskatchewan, had a large list of entries from their well-known prize-winning stud; Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, brought down a number of their Brandon winners; H. O. Hutchins, Keeler, had out some Percherons that he has recently purchased in the United States, and W. C. Swanston, Pense, exhibited a number of excellent individuals. It might be better in connection with the stabling arrangement for Percherons if the breed could be grouped together. There are not, it is true, enough horse stabling to accommodate all the equine exhibits forthcoming, and a number have to be accommodated in the boxes to the side of the judging pavilion. This arrangement, while it gives excellent stabling for the animals, is not so good an opportunity for exhibitors bringing their stock before the public and it has fallen to the lot of the Percherons, or some of them at least, to occupy this accommodation during the last few years.

There was an excellent line-up in the section for stallions foaled previous to January 1, 1907. Bijou, imported, sired by Balkan and owned by Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, was taken for first. Bijou, it will be remembered, was well up in the prize money at Brandon two weeks ago, being second there to another of this firm's importation. In some unaccountable way ownership of this stallion was wrongly credited to J. B. Hogate, in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE report of the Brandon fair. Bijou was imported by and is the property of Colquhoun & Beattie. He is a big one of the popular Percheron color, strongly fitted below and with magnificent proportions above. Second went to W. C. Swanston, on Anacreon, an imported horse sired by Polydorff, and a winner at last summer's Regina fair. Third went to his stable mate, owned by the same exhibitor, Doeteur, sired by Nandis. These are a pair of excellent individuals, good quality horses and well-sized. Fourth place went to H. O. Hutchins' Keeler, on Lino, imported, an attractive grey. W. E. and R. C. Upper exhibited Matchless and Fitzpatrick, two well-characterized Percherons, this firm not showing this year their former champion stallion, Robosse.

For stallion foaled in 1907, Colquhoun & Beattie were first with Blondin, and second with Ha Ha, S. B. Armstrong, Windthorst, being third. This horse Blondin is a remarkable one, a splendid quality Percheron, free, clean and close in his moving. He was champion, finally, of the breed, and has only been beaten in the ring by an importation of his owners, the Brandon champion, Hatton, a well-known prize winner at last summer's Western fairs, now owned by McCallum & Sons, Forrest, Man. H. O. Hutchins, Keeler, was first in the section for stallions foaled after January 1, 1908, with Ansbert, sired by Ansbert.

The mare sections were well competed, a number of surprises being sprung in some of them. H. O. Hutchins has been bringing in some excellent female stock, added to which was a strong string from the stud of W. E. and R. C. Upper, the latter including the champion of last summer's fairs, Abella, imported by Colquhoun & Beattie. For first place Prof. Peters took Hutchin's mare, Acanthe, and for second, Minnetta, from the same stable. These are excellent mares in most respects. W. E. and R. C. Upper were third with Venette, by Lorin, imported, a big iron-gray mare, with strong timber and good quality. Abella, the once champion being turned down on account of being somewhat out-of-show condition. She is a splendid big mare and will be heard from again, either herself or through her progeny, for she is of the kind that will produce the good ones.

For mare foaled in 1907, W. C. Swanston was first with Hongroise (imp.), a fine quality female, and H. O. Hutchins, second with Gibelette. W. E. and R. C. Upper were first with filly foil class, winning with the one that was first at all the exhibitions last summer.

The championship prize offered by the Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, for the best Percheron stallion, any age, was won by Colquhoun & Beattie, on Blondin. The prize is a silver cup

valued at \$50. A similar prize is offered for the best Canadian-bred female, any age. It was won by W. E. and R. C. Upper, on Vinette. The Percheron Society of America offer prizes of a gold medal and reserve ribbon in a number of special classes, which were won as follows: Best American-bred stallion, any age: Colquhoun & Beattie, on Blondin; W. E. and R. C. Upper, reserve on Julius; best American-bred mare, any age, medal and reserve won by W. E. and R. C. Upper; champion stallion, open class, Colquhoun & Beattie, on Blondin, and reserve on Ha Ha; champion mare, open class, H. O. Hutchins; best three mares, open class, H. O. Hutchins; reserve, W. E. and R. C. Upper; best American-bred three mares, W. E. and R. C. Upper; best "stud," stallion and four mares, any age, owned by exhibitors, W. E. and R. C. Upper; best "stud" stallion and four mares, bred and owned by exhibitors, W. E. and R. C. Upper.

SUFFOLKS, BELGIANS AND SHIRES

These three breeds, unfortunately were classed together. Previously little interest has been shown in any of these breeds in Saskatchewan, Shires possibly excepted, but with one stable full of Suffolks and a noticeable increase in the number of Shires coming into the province it is time separate classes were made for each of these breeds. It is an obvious impossibility for any individual to place satisfactorily a class of mixed breeds—to sum up the excellence of one animal as a Shire and compare it to the summed up excellence of a Suffolk and then to compare each of them with a Belgian. Professor Peters tried his hand at it, and succeeded as well as could be expected in the circumstances, but as was remarked it is time this condition in judging ceased at the provincial show. Mixing the breeds may be resorted to for reasons of one kind or other at local shows, but the practice should not be followed at fair where representatives of each of the breeds classed together are bound to be shown.

In Suffolks, Geo. Jaques, Lamerton, Alta., had a strong string fresh from the Old Land. This shipment arrived in Regina the day preceding the opening of the fair, after a month and five days on the trip. Considering what they have passed through they were shown under serious disadvantages, but were brought out in good fettle nevertheless and attracted a good deal of attention when called to the judging ring. Mr. Jaques has been importing Suffolks now for some years, but this is his first appearance at a Saskatchewan fair. The Suffolk is a horse that seems to be receiving a good deal of attention in the West. It is a popular draft breed in England and is popular in many parts of the world, though for some reason, probably because a majority of us here seem to be Scotch, this English breed has never been much imported here. It is claimed for the Suffolks that they make an excellent cross on native mares, or well-graded mares of the draft breeds. They are heavy-bodied horses, active, seem like easy doers and show considerable style in action.

In the only class in which the three breeds came into competition the Suffolk was easily first; a Shire shown by P. B. Ross, Grenfell, second, and a Belgian, shown by A. Gilbert, Regina, third. This was the section for stallions foaled previous to 1907. In the other sections of the combined class, Mr. Jaques put up the entire exhibit himself.

The awards were: Stallion foaled previous to 1907, 1, Geo. Jaques, Lamerton, Alta., on Ashmour Microphone; 2, P. B. Ross, Grenfell, on Hazelton Albert; 3, A. Gilbert, Regina, on Berlin; 4, J. S. Pollock, Indian Head, on a Shire. Stallion foaled in 1907, 1 and 2, Geo. Jaques, on Rendlesham and Morston Gay Monarch. Stallion foaled in 1908, 1, 2 and 3, Geo. Jaques, on Ashmour Betus, Rendlesham Beggar and Rendlesham Postscript.

MARKET CLASSES

For the best draft team in harness: 1, Traynor Bros.; 2, John Logan, Westview; 3, J. T. Symes, Pense; best gelding or grade mare, gold medal, Traynor Bros.; best team of draft mares or geldings sired by a Clydesdale stallion recorded in the Clydesdale Stud-book of Canada, Traynor Bros.; for the best single draft mare or gelding sired by a registered Clydesdale stallion: 1, Traynor Bros., on Mayoress.

THOROUGHBREDS

Stallion foaled previous to Jan. 1, 1907: 1, M. P. McClellan, Grenfell, on Brother Bell (imp.); 2, Fred Kirby, Regina, on Royal; mare foaled previous to Jan. 1, 1907: 1, R. B. Heron, Regina, Delia D.; filly foaled after Jan. 1, 1908, 1, R. B. Heron; Thoroughbreds: Stallion foaled previous to Jan. 1, 1907, 1, J. M. McDonald, Grenfell, on Sir Hector; stallion foaled after Jan. 1, 1908, J. M. McDonald, on Shilauh; mare foaled previous to Jan. 1, 1907, J. A. Graham, Regina, on Sacajawea.

For the best groomsmen as determined by the condition of the animal shown, its manners and the skill with which it is handled in the show ring, and the dress and appearance of the groomsmen, fifty points will be given for a perfectly fitted animal, forty points for perfect show ring performance of both groomsmen and animal and ten points for neat and tidy appearance of the groomsmen. Gold medal, value \$20.00, won by John Kean, with Mutch Bros., Lumsden.

CATTLE

The cattle exhibit was up to average dimensions, in some classes considerably in advance of average, both in number of entries and quality of individuals. Shorthorns of course predominated, and in Whites,

Reds and Roans, the well-known herd of the Golden West Stock Farm, Edenwold, P. M. Bredt & Sons, proprietors, captured all the first awards. Messrs. Bredts had a remarkable succession of successes in the pure-bred classes, but their stock deserves all they got. These exhibitors brought their animals into the ring in splendid form. The stock is of the winning kind to begin with, deep-bodied, shortlegged, smooth, strong in breed characteristics, and when to these attributes is added much care and careful fitting, it is in no wise surprising that the Golden West Farm should receive so large a proportion of the prize money in the Shorthorn classes. Nor were they without competition of a strong sort in every section. R. M. Douglas, Tantallon, had a number of good ones; Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood, A. J. Quigley, Sintaluta, J. Caswell, Saskatoon, Traynor Bros., Condie, with one animal, and Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon, and others with a small number of entries, put up strong and consistent competition. W. C. Sutherland had out the two heifers purchased recently at the Ontario breeders' sale in Toronto, showing in the two-year-old heifer section, but they were second and third to Bredt's Admiral Chesterfield heifer, Golden Alcei. These two Eastern-bred females are a distinct addition to the quality Shorthorns of the West, but the award results demonstrates again that our Western Shorthorn breeders can hold their own and more in competition with the best that can be bred in old Ontario.

Joseph Caswell had a small Shorthorn exhibit and won a number of awards. His stock, however, was not in as good show condition as others in the ring, which in some measure accounts for results. Geo. Kinnon had entries in most of the sections, showing a number of excellently bred individuals and winning his share of the prize money. A. J. Quigley had one animal entered, and R. Johnston, Radisson, one.

Messrs. Bredt's heifer, Isabella, by Baron Robson, rising three years, was the champion animal of the show. This is a remarkably smooth, deep-bodied, strongly built female, well covered on top, splendidly typical in every way of the breed. She was first in her class, grand champion pure-bred and sweepstakes champion over all steers and females, pure-bred or grade, any age, defeating in this section J. D. McGregor's champion grade Angus at the recent Brandon show.

Hereford pure-breds were represented by one exhibit, a three-year-old heifer owned by M. I. Colton, Tregarva.

The Aberdeen-Angus show was an interesting one, stronger than any that have been seen recently at a Regina spring show. J. D. McGregor, Brandon, had sufficient entries to win all the firsts and nearly all the money in all sections for this breed, Brown Bros., Ellisboro, showing a couple of individuals in the three-year-old section, winning a third. The McGregor herd repeated here its performance at the Manitoba Fat Stock Show, winning easily wherever there was outside competition and making an attractive exhibit in all sections. There is strong interest growing in this breed of beef cattle, and it would not be surprising if within the next few years the blacks rivalled the Shorthorns in numbers shown at our Western fairs. The exhibit in the breed made by Mr. McGregor has brought the Angus prominently to the front in Western Canada. His stock is always presented in proper show shape and the men who handle his exhibits in the ring have the knack of showing stock, of bringing out everything there is to be brought out in the animals they have charge of. In this connection it might be mentioned that the herdsman in charge of Glencarnock Farm Angus exhibits, Robt. Brown, Brandon, won the gold medal in the herdsman competition offered for the best herdsman, as determined by the condition of the animal shown, its manners and the skill with which it was handled in the ring and the dress and appearance of the herdsman. In the competition fifty points are given for the fitting of the animal, forty points for perfect show ring performance, and ten points for the appearance of the herdsman. The medal was offered by the Union Bank, Regina.

The grade class contained two strong sections, P. M. Bredt & Sons winning first, and J. D. McGregor second, in the section for animals rising three-year-old, and J. D. McGregor first and A. B. Potter second in two-year-olds.

A good deal of interest centered in the sweepstakes champion contest where Bredt & Sons' champion pure-bred met McGregor's grade Angus steer. The award went finally to the Shorthorn, as above indicated, the judge considering her too well-formed, well-fitted and well-fleshed a proposition to be turned second even to a steer as smooth, thickly-fleshed and good in every way as the sweepstakes champion of the Manitoba fair.

Judging was done by Professor D. A. Gaumnitz, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, satisfactorily to all concerned. Professor Gaumnitz injects a lot of enthusiasm into his work, which goes a long way to maintain interest in the judging.

A list of the awards in detail appears on page 494.

SHEEP

The sheep exhibits totalled thirty individuals, the majority of a high grade of excellence. There is noticeable a growing interest in sheep in Saskatchewan, and while neither the size of the exhibits at this fair or the number of members enrolled in the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association would

indicate any unusual interest in this branch of animal husbandry there is evident an increasing demand for breeding stock, and local sheep men are meeting a demand for stock that they are quite unable to fill. Consequently there is an agitation for the government, through the Sheep Breeders' Association, to bring in breeding stock from the East and sell it by auction at points to be selected in the province. The present seems an opportune time for someone to bring sheep into the province and from the feeling evident breeders in Eastern Canada could dispose of considerable stock to good advantage in Saskatchewan. Good grade stock, young and of any of the common breeds will sell, and it will be a fortunate condition for Saskatchewan, or any of the Western provinces, when more sheep are found on the farms—when practically every farm has a flock.

W. H. Peters, professor of animal husbandry in the Manitoba Agricultural College, placed the awards in the various classes on foot; Prof. Gaumnitz passing on the carcasses. The exhibitors were: A. B. Potter, Langbank; F. T. Skinner, Indian Head; R. M. Douglas, Tantallon, and William Harkness, Hazelwood. Mr. Potter had a clear field in the long wool, pure-bred lamb class, and F. T. Skinner was the only competitor in the long wool wether or ewe class lambing in 1908. Mr. Skinner won also without competition, both sections in the medium wools, his first prize winner being a particularly well-grown and thickly-fleshed individual.

R. M. Douglas made his debut as a sheep exhibitor in the grade classes, having on exhibit a number of Leicester grades of a particularly high order of excellence. W. M. Harkness, Hazelwood, had four entries in the lamb section for grades, winning second, third and fourth, F. T. Skinner coming in for first.

Championship for the best sheep, pure-bred or grade, any age, was awarded to R. M. Douglas, his grade being judged somewhat superior in covering to the entry of his competitor, F. T. Skinner. Pen prize for best group of three went to Douglas, with second to Skinner.

The awards were: Pure-bred longwools, lambing in 1908, 1, 2 and 3, A. B. Potter, Langbank; lambing in 1909, 1, F. T. Skinner, Indian Head. Pure-bred medium and shortwools, ewe or wether, lambing in 1908, 1, 2, 3 and 4, F. T. Skinner; ewe or wether, lambing in 1909, 1, 2 and 3, F. T. Skinner. Grades, ewe or wether, lambing in 1908, 1, 2 and 3, R. M. Douglas; ewe or wether, lambing in 1909, 1, F. T. Skinner; 2, 3 and 4, W. Harkness, Hazelwood; grand champion, R. M. Douglas; dressed carcasses, 1, 3 and 4, W. Harkness; 2, R. M. Douglas; 5, A. B. Potter. Pen of mutton sheep, 1, R. M. Douglas; 2, F. T. Skinner.

See also pages 492 and 493.

Management of Societies

It is said that the Manitoba government has decided to transfer the managing directorship of agricultural societies to the college again. Several cases of mismanagement during the past few months have come to light and it was considered that in the best interests of agriculture a change should be made. Principal Black will again be made managing director and he will have as assistant W. W. Thomson, a fourth year student at the college.

Split-Log Drag Competition

The committee recently appointed by the Manitoba Good Roads Association to work out details as to rules for a competition in maintaining good roads throughout the season, met last week and drafted a plan that they considered would be feasible. The \$100 donated by Wm. Harvey, was added to the like amount given by THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, to make liberal prizes for a split-log drag competition.

Following are the rules and conditions suggested by the committee:

1. All municipalities members of the Manitoba Good Roads Association are eligible for entry.
2. The first four municipalities to enter to be the contestants.
3. Entries must be made with the secretary not later than April 15, 1910.
4. Entry must state mileage of road to be maintained under this competition and where situated.
5. Each municipality competing must have at least four miles of main leading clay road or roads kept under these conditions.
6. That the competition be confined to the months of May, June and July.
7. The amount to be paid by any municipality to contestants for the mile allotted to them not to exceed \$15.00 for the said three months.
8. Municipalities competing to furnish contestants with split-log drag.
9. Three prizes for each municipality to be donated to individuals keeping the best mile of road, namely: First prize, \$25.00, second prize, \$15.00; third prize, \$10.00.
10. The highway commissioner to be requested to make an inspection of the road or roads selected prior to commencement of this competition and at least once during the three months in which same is being held. The final inspection to be on or about August 1st next.

Hope's Quiet Hour

AN EASTER LULLABY

The angels of sleep, so dear, so kind,
Are coming to take my baby;
Those angels sweet, with arms entwined,
Make a cosy cot, it may be.

CHORUS:

As slowly they swing, and softly sing,
And kiss down the eyelids, weary,
Their love-laden kisses sweet slumber bring,
Bring slumber sweet, to my deary.

The one angel kind, with pitying dew,
Quick washes away the soiling,
That has clung to my baby, while stumbling through
Her measures of daily toiling.

The other anoints with the balm of peace,
The heart-wounds, too early given,
And recalls sweet scenes, till her sorrows cease,
Of a half-remembered heaven.

Then together they softly croon the songs,
She learned long ago in glory,
While she smiles with joy to review the throngs,
That have yet to learn birth's story.

Now the freed limbs fall, and dreamless sleep
Embraces my little posy,
With enfolding wings the angels keep,
Till glad morn awakes her, rosy.

—MARY E. ALLEN-DAVIDSON.

THE ATTRACTION OF THE CROSS

And I, if I be lifted up from the earth,
will draw all men unto Me.—S. John xii.: 32.

The attraction of the cross is as strong as ever, in spite of the fact that this is a luxurious age. Our Lord called disciples after Him, telling them they must be baptized with his baptism of fiery pain, must suffer, and—if called upon—lay down their lives for His sake. Did this constant holding up of the Cross frighten men away from the service of the Crucified? If we study history, we can see that in times of terrible persecution, the Christian Church made swift progress. When the leaders were beaten, and forbidden to speak in the Name of Jesus, they rejoice that they were "counted worthy to suffer shame for His Name," and in every place within reach they proclaimed their great message—"in those days the number of the disciples was multiplied."—Acts v.: 40 f. f.

And human nature has not changed. Do you want to get recruits for the mission field? Then, tell people about the hardships and dangers to be endured and triumphed over in heathen lands. The young, who are inspired by the desire to pour out their lives in enthusiastic, generous service, are quick to follow a leader who is not too careful of his own comfort or advantage.

Soldiers will follow to the death a general who shares their hardships and dangers, and will be utterly devoted to one who—like Sir Philip Sydney—refuses to put the cup of cool water to his own parched lips, but passes it on to the private "wounded worse."

Gannett, in "Blessed by Drudgery," mentions also the case of "a French soldier who begged the surgeon to keep his ether bottle for men hurt worse than he, and stifled his own groan with his bloody handkerchief." Such noble thoughtfulness for others, in the time of agony, is marvellously attractive. Selfish though we may be, in actual fact, we long to be capable of such heroism. In spite of our fear of pain and discomfort, we desire with all our hearts to prove ourselves fine gold when tested by fire. We know that the Kingliness of Christ, as it shone forth on that first great Good Friday, is more glorious and attractive than the luxury of any earthly king. We know that one who serves greatly is far more noble than one who is served by many.

Think of the wonderful attractiveness of that Sufferer on the Cross. He is not straining all His powers to endure the bodily torture with quiet courage.

No, He is pouring Himself out for His people, and they are evidently His chief thought. His own pain seems almost forgotten. See how the King reaches out to help! First the false disciple, Judas, is reminded by one word, "Friend," of the treasure of fellowship he is flinging away. Then the safety of the other disciples is secured by the quiet command, "Let these go their way!" The harm that might have resulted from S. Peter's reckless daring is averted by a touch of healing power, and very soon he is given the help needed in a testing-time. Christ is watching over the disciple's trial and careless about His own. He seeks to strengthen Pilate's weak resolve to be just—tries to save the cowardly judge. Then the worldly, frivolous Herod is given the warning of a stern silence. The women, who weep for Him as they follow to Calvary, are gently told to weep rather for themselves and for their children. Then, as the nails are driven through the tortured nerves, self-pity is forgotten in pity for those who "know not what they do," and the King cries out to God for the forgiveness He has a right to claim on their behalf. Soon He is giving His royal promise to the thief who recognized the King—even when stripped of all outward signs of dignity—and has confidence that He will return to His King-

ing today of the attraction of the Cross. If we are attracted, and long to follow Christ in His unselfish thoughtfulness for others and forgetfulness of His own pain, then we must make good use of our opportunities and keep ourselves constantly in practice. It was not only to the Apostles, but also to "the people," that the King of heroes said: "Whosoever will come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross. . . . for whosoever will lose his life for My sake and the gospel's, the same shall save it."

Are we afraid to follow One who sets His face like a flint as He climbs the Hill of Duty—the hill called Calvary? Do we shrink back from the Cross? And yet He is drawing us after Him.

"Why dost Thou beckon and call me so? I fear to follow Thy path of woe!
—Never fear! In the ways of pain,
They who follow find richest gain."

Just because the Cross is too great for our strength—and yet so attractive—we can't afford to lose even one day's drill in unselfishness. The followers of the Crucified are required to deny themselves, and cheerfully take up the little daily Cross which seems so commonplace. Are we doing it? Are we at the same time trying to make life better and brighter for all around us? Or are we talking constantly of our pains and troubles, indulging in weak self-pity, careless of the interests of other people. We are either growing stronger or weaker each day. God gives us plenty of chances to lay aside our own cherished

again to tell something about those three little fellows that keep you so busy.—D. D.)

KNITTING FOR CHILDREN

Dear Dame Durden:—This is the first attempt to write to you, but you seem to be a friend to all who enter Ingle Nook, so I feel sure you will be the same to me. Can you tell me if there are, among the subscribers, any ladies who could give me full directions for knitting stockings for children from the age of five years to seventeen? Also for mittens for the same ages in plain stitches? If no one in the Ingle Nook can do this, can you tell me of any book that can be bought on these two articles? If so, you will greatly oblige one who is very anxious to learn.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

(I wish I could be a better friend and tell you exactly how to knit those stockings and mittens, but I can't. One good thing the Ingle Nook does for me is to show me how very many things there are that I can't do, and that some one else can. It is cheering to know, however, that the "some one else" is usually a reader of the Ingle Nook, ready to come to the help of you and me.—D. D.)

A HOMEMADE HOT BED

Dear Dame Durden:—For the past two years I have been a silent reader of the Ingle Nook, and I have long intended writing a line to you; not that I have anything so very interesting to say, but to tell how much I enjoy every letter in your corner. They are a great help to me. I might even say they are a blessing, as here on a Western farm I see so few ladies that I cling more and more to the letters in the Ingle Nook. And, also, your good advice, Dame Durden, I might say is best of all, if one can choose a best among so many good things as we receive in your corner. Do most of our readers really enjoy Western farm life? I, for one, find it so lonely. I try to avoid it, but really I long for the city. In summer we attend church, which is four miles away, but in winter, with chores, etc., one cannot get away very easily. Often for weeks I never see a woman or a child.

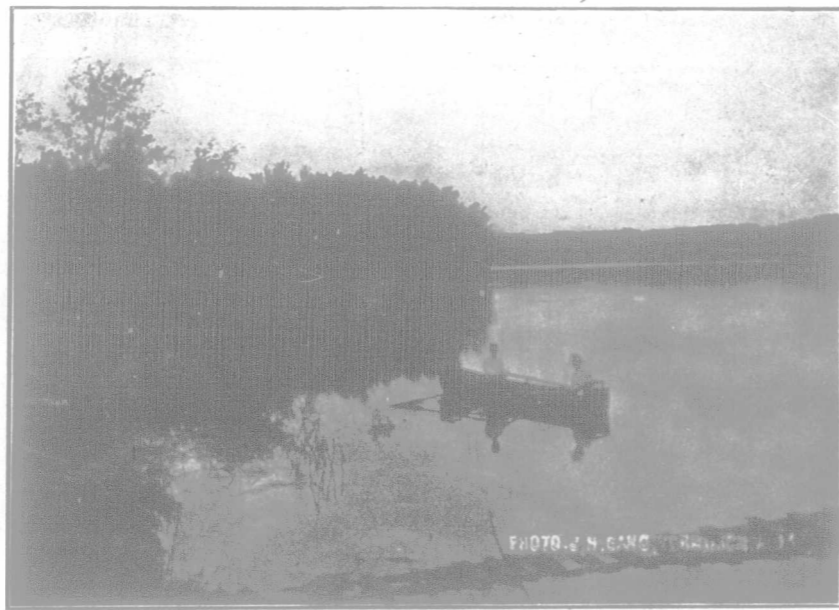
If it will be of any use to our readers, I will describe my common homemade hot bed; perhaps it will do for someone like myself who cannot afford glass. I have found this very successful: Dig the ground out one foot deep or more of any size required. It is better dug out in fall, but, if not, dig a few inches each day as it thaws. Put boards around it, eight to ten inches high, fill in with 6 to 8 inches fresh horse manure and the same of earth. I made a covering out of flour sacks; drove in tacks around the boards; made little holes in the cloth, and fastened it on and off as required. Take the covering off every bright day. I watered it with water not too cold every second or third day, according to the heat of the sun. Some days it dries out much more than others. I planted first part of April and had fresh radishes and lettuce before the 24th of May. It is needless to say how good the fresh vegetables taste so early.

Can anyone tell me a good way to clean hair brushes?
With best wishes for all Ingle Nook members and silent readers as well, and a good share, Dame Durden, for your own dear self.

STARLIGHT.

(I do not think very many of our members lead such a lonely life as you do, though I know some are similarly situated. It must be hard, indeed, at times, especially as it is a trouble none of us can help you bear. But we shall be glad to have a long distance visit with you very often if that is any comfort to you. Every new member is an added source of pleasure to me personally.

I am sure your homemade hot-bed will be copied by our gardening members gladly. The best thing to clean hair brushes is to use a teaspoon of household ammonia to a quart of barely warm water. Splash the brush up and down in it for a few minutes and then rinse well. Borax in slightly larger quantities used in the same way is said to clean the brush almost as well. Do not let the brush soak in either. I'll be expecting you again.—D. D.)



ON SULLIVAN'S LAKE, NEAR VERMILION

dom. Then the comfort of a dear mother must be assured, and, as a King, He announces a new relationship. Mary is given a son, and the beloved disciple a mother. The King gives an order which is at once obeyed, for S. John himself tells us that "from that hour" he took her unto his own home.

Then—after everyone else had been thought of—the burning thirst of the Crucified is given some slight expression. He is very human, reaching out for sympathy in agony. Jesus cried, "I thirst," that the scripture might be fulfilled; and yet I think it was also from a natural human desire to have the fevered lips moistened. He was not too proud to ask for a kindness. Perhaps it was partly for the sake of the soldiers, that their attention was called to an opportunity they might otherwise have missed. Because he cried, "I thirst!" we have the comfort of remembering that one sacramental outward token of human fellowship was given to cheer that Heart which burned with passionate love.

I am not considering all the "Seven Words," just glancing at the attractiveness of One who found it quite natural to put self aside, even in the hour of agony and death. It could not have been so perfectly natural and beautiful unless He had been accustomed to think of others all through life. If a very difficult thing is done easily, without effort or strain, then we know that years of practice have worked up to this peak of accomplishment. I am speak-

plans in unselfish consideration for others. Are we climbing higher on these stepping-stones, or are they stumbling-blocks, making us cross and unhappy?

DORA FARNCOMB.

INGLE NOOK

A PROMISE FOR THE FUTURE

Dear Dame Durden:—May I drop in for a little chat this evening? This is the first time I have written, though I have thought of writing and then never got any further. But the Ingle Nook is the first I read, and then the Quiet Hour when the paper comes.

Haven't we had a lovely winter? I am busy all day long. I have three little fellows to take care of and they keep me busy.

I think it is so nice to read what the other sisters have to say about what they are doing. I think the recipes are just fine, as I am in need of all the knowledge of that kind I can get. I have none to give in return, but hope to have in future if this escapes the waste basket. With best wishes to Dame Durden and the Ingle Nook.

MRS. ROSENBERG.

(There isn't any waste paper basket for Ingle Nook letters. Only unkind and trouble-making letters could get into it and we do not have any of that kind. We'll be looking for you

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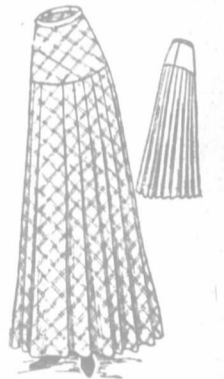
6500 Blouse or Shirt, Waist, 32 to 42 bust.



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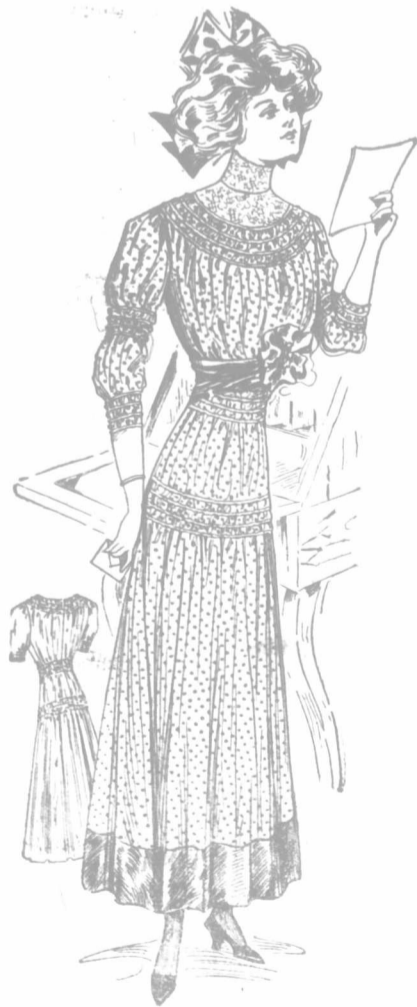
6541 Girl's Sacque Night-Gown, 10 to 16 years.



6479 Straight Platted Skirt with Yoke, 22 to 30 waist.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON
6533 Child's Double Breasted Coat.



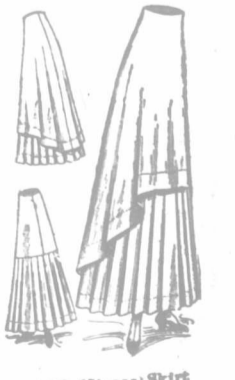
DESIGN BY MAY MANTON
6518 Misses' Shirred Dress.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON
6313 Semi-Princesse Gown.



6560 Child's Tuckee Coat, 2 and 6 years.



6558 Misses' Skirt with Tunic, 14 and 16 years.

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THRIVE ON
"EPPS'S."**The Golden Dog**By WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R.C.S.
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The advent of Amelie de Repentigny was a circumstance of absorbing interest to the nuns, who regarded it as a reward for their long devotions and prayers for the restoration of their house to its old prosperity. We usually count Providence upon our side when we have consciously done aught to merit the good fortune that befalls us.

And now days came and went, went and came, as Time, the inexorable, ever does, regardless of human joys or sorrows. Amelie, weary of the world, was only desirous of passing away from it to that sphere where time is not, and where our affections and thoughts alone measure the periods of eternity. For time, there, is but the shadow that accompanies the joys of angels, or the woes of sinners,—not the reality. It is time here, eternity there!

The two postulantes seemed impressed with the spirit that, to their fancies, lingered in the cell of their kinswoman, Mere Madelaine. They bent their gentle necks to the heaviest yoke of spiritual service which their Superior would consent to lay upon them.

Amelie's inflexible will made her merciless towards herself. She took pleasure in the hardest of self-imposed penances, as if the racking of her soul by incessant prayers, and wasting of her body by vigils and cruel fastings, were a vicarious punishment, borne for the sake of her hapless brother.

She could not forget Pierre, nor did she ever try to forget him. It was observed by the younger nuns that when, by chance or design, they mentioned his name, she looked up and her lips moved in silent prayer; but she spoke not of him, save to her aunt and to Heloise. These two faithful friends alone knew the inexpressible anguish with which she had heard of Pierre's intended departure for France.

The shock caused by the homicide of the Bourgeois, and the consequent annihilation of all the hopes of her life in a happy union with Pierre Philibert, was too much for even her naturally sound and elastic constitution. Her wealth gave way irrecoverably. Her face grew thin and wan without losing any

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of its spiritual beauty, as her soul looked through its ever more transparent covering, which daily grew more and more aetherialized as she faded away. A hectic flush, like a spot of fire, came and went for a time, and at last settled permanently upon her cheek. Her eyes, those glorious orbs, filled with unquenchable love, grew supernaturally large and brilliant with the flames that fed upon her vital forces. Amelie sickened and sank rapidly. The vulture of quick consumption had fastened upon her young life.

Mere Esther and Mere Migeon shook their heads, for they were used to broken hearts, and knew the infallible signs which denote an early death in the young and beautiful. Prayers and masses were offered for the recovery of Amelie, but all in vain. God wanted her. He alone knew how to heal that broken heart. It was seen that she had not long to live. It was known she wished to die.

Pierre heard the tidings with overwhelming grief. He had been permitted but once to see her for a few brief moments, which dwelt upon his mind forever. He deferred his departure to Europe in consequence of her illness, and knocked daily at the door of the Convent to ask after her and leave some kind message or flower, which was faithfully carried to her by the friendly nuns who received him at the wicket. A feeling of pity and sympathy for these two affianced and unfortunate lovers stole into the hearts of the coldest nuns, while the novices and the romantic convent girls were absolutely wild over the melancholy fate of Pierre and Amelie.

He long solicited in vain for another interview with Amelie, but until it was seen that she was approaching the end, it was not granted him. Mere Esther interceded strongly with the Lady Superior, who was jealous of the influence of Pierre with her young novice. At length Amelie's prayers overcame her scruples. He was told one day that Amelie was dying, and wished to see him for the last time in this world.

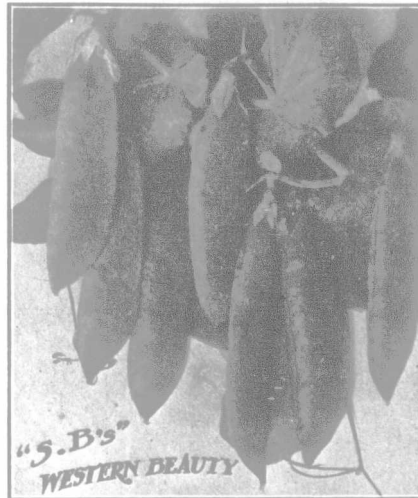
Amelie was carried in a chair to the bars to receive her sorrowing lover. Her pale face retained its statuesque beauty of outline, but so thin and wasted!

"Pierre will not know me," whispered she to Heloise, "but I shall smile at the joy of meeting him, and then he will recognize me."

Her flowing veil was thrown back from her face. She spoke little, but her dark eyes were fixed with devouring eagerness upon the door by which she knew Pierre would come in. Her aunt supported her head upon her shoulder, while Heloise knelt at her knee and fanned her with sisterly tenderness, whispering words of sisterly sympathy in her ear.

Pierre flew to the Convent at the hour appointed. He was at once admitted, with a caution from Mere Esther to be calm and not agitate the dying girl. The moment he entered the great parlor, Amelie sprang from her seat with a sudden cry of recognition, extending her poor thin hands through the bars towards him. Pierre seized them, kissing them passionately, but broke down utterly at the sight of her wasted face and the seal of death set thereon.

"Amelie, my darling Amelie!" exclaimed he: "I have prayed so long to see you, and they would not let me in."

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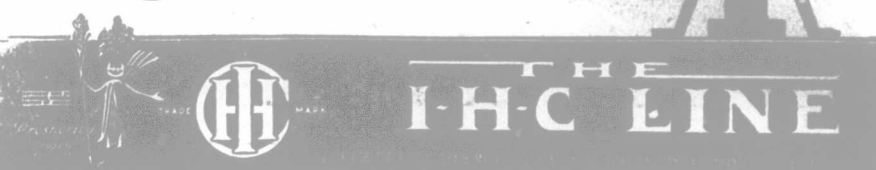
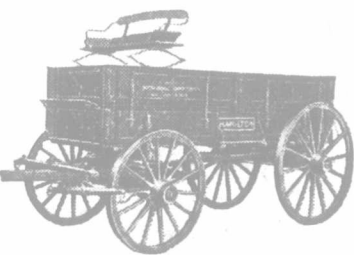
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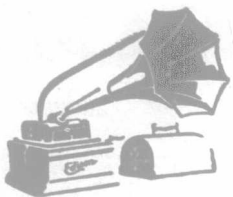
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"It was partly my fault, Pierre," said she fondly. "I feared to let you see me. I feared to learn that you hate, as you have cause to do, the whole house of Repentigny! And yet you do not curse me, dear Pierre?"

"My poor angel, you break my heart! I curse the house of Repentigny? I hate you? Amelie, you know me better."

"But your good father, the noble and just Bourgeois! Oh, Pierre, what have we not done to you and yours!"

She fell back upon her pillow, covering her eyes with her semi-transparent hands, bursting, as she did so, into a flood of passionate tears and passing into a dead faint.

Pierre was wild with anguish. He pressed against the bars. "For God's sake, let me in!" exclaimed he; "she is dying!"

The two quiet nuns who were in attendance shook their heads at Pierre's appeal to open the door. They were too well disciplined in the iron rule of the house to open it without an express order from the Lady Superior, or from Mere Esther. Their bosoms, abounding in spiritual warmth, responded coldly to the contagion of mere human passion. Their ears, unused to the voice of man's love, tingled at the words of Pierre. Fortunately, Mere Esther, ever on the watch, came into the parlor, and, seeing at a glance the need of the hour, opened the iron door and bade Pierre come in. He rushed forward and threw himself at the feet of Amelie, calling her by the most tender appellatives, and seeking to recall her to a consciousness of his presence.

That loved, familiar voice overtook her spirit, already winging its flight from earth, and brought it back for a few minutes longer. Mere Esther, a skilful nurse, administered a few drops of cordial, and, seeing her dying condition, sent instantly for the physician and the chaplain.

Amelie opened her eyes and turned them inquiringly around the group until they fastened upon Pierre. A flash of fondness suddenly suffused her face, as she remembered how and why he was there. She threw her arms around his neck and kissed him many times, murmuring, "I have often prayed to die thus, Pierre! close to you, my love, close to you; in your arms and God's, where you could receive my last breath, and feel in the last throb of my heart that it is wholly yours!"

"My poor Amelie," cried he, pressing her to his bosom, "you shall not die! Courage, darling! It is but weakness and the air of the convent; you shall not die."

"I am dying now, Pierre," said she, falling back upon her pillow. "I feel I have but a short time to live. I welcome death, since I cannot be yours. But, oh, the unutterable pang of leaving you, my dear love!"

Pierre could only reply by sobs and kisses. Amelie was silent for a few moments, as if revolving some deep thought in her mind.

"There is one thing, Pierre, I have to beg of you," said she, faltering as if doubting his consent to her prayer. "Can you, will you, accept my life for Le Gardeur's? If I die for him, will you forgive my poor blood-stained and deluded brother, and your own? Yes, Pierre," repeated she, as she raised his hand to her lips and kissed it, "your brother, as well as mine! Will you forgive him, Pierre?"

"Amelie! Amelie!" replied he with a voice broken with emotion, "can you fancy other than that I would forgive him? I forgave Le Gardeur from the first. In my heart I never accused him of my father's death. Alas, he knew not what he did! He was but a sword in the hands of my father's enemies. I forgive him then, darling, and I forgive him wholly now, for your sake and his own."

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"My noble Pierre!" replied she, putting out her arms towards him. "Why might not God have suffered me to reward such divine goodness? Thanks, my love! I now die content with all things but parting with you." She held him fast by his hands, one of which she kept pressed to her lips. They all looked at her expectantly, waiting for her to speak again, for her eyes were wide open and fixed with a look of ineffable love upon the face of Pierre, looking like life, after life was fled. She still held him in her rigid clasp, but she moved not. Upon her pale lips a smile seemed to hover. It was but the shadow left behind of her retreating soul. Amelie de Repentigny was dead! The angel of death had kissed her lovingly, and unnoticed of any she had passed with him away.

The watchful eye of the Lady de Tilly was the first to see that Amelie's breath had gone so quietly that no one caught her latest sigh. The physician and chaplain rushed hurriedly into the chamber, but too late. The great physician of souls had already put his beloved to sleep,—the blessed sleep, whose dream is of love on earth, and whose waking is in heaven. The great high priest of the sons and daughters of men had anointed her with the oil of his mercy, and sent his blessed angels to lead her to the mansions of everlasting rest.

The stroke fell like the stunning blow of a hammer upon the heart of Pierre. He had, indeed, foreseen her death, but tried in vain to realize it. He made no outcry, but sat still, wrapped in a terrible silence as in the midst of a desert. He held fast her dead hands, and gazed upon her dead face until the heart-breaking sobs of Heloise, and the appeals of Mere Esther, roused him from his stupor.

He rose up, and, lifting Amelie in his arms, laid her upon a couch tenderly and reverently, as a man touches the holiest object of his religion. Amelie was to him a sacrament, and in his manly love he worshipped her more as a saint than as a woman, a creation of heavenly more than of earthly perfections.

Pierre bent over her and closed for the last time those dear eyes which had looked upon him so pure and so lovingly. He embraced her dead form, and kissed those pallid lips which had once

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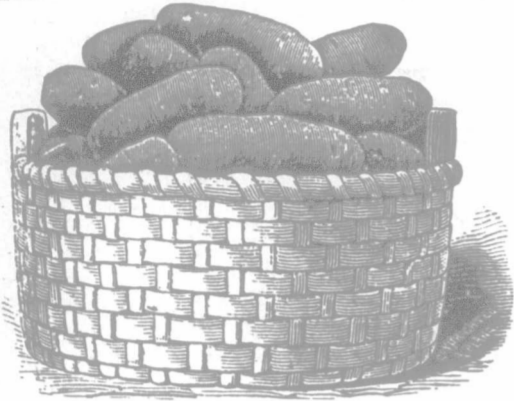
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We will ship your order same day received if possible, via express or freight. If we are sold on some varieties, we will return your money. Thousands are sending us their orders. Will you not be one? Order today. Address—

PLUNKETT & SAVAGE, Seedsmen

CALGARY

ALBERTA

confessed her unalterable love and truth for Pierre Philibert.

The agitated nuns gathered round them at the news of death in the Convent. They looked wonderingly and earnestly at an exhibition of such absorbing affection, and were for the most part in tears. With some of these gentle women this picture of true love, broken in the midst of its brightest hopes, woke sympathies and recollections which the watchful eye of Mere Migeon promptly checked as soon as she came into the parlor.

The Lady Superior saw that all was over, and that Pierre's presence was an uneasiness to the nuns, who glanced at him with eyes of pity and womanly sympathy. She took him kindly by the hand, with a few words of condolence, and intimated that, as he had been permitted to see the end, he must now withdraw from those forbidden precincts and leave his lost treasure to the care of the nuns who take charge of the dead.

CHAPTER LIV.

"THE MILLS OF GOD GRIND SLOWLY."

Pierre was permitted to see the remains of his affianced bride interred in the Convent chapel. Her modest funeral was impressive from the number of sad, sympathizing faces which gathered around her grave.

The quiet figure of a nun was seen morn and eve, for years and years after, kneeling upon the stone slab that covered her grave, laying upon it her daily offering of flowers, and if the name of Le Gardeur mingled with her prayers, it was but a proof of the unalterable affection of Heloise de Lotbiniere, known in religion as Mere St. Croix.

The lamp of Repentigny shed its beams henceforth over the grave of the last representative of that noble house, where it still shines to commemorate their virtues, and perpetuate the memory of their misfortunes; but God has long since compensated them for all.

Lady de Tilly was inconsolable over the ruin of her fondest hopes. She had regarded Pierre as her son, and intended to make him and Amelie joint inheritors with Le Gardeur of her immense wealth.

WINTER'S CURTAIN IS

There is before you, all ready for your spring work, the finest **DISC HARROW** in the land

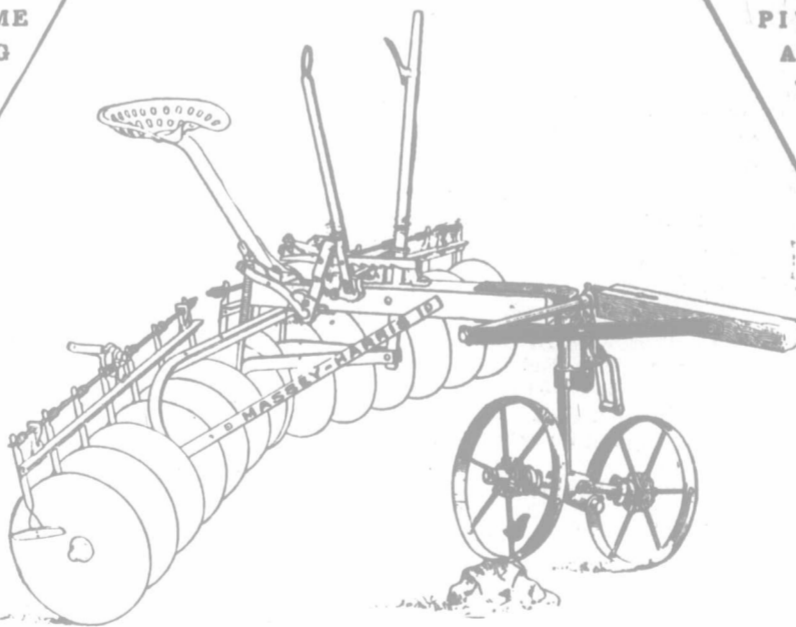
DRAWN AND BEHOLD!

An excellent opportunity to get your 1910 crop well started toward an abundant yield.

A NEW FEATURE IN CONNECTION WITH OUR '10 DISC HARROW IS THE FORECARRIAGE

THIS ATTACHMENT HAS EXCEEDINGLY STRONG WHEELS, ADJUSTABLE HITCH TO SUIT ANY TEAM THE SAME NOT AFFECTING THE HEIGHT OF POLE. NO NECK WEIGHT

THE "MASSEY-HARRIS" **FORECARRIAGE** IS A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE. JUDGE FOR YOURSELF. THE ONLY FORECARRIAGE ATTACHED TO STUB POLE BY **Steel Brackets** PIVOTED AXLE ALLOWS WHEELS TO ADJUST THEMSELVES TO UNEVEN GROUND.



WE CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH OUR NO. 8 12 x 16 DISC HARROW WITH OR WITHOUT FORECARRIAGE

OR, IF YOU PREFER, WE CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH OUR NO 8-14 x 16 OR NO 8-16 x 16

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LTD.

Founded 1866
Fit
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AM'S
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Boxes 25 cents.
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Hamilton, Ont. 59

REMEMBER THE RAILWAYS GIVE HALF RATES ON GRASSES AND CLOVERS FROM BRANDON

McKENZIE'S NEW CROP GRASSES

Nothing will transform the condition of soils like Grasses and Clovers, besides making a General improvement in the sweetness and texture, the supply of humus, which figures so largely in successful cropping, is increased. These facts are recognized by the skilled florist, who always uses rotted sod as the principal ingredient in potting soil.

WHERE BAGS ARE NECESSARY ALLOW 25c FOR EACH 100 LBS.

TIMOTHY, Price per 100 lbs., f.o.b. Brandon, \$7.50 Ex-warehouse, Calgary, \$8.50

PURE TRUE

WESTERN RYE, Price per 100 lbs., f.o.b. Brandon, \$11.50 Ex-warehouse, Calgary, 12.50

BROME, Price per 100 lbs., f.o.b. Brandon, \$13.00 Ex-warehouse, Calgary, \$13.50

O. K. Pasture Grass, Price per 100 lbs., f.o.b. Brandon, \$15.00. Ex-warehouse, Calgary, \$15.50



Manitoba Grown Seed Potatoes

Bags Free.	Prices, bushel, f. o. b.	Brandon.	Calgary
Selected Boves		\$1 75	\$2 25
Manitoba Wonder		1 65	2 15
Wee McGregor		1 60	2 10

Genuine Dwarf Essex Rape
 1 pound 15c.; 4 pounds 55c., postpaid.
 25 pounds or more, per pound, 8c., f. o. b. Brandon.
 25 pounds or more, per pound, 9c., Ex-warehouse, Calgary.

Northern Crown Clovers

	Price per 100 pounds f.o.b.	Brandon	Calgary
Clover (common red)		\$21 50	\$23 50
Clover (Alsike)		19 99	21 00
Alfalfa (Lucerne)		24 00	25 50

High Grade Millets

Millet (Hungarian)	\$5 25	\$5 75
Millet (German)	5 50	6 00
Millet (Common)	5 25	5 75

A Post Card will Bring Our Large Seed Catalog.

A. E. MCKENZIE CO., LIMITED
 Brandon, Man. Calgary, Alta.

Protect Your Requirements by Ordering at once.

WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE

NATURE HAS PROVIDED A GRASS FOR EVERY SOIL

She desired still to bequeath it to Pierre, not only because of her great kindness for him, but as a sort of self-imposed amercement upon her house for the death of his father.

Pierre refused. "I have more of the world's riches already than I can use," said he; "and I value not what I have since she is gone for whose sake alone I prized them. I shall go abroad to resume my profession of arms, not seeking, yet not avoiding an honorable death, which may reunite me to Amelie, and the sooner the more welcome."

Lady de Tilly sought, by assiduous devotion to the duties of her life and station, distraction from the gnawing cares that ever preyed upon her. She but partially succeeded. She lived through the short peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, and shared the terrible sufferings of the seven years' war that followed in its wake. When the final conquest of New France overwhelmed the Colony, to all appearances in utter ruin, she endowed the Ursulines with a large portion of her remaining wealth, and retired with her nearest kinsmen to France. The name of Tilly became extinct among the noblesse of the Colony, but it still flourishes in a vigorous branch upon its native son of Normandy.

(To be continued.)

GOOD SEEDS SELL FAST

This season of the year always finds a rush in the Steele, Briggs seed store. Ever since this enterprising firm opened the Winnipeg house, the demand for their seeds has increased from year to year. For a month past the number of orders received every day from all parts of the Canadian West indicate that they stand even more securely in the good graces of the public than ever before. Honest seeds and fair treatment have been the factors largely responsible for the present standing of this seed house in all parts of Canada.

If you have not yet secured your seed supplies, write the Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Winnipeg, for their attractive catalogue.

GOSSIP

SHOW AND SALE OF PURE BRED CATTLE

The fifth annual auction sale under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association, assisted by the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Winter Fair Board, was held in the stock judging pavilion at the exhibition grounds, Regina, on Friday, March 25. Some 83 animals in all were entered, of which over 60 were sold. Prices realized were average. On account of the small attendance at the fair and the absence of the Indian reserve agents, who usually buy up quite a number of bulls, buyers were not as much in evidence as they sometimes are, and everything considered, the prices at which the animals were sold were fair.

On the Tuesday preceding the sale, the stock to be sold was judged by J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man., the awards being as follows:

Shorthorns — Bulls calved previous to March 20, 1906: 1, P. M. Bredt & Sons, Edenwold, on Lavender Sittyton; 2, A. J. Quigley, Sintaluta, on Hillcrest Prince; 3, Traynor Bros., Condie, on Prince Victor.

Bulls calved during the twelve months previous to March 20, 1907: 1, P. M. Bredt & Sons, on Prince Martin; 2, G. L. Smith, Saskatoon, on Royal Banner; 3, Geo. Kinnon, on Cottonwood, on Ythanside (imp). Bull calved during the twelve months previous to March 20, 1908: 1, P. M. Bredt & Sons, on Admiral Matchless; 2, Hopkins Bros., Anerley, on Anerley Primos; 3, Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon, on Saskatoon 32nd. Bulls calved during the twelve months previous to March 20, 1909: 1, J. Cheyne, Manor, on Zulu Chief; 2, R.

\$10 CASH and \$8 MONTHLY
 Or three years to pay for your Piano
 Quarterly, Half Yearly or Fall Payments can be arranged
 Your Choice of 40 Styles of High-Grade Pianos
 from the largest Piano House in Winnipeg

This style Self-Playing Piano, made by the largest firm in the world and 16 Music Rolls

Only \$575

3 years to pay for it.

Music Rolls exchanged at any time on paying the sum of ten cents only.

Wholesale and Retail. Sole Manufacturers' Agents for



PIANOS

CHICKERING KNABE FISCHER HAINES BELL SCHUMANN

And Ten Other Makes

PIANOS AT \$250, \$300, \$350, \$400, \$450.

We always have a large stock of Second-Hand Pianos to select from, such as Newcombe, Bell, Heintsman, Palmer, etc. Prices from \$75 to \$250.

All our Pianos are fully guaranteed for ten years. You have the privilege of exchanging for any other make of Piano at any time.

Patronize the store that gives quality and sells for less than any other house in Winnipeg. Catalogues and descriptive literature mailed free on application.

PAY \$1 a Week

Or \$4.00 a Month. Any Make of Talking Machine, From the Largest Talking Machine House in Winnipeg

This Style Columbia and 16 Selections



ONLY \$35

Freight Prepaid

PAY \$6.50

Cash

\$4.00

month

EDISON \$19.50

With 12 Selections

VICTOR \$26.40

With 16 Selections

On Seven Days' Free Trial, if Desired

Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, Brand New, worth 40c. now.....25c.

Single Sided Disc Records, only.....50c.

Double Sided Disc Records, only.....85c.

Over 20,000 Records always on hand.

Wholesale and Retail. We exchange cylinder machines for disc, or disc machines for cylinder. Any make of Talking Machine taken in exchange on a Piano or Organ at any time, allowing full price paid.

295 Portage Ave. Winnipeg

WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

295 Portage Ave. Winnipeg

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

SAVE THE HORSE'S SPAVIN CURE



There are no baneful and vicious features attending the use of "Save-the-Horse"...

M. Douglas, Tantallon, on Silver Flake; 3, J. Cheyne, on Scotland. Females calved previous to March 20, 1907...

SEED

- Early Bovies (well climatized) per bushel \$0.75
Early Ohios (well climatized) per bushel .75
Early Puritans (well climatized) per bushel .75

LAING BROS., 234-8-8 King St., Winnipeg, Man

Cold winds, and the necessity of having them in water a great deal of the time works havoc with the house-keeper's hands in the winter.

PUNCH HOLES In His Claims



Will you buy 40 horses, to do the work of one, simply because "a dealer with horses to sell" claimed you needed 40?

Will you buy a complicated cream separator just because a manufacturer with only complicated machines to sell claims you need disks?

Tubulars are The World's Best. Probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man

SALE OF CATTLE (SHORTHORNS)

Royal Banner, J. T. Bateman, Prince Albert, \$175; Roan Duke, J. M. King, Moose Jaw, \$105; Dashing Lad, S. Flodin, Yellow Grass, \$70;

BIJOU OWNED BY COLQUHOUN & BEATTIE

In our report of Percheron awards at Brandon Winter Fair an error inadvertently crept in when we stated that in the aged class J. B. Hogate took second with Bijou.

BIG ENTRY LIST AT CALGARY

The list of entries for the horse show to be held at Calgary, April 5 to 8, number 900, as against 615 last year.

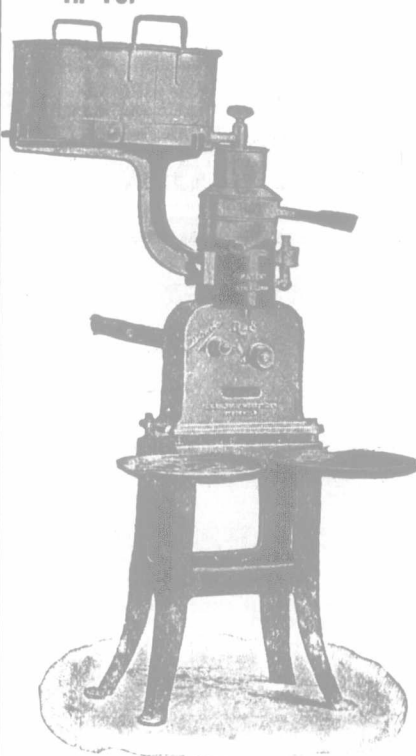
Fresh From The Plantations

The air-tight packets hold captive all the natural fragrance the rich flavor and unequal strength of

Blue Ribbon TEA

It is also perfectly protected from the mixed odors of the grocery store, so readily absorbed by tea in open chests. Just get a pound from your grocer to-day.

Orders Are Pouring In For Domo Cream Separators

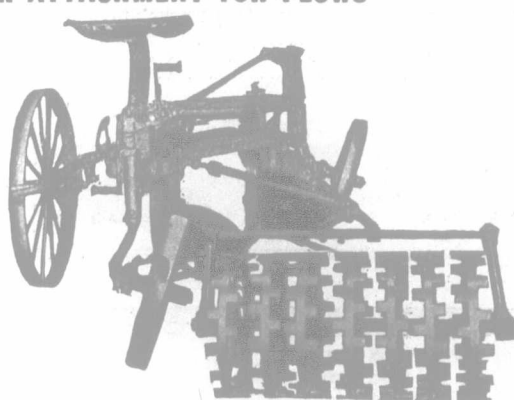


We believe we are selling as many Cream Separators as other dealers combined. At any rate, we are selling a tremendously big number.

Table with 4 columns: Capacity, Prices if sold, Our prices, and No. lbs. per hour through dealers.

PULVERIZER ATTACHMENT FOR PLOWS

Would you spend \$15.00 if you could get an implement for that money that would give you, without any extra labor on your part, an increase of 3 bushels per acre?



We know that this Attachment is the best Packer on the market today, for it packs immediately after plowing, and thereby conserves all the moisture.

OUR OFFER

Take one on trial. Either send us the money, or deposit the same with your bank, or send us a letter of reference from your bank, and we will ship you the size you want.

OUR PRICES

Table with 3 columns: Sulky, Gang, Triple, and prices.

If you want a big Packer, we will sell you the famous Dunham Packer at prices never attempted before.

Table with 2 columns: Section and price for FLEXIBLE and JOINTED FRAME.

HAMILTONS'

DEPT. A., 346 SOMERSET BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.



CROP THIEVES

HOW TO EXTERMINATE THEM



Stevens Visible Loading Repeating Rifle No. 70

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

- RABBITS WOOD CHUCKS SKUNKS CROWS HAWKS
- WEASELS GOPHERS RACCOONS SPARROWS BLUE JAYS

and other "crop thieves."

The Stevens Visible Loader

is sold by all live dealers. Ask him. Remember, we guarantee this rifle to be the most accurate .22 calibre Repeater in the world.



The Stevens' Favorite Rifle No. 17, Single Shot, List Price \$6.11. The only Boys' Rifle used by Men.

POINTS FOR THE SHARPSHOOTER, HUNTER OR TRAP SHOOTER

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

J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., Dept. 543, Chicopee Falls MASS.

THE FACTORY OF PRECISION

List Prices Stevens' Rifles

Little Scout No. 14	\$2.25	Favorite No. 17	\$6.00
Stevens-Maynard Jr. No. 15	3.00	Visible Loader No. 70	8.00
Crack Shot No. 16	4.00	Ideal Rifle No. 44	10.00



FREE-FARM ACCOUNT BOOK

Know How Much You Make This Year

No one shall pay a cent for Bickmore's Farm Account Book. It will be sent free to any farmer who will be good enough to tell who and where he is. The cost of a crop never demanded closer attention. Business farming puts money in the bank. This book is arranged to keep all accounts in simple form—more simple, and certainly more practical, than trying to remember them; shows what to charge against crop production; has a laborer's time record; and section for personal accounts. 64 pages; for ink or pencil. Not a cheap affair. It is meant for business. Its quality is in keeping with



Send Your Name on This Coupon or on a Postal Card

BICKMORE'S GALL CURE

a remedy that cures, and the horse works all the time. Users keep it in their stables the year round—they believe in it. It is always ready for Harness or Saddle Galls, Chafe, Kope Burns, Cuts, Scratches, Grease Heel, etc. In cows use it for Sore Teats. Don't buy a substitute. Insist on getting Bickmore's Gall Cure—for the sake of your horse's health. But write now for Bickmore's Farm Account Book—it is ready for you. No cost. No obligation. Send your name and address—that's all.

Wingate Chemical Co. Ltd., Canadian Distributors, 509 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal, Can.

Send me a Free Copy of Bickmore's Farm Account Book, as advertised in this issue of the Farmer's Advocate

The judges for the horse show are as follows: Heavy horses, Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Moscow, Idaho; saddle horses, and Thoroughbreds, H. C. Lawson, Regina; light harness horses, Standardbreds, Coach breeds and Hackneys, R. H. Taber, Condie, Sask.

The judging programme has not been definitely decided on, but there will be six programmes in Sherman's auditorium, and three at Victoria Park. Entries have come from as far east as New York, but the bulk are from Alberta, some also coming from British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Ontario points. E. L. Richardson is secretary.

PIANO BOOK FREE

In our issue of March 2 Mason & Risch Piano Co. advertised a book entitled "Inside Information." This book telling all about the manufacture of pianos was offered free to all who sent a postcard. The matter contained tells all about these instruments and assists intending purchasers in making a proper selection. Some of them are still on hand and can be had by writing to Mason & Risch Piano Co., 356 Main St., Winnipeg, and saying you saw this notice in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

BIG RETURNS FROM POTATOES

By adopting modern methods farmers in all parts of the West have found potato growing very profitable. Many have been astonished to hear how much money some potato growers are making by following modern methods of culture. Time and again up-to-date growers have demonstrated that a potato planter, as well as a sprayer or sorter will pay for itself in a single season, and without using a large acreage either.

An interesting and valuable work on "Potato Culture" is issued by the Aspinwall Manufacturing Company. It is written by their president, L. A. Aspinwall, who has devoted his entire life to the study of potato culture and the manufacture of implements for the economical handling of the crop. This work covers every point of profitable potato culture, and includes articles on preparation of soil, selection of seed, how deep to plant, distance apart to plant, harvesting the crop, profits per acre, and such interesting information. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has arranged with the Aspinwall Company to supply readers with free copies of Mr. Aspinwall's work. If you desire a copy, write either to their factory at Guelph, Ontario, or to their home office at Jackson, Mich., and mention the name of this paper, and a copy will be mailed you promptly.

This company has also just perfected broadcast attachments for their four-row sprayers, which will render these machines especially desirable to the general farmer. Rapid growth of towns and cities and reasonable prices make potato growing on the prairies worthy of consideration. If you request it this company will be glad to mail you their catalog along with Mr. Aspinwall's work on "Potato Culture."

AWARDS IN CATTLE

(Continued from Page 485)

Pure bred Shorthorns, steer or female calved in 1907: 1, P. M. Brett & Sons, Edenwold, on Isabella; 2, Traynor Bros., Condie, on Golden Primrose; 3, Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon, on Bertie's Heroine. Steer or female calved in 1908: 1, P. M. Brett & Sons, on Golden Alice; 2 and 3, Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon, on Handsome Lady Dorothy, respectively; 4, P. M. Brett & Sons, on Roan Matchless. Steer or female calved in 1909: 1, P. M. Brett & Sons, on White Rose; 2, Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood, on Baron's Lassie; 3, R. Johnston, Radisson, on Red Beauty; 4, Jos. Caswell, on Spicy's Pet. Female calved previous to 1907: 1, P. M. Brett & Sons, on May of Castleavery; 2, Geo. Kinnon, on Belvedere Lily 9th; 3, Jos. Caswell, on Symphony.

Herefords, steer or female calved in 1907: M. C. Colton, Tregarva, on Lily.

Galloways or Aberdeen Angus, steer or female calved in 1907: 1 and 2, J. D. McGregor, Brandon, on

Pride of Cherokee and Madam Nachusa 2nd; 3, Browne Bros., Ellinboro. Steer or female, calved in 1908: 1, 2, 3 and 4, J. D. McGregor, on Prima D. Megnonne Girl; Glencarnoch, and Pride of La Creve. Steer or female, calved in 1909: 1, 2 and 3, J. D. McGregor, on Pride of La Creve 5th; Glencarnoch's Stamp and Glencarnoch's Choice. Female calved previous to 1907: J. D. McGregor, on Alta's Pride. Champion Angus, steer or female, J. D. McGregor on Pride of Cherokee. Champion grade steer or heifer, J. D. McGregor.

Grade Steers calved in 1907: 1, P. M. Brett & Sons; 2, J. D. McGregor; 3, R. M. Douglas; 4, William Logan, Westview; 5 and 6, Browne Bros. Steer calved in 1908: 1, J. D. McGregor; 2, A. B. Potter; 3, Philip Leech, Baring; 4, W. C. Swanston, Penses; 5, Jos. Caswell. Champion Grade, J. D. McGregor. Grade cow or heifer, calved in 1907: 1, Malcolm Ross, Regina. Grade heifer calved in 1908: 1, Philip Leech; 2, Jos. Caswell. Grade heifer calved in 1909: Jos. Caswell. Grade female calved previous to 1907: 1, Hugh Kippan, Carville; 2, P. M. Brett & Sons; 3, Jos. Caswell; 4, R. Johnston, Grand Champion purebred, P. M. Brett & Sons, on Isabella. Sweepstakes Champion: P. M. Brett & Sons, on Isabella. C. P. R. Special for best export steer: P. M. Brett & Sons. Leader Cup for best pair of fat steers or heifers, purebred or grade, sired by a purebred bull: J. D. McGregor. Herdsman's prize: Robt. Brown, Brandon, herdsman for J. D. McGregor.

Dressed carcasses, steer purebred or grade: 1, P. M. Brett & Sons; 2, R. M. Douglas; 3, Browne Bros.; 4, J. McArthur, Duck Lake. Female purebred or grade: 1, P. M. Brett & Sons; 2, R. Johnston.

Questions & Answers

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

QUANTITY TO ACRE

Which gives the best result, two bushels or 1 1/2 bushels to an acre on summer fallow? A.E.

Ans.—The question of thickness of seeding has been taken up in recent issues. No doubt you refer to wheat. The preference will depend on the size of the seed and the richness of your land; also on the locality and the time at which you can get the area sown. Thick sowing is advocated on rich soil.

WHITE WILD OATS

Are there white wild oats? E. H. Ans.—Yes. Authorities are agreed that there are white wild oats, although difference of opinion exists as to what characteristics prove exclusively what white oats are wild.

C. P. R. LINES

Is the C. P. R. going to build a line southeast of Regina in 1910? A. H.

Ans.—Several extensions are announced for this season by the C. P. R. However for reliable information on this point you will have to communicate with C. P. R. officials who have charge of this part of the railway system.

USING FORMALDEHYDE

What is the best way to use formaldehyde and how much should I use to a barrel of water? A. E. H.

Ans.—The method of treatment of seed grain with formaldehyde will be regulated by the means at hand. Some prefer to put the grain in a wagon box, sprinkle with the liquid and stir thoroughly with a shovel. Others have a barrel or tub full of the solution and dip sack after sack into it thus immersing the grain. Others again buy patent picklers of

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Ans.— suitable Dakota North Good s can be man. Better seed, a year.

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M Can the ne the er

STANDARD FORMALDEHYDE

REGISTERED

THE BRAND YOU HAVE
USED FOR YEARS

STANDARD
(REGISTERED)
FORMALDEHYDE
(40% VOL.)

(Sometimes called Formalin)

FOR DESTROYING SMUT IN WHEAT,
OATS, BARLEY, Also FLAX WILT

Add one pound Formaldehyde to 25-40 Imperial gallons of water, pile seed grain in heap on floor and sprinkle well with solution and shovel over so all grains are thoroughly wet—(if badly smutted immerse for ten minutes in solution). Cover over for two hours with sacks or blankets to keep in the gas, then spread out to dry and sow within twenty-four hours if possible.

Potato Scab—Soak the whole potatoes in the water solution for two hours—dry and cut for planting.

General Disinfecting—Use one to two ounces to a quart of water and flush sinks, cellars, closets, damp and mouldy places, stable walls, mangers, feed troughs, etc.

Manufactured by
The Standard Chemical Company of Toronto, Ltd.
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

Cloudiness does not affect contents

Sold Through Your
Local Merchants.

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. OF TORONTO

LIMITED

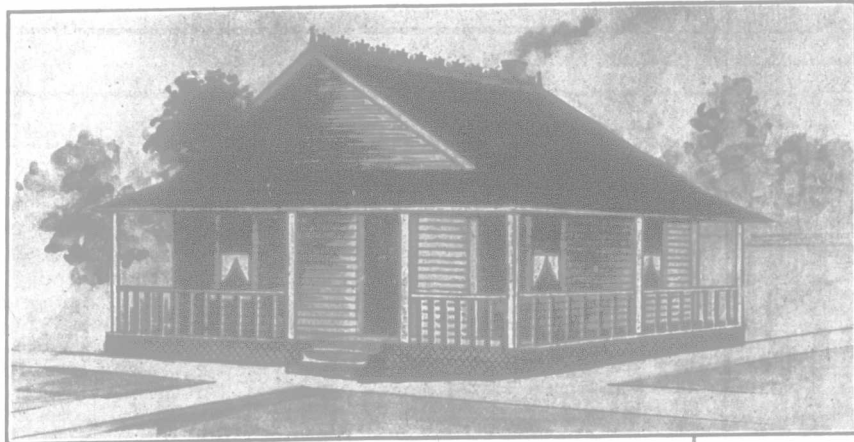
The Only Makers in Canada.

Are You going to Build ?

IF SO BUY A

WEIR READY MADE COTTAGE

BUILT IN ALL STANDARD SIZES



Size 18 x 24 with 6 ft. verandah.

WIND PROOF
COLD PROOF

SIMPLE
SUBSTANTIAL
ECONOMICAL

There is nothing like it on the market, and you couldn't buy the material for the money.

Seven different thicknesses of material used in the construction.

Price for above model, \$400

Guaranteed to be absolutely warm, and built to stand the cold Northwest climate.

Send for Free Catalogue showing 12 different designs.

These cottages are built in sections at factory, and shipped out in sections, so that 3 men can set it up complete in 2 days after delivery at station.

WILLIAM S. KING CO.

232 PORTAGE AVE

WINNIPEG

quis? Do you know anything of the Blue Stem wheat?

Man. W. D.

Ans.—Marquis wheat is a cross between Hard Red Calcutta (female) and Red Fife (male). It has dark red, hard, medium sized kernels, medium length beardless heads, and yellowish smooth chaff. The straw is below medium in height. This grain produces a very strong flour, of a very good color. Marquis in 1908 yielded more than Red Fife on the Brandon farm and matured in nine days less time than Red Fife and six days less than Preston.

Blue Stem wheat, as its name indicates, has a bluish green straw and a velvet chaffed head. The straw is above the average in length.

The yield has generally been less than Red Fife on the Experimental Farms, and it takes longer to mature.

The grain is large and coarse and is not equal to Red Fife for milling purposes. I would not recommend it for general cultivation.

M. A. C. S. A. Bedford.

FLAX CULTURE

Give advice and details as to sowing, culture and harvesting of flax. If on breaking how to treat, when to sow, when to cut, and how long to let stand before stacking.

Man. W. P. S.

Ans.—Flax can be sown any time between May 15 and June 15, using about 40 lbs. of seed to the acre. It will give fair returns on newly broken land, but of course the yield will be larger on well cultivated soil. Newly broken land should be disced and well harrowed lengthwise before seed is sown.

Some people also use a leveler made from railroad iron, but others prefer rolling. The preparation for flax on plowed stubble is very similar to the preparation for a grain crop. The seed of flax should not be sown as deeply as grain; an inch or so is plenty on most soils. If the soil is warm and dry it can be sown deeper. Flax should be cut when quite ripe,

one type or other. The latter is no doubt the quickest method. However, any method that will ensure thorough treatment of the grain is satisfactory. The entire surface of every grain should be wetted though not necessarily soaked. The quantity of formaldehyde as bought in drug stores used in a barrel of water depends of course on the size of the barrel. The proportion is three parts of 40 per cent. formaldehyde to 1,000 parts of water or about one pound to 32 gallons of water. Directions as to strength are generally given on the bottle.

CORN—MANURE SPREADER

I intend sowing a few acres of fodder corn. What is the best variety to sow for a heavy yield of good feed? What is the seed worth a bushel? What is a corn binder worth, or could I cut a few acres by hand? What has been your experience with a manure spreader? Is it better to get a wagon box spreader to be used on my own trucks, or to get a complete outfit?

L. W.

Ans.—The following varieties are suitable for your district: North Dakota Flint, Compton's Early, North Western Dent, Longfellow. Good seed costs \$2.00 per bushel and can be bought from any good seedsmen. Use 1/2 bushel of seed per acre. Better test the germination of the seed, as there is much bad corn this year.

A corn binder costs \$160. It is possible to cut a few acres with a sickle or a corn knife made out of an old scythe blade. A man can cut about half an acre per day of good tall corn.

I would prefer a regular manure spreader. I have used four or five kinds and found them all satisfactory, if handled intelligently.

M. A. C. S. A. Bedford.

MARQUIS AND BLUESTEM

Can you give any information about the new wheat lately introduced by the experimental farms called Mar-

Answers

It to farmers are without stamp details must be able, only one side. Full name and accompany each ad faith but not. When a reply is (\$1.00) must be

ACRE

result, two to an acre on A.E. thickness of up in recent refer to wheat. depend on the richness of locality and can get the ng is advocat-

OATS

ats? E. H. es are agreed wild oats, an- nion exists as prove exclu- are wild.

ES

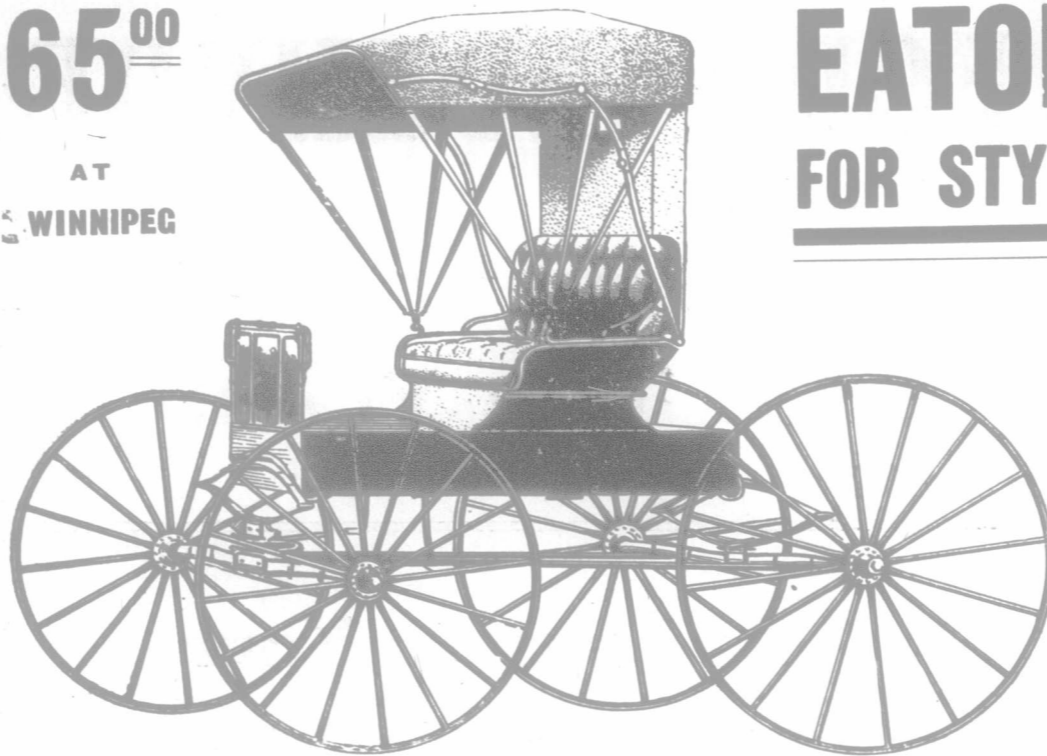
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65⁰⁰

AT
WINNIPEG



EATON BUGGIES FOR STYLE AND SERVICE

If you are proud of a good buggy—if you like to feel that you are driving the very best outfit you can afford—this Eaton Buggy will appeal to you. It gives the best style and quality obtainable at the money. Nothing but the best seasoned wood is used in its construction. The finish is durable and elastic. It will stand hard driving and exposure without cracking or peeling.

Eaton Buggies are Guaranteed

Should any part show a defect in the first season's running, we will replace it free of charge. Furthermore, when you buy an Eaton vehicle, if you are not satisfied with it on arrival you may return it and we will refund the purchase price and pay charges both ways. This shows our confidence in the goods, a confidence you may well share.

Warehouses at Saskatoon and Calgary

This is where the customer gains. He gets the benefit of through carload freight rates direct from factory to warehouse. It means a saving of dollars in freight and it means prompt delivery. We also stock a complete line of Democrats and Road Wagons.

Let Us Tell You What the Freight will be to Your Station

Say which of these vehicles you are interested in and we will give you freight rates to your station by return mail. We want you to know before you buy just how much you will save by buying direct. Send all orders and address all letters to Winnipeg as usual.

FOR VALUE, STYLE AND SERVICE YOU CAN'T DO BETTER THAN AN EATON BUGGY

It has thousand-mile, dust-proof axles, genuine leather trimmings, heavy rubber top, 7-8 inch steel tires; body, 54 inches long, 22 inches wide, shipping weight, 475 pounds. Prices are for buggy complete with shafts. For changes in equipment, see page 197 of our spring catalogue. Price in Winnipeg, \$65.00; Saskatoon, \$67.80; Calgary, \$71.10.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

as it does not shell badly. The usual practise now is to cut the crop with a binder without twine. This throws it out in bunches when it can be drawn direct to the separator. Of course the flax must be thoroughly ripe when this plan is practised. Generally speaking flax seed is filled with all kinds of noxious weed seeds, so be very careful in purchasing your seed.

M. A. C. S. A. Bedford.

MANURE ON OATS

A reader at Newdale asks us to invite discussion on the use of barnyard manure on oats, when and how is it applied, and in what quantity, and which is fresh or rotted the best.

ALBERTA STALLION LAW

What is the law in regard to keeping stallions in Alberta?

HORSEMAN.

Ans.—The provisions of the Horse Breeders' Ordinance require the owner of every stallion, who keeps his horse for profit or gain, to have him enrolled in the books of the department. If the horse is of pure breeding and the owner can produce a pedigree certificate issued by a society recognized by the minister of agriculture, a certificate of enrolment showing that his horse is pure-bred is sent to him. When such pedigree certificate cannot be produced then his horse is enrolled as a grade, no matter what claims are made by the owner. A copy of the certificate of enrolment has to be posted on the inside of every stable door where the horse stands regularly for service, and must also be contained in all advertising matter.

CORN ON SCRUB LAND

Would it pay to plant corn for fodder on scrub land (spring breaking)? The land is very loamy with very little sod. It weaks up very nicely. What variety of corn would you advise planting? At what time would you plant? How would you plant? How soon would it likely be ripe enough to cut for fodder purposes, and what method would you employ in harvesting? How much corn would you sow per acre, and what would the seed cost? How much return could one reasonably expect on such land?

M. S. F.

Ans.—Partake as to variety, time of

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USED IN GREAT WEST WOVEN FENCING

"GREAT WEST" Woven Fencing

Is made of the best quality of No. 9 hard drawn galvanized wire with a "Tie or Lock" that holds the wires absolutely secure at each intersection. Every rod guaranteed to be of highest quality. Our new catalog is FREE for the asking. Send for it today.

THE GREAT WEST WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED
Winnipeg, Canada.

planting and seed per acre have been given in recent issues. If your land is well worked down there is no reason why you should not get a good crop in your district (Macdonald, Man.) if the season is not unfavorable. Under average conditions you should have 18 to 20 tons per acre.

PRESERVATIVES FOR SHINGLES

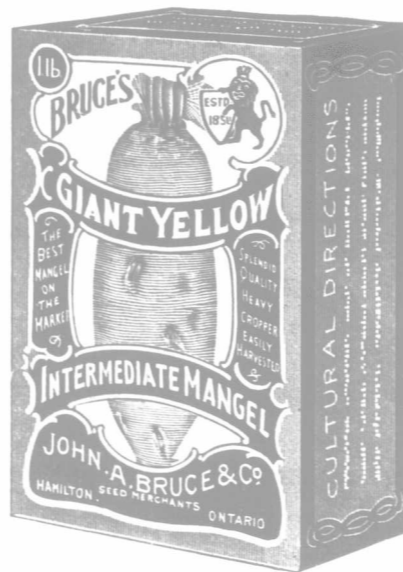
State what is the best preservative treatment for shingles, what paints are most effective and what is the best manner of applying? I have been told that ordinary paint applied to a shingle roof in the usual way is as apt to hasten the decay as it is to preserve the timber. Is this a fact?

J. M. G.

Ans.—The application of paint is the preservative measure most commonly used with shingles. The method of applying it is of paramount importance. Dipping the shingles individually is the only satisfactory procedure. When a roof is painted ridges of paint are formed at the bases of the shingles, owing to the irregularities of the surface over which the brush passes. These cause the water to permeate the crevices between the shingles and frequently hasten decay. Because of this ordinary paint is held by some to hasten decay. It is difficult to say whether or not it does, but the reason given seems logical.

The best antiseptics for shingle treatment are creosote and other derivatives of coal tar. Painting the roof with these oils is a rather satisfactory method of treatment, since the coal-tar derivatives penetrate the shingles better than ordinary paint and do not leave ridges below the base of the shingles. At least two coats should be applied. Dipping the individual shingles gives good results. The best results are, however, obtained by heating and cooling the wood in the preservative. Raise the temperature of the creosote to 220 degrees Fahrenheit, having it in a single tank large enough to hold one bundle of shingles. The proper length of treatment may be decided by weighing the shingles before and after treatment. An absorption of twelve or thirteen pounds per bundle, or six gallons per thousand shingles is advisable. Increase the length of the heating period and shorten the cold bath to increase the quantity of creosote absorbed. After the shingles have been in the hot bath for what is judged a

Bruce's Giant Yellow Intermediate Mangel



This grand Mangel, which we introduced in 1891, is without a doubt the favorite with all cattle men at the present day. The large size of the roots, their uniformity, handsome shape, bright, smooth yellow skin, flesh of the most solid texture, nutritious and splendid keeping qualities, make it one of the most valuable introductions of recent years. While in point of size they will not equal the best of the long varieties, yet in yield per acre they frequently produce as much and in richness they far exceed the best long varieties, added to which they are much more easily harvested about half of their length being above ground. We have kept our stock fully up to the original high standard, and it will pay every grower to procure our grand strain of this unequalled variety. 1 lb. 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c. Postage extra, 5c. a lb. to Canadian points, and 16c. to United States and Newfoundland.

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IRRIGATED FARMS AT HALF THEIR VALUE

400 - - - A C R E S

3 1/2 miles from Fort Steele on line of K.C.R.
 100 acres in timothy, 20 acres ready for crop.
 300 acres level land, easily cleared, and can be irrigated by extending the system. Log house and stables.
On account of sickness the owner will sell cheap for spot cash.
\$25.00 per acre.

320 - - - A C R E S

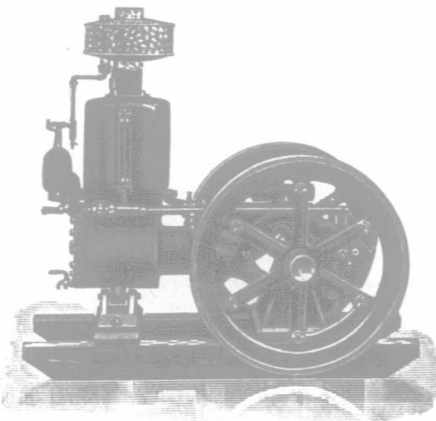
6 miles from Fort Steele, 12 miles from Cranbrook. 40 acres under cultivation.
 200 acres level and can be irrigated by the same ditch. Balance somewhat hilly, good for pasture or fruit.
 Log buildings and considerable fencing. Good size creek runs through this farm.
Price for quick sale, ONLY \$15.00 per acre.

FRED A. RUSSELL & CO.

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The Famous Stiekney Engine, Stationary and Portable, still holds the lead as an all-round reliable farm power—is in greater demand than ever before. 90% of Gasoline Engine troubles have been eliminated in the construction of these engines. Our Catalogue Y shows the engine and process of manufacture.

We have the most complete line of WELL DRILLING AND BORING MACHINERY in the West. Get our Catalogue Z. It will post you up. Our lines of AYLMER PUMPS AND STANDARD SCALES, Toronto Grain Grinders, Saws, Pumps, Troughs and Tanks are very complete. Write us today.

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Poles, Wire, Brackets, Insulators, Tools, Lightning Arresters, Ground Rods, Batteries, Insulated Wire, and everything necessary.

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The Dominion Telephone Mfg Co., Ltd. Dept. Q, Waterford, Ont., Canada.

patent can B compel A to give the mortgage?

2. What time will a demand note run before being outlawed, nothing having been paid on same?

3. If an account is paid and A has the papers to show and B charges the same thing over again, and A gives his promissory note for the account what redress has A? S. T.

Ans.—1. No.

2. Six years.

3. He can tender the correct amount of the debt and if B refuses to accept same he can defend an action for the balance if the note has not been transferred to a third party. Or, if it has been transferred he can pay the note in full and sue B for the amount of the error.

AREA IN SCRIP

Is a scrip a quarter or a half section? G. E. R.

Ans.—It depends on what kind of scrip it is. The South African scrips are for a half section.

DIVORCE IN CANADA

1. If a man's wife deserts him in Canada can he obtain a divorce on these grounds, or is he obliged to live a single life while living in this country?

2. There being one boy of the family, five years old, who has a right to the boy? R. M.

Ans.—1. From the question we presume you were married in Canada. A divorce can be obtained on the grounds of desertion and adultery.

2. The father has the right to the control of the children.

MORTGAGE ON LAND

Having bought land from a company I gave a mortgage paid for registration of mortgage and transfer. I got an abstract of title from the land titles office and found it all right. Should I have a transfer from the company, or does it not matter? Should I pay for registration of transfer? G. A. T.

Ans.—Upon registration of the trans-

sufficient time, say for twenty minutes or half an hour, transfer them to a colder creosote bath, the temperature of which is about 120 degrees Fahrenheit, or cool the first bath to this temperature. Regulate the period of immersion in the cold bath.

Creosoted shingles possess certain objectionable qualities, though none which prohibit their use. Among these may be mentioned their strong odor and their contamination of cistern water. Further, since the shingle nails become covered with creosote and cannot be held in the workman's mouth, it is said to be more difficult to lay these shingles. The odor, however, disappears in the course of a few weeks; the contamination of the cistern water is also of short duration; and, in any case, the water from a newly creosoted roof can be diverted from the cistern for a week or so, or until there is no danger of making the water taste, and the use of a shingle-nailing machine obviates the difficulty in laying the shingles. All these objections are removed if the shingles are seasoned for a few weeks between treating and laying.

To obtain a red or a reddish-brown creosote 8 to 12 ounces of "color ground in oil," mixed with an equal bulk of linseed oil, should be used for each gallon of preservative.

SEEING HALLEY'S COMET

In what place and at what time in the evening can I see Halley's Comet best? W. D.

Ans.—Halley's Comet is not yet visible to the naked eye. Newspapers will not fail to give particulars when this infrequent visitor comes in sight. It is expected to appear in fullness of its brilliancy in May. The location is the low western sky, soon after sundown.

MORTGAGE ON HOMESTEAD—DEBTS

1. If a man makes an agreement with B to give B a mortgage on his homestead before he leaves the East or sees the West, does not know if he can get one or not, after A has got his

Founded 1886

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J. M. G.

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WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

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

FOR SALE—The Imported Percheron stallion. Wallace, foaled 1899. Reg. No. 23831. D. O. Yeomans, Sec., Alexander, Man.

FINE SEED OATS raised on clean land from Garret's Regenerated Abundance. One dollar per bushel in small lots; cheaper in quantities. O. K. Wilson, Milestone, Sask.

"LORD ROSEBERRY" Seed Oats, 1st and 2nd prizes Alberta Provincial Seed Fair. 1st Gleichen, yield 100 bushels per acre; weight 46 pounds per bushel. Price 50 cents. R. Page, Langdon, Alta.

FOR SALE—One first class fine-looking Standard-bred Racing Stallion. Good size and perfectly healthy. Registered and enrolled. Full particulars and copy of pedigree sent on application. — Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

AFTER THREE YEARS' SUCCESS growing strawberries in Alberta. I offer the following tried varieties for spring planting: Williams, Parson's Beauty, Senator Dunlop, Gibson and Bedwood. Two dollars and fifteen cents per hundred, post paid to any address. James Chegwin, Leduc, Alberta.

FOR SALE—60 acres improved farm, four miles from town. S. J. Harlow, Nakusp, B. C.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—The usual supply at \$8.00 per 100 pounds, in sacks, f.o.b. K. McIver, Virden, Man.

ENGINEER holding third-class certificate, wants particulars on plow engine for the coming season. For particulars apply to Box 293, Wapella, Sask.

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

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

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

BROWN LEGHORNS—Rose and Single comb. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Richard Allen, Flesherton, Ont.

SET FERTILE EGGS ONLY—With a Magic egg tester you can select all fertile eggs, save the infertile; have more and better chicks, save the cost on every fifty eggs tested. We guarantee it, and will return your money if not as represented. Price \$2.00. Particulars free. West Poultry Yards, Milestone, Sask.

FOR SALE—Rhode Island Reds. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15. Chas. Peach, Sintaluta, Man.

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. P. WOODRUFF, Cadiswell, Alta., breeder of Kentucky 3/4 blood, young registered stallions of the best breeding for sale.

PLACE your orders for fence posts now. Carlot f.o.b. your station. Lowest prices. Direct from bush. Fruit land for sale or trade for stock or improved farms. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B. C.

ONE DOZEN of our hardy, improved Bush Cherries sent prepaid for \$2.00. Fine canning fruit catalogue, free. Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Manitoba.

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

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

IF INTERESTED in growing strawberries send for my catalog. It's free. Tells you how to grow them. Jno. Downham, Strathroy, Ontario.

FOR SALE—S. C. B. Leghorns and S. C. Wyandottes, eggs at \$1.00 per setting, from select birds. Duncan Vipond, Killowen, Man.

FOR SALE—Western Rye Grass Seed, re-cleaned; free from noxious weeds, 8c. per pound in 100-lb. or more lots. H. P. Springall, Grenfell, Sask.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us. Small waste space in yard, garden or farm can be made produce from \$15 to \$25 per week. Write for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

FOR SALE—Early Rose, Early Ohio, Early Sunlight, new Early Short Season and Early Lightning Express seed potatoes, 4 lbs. 50c., or 10 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid. Barred Plymouth Rock and Pekin Duck eggs, \$1.50 per setting. T. E. Bowman, High River, Alta.

WANTED—To correspond with party who has Holstein-Friesian male calf ready for service. Must give milk record on both sides. Elijah M. Halford, Culross, Man.

HORSES FOR SALE—Twenty-five head of mares, twenty with foal from a pure bred Shire horse, twenty out of the twenty-five head are broken to work; all are practically young mares. Apply, Brimhall Bros., Raymond, Alta.

PRIZE WINNING CLYDESDALE Stallion for sale. Aged 8 years. Sure Stock getter. Bargain to early purchaser. E. A. August, Homewood, Manitoba.

WE CAN SELL your property: send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

fer, certificate of title would issue in your name. Under the present law this is held by the registrar with the duplicate mortgage. When the mortgage is paid off the certificate of title will be sent to you. You are entitled to pay for the registration of the transfer, costs of mortgage and registration of mortgage.

PAYING FOR FENCE

Am I obliged to pay an original cost of a fence or the value of it now? It is a line fence, and the man next to me put it up a year and a half ago and had to haul the wire 50 miles, which cost him one dollar a hundredweight, and the wire was much dearer than now. I put up my fence this year, and have just received the bill for half of line fence at original price paid two years ago. Have I to pay him the price of the fence two years ago, or the present value of it, as the fence has had one and a half year's wear? This is a herd-law settlement. A. G.

Ans.—You would only have to pay the present value of the fence, which can be fixed by arbitration.

TRADE NOTES.

BE READY TO CURE HORSE AILMENTS

Because a farmer has to work with his horses and have their services nearly every day in the year, it is absolutely necessary that he be posted on their common ailments and know how to treat their injuries.

A horse owner should determine to be his own veterinary, at least in the ordinary cases. Little things happen too frequently to horses to be all the time depending on others. It is inconvenient as well as expensive to go for a horse doctor when a horse goes lame or there is a swelling to reduce or a wire cut to heal.

It is not out of place to suggest that it is wise to have such a horse remedy as Kendall's Spavin Cure constantly on hand.

Kendall's Spavin Cure is now and for a long series of years has been a standard horse remedy. It can scarcely be too strongly recommended. Its compounder thoroughly understood horses and their diseases. He brought the ailment and the cure together and this applies not merely to one ailment but to most of the common troubles of the horse.

In this connection we want to commend to our readers an excellent little book called "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases." This book and Kendall's Spavin Cure ought always go together. The book is a wonderful little compendium of horse knowledge. It gives symptoms, describes diseases, suggests proper treatment. In very many cases Kendall's Spavin Cure is the only remedy needed. The book can be had free at the drug store where Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold, or it may be secured by writing to the Dr. B. J. Kendall Company, at Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U. S. A., if you enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage.

GROWING WITH THE WEST

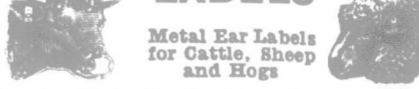
Perhaps no institution in the West has made more rapid growth in recent years than the A. E. McKenzie Co., Ltd., of Brandon and Calgary. This seed firm is now well known in all parts of the prairie provinces and the best tribute to their reputation is a yearly increase in business. In Brandon, too, this concern is considered as a great commercial enterprise—one that helps the country and assists in heralding the greatness of a city abroad.

A representative of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE while in Brandon recently called on Mr. McKenzie and was surprised to see the activity due to the volume of business carried on at this season. All was hustle and bustle. Three warehouses are crowded with thousands of bags of seeds and the employees of the shipping department work night and day, sending out local shipments by day and car lots by night, on all the work system is in evidence. Without such business could not be pushed through in so short a time.

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LABELS



The old standby for all who have stock liable to stray. No question of identification or dispute as to ownership, for keeping a record of flock or herd, and for general convenience. Do not be without them. Send your name and address for free circular and sample; it is no trouble and may save you much.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

PURE-BRED POULTRY, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE ORPINGTONS

We have the finest strains in North America. Stock and eggs in season.

ENIVAR POULTRY FARMS
LANSING P. O., ONT.

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GOSSIP

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

The *Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics*, issued by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, in the February number gives the area and production of certain cereals and comparisons with previous years. Tables are given in terms of the metric system. The bulletin is printed in French, but in order to communicate the information to all parties interested it has been translated to and disseminated in the English, German, Italian and Spanish languages. If areas and quantities were given in acres and bushels it would make the compilation much more comprehensive to those who study the English edition.

The character of information given is announced as follows:

The International Conference of June 7th, 1905, which authorized the organization of the International Institute of Agriculture, provides, under article 2 of the convention, that the institute is to be a government or state institution. Article 20 of the rules and regulations governing the institute provides that the documents and statistical information required by the institute are to be supplied directly by the different governments adhering to the convention, or under their responsibility, or through their intervention.

Therefore, the statistical service of the institute, in collecting and preparing statistics as to agricultural products, is limited absolutely to information furnished directly by the governments of the adhering countries, or by their regular statistical services, or under the responsibility and intervention of the several countries.

Frequent references have been made to the wide diversity which exists at the present time between the data furnished by the different countries. This diversity is caused by differences as to definitions and methods of expressing the information, and differences as to periods of time to which the data relate, and as to the dates of publication of same. Also the statistics of different countries covering the same subject matter are now often meagre and incomplete. Thus, the preparation of comparative statements of international statistics of agricultural areas, conditions, and productions is rendered very difficult and sometimes impossible.

A part of the aims and purposes of the International Institute of Agriculture is to secure greater uniformity between the agricultural statistical services of the different countries; greater comparability between the information officially reported by the several countries as to agricultural conditions; and more complete and reliable information as to the conditions and yields of crops throughout the world than is now available.

In order to secure greater uniformity in the statistical data furnished to the institute, and more complete statements as to the areas and productions of agricultural products, and the conditions of the growing crops, it is necessary that some countries modify or adapt their services of agricultural statistics to the statistical plan adopted by the institute; and that other countries which have no services of agricultural statistics, organize statistical services capable of supplying the institute with the necessary information. For the purpose of furthering these objects, the following action has been taken:

First: The International Conference of Agriculture which met in Rome in 1905, and drafted the convention under which the institute is operating, passed the following resolution:

Those countries which have not yet organized an agricultural statistical service are requested to do.

Second: The general assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture, at its second session held in December, 1909, formulated the following decisions on this subject:

The general assembly requests the governments to re-organize their services of agricultural statistics, if such services exist, otherwise to adopt such a service as will enable replies to be made to the questions of the information service of the institute. The assembly abstains from proposing any method for the collection of data, or any uni-

form service, being of opinion that the methods should be chosen by the governments themselves, according to the particular conditions existing in each country.

Third: The institute has recognized the importance of this subject, and has given attention to the matter of uniformity in the services of agricultural statistics in the different countries, and to the question of lack of an appropriate service, in some countries, for supplying data in regard to agricultural products in the form required. In this connection, during the past year, the institute has been furnished by the different adhering countries with a large amount of information bearing upon the organization of the statistical services in the different countries, and the methods prevailing therein for conducting such services; and has compiled these data into a comparative bulletin. The organization of services of agricultural statistics in different countries, which was published in December, 1909. This bulletin shows how such services are successfully organized and operated in many countries, and is useful and interesting to other countries contemplating the organization of similar statistical services, or considering changes in services already organized, so as to enable the despatch to the institute of the statistical data required.

Fourth: The institute has prepared an outline of the plan of its information service in 1910-1911, which was published in the January Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics. This outline and the decisions of the general assembly bearing on the same subject, indicate the scope of the statistical information required, and the form in which it is desired; and as soon as the decisions have been put into execution in the different countries, the institute will have the material necessary to accomplish the statistical service planned.

GROWTH OF DAIRY BUSINESS

The feasibility of shipping cream by rail for hundreds of miles has had not a little to do with drawing attention to dairying in Western Canada. Creameries and cheese factories are not sufficiently numerous to take care of milk or cream in the various sections. Farmers and their wives consider there is work enough about milking the cows—they do not, as a rule, care to make

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Beautiful Scenery, Mild and Equable Climate, Excellent Boating, Fishing and Shooting, Good Hotels and Schools. Free sites, cheap electric power and low taxation given by Nelson to manufacturers coming in In Competition with the World Kootenay Fruit has obtained First Prizes

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How the Frost Fence "Gives" and "Takes," Like a Spring

ANY "coilless" Fence is liable to snap in certain weather conditions.

But the Frost is a coil Fence. In Winter, when steel Wire contracts, Frost coils "give" their surplus, instead of snapping like "coilless" Fence.

And in Summer, when the Wire expands, that surplus returns to the Frost coils, instead of sagging and causing the Fence to lose its shape.

And no matter how often contraction or expansion is caused, the Frost Fence always acts the same, like a Spring.

Merely Excuses

Lots of other Wire Fences have a Tension, Curve or Kink, as an excuse for "Give" and "Take." But the number of these "gives" and "takes" is limited. They cannot keep it up. It isn't in the Wire or the method to do so.

Both the Frost Field-Erected and the Frost Woven Fence have extra provisions for "Give" and "Take." But no others have it. You simply cannot find another Fence which will retain its shape like the Frost.

Please remember that when buying Fence!

Make Our Own Wire

We are the only Fence Makers in Canada who Make and Galvanize Wire exclusively for Fence purposes.

Wire, to give satisfactory service in Canada, should be made especially to fight off the peculiar Canadian climate, which simply knocks the very life out of most Fences. But all Wire is not made with Canadian conditions in view.

For that reason we decided to Make and Galvanize our own Wire. So we built a Mill for Wire-making, and another for Galvanizing, and installed the most modern Machinery in use.

Then we obtained the services of one of the most Expert Wire-Makers in America. A man with 25 years of Wire-Making experience back of him.

The new Frost Wire is Annealed so scientifically that it possesses the proper temper for Canadian conditions.

Every inch is of uniform temper, and stronger than any other No. 9 Wire. It will not snap, regardless of the peculiar Canadian weather variations.



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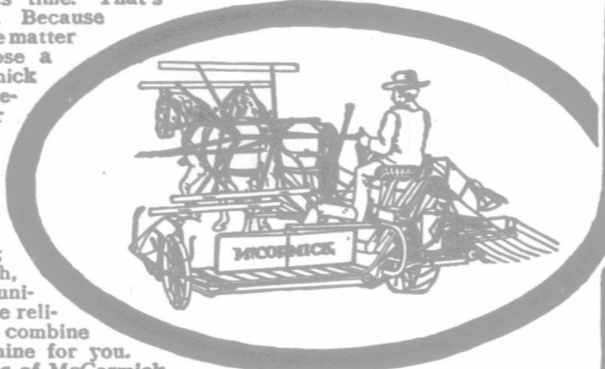
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START TODAY TO GET READY FOR HARVEST TIME

DON'T put it off any longer. From now on 'till harvest you are going to be busier every day. Your grain is likely to ripen all at once. Then you'll want to cut it quickly. You can't do it unless you are prepared with the best harvesting machines—in proper condition.

To be sure of getting the best machine for your needs—you must make a careful selection. That takes time. That's why we say start today. Because we know if you go into the matter carefully you will choose a McCormick. The McCormick Binder will meet your requirements as no other machine will. It is built to meet the conditions encountered on the Canadian farm. It has stood the test of years. Its capacity to handle grain that is tangled or down; its simplicity, strength, durability, light draft, uniform, good work and the reliable work of its knoter, combine to make it the best machine for you.



Other farm machines of McCormick make a long line, are not less valuable than the Binder. The line includes: Harvesting Machines, Binder Twine, Mowers, Tedders, Hay Rakes and Side Delivery Rakes, Hay Loaders, Disk, Shoe and Hoe Drills, Cultivators and Seeders, Smoothing Spring Tooth and Disk Harrows, Land Rollers and Scufflers. McCormick dealers also handle Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators, Hay Presses, Wagons, Sleighs and Manure Spreaders.

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Lighter Draft, Better Results

The Aspinwall No. 3 Potato Planter is not a two-man machine. It only requires one man, saving you the extra man's wages. It is lighter draft, too. And will plant one-third faster. No other potato planter can compare with it in accuracy. The Aspinwall No. 3 drops over 99 per cent. good. And does it without slightest injury to the seed. We've put seed through the planter over fifty times and it produced as good results as seed planted by hand. No change of pickers required for different sizes of seed or different distances of planting.

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Aspinwall No 3 Potato Planter



butter. Recent years have, therefore, seen an increased tendency to ship cream to large creameries or dairy companies.

One of the youngest as well as one of the most progressive of these companies the Carson Hygienic Dairy Co., of Winnipeg, began operations about a year ago. At the annual meeting held last week at the conclusion of the first year's business a most satisfactory report was presented by the manager. During the next month or two necessary changes will be made to take care of a rapidly increasing business.

Recently the Carson Company has advertised in these columns for cream. The disposal of this product to city customers, to supplying the ice cream trade and to the manufacture of butter makes it possible to handle practically unlimited quantities. At present, cream is received from as far West as Saskatchewan. The man who ships runs no risk. He is dealing with a reliable company; cans are furnished on request; express charges are paid; payment is remitted twice every month by express money order, on which no charge is made for cashing. By putting out a superior grade of cream and butter that sells at one or two cents more than other butters on the Winnipeg market the Carson Company is in position to pay the maximum price per pound of butter-fat.

The development of this business concern has been almost phenomenal. Starting on March 16, 1909, there were four horses in use at the end of a month. At present the company uses 29 horses and 23 wagons are going. The volume of business has more than doubled in the last five months.

The management of this enterprising concern is in the hands of Prof. W. J. Carson, who formerly had charge of the dairy department at Manitoba Agricultural College. Dr. C. W. Gordon is president, and the directors include W. G. Stiles, C. V. Alloway, Ed. Brown and G. G. White. Other prominent stock holders are J. A. M. Aikens, J. Robinson, G. R. Crowe and F. P. Dodds.

A fourteen-months-old bull was sold at Birmingham, England, Shorthorn sale for 1,000 guineas. He goes to the Argentine. Another brought 700 guineas, and a good many sold at from 200 to 500 guineas. The highest price for a female was 200 guineas, paid for a calf.

WESTERN GRAIN MOVEMENT

A few salient features of the grain movements in the West are summarized in *Trade and Commerce Weekly Report*, March 21, as follows:

For the first six months of the crop year ending February 28, 1910, there were issued the following elevator, warehouse and other licenses:

Elevator and warehouse.....	1,833
Space in elevators	12
Terminal elevators	12
Eastern transfer elevators	20
Grain commission merchants	76
Track buyers of grain	149

2,102

For the above period 80,381 cars (64,438 of which were wheat) were inspected at Winnipeg and other points in the West, against 66,955 for the same time last year. This is an increase of 13,426 cars for crop of 1909.

The receipts at the terminals Fort William and Port Arthur for the six months were 74,464,479 bushels, against 59,933,079 bushels a year ago, making an increase of 14,531,400 bushels. During the same period the total shipments from the terminals was 65,436,655 bushels, against 53,515,741 bushels for the same time last year, being an increase of 11,920,914 bushels.

The 65 odd millions shipped as above were made up as follows:

	Bushels.
Wheat	49,540,692
Oats	11,310,234
Barley	2,171,240
Flax	2,411,510
Rye	2,979

The results have been perhaps the most satisfactory in the history of the West. Although the quantities shipped from the interior elevators and those received at the terminals were so greatly in excess of the previous year, or of any preceding years, there was no lack of cars at interior points or of

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The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 65 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

If your child gets foreign substances in his nose, have him blow the nose hard holding opposite nostril. Excite sneezing. Have him take a full breath, then give him a sharp blow on the back between the shoulders.

If foreign substance gets into the ear, a few drops of warm oil will give immediate relief.

If in the throat, send for a surgeon. Until he arrives, make the patient cough by slapping him on the back. Bend him forward, face down.

NO MORE TORTURE FROM ECZEMA

Relief quick and cure certain when DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT is used.

There is no form of itching skin disease which can defy the extraordinary curative powers of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

This is a strong statement and is only made after years of experience with the use of this preparation in the most horrible cases of eczema which you could imagine.

Relief from the terrible itching comes with the first few applications and then it is a question of patiently applying the ointment and watching the natural process of healing which is set in operation by this great healer.

There are lots of cures to refer to, but what you want is actual trial in your own case, when you will soon realize that there is no disputing the wonderful healing power of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

If you have Eczema or any form of itching skin disease don't let an hour pass before sending for this treatment. 60 cts. a box, all dealers, or Edmanson Bates & Co., Toronto.

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**The Great
Conditioner,
Tonic, Digestive
& Worm Destroyer.**

BITTER LICK will give your horses a keener appetite—regulate disorders and keep their healthy. Made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs. Full particulars from
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vessels and cars at the terminal ports; they were supplied at the time required and with full capacity to meet the demand.

REPORT ON ANIMAL INDUSTRY

The twenty-fifth annual report of the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture, just published, is an illustrated cloth-bound volume of 502 pages, containing special articles and information of both popular and scientific interest. The department has no copies for general distribution, its quota being required for its employees and such outsiders as co-operate in its work. The book is on sale to the public, by the superintendent of documents, government printing office, Washington, D. C.

Tuberculosis in its various aspects is the subject of three articles. Dr. A. D. Melvin, the chief of the bureau, in considering the economic importance of this disease among the food-producing animals, estimates that the financial loss from this cause is at least \$24,000,000 annually. Dr. E. C. Schroeder, superintendent of the bureau's experiment station, points out the danger from the tuberculous cow to human health. His paper is accompanied by a number of striking illustrations, showing cows of fine appearance which are really affected with tuberculosis and giving off the germs of that disease in such a way as to be dangerous to consumers of their milk. Drs. John R. Mohler and Henry J. Washburn, of the pathological division, have a paper dealing with the causation and character of animal tuberculosis and federal measures for its repression.

The bureau's field experiments with serum for the prevention of hog cholera are described in a paper by Dr. W. B. Niles. Doctor Melvin, in another paper, presents a plan for the control of hog cholera by the systematic use of serum.

Three diseases of live stock about which little has heretofore been known; namely, infectious anemia or swamp fever of horses, mycotic lymphangitis of horses, and chronic bacterial dysentery of cattle, are described in an article by Dr. John R. Mohler. An article by Dr. R. J. Formad presents the results of an investigation as to the damage caused to the live-stock industry by smelter fumes in the Deer Lodge Valley of Montana. Dr. B. H. Ransom describes methods of preventing losses from stomach worms in sheep. The results of experiments to determine the length of time that typhoid bacilli will remain alive in milk and butter, are given in an article by Dr. Henry J. Washburn.

George M. Rommel, in "Notes on the Animal Industry of Argentina," gives information about that country, which is a growing competitor with the United States for the English meat trade.

In a paper on "Improved Methods for the Production of Market Milk by Ordinary Dairies," Messrs. C. B. Lane and Karl E. Parks describe simple and inexpensive methods within the reach of the average dairyman, by which clean and wholesome milk may be produced.

The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, which appeared in November and December, 1908, among live stock in Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, is described in a paper by Dr. A. D. Melvin. After a few months of vigorous work by federal and state officers the disease was eradicated at an expense of over \$300,000 to the department of agriculture, and about \$113,000 to the states.

The history of an importation of Maltese goats by the department of agriculture a few years ago, and a description of Malta fever are presented in an article by Drs. John R. Mohler and George H. Hart. The goats, which were imported with a view to building up a milch goat industry in this country, were found to be affected by Malta fever, a disease which prevails to a considerable extent among people, as well as goats on the island of Malta and other places on the Mediterranean. After keeping the goats under strict quarantine for some time it was finally considered necessary to destroy them all.

Other articles contained in the report

Clipped Horses Are Worth More

Horse doctors and authorities recommend that horses be clipped in the spring. This applies particularly to farm horses. They work better, sleep better, and keep in better condition if they are without a long, heavy, sweaty coat of hair. They are less liable to catch cold and can be cleaned in one-fourth the usual time. Long hair saps a horse's energy. No man can work in a heavy fur overcoat all the time, neither can a horse work under similar conditions. This is especially true in the spring when a horse is soft.



Clipping is Easy. The Stewart machine is so simple that anybody can clip horses by guiding the knife while the crank is turned. We have made it so durable that it will last a life-time, giving good service all the time; this wonderful durability is obtained because working parts are enclosed from dust and dirt and run in oil, and because all gears are cut from the solid steel bar and are made file hard.

The Stewart No. 1 Horse Clipping Machine is a better machine than others—for the reasons above stated—but it COSTS LESS than most others. This is because there are FEW PARTS and no DELICATE MECHANISM. It's as simply made as it is operated. YOU CAN GET IT FROM YOUR DEALER FOR ONLY \$9.75

GET IT NOW. IF YOUR DEALER HASN'T IT WRITE US DIRECT.
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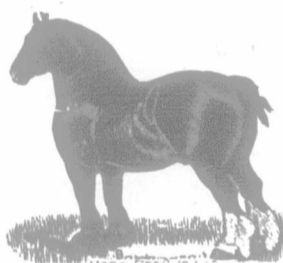
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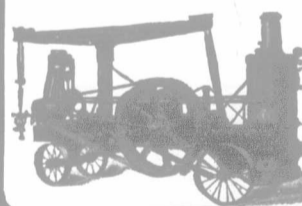


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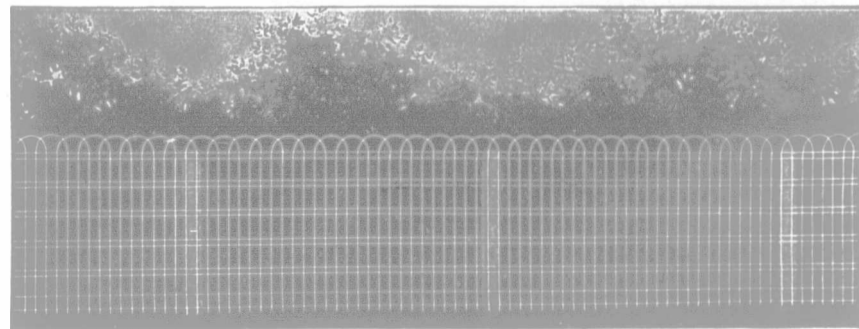
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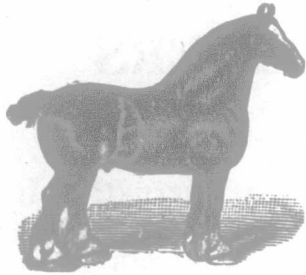
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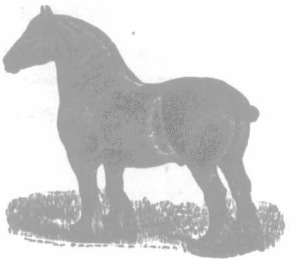
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In looking for stallions or mares, don't buy until you have seen what W. W. Hunter is offering, as he buys and sells every stallion himself.

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

W. W. HUNTER

OLDS,

ALBERTA

Hackney Horses

will improve your stock. Add some distinction and character to your horses. They will produce for you the best all-purpose horse for light work about the farm or on the road. It is a mistake to suppose the Hackney is for show only. They fill the interval between the lightest of road horses and the drafters. For further information call on or write to

The Baxter-Reed Ranching Co., Ltd.

OLDS, ALBERTA

Long distance phone

Horsemen

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

are as follows: "The need of state and municipal meat inspection," by Dr. A. M. Farrington; "State legislation regulating the standing of stallions and jacks for public service," by Roy A. Cave; "The development of live-stock shows and their influence on cattle breeding and feeding," by E. G. Ritzman; "The value of the poultry show," by Rob R. Slocum. The volume also contains statistics of the live stock markets and meat inspection and other miscellaneous information regarding the live-stock industry.

Some of the articles in the report have been issued separately in pamphlet form and can be obtained in this form on application to the department of agriculture.

BOOK ON VETERINARY WORK

Every farmer is called on at some time to administer medicine or other treatment to stock. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE can supply an excellent book containing reliable advice on diseases and common ailments in herds and flocks for \$1.50, or the book will be sent free to anyone sending the names of two new subscribers and \$3.00.

This book, "The Farmer's Veterinarian," is written by C. W. Burkett, and is one of the most practical works on veterinary practice that has been published. While it is admitted that the services of a skilled veterinarian are advisable all are not in a position to call one at short notice. A reliable book then is the next best thing. Write at once and enclose two new names and \$3.00, or \$1.50 for this book.

GOOD ROADS CONSTITUTION

Following is the constitution of the Manitoba Good Roads Association, as approved at the annual meeting:

1. The association shall be named "The Manitoba Good Roads Association."
2. The object of the association shall be to promote the systematic construction and maintenance of better roads throughout the province of Manitoba.
3. The membership of the association shall consist of three members from any municipality in the province duly appointed by resolution of the council thereof.
4. The annual meeting of the association shall be held on the first Tuesday in March in each year.
5. The election of officers shall take place at the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof.
6. The officers of the association shall be: President, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer.
7. Ten delegates shall form a quorum at any meeting.
8. The officers shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected.
9. The fees of a municipality to the association shall be such as shall be granted by each municipality but not less than \$20.00 a year.
10. The constitution may be amended or enlarged at any time on giving notice from one meeting to another of proposed amendment or enlargement.
11. Meetings other than annual meetings shall be held at the call of the president or vice-president.

RISE IN MEAT PRICES

Prices of meat are high not only in America; they are high in all countries. The increased cost-of-living problem is effecting people all over the world, which indicates that not only is the supply unequal to the demand in this country, but that it also applies to other parts. A recent issue of the *National Provisioner* contains a summary of a government bulletin sent out by the bureau of statistics. It reads as follows:

"Meat prices have advanced in all the principal meat producing and consuming sections of the world, according to compilations just made by the bureau of statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The figures which the bureau has compiled consist chiefly of the export prices of the principal meat exporting countries of the world, and the import and quoted wholesale prices in the chief meat-importing and consuming countries—Australia, New Zealand, Argentina,

**GOBBAU'S CAUSTIC BALSAM**

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The Best Blister ever used. Removes all blemishes from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or bluish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto

**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS**

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a quarter-section alongside of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Standing may pre-empt a quarter-section 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.

He was pleading his cause earnestly. "I am wealthy," he said, "and could make ample provision for you."

She nodded and checked one point off on her fingers.

"I have had experience with the world," he continued.

She checked off another point.

"I have passed the frivolous point," he went on, "and I have the steadfastness, the age, and the wisdom to guard and guide you well."

He paused for an answer.

"The points you make are strong ones," she said, "but they lead undeviatingly to the conclusion that you would make an excellent father for me. You have all the necessary qualifications, but just now I am looking for a husband."—*New York Tribune*.

STATEMENT OF A TRAVELLER

Is Sure Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured His Diabetes.

Geo. H. Watterworth, of Rodney, Feels Like a Boy Again After Suffering From the Most Deadly of Kidney Diseases.

Rodney, Ont., March 28 (Special).—Mr. Geo. H. Watterworth, a well-known travelling salesman, whose home is in this place, makes an unqualified statement that he was cured of Diabetes by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Yes," Mr. Watterworth said when asked regarding his cure, "Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Diabetes. I took thirty-seven boxes in all but to-day I am restored to good health."

"I was also troubled with Rheumatism and Headache, my sleep was broken and unrefreshing and I was always tired and nervous. But Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me and now I feel just like I did when I was a boy."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Diabetes because it is a Kidney disease and there is no form of Kidney disease there is no form of Kidney disease there is no form of Kidney disease. Mr. Watterworth's other ailments were caused by diseased Kidneys failing to strain impurities out of the blood, and Dodd's Kidney Pills cured them by curing the sick Kidneys.

BARN ROOFING

The "Eastlake" Steel Shingle is the only absolutely weathertight shingle on the market. Let us tell you why. A shingle to be proof against the severest storms must have at least a **three inch overlap.** The

Eastlake Steel Shingle

is the only shingle that has that much. The so-called four-lock shingles have only an inch and a quarter overlap—not enough to keep out the drifting snow and rain, so this proves the "Eastlake" the only waterproof shingle. The roofing problem solved. Our free booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles," tells how.

"Eastlake" shingles can be laid in one quarter the time it takes to lay a four-lock shingle.—The Philosopher of Metal Town.

MANUFACTURERS 1753
Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
Toronto, Ontario

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

Horse Breeders



Artificial MARE IMPREGNATORS
We GUARANTEE you can get from 2 to 6 mares in foal from one service of stallion or jack. Increase the profits from your breeding stables by using these Impregnators. No experience necessary to use them successfully. Prices, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each prepaid. Popular SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT, especially recommended for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, \$7.00 prepaid. Write for CATALOGUE which illustrates and describes our Impregnating Devices, Breeding Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Shields, Supports, Service Books, Etc. CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 35, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Increase Your Profits

I had always wondered where the pie-belt went, after it reached Boston. Now I know that it extends across to Yarmouth and so continues up through Nova Scotia to Halifax. Certain New Englanders more than a hundred years ago, "went down to Nova Scotia," for the reason that they fostered a deeper affection for George the King, than for George of the Cherry Tree and Hatchet. The cherry limb became too vigorous in their old homes and the hatchet too sharp, so they crossed over and took the end of the pie-belt along. They maintained their general habits and speech, too, which in Nova Scotia to-day are almost identical with those of New England.—The Outing Magazine.

HEADACHE

AND

Burdock Blood Bitters.

The presence of headache nearly always tells us that there is another disease which, although we may not be aware of it, is still exerting its baneful influence, and perhaps awaiting an opportunity to assert itself plainly.

Burdock Blood Bitters has, for years, been curing all kinds of headaches, and if you will only give it a trial we are sure it will do for you what it has done for thousands of others.

Headache and Constipation Cured.

Mrs. John Connors, Burlington, N.S., writes:—"I have been troubled with headache and constipation for a long time. After trying different doctors' medicine a friend

asked me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I find I am completely cured after having taken three bottles. I can safely recommend it to all."

For sale by all dealers.
Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Canada and the United States—and the chief meat importing countries—the United Kingdom, Germany, and, in a less degree, the other European countries.

"All of the meat exporting countries show higher prices per pound in their exports in recent years than those of a decade ago, and all of the meat importing countries show higher rates in their import figures and in the current market quotations. Curiously, however, the advance in fresh meats is less than that in salted and preserved meats, and in nearly all cases the advance in beef is less than in pork or mutton.

"The fact that the percentage of advance in prices of fresh meats, especially those exported in the chilled or frozen state, has not been as great as that of salted or preserved meats is supposed to be due, in part at least, to the reductions made during the past decade in the cost of chilling or freezing and transporting meats of this class, and to the increased supply of fresh meats in European markets resulting from the growth of the system. On the other hand, prices of fresh mutton have advanced more than those of fresh beef, the reason being presumably, in part at least, the comparatively slow growth in the world's supply of sheep and the consequent advance in price of wool.

"The method employed by the bureau of statistics in determining the export and import price of meats in the various countries is a comparatively simple one. It takes from the official statistics of the countries exporting or importing considerable quantities of meats the stated quantities of meats exported or imported, and the stated value of the same, and by dividing the quantity into value determines the average export or import price per pound.

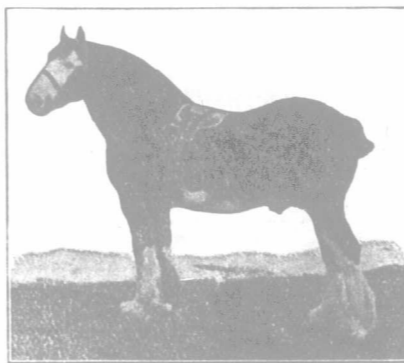
"Considering more in detail the price movements in the various countries, statistics of exports from Australia indicate in the case of beef preserved by cold process, an advance in export price from \$5.23 per 100 pounds in 1899, to \$5.40 in 1908; mutton and lamb from \$3.82 per 100 pounds, in 1899, to \$6.47 in 1908, an advance of three per cent. in price of fresh beef and of practically seventy per cent. in that of mutton and lamb.

"Similar conditions are disclosed in the statistics of exports of meats from New Zealand, which cover a period from 1896 to 1908. The average export price of frozen beef has in that period risen from \$4.53 per 100 pounds to \$5.22; that of frozen lamb from \$6.09 to \$8.07; and that of frozen mutton from \$5.47 to \$5.90, an advance in average export price of 15 per cent. in the case of frozen beef, 32½ per cent. in that of frozen lamb, and nearly 30 per cent. in that of frozen mutton exported from New Zealand. Meantime the average export price of frozen rabbits has decreased from \$3.47 per 100 pounds in 1897, to \$3.13 in 1908.

"In Argentina the export price of various commodities are periodically fixed by the government as a basis of trade valuations. Of frozen beef the stated export price for 1897-1899 was \$1.75 per 100 pounds; for 1900-1908, \$4.38; of frozen mutton for 1897-1899, \$1.75 per 100 pounds; for 1900-1908, \$3.50; and of jerked beef, for 1897, \$2.98 per 100 pounds, and in 1908, \$5.09 per 100 pounds, an advance in the period from 1897 to 1908, of 150 per cent. in price of frozen beef, 71 per cent. in that of jerked beef and 100 per cent. in that of frozen mutton.

"From Canada the value of fresh beef exports advanced from an annual average of 6.1 cents per pound in 1898, to 8.2 cents in 1909; that of mutton from 6.1 cents per pound in 1898, to 11.2 cents in 1909; pork from 3.3 cents per pound in 1898, to 9 cents in 1909; and of butter from 18.1 cents per pound in 1898, to 24 cents in 1909.

"Meat imports into the United Kingdom in the period from 1896 to 1908 show in nearly every case advance, the principal exception being fresh beef, of which the average price per 100 pounds decreased from \$8.21 in 1896, to \$7.96 in 1908. Meantime, the import price per 100 pounds of salted beef advanced from \$5.33 to \$8.15; of preserved beef from \$11.39 to \$18.46; that of mutton, fresh, from \$7.07 to \$8.06; mutton, preserved, from \$7.15 to \$10.37; of bacon, from \$7.50 to



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One of the greatest Clydesdale Sires ever brought to the West.

HILLCREST STUD

We have added to our well known stud of Clydesdales at the Hillcrest Stud, Gen- die, Sask., a recent importation of thirty-five head—twenty-three stallions and twelve fillies. Our new importation was personally selected to keep up the high standard of our stud, and we are offering horses with size and quality combined, to a marked degree. They are sired by such horses as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Everlasting, Baron's Gem, Royal Favorite, Baron's Veucher, Royal Edward, Baron's Buchlyvie and Sir Hugo.

Customers buying from us have no middlemen's profits to pay, as we buy and sell our own horses.

Write for descriptive catalogue. Long-distance telephone in house.

TABER & PLUMMER

CONDIE, SASK.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS for SALE



IMP. ROBOSSE

Including several prize winners at the summer fairs of Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon. At these exhibitions our exhibits won seventy-four prizes, nine gold medals and two silver cups. We have 40 head to select from, registered in both American and Canadian Records. Young stallions and mares sired by our Imported Robosse. Also choice American bred stock. Western buyers would do well to inspect our horses before purchasing as they are acclimated and will be sold at reasonable prices. Terms given to any one with satisfactory references. Write or come and see us. Long distance phone connection, farm three miles from town, visitors met at train.

W. E. & R. C. Upper, North Portal, Sask.

DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORNS



Having sold my farm I must dispose of my entire herd of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. I have yet my champion herd and their descendants that won for me honors at many of the leading Alberta exhibitions in past years. There are females of all ages, descendants of the most noted families

in Scotland. I have used such stock bulls as Trout Creek Hero, the champion bull in Alberta, for a number of years; Loyalty (imp.); Remus, a Toronto prize winner, and Lucerne (imp.), the latter a bull of exceptional merit. My prices are very reasonable.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALBERTA

JOHN GRAHAM

THE OLDEST IMPORTER IN MANITOBA AND THE LARGEST IN CANADA

Three (3) importations made since January, 1909, and the last to hand on November 1st, totalling 23 head of stallions and mares.

If you are in the market to buy, don't miss seeing my stock before closing any deal; can give you the best Scotland produces or an equally well-bred horse at a small price. Have a selection to suit all buyers.

I have such crack show horses on hand as the following: Arnot's Heir, by Hiawatha that stood reserve for the Bridon Shield in 1907, besides winning many other first prizes; Lord Guthrie that as a 3-year-old was first in his class, and champion at the Royal Northern Aberdeen, besides other winnings to his credit; Silver King that was 1st as a yearling, 2, 3, and 4-year-old at Dublin and Belfast.

Will be pleased to have you inspect my stock whether you buy or not.

CARBERRY, MANITOBA

BOW RIVER HORSE RANCH EST. 1880

CLYDES AND FRENCH COACH STALLIONS FOR SALE

Also a few grade mares in foal. \$550 per team.

G. E. GODDARD

Cochrane, Alta.

RED POLLED CATTLE

One of the oldest and best herds in America; established in 1883.
S. A. CONVERSE, Cresco, Iowa

CLYDESDALE HORSES

For sale. Foundation stock purchased from McLay Brothers.
S. A. CONVERSE, Cresco, Iowa

CHOICE SHORTHORN SHORTHORNS AT REASONABLE PRICES

Two imported yearling shorthorn bulls, one red, one roan. One 2 year old imported bull, red choice individual, an extra sire. Ten young bulls, 9 to 18 months old, all by imported sires. Thirty young cows and heifers, bred to high-class imported bulls. Long distance Telephone, Farm 1 mile from Burlington Junction. G.T.R. 30 miles west of Toronto.
J. F. MYCHELL, Burlington, Ont.



Glencorse Yorkshires

ALSO FOR SALE

Holstein-Friesian bull calf, nine months old, also Duke Varcoe Beryl Wayne (7718), dam Duchess de Kal (7158) and litter of registered Suffolk Gollie puppies.

Geo Bros., Didsbury, Alta.



Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

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

Geo. Rankin & Sons, Calmar F. O., Man. On the G. T. F.

SHORTHORNS

Great Private Sale

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

R. W. GASWELL, Star Farm, Saskatoon, Phone 575
Box 1200, G. P. R., G. N. R., G. T. F.

McDonald's Yorkshires



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

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

Glenalmond Scotch Shorthorns



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

O. F. LYALL, STROME, ALTA.



BRAMPTON JERSEYS

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

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

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

HASSARD'S HORSES

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

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

ESTABLISHED AT LITCHFIELD, ENGLAND, IN 1800.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

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

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



R. H. WINNY NICOLA STOCK FARM

P. O. Box 33, Nicola, B. C.

Breeder and dealer of imported or homebred Pedigree and Grade Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. Adjoining town of Nicola, one-half mile from Nicola Station. For sale: 1 imported Flvieilly, grade fillies and geldings, grade Shorthorn and Hereford cattle, pedigree Berkshire boar and sows, and grade Yorkshire sows.



The J. C. Ranch

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

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

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

All stock registered. These are a nice lot, six to twelve months old. Also a few young SHORTHORN COWS of Dairy strain.

CLYDESDALE COLTS FOR SALE
Yorkshire pigs, both sexes, ready to wean
J. BOUSFIELD, Prop., MACGREGOR, MAN.

25 REASONS FOR RAISING MULES

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



Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England

EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK

of every description. Owing to the rapid increase in business, Mr. L. C. Scruby has been taken into partnership. During the spring months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a speciality. Write for prices, terms and references.

MILK FEVER OUTFITS, Dehorners

Teat Syphons, Slitters, Dilators Etc. Received Only Award World's Fair's, Chicago, St. Louis.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.
HAUSMANN & DUNN CO., 392 S. Clark St., Chicago

\$11.06; of hams, from \$9.34 to \$10.94; of pork, from \$7.67 to \$8.56; of butter, from \$24.57 to \$27.84; and of cheese, from \$10.61 to \$14.11. A similar advance is apparent in price of imported eggs, from 15.4c. per dozen in 1896, to 19.2c. in 1908. The largest proportionate advances are in preserved beef, 52 per cent.; salted beef 53 per cent.; bacon 47½ per cent.; preserved mutton 45 per cent., and cheese 33 per cent., while pork shows a rise of 12 per cent.; fresh butter 13 per cent.; mutton 14 per cent.; hams 17 per cent. and fresh beef a fall of 3 per cent.

"All the European cities show, wherever statistics are available, higher wholesale prices in the local markets. In Moscow, Russia, beef of the first quality has advanced in price per pound from 8.6c. in 1903 to 12c. in 1908; beef of the second quality from 6.8c. to 9.7c.; of the third quality from 3.4c. to 6.8c., and salted beef, from 8.6c. to 10.3c. Mutton, pork and smoked ham have also advanced. In the German cities of Dantzic, Berlin, Magdenburg, Mannheim and Stuttgart, beef, mutton and pork have advanced, the city of Berlin showing in beef an advance in price per pound from 13.2c. in 1896, to 16.5c.; for pork from 12.9c. to 16.3c.; and mutton, from 13.2c. in 1896, to 17.4c. in 1908, these quotations being representative of other European cities."

IT PAYS TO BREED FROM THE BEST

At the Winter Fair at Brandon, young Clydesdales got by stallions imported by Alex. Galbraith & Son were particularly successful. In the Canadian bred stallion class three years old, first and fourth prizes went to promising sons of the Napinka horse, Show King, third prize going to a son of Lord Shapely.

In the four-year-old class first prize and championship over all ages was awarded to Concord McGregor, the splendid black son of Concord, exhibited by J. Scharff, of Hartney. In the aged stallion class, second prize went to a son of the celebrated Woodend Gartley, one of the very best breeding stallions ever imported into Canada.

All these sires were imported by Alex. Galbraith & Son, and each one of them was a prominent prize winner at the International Show at Chicago.

THE CANADIAN CENSUS

The Census and Statistics office of Canada is a branch of the department of agriculture, and its chief officer is Archibald Blue, in early days a newspaper man at St. Thomas, Ont., and then for years the efficient head of the Ontario Bureau of Industries at Toronto (now under the direction of Prof. C. C. James), which has an outstanding reputation, because of the care with which information relating to the condition and results of farming in that province is collected and compiled. It affords a guide to the department in planning to meet the coming needs of the farm. In the larger federal field Mr. Blue's ripened experience has now a remarkable opportunity for statistical stock-taking at what is recognized by publicists as an epochal period in Canadian progress. In all branches of human activity, in the inflow of population and capital, the Dominion has been advancing as never before, and 1910 bids fair to be an era-marking year to close the decade. The finishing touches are now being given by Mr. Blue and staff to the enumeration sheets for the census-taking of 1911. In relation to agriculture, more extended information will be gathered than ten years previously. For the last census, the services of some 8,800 enumerators, 351 commissioners and assistants, and 17 chief officers were required, and the work next year will assuredly be greater. At the present time there are some 6,000 correspondents scattered throughout Canada on the lists of the statistical office, from whom information regarding crops, live stock, etc., is gathered, and published in the Census and Statistics Monthly, along with official data from the heads of different branches of the department of agriculture, including foreign crops reports. The object of this system is to procure and publish accurate information for the use and guidance of farmers all over the Dominion, and so to place producers, buyers and consumers upon a common level in the

TRENCH'S REMEDY - FOR - EPILEPSY AND FITS

IMPORTANT NOTICE
A BRANCH OFFICE has been established at 107 St. James' Chambers, Toronto.
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
This important change permits of prices being reduced to those prevailing in Europe, namely:—Full package, \$12.00; half do., \$6.00; quarter do. \$3.75; postage or express charges extra.
THE ONLY CANADIAN AND U.S. ADDRESS
TRENCH'S REMEDIES, LIMITED
107 ST. JAMES' CHAMBERS, TORONTO
Pamphlet mailed free on application.
Beware of spurious imitations. All packages of Trench's Remedy must bear our trademark seal in unbroken condition on each end.

Ring-Bone

There is no cure so old or bad that we will not guarantee
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and easy to apply. Applications cure. Vets find it well on Spavin and Bone Spavin. Orders coming or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser
Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

B. P. RICHARDSON

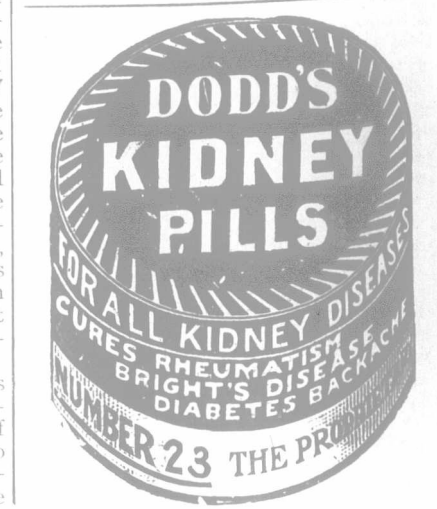
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
GRENFELL, SASK.

LANDS FOR SALE


ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Puff Swellings, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and Alloys Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use, \$1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book \$1.50 free.
ABSORBINE, JR., (Manufactured by Fleming's)
For Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Venous Inflammation, Frostbite, Kill Pain.
W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMAN'S Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by Martin Sole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver

DAD
Dad is growing old and weary and there's silver in his hair, and his eyes are always solemn, he has seen so much of care; he has seen so much of sorrow, he has known so much of tears, he has borne the heat and burden of so many bitter years! Dad's already in the twilight of life's little fleeting day, and perhaps we'll often ponder, when his load is laid away, on the steps we might have saved him when his feet and hands were sore, or the joy we might have given to the heart that beats no more. We'll recall a hundred errands that we might have gladly run, and a hundred kindly actions that we might have gaily done; we'll remember how he labored, while the boys were all at play, when the darkness hides him from us at the closing of the day.
WALT MASON.



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

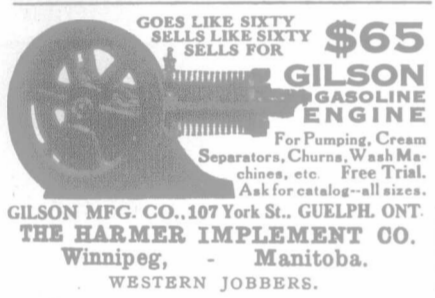


Creston, B.C.
Best fruit lands and nearest market.
Look at your map.
Land for sale from \$25.00 an acre.
Improved land with bearing orchards for sale. Churches, schools and telephones in district. For further particulars apply to,
OKELL, YOUNG & CO.
CRESTON, B.C.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
Took Off Bog Spavin
Edison, Alberta
"I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure on a colt that had a bad Bog Spavin and it took it clean off. Kendall's is the best Liniment I ever used."
Yours truly, F. H. Smith.
Kendall's is the best for Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, Splint, Swellings, Sprains and all Lameness. 40 years use prove it.
\$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. Be sure it is Kendall's you get and ask for free book "A Treatise On The Horse"—or write us.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.



GOES LIKE SIXTY
SELLS LIKE SIXTY
SELLS FOR
\$65
GILSON
GASOLINE
ENGINE
For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. Free Trial. Ask for catalog—all sizes.
GILSON MFG. CO., 107 York St., GUELPH, ONT.
THE FARMER IMPLEMENT CO.
Winnipeg, - Manitoba.
WESTERN JOBBERS.



HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
The Great Traders of the North
LEASING OF LANDS
The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

HELP WANTED
We want a reliable man with rig, or capable of handling horses in every locality in Canada on salary or commission—\$15.00 a week and expenses, with advancement, introducing and advertising our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics, putting up bill posters, 7 by 9 feet; selling goods to merchants and consumers. No experience needed. We lay out your work for you. A good position for farmer or for farmer's son, permanent or for fall and winter months. Write for particulars.
The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.

Was All Run Down. Weighed 125 Lbs. Now Weighs 185.
Mrs. M. McGann, Debec Junction, N.B., writes:—"I wish to tell you what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. Three years ago I was so run down I could not do my own work. I went to a doctor, and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took his medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I then started to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and had only taken one box before I started to feel better, so I continued their use until I had taken several boxes, and I am now strong and well, and able to do my own work. When I commenced taking your pills I weighed 125 pounds, and now weigh 185 and have given birth to a lovely young daughter, which was a happy thing in the family. When I commenced taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I could not go upstairs without resting before I got to the top. I can now go up without any trouble."
The price of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont.

market places as fully as information on the conditions which regulate prices can make them."
During the past year, Mr. Blue attended the meeting at headquarters in Italy, where a great international institute of agriculture, or bureau of statistics, originally suggested by an American, Mr. Lupin, is being perfected. From ideas gathered there, using the results of the census of 1911 as a basis, a general revision and improvement of the present Canadian system of collating agriculture statistics may be expected. The United States is taking its census this year—the last, instead of the first of the decade—and the results will be on record for all sorts of comparison with Canadian progress, when heads and productions in the Dominion are finally summed up by Mr. Blue.


YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS
The management of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is as anxious as the readers of this weekly journal are to have the paper arrive promptly each week. Occasionally we find that delays have been caused because of the fact that on our mailing lists we have the wrong initial or some other error in the subscriber's name. We also learn that delivery will be more prompt if the post office box number is given along with the address.
If you have a special box, or if our paper arrives with the wrong initial, or with the name improperly spelled, drop us a card informing us of the particulars.

FRENCH COACHERS SELL WELL
The Bow River Horse Ranch has sold its show team, Dan and Silon, and seven others to a horseman of Vancouver who will fit and enter them for the coming show there. These horses were sired by French Coach stallions and the prices ranged from \$250 to \$500 each. Seven other rare colts of similar breeding averaged \$193. The many prizes won at the Calgary Horse Show by this stock last season, and the prices realized for raw as well as fitted animals sold in numbers and not individually, point to the French Coach stallion as being one of the most desirable and remunerative a farmer can breed to. The above animals stood from 16 hands to 16.3 hands, weighed from 1,150 to 1,350 pounds, and had done all the work that there is to be done on a farm in breeding his lighter farm mares in this way the farmer adds considerably to his market chances.

SALES OF PERCHERONS
W. E. and R. C. Upper write as follows: "We have sold the grey two-year-old stallion, Julius, of good quality and weighing 1,750 pounds, to W. N. Catley, of Craven, Sask., who also purchased a good registered mare, aged four years. Another sale was made to C. M. Brownridge, Arcola, who purchased the recently imported black two-year-old stallion, Liberty. This horse is of the best of breeding and should be of benefit to the stockmen of that district. Another pure-bred mare was sold to A. W. Brown, of Tregarva, Sask., who admires Percherons. We have received considerable business results from our advertisement in your paper."

WASTES ON THE FARM
During the great preliminary expansion of agriculture, which in this Western country has so far surpassed the growth of all other industries, great wastefulness in the use of land and implements has been an outstanding characteristic. The condition of affairs can be largely attributed to the vast areas of fertile land that could be had almost for the asking, coupled with the fact that every economy was required by the conditions prevailing and that it has been necessary to draw heavily upon nature's resources in order to gain a livelihood and at the same time lay the foundation for a better agriculture and a higher civilization.
Yet if the land has been freely granted to all comers, we can rejoice in the fact that it has gone largely into the hands of capable men, who have built for themselves comfortable homes upon it and who have at the same time increased its value a hundred-

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM



Our new offerings of **CLYDESDALE STALLIONS** is bigger and better than ever. We have them at all ages and prices, ranging from \$500 up. They are imported and home-bred, sired by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Acme, Labori, Baron's Gem, Baron Kerr and others. We also have a big selection of **MARES AND FILLIES** for sale.
Our Clydesdales are all of the heavy draft type.
Trojan, grand champion at the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary in 1908, is heading at present our stud. Visitors always welcome and will be met by our rig if notified a few days ahead at Balgonie (Station on C. P. R. main line, 16 miles east of Regina).

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

P. M. Bredt & Sons
Edenwold P. O. Via Balgonie, Sask.

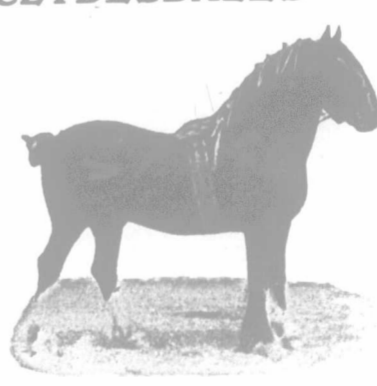
Craigie Mains Clydesdales



We have in our new barns situated in Lumsden, Sask., about 70 head of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales. Our last importation of over 50 head is the largest importation made to Canada in 1909 and is without a doubt the best selection we have yet handled; they are all the Scotch type and are sired by such horses as Baron's Pride, Baron Cedric, Everlasting, Sir Everard, Baron o' Buchylive, Royal Favorite, Royal Edward, Revelanta, Scottish Crest, Marcellus, Labori.
Customers buying from us have no middlemen's profits to pay, as we buy and sell our own horses. Write for descriptive catalogue.

A. & G. MUTCH
LUMSDEN, SASKATCHEWAN

FOREST HOME CLYDESDALES



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

ANDREW GRAHAM POMEROY, MAN.

22 Imported Clydesdales Just Landed

For Sale at very lowest prices. I have been importing for the last 30 years. My experience counts for something to those wanting a good Horse and at the right price. Intending purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to see my stock or write before buying elsewhere. Long distance 'phone.
O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

When Answering Ads Please Mention Advocate



MOVING PICTURES OF DAN PATCH 1:55

ABSOLUTELY **FREE** POSTAGE PAID

If you are a Farmer, Stockman or Poultry Raiser and correctly answer, in your postal card or letter reply, the specified questions.

THIS IS THE LATEST SENSATION AND GREATEST TRIUMPH IN THE GREAT MOVING PICTURE ART.

It is a *New Invention* that you can carry in your pocket and show your friends instantly, day or night, either once or a hundred times, and without a machine, curtain or light. It is the first successful moving picture ever taken of a World Champion Horse in his wonderful burst of speed. The original film contains

2400 INSTANTANEOUS PICTURES OF DAN PATCH

and every picture shows the King of all Horse Creation as plainly as if you stood on the track and actually saw Dan Patch 1:55 in one of his thrilling speed exhibitions for a full mile. **500** distinct moving pictures taken of Dan in one minute and fifty-five seconds means twenty-two pictures taken every second all of the way around the entire mile track from the back seat of

a high power automobile. You can see Dan strike his head to let his driver know that he is ready for a supreme effort and then you can watch every movement of his legs as he flies through the air with his tremendous stride of 38 feet. You can see his thrilling finish as he strains every nerve to reach the wire, you can see his driver dismount and look at his watch while thousands of people crowd around, you can see his caretaker force his way through the crowd and throw a beautiful woolen blanket over Dan to prevent his catching cold and then you can follow him up the track before the madly cheering multitudes. As a study of horse motion it is better than the actual speed mile because you can see Dan right before you for every foot of the entire mile. When first shown to the public this marvellous picture caused people to stand up all over the theatre calling "Come on Dan!"—"Come on Dan!"

This remarkable moving picture is the most realistic and the most thrilling ever presented to the public. We have taken a part of these 2400 wonderful and sensational pictures and made them into a *Newly Invented Moving Picture* that you can carry in your pocket and show to your friends at any time, day or night. It does not need a machine, it does not need a light. It is all ready to show instantly either once or a hundred times and creates a sensation wherever shown.

THIS MOVING PICTURE WILL BE MAILED TO YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE, WITH POSTAGE PREPAID, IF YOU ARE A FARMER, STOCKMAN OR POULTRY RAISER, AND CORRECTLY ANSWER THE THREE QUESTIONS.

YOU MUST ANSWER THESE 3 QUESTIONS IF YOU WANT THE MOVING PICTURES FREE

1st. In what paper did you see my Moving Picture Offer? 2nd. How many head each of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry do you own? 3rd. How many acres of land do you own or how many acres of land do you rent?

I will not mail this wonderful moving picture of Dan Patch 1:55 free unless you are a Farmer, Stockowner or Poultry Raiser and unless you correctly and honestly answer the three questions.

IF YOU ARE NOT A STOCKOWNER AND WANT THE MOVING PICTURES SEND ME 25 CENTS.

In silver or stamps to pay postage, etc., on Moving Pictures. I will mail this wonderful Moving Picture of Dan Patch 1:55, the fastest harness horse the world has ever seen,—to you if you send me Twenty-five Cents in silver or stamps even if you do not own any stock or land. It costs about \$2700.00 cash to have one of the original pictures taken and reproduced. **25¢** Write me to-day so that you will be sure to secure one before my supply is exhausted.

Address **E. B. SAVAGE, Proprietor of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, CAN.**

Largest Stock Food Factories in the Entire World
Cash Capital Paid in \$2,000,000

48

Weak Men, Have Courage



If you get up in the morning with a dull brain, tired nerves, an ache in your back, a dread of the toil and hardships of everyday life, these are signs that your vitality is at a low ebb—that some of the organs or functions of your body are in a weakened, morbid condition.

If you are a young man and free rein for evil habits and passions has exhausted your vital energy, or if on the shady side of forty, you have not the strength and stamina that should be possessed by a man of your years, you can

regain your health, strength and energy with Electricity.

"None are so blind as those who will not see," but if you are open to conviction, and want to improve your condition, I can convince you that my Belt does all I claim for it, and even more.

You don't need to be taught that restless nights, sleeplessness, despondency, inability to concentrate your thoughts, loss of appetite, weak back, headache, pains here and there in various parts of your body, lack of energy and push, are all signs of nervous breakdown, physical debility, you know that, but what you want is a remedy that will restore the vitality that you have lost.

If you have doctored and drugged and got no benefit, that's no sign you ought to give up. Drugs can't restore your vitality. Electricity is for men like you. It's the greatest nerve builder and body builder in the world today.

To those who are tired of paying without results, and to those who doubt if anything will help them, I make this offer. If you will secure me my

PAY WHEN YOU ARE CURED

I will let you have my Belt without paying me one cent in advance.

THE WORLD HATES A QUITTER. — If you go into a fight, stay with it, no matter how poor your chances look. The other fellow probably wants to quit, and if you hold your head up he will quit first.

The victory to the brave. It takes nerve and energy to win nowadays.

You don't want to be a failure. You are made for better things, but you can't win without courage and energy.

That's the idea behind my Electric Belt, the body battery that pours electric vim into a man's body.

Dear Sir — I have been wearing your Belt a month now and it is certainly helping me. My food digests better than it did and my bowels move more regularly. I am not so constipated as I was and sleep better than I did. My back is getting stronger and I do not have to pass water as often and the burning sensation is gone. I have had no night losses since wearing the Belt and my private organs are getting stronger. — **ED. BODELL, Clover Bar, Alta.**

Dear Sir — Your Belt was received five weeks ago tonight. I am feeling better than I have for a long time. I did not know I was sick, but thought hard work and my years were telling on me. I was tired all the time — worse in the morning than at night. I can now do a hard day's work and feel all right. You certainly have my thanks, and if I can recommend it to anyone needing it I will do so. — **WM. PULVER, 437 William Ave., Winnipeg, Man.**

I cannot take up more space with these extracts. But if you will send me your address I will mail you free my beautifully illustrated book, along with testimonials from thousands of grateful people, who have been fully restored to health and strength.

This appliance has cures in almost every town and city in the country and if you will write I will send you testimonials given to me by people that are probably well known to you. My Belt not only cures weakness, but Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Kidney Trouble, Nervousness, Constipation, Indigestion and Stomach Trouble.

FREE BOOK

I have a beautiful 80-page illustrated book, which I will mail, sealed, to any address FREE. This book is full of lots of good, interesting reading for men. Call to-day. If you can't call, send coupon for Free Book.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.
Gentlemen,—Please send me, pre-paid your Free Book.

NAME
ADDRESS

Office Hours — 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturdays until 9 p.m.

fold. If in this taming of the wilds some mistakes were made by those hardy pioneers, they have been incident to the early days and may still be corrected. We can, by improved methods of cultivation, grow more forage upon the Western ranges than has ever been grown in the past; we can plant better forests than ever grew wild; we can give back to the depleted soil its fertility and reap from it one hundred bushels of grain where but ten or twenty grew in the olden days. This, and this alone, is the great problem which confronts the agriculturist of the present day. Some of the older European countries, England, France and Germany, for example, in view of their ever-increasing populations, have made wonderful advancement within the past half century in increasing the productive power of their soils, and this country with the same problem already visible, must follow in their footsteps; or, better still, improve upon what they have accomplished if possible.

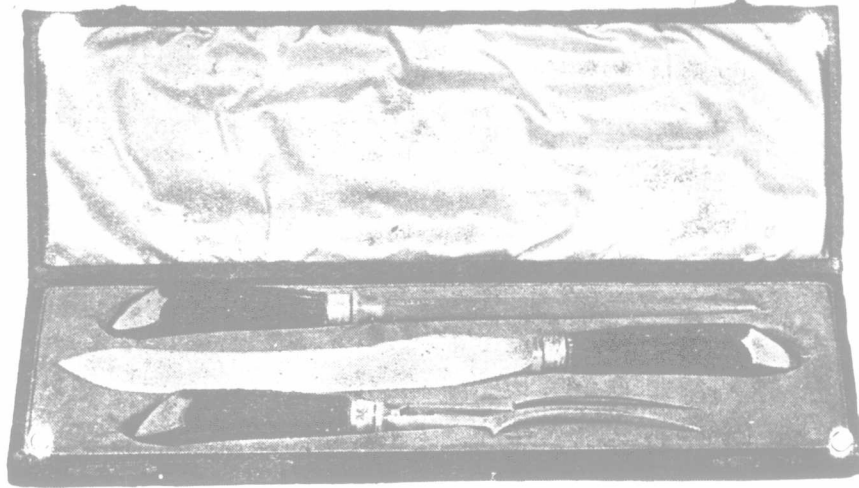
The time has now arrived when these better things should receive very careful attention. The farmers of this country have won by many a hard struggle, an economic independence which now places them in a position to adjust themselves to present requirements and conditions. They have always been and are today the greatest producers of their country's wealth. The raw products of the farm are the life blood of transportation, manufactures and commerce, and these great and important members of the social organism are just as essential to present day agriculture as agriculture is to them. Their extension and development is in the line of progress and their improvement is a vital factor in the whole upward movement of the social organism.

A striking example of great wastefulness is to be found on many of our Western farms at threshing time. Hundreds of bushels of valuable grain are annually thrown into the straw piles and burned, owing to improper management of the threshing machinery. It is a matter to be greatly regretted that just in the last stage, before realizing the profits of the year's labor, a portion of them should thus be literally thrown away. The loss in this case is just the same as if the grain had been sold and the money lost, though it is seldom viewed in this light by those most concerned. In farming, quite as much as in any other business, it is true that waste is the greatest enemy of profit, and probably in no other occupation are there so many opportunities for wastefulness owing to the varied character of the work and its constant change throughout the year.

On many farms in the West there is not sufficient machinery and horsepower used to properly cultivate the land and at the same time save human labor, while on others the reverse is the case. If the horses on a farm are required to work on an average but three hours a day, as is commonly the case in many parts of the eastern provinces, about two-thirds of their available energy is wasted and the cost of the work accomplished is proportionately increased. On the other hand if too much is expected of these faithful friends of the farmer a more or less serious loss will again result. The same principle holds good in the case of expensive tools and implements which are used only a short time each year. The interest on the money invested in them, with the cost of deterioration and repairs, very considerably reduce the farmer's profits. He must, therefore, figure very carefully before investing in threshing machines, ensilage cutters power plows, etc., especially if these unquestionably useful machines can be hired at a reasonable rate. Profit, however, is not the only item worth considering in the use of such machinery. Anything which helps to free man from slavish work in the process of production ranks first in importance, and is the greatest saving of all, even though it may cost a little more in dollars and cents.

Considerable space might profitably be taken up in describing the specific losses due, directly and indirectly, to waste, but it is hoped that some little has been said in this short article so that attention may be drawn to that great source of loss, wastes on the farm.—**T. J. H. LEWIS, in M. A. C. Gazette.**

TURN YOUR SPARE TIME INTO VALUE

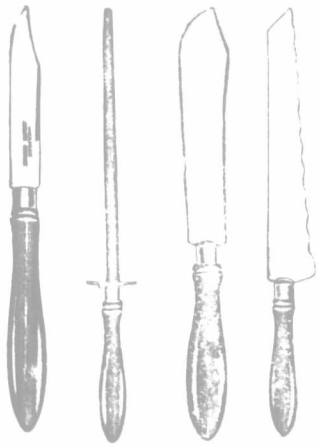


EVERY PREMIUM IS WELL WORTH YOUR TIME

A FEW WELL CHOSEN WORDS WILL EARN FOR YOU ANY ONE OF THESE SPLENDID PREMIUMS

These premiums are given only to our present subscribers for sending in bona-fide new yearly subscriptions, accompanied by \$1.50 each.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE KNIVES manufactured by Jos. Rodgers, Sheffield, England. Jackknife and Penknife, both nickel-handled and having two blades. These knives were manufactured specially for the Farmer's Advocate. Worth, retail, \$1.00 each. 1 new subscriber for each knife.



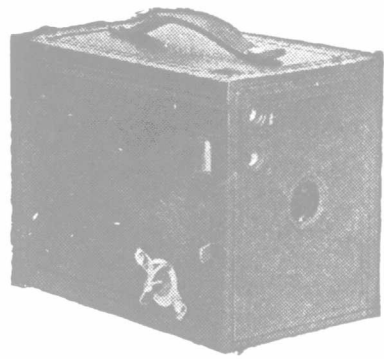
BARON'S PRIDE. Handsome picture of the Champion Clydesdale. Size, 17 x 13 in., including margin. Suitable for framing. 1 NEW SUBSCRIBER.

MOUTHORGANS. Best German make. Keys, A, C, D, E. Two instruments. 1 new subscriber. Or choice of one Mouthorgan and one Compass. 1 new subscriber.

You Need Our Premiums

CARVING SET

These three pieces are set in a fine morocco case, 15 inches in length trimmed with silk cord and lined with plush. The handles are of black STAGHORN and the mountings are exceptional. The quality of the steel is the best obtainable, being of SHEFFIELD make. We are offering this desirable premium to anyone who will forward Four New Yearly Subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and HOME JOURNAL at \$1.50 each. If you have not a presentable set of CARVERS for your table, this is your chance. Turn a little of your spare time into something of value.



NO. 2 BROWNIE CAMERA

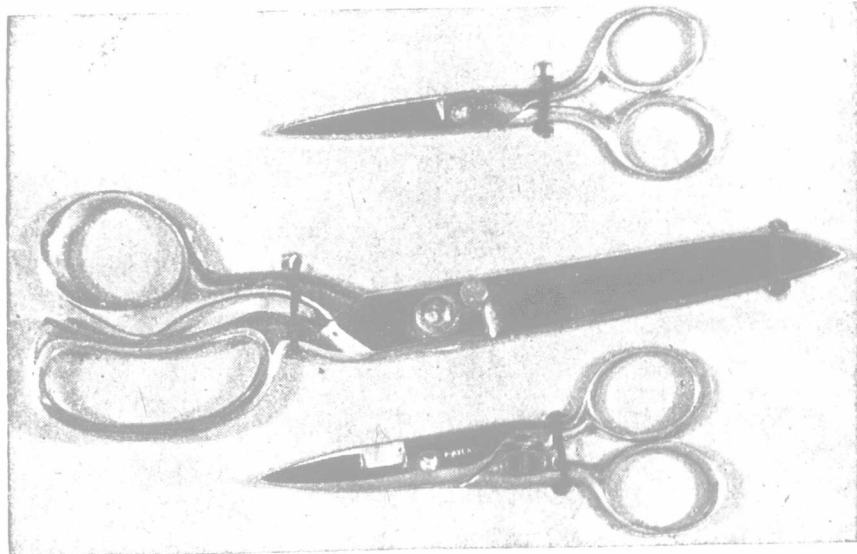
A reliable article made by a firm of national standing, which has a reputation for turning out only the best. Simple to understand, easy to operate and works with the most satisfactory accuracy. Cannot be bought for less than \$2.00. Send us THREE NEW YEARLY SUBSCRIBERS at \$1.50 each, and we will forward to you this camera securely packed and carriage prepaid to any one given point in Canada.

KITCHEN SET

A utensil for every purpose. All made of the highest grade of crucible steel, carefully tempered, ground and polished by the latest improved success. Rubberoid finished hardwood handles, mounted with nickel plated ferrules. Now is your opportunity to supply your kitchen with a complete cutlery outfit. Every one of these six articles sent to any address for one strictly new subscription at \$1.50.

SCISSORS

Not very many homes have a complete assortment of scissors for the many uses for which they are a necessity. We have had a complete set made and you will find them all that you require. One pair is of large size and self sharpening; the 2nd pair is for embroidery and the 3rd is for button hole work of any size. We will send this complete set of scissors to any one forwarding to us one new yearly subscriber at \$1.50.



40-PIECE AUSTRIAN CHINA TEA SET, handsome and dainty in shape, coloring and design; ordinarily retailing from \$4.00 to \$6.00, depending on locality. 4 new subscribers.

BIBLES

This is one of our very best offers, and no home should be without a Bible. Handsomely well-bound and convenient size. Bagster's make. For TWO NEW YEARLY subscriptions, at \$1.50, we will forward, prepaid, this premium.



CARMICHAEL: A Canadian Farm Story. Bound in cloth, illustrated. Just the thing for Christmas or Birthday Gift. "Far above the ordinary run of fiction," says the Buffalo Courier. "Should be in all the homes of the people," Toronto World. 2 new subscribers; or cash, \$1.25.

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Remember the Subscriptions must be new ones, not renewals

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Farmer's Advocate

OF WINNIPEG LIMITED

If You Farm for Profit— you need one of my scales

My scales are the only Canadian scales that have made good with the Canadian farmer on a straight business basis.



Manson Campbell, President

I Will Make Price Right and Terms very easy —

You can't buy or sell right without a scale; and you can't find a scale that is equal to those I make.

MANSON CAMPBELL
President

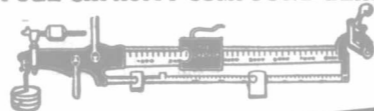
EVERY Chatham Pitless Scale is sold with a Government Inspection Certificate that warrants its accuracy. There is no extra charge for this warranty, signed by a resident Government Inspector, who tests every scale we make before it leaves the factory.

This Scale is COMPLETE Can't Get Out of Order

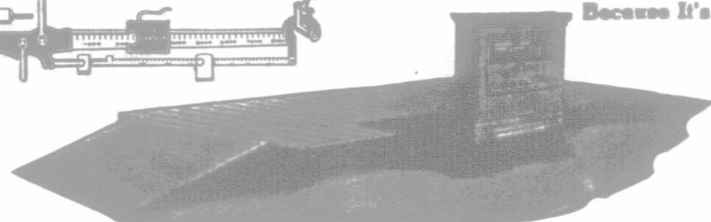
Any other scale comes to you as a few parts with a huge blue print, showing how you can build the rest of it; and you have to build it, too, before you do any weighing. This Chatham Pitless Scale is absolutely complete, built of heavy steel, staunchly bolted together, easily erected, ready for use in a few hours. It stands solidly on its broad steel feet, clear above ground, needing no fixed foundations. Move it readily anywhere. You cannot do that with a pit scale.

No check rods, no frail parts to get out of order. Compound beam, finely finished, fully tested, shows full tare on lower section,—easily read, no chance of error. Poise on top beam runs on roller bearings; notches lock the beam by a touch at each 200 lbs. Odd weights shown by small poise on lower beam. Weighs with absolute, warranted accuracy up to FIVE FULL TONS—ten thousand pounds. Nothing about it to go wrong.

FULL CAPACITY COMPOUND BEAM



It Can't Wear Out Because It's Steel



CHATHAM 5-Ton Pitless Scale

Big Enough for Any Scale Use
The Chatham's Platform is 8 x 14 feet—ample room for big load of hay, six fat steers, twelve hogs, etc. Platform can't sag, won't wobble, won't get sprung. Whole outfit built so it will last a lifetime and be good every minute. Sold for a fair price, very low for cash (credit in sections where we have agents), and fully warranted.

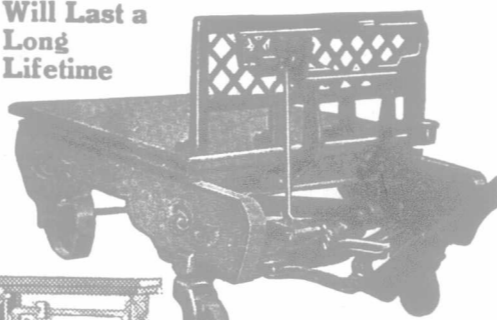
Your Farm Needs Such a Scale
You ought to weigh all you buy, all you sell; ought to weigh your stock regularly; ought to keep track of your farm's yield—be a BUSINESS farmer. This scale makes it easy to do all this, and thus save its cost to you over and over—because you can't cheat yourself, nor can you be cheated with this on your farm.

CHATHAM PORTABLE BARN SCALE The Scale Every Farm Needs

is the handiest truck scale built,—compact, easily moved, readily turned short (front wheels and pole are swivelled). Certified by attached Government Inspection Certificate to be absolutely accurate and well-made. Will weigh up to 2,000 lbs. with positive certainty. The Chatham levers are solid castings, extra staunch, can't spring a bit, strong enough to carry TWO tons. Main frame all one-piece solid casting. Bearings self-aligning, whole pivot rests on bearing loop,—so scale must weigh right even if not standing level. Chatham drop-lever principle spares weighing parts the jar of loads, thus bearings stay sharp fifty years or even more.

Weights Up To 2,000 Lbs. Accurately

Will Last a Long Lifetime



The CHATHAM Portable Platform Scale

Very handy on any farm, specially so on dairy farm. Weighs accurately to 1,000 lbs. Has Double Brass Beam,—no extra charge for this. Strongly built, finely finished. Government inspection warrant attached to each scale. Freight prepaid.

Send for Description, Prices, Etc., of All Our Scales
Lowest Priced 1,000 lb. Scale in the World

NOTICE TO DEALERS We want dealers to handle our products wherever we are not already represented, and offer exclusive privileges in each place. We are running a large advertising campaign and all orders received by us direct are referred to the dealer from whose territory they come. If you are not selling our products, write us for territory and terms.

GRAY-CAMPBELL Ltd. of Moosejaw

Temporary Offices: 300 Jessie Ave., Winnipeg

Western Canada Sales Agents for The Wm. Gray & Sons Co. Ltd. and The Manson Campbell Co. Ltd. of Chatham, Ontario

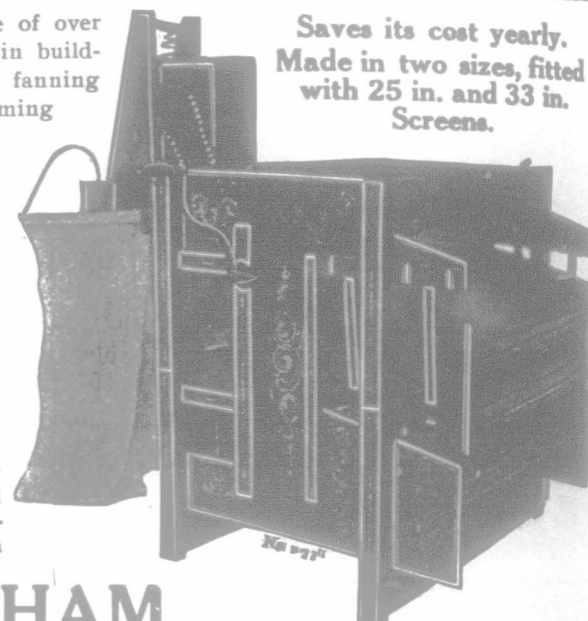
Distributing Warehouses at — BRANDON SASKATOON CALGARY WINNIPEG MOOSEJAW

Positively Guaranteed TO PERFECTLY SEPARATE OATS FROM WHEAT

This special Separator, Grinder and Fanning Mill (combined) is built particularly for the Canadian North-West. Try it on my binding Guarantee that it will separate Oats from Wheat and Oats from Barley faster and more perfectly than any other machine on earth.

My experience of over forty years in building special fanning mills for every farming region on earth makes it certain that this Mill No. 2, built for your particular use, will put an end to the worst pest you Western farmers endure—wild and tame oats in wheat and barley. This is the one machine that will get those oats out easily and with positive certainty. Just test a

Saves its cost yearly. Made in two sizes, fitted with 25 in. and 33 in. Screens.



CHATHAM Fanning Mill

It will not only take all the oats out of your seed-wheat and the wheat you sell, but it will grade your wheat—separate the shrunken, immature and undersized grains, which you can profitably feed your stock. It will positively add ten cents a bushel to the value of your seed-wheat and five cents a bushel to the price you get for what grain you market.

Works Easiest. Cleans Fastest. Handles a Thousand Bushels a Day

No machine for the purpose runs anywhere near as EASY as the Chatham. None other will clean, grade and separate from 500 to 1,000 bushels of grain a day, doing the work perfectly,—taking out weed seeds and all oats or faulty grain. We absolutely guarantee this mill to do all we claim it will do. Test it for yourself and you will know it outclasses any Fanning Mill on the market.



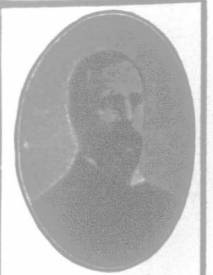
With This CHATHAM Grain Pickler

You get rid of wheat-smut. Made wholly of wood. Can't corrode, clog nor decay. Use either bluestone or formalin solution. New screw-feed easily picks 60 bu. wheat, 80 bu. oats, per hour. Can't bruise the grain. Low-priced; solidly built; guaranteed. Credit, if you wish.

You Can Get One Quick

We carry an ample stock of these special oats-from-wheat machines (which are also fitted with 17 riddles and screens for cleaning and grading ANY grain, big or little) at all our warehouses. We can ship yours on shortest notice. Get our proposition now and think it over. Write us to-day.

The Chatham Fanning Mill was awarded First Prize by the Chicago, Buffalo and St. Louis World's Fairs. Send for valuable Free Book.



MANSON CAMPBELL says: "I have been building fanning mills since 1867. My mills were in the West before the C. P. R. I am a specialist in this oats - from - wheat proposition, and I KNOW this Chatham mill will do what I say it will in this advertisement."

Sow Clean Grain—Sell Clean Grain—Make War on Weeds

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