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Hereafter every roll of Congo Roofing which we sell will be found to contain a Bond of the National Surety Co., guaranteeing the durability of Congo Roofing.

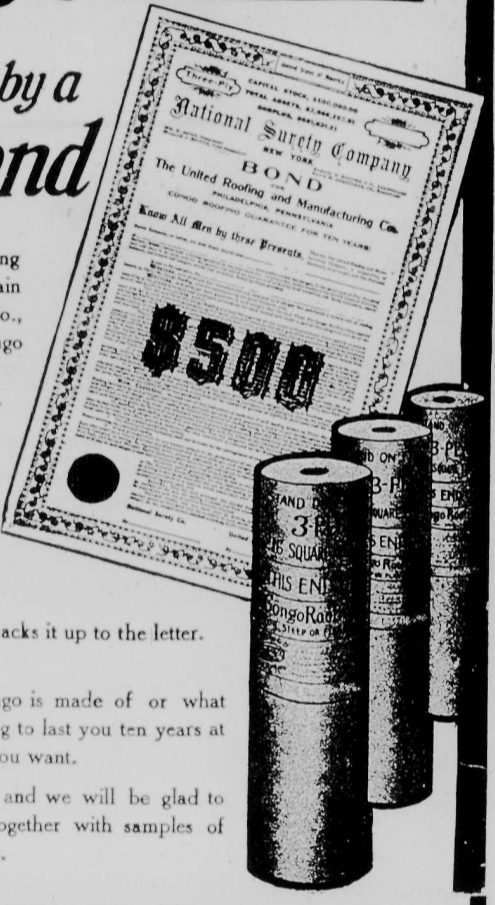
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We cannot dodge this guarantee.

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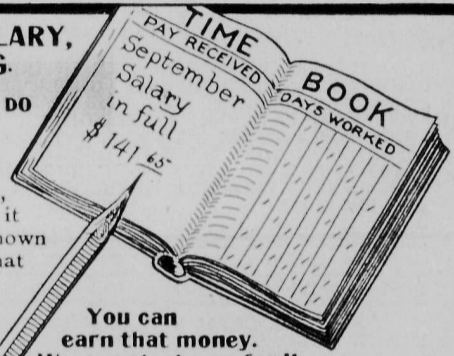
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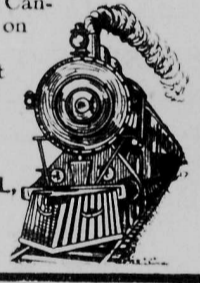
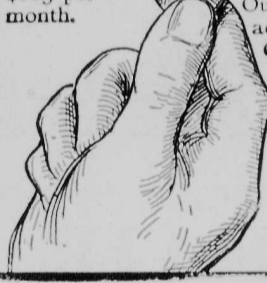


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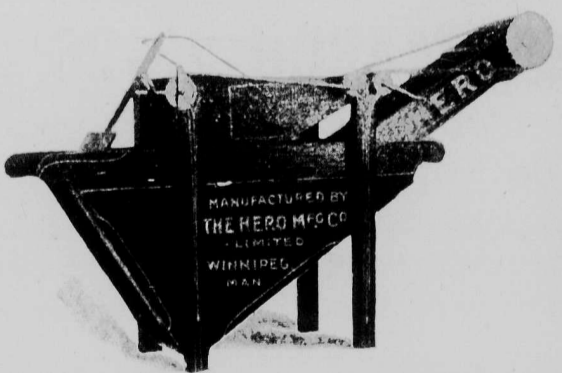
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This machine will eliminate smut if operated according to directions, using 40% FORMALDEHYDE. It can also be used with bluestone, if desired. Thoroughly washes and floats off the light grains and smut balls, and prevents the drill from smashing unbroken smut balls, and making the grain as bad as before it was treated, as with the old system. Manufactured and sold by—

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Garton's Regenerated Abundance
(1909 Stock)

ENDORSED by Western Farmers

HEAVY YIELDERS

Regenerated Abundance yielded over 100 bushels per acre and were two weeks earlier than other oats in same field.

THOS. SANDERSON
Kinistino, Sask.

Regenerated Abundance threshed out over 100 bushels per acre, have sold all for seed. Increase my 30 bushel order to 200 bushels for March delivery.

GALLOWAY BROS., Lajord, Sask.

Your Regenerated Abundance yielded 80 bushels per acre, my ordinary oats went 40.

JOS. SMITH, Penhold, Alta.

EARLY RIPENING

Regenerated Abundance were three weeks earlier, yielded 20 bushels per acre

more than my ordinary oats.

FRED WYSS, Calmer, Alta.

Regenerated Abundance sowed 14th May were ripe before ordinary oats sowed 15th April and yielded 30 bushels per acre more.

W. L. CENTRE, Innisfail, Alta.

Regenerated Abundance sown same day as Banner, ripened fully seven days earlier, quite valuable for earliness and large grain.

THOS. SALES, Pres. Agricultural Society
Langham, Sask.

RUST RESISTERS

Regenerated Abundance yielded 85 bushels per acre, free from Rust. Banner, 14 days later, badly attacked with rust yielded only 30 bushels per acre.

C. C. CASTLE, Winnipeg, Man.

NOTE. AS WE CONTROL THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE ABOVE OATS THEY CANNOT BE PURCHASED FROM OTHER SEED HOUSES. THE ALBERTA GOVERNMENT, AT RECENT SEED FAIRS, WERE SELLING A STOCK OF THESE REGENERATED OATS, WHICH THEY OBTAINED DIRECT FROM US AT A REDUCED PRICE FOR A LARGE QUANTITY, BUT THEIR STOCK BEING ALL SOLD THESE WONDERFUL OATS CAN NOW ONLY BE PURCHASED DIRECT FROM US AT CATALOG PRICES. THEY ARE SHIPPED IN ORIGINAL TWO BUSHEL SEALED BAGS AS RECEIVED FROM THE RAISERS, GARTON BROS. ANY NOT SO SEALED ARE SPURIOUS.

THE SEED WE SHIP IS GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM WILD OATS OR WEED SEEDS AND WEIGHS FROM 48 TO 52 LBS. PER MEASURED BUSHEL WITH AN AVERAGE GERMINATION OF 98%.

WRITE FOR CATALOG F. DESCRIBING HOW THESE OATS ARE BRED. IT IS SENT FREE.

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BY MENTIONING THAT YOU SAW THE ADVERTISE-
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REGINA, MARCH 23-26,

INCLUSIVE, 1909

\$5,000.00 Offered in Premiums

GREAT EDUCATIONAL EVENT FOR LIVE
STOCK MEN

Each forenoon devoted to discussions of important live stock subjects. Judging in the different departments will take place in the afternoons. Public meetings, addressed by prominent live stock men, will be held each evening. The Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association will be held on the evening of March 23rd at 8 o'clock. All important phases of live stock production and marketing will be discussed by leading agriculturists.

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SINGLE FARE RATES FROM ALL STATIONS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

SINGLE FARE ON THE CERTIFICATE PLAN FROM POINTS IN MANITOBA AND ALBERTA.

Write the Secretary regarding programme, reduced freight rates, prize lists, entry forms, or other particulars.

JOHN BRACKEN, Secretary and Managing Director, Regina.

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FOR 1909

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS



The year that is past was one of unusual interest and importance in a Cream Separator way. Twelve months ago, we announced to cow owners the introduction of a complete new line of DE LAVAL farm and dairy sizes of machines, marking another great move forward in the development of the Cream Separator. The enthusiastic welcome given these improved machines by buyers everywhere exceeded even our great expectations and nearly carried us off our feet. Orders came so thick and fast that stock was soon exhausted and the DE LAVAL factory was forced to run day and night from March to July and continued with increased force on full time throughout the entire year. Notwithstanding the universal business depression, DE LAVAL sales for 1908 were over 50% greater than in 1907. The new machines simply swept the field of all separator honors and made the year a notable one in separator history. Practical experience in the actual sale and use of 100,000 of the new machines has but served to suggest still greater refinement of perfection and to enable us to offer, in the DE LAVAL for 1909, a machine that those who know say IS MILES AND YEARS IN THE LEAD OF EVERYTHING ELSE IN A SEPARATOR WAY. If you have not seen and used an IMPROVED DE LAVAL, you really cannot know what a Cream Separator is to-day. It's surely in your own interest to do so before thinking of buying any other. Why not write at once for catalogue and full information, to be had for the asking?

THE

De Laval Separator Co.

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February 17, 1909

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FARMER'S ADVOC

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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

February 17, 1909

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLV. No. 856

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

THE FARMER'S NATIONAL WEEKLY

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg

Subscription price: To Canada, and Great Britain \$1.50 per annum, to United States and other foreign countries \$2.50 per annum.

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EDITORIAL

The Case of Alberta

Natural conditions have militated against the marketing of Alberta's farm produce, especially her grains and cattle. The province is wedged in between six hundred miles of mountain ranges on the one side and twelve hundred miles of railway haul before lake front is reached on the other; the American boundary and high tariff on the south and two thousand miles of undiscovered territory on the north. With an anticipated wheat yield of twenty million bushels for 1909, most of which must be shipped as surplus, the problem of getting this grain cheaply and with reasonable dispatch upon the world's markets, without any artificial handicap, is one that is not easily solved.

When Alberta and all western Canada have passed the pioneer stage of growth, the natural conditions which are now such a handicap to distribution will operate to the advantage of the producing classes. The very conditions which now make marketing expensive will tend to make the province self-sufficient and to establish large commercial centres within her own boundaries which might otherwise be located elsewhere. Such a condition, of course, is not as advantageous as a location where there is free access to the world's markets, both for selling and buying, but it is much better than the restricted conditions which the nature of things imposed upon the early settlement of the province.

Alberta has the further advantage of being naturally provided with alternatives. It comes as something of a great commercial discovery that grain can be transported more cheaply from Alberta points to British markets by another route than eastward across the American continent and the Atlantic ocean. Nor does the Pacific route alone exhaust Alberta's possible outlets. That province will profit as much as any by the establishment of the Hudson Bay route which will give summer transportation cheaper than is now enjoyed by Manitoba, and in winter the Pacific route is

cheaper than can possibly be expected by rail to Atlantic ports and ocean to Liverpool. In time, commiseration for Alberta's "splendid isolation" will give way to ardent envy.

Waiting for Conditions to Improve

It is likely there will always be men in this country who can see money in no other line of farming but grain growing; men who hold the belief that dairying is simply enslavement to the cow; stock-raising exists merely for the enrichment of the middlemen in the meat business; and other lines of agriculture carried on to the advantage of someone other than the man engaging in it. The majority of men are always content to wait until conditions in any industry are just right before they venture to engage in it. The result is that some have to wait a remarkably long time, in fact, spend most of their lives waiting, and then shuffle off before the large opportunity they have been looking for arrives. Waiting for conditions to improve is a poor way of effecting improvement.

Take conditions in live stock raising as an example. The great majority of the farmers in this country are firmly convinced that live stock of any kind offers rather slim money-making possibilities. Cattle are too low in price to pay for the feed consumed in making beef, and hogs are generally regarded as the most forlorn hope of all. Yet here and there, all over this western country, we find farmers who are raising cattle profitably, men who are making money in hogs, in dairying, in poultry, in lines of farming other than the production of wheat. Recently, we published the experiences of cattle feeders in various parts of the west—in Alberta particularly—experiences which tend to show that even in the present unsatisfactory circumstances surrounding the marketing of cattle in this country—and everybody admits readily that our live stock markets may be vastly improved upon—it is possible to turn grain and fodder into beef, and make, not only market returns on the feed consumed, but a profit covering a good deal more than the cost of the labor involved in effecting the transformation. Last week, one of our homesteader contributors explained his method of making money from cows on a pioneer farm, and in this issue, representative farmers in the three provinces discuss the profitable raising of hogs. The majority of them are making money in the hog business.

These men explain how they have overcome some of the difficulties in these industries, have demonstrated in a practical way that profit in these lines is possible. Simply theorizing on the conditions of the live stock trade will be a long time making any improvement in it. Successful agitation has to have a practical basis. It required more than theorizing to

place the grain trade on a basis having any semblance of being equitable. It required grain first of all. We imagine our live stock trade will develop in much the same way, that the men now producing stock and making money at it are doing more to improve conditions in the live stock trade than anyone else concerned in it. The market for live stock in Western Canada is not all it should be, by any means. But we can produce beef and pork at less cost than that at which the cattle and hogs, that sell for higher prices in the east and south, are produced. It has been demonstrated again and again that the right kind of cattle fed and finished properly will turn grain and fodder into beef profitably, that there is a demand for them. When the right kinds are produced in sufficient numbers, there will be plenty of buyers for them. For the first twenty years or so after this country was opened, farmers had difficulties without number to contend with in the marketing of wheat, they have quite a few yet that have to be removed. It was largely the increasing volume of wheat that induced improvement from the producer's standpoint in the grain trade. Agitation in that case had something real for a basis. The country had the wheat. There was something tangible to create markets for and a whole lot of intense earnestness behind the demand that grain marketing facilities should ensure something resembling a square deal for the man who produced and had grain for sale.

The Balanced Mental Ration

In this issue, Mr. George Langley, member of the Legislature for Redberry, describes a condition which unfortunately exists to the detriment of the country; namely, that young people, of the west particularly, do not read sufficient of the useful class of literature that is available. It might also be said that too much of the sensational trashy, "World News" is read. Young people find themselves possessed of a certain appetite for an intimate knowledge of the private lives of nobles and rich people, especially for those bits of "spicy," suggestive, newspaper stories concerning divorce, or of dare-devil capers in defiance of conventions and laws. Most of such newspaper "stuff" is pure fabrication over which humanity spends, in the total, years of time each day in reading, not to mention the money that is spent in subscriptions, printing, telegraphing, and compiling.

Just why we should choose to idle our time and waste our energies over reading that which neither enlarges the understanding, nor quickens the imagination, is one of the problems that humanity is continually propounding. Sometimes it does one good just to put oneself in the place of the man who concocts the newspaper tales of depravity of fashion, of in-

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dolence and of all the numerous subjects that are "played up" for the reading public. Consider the estimate such a man puts upon the intelligence of his readers; also consider the estimate the publishers of such material put upon public intelligence; consider whether such an estimate is a compliment or an insult to the average mind, and treat the product of literary prostitutes and traducers accordingly.

This question of the food of the growing mind is not a matter that may be treated indifferently. True, we are living in an age when machinery saves a man much mental and physical effort and, consequently, mental and physical decline is not so strikingly apparent, but it should be remembered at what an expense of human energy every advanced step in mental progress has been attained and how easy it is, by simply neglecting, or by idle mental frivolity, to lose what has been so dearly gained. The progress of the human family is due to an evolutionary effort from within and unless that effort is continually exerted, humanity suffers. Can anyone question, then, the monetary and social importance of serious reading and thought?

Signs of Returning Markets

Men with their fingers on the pulse of the live stock trade feel convinced that the market prices for live cattle and hogs are about to rise. In the pure-bred branch of the business, some definite signs of improvement were observed at the sales in Toronto early in the month, when the record price, in Canada, for a female at auction was made on the two-year-old heifer, Pleasant Valley Jilt, which sold for \$2,500, and where averages on herd consignments went up to \$274, \$306 and \$572.

In the west, breeders report steady enquiry for thick, meaty breeding stock and among commercial cattlemen there are evidences that the trade will stand more development. We have the spectacle of packers preparing to attend the winter fair at Brandon with the object of discussing the producing feature of the business and also of one packing house taking an extensive live stock census of the whole west, preparatory to making plans for extensions and to a campaign upon general topics relating to production among farmers.

Behind these somewhat superficial signs, there is the striking fact that the world is short of stock for meat purposes, and not of stock alone, but of all food materials, with what are called "good times" fairly prevalent. These conditions, more than anything else, are what make live stock-raising profitable and the man who wants to be on the ground when a good thing happens, had better have his eye on the commercial weathercock.

* * *

According to the Bureau of Census and Statistics, the average value of farm land for all the Provinces of Canada is \$35.70 per acre. In five Provinces it is placed under \$30, being \$27.30 in Manitoba, \$25 in Nova Scotia, \$21.40 in New Brunswick, \$20.40 in Saskatchewan, and \$18.20 in Alberta. In Prince Edward Island, the average is \$33.70 per acre, in Quebec \$41.90, in Ontario \$47.30, and in British Columbia \$76.10. The average value of horses is computed at \$46 for those under one year, \$100 for those one to under three years, and \$143 for those three years and over. Milch cows average \$34, ranging from \$29 in Prince Edward Island, to \$36 in Ontario, and \$48 in British Columbia. Swine are estimated at \$5.86 per cwt. live weight, and sheep at \$5.23 per head. The total value of farm animals in the Dominion, computed on the foregoing averages and the number of animals on the farms in June, is placed at \$530,000,000.

HORSE

The question for discussion this week is: Should farm horses be clipped before being put to the spring work on the land? Letters discussing the subject will be published in the March 10th number. The regular rules will apply, \$3.00 for the best article and \$2.00 for the second. Letters should reach us by March 3rd.

This week the letters in the competition are published in the stock department.

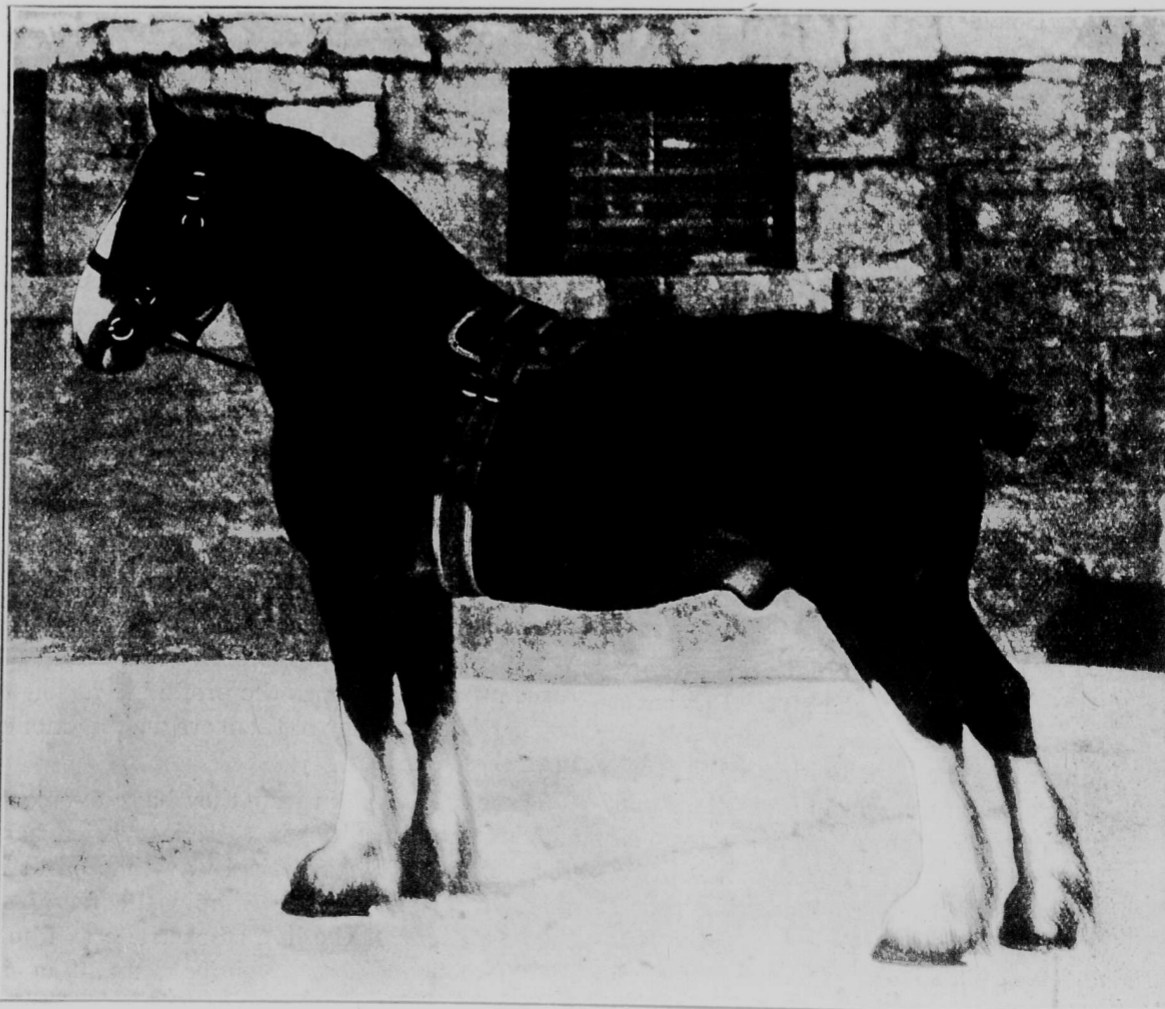
Shoeing Colt

Colt 2½ years old was kept in box stall mostly all the time. The heels of hind feet grew high and straight, and the toes broke off, leaving feet short and high, and he is inclined to stand and walk on his toes. To save the toes, he was taken to the shop to be shod. He was shod with high-heel calkins and no toe calkins, with shoes long behind and short in front. Was this the proper way to shoe him?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans:—He has been shod so as to intensify the trouble you are endeavoring to correct. This manner of shoeing sets him more than ever on his toes, and tends to cock the ankles. The heels of the feet should be rasped down as much as they will stand, but the toes must not be shortened. Then, flat shoes should be nailed on; shoes that fit the feet, not long at either toe or heel. He should be given regular exercise. If necessary, very low calkins, the same height at toe as at heel, may be added, but unless necessary on account of ice, it will be better to have no calkins. The toe must be allowed to grow a reasonable length, and the heels kept low.

WHIP.



IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION DIADEM (12550).

Sire MacRaith, dam Hecuba by Baron's Pride six years old, property of B. Rothwell, Hillsdale farm, Ottawa.

Clydesdale Registration and Import Regulations

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Your issue of January 7th contains a contribution from your Scottish correspondent, "Scotland Yet," in which comment is made on the regulation regarding free custom entry into Canada of horses for the improvement of stock. The condition of free entry is a simple matter. In the case of Clydesdale horses, to which your correspondent refers, Canadian certificate of registration is required for presentation to customs authorities at the port of entry. In the event of Canadian certificates not being presented, duty has to be paid whether the horse is eligible or not eligible for registration in the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada. Registration in the Canadian book and free custom entry are synonymous in so far as the subject under discussion is concerned.

It would seem that in addition to your correspondent not understanding the present Canadian custom regulation, which came into force on July 1st, 1908, he is not clear on the conditions under which Clydesdale horses are admitted to registration in the Canadian Studbook. To take effect on July 1st, 1907, a regulation, well known to many of your readers, was enacted by the Clydesdale Horse Association, providing that an animal, imported from Great Britain, to be eligible for entry in our Studbook had to be recorded and numbered in the Scottish book, as well as his sire and dam and his grandsires and grandams.

When the Canadian book was established in 1886, it was thought best to make it complete in itself, by recording all ancestors of imported animals back to foundation, as recorded in the Scottish book. From that time until July 1st, 1907, the Scottish book was accepted in its entirety, and when the new standard for imported animals was made there was no occasion to discontinue the recording of ancestors; recording in the Canadian book means the numbering as well as the publishing of the pedigree. It may not be known to Canadians generally that numerous pedigrees appear in the Scottish book with a cross of part Shire breeding. These Shire crosses are on record in the Scottish book, but are not numbered. In the Canadian book these Shire crosses are on record numbered, but merely as ancestors, no certificates, under any circumstances, being issued. The Shire cross appears in the Canadian Studbook printed in italics to avoid any misunderstanding as to breeding.

The importation to refers was a mare and Seaham Harbor Stud Man. The mare, Miss crosses; the first four are by a son of Darnley (and the sixth Clydesdale two recorded dams. Minto eligible and entered the Shire cross would which the authorities of see fit to do, although "Cliftes," is on record (Vol. 22, p. 65). Canada with its free custom entry refused, she having the and dams. The stater in this particular is entered was not demanded or certificate being in the Steamship Company, v in hand. We understand people that Mr. Sprout the foal. The fact of was why fees were not dam, as well as other recorded and numbered stated. The absence of Miss Minto, to which the reason why free custom

Your correspondent that Canadians who recently for importation Canadian registration between the Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association think he is in error regarding statement, or that he were not familiar with which may have been the importers who were in regulation came into effect believe these gentlemen the regulation; what the some inconvenience at the relationship between and the Clydesdale Association known to Canadians ge here is not necessary.

Letters written to us Neilage, Secretary of the to believe that a great d breeder in Scotland w understand the Canadian wrote Mr. MacNeilage, a animals intended for examined in his office, w eligibility for our record we had been compelled consequence of which w paid to get entry into Ca when enquiries WERE formed to our regulation given full particulars. I of the *Scottish Farmer*, M and over again written regulations, pointing out samples and illustrations are not eligible for our r is done, men who ought what is said and written eligible horses. It is to Canadian importers who articles in the *Scottish l* the Old Country.

Writing to us of the re try to Miss Minto, the Scottish Letter, Mr. Ma seem that cases of this k tive way of teaching shi of the Canadian regulation

It will thus appear th oughly understands the C is doing all he can to prev to Canada that will not "Scotland Yet" has ev Mr. MacNeilage's articles *Farmer*, for he evidently when an animal is eligibl book, or that Canadian custom entry to foreign ho

In connection with t question arises whether it for the Clydesdale Horse to pass a regulation requ import certificate be p authorities showing the ancestors. If this were d understanding could be p eligibility or free custom en

tion and Import
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The importation to which your correspondent refers was a mare and her foal, consigned by the Seaham Harbor Stud to J. J. Sproule, of Minto, Man. The mare, Miss Minto (20871), has six crosses; the first four are Clydesdale, the next one by a son of Darnley (222), out of a Shire mare, and the sixth Clydesdale. In order to get the two recorded dams necessary to make Miss Minto eligible and entitled to free custom entry, the Shire cross would require to be numbered, which the authorities of the Scottish book do not see fit to do, although this part Shire cross, "Cliftes," is on record in the Scottish book (Vol. 22, p. 65). Canadian registration, carrying with it free custom entry of the foal was not refused, she having the required number of sires and dams. The statement of your correspondent in this particular is entirely misleading. Duty was not demanded on the foal, the Canadian certificate being in the hands of the Donaldson Steamship Company, who had the consignment in hand. We understood from the Donaldson people that Mr. Sproule refused the mare, not the foal. The fact of the foal being recorded was why fees were not demanded. Miss Minto, the dam, as well as other ancestors of the foal, was recorded and numbered for the reason before stated. The absence of a Canadian certificate for Miss Minto, to which she was not entitled, was the reason why free custom entry was denied.

Your correspondent would lead one to believe that Canadians who have been in Scotland recently for importations do not understand the Canadian registration conditions or the relation between the Canadian National Records and the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada. We think he is in error regarding the first mentioned statement, or that he means that these gentlemen were not familiar with the custom regulation, which may have been the case with some Canadian importers who were in Scotland when the regulation came into effect on July 1st, last. We believe these gentlemen thoroughly understood the regulation; what they feared was being put to some inconvenience at the port of entry. As to the relationship between the National Records and the Clydesdale Association, it is so well known to Canadians generally that explanation here is not necessary.

Letters written to us by Mr. Archibald MacNeilage, Secretary of the Scottish Book, lead us to believe that a great deal of trouble is with the breeder in Scotland who cannot or will not understand the Canadian requirements. We wrote Mr. MacNeilage, asking him if pedigrees of animals intended for export to Canada were examined in his office, with a view of determining eligibility for our record, explaining to him that we had been compelled to reject a number, the consequence of which was that duty had to be paid to get entry into Canada. He replied that when enquiries WERE made if pedigrees conformed to our regulations that the parties were given full particulars. In the capacity of editor of the *Scottish Farmer*, Mr. MacNeilage has over and over again written articles explaining our regulations, pointing out their significance, given samples and illustrations of what are and what are not eligible for our records, and yet when all is done, men who ought to be able to understand what is said and written are found shipping ineligible horses. It is to be inferred that it is not Canadian importers who are referred to in these articles in the *Scottish Farmer*, but shippers in the Old Country.

Writing to us of the refusal of free custom entry to Miss Minto, the mare referred to in your Scottish Letter, Mr. MacNeilage said it would seem that cases of this kind were the only effective way of teaching shippers the requirements of the Canadian regulations.

It will thus appear that Mr. MacNeilage thoroughly understands the Canadian regulations, and is doing all he can to prevent horses being shipped to Canada that will not pass the customs free. "Scotland Yet" has evidently not profited by Mr. MacNeilage's articles, written in the *Scottish Farmer*, for he evidently does not understand when an animal is eligible for registration in our book, or that Canadian registration means free custom entry to foreign horses.

In connection with this whole matter, the question arises whether it would not be advisable for the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada to pass a regulation requiring that a tabulated import certificate be provided by the Scottish authorities showing the necessary numbered ancestors. If this were done, no mistake or misunderstanding could be possible, either regarding eligibility or free custom entry.

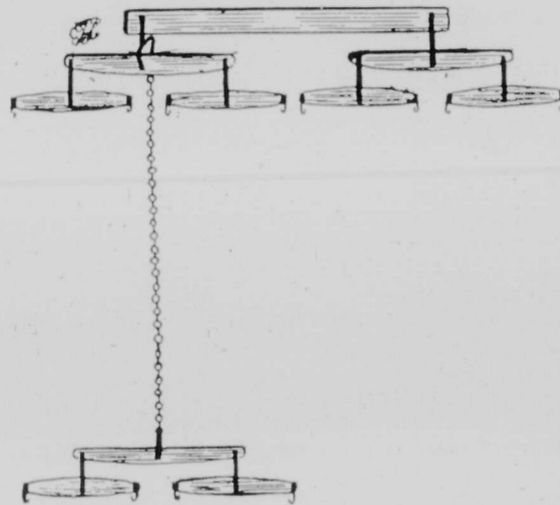
Referring again to your correspondent's letter, we feel that he has, without familiarizing himself thoroughly with the circumstances of Canadian registration, done us a gross injustice by stating that perhaps the refusal of the mare mentioned was due to a clerical error in this office.

We have endeavored to make the whole matter clear, but if "The Farmer's Advocate," "Scotland Yet," and other of your readers desire more information, we shall be pleased to exhaust the subject still further, as it is our desire at all times to do what we can to make all matters connected with registration of pedigrees, and the relation registration bears to importations, clear to all.

JNO. W. BRANT,
Secretary, Record Committee.

Six Horse Hitch and Four Horse Lines

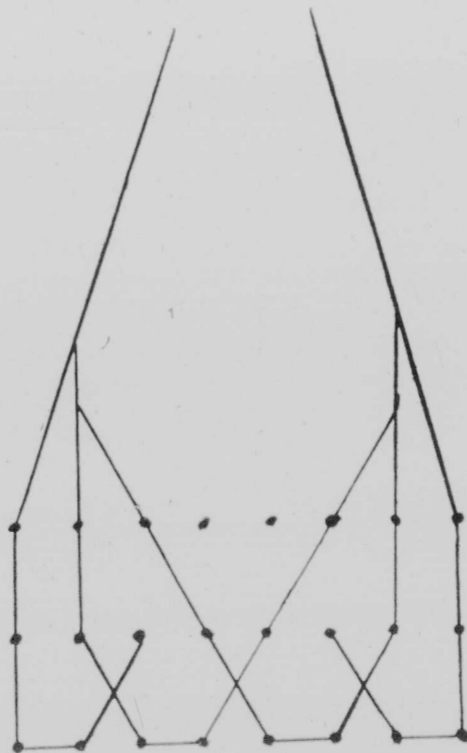
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
I am sending you a drawing of a set of six horse plow whiffletrees which I have used for several years and have found them very satisfactory, as none of the horses walk on the plowing. The iron evener is upright, with tandem rod clevised to the bottom end and a double tree on top end. The evener should be slightly curved and both end holes exactly the same distance from the center hole. I prefer this plan to working horses abreast as they do not crowd and are cooler in warm weather and with six horses on, one can fasten a section of harrows behind and do two jobs at once. This rig can also be used for five



horses by putting a five foot evener on the plow and giving the third horse behind, 4 feet of evener and the 4 horses 1 foot.

I am also sending my plan of four horse lines, which I think are far ahead of the plan in a recent issue of your paper, for the reason that one horse tossing his head cannot jerk himself and the other three, as is certain to be the case when they are all fastened from bit to bit. I would hate to be a center horse in that man's team when the flies are bad.

Man. H. M.



"I very much appreciate Mr. Bradshaw's article on "A System of Farm Book-keeping" contained in the issue of January 27th."

Regina. W. J. B. C.

STOCK

Answer to Question Competition

The question to be answered in this week's issue is: Do you consider it would pay the average farmer to go in more for hogs? Tell how to handle hogs on the average farm. A number of the replies received are published herewith. The first prize of \$3.00 is awarded to Mr. A. J. Loveridge, Eastern Saskatchewan, second to Mr. L. H. Grabham, in the same section of the province. The articles received were all very creditable and the ideas on hog-raising offered by our contributors will, we think, be of some considerable value to those whose experiences in this line of farming have not been altogether satisfactory. Those replying to this question are scattered over the entire prairie west, and with only one exception, which, by the way, is printed herewith, are agreed that hog-raising, even under present unsatisfactory marketing conditions, may be made to pay. They tell how they have done it too.

A Saskatchewan Farmer's Experience with Hogs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
Referring to your request for short articles on "Profitable hog-raising by the average farmer," I would like to tell how I raise them successfully and with profit. About six years ago, it was my pleasure and profit to attend a stock-judging school at Indian Head where I learned how to select a hog of the bacon type, and also got some pointers on the breeding, feeding and management of hogs. Returning home, I looked over my Berkshire sows and concluded that they were of good type and conformation. Although I had been farming for many years, I had not specialized in hogs, but since then I have spent considerable thought and time on their care and management and with such success that I always secure the highest prizes at the local show for hogs in their classes. Of late years, I have been using a good Tamworth boar on my Berkshire sows with good results. I get good litters of strong, growthy pigs of a type which are eagerly sought after by the buyers and bring the top price.

As to whether it pays the average farmer to raise hogs depends on: 1st, the class of hogs he raises; 2nd, how he feeds and cares for them; 3rd, whether he can produce, or buy, food at a reasonable price; 4th, whether he has water handy and the conveniences for feeding easily and quickly, with a run for the pigs and some shelter; and last, but not least, will the price he can obtain for them be profitable?

I do not think there is much profit in raising summer hogs under five cents per pound live weight, or 7 cents per pound dressed, and a cent a pound more for winter hogs.

There is much trouble and difficulty in raising these latter on account of the steady and, at times, severe cold, which freezes the food in the troughs. The past few years, I have raised two litters a year, the first in February or March and the other in August. I try to have the sows in good condition when they farrow, having given them lots of exercise, and fed them heavily while they are suckling their litter. When a sow is about to farrow, I give her a stall in the middle of the cow stable, that is, in the winter. When the pigs are about five weeks old I begin feeding them on milk (if obtainable) with some shorts, mixed thin so they can drink it. I wean them at eight or ten weeks, feeding at first four or five times daily, gradually increasing their rations and getting them used to eating chop, and to three meals a day with all they will eat up clean.

I do not believe in keeping these hogs more than 6 or 8 months, and they should then weigh 200 to 250 pounds each, live weight. To do this, they have to be fed liberally from the start. Keep a good curl on their tails. I have an enclosure made with hog fencing about 2 feet high, and have very little trouble keeping them in. I enclosed some maples and cottonwoods for shade trees, which had been set out four years and were 7 or 8 feet high, and found that, although the pigs have rooted among the trees, and turned up the roots and it looked as though the trees would be destroyed, they continue to



farm, Ottawa.

grow and are today some of the best trees I have, and afford a fine shade from the sun. The cottonwoods are about 18 feet high and 16 to 18 inches circumference and were set out in 1902 as seedlings. This year I intend to change the fence and enclose some more trees for them to cultivate, for I find they need fresh ground to dig up.

I have a piggery in which the feed is kept, and where all the pigs come in to feed through one door, and they then can go to their respective troughs through openings just large enough to admit pigs of one size, in that way the smaller ones are not bossed and kept from the troughs by the bigger pigs. Arranged in this way, they can be fed very easily and quickly. I grow a piece of rape (Essex Dwarf) near the enclosure and cut and throw some over to them at noon. Handled in this way, I have had very little trouble with hogs losing the use of their legs.

Last year, I raised twenty-one; they were fed on shorts at first, and afterwards on frozen wheat exclusively, and fed heavily, but not one went lame. I always have the grain ground, if possible, and then some is soaked for 24 hours, and sometimes put into the trough dry, and water poured over. At six months old exactly, after getting first prize for them, they were sold and weighed 217 pounds each, and the other two litters, later on, at 8 months, weighed 250 and 260 pounds each, respectively. These hogs were not fed stock food or pampered in any way, but, part of the time, were somewhat neglected. During the hot weather, pigs should be provided with plenty of good water and shade.

Four years ago, I raised 24 hogs and kept an account of the cost of food and the cash received from the sale of them. They were fed on shorts, some milk, then on oats and barley, ground, and lastly on bin-burned wheat, fed whole. The shorts cost \$18.00 per ton for 3 tons. I reckoned 80 cents per bag for oats and barley and 10 cents per bag for chopping, and the wheat cost 50 cents per bag.

A total cost of \$135.00. I began killing the pigs when they dressed over 100 pounds, and the heaviest was 180, average 143 pounds. Total weight of pork was 3,429 pounds and the average price was about 7½ cents. Total cash received \$251.00, leaving \$116.00 for cost of pigs, labor of feeding and marketing.

In conclusion, I would say, do not try to raise hogs—as I have known many do—unless you have plenty of food. They cannot be grown on prairie wool. I am feeding my sows on sugar beets and mangels and a small lot of chop this winter. I do not like oats, as there is too much hull, which is injurious to the digestive organs of the small pigs, unless fed with shorts or ground wheat.

Sask.

A. J. LOVERIDGE.

Uses Rape as a Summer Feed

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I would like to express my views upon the question: "Do you consider it will pay the average farmer to raise more hogs?" Well, to begin with, I think it would, provided that the farmer goes about the business the right way. Now, my idea of the right way is this: That to raise hogs profitably with the present existing

state of the markets, he must certainly look about him for some cheaper feed than grain—even low grade grain—at the present prices. Of course I do not mean to say that he can raise hogs without a grain ration at all. I think a small grain ration is indispensable right along and, of course, to finish them for the market, it is practically the only feed. But I think the person who goes into the hog business should see to it that he provides plenty of green feed right through the summer, feed such as rape, clover, or whatever he finds to answer his purpose the best. Personally, I find rape to be the best for the spring litters. Coming to fall pigs, which I think will pay if handled right, and by that I mean they should have lots of roots for winter feeding. I might say that I find mangels fill the bill pretty well. It is a well-known fact that winter pigs cost considerably more to raise than those farrowed in the spring, but I think most farmers will admit that the markets are, as a rule, much better in the spring than in the fall. That has, at least, been my experience.

Now a few words upon the way to handle hogs upon the average farm. I suppose everyone has a certain way of his own, which no doubt he thinks suits his own circumstances very well. This is my plan, at any rate, and anyone may take it for what it is worth. I like to have the spring litters arrive about the beginning of March, which I consider is quite late enough, as I always try to get them on the market as long before the following freeze-up as possible. My experience has been that after freeze-up, hogs begin to take the downward road in price, if they are going to fall at all. I find that if the sow has a fairly comfortable pen, the litter will get along all right, even if it is a trifle cold, when they are born.

The system I generally adopt for running the youngsters through the growing period of their lives, is to run them over a patch of rape that is enclosed with portable fence, also feeding them the dairy refuse and a light grain ration such as shorts, or a mixture of ground oats and barley. I also furnish each pen with a small portable house to shelter in, running from 10 to 12 in each pen. I might say that I got the idea from the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and I have proved it to be a great success. I construct the hurdles, also, from a plan you published about 2 years ago. The only thing to avoid in pasturing rape is not to give the pigs the chance to eat it too close, as I find that they will even take out the roots, if not moved frequently. It is surprising how quickly the rape will spring up again and furnish another crop of cheap feed. I have heard some people complain that their pigs would not take to rape very readily, but I can say that I never had that trouble with my own.

And now, in conclusion, I would like to say that after the farmer has contrived to raise his hogs as economically as he can, that I do not consider he is getting fair treatment at all at the hands of the packers. It is my firm belief that the middleman is the one who is getting the biggest part of the profit, and I think that he is the least entitled to it. Why should not the producer realize a more steady price for his hogs, when the packer does for his bacon and lard? It seems to me that the packers are able to regulate prices very much to their own advantage.

L. H. GRABHAM.

Raises Summer Pigs Only and Pastures on Alfalfa

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

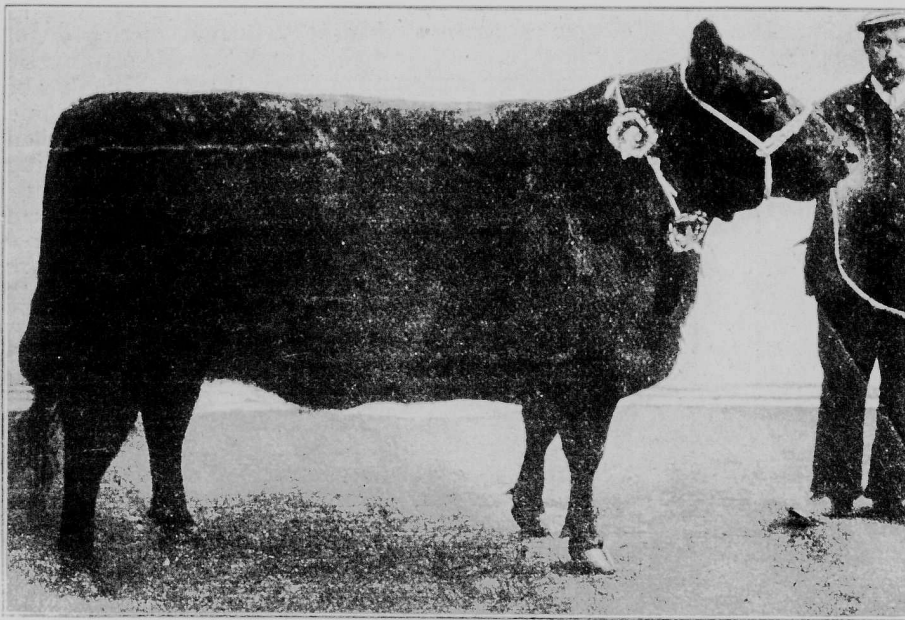
Before going on with a discussion of this question, I would like to say a few words on hogs in general and hog-raising as it is carried on by the average western farmer. To my mind, the hog stands alone as receiving more abuse than any other farm animal we have. For the first six or eight weeks of the average hog's life, while he is following his dam, he has a fairly good time of it, but after that, the manner in which he is penned and fed is not calculated, as a rule, to aid him in making the greatest profit for his owner. I have seen, and no doubt most of your readers have also, six or eight pigs, probably more, kept in pens not more than 14 feet square, for months at a time, in filth up to their eyes, and getting only about half enough feed. I have seen them confined within wire enclosures without covering above or straw beneath. The rains would pour upon them and they grew not; the sun would blister down on them and still they grew not. What scant feed such pigs received would just about keep them alive, and I have seen hogs kept in such conditions as these, weighing, when a year old, no more than they should at four months. I have seen them at six months of age so small that one could carry two or three at a time. That kind of hog-raising does not pay.

I believe, however, that it would pay the average farmer to go in more for hog-raising, provided he handled his stock properly. I am writing from my own experience in raising hogs in Saskatchewan and would advise handling hogs thus:

Keep only young gilts during the winter months, and a good pure-bred boar. I do not think it pays to raise pork in the winter. The average farmer has not suitable quarters for his hogs in winter, and in those circumstances the fewer he has about him the better. Feed the young sows enough ground grain, house slops and skim-milk, if there are any, to keep them in good condition, thrifty and growing, but not too fat. Let them run out at will so that they will secure plenty of exercise, and breed them to farrow not later than the middle of March, or beginning of April.

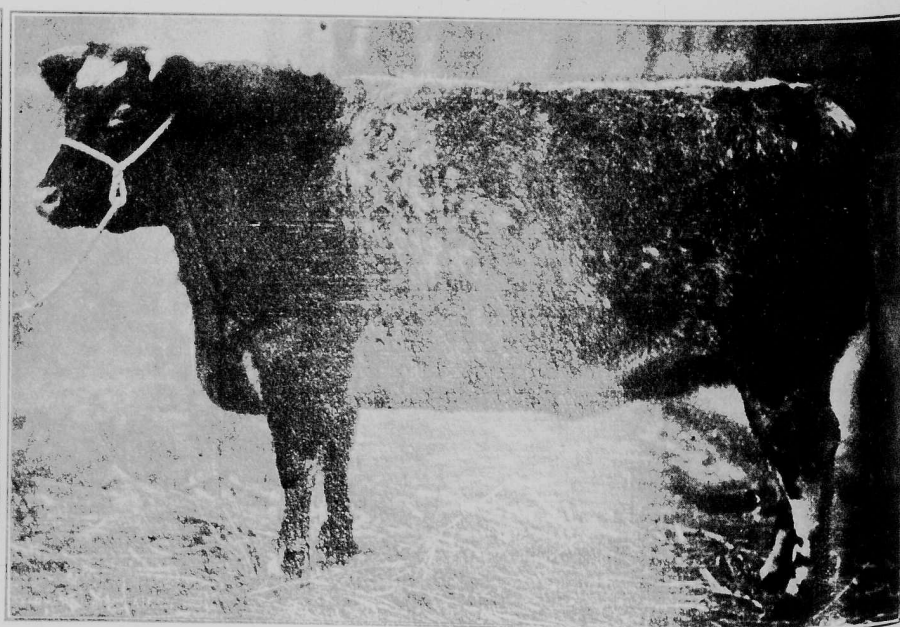
When farrowing time comes, provide the sows with suitable pens, warm and dry, and be sure to separate them a week at least, before they are due to farrow. If they are allowed to run all together, you are likely to find a number of the pigs smothered. The farrowing pen should be protected at the sides by a rail, eight inches or so from the wall and about a foot from the floor. This is to prevent the sow from squeezing and killing a stray pig that may get between her and the wall. At the time of farrowing the sow's bowels are inclined to become costive, so it is advisable to give a little grease in the feed for a day or two to relieve her. She should be fed sparingly for a few days. Too much bedding should not be kept in the pen, but should be changed frequently to keep it dry. Gradually bring her on to full rations, feeding all she will eat up clean.

After the first 8 or 10 days, let the sow out, and the young pigs with her. They will get on the sunny side of the building and no matter if several litters are out at once, there is no danger of



HER MAJESTY 5TH OF CULLEN

Pure-bred Aberdeen Angus heifer, two years old, champion fat animal at the Smithfield Show, 1905.



DAISY 5TH

Champion Shorthorn heifer at Edinburgh and Smithfield Shows.

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Sask.

Grain Farmer Sh

EDITOR FARMER'S ADV

In reply to your q average farmer to go I think the subject wou two standpoints depen district to which the fa like our own, where the wheat growing I think age farmer can profita quired for home use, is mind one of the prima raising, is a plentiful s milk. This, on a wheat cows are kept than impossibility. Lecture this is a mistake—tha that we should keep n keep up the fertility of experience I know sor and beef will have to be 3, or even 4, cents a pou along this line, not at lea bushels of No. 1 Northe

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**Only and Pastures
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As soon as the pigs are old enough to eat, provide them with a shallow trough in a place where the sow cannot get at it. Give them a little milk, and after a few days add some shorts. When the litter is about 8 weeks old, I would wean them and as soon as the sows are dried up, start feeding them for market. I believe in keeping a sow for one litter only. This plan may seem out of place with some people, but I do not think it pays to raise fall litters, and it does not pay to keep a sow for one litter a year.

After the pigs have been weaned it will be about the end of May. The sows will be rather thin at this time, but if fed well for two months, they should weigh at least 300 pounds each. The sows then would be 14 or 16 months of age and should make at least \$15.00 each. This may seem a little heavy, but I have had litters of ten average over 200 pounds at 6 months.

Then as to the management of the young pigs: I provide two hog pastures, one for the sows to run in for the two months they are feeding for market and the other one for the young pigs. I pull an empty granary into the pasture, where most pigs are, to put their feed in, and have barrels in the granary to soak the grain in. At the end of two months, the sows now being sold, I let the young pigs have the run of the two pastures. The feed of the pigs up to this time consists of shorts mixed with ground barley and oats. Now I drop out the shorts and feed barley and oats or feed wheat, feeding liberally. At the same time they will spend an hour or two each day in the alfalfa. I used to be amused last year at my pigs eating alfalfa. Just at sundown each day they would leave the pen and start for the alfalfa. They would keep at it until after dark.

As time goes on and the pigs are growing and the alfalfa getting short, we must supply something else. We must have a patch of sugar beets (hogs like sugar beets) growing right beside the pasture, the more hogs, the bigger the sugar beet patch, and we keep piling those beets over the fence twice a day up to about the middle of October.

The pigs are now 6½ or 7 months old and should weigh 180 to 200 pounds each. I then sell every pig, keeping only what I want myself for pork and enough of the best sows in the bunch for breeders. The same boar should not again be used. Buy a new one or trade off the old one for another.

Fall litters do not do well with the average farmer. They get stunted and crippled. I believe my plan, which I have tried to outline here, will, if followed out, enable a man to make money out of hogs.

Sask.

PHILIP LEECH.

Grain Farmer Should Keep out of Hog Business

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In reply to your question, "Would it pay the average farmer to go in more for hogs?" I should think the subject would have to be considered from two standpoints depending upon the nature of the district to which the farmer belonged. In a district like our own, where the land is eminently adapted to wheat growing I think the number of hogs the average farmer can profitably raise, above what are required for home use, is very limited indeed. To my mind one of the primary essentials to successful hog raising, is a plentiful supply of skim-milk or buttermilk. This, on a wheat farm, where usually not more cows are kept than are required for the house, is an impossibility. Lecturers and farm papers tell us that this is a mistake—that dairying is profitable, and that we should keep more cows and feed steers, to keep up the fertility of our land, but from personal experience I know something of the work involved and beef will have to be worth a good deal more than 3, or even 4, cents a pound before many of us do much along this line, not at least, while we can raise 25 to 40 bushels of No. 1 Northern to the acre.

As to dairying, on a great many of the wheat plains, ice and water, (those two great essentials to successful butter-making) are conspicuous by their absence, except in very limited quantities, and this alone would prove a very effectual deterrent to embarking in that line. Now in Ontario I was at one time very successful in raising hogs at from 3½ to 4 cents per pound while I had a good supply of milk from the dairy; but I afterwards went in for Shorthorns, pure-bred and grade, allowing the cows to suckle their calves, and selling the latter at 24 to 27 months as baby beef. From that time, I never could raise hogs at less than 5 cents per pound, even under better conditions as to housing, etc., than formerly, and with a plentiful supply of turnips, mangels and clover. Therefore, I say, for the man in the wheat district—let hogs alone, except it be two or three at a time just

to use the waste from the house or unsaleable grain, and supply pork for the family. If he is a stockman by choice, he will find an exceedingly profitable outlet for his taste in breeding good draft horses and he will benefit his farm by growing the hay and oats necessary for their keep, instead of relying entirely upon wheat.

For the man in a mixed farming district, however, it is quite a different story. He usually has a herd of cows, therefore, a supply of milk and buttermilk. He has the time to grow roots for winter feed and rape for summer. He usually has plenty of good water and his land is adapted to that best of all single grains for hogs—barley. I think any man in such a district who has 8 or 10 cows could profitably keep 30 to 40 hogs all the year round. To do this, he should have at least 3 good sows which should have unlimited exercise and not too warm winter quarters, except at farrowing. The bottom of a straw stack on the south side of the barn is first class. After farrowing, the sow should have a liberal allowance of slop, of which bran and milk should be the chief ingredients for the first two weeks or so, with heavier grain added gradually, till at about six weeks, the young pigs should be ready to wean. They should, by this time, have been taught to eat well for themselves—at first milk, then scalded shorts and milk, with later, some finely ground oats added. Barley, or other heavy grain, should not form the principal part of the ration till the pig is over 100 lbs. in weight, when, if he is getting plenty of milk and rape or roots, he may safely be allowed all the barley meal he will eat up clean three times a day. At 8 months, the hogs should weigh about 220 pounds each and are ready for market. If of a thrifty growing strain, they should be produced at a fair profit at anything over 5 cents per pound.

Sask.

Wm. WRENSHALL.

An Alberta Feeder's Experience

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Yes, I think it will pay the average farmer in this province to raise more hogs for the following reasons:

First. Because this is particularly a mixed farming country, and in order to keep up proper crop rotation, we must grow a fair amount of barley, which is especially valuable for hog feed.

Second. Because pork-packing plants are being installed throughout our country. This will be a great help to the hog-raising industry, by creating competition, saving the old expense of marketing and thus assuring better prices for the farmer.

My experience in breeding pigs leads me to favor cross-breeds for feeding. I would take a pure-bred Yorkshire sow and mate her with a pure-bred Berkshire boar. The Yorkshire sow makes a better mother than the Berkshire. She has larger litters and, as a rule, experiences less trouble in farrowing. The fact that she is a larger and more open pig gives her a great advantage in breeding qualities. She is a good milker, because she is a good feeder. By this I mean she has a very large food capacity, which gives her greater milk-producing power. The importance of these facts will become more clear when I deal with the handling of the litter. I do not recommend any one going further than the one cross. To reverse this cross, that is, to use the Berkshire sow and Yorkshire boar, would not serve the same purpose. You would be very likely to have serious trouble with your sows at farrowing time, for the simple reason that it would be very difficult for the Berkshire sow to give birth to the large-boned offspring of the Yorkshire boar.

Let us now look at this matter a little more closely. I would first carefully select the sow, and I think she ought to be from 12 to 15 months old, quiet, long bodied, and with full rows of teats; always the best that can be secured. The boar should be symmetrical in his build, and should have a pronounced masculine appearance. Any rheumatic affection should, in my judgment, disqualify a pig for breeding purposes. I am inclined, if any sow proves to be a good mother, to keep her for breeding purposes for, say, an average of four years. There is no reason why such a sow should not raise two litters during the season, by which I mean the time between the 1st of April and middle of August; for the balance of the year, after her second litter is weaned, she should be allowed to rest, being given the opportunity of much exercise during which time she will pick up the bulk of her living.

The following plan should be adopted in preparing and providing for the first litter, which should arrive not later than the 1st of April: A warm pen admitting lots of sunshine, with a dry, well-drained floor. Great care should be taken in providing bedding which should not be too plentiful and always short and chaffy. A good safeguard against the mother lying on her young is a 2x4 board nailed around the inside of the pen about 6 inches from the floor. When about two weeks of age, provide the litter with a good run, of course indoors. At four weeks, fix a little trough in their pen, so that the mother cannot reach it, and provide them at each meal with a little milk so that it will always be fresh. When they take this freely, a little shorts or middlings might be added. They may now be castrated at any time. The common course is to wean at this age, but this I consider a great mistake. The litter thrives much better when left with the mother for six weeks and the smaller ones should remain eight weeks. This serves the double purpose of assuring the drying

of the mother and the building up of the smaller pigs. Barley, chopped very fine, and soaked in swill or water, should now be fed and some of this fed all the time the pigs are on pasture to keep them growing their best.

By this time, there should be in readiness a small pasture of about an acre. This, divided in two, one-half sown to fall wheat or rye and the other half to rape, will provide good grazing for three months, when the first litter should be shut up for fattening purposes. They should be penned in a small yard with an indoor pen. Feed liberally with dry barley or wheat chops and provide with plenty of swill or water for drinking. If this is carefully carried on for a month the pigs should be ready for market, and should weigh at least 225 lbs. each, live weight. The second litter should be treated in the same manner, the second growth of green feed will provide ample pasture, and cullings from the garden will take the place of rape. The working of this method will involve a very small cash outlay.

Alta.

T. A. McMAHON.

Pastures Hogs on Brome Grass

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Regarding this question of hog-raising, I would say that I believe it would pay the average farmer to go in more for hog-raising, at least, up to the limit of keeping two brood sows and raising the progeny from them. That number, would, I believe, be about as many as the average farmer could care for and manage profitably.

I like to have the sows drop their litters early in March, so that the young pigs will be in a good state of growth by the first of May and ready to go into pasture for the summer. Two sows ought to raise from fifteen to twenty pigs. Brome grass for pasture, ground oats as grain feed and skim-milk make about the cheapest feed I know of, and with the addition of plenty of clean drinking water at all times will make as healthy a lot of pigs as it is possible to have. When they are about five months old, they are put on a mixed ration of grain and roots, turnips, mangolds or carrots, and so fed, easily dress 200 or 250 pounds by October.

The sows can be bred the fourth day after farrowing and will drop another litter in July. These can be wintered over and sold the following spring when prices are usually high. During winter the pigs may be fed on coarse grain and roots and housed under a straw stack built close to the yard. A pen can be made by setting posts in the ground and running a few stringers across them to keep the straw from falling through. Then, by threshing a good stack of wheat and blowing the straw on top, one has good, comfortable winter quarters for the hogs, there is no labor required cleaning it out and the pen will always be dry, which is an essential thing for pigs in winter.

In starting into the hog business, a man should never commence with grade stock, as poor stock is not only hog in name, but exceedingly hoggish in nature. Poor stock never pays for the feed it consumes, to say nothing of the labor of caring for them. Purchase pure breeding stock, either Berks or Yorks, as I consider they are the most profitable breeds we have for early maturity. I breed only the pure-bred Yorks, as they are my fancy, but the first cross between the Berks and Yorks makes the quickest gaining hog. But a man should never breed from the crosses. If he does, his stock will deteriorate in quality. I do not think that any class of stock will go back more quickly than hogs so bred. Do not imagine that because they are from pure-breeds of different breeds that they are pure-bred, as a gentleman did whom I once knew. He had a grade heifer he had brought from Ontario, the dam of which was Ayrshire and the sire Shorthorn. He always insisted she was pure-bred and could not be convinced he was in error. So do not be led astray by such faking, but stick to the breed you start with. Always use a pure-bred sire. But do not think that simply because an animal has a pedigree that he is all that could be desired. There are runts among the pure-breeds, so get them from some reliable breeder, who will guarantee his stock. I once purchased a boar from the Government farm, thinking I was getting the best, but he was a runt and I had to make pork of him at once. It required a year, too, to make him 200 pounds. Start slowly in the hog business; raise what you can with profit; don't be hoggish, but be a hog to raise all you can profitably.

Sask.

C. MOULDING.

A Saskatchewan Feeder's Method

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

With regard to this question of keeping hogs, I do not think there is any class of stock that will increase so rapidly with as small an outlay. If a man goes into hog-raising and conducts his business properly, gives as much thought to the feeding, sheltering and pasturing of his hogs as he does to other stock, he is almost certain to make a success.

Two or three brood sows, bred so as to farrow two litters a year, will produce enough stock for the average farm. An acre of fall rye would furnish pasturage for quite a number of pigs and sheats during the forepart of the summer. The latter part of the summer could be provided for by sowing a mixture of peas, oats, clovers, giant spinach and rape. An



thfield Shows.

acre of mangolds or sugar beets would furnish cheaply a portion of the winter feed required. By pasturing hogs and using forage and root crops as much as possible for feed, one may finish them for market at much less cost than is possible if grain alone is used in feeding.

For the finishing off of hogs for market, barley is the most preferable grain. As farmers in all parts of the country will soon be compelled to raise barley in order to kill wild oats, there is never likely to be a scarcity in hog finishing feeding material.

Now as regards shelter: A few poles set up on end against a ridge pole, and covered with straw well packed around and over makes sufficient winter shelter for all good sized pigs. Young broods require a warm dry place. All wet litter should be removed daily from their pens and fresh dry straw put in. A good fence can be bought for 55 cents a rod which will effectually keep the hogs under control so far as going where they are not wanted, is concerned.

In my experience with hogs, the Yorkshires have proved most satisfactory. They are very careful mothers and have large litters. I also like to have my sows farrow in such a place that the pigs, when they are three weeks old or so, may have access, through a small aperture, to another pen where they may be fed at a small trough. Such feeding saves the sow and helps the pigs wonderfully. My own pigs at three weeks of age are eating shorts.

Sask.

D. A. PURDY.

Prefer Berkshire-Tamworth Crosses

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In answer to this question: Do you consider it would pay the average farmer to go in more for hogs, I might say that I believe it would. I will outline what I have found to be the only way of raising them cheaply. I start feeding on shorts and milk, as the digestive organs of pigs will not stand stronger or coarser feed. Very little shorts will suffice, and getting the pigs started right is the main point in successful feeding.

My plan is to fence off with hog wire as large an area of land as is required for the number of hogs to be cared for. The enclosed land is sown to rape. When the crop is well up, which will be in the late spring or early summer, the hogs are turned in, and fed, in addition to the rape, the tailings (crushed) and spoil grain that is on hand. They require very little grain during the summer. Then I have another pasture sown with peas, which I turn them into towards fall, always giving them plenty of clean water.

When the peas are finished, the hogs are penned up and fed on an average one sack of barley meal to each hog. By that time they are ready for market, will be about eight months old and ought to weigh 165 to 175 pounds. With prices at from \$4.75 to \$5.00 per hundred, hog raising pays, but a good deal depends on the breed. Always breed from pure-bred stock. I have had best results by crossing the Berkshire with the Tamworth, also from Yorkshire-Tamworth crosses.

Eastern Saskatchewan.

1882.

Lack of Markets a Serious Drawback

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have always raised a few hogs, and, as a rule, have not made much money out of them, although last summer I sold some for 7½ cents, dressed. I hauled, twelve hundred and fifty pounds to Saskatoon last week and received 5½ cents per pound for them, dressed. Now I lost money on that lot for the very reason that the butchers in these small towns pay just what they like. It won't pay the average farmer to raise hogs here, at least, until we have some way of getting the market prices. The average farmer can sell his barley for more than he can get out of his hogs after feeding it.

In the summer, I let my hogs run on a pasture of 1½ acres of rape and oats and one-half acre of brome grass. I change the fence every second year. In the fall I put the fall pigs in a warm sod house with a lumber floor and feed ground feed, that is, oats, barley and frozen wheat when the latter can be bought, also boiled feed. They do best on the boiled feed. I let the brood sows run. They come to the granary for feed and sleep in the straw stack in the yard. Just before farrowing I put them in a sod house with plenty of bedding and they do well. The early spring pig, with a good run of pasture, plenty of shade and good clean drinking water, are the only hogs that I can make anything out of.

Sask.

W. L. DAVIDSON.

"Please continue sending the ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL. We can't get along without it. It is a good paper for the Canadian farmer."

Francis, Sask.

A. R. THOMAS.

"The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is one of the few treasures my family and myself have out in the wilds where we live, or rather exist."

Olds, Alta.

H. WETTON.

FARM

Frost Losses May be Avoided by Exercising Care

At the recent seed fair at Regina, a lot of enlightening discussion in connection with grain growing was indulged in, but by reason of the scattered nature of the remarks, a full report was not given at the time. We have, however, collected the suggestions and statements made by Superintendent MacKay, Prof. Bedford and others, and present it here in narrative form.

Many districts in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and some in Manitoba were, the past two seasons, nipped by frost, to the financial hurt of the spring wheat growers in their respective sections. The time is now opportune to devise and discuss methods so that the farmers may avoid such serious losses year by year; briefly three courses are open to the up-to-date man and something may be said for each plan detailed below:

(a) Abandonment of spring wheat growing, substituting therefore the growing of oats, a plan which has proved remunerative in the Newdale district and other parts of Northwestern Manitoba.

(b) The planting of fall wheat, so far an experiment in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but quite feasible in Alberta.

(c) The adoption of new methods in the cultivation of land for spring wheat.

The two first mentioned will have to be decided upon by the farmer according to the suitability of his land and local climatic conditions; the last will be found worthy of consideration in districts wherever Red Fyfe is grown.

Under the division (c) may be discussed the following points bearing on the important question, (1) preparation of the land for seed, (2) the kind of seed, (3) the depth at which to sow, (4) the quantity to sow, (5) the time to cut the crop, with especial reference to that portion of it intended for seed or for the market. This discussion will prove of value, particularly to the newer settlers, whether experienced, more or less, in agriculture in other portions of Canada, or in other countries, and to those people especially will the first point touched, viz: cultivation of the land, be of value. It may be stated broadly and distinctly that the virgin prairie should be broken and backset. Many newer settlers have tried the method introduced from the south, and have lost heavily thereby, viz: trying flax-crop cultivation on land to be sown to wheat, or in other words have attempted a short cut to bring large areas under crop, by breaking fairly deep and discing, and not backsetting. The provincial seed fair at Regina brought forth a lot of testimony against the short-cut plan. Superintendent Angus MacKay declared against it, backed up by twenty odd years of experiment, and many leading farmers spoke out in the meeting to the effect that while breaking and discing occasionally gave good results in wet years, yet, taken all in all, the method was not a very profitable one. Mr. MacKay's further statement "you may get one good crop by breaking and discing, but I defy you to, on the average, get a second, unless the land is first summer fallowed," was borne out by the results of 1908, especially in the country on the Soo Line, (C. P. R.) and to the West of the C. N. R. Prince Albert line. Space does not permit here to explain why, but a study of the principles governing the conservation of soil moisture will throw the necessary light upon the question. Having the land broken at a depth of three inches and later backset at five inches, it should, this spring be harrowed as early as possible, in fact, as soon as the frost is out sufficiently early to make an impression on the higher places. The crusts will be broken, sun and wind can get in their work, the lower spots will have soil drawn on to them, and the spots which are uncovered first will be given a dust blanket, and the necessary moisture to start the crop be thus saved. This attention will enable the seeding to take place a day or so earlier than would otherwise be the case, a gain not to be despised in a wheat growing and maturing period of 120 days in all.

2. It should hardly be necessary to say much regarding the seed after the splendid instruction and information disseminated by seed fairs. Briefly, the seed should be sound, plump and well matured, free from smut; if it measures up

to the standards, and is of strong germinating power, the young plant will be well nourished, be able to withstand early spring frosts or cold damp days. Some springs have been very severe on the young wheat plant, and have proved fatal to those grown from thin seed. In some years, three or four times has Nature administered a set-back, but as many times has the plant survived, due to the possession of the good store of nutriment laid up in the plump, sound berry sown. If the land is at all weedy, or heavy rains have fallen soon after seeding, a stroke with the light harrows will be found to be beneficial, it will destroy a large number of weeds, break the crust and thus prevent a waste of soil moisture which otherwise would go off in the air.

3. The depth to sow. A decade ago, two methods were followed, broadcast or by the press drill. The former, while a time-saving method, was slovenly and extravagant, and was generally followed by soil robbers, and not by farmers. Sown broadcast, a lot of the grain failed to germinate, through not being placed in contact with moisture, a considerable amount was devoured by birds; fortunately that method is a thing of the past, unless for seeding down to grass. The press and shoe drill is not yet dislodged from the farmer's implement store, although the single and double disc drills have a vogue increasing year by year. The first named, unless carefully managed, was liable to put the seed in too deeply, in fact down to the frost line, where germination was not possible. The strata (some six to seven feet thick) of frost underlying prairie farms during April, gradually diminishing and yielding moisture during May and June, is one of the prairie farmer's greatest assets, ensuring moisture for the growing crop, yet for all it is not advisable to have the seed chilled and germination hindered. Each farmer will need to decide for himself as to the depth; if put just to the moisture line, that depth will be correct, usually two or three inches from the surface on well worked land. Germination is only possible, if the trinity of physical forces, heat, moisture and air are given full play. If the seed is buried more deeply, the rootlets thrown out by the young plants will be found to seek the moisture line; time and plant energy will thus be lost, with seed buried rather than sown.

4. Quantity to sow: Opinions differ on this point yet it cannot be gainsaid that the advocates of thick seeding have the best of the argument. Stooling is a result of thin seeding, stooling means many stalks of varying degrees of strength, size and maturity, therefore, irregularity in quality, and ripening of the crop, further, stooling is nature's effort to repair an injury—if wheat is frozen off in June, it is well known how the plants stool vigorously. With thicker sowing, more single plants devoted to the one purpose, viz: the bearing of good heads is the result, and the crop is thus more satisfactory to the grower. Dr. S. J. Thompson, a noted and successful wheat grower in Manitoba, affirms his belief in thick sowing, and we also have the scientific testimony of John Garton. Four to five pecks of first class seed wheat is not sufficient on land in good condition; in fact on good back-setting, six to seven pecks of seed (before treating with formalin or bluestone) will give better results. The thicker sown crop will, on an average, beat the thin sown, other things being equal, by two to four days at harvest time and will also give a heavier yield of grain of better quality.

Seed should be either formalin or bluestone treated, the former method is preferred by many, being cheaper, more quickly and easily done, non-injurious to the germinating powers of the grain, and is harmless to live stock, which may happen to consume some treated grain. Bluestone, if of good quality, gives good results, but must be applied in a thorough manner.

5. It is rather early to discuss harvesting a crop before it is sown, and yet here again discussion of times and methods, should prove of value. Contention has been very animated over this question, the majority of farmers appear to agree that, except for seed, it pays to cut wheat a little on the green side. Experiments were conducted at the Brandon Experimental Farm years ago by Professor S. A. Bedford to determine this point, and, as a result, he advised cutting wheat on the green side, when the straw is ripened (yellow) up to the first joint, then to stook well in large round shocks (stooks) and cap them, sixteen to twenty sheaves to each stook. In a country with strong winds it is not advisable to let the crop stand until very ripe, or shelling and heavy

loss will result, on the to be used for seed should be used for seed before being cut.

If the methods recd a good early maturity. Although Red Fife is to be preferred, the which mature five will be best suited Manitoba, and along to Edmonton and Pru

Reading Mat

EDITOR FARMER'S ADV

In your editorial "A you call for more reac in our people which t apparent everywhere. that as a people we charge would be gross effort which our peculi cultivates natural abil known in older and but we are to a am people, and this fac fraught with results w or too repeatedly emp our civilization grows the past, shunning pas and on the other, layi enforcing those princ shown to be sound an be done if we do not l arize ourselves with th of reading is not so pa be because of the restl life, our watchword is now we, in the west, h of young men and wo hardly yet settled our structure. We have r less disregard of settle we have been on the good thing, and so ex recreation have been s for the next move. T difficult to appreciat against our inclination time, every thoughtf with some concern at a people, if this cond The man or woman, wh radeship in the store whose physical decad in mental recreation ar with something approa of young people who a whose fountain of deli be able to draw, it i comparatively joyless. We make it our boas brotherhood is a mar day, but such a sentir born of a truer knowle which such writers as to some extent, Georg a gentler humanity w Longfellow, the Brov sung. To have growin no taste for these, or Carlyle, the seductive, moral tonic of Wordsw trancing outlook, for t a severely democratic the oxen on the farm t be—sitting, in the nea hall, and if widely re what possibility of serv from him. To such a mean moving helplessly lessly treading as his fa lature composed of su was knowledge, temper experience, there wou tional achievement in fully indulge, and for t might not hopefully s haps, Senator Ross w verity is necessary to to cultivate a task for superabundant supply nauseated our youth a to act the part of a lite in their reading, our yo their time feeding upo so or not, there is not t crying need of this new of knowledge, the kno from reading.

Sask.

long germinating well nourished, be g frosts or cold been very severe have proved fatal In some years, e administered a as the plant sur- the good store of np, sound berry y, or heavy rains stroke with the o be beneficial, weeds, break the of soil moisture

loss will result, on the other hand, grain intended to be used for seed should be allowed to mature before being cut.

If the methods recommended here are followed, a good early maturing crop may be secured. Although Red Fife is the standard and therefore to be preferred, the hybrids Preston and Stanley which mature five days earlier than the Fyfe will be best suited to the districts in Northern Manitoba, and along the main lines of the C. N. R. to Edmonton and Prince Albert.

Reading Makes a Strong Man

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your editorial "A Prime Essential" in which you call for more reading, you touch a weakness in our people which to a fairly well read man is apparent everywhere. I do not mean to imply that as a people we lack intelligence, such a charge would be grossly untrue. The individual effort which our peculiar social make-up enforces, cultivates natural ability to a degree which is unknown in older and more settled communities, but we are to a lamentable extent an unread people, and this fact constitutes a weakness fraught with results which cannot be too strongly or too repeatedly emphasized. If it is true that our civilization grows by digesting the lessons of the past, shunning past mistakes on the one hand, and on the other, laying hold of, clinging to, and enforcing those principles that experience has shown to be sound and helpful. How is this to be done if we do not by constant reading familiarize ourselves with the past? The greater need of reading is not so patent as it would otherwise be because of the restless activity of our Western life, our watchword is "up and at it," and until now we, in the west, have been composed mostly of young men and women, and further, we have hardly yet settled ourselves into a stable, social structure. We have rather worked with a reckless disregard of settled location, and consequently we have been on the jump to catch sight of a good thing, and so even our hours of ease and recreation have been spent in training ourselves for the next move. This being so, it is not at all difficult to appreciate the reasons that tell against our inclination to read, but at the same time, every thoughtful student must be filled with some concern at the probable result to us as a people, if this condition of things is continued. The man or woman, who, in growing age, finds comradeship in the stored-up wisdom of the past, whose physical decadence finds compensation in mental recreation and intellectual charm, looks with something approaching alarm upon the mass of young people who are laying up no store upon whose fountain of delights they might otherwise be able to draw, it must leave them to face a comparatively joyless old age. Nor is this all. We make it our boast that a broader sense of brotherhood is a marked characteristic of our day, but such a sentiment needs feeding, it was born of a truer knowledge of social economics of which such writers as Ricardo, Mill, Smith, and, to some extent, George, were the exponents, by a gentler humanity which poets like Tennyson, Longfellow, the Brownings and many others sung. To have growing up a generation that has no taste for these, or for the bracing thunder of Carlyle, the seductive charm of Ruskin, or the moral tonic of Wordsworth, is not exactly an entrancing outlook, for the reason also that we are a severely democratic people. The lad driving the oxen on the farm today may be—yes, should be—sitting, in the near future, in the legislative hall, and if widely read, with wise discernment, what possibility of service might not be hoped for from him. To such a man, legislation would not mean moving helplessly along an old rut, or hopelessly treading as his fathers trod. With a legislature composed of such men whose equipment was knowledge, tempered by a ballast of practical experience, there would be no thought of national achievement in which we might not hopefully indulge, and for the realization of which we might not hopefully strive. But after all, perhaps, Senator Ross was wrong, maybe a university is necessary to implant, to foster, and to cultivate a task for reading, or possibly the superabundant supply of reading matter has nauseated our youth and a university is needed to act the part of a literary fanning mill, so that, in their reading, our young people may not waste their time feeding upon husks. Whether this is so or not, there is not the slightest doubt that the crying need of this new land is for men and women of knowledge, the knowledge that largely comes from reading.

Sask.

GEO. LANGLEY, M. L. A.

Fall Wheat Does Well on Breaking

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I think your reply to "H. R. H." in your issue of Jan. 27th, re sowing of winter wheat on new breaking, is rather misleading. I will give our experience for the past three years. We came here in March, 1906. After sowing what old land there was to spring grain, we broke 280 acres, 180 acres of which were sown to wheat, seeding beginning Aug. 5. The balance was sown, partly to oats and barley that spring, and sixty acres of the last ploughed left over until 1907 for oats. I might say that we got a better yield of oats in 1906 on the new breaking than we did on the sixty acres in 1907. I think this was because of the land becoming well rotted and causing a very rank growth of straw in 1907.

Coming back to the wheat in 1907, we harvested 30 bushels per acre from 160 acres, the balance being on low ground, having been flooded out in the spring. During 1907 we broke 200 acres, all of which, with the exception of ten acres in a slough, we sowed to winter wheat, together with 55 acres of summer fallow. From this, we threshed last fall ten thousand bushels, an average of forty bushels per acre.

This year we have 350 acres in wheat, 300 acres of which is on breaking done last June (1908) the balance summer fallow.

We have done all the breaking with horses, except one quarter section this last year, and aim to finish by the 15th of July or earlier if possible. We keep the disks as close after the plows as we can, disking four times, then going over it with packer and harrow, before drilling in seed. This year, we began seeding on the 25th of July so as to finish before harvest began, the grain ripening earlier this year.

Of course, the summer fallow, if properly done, will give the best results. We threshed 53 bushels per acre from one piece of fallow containing 38 acres. This land was plowed and cultivated, as nearly as we could, according to the directions of one of the government speakers who lectured here at Calgary during the previous winter. It was kept perfectly clear of weeds after being plowed early in the spring, by going over it frequently with the harrow, and was gone over twice with packer to make it as firm as we could, as it was very loose after the plowing.

Last year we sowed oats and barley on the previous year's wheat land. We threshed 45 bushels barley and sixty bushels oats. One result we noticed was that there was less straw, especially on the oats, than there was in 1907, when the oats were the first crop taken off breaking done in 1906. I might say that others had equally as good results from sowing on breaking done the same season.

I write this merely that you may get an idea of what can be done on breaking the first year.

and trust it may be of benefit to some of the readers of your valuable paper. Calgary, Alta.

D. B.

The Chilled Meat Industry

We have a communication from Mr. E. G. Greenstreet, Hon. Secretary of the committee appointed to lay before the Dominion government the requirements of the stockmen and farmers of Alberta in the matter of the chilling and exporting of meats, thanking the ranchers and farmers who have given support to the movement. The findings of the committee are now complete and have been submitted to the minister of agriculture at Ottawa. Recommendations have been made for establishing, without delay, the necessary works for initiating and conducting an export trade in dressed meats and packing house products. The committee have every reason to believe that these findings and recommendations will be most carefully considered by the federal government and that a meat industry, established on sound lines will be conducted under such government control as will protect the interests of the producers.

A Substantial Rack

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

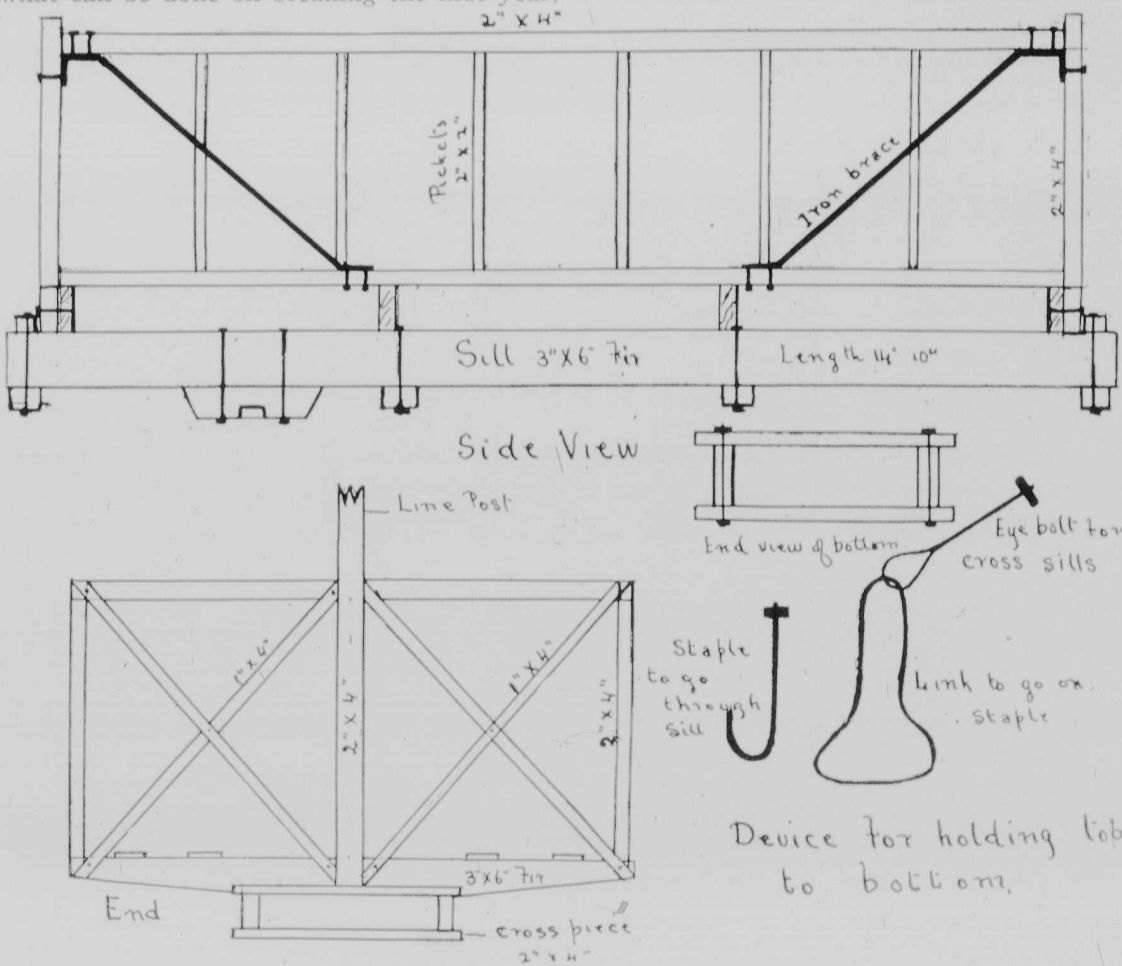
I am submitting herewith a plan for a rack which anyone can build and which one man can load upon a wagon alone. The bottom is made of 3 inch by 6 inch fir, 14 feet in length, with six cross pieces of 2 by 4. Two of these cross pieces are placed at each end, one above the other, with a ten inch bolt, through them and the sill. The other pieces are bolted at regular distances from the ends to support the bottom boards, which are nailed in. This makes a handy bottom for hauling stone or manure. The reason I use 3 by 6 for the sills, is that the wagon may turn shorter. I put on a piece of timber same as the sill to raise the rack on the hind bolster, bolt it to the sill, cut a notch two inches in depth in it to keep the rack from shifting. On the front bolster I place a loose piece of 4 by 4. For a medium wagon nothing is needed over the hind wheels.

The top part is made of four cross sills, 2 inches by 6 inches, tapering to 3 inches at the ends. The top rail is 2 inches by 4 inches and the pickets 2 inches by 2 inches. The ends are made in the form of two X's which brace both ways. The size shown in the illustration is full basket. It may be changed to a half basket rack by bringing the rail down to the center from each end. My basket sides are 3 feet in height.

To hold the upper part of the rack to the bottom, I fasten a staple in the sill and run an eye bolt with a link in it through the cross sill. The link goes over the staple and drops in a wooden pin. The iron braces for the basket corners are bolted to the top rail, to the end corner post and to the bottom rail. I use bolts everywhere I can instead of nails as they make a better job. The bottom of the box may be covered with any kind of rough boards. My rack cost me about \$16.00, including painting. A gallon of barn paint covered it easily. This rack, if well made, could carry all that can be placed upon it.

Moosomin, Sask.

R. J. YOUNG.



DESIGN OF RACK DESCRIBED BY MR. R. J. YOUNG

Sectional Hay Rack

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

You asked in a recent issue for a plan for a light hay rack. I herewith enclose you a plan of one I made last summer. It answers perfectly and is strong. The materials required are 2 planks, 2 inches thick, 10 inches wide and 14 feet long; 4 cross pieces for the bottom, 2 inches thick, 3 feet 6 inches long and 6 inches wide; 4 pieces for ladders, 6 feet long by 1 1/2 inches thick, 4 inches wide; boards for bottom, 5 or 6 inches wide and one 4 inches wide, 1 inch thick, tongued and grooved preferred, 14 feet long; 8 pieces for sides 1 1/2 inches thick, 4 inches wide, 4 feet 6 inches long; boards for sides, 6 pieces, 1 inch thick, 6 inches wide and 14 feet long. That is all the wood required. Ironwork required is very little

upon. I am sending you a design of a much lighter rack that will answer the purpose a rack is required for just as well. I have used one like this for a number of years and have hauled two tons of baled hay on it at one load without breaking it. For loose hay or bundles, it will hold a very good load.

The bed pieces are of extra heavy stuff, 2 inches by 6 inches and 14 feet, 6 inches in length. The cross pieces are 2 inches by 4 inches, good quality stuff, fastened with a clip going through a 2 x 4 cross piece at the bottom of the bed piece, then astride the bed piece and the 2 x 4 cross piece on the top. This makes the rack stronger, as no holes are bored in the bed pieces. Eight clips are required to fasten the bottom together. Any blacksmith can make them. The ladder in the front end is made from a 2 x 6, seven foot piece, ripped so each piece will taper from

1 1/2 inches to 3 1/2 inches at the bottom. It is fastened below with four bolts. The top is secured with a bolt.

Wires are used on the sides and ends to hold the hay in the rack. This rack is very light, not much heavier than an ordinary wagon box, and one man can handle it without trouble. It is also lighter on the beam.

Alta

F. H. DUCKETT.

Plan of Light Rack

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am submitting you a plan of my hay rack as I think the one described in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Jan. 13th is a little heavy for this country. The accompanying drawing will describe the rack sufficiently. The following is a list of the materials required.

- 2 pieces 2 inches by 10 inches 14 feet long.
- 2 " 2 " " 4 " 14 " "
- 4 " 2 " " 4 " 16 " "
- 3 " 1 " " 12 " 14 " "
- 4 " 1 " " 6 " 14 " "
- 2 " 1 " " 12 " 16 " "
- 4 " 1 " " 6 " 16 " "
- 3 wagon rods.
- 2 rub irons.
- 3 pounds 6 inch spikes.
- 2 pounds 3 inch nails.
- 4 clamps, 14 inches long.

OLIVER BROWN.

Scientific Soil Culture or Summer Fallow

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Last year the Alberta Department of Agriculture went to the expense (it was no trouble) of securing the services, for a number of lectures throughout the southern part of the province, of Professor (?) H. W. Campbell, now of Lincoln,

Culture" has been own experience and "It was not until experimenting, that a secured" and after and failures up to medium of summer grown in the m semi-arid sections scientifically applied less country will be section, where large in spite of the adve writer and his assoc year at their experie of summer-culture a more to prove more

From this, it wi system of scientific ture," "summer till ever else he may chr is complete, dates l tangible results were

Now in the report Indian Head, Sask., establishment of th reports on red life w and mentions land r report for the year I superintendent says:

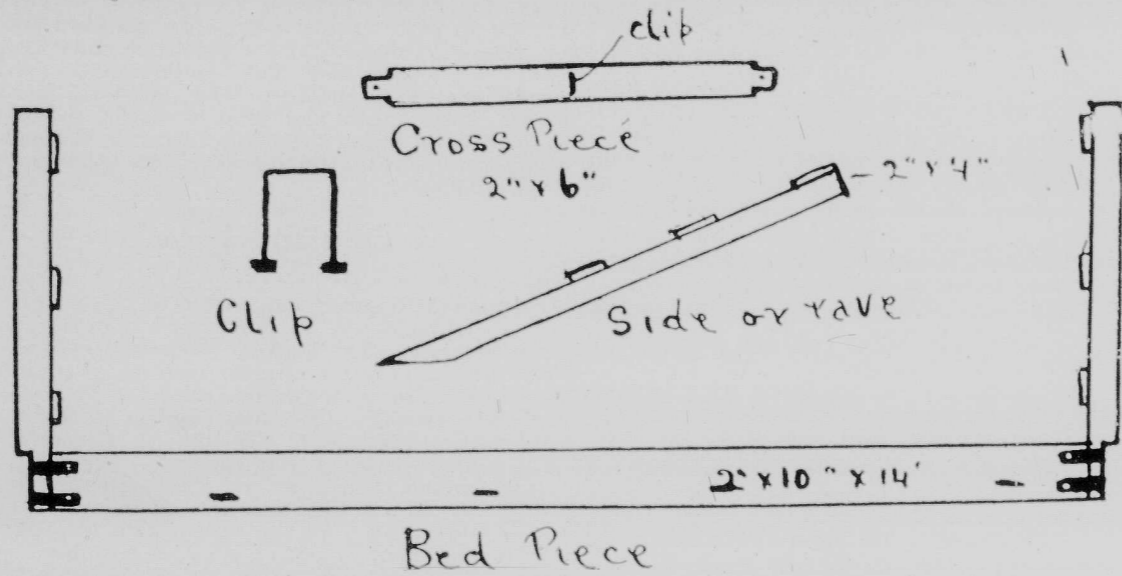
"It is quite withi that some other, ar method may be fou that following the la ensure a crop. Fall not required for the is the case with wo The w and July at a time w nothing else to do, ar be done. Usually, s May, and to secure t fallow should be plo soon after this as p July is of no use wh August, which very extent. A good ha plowing and all wee cultivation."

This is followed "fallow vs. stubble yield of 25 bushels p 5 bushels per acre c year the experiments at Brandon included sown to oats, the for latter 30 bushels per a

Further than this, practiced on several District at least, for establishment of the

True, there are diffi bell System of scier methods in vogue in today, but they are r tillage as with seedin to 30 pounds of seed Dakota by the use packer, Campbell's in bell's combined culti Campbell's surface o several times during t of grain, which were year 27 1/2 bushels wh seeded at rate of 1 1/2 ary way, produced It does not seem nec reference to this differ

Campbell pins his surface soil packer" a a packer, not necessa constructed, is a goo years will be used on provinces, but whethe to the success of a sur seen. Where a fallow plowed deep early in from four to six time been found that the p sage of a heavy culti horses, going repeate all that is required to ever on the point of t firm, however it is agreed, and the agents facturing packers may one who has any pros the wind, goes witho implement.



SECTIONAL HAY RACK, DESCRIBED BY MR. RICHARDSON

and inexpensive; 4 staples half-inch thick, 4 inches wide and 5 inches long; eight pieces of hoop iron made into staples, 2 inches wide, 8 inches long, made with holes at open end for bolts; four bolts and nuts, 3 1/2 inches long and three pounds of 3-inch wire nails. That is all the material needed.

Now as to building this rack, make mortices in the thick planks or sills, starting one foot from one end and making the next one 4 feet from that with the next two the same distance apart. These mortices should be 2 inches deep, 4 inches wide and the cross pieces shouldered to fit into them. Next put in the boards for the bottom, then fasten the staples into the center of the cross pieces. Then get your eight pieces for raves or gearing and taper one end as shown, so that they will fit flat on the bottom and rest on the planks. When done, nail the boards on for sides. Then next come the ladders. Fasten the hoop-iron staples with bolts to the sills, saw the standards one inch off one side, as shown, to form a shoulder to fit on the staples. You have now only to put the boards on the inside so to make it stronger to climb up by, the only thing needed now is a piece of plank to put on the bed of the hind portion of the wagon to keep the raves off the wheels. This rack can be put on and taken off in sections in five minutes. Any handy man can make it and its whole cost should not exceed seven or eight dollars.

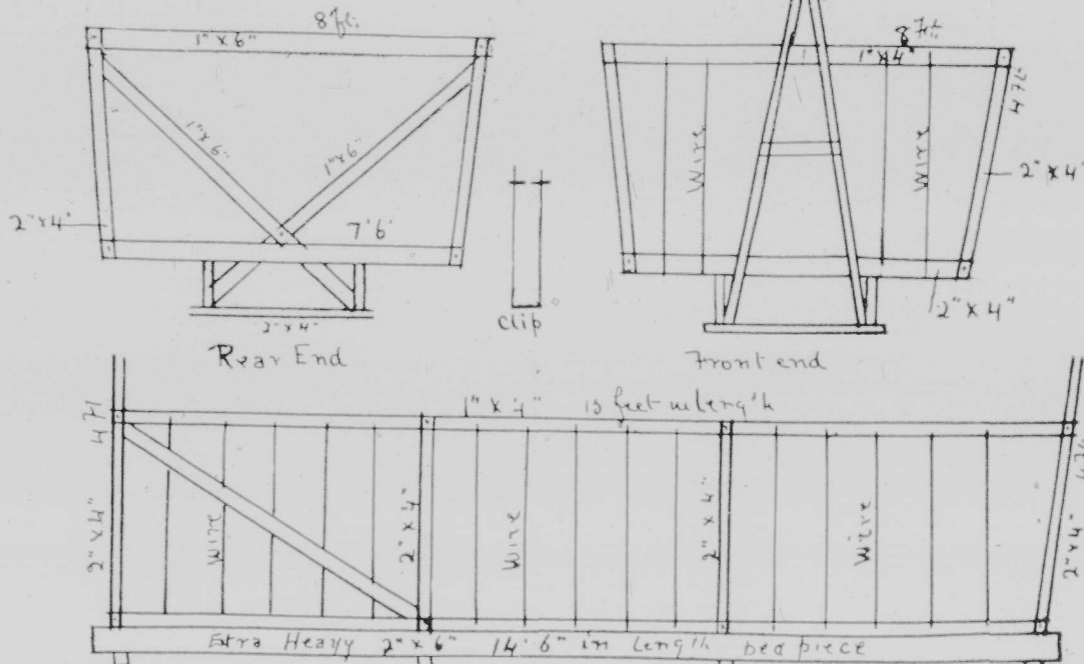
Man.

J. RICHARDSON.

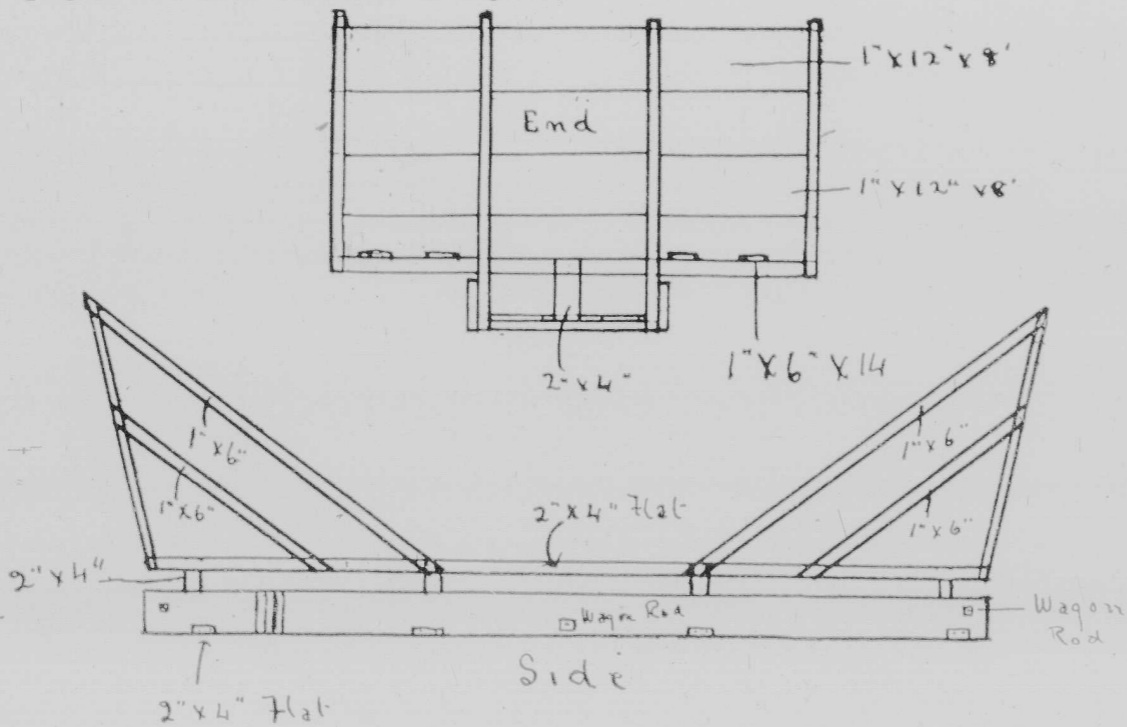
A Light Rack

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of January 13th, a design of a hay rack is published, which I think can be improved



PLAN OF RACK DESCRIBED BY MR. DUCKETT



PLAN OF LIGHT RACK DESCRIBED BY MR. BROWN

Neb., author of "Campbell's Soil Culture Manual" (price \$2.50), editor of "Campbell's Scientific Farmer" (\$1.00 per year, in advance), inventor and manufacturer of "Campbell's sub-surface soil packer" (price varies) and Campbell himself is listed at \$25.00 per day and expenses.

Lately I understand it was proposed to bring the Professor (?) up for the Brandon Winter Fair. The management of the Brandon Winter Fair is, of course, at perfect liberty to get whom they please to lecture to the Manitoba farmers, but does it not seem rather absurd to ask people to come to listen to a man who is, first and last purely and simply a boomer for what he has to sell and is getting paid for doing it? Undoubtedly, the management are under the impression that they are securing the services of an Apostle of a new method of farming, which, if followed, would revolutionize grain growing in the Province. However, they are not.

What Campbell calls Campbell's "method" was practiced in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and was found to be the only sure method of combatting insufficient rainfall or rather of conserving and making the most of what we have, six or seven years before Campbell was ever heard of.

In Bailey's "Cyclopedia of American Agriculture" Vol. 1, Page 398, Campbell says: "The system known as "Campbell's System of Soil

It is fastened secured with a bolt. ends to hold the very light, not much box, and one man It is also lighter on

F. H. DUCKETT,

Rack

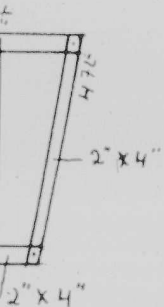
of my hay rack as I FARMER'S ADVOCATE this country. The materials required.

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- 14 " "
- 16 " "
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OLIVER BROWN.

or Summer

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Culture Manual" Campbell's Scientific (Inventor's sub-surface soil packer himself is penses.

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Culture" has been the outcome of the writer's own experience and investigation. "It was not until 1892, after eight years of experimenting, that any very tangible results were secured" and after describing various successes and failures up to 1899, says. "Through the medium of summer-culture, large crops are now grown in the most unfavorable seasons in the semi-arid sections. When it once comes to be scientifically applied, that once conceded worthless country will be a desirable general farming section, where large crops will be grown annually in spite of the adverse climatic conditions. The writer and his associates are now in the seventh year at their experimenting to ascertain the effect of summer-culture and have plans for four years more to prove more fully its worth."

From this, it will be seen that "Campbell's system of scientific soil culture" "summer culture," "summer tillage," "dry farming" or whatever else he may christen it, when the experiment is complete, dates back to 1892 when the first tangible results were secured.

Now in the report of the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Sask., for 1888, one year after the establishment of the farm, the superintendent reports on red fife wheat sown on summer-fallow and mentions land fallowed in 1886, then in the report for the year 1889 we find on page 133, the superintendent says:

"It is quite within the bounds of possibilities that some other, and perhaps more successful, method may be found, but at present, I submit, that fallowing the land is the best preparation to ensure a crop. Fallowing land in this country is not required for the purpose of renovating it, as is the case with worn-out land in the east and west. The wet season comes during June, and July at a time when every farmer has little or nothing else to do, and it is then this work should be done. Usually, seeding is over by the first of May, and to secure the best results, the land for fallow should be plowed from 5 to 7 inches deep as soon after this as possible. Land plowed after July is of no use whatever, unless there is rain in August, which very seldom comes to any great extent. A good harrowing should succeed the plowing and all weeds kept down by successive cultivation."

This is followed by a record of experiments, "fallow vs. stubble (fall plowing)" showing a yield of 25 bushels per acre for the former and 5 bushels per acre on the latter. In the same year the experiments at the Experimental Farm at Brandon included one "fallow vs. stubble" sown to oats, the former giving 49 bushels and the latter 30 bushels per acre.

Further than this, summer-fallowing had been practiced on several farms in the Indian Head District at least, for three years previous to the establishment of the Experimental Farms in 1887.

True, there are differences between the "Campbell System of scientific soil-culture" and the methods in vogue in Manitoba and Saskatchewan today, but they are not so much with regard to tillage as with seeding. Campbell advocates 20 to 30 pounds of seed wheat per acre and in North Dakota by the use of Campbell's sub-surface packer, Campbell's inter-cultural method, Campbell's combined cultivator and grain drill and Campbell's surface cultivator (the latter used several times during the season between the rows of grain, which were 20 inches apart) grew in one year 27 1/2 bushels wheat per acre, while ground seeded at rate of 1 1/2 bushels per acre in the ordinary way, produced only 3 to 7 bushels per acre. It does not seem necessary to make any further reference to this difference or "discovery."

Campbell pins his faith on "Campbell's sub-surface soil packer" and what it does. No doubt a packer, not necessarily Campbell's, if properly constructed, is a good implement and in a few years will be used on the majority of farms in the provinces, but whether it is so absolutely necessary to the success of a summer-fallow remains to be seen. Where a fallow is properly made, that is, plowed deep early in the season and cultivated from four to six times afterwards, it has usually been found that the pressure exerted by the passage of a heavy cultivator and four to six heavy horses, going repeatedly over the land, is about all that is required to firm the seed bed. However on the point of the seed bed requiring to be firm, however it is accomplished, everyone is agreed, and the agents of the various firms manufacturing packers may be trusted to see that no one who has any prospect of being able to raise the wind, goes without this undoubtedly useful implement.

Anyone who cares to go further into this matter can easily do so by getting from the Medicine Hat "News" or "Times" a copy of their issue containing a verbatim report of Campbell's lectures to the Alberta farmers, or by reading Campbell's opinion of Campbell and his methods in Bailey's "Agriculture" or if he wants to see what a really and truly wonderful man Campbell is, according to Campbell, he may subscribe to "Campbell's Scientific Farmer" and get 52 issues of Campbell's articles for the small sum of one dollar.

If the Brandon Winter Fair management want to spend \$25.00 a day and expenses from Nebraska and return, well and good, but why don't they patronize home-industry by getting Mr. Murray, Mr. MacKay, Mr. Bedford, the Hon. Mr. Motherwell, or any one of ten hundred others to talk—free on summer fallowing (not scientific soil culture, summer culture, summer tillage or dry-farming, but just plain Manitoba and Saskatchewan summer fallowing) and give the money to the Brandon machine works as an inducement to them to exhibit, advertise and sell their very excellent packer at the Fair.

Sask.

NOT A CAMPBELLITE.

(Teachers often remark that the science of teaching consists in making people understand what they have heard and what they see. If Campbell is a success as a teacher, which he appears to be, he is a proof of this statement. Probably the Alberta government and the Alberta farmers are satisfied that the end justified the means.—Ed.)

DAIRY

Alfalfa for Dairy Cows

According to Experiment Station feeding tests, alfalfa hay has a feeding value, per ton, of \$20.16; wheat bran a value per ton, of \$22.80. And 1 1/2 pounds of alfalfa will replace wheat bran in the feeding ration. Alfalfa hay can be grown for less than five dollars a ton, wheat bran costs from \$18.00 to \$26.00 per ton. If 1 1/2 pounds of the former is equal in nutrients to 1 pound of the latter, and if the bran cost four times as much as the alfalfa, it is not very hard to figure out a lower productive cost from the use of the cheaper feeding material.

The following table shows the feeding value of certain different feeds, based on the amount of digestible nutrients they contain.

Feed	Value per ton.
Fresh alfalfa	\$ 7.00
Fresh clover	5.96
Alfalfa hay	20.16
Clover hay	14.12
Timothy hay	9.80
Wheat bran	22.08

A Productive Herd

The following is a summary of the work done by the dairy herd of Messrs. Halliday Bros., Sandwich, B. C., near the northern extremity of Vancouver Island. With more cows giving an average of 6210 pounds of milk a year the dairy business would soon take on a more rosy aspect. In Manitoba, the average of the cows tested, and these may be supposed to be the most productive, was only 2,500 pounds.

Name	Total milk	Total butter fat
Edna	6131 lbs.	261.76
Sophie	7362 1/2 "	320.68
Maida (aborted twice)	1837 1/2 "	107.25
Lop-ear	6928 1/2 "	347.18
Kirsty	7068 1/2 "	317.54
Blackie	7905 "	304.40
Lilly	7026 "	342.98
Birdie	8745 "	352.11
Seator	4509 "	198.16
Ethel	7220 "	295.25
Daisy	5570 1/2 "	262.32
Maud	5324 1/2 "	325.31
Crazy	5950 1/2 "	260.90
Prixie	6062 1/2 "	247.85
Cile	5558 "	221.36
Mary	6364 "	282.88
Skinny	6037 1/2 "	325.99
	105612 1/2 lbs.	4773.82

Estimated butter	5569.45
Average per cow 6210 pounds milk;	
price for butter, 40 cents;	
returns for butter	\$131.04
price for skim milk, 15 cents	
returns for skim milk	9.00
Estimated cost for feed	\$140.04
	70.00
Total profit per cow	\$ 70.04

Silage and Tuberculosis

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I would like to see a discussion started in your valuable paper, re the value of ensilage for dairy cattle. I have been seriously thinking of putting up a silo, but have been deterred by the experiences of dairymen who have lived down east and have tried it. The startling fact which I have been able to find out, is that ensilage fed to dairy cattle year after year produces tuberculosis. I have only been able to personally question two or three, who were formerly engaged in dairying on a large scale down east, but they were unanimously agreed that it really does. It was also said that a well known Ottawa veterinary who had conducted scores of examinations upon carcasses, had given his opinion that the feeding of ensilage was one of the main causes of tuberculosis. They were also of the opinion that the tuberculin test as now in use, is unsatisfactory and far from perfect.

Speaking about the undoubted value of ensilage, these men agreed that there was no better or cheaper feed for young stock intended for market, but if fed year-in and year out, it was sooner or later fatal to milkers. They also made the statement that there were practically no herds in Canada today which were being fed ensilage continuously, that were free from tuberculosis.

Now, Sir, taking the last subject first, is it true that tuberculosis exists in our herds to such an alarming extent? Is it true that the continuous feeding of ensilage can, and does, produce tuberculosis in cattle so fed? How do we know it does not? Is there a thorough regular systematic testing of our herds to enable us to find out the truth? Is the present system of testing reasonably sure? Is it satisfactory enough to warrant us paying a larger price to have it done?

Coming to the question of feeding ensilage, little is known of it up here, and I doubt if those who have tried it, will be in a position to say definitely yes or no, as to the effects likely to arise from its use, owing to their experience not having extended over a sufficient number of years. Summing up the above facts, the following questions arise: Is the tuberculin test as now applied satisfactory and reasonably sure? Is tuberculosis amongst our dairy cattle on the increase? What data or statistics have we to guide us? Is it advisable that each and every herd be tested? Should testing be made compulsory? If so, should compensation be paid for all cattle condemned, the same as is now paid for horses in cases of glanders? Is tuberculosis as dangerous and as far-reaching in its effects as glanders?

REGINA.

As to what is the specific cause of tuberculosis in cattle there is only one opinion. The organism that produces this disease was discovered by Professor Koch of Germany in 1882, and since that time there has been no question in the minds of scientific men as to the cause of tuberculosis. The specific organism is a short, slender, rod-like body of microscopic dimensions, which gains entrance to the system, generally via the lungs or stomach. Once established in one of these organs, it produces its pathological effects. Tuberculosis can be produced in no other way. Ensilage is no more likely to produce it than straw. Feeding ensilage will not predispose dairy cows to infection. How do we know? Experience and the knowledge of the manner in which the disease is produced and the manner in which the organism producing it is distributed.

No statistics are available to show the extent to which tuberculosis exists in the dairy herds of this country. It is believed, however, by those who should be in a position to form an intelligent opinion on the question, that the disease is not increasing. Certainly one would expect it to decrease in view of the better arrangements for caring for cattle, ventilation of stables, sanitation, etc. As to the advisability of testing every herd compulsorily, the public paying for the cattle condemned and destroyed, there is room for a wide difference of opinion. If bovine tuberculosis is not transmissible to man, as some scientists maintain, such rigorous action is not necessary. Even if it is transmissible to the human species, it is doubtful if such extreme measures as compulsory tuberculin testing of herds should be insisted on. Public opinion would not be strongly at the back of such a measure and without that there would be little chance of much resulting from compulsory testing and wholesale slaughtering of our herds. The eradication of tuberculosis can best be accomplished by educating the public to the danger and real cause of this disease. Getting people to understand the manner in which it is produced and distributed and then depending upon their common sense and the natural human instinct of self-preservation to urge them to take the necessary steps to control or stamp out the disease. Ed.

SEND US TWO NEW NAMES AND \$3.00 AND WE WILL ADVANCE YOUR OWN SUBSCRIPTION TWELVE MONTHS. THAT IS YOUR COMMISSION. OR YOU CAN GET OTHER PREMIUMS IF YOU DESIRE. WE WANT ALL OUR PRESENT READERS TO GET UP CLUBS OF NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

HORTICULTURE

Developing Potato Markets

On the basis of a *per capita* consumption of 10 bushels per annum, and making the usual allowance for seed required to produce the succeeding year's crop, Manitoba is producing just about a million bushels more potatoes each year than she requires for domestic consumption. We could do very well now with an export market for this crop. In a few years, potatoes will have to sell in large quantities outside the province if the crop continues to be grown in increasing acreage annually, as has been the case during the past decade. Winnipeg and the other cities and towns, in this and the other two prairie provinces, while they are increasing in population very rapidly, will not consume the entire potato crop of the northwest. Exportation to the United States is barred by the American tariff. British Columbia can produce all the potatoes she requires or is ever likely to require. Unless potatoes can be used to advantage in industrial pursuits, say in the manufacture of alcohol, Western Canada will, in the near future, be looking eastward for a market for her surplus potato crop.

Ontario will become eventually an outlet for a considerable portion of our surplus potato crop. A very large proportion of the potatoes consumed in her large cities at the present time (in Toronto 75 or 85 per cent of the quantity consumed) is brought in from the Maritime provinces. Farmers in Ontario have lost the art, in a sense, of growing potatoes successfully, and thousands of car-loads are brought annually from the provinces down by the sea. The markets of Ontario are open to any district within striking distance of them, and Manitoba is as near, transport cost considered, as are the potato sections in New Brunswick. With through car-lot rates to the lake front, and the possibility of carrying a portion of the output via the water route, Manitoba is on a fair basis to compete with the Maritime Provinces in supplying Ontario with potatoes. It will be sometime before Ontario regains control of her own potato markets. There are more difficulties in that province in the way of growing this crop successfully than there are here, fungus and insect pests to fight that we wot not of, and in addition, the crop drains the fertility out of a soil at a rate which the older farms in that country cannot stand. Potatoes are adapted naturally to rich virgin soils, or soils that are maintained in fertility by the application of potash and phosphate manures.

In supplying a market with any commodity, the first necessity is to be informed of the requirements of that market as regards quality, particularly. The taste of humanity in respects to food products are catered to, not created. At the present time Western Canada could not sell a car-load of potatoes in any of the better markets of the east. They want a straight grade of goods down there, if not in lots of one variety, then of one type. Of the several hundred car-loads of potatoes marketed in Winnipeg every year, not one tenth of one per cent are of uniform grade. Every variety grown in the district in which the car is loaded is represented, and the only reason they sell at all is that Winnipeg is so situated that her market is exclusive, her supply comes entirely from the prairie west. The trade of the east cannot handle such goods. Toronto potato merchants will not quote prices on mixed lots of potatoes. The consumer wants a straight grade, potatoes that will cook evenly, every tuber alike in quality.

The great trouble with the potato business in every section of this country, where the crop is not made something of a specialty is that so many varieties are grown that it is impossible for dealers to purchase stock in quantity and maintain a uniform grade in the goods. In some cases where one man grows a sufficient acreage to sell his crop in car-lots he can put them on the market unmixed with the dozen or so varieties his neighbors are growing, but, except in a very few cases in this country, are there farmers into the business extensively enough to do this. And even if they are, there is no inducement in the home market to warrant them in taking any extra care to ensure their crop going out in straight grades. As a matter of fact, there is no inducement at all at present for them to do so. Potatoes in this country are graded simply as "potatoes" and every car-lot is expected to be mixed.

The selling of potatoes is a matter that should receive more consideration from our producers. The commission merchants' position just at present is a little too arbitrary in the matter of grades and prices.

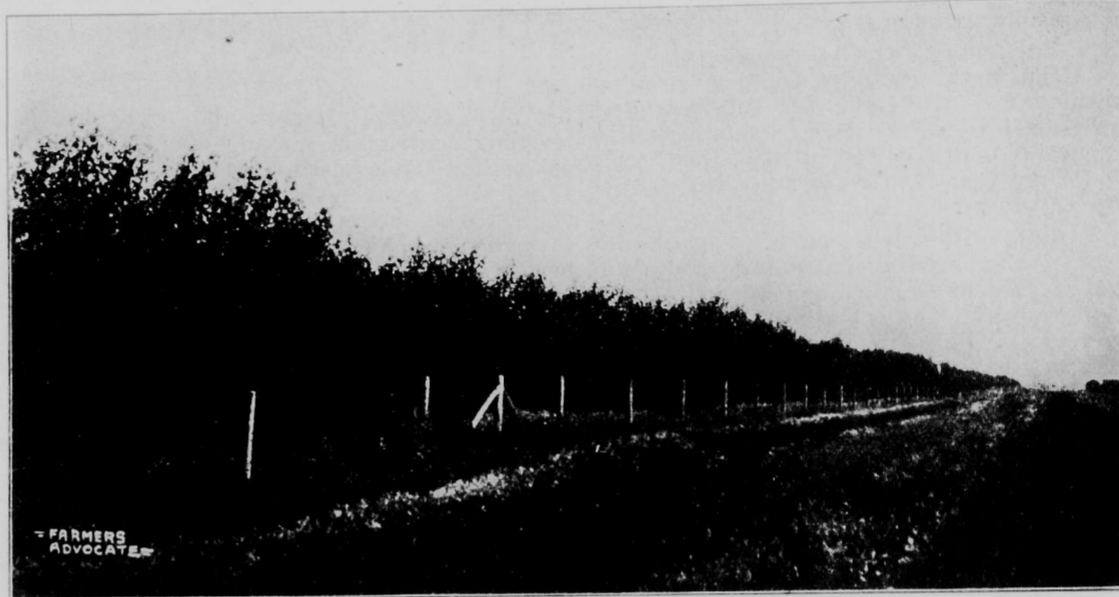
Some Suggestions on the Planting of Shelter Belts and Wind-breaks

Every season as spring approaches, numbers of people who are fortunate enough to possess farms or even small plots of land, turn their thoughts to the beautifying of their surroundings. Some of these have been wise to make preparation for the work during the preceding summer. Others, generally the majority, have no doubt frequently made good resolutions in this respect, but have let the work go from time to time till it was altogether too late, and now at the time they would give a good deal to do some planting, they find they have no land ready. In spite of

OBSERVE THESE RULES

There are certain well-established principles governing successful tree planting on the prairies. It is absolutely essential that these be observed. They are as follows, and, though they have been frequently stated, they cannot be too much emphasized.

1. The ground must be thoroughly prepared.
 2. The varieties must be selected with a view to hardiness and suitability to local conditions.
 3. After planting, trees must be cultivated for two or three seasons.
 4. Trees must be protected against stock.
- If these points are carefully observed, success is practically insured. Above everything else it is important to prepare the soil well. Such preparation need not be elaborate. All that is required is a good summer fallow or root ground. Backsetting is sometimes good, but very frequently the grasses are not entirely killed out and come in again after the trees are planted.



SHELTER BELT EXTENDING ONE HALF MILE AT NURSERY STATION, INDIAN HEAD
The trees are cottonwood, willow and Manitoba maple, planted in 1904, many trees now are over fifteen feet high.

the fact that the ground is not in condition, and no doubt, in many cases, contrary to the planter's better judgment, a risk will be taken, nursery stock ordered and planted. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the result is failure and discouragement, not only to the individual, but unfortunately too often affecting the neighbors perhaps not long settled in the country, who, seeing the poor success and practical waste of money, and not knowing fully the cause of the failure, are deterred from taking up similar work for themselves.

The planting of trees is the easiest and cheapest way to improve the appearance of any grounds. It is now a well-established fact that any one can form a successful wind-break or plantation on the prairies. There are minor difficulties to contend with, it is true, but it is safe to say the majority of failures are entirely the fault of the planter.

On the whole, summer fallow is the best. Planting on stubble land should be especially avoided. Occasionally, results may be satisfactory, but in the great majority of cases it will lead to disappointment. Just here: "Do not manure land for trees." In the majority of cases it will do more harm than good.

VARIETIES TO PLANT

The selecting of varieties is only a matter of common sense. We must realize that our choice is limited in comparison with the varieties available for planting in the East. Manitoba maple, native ash, native elm, several varieties of willow, cottonwood, Russian poplar and white birch are the most practical varieties. Among evergreens the native white spruce, jack and lodgepole pine and perhaps Scotch pine are the most likely kinds. The tamarac, a deciduous conifer, is also hardy.



WILLOW WIND-BREAK ON NURSERY STATION AT INDIAN HEAD
This belt was planted in the spring of 1905, photo taken 1908, average height, eleven feet.

The above varieties of hardy trees for most suitable for to grow Ontario etc. The result it would be almost and other semi-

There are hundreds absolutely destitute not be. There is taining plenty of several nursery Manitoba, Saskat seedlings of hard at moderate price to buy stock, he distribution carried of the Forestry Department are certain regulations which some do regulations have ninety per cent. this system are wind-breaks and

FIRST

The old saying applies with part We must realize likely to remain years. When they plant this year, in the meantime and cultivate you this answer: "I c a whole year." I life of a tree? I to save a year b ready, he sees hi to wait and spe ground, a few ye plantation, while only in a few which detract fro of his farm. Cas ly only too fam through the coun

In the course come in touch w to set out wind- experience how them spend on plantation.

It would seem the permanent n: that in twenty y tation should be The larger num occupy more o must remember t to erect more pr with the develop wise, then, to pla a homesteader's view your future for a wind-break yard, vegetable in front of the h and west are th for a good wide b with the trees a On the south an ten rows. Also as they develop moisture and pl neighboring cro leave lots of roo not be able to g many feet of y admit of horse c to get in to haul In fact, try to p will be like whe and plan accordi

Wherever poss consist of severa and better twen belt, single rows shelters to be c gets high and th piece. Single r unless the soil o vated. When p trees will protec season, no culti will then cast a out all weeds a falling leaves w surface.

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The above varieties do not exhaust the list of hardy trees for the West, but they are the kinds most suitable for our conditions. Do not try to grow Ontario maples, beech, horse chestnut, etc. The result will merely be disappointment. It would be almost as reasonable to plant oranges and other semi-tropical varieties in Ontario.

There are hundreds of homes on the prairies absolutely destitute of shrub or tree. This need not be. There is no difficulty nowadays in obtaining plenty of planting material. There are several nursery companies now operating in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta from whom seedlings of hardy varieties may be purchased at moderate prices. If the settler cannot afford to buy stock, he may avail himself of the free distribution carried on from the Nursery Station of the Forestry Branch at Indian Head. There are certain regulations governing this distribution which some do not care to observe, but these regulations have been so framed that at least ninety per cent. of those availing themselves of this system are successful in growing good wind-breaks and plantations.

FIRST GET READY TO PLANT

The old saying: "More haste, less speed," applies with particular aptness to tree planting. We must realize that once planted the trees are likely to remain growing for fifty or a hundred years. When the suggestion is made, "don't plant this year, wait till next spring, so that in the meantime you can more thoroughly prepare and cultivate your ground," how often do we hear this answer: "I can't afford to wait. I shall lose a whole year." Well, what is one year in the life of a tree? In most cases where a man tries to save a year by planting before the ground is ready, he sees his neighbor, who is wise enough to wait and spend that year in preparing his ground, a few years later the owner of a splendid plantation, while his own efforts have resulted only in a few scattered and stunted shrubs, which detract from, rather than add to, the beauty of his farm. Cases of this nature are unfortunately only too familiar to those who drive much through the country.

In the course of our tree planting work we come in touch with hundreds of farmers wishing to set out wind-breaks, and therefore, know from experience how little thought the majority of them spend on the laying out of the proposed plantation.

It would seem that most people do not realize the permanent nature of a tree belt, nor the fact that in twenty years or so a well-managed plantation should be from thirty to forty feet high. The larger number of our settlers at present occupy more or less temporary buildings, and must remember that in a few years they will want to erect more pretentious structures to keep pace with the development of their farms. It is not wise, then, to plan a plantation to surround merely a homesteader's shack and sod stable. Keep in view your future requirements. Make provision for a wind-break that will enclose a large barn yard, vegetable garden and ornamental plot in front of the house. Remember that the north and west are the most exposed sides and allow for a good wide belt of from twenty to forty rows, with the trees about four feet apart each way. On the south and east have belts of from five to ten rows. Also keep in view the fact that trees, as they develop, rob the adjoining ground of moisture and plant food to the detriment of neighboring crops. So in planning the garden leave lots of room—in ten or twelve years you will not be able to grow many vegetables within as many feet of your shelter belt. Leave room to admit of horse cultivation and to allow a wagon to get in to haul away rubbish or bring in manure. In fact, try to picture what your surroundings will be like when the trees are twenty feet high and plan accordingly.

Wherever possible, the main wind-break should consist of several rows of trees—fifteen at least, and better twenty to thirty. Inside the main belt, single rows may be used for temporary shelters to be cut out later as the outside belt gets high and thick enough to protect the whole piece. Single rows of trees are not satisfactory unless the soil on both sides can be kept cultivated. When planted thickly in wide belts, trees will protect each other. After the third season, no cultivation should be required as they will then cast a dense enough shade to smother out all weeds and grasses, and each year the falling leaves will form a natural mulch on the surface.

DO NOT PRUNE

It might not be out of place to mention pruning. Not by any means to advocate it, but rather to warn the inexperienced planter from touching his trees with a knife. Remember that now we are considering shelter belts and wind-breaks—not single, ornamental or avenue trees. These of course require pruning. As a general rule pruning in a shelter plantation during the early years should be strictly avoided. If one prunes up each tree to a single stem, practically no obstacle is opposed to the wind, the ground is not properly shaded and natural conditions, which it should be our object to maintain, are totally lacking. Such a plantation would require constant cultivation and would be of little value for shelter purposes. Pruning is permissible in only exceptional cases, as for example, in a plantation consisting principally of maple with only a few scattered tamaracs. In some places the comparatively worthless maple might overcrowd some of the tamaracs. In these cases, light pruning of the surrounding maples would be the proper thing to do, but only enough to permit the tamaracs to keep their tops clear with room enough to grow properly. Pruning entails considerable labor and unless done with intelligence is likely to produce bad results rather than good. Therefore, before going into a plantation with a knife consider well what you do. Do not merely act upon the suggestion of a neighbor unless you know him to be a man with considerable experience among trees.

HOW TO GROW LARGE SUPPLIES

I do not wish to go into the merits of each variety for shelter belt purposes, but would like to call attention to the particular suitability of the different kinds of hardy tree-willows for general planting. Any one purchasing, say, a thousand cuttings, can form the nucleus of an extensive plantation. From this original expenditure he can eventually get enough stock to, if he should so desire, plant up his entire farm without the cost of an additional cent for nursery stock. The acute leaf willow, the golden willow, the laurel leaf willow, and some others, all make excellent wind-breaks, are hardy and fast growers. They can be propagated most readily from cuttings made in the spring, if planted in suitably prepared soil.

No mention has been made in this article as to planting for fuel or other material. This is perfectly practicable, but at the present time the formation of shelters and wind-breaks is of most general interest.

To sum up briefly, then: (1) Do not plant till the ground has been thoroughly prepared. (2) Make your plans with an eye to the future development both of the trees and your farm steading. (3) Remember that tree belts accumulate snow drifts in winter, and keep the plantation thirty to forty yards back from all buildings. (4) Select only hardy varieties and insist upon the stock being Western grown.

If you cannot plant this spring begin now to plan for planting in spring of 1910.

NORMAN M. ROSS,
Chief of Tree Planting Division.

POULTRY

Eggs in Winter

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

To have hens lay during winter, when prices are high, is not a hard proposition if the hen is given a chance to show what she can do. To begin with, don't expect hens that roost in a corner of the stable during the night, and spend their daylight hours playing tag with the horses feet, to be very profitable. Give your hens a decent building of their own, with plenty of light, pure fresh air and a nice warm place to roost in at night.

A hen that is too fat is apt to be lazy, so be careful not to feed too much fattening food to your laying stock. Feed whole grain in the morning, in a deep litter of cut straw or chaff; this ensures a busy day for the hen, and a working hen is generally a good layer. By way of a variety, feed wheat one day the next give oats, or any other grain you may have. A mash composed of equal parts shorts and ground oats, sifted, and any odds and ends from the kitchen mixed together and slightly moistened with warm milk or water, to a state of stiffness, is a good evening feed for each day. By feeding the mash at this time, the hen goes to roost with a full crop and puts in a comfortable night.

Keep fresh drinking water before your poultry, and be sure to wash all watering troughs once a day.

An extra dish of sour or sweet milk, will be welcomed by the hens. Something to make up for the bugs and green stuff a hen picks up in summer is needed. This can be supplied to a certain extent in the use of mangels and turnips, fed raw, with a pig's head hung up for the hens to pick at between times.

Do not forget to furnish your hens with teeth in the shape of crushed crockery or small sharp gravel. This should be kept where the hens can reach it at all times. Something, too, for the hen to manufacture egg shells out of, should be provided. A mixture of crushed shells from the produce dealer or a small amount of lime added to the drinking water will do nicely. To further increase the happiness of your hens, have a large shallow box, in which keep a good supply of road dust, or sifted ashes, for dusting purposes.

W. R. BARKER.

Woman's Experience with Turkeys

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I was a school teacher, but married a farmer. My parents were farmers, but I knew very little about the work, although I was always assured there were lots of drudgery, with little pay.

My first experience in the poultry line was with a small turkey hen. People told me young turkeys were hard to raise. I saw, with the very best of attention, they did not do well, so as soon as the birds were two days old I let them away with the mother. I brought them back and fed them at night for a few nights, and then they came of their own accord. I rarely lost a turkey. They grew well, and the heaviest rains did not hurt them, although I had been repeatedly warned by farmers' wives that even the dew would kill them.

SIMPLICITY.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

A hospital for sick children has been opened in Winnipeg

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Hon. William Templeman was elected by acclamation in the federal seat of Comox-Atlin constituency, British Columbia.

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It is reported that within a few months China will establish a consulate-general at Ottawa and a vice-consulate at Vancouver.

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The Postmaster General, after some consideration has decided to deny the mails to R. C. Edwards' paper.

* * *

George Ernest Stewart, a farmer near Shelburne, Ontario, in what is supposed to be an insane frenzy, killed John and James Stanhouse, father and son, and injured three other people, one of whom may die.

* * *

Montreal's much discussed ice palace is finished and their great carnival of winter sports is now on. The palace is lighted by 4000 electric lights.

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Commander Spain and J. F. Fraser of the Canadian marine department have resigned as an outcome of Judge Cassel's report of the marine department.

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Rinks to the number of 159 have entered for the Winnipeg bonspiel and play is now in progress. The Canadian curlers who are playing in Scotland are winning honors.

* * *

The Saskatchewan government objects to paying the expenses incurred in bringing the wandering Doukhobors back from Fort William to Yorkton last year. The government considers that the expense should come upon the federal powers.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

The National Service league is creating more interest and enthusiasm in the territorial army scheme of Mr. Haldane, the British war secretary.

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Captain Amundsen the Norwegian explorer of the north will carry powerful "wireless" apparatus when he goes in search of the North Pole next year.

* * *

The press censorship in Germany, which has been relaxed considerably since the famous interview, will be made more stringent again because of the lengths to which the papers have gone in cartoons and skits ridiculing the Emperor. Foreign correspondents who do not moderate their phrases will be gently, but firmly, conducted to the German border and thrust out.

* * *

Of eighty prisoners released on parole in Chicago all but ten appeared at the appointed time. Twenty-three were dismissed and will not need to come into court again unless they violate their promises to keep straight.

There are estimated to be nearly 600,000 people in Great Britain and Ireland who are entitled to old age pensions under the new act.

A Connecticut woman has died willing \$50,000 for the care of her horses and dogs and leaving \$2,000 to her husband.

Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Missouri have all been suffering from blizzards accompanied by severe cold. The states farther north were also visited by the storm.

For the present, in the interests of peace California has dropped all anti-Japanese legislation.

In an action brought by the U. S. government against the sugar trust, it was brought out that false scales were used to weigh out the imported products in order to defraud the customs. A difference of 75% could, by these scales, be made in favor of the company.

A bomb was thrown near Calcutta at a train on which Lord Minto, the Viceroy of India was due to be travelling. Fortunately he had taken another train, and no one was injured by the explosion.

A letter was read in all the Roman Catholic churches in Ireland on a recent Sunday advising the Irish people not to be lured into emigrating to America by false letters and statements, and warning them of perils to be avoided if they did cross the ocean.

Experiments in the Peace River in 1908

Reports have been received up to December 19th 1908, from Mr. Robert Jones, the farmer in charge of the experimental work in agriculture and horticulture being carried on by the Director of Experimental Farms at Fort Vermilion on the Peace River in Northern Alberta—Fort Vermilion is about 350 miles in a direct line north of Edmonton, or about 700 miles north by the mail route.

Mr. Jones reports on the results of the experiments conducted, also on the condition of the crops in the Fort Vermilion district; he says: "The past season was, on the whole, very favorable for crops of all sorts in this locality. The spring opened up about the middle of April, and seeding was under full headway by the 1st of May. Wheat was fully ripe by the 17th of August, and harvest was general by the 20th of that month. None of the wheat is frosted.

Owing to delay in the mails, the seed of early ripening wheats and other grains sent to Mr. Jones from the Experimental Farm for sowing did not reach Fort Vermilion until June, hence they were held over to be sown in the spring of 1909. Mr. Jones has given much of his time this season to the examination of crops grown by farmers in the district and has obtained samples from them which he forwarded to the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and which have recently come to hand. He says that he thinks he is quite safe in estimating the wheat crop of the Fort Vermilion district for this year at 35,000 bushels with an average of about 24 bushels to the acre, barley at 5,000 bushels with an average of about 60 bushels to the acre, and oats about 4,000 bushels. This makes a total of about 44,000 bushels of grain for that district.

The experimental plots of turnips have given a crop of over 16 tons to the acre, mangels 15 tons, and white carrots 12½ tons to the acre.

The hardy cross-bred apple trees produced at Ottawa, also some hardy Russian sorts, which were sent to Fort Vermilion in the spring of 1907, survived the winter of 1907-8, and have made good growth during the past season, some of them as much as two feet. The plums have made a still stronger growth, and writing on the 15th of October, Mr. Jones says: "Although most of our native trees have been stripped of their foliage by frost, the leaves on the apples and plums are quite green yet."

About 25 varieties of black, red, and white currants were also forwarded for test, also three varieties of raspberries and two of strawberries; all of these are doing well and making good growth. Many varieties of trees and shrubs of the hardiest sorts suitable for shelter and ornament were also supplied. Those which survived the hardships connected with transportation and the cold of the winter of 1907, more than 50 varieties in all, are doing well.

Writing on August 29th, Mr. Jones says: "My garden vegetables are promising large yields. Some of my carrots measure now 3 inches in diameter and I have cauliflower at present which weigh 10 pounds each, also tomatoes of good size which are almost ripe now. The yield of potatoes will be large; the earliest ones were ready for the table on July 13th."

The samples of wheat received from Fort Vermilion are very fine, well matured and very heavy. There were five samples in all, and their dates of sowing and harvesting were as follows:

	Date of sowing	When ripe	When cut	Weight per bush. lbs.
Preston	May 6	Aug. 19	Aug. 22	64½
Ladago	April 31	Sep. 5	64
Ladago	May 4	Aug. 17	Aug. 21	61
Early Riga	April 21	Aug. 21	63
Riga	May 9	Aug. 29	64½

No samples of Red Fife could be obtained; all the varieties named are earlier than Red Fife and hence suit this district better. They have all been grown from samples sent to settlers during the past few years from the Experimental Farms.

Two samples of oats were received, one of Banner which weighed 41½ pounds per bushel and one unnamed which weighed 42 pounds per bushel. The Banner was sown May 16th and was ripe August 24th. One sample of barley was received unnamed which was sown May 16th and was cut August 12th. This weighed 49½ pounds per bushel. There was one sample of peas which was sown May 23rd and cut August 12th, weighing 64 pounds per bushel. There were also two small samples of beans which were plump and well ripened. From the dates of sowing and ripening, the absence of injury from frost and the weights of the samples of the grain sent, it is evident that the past season was quite as favorable for crop growing at Fort Vermilion as it was in many parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan further south. On December 19th, Mr. Jones writes: "The farmers in this neighborhood are busy at present hauling their wheat to market all of which is of the very best quality."

WM. SAUNDERS.

Director of Dominion Experimental Farms.

The Bachelor and His Problem

"THE SHACK BEAUTIFUL."

The true value of a well decorated house is not apparent to many; but after consideration it will be admitted that for many reasons the home that is the most artistically arranged and ornamented is the most cheerful to reside in, even if the owner does not believe himself capable of fostering a love for the beautiful. One can readily realize the detrimental effect which would be produced on patients compelled to lie in hospitals the walls of which were devoid of paint or any attempt at decorative treatment. The irritation produced on the nervous system of such people would render their recovery very little assistance indeed. The same might be said of persistently monotonous patterns of wall-paper or the glaringly vulgar designs obtained in the cheaper grades of such goods. The fact is beyond dispute that mural decoration has a very pronounced and powerful effect on the human mind both in health or sickness. This being so, the necessity of the "shack beautiful" will appeal to every reader of this article.

The question naturally arises at this point as to how a man may so decorate his bachelor shack as to give it the desired artistic and restful appearance.

Consideration should first of all be given to the wall-paper. The highest point in art is reached when simplicity is portrayed as the essence of beauty. This is applicable to such ordinary subjects as walls. No ornate and heavily labored design should be displayed on the walls of the bachelor's shacks in Northwest Canada, if these men wish to appear cultured and tasteful.

A suggested scheme in plain wall design may prove of value to any who contemplate the re-decoration of their humble prairie residences. Green paper should first be obtained absolutely void of figures or ornamentation. No fear need be entertained about such material containing arsenic, as present day manufacturers prefer to use coal-tar, a cheaper and less dangerous medium.

The first step is to wainscott the wall to the height of about 3 feet, a suitable moulding is next run along the top of this. The paper is then applied between wainscot and ceiling. A neatly carpentered and smoothly planed shelf is affixed at a distance of 6 feet from the ground, all around the room, a border is then not essential. Unpainted ribbed moulding is nailed in perpendicular strips from shelf to wainscot, so as to enclose a square of the green wall paper. White enamel applied to the woodwork will give perhaps the first real thrill of enthusiasm and sincere

admiration in the soul of the "Lord of the Shack," which feeling will only be exceeded by the hangings of a suitably selected and tastefully framed picture in each square of green. The walls are now complete and worthy of the real pride experienced by the owner. The expense of this scheme is practically no greater than that entailed by the usual fifteenth rate style adopted so universally in the average Western Canadian homestead.

Another idea is to paper with any plain art tint, using a border for the relief it gives from the monotonous. A home-made stencil can easily be manufactured by anyone possessing average intelligence. A border thus produced will possess merit as amateur handiwork. In borders a bird design always lends itself to artistic treatment. Wild duck, for example, in which the colors of the beak, neck and body are varied.

It is not widely known that the oilcloth used for covering tables, counters, etc., is useful as a wall covering. A wainscott is used here also, then the remaining wall space is neatly decorated with this material of the exact width to complete the length of the wall to the ceiling. Pure white or marbled effects can be procured. That which bears a geometric design is far too distracting and confusing to be of the slightest value for this purpose.

The ceiling can be of a light tint if the impression of increased area is desired. The darker shades, of course, give the opposite effect. A man's own judgment is the best guide in matter of this nature.

The floor always needs to be taken into account in the beautifying of the home, although at first it appears quite a small matter. Linoleum, if kept clean, gives a pleasing appearance, but seems to look somewhat cold. Carpets are generally banned for financial reasons and really it is no great drawback to live without a carpet as they are so unhygienic. Bare boards look dismal. What then can be done? A neatly laid floor oiled again and again until it actually glistens is probably the solution of the problem.

It is easily kept clean, is in keeping and harmony with most decorative schemes and with rugs and skins scattered around gives that inviting appearance that compels one to feel absolutely comfortable and contented.

It seems that in the selection of pictures the average bachelor homesteader reverts almost to barbarism. Vulgar calendars, and crude picture post-cards generally grace, or rather disgrace, his walls. Reproductions in color of masterpieces in art are within the reach of all. They are an inspiration and tend to uplift the ideals. Why then, will men persist in looking daily on that which warps the love of real beauty and degrades the nobler feelings of manhood?

In furnishing a home, goods should be bought, not alone for the comfort they will give, but also for the general influence they will exert on the dwellers in the house where they are placed. Depressing colors should be shunned. That which is restful to the eye and causes gratification the longer one contemplates it, is what is required. It is also highly essential that harmony should exist between everything in the room. 'Tis true that contrast is often artistic, but a beautiful contrast is so difficult for the tyro house-decorator to obtain that he manifests wisdom when he leaves such effects severely alone.

It has been endeavored to show that a practical application of art at a small cost is possible in the arranging of the homes of the lonely men who reside amidst the wearying "sameness" of the prairies, and we hope that the hints herein given may prove an incentive to these same men to arise and put their house in order.

Alta.

LOUIS C. BELROSE.



SOMETHING BETTER THAN THE AVERAGE RUN OF SOD SHACKS. A COMFORTABLE WINTER HABITATION

The Financial Prob

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Mr. Belrose, in the article for Jan. 6th, is rather homesteading to a holic where he speaks of home dollars being secured. Perhaps he is referring who merely sits on the plying with the regulation and offers the one-fourth the kind of settler required. There are so many of them it makes it more difficult farming his land. If the first, we should have them and it would not be necessary to farm to poison gophers around his own. But then the regulations, it means eight hundred dollars for haulage of fuel, stopping-

Of all the difficulties you has to contend, the greatest the present time the major 40 miles from the railroad and 100 miles from the railway at this distance five years, especially in the winter. A man with a good trade of a homestead in three years hardship of homesteading homestead, some of us would figures as to his outlook for it.

I only filed last July, you four hundred and eighty dollars nothing but absolute necessity of at least \$343.00 before I commence to haul.

The following is a list of expenses:
 Team of oxen, harness and
 Homestead fee.....
 Plow (second-hand).....
 Stove.....
 House (10 by 14, shingle roof,ness of shiplap).....
 Small tools and cooking utensils
 Store bill, stopping-house

Total.....
 After laying out this sum I fall and earned \$80.00 which I port myself on the place have been able to do on tons of hay, build the coal, firewood, and a few

The problem now before the coming summer, and homestead will be at a sternate course, it means figure) for an extra team breaking all I can during acres. Then I shall be hired I spend \$20.00 for barbed wire. During summer, store bill \$60.00, blacksmith sharp hire of mower and rake \$ have to be disced in the about \$20.00, plus Local \$8.00, making the total \$

If I winter my four oxen and work out during the winter likely that I should arrive with more than would pay and pay my store bill for 1910 will be: store bill, acres, \$112.00; hire of oxen \$2.00; gopher poison, \$1 here, and it would necessitate three strand wire fence a mower and rake, \$10.00; tax, \$8.00; total 1910, \$3 have laid out \$1123.00 before the crop in 1910.

Oh! you exclaim, but to fall back on! Well, sir lay there would be the construction and erection of granary. problem. Suppose the postponed, as has been the case position shall I find myself to haul to town 60 miles a days (a week's work for pens of stopping-house. from town one cannot or it would mean selling to think fit. You will, there be much profit in hauling tain 64 to 68 cents per bush fall. There are many families in with their families and \$2000.00 in house building, etc., and at the end know not which way serves.

A neighbor of mine has spent from \$1000 and all he has to show is \$1600. It will take several out of debt for his machinery.

The Financial Problems of a Homesteader

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Mr. Belrose, in the article in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for Jan. 6th, is rather misleading when he likens homesteading to a holiday with rod and gun and where he speaks of homesteads worth two thousand dollars being secured with practically no outlay. Perhaps he is referring to that class of homesteader who merely sits on the homestead and barely complies with the regulations, and then leaves the country and offers the one-fourth section for sale. Is this the kind of settler required to develop Canada? There are so many of this class of homesteader that it makes it more difficult for the man who is really farming his land. If the land were farmed from the first, we should have the railroads extended earlier, and it would not be necessary for the man who does farm to poison gophers on the one-fourth sections all round his own. But then, by barely complying with the regulations, it means an expenditure of about eight hundred dollars for store bills, house-building, haulage of fuel, stopping-house fees, etc.

Of all the difficulties with which the homesteader has to contend, the greatest is the financial one. At the present time the majority of the homesteads are 40 miles from the railroad, and many are going 60, 80 and 100 miles from the railroad. Imagine the cost of living at this distance from town for three or four years, especially in the case of a man with a family. A man with a good trade could easily earn the value of a homestead in three years without undergoing the hardships of homesteading. If Mr. Belrose has a homestead, some of us would like to have a few facts and figures as to his outlay, and what he has to show for it.

I only filed last July, yet my expenditure already is four hundred and eighty dollars, and I have purchased nothing but absolute necessities. I estimate an outlay of at least \$343.00 for 1909, and \$300 for 1910, before I commence to harvest my first crop.

The following is a list of expenditures to date:

Team of oxen, harness and wagon.....	\$260.00
Homestead fee.....	10.00
Plow (second-hand).....	15.00
Stove.....	15.00
House (10 by 14, shingle roof and one thickness of shiplap).....	50.00
Small tools and cooking utensils.....	50.00
Store bill, stopping-house expenses, etc.....	80.00
Total.....	\$480.00

After laying out this sum I worked out during the fall and earned \$80.00 which I have to spend to support myself on the place during the winter. All I have been able to do on the homestead is to put up 3 tons of hay, build the house, break 3 acres, and haul coal, firewood, and a few fence posts.

The problem now before me is to work out during the coming summer, and by so doing, work on the homestead will be at a standstill. If I take the alternate course, it means laying out \$130.00 (a low figure) for an extra team of oxen and harness, and breaking all I can during the season—say about 80 acres. Then I shall be hindered all the season unless I spend \$20.00 for barb wire to fence a pasture. During summer, store bill for supplies will amount to \$60.00, blacksmith sharpening plow points \$15.00, hire of mower and rake \$10.00. The breaking would have to be done in the fall, and disc hire would be about \$20.00, plus Local Improvement District tax \$8.00, making the total for 1909, \$343.00.

If I winter my four oxen with a neighbor for \$30.00 and work out during the winter of 1909-1910, it is not likely that I should arrive back in the spring of 1910 with more than would pay for the keep of the oxen and pay my store bill for the summer. The cost in 1910 will be: store bill, \$50.00; seed wheat for 80 acres, \$112.00; hire of drill, \$12.00; formaldehyde, \$2.00; gopher poison, \$1.00. We have no herd law here, and it would necessitate fencing the crop with a three strand wire fence at a cost of \$75.00; hire of mower and rake, \$10.00; Local Improvement District tax, \$8.00; total 1910, \$300.00. By this time I shall have laid out \$1123.00 before I commence to harvest the crop in 1910.

Oh! you exclaim, but you have the 80 acres of crop to fall back on! Well, sir, the above heavy outlay there would be the cost of cutting, threshing bill, and erection of granary. Then comes a most serious problem. Suppose the railroad extension is postponed, as has been the case time after time, in what position shall I find myself with 80 acres crop of wheat to haul to town 60 miles away. The round trip is five days (a week's work for team) with the heavy expense of stopping-house fees, etc. At this distance from town one cannot order a car and ship direct, so it would mean selling to the elevator at the price they think fit. You will, therefore, see that there cannot be much profit in hauling wheat this distance to obtain 64 to 68 cents per bushel, as was paid here last fall. There are many farmers round here who came in with their families and have up to the present sunk \$2000.00 in house building, purchase of horses, implements, etc., and at the present time are in debt and know not which way to turn to extricate themselves.

A neighbor of mine proves up in the coming spring and has spent from \$1000 to \$1200 in the three years and all he has to show is the homestead worth about \$1600. It will take several years of good crops to get out of debt for his machinery. He is a practical all-

round man, a strenuous worker both summer and winter, neither smokes nor drinks and has denied himself in every way and cannot now even afford to keep a dog. And yet, sir, in the article referred to we are told that by judicious management one may secure a homestead worth two thousand dollars with practically no outlay.

B. C. JAMES.

Hired Man has a Suggestion

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I don't see any reason why more hired men should not write. There are some intellectual men among them and if they could only be prevailed upon to express their ideas, it would open up branches of thought which would be of benefit to both the men and the farmers. I have been in this country, now, a number of years, and have been fortunate enough to get with the best of men. Men who took a pride in their farms, and believed in the system of thoroughness in everything that was done, and who subscribed to such papers as yours, and were not above discussing the articles therein with the hired man. The benefit from this is more far-reaching than it seems on the surface. Not only does direct benefit for both ensue, by promoting interest in the work (for what man will not work better for having the interest of his work at heart), but it instills into the mind of the man ideas, which, should he ever take or make a farm of his own will merge into practice, and in all probability spread their influence on some rising community. Would not the farmer be amply repaid, apart from the mercenary part, if he heard of the man who worked for him turning out a better place than his neighbor, and this, to a great extent, due to his influence and advice. So if I might add a suggestion to the farmer, it would be to do unto the hired man, as he would like to be done to, if their positions were reversed and to lend a helping hand in the way I have mentioned. I am sure it would be appreciated, and nothing would be lost by it and there would be lots to gain, and let the hired man contribute his quota to the papers.

Wallace Mun., Man.

J. A. A.

MARKETS

Wheat markets, the world over, have been decidedly bullish for the past week. After a considerable period in which narrow daily fluctuations were the feature, with, however, a slight upward trend, prices about Feb. 4th began to steadily advance. America led in the upward movement, English exchanges at times falling away, and in the week the May option advanced 4 cents, with a 3 cent advance for cash. The upward movement was largely of speculative origin, with, however, an increasingly strong demand for actual wheat, and a strengthening generally of the whole situation. The advance in American markets was more sensational than at Winnipeg or in European centers. The Patten crowd in Chicago are reported heavy buyers, their activity in the market being responsible for the sharp advances.

The market looks, and is, strong. Values have been to some extent forced in reaching the level they have attained, and a slump of some magnitude is expected to follow the advance. There is little likelihood, however, of prices breaking down to the point they started from ten days ago. The advance in wheat prices over a lengthened period is never steady. Prices one day advance sharply and may, for a time, maintain their new position, but as a rule, the causes responsible for the rise are over-estimated, and when the influence they exert has passed, or has been to some extent countered, a break must of necessity occur. In a season when the world's situation is such that every possible cause for advancing values is eagerly seized on, when on one hand, we have a strong speculative element, loaded to the limit with wheat, intent solely on creating conditions that will advance the value of the world's breadstuff, and on the other those who want the actual wheat, intent on keeping prices at such a level that the wheat bought on future delivery for actual milling purposes, will not reach a point where they, the buyers, will be forced out of their profits when the grain is actually ground and put upon the market, when a situation such as this exists, as it always does to some extent, but particularly in a wheat year like the present, when the world is dangerously near the low mark in supplies, there is bound to be some sensational movements in the price of grain. Violent upward movements have been forecasted for some time by those in touch with the situation, and the record of the past week is an example of what may be expected until the world is assured either of a good crop in 1909-10, or of no better than last year's return. Fluctuations will tend to become more violent as the season advances.

Prices day by day for the past week were as follows:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 North-ern.....	103½	103½	103½	105½	105½	106½
No. 2 North-ern.....	100	99½	100	101½	102	102½
No. 3 North-ern.....	97½	97½	98	99½	99	100½

No. 4.....	93	93	93½	94½	95½	95½
No. 5.....	88	88	88½	89½	89½	90
No. 6.....	81	81	82	83	83	83½
Feed.....	70	70½	70½	71	71	71
No. 1 Alber-ta Red ..	101	101	101½	101½	101½	103
Oats—						
No. 2 White	40½	40½	40½	41	40½	40½
No. 3 White	39½	39½	39½	40	40	39½
Feed.....	38½	39½	39½	40	40	39½
Feed 2.....	37½	38½	38½	39	39	38½
Barley—						
No. 3.....	48	48	49	50	50	50
No. 4.....	45½	45	46	48	48	48
Feed.....	41	41	41½	43	43	43
Flax—						
No. 1 N. W.	127	127	128	130	129½	130
No. 1 Man.	125	125	126	128	127½	128

Option market for the week was as follows:

	Monday—	Open	High	Low	Close
Feb.....		102½	103½	103	103
May.....		105½	107½	105½	105½
July.....		106½	106½	106½	106½
Tuesday—					
Feb.....		102½			102½
May.....		106½	105½	105	105½
July.....		106½	106½	106½	106½
Wednesday—					
Feb.....		102½			103
May.....		105½			106½
July.....		106½	106½	105½	106½
Thursday—					
Feb.....		103			104½
May.....		106½	107½	106½	107½
July.....		107	108½	107½	108½
Friday—					
Feb.....		104½			105
May.....		107½	107½	106½	106½
July.....		108½			107½
Saturday—					
Feb.....		105			105½
May.....		107	108	108	108
July.....		108	108½	108½	108½

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

Bran.....	\$19.00
Shorts.....	20.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats.....	24.00
Barley.....	22.00
Oats.....	26.00
Hay, per ton car on track,	
Winnipeg (prairie hay).....	\$6.00 @ 7.00
Timothy.....	9.00 @ 10.00
Baled straw.....	4.00 @ 5.00

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS

Fresh turned creamery bricks.....	33
Storage bricks.....	27 @ 30
Boxes, 26 to 14 lbs.....	29 ½ @
DAIRY BUTTER—	
Extra, fancy dairy prints.....	24 @ 26
Dairy in tubs.....	21 @ 23
EGGS—	
Manitoba, fresh.....	40
Cold storage, candled.....	33
Pickled.....	31

POULTRY—

Turkey, Manitoba.....	18 @
Turkey, fine Ontario (undrawn and case weights).....	17 @ 19
Spring chicken, per lb.....	15
Ducks, per lb.....	15
Geese, per lb.....	13 @ 15

VEGETABLES—

Potatoes, per bushel.....	70 @ 75
Carrots, per cwt.....	\$1.00
Beets, per cwt.....	1.00
Turnips, per cwt.....	75
Manitoba celery, per dozen.....	40 @ 50
Cabbage, per cwt.....	1.50
Onions, per cwt.....	1.75 @ 2.00
Parsnips, per cwt.....	2.00

HIDES—

Frozen (subject to usual tare).....	7½ @ 7½
No. 1 tallow.....	5
No. 2 tallow.....	4
Sheepskins (late taken off).....	40 @ 75
Lambskins, (late taken off).....	40 @ 75
Wool (western unwashed).....	7 @ 8

DRESSED MEATS—

Beef carcasses, per lb.....	7½
Hind quarters.....	9
Front quarters.....	6½
Dressed hogs.....	8½
Dressed lamb.....	11½
Dressed mutton.....	10½

LIVESTOCK, WINNIPEG.

Butcher cattle \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep (quotation no offering) \$5.50; lambs, \$6.00 to \$6.50; hogs, \$5.75; heavy hogs, \$4.75.

TORONTO.

Export steers, \$5.20 to \$5.40; butcher cattle, \$4.60 to \$4.80; cows, \$2.25 to \$3.50; store cattle, \$3.60 to \$4.00; sheep, \$4.00 to \$4.50; lambs, \$6.00 to \$6.50; hogs, \$6.75.

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

The march of civilization in Afganistan has reached the post card. The Amir has introduced into his state one-anna post cards with ornamental Persian script.

* * *

An article in *The Spectator* on "Bores" has called forth the following definition of a bore which was given by the late Bishop Mackarness of Oxford: "A bore is a man who will talk about himself when you want to talk about yourself." Sydney Smith is said to be responsible for the original definition.

* * *

Since Rudolf Eucken received the Nobel prize for literature, translators are hurrying to place his works before the American people in English. "Rudolf Eucken's Philosophy of Life," by Prof. W. R. Boyce-Gibson is already in a second edition. Prof. and Mrs. Gibson have nearly ready for publication a translation of Eucken's "The Meaning and Value of Life."

* * *

Prof. Lounsbury, of Yale, writing in the February Harper's of "Archaic Speech of the Uneducated," says that nowadays only the willfully or the obviously unlettered will confuse the verbs "to learn" and "to teach"; yet Shakespeare has more than a dozen examples in his works of the use of "learn" in the sense of "teach," and the brilliant Lady Mary Montagu sometimes blundered in the same manner.

* * *

Because she had abandoned her home and family and run away with her husband's best friend, Mrs. Grace Conger was sentenced by Judge Wismer of Flint, Mich., to "receive no callers for the next three years except in the presence of the adult members of your family; to spend your evenings at home, and to report to the Court every 60 days." The sentence, which is perhaps the most original ever passed in Michigan, was imposed after Mrs. Conger's husband had pleaded with the Court to deal leniently with her for her abandonment of him.

* * *

Without amendment, the United States senate passed the house bill making February 12, 1909, the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, a legal holiday and recommending its celebration throughout the United States, for which purpose the President is authorized to issue a special proclamation. The bill also declares that as a part of a national memorial to Lincoln, there may be built a highway from Washington City to the battlefield of Gettysburg, to be known as "the Lincoln Way." An appropriation of \$50,000 is made for a survey of plans and estimates for such a highway.

* * *

Sir Gilbert Parker has been elected president of the Sir Walter Scott Society in Edinburgh, succeeding the Right Honorable George Wyndham. Sir Gilbert, despite political responsibilities, is yet devoting his time to literary work and has written several short stories. "The Weavers," published in the early fall of 1907, was one of the most popular novels of the last year and it has just gone to press for a new impression. At present, Sir Gilbert, whose home is in Carlton Terrace, London, Eng., is sojourning in France and stopping at Biarritz.

The number of words in the English language has never been accurately estimated. It would be almost impossible to do so, for the language is being constantly enriched by the addition of new words. The Standard Dictionary is said to contain 300,000 words, and the Century 225,000. In his various plays Shakespeare used about 15,000 words. Milton used only about half as many in his writings. A person of culture and education has a speaking vocabulary of about 5,000 words; an ordinary person uses from 2,000 to 3,000 words. It is said that every person has three vocabularies. The largest is the reading vocabulary, which is the words of which he knows the meaning and which convey ideas to his mind when seen in print. The second largest is the writing vocabulary, or the words he uses in written thought. The smallest is the speaking vocabulary, or the words he uses in conversation.

Cuba Left to Herself

Ever since the close of the Spanish-American war, it has generally been considered only a matter of time before the United States government, following the example of Britain, withdrew its authority in Cuba and left the island free to work out its own destiny as a self-governing country. That time has arrived, and in pursuance of the intention to withdraw, the American governor, Magoon and other American officials sailed from Havana harbor in the new "Maine," on January 28th. Just previous to their departure, the inauguration of Jose Miguel Gomez as President of Cuba had taken place. The out-going authority left some directions behind, which were proclaimed in an address by Governor Magoon at the time of the inauguration. The departure was made with the understanding that all legislation and regulations of the government then in power should remain in force under the new authority until repealed in legal form; that the many obligations of the out-going government should be assumed by the new, and that contracts already made for public works and sanitation should be faithfully carried out. All other nations will watch with interest Cuba's endeavors to become a self-governing people, and hearty good wishes should accompany the interest from all freedom possessing nations.

Little New Light on Cancer

The British Imperial Cancer Research commission has sent in a report after six year's work. Six years is a long time and they worked arduously, and the fact that, after all, there is so little to report is a plain indication of the mysteries of the cause and cure of this dreadful disease. The medical scientists have found out more about what it is not than about what it is. So far, they have found no cancer germ. The disease can only be carried from one organism to another by transplanting the living cells, so that the fear of catching it from handling the clothes or living in the same house with a patient is greatly relieved. But on the other hand, there is no way of preventing its appearance and no one can be rendered immune. As far as the commissioner can discover, the food one eats has nothing to do with the disease, it being found among vegetarians and flesh-eaters alike. Civilization, apparently, has nothing to do with it, for animals share it with man, and savage with civilized. The only remedy recommended is the removal of the tumor at an early stage by a surgeon. The radium cure, so much exploited recently, has not yet satisfied the commission of its value.

Another Good Man Gone

In reckoning up the agencies that have contributed in large measure to the expansion and uplifting of Western Canada, the church must come high on the list with the Anglican and Roman Catholic bodies leading. And the chief honor should be paid, not so much to the churches, —though they planned and paid—but to the individuals who came to do missionary work under pioneer conditions, among the native Indian tribes or with the earliest settlements of other peoples. Of these missionaries of the Gospel, few are left, and death is claiming one by one the men who gave their lives in long years of spiritual service to Western Canada.

The last to go from his field of labor is Canon William A. Burman, who died in Winnipeg a few weeks ago. He was born in Lincolnshire, England—Tennyson's home—but came direct from there to Manitoba in 1875, before the days of railways. Four years later he was given charge of a mission for a band of Sioux Indians who had settled at Griswold a few years previous to his coming among them. Someone has said that when he arrived they were hunting buffalo, and when he left them in 1889 they were raising wheat and building churches and schools.

Canon Burman was an accomplished linguist and used this ability for the good of his Indian children. He translated the prayer book and other works into the Sioux language, and assisted in a new translation of the Cree Bible. His library on the North American Indian was one of the largest of its kind in America. His discoveries in botanical science were many, and so important that he was appointed botanist and entomologist to the Manitoba government for a time. When he left the mission, it was to become principal of an Indian industrial school near Winnipeg, and later he was Bursar and Professor of St. John's College.

A Kipling Poem Recovered

The February *Bookman* publishes Kipling's "The Foreloper," which it describes as "The hitherto lost poem." It would seem that of this early bit of Kipling, only the first six lines remained within the general memory of men, including the author. The entire poem, fourteen lines in all, was recently discovered in the columns of a Pacific Coast publication.

The gull shall whistle in his wake, the blind
wave break in fire,
He shall fulfil God's utmost will unknowing
His desire;
And he shall see old planets pass and alien stars
arise,
And give the gale his reckless sail in shadow of
new skies,
Strong lust of gear shall drive him out and hunger
arm his hand
To wring his food from a desert nude, his foothold
from the sand.
His neighbor's smoke shall vex his eyes, their
voices break his rest,
He shall go forth till South is North, sullen and
dispossessed;
And he shall desire loneliness, and his desire shall
bring
Hard on his heels a thousand wheels, a people,
and a king;
And he shall come back in his own track, and by
his scarce, cool camp;
There he shall meet the roaring street, the derrick,
and the stamp;
For he must blaze a nation's ways with hatchet
and with brand
Till on his last won wilderness an Empire's
bulwarks stand.

THE

TELEPATHIC D

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That I may carry it

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To guide their feet i

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Nor bid the chains fa

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But I can live a life

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A life that like the

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Sends its wide circ

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May such a life be m

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Thou givest,

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THE QUIET HOUR

TELEPATHIC INFLUENCE

Though I be absent in the flesh, yet am I with you in the spirit.—Col. ii.: 5.

"Oh, turn me, mould me, mellow me for use,
 Pervade my being with Thy vital force,
 That this else inexpensive life of mine
 May become eloquent and full of power,
 Impregnated with life and strength divine,
 Put the bright torch of heaven into my hand,
 That I may carry it aloft
 And win the eye of weary wanderers here below,
 To guide their feet into the paths of peace.
 I cannot raise the dead,
 Nor from this soil pluck precious dust,
 Nor bid the sleeper wake,
 Nor still the storm, nor bend the lightning back,
 Nor muffle up the thunder,
 Nor bid the chains fall from off creation's long fettered limbs.
 But I can live a life that tells on other lives.
 And makes this world less full of anguish and of pain;
 A life that like the pebble dropped upon the sea
 Sends its wide circles to a hundred shores.
 May such a life be mine.
 Creator of true life, Thyself the life
 Thou givest,
 Give Thyself, that Thou mayest dwell in me, and I in Thee."

Though people sometimes call this "a material age," perhaps there never was a time when psychological phenomena were more carefully noted and studied. St. Paul's statement that he is with the Colossian church in the "spirit," though absent in the "flesh," is not necessarily a poetical figure of speech, but is quite up-to-date and scientifically possible. In a letter to the Corinthian church he commands them to hold a sort of ecclesiastical court, in order to judge one of their number who had committed a great sin, and again he promises to be there to help in their decision, although in the very same letter he says: "I will tarry at Ephesus until Pentecost."

Modern cases of thought-transference are often very startling to us who don't understand the laws which govern our own spirits. May I instance one or two? One Sunday morning last summer a lady in Toronto was lying apparently at the point of death, when suddenly she said to the nurse, "I hear Canon Cayley praying for me, and I am going to get better." He was praying for her by name in the church, at that hour. She told my niece that she heard the words with perfect distinctness. Quackenbos says that when anyone is dying he is in an intensely hypnotic state, and unusually free from the restraining power of the body. Who can determine the telepathic power of the human soul?

Another instance of thought-transference occurred a few nights ago. It is rather ludicrous, but shows pretty conclusively to my mind that thoughts can flash from mind to mind without bodily assistance. I was in the midst of long and connected dreams, between 3 o'clock and daylight, when suddenly a cat seemed to run before my dreaming eyes, and jumped from the top of a high building. I thought nothing of it until I heard that about that hour someone had leaned out of an upstairs window and dropped a cat to the ground. It could hardly have been a coincidence, for nothing that had gone before could have suggested such a dream.

I was once reading aloud to a sick person when my brother walked along

the sidewalk, shut the gate with a click, and came in. He said, as he came into the room and saw the Bible: "You have been reading the twelfth chapter of Ecclesiastes, haven't you?" As a matter of fact, I had just finished reading that very chapter, so I was naturally rather startled.

Perhaps you may wonder why I fill up my space with such occurrences, as they do not on the surface appear to be very helpful from a spiritual point of view. But if you look at the matter more closely you may see their bearing. It is a truism that people influence others far more by what they are than by what they say or do. But how can the secret thoughts of a man, or his secret character, influence others? Simply by this very fact of telepathy or thought-transference. The thoughts you cherish, the thoughts which are slowly making you, are leaping out without your knowledge or will, and affecting, for good or ill, your relations and acquaintances. Then think how tremendously important it is that you should guard your thoughts, and obey the Apostle's command to think of the things that are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report.

When Saul came to Samuel to ask about the lost asses of his father, he found himself expected. A choice

Are you longing to help in the great missionary movement that is reaching out to win the world for Christ, and are you tied down to the prosaic household tasks that seem to be always ready to be done over again? To you, also, comes the call: "Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught!" Right there, without moving your body one step from home, you can touch and help God's children in any part of His great kingdom.

While I was writing these words I received this letter from one of "The Farmer's Advocate" readers in Maryfeld, Sask.:

Dear Hope,—I am writing to thank you for help received from the "Quiet Hour," and enclose \$5 towards your work among the poor. God has been very good to me and mine since we left the Old Country six years ago to come to this wonderful Canada, with all its possibilities."

Was it only an accidental coincidence, do you think, that this very day my attention should have been especially drawn towards two tiny babies, whose father is working in Regina, and whose mother died there last fall? The babies were sent to be cared for by their grandmother in Ontario, and she is very poor. It seemed as though this money from the West came on purpose to give needed help to these little Western children.

Then there is "A Lancashire Lass," who is living the quietest of lives, bearing her heavy cross with cheery courage, and reaching out to touch

"I have lived one kind year. To many other people I presume I have been about the same sort of fellow as for many years. But to my faithful wife I have not spoken one fretful or cross or complaining word, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I have not made much money this year, but I have made one heart glad.

"Let me tell you how difficult this was. Did you ever stand by a running stream and think how smooth as oil its swift flow was? Then you thrust your hand in the water, and lo! It was a mill race. The waters boiled and spattered about your hand till you could hardly hold it there.

"I never realized the force of my snappy, scolding habit to that woman, till my new vow began to check it. I found that I had been in the constant habit of playing the coward—that is, scolding a good woman. A dozen times each week the fretful words sprang to my lips. I shut my mouth tightly, and my! how the bitter stuff bubbled and boiled against my teeth on the inside! You may laugh but actually I had to chew the words.

"I have noticed an increased fondness in my wife, this one kind year. She draws near to me oftener, she confides in me more, she has lost that 'I'm afraid-of-you' look that half the time she used to wear. We consult now about family matters; before we used to telephone to each other, as it were. Her spirit has improved. The irritation that I had reflected, it seems, she caught, and now that I am a better man she is a sweeter woman. It makes my heart ache to recall how often she used at first, in this kind year, to glance up at me with a surprised and questioning look, when I spoke gently. I caught her studying me, curiously, as if she were wondering if I had secretly made a fortune recently, or had met with what the minister calls a change of heart, or was growing to be a boy again. I think she decided on the latter, for her eyes grew soft and young, like the girlish eyes I first loved years ago. And she began to act young herself. She resumed the use of the pet name she gave me long, long ago. I never let on, I just silently kept to my resolve: 'Not one cross word in one kind year.'

"The best of all is the decided improvement in the dear woman's health. My wife eats better, has more nerve, more vitality every way. The children do not worry her half as much as they used to. She gets along with less fretting. It is a good way to round up this one kind year.

"It is curious how smiles furnish a house. I presume you know what it is to have your wife beg you to buy a new chair, or picture, or some other thing. Our things get worn out. Well, my wife hasn't asked me such a thing all this one kind year. Yet somehow I say the old home looks better furnished than it did a year ago. Maybe it's the sunshine on the old things. Sunshine can do almost anything.

"I have been surprised by my own increased appetite for breakfast and dinner. A fellow can't eat and scold too. Breakfast was my favorite time for scolding—except dinner at night—for I take my lunch down town. Let me see; that makes a meal at home a growler's feast. Well, that was about so. My lunch was my best meal, for I ate alone and there was nobody to fret at. Now all is changed. Meals at home—I like them. There are no salt tears on the bread. God forgive me! How often I used to make somebody cry, wife or one of the two children at table. All is now changed in this one kind year.

"In fact, the thing has gone with me to the store. I have gradually got in the habit of being first civil, then kind to the boys. It is like oil down there the last few months. It is queer, but everybody hates to be scolded; even I do. A kind word is better than a whip with a clerk. Now I am going on one kind year more. I don't make any very loud pretensions, but I think there's a deal of gratitude to the Almighty in being kind to his creatures. Perhaps it will go further than creeds. For if a man does not love his fellow, whom he has seen, how shall he love God whom he has not seen?"



LIFTING SALMON ON THE FRASER

portion of food had been especially reserved for him, and Samuel told him that the asses were found and that his father was alarmed about his long absence. How did Samuel know all this? I don't see that we need to explain all mysterious events in the Bible records as miraculous in their nature. There are men nowadays who seem to have special gifts in mind-reading, and perhaps Samuel's name of "The Seer" was given because of this special faculty.

Quackenbos says that when he hypnotizes a patient, he is depressed or uplifted himself, according to the character of the patient. After dealing with a person of peculiarly beautiful character, he is filled with a strange sense of joy for days. Surely we can all testify to the inspiring influence of fragrant lives, the saints who are the salt of the earth.

If I began by commonplace descriptions of thought-transference, it was because I want you to realize that telepathic influence is not the sentimental idea of visionary idealists, but is a solid, every-day fact—as much an instrument for ordinary use as the telephone. You want to reach those you love, reach their hearts more surely than any spoken or written word can do. Then put your hand in God's and reach out to them through Him. Send your thought-messages many times a day. You need no Marconi station, no scientific education. God Himself will see that they reach their destination.

her sisters' lives and inspire them with patience. And right here I wish to thank her for her letter to me and for the verses enclosed. It is not possible for me to start a private correspondence with our readers, as I have already more writing to do than is good for me, but it is always a great pleasure to hear from any of you.

It is wonderful to remember that God is always ready and willing to act through us, to speak to people through our lips, to let His Life-spring Spirit breathe through our spirits. The business of our lives should be to keep this spirit of ours pure and strong, so that it may be a really valuable instrument in God's hands. He knows where to find us, and how best to make use of us.

"What light is going out from you, now, and every day, to those who have not joy of your secret? What radiance can they see about you? What good cheer do you bring? Is there any one dark soul that brightens at your coming—and brightens, not with your own light, but with that light which you hold in you from Him who alone is the Light of the World? His light it must be. Is there any one to whom that light passes through your ministry?"

DORA FARNCOMB ("HOPE").

ONE KIND YEAR

A married man who cured himself of the habit of speaking crossly to his wife, his children and his employees, writes as follows:

INGLE NOOK

THE RIGHT WORD AT THE RIGHT TIME

Dear Dame Durden:—Would you kindly answer this question in your query column:—

1. What is the most appropriate reply to a gentleman when he asks a lady for the pleasure of a skate with her?

2. And is it necessary to reply when the skate is finished when the gentleman says, "Thank you?"

A PICKWICKIAN ON ICE.

(It is quite possible, and much preferable, to get away from the stiffness of formal etiquette without going to the other extreme and appearing too eager and gushing. If it is someone you know very well who makes the request, a friendly smile and a "Certainly, Jack" is what will please him most. "I shall be pleased," in a slightly more formal tone is enough in response to an acquaintance.

When the skate is over and your escort has thanked you, a smile is sufficient reward, or you may say in reply, "I have enjoyed it, too." Don't be stiff about it; that is worse than being too grateful. I'm sure you know just the friendly "happy medium" that will make the boys want another skate with a girl who knows how to show that she is pleased, but not too pleased. D.D.)

THE AMATEUR BOTANISTS

THE ROOT OF THE PLANT

One of the miracles of the World About Us is, that no matter in what position a seed is placed in the earth, the root that is hidden in that seed, when it has germinated, always turns down into the soil, and the stalk tip as invariably turns up seeking light and air. The pointed end of the embryo in the seed is the starting point of the root and is called the *radicle*.

The root has two distinct uses:— To form an anchor for the plant enabling it to defy wind and storm, and, of even greater importance, to find and furnish the nourishment required by the plant that it may grow and mature as Nature intended. The plant can take food from the soil only in liquid form, but the necessary acids and salts are soluble in water and so the root drinks in these in the form of liquid.

Roots are not passive feeders, devouring only what is brought to them. They go after what they want with surprising activity. They reach out their hair-like tendrils and strain and stretch in order to obtain the food the plant needs. They will surmount the greatest obstacles to satisfy desire, even to thrusting aside and splitting rocks. In this effort to maintain the plant, they grow in length and strength. They are pliable and easily twisted, but not easily broken, fitted, you see, to worm their way through the soil after food.

All roots which are produced from the radicle and in a direct line with it are true roots and are generally called *primary roots*. The primary roots may

be divided into two main classes, *tap roots* and *fibrous roots*. The tap root is characterized by a thick, fleshy root much larger than any of the branches springing from it. It has the power to store up food for the plants future needs, as well as to gather it. The turnip, beet, carrot, mallow and radish belong to this class. The fibrous roots are a mass of fine branches coming out immediately from the radicle in all directions. The various grasses and grains are excellent examples of this kind of root. Sometimes the fibrous root will thicken as in the peony, until the branches appear almost as large as the tap variety; they are then said to be *fasciated*.

You have all noticed how the end of a runner on a strawberry vine will root itself in the ground and yet have no connection with the radicle. The verbenas does the same. All such roots not produced directly from the radicle are called *secondary* or *adventitious*. You can see them also above ground springing from the lower joints of the corn plant.

When their span of life is considered, roots are of three kinds, annual, biennial and perennial. If its whole life, from the germination of the seed producing it to the maturing of the seed it produces, is complete in one season it is an annual. It is biennial if it does not flower and ripen its fruit until the second season. It is perennial if it lives on for years. The trunk or stem as in trees or shrubs may remain, or the stem may die down and the root still retain its life as in the peony, dahlia, iris.

DAME DURDEN.

FRIENDS IN THE INGLE NOOK

Dear Dame Durden:—I guess you think I have forgotten the Ingle Nook, but I haven't by any means. I have been so very busy studying, buying presents, etc., that I hadn't much time for anything else. I had a good jolly vacation and "Father Christmas" was very good to me.

I have found out who "Prairie maiden" is and have had some nice letters from her. I also have another nice correspondent through your page.

The weather is very cold now. I froze my cheek going to school this morning and of course that isn't very pleasant. I am going to a party tonight and hope to have a good time.

I have been having a good time reading some good books lately. I do like to read books, especially good, wholesome love-stories. Do you see any harm in reading them?

I will close, wishing the Ingle Nook every success.

Man. MINNEHARA.

(No, my dear, I do not see any harm in reading love-stories of the good, wholesome type, so long as the reading does not conflict with any duty at the time. If you can get "Great Books as Life Teachers" by Newell Dwight Hillis, you will find both pleasure and profit in reading it.)

I hope the party was a huge success, and that Jack Frost paid you no further attentions. He touched the tip of my ear one cold Sunday. D. D.)

THE PRAIRIE FLOWERS

Dear Dame Durden:—I am pleased to see that the Ingle Nook is taking up the subject of Botany. I am sure that we shall derive a great deal of pleasure and profit from a study of our Canadian plants. I found several beautiful specimens last summer, but failed to get a name for them. Our country is so rich in beautiful wild flowers and other plants that I think it is a pity we do not become better acquainted with them. The botany class will overcome this difficulty. I am sure it will be a great success. Though it is the middle of winter I do not think it is too soon for you to waken us up.

I enclose a recipe for a Spanish Bun which is very good. It is as follows:

3 eggs, 2 cups brown sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, 1 teaspoon allspice, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves, 1 cup sour milk, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 cups of flour. Bake in a bread pan.

Wishing the Page every success, I remain,

Yours sincerely,
Manitoba. KELVIN GROVE.

numbers of foreigners, and they rule the vote,—a few hundreds of poorest grade bring in "sweeping majorities." Well, that is rather mannish talk for women, so I would like to speak on another subject that seems to be interesting Western women more than female franchise, viz: the dower law. My husband would hardly believe that such a law was lacking here. He says, "All women deserve one-third, some one half, but most of them more than that." Of course, if all men were like him it would not be needful to have a dower, but, unfortunately, many are not so fair-minded. As I am "No. Two" he should know what he is talking about. There is another subject that interests me and that is the union of the churches. I think it would be a grand thing, for there is so much ill-feeling started sometimes and fostered, by the different church members which only serves to retard God's cause. We live in a very nice neighborhood and all my friends have been so kind to me regardless of creed, and it does hurt so to find they have hard feelings for one another, just from misunderstanding



GENUINE LITTLE PAPOSES

(It is to all you interested people and bigotry. I am looking for help to make that botany class a success. We are very glad to have you with us. D. D.)

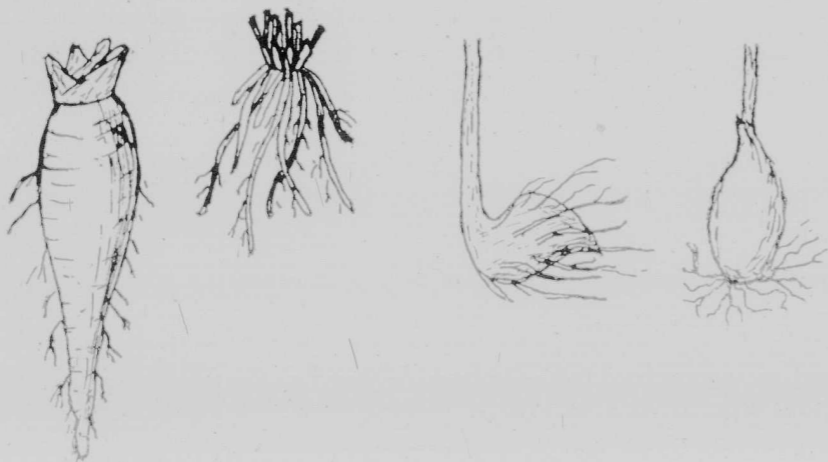
INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

"Wishful to learn" sends kindly greetings but has not felt well enough to write letters. She also sent some good recipes which appeared on page 70, January 13th issue.

WHO CAN HELP

Dear Dame Durden and the Ingle Nook:—I have been interested in this corner for so long that I feel as though I "belonged" to the Ingle Nook, and have often thought of writing before, but thought that nineteen dozen were surely members enough. Now, however, so few are writing, and I feel so disappointed when I turn to the page, that I will try and do my share. Like "Nameless" I never wanted to vote, but have often felt indignant at the men folk for taking so little interest in their country. Around here are such

Well, I had a very different letter in mind when I started this and have written so much that there will not be space for my wants. My husband has been ill for over a year now, and the doctor cannot help his case at all. We were in Winnipeg last summer, but they told me there was no hope for him. He is perfectly helpless. I have four small children, the eldest just past six, and I need help. There are a number of Galician girls here, but they do not fill the bill. What I really need most is a girl who could go to school with my little girl and help me night and morning. I have heard that there is a Home in Winnipeg where girls are sent out for a certain time for their board, clothing and schooling, and such an one is what I need. I would willingly give the managers leave to refer to my neighbors, the minister, doctor, or any other person as to the home and treatment the girl would receive. Of course, I should want a girl whom one could trust with little girls, as there is evil enough, and it is soon enough learned without having it taught them. If you could give me



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McKENZIE'S SEEDS

NEVER DISAPPOINT

McKENZIE'S SEEDS, the ACME of PERFECTION, are SELECTED for their STRONG

VITALITY, their BENEFICIAL QUALITIES, their FRESHNESS, FULLNESS of LIFE, and the PURITY of the CHOICEST and HIGHEST GERMINATING SEEDS grown.

Give RESULTS that are a REVELATION of their PURITY and INCOMPARABLE VITALITY. WRITE FOR OUR LARGE HANDSOME ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE FOR THE ASKING. It will pay you to see it before placing your order.

McKenzie's Brandon Market Cabbage

Whether for medium early or late use, it stands monarch of all. The cabbage illustrated here was one picked at random from a large field, and is an average size, weighing 21 1/2 lbs. It is probably the safest to plant as it does well at all seasons. Grows quickly, very firm, tight heads. Is well adapted to this climate.
Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c., 1/2 lb. 60c.

WE KNOW OUR SEEDS ARE RIGHT

YOU KNOW OUR SEEDS ARE RIGHT

A.E. McKENZIE CO. LTD.
Brandon, Man. Calgary, Alta.
WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS MENTION THE ADVOCATE

WE HAVE A MILLION TREES AND SHRUBS
GROWING IN OUR NURSERY
We Want YOU to Have Some

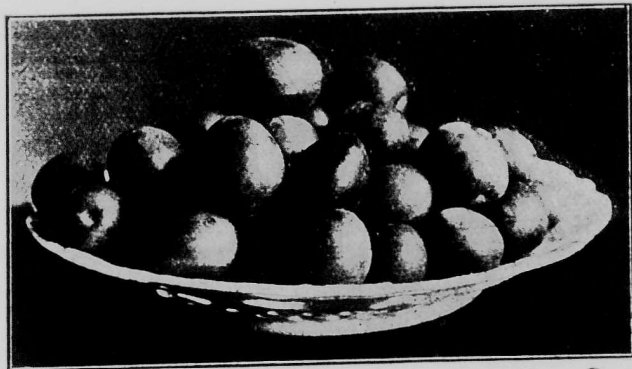


Plate of Cheney Plums grown in the Patmore Nursery, Brandon.

We offer for a Bare Prairie Farm a
FIVE DOLLAR SHELTER COLLECTION
comprising: 50 WILLOWS, 50 MAPLES, 25 POPLAR, 25 ASH
all 2 ft. to 3 ft. high

And for a Home with a shelter we offer a

TEN DOLLAR COLLECTION

- 6 Assorted Fruit Trees, Apple, Crab, Plum, etc.
- 12 " Currants, best varieties. 12 Asstd. Perennial Flowering Plants
- 6 " Gooseberries " 6 Asstd. Shrubs, Lilac, Honeysuckle, etc.
- 6 " Rhubarb " 50 Asparagus, Horseradish and Mint.

We have a complete collection of all hardy Nursery Stock suitable for this country GROWING RIGHT HERE. DON'T WASTE YOUR MONEY ON SOUTHERN GROWN TREES

Write for our List of Trees and House-plants to

PATMORE NURSERY CO.

Established 1883

BRANDON, MAN.

any information on this subject. I would be so glad. I thought perhaps some reader of the page would know of someone in need of a home.

Another subject I have had in mind was the "Trade System." No matter what produce we have, all we can get is trade, although there are doctor's bills, etc., that could not be paid for in that way, and it is very awkward sometimes. The remedy you spoke of Dame Durden, is hardly practicable in the small towns, as one woman in this neighborhood alone could supply every family in our town, and one other the boarding houses. Then what will the other hundred or so women do? A good number of our neighbors ship to Winnipeg, finding this the most satisfactory way to do.

Only your kind assurance that all are welcome and that you would cut down and correct the letters, gave me courage to write. Please do with this as you think best and greatly oblige,

Sask. WIFE No. Two.

(We feel as if you "belong", too, after reading your nice long letter. I am very sorry to hear of your husband's helplessness. It must grieve him to think of the burdens laid upon you. At present I do not know where you could get a girl to help, but shall send you word the minute I get any information. I hope any of the members who can help in this difficulty will write in promptly and let us know.)

I agree with you that having to take trade for your produce is a great disadvantage when all your wants cannot be supplied by the merchant who takes your stuff. It isn't much encouragement to do your trading in your home town. D. D.)

RECIPES SENT BY SUFFOLK

Beef Rissoles.—Take the remains of cold roast beef and to each pound of meat allow 1/4 pound of bread crumbs, salt and pepper to taste, herbs, minced onion, lemon peel, 1 egg and, if too dry, a very little gravy. Thoroughly mix and roll into balls, dust lightly with flour and fry a nice brown.

Stewed Ox Tail.—Joint and cut up the tail into small pieces, put them in a stew pan. Cover with stock, cut up 2 turnips, 2 onions, 2 carrots and a few savory herbs. Pepper and salt to taste. Simmer for at least two hours and thicken gravy with a little butter and flour.

Toad-in-the-Hole.—Make a batter of 2 eggs, 1 pint of milk, 4 tablespoons of flour and a piece of salt. Cut about 1 1/2 pounds of steak and a kidney into small pieces, dust with pepper and salt. Stir the meat into the batter and pour into a well-greased pie dish and bake for one and a half hours in a good oven. The remains of underdone cold beef can well replace the steak.

Potato Pie.—Take the remains of cold roast beef or any meat, cut small, place in bottom of pan, season with pepper, salt, herbs to taste, almost cover with good gravy. Make a crust of potatoes well mashed and beaten with an egg, (or a little milk) and a small piece of butter. Bake till crust is a nice pale brown (about one-half hour).

Wife (displaying a large lamp-shade, recently purchased)—"Isn't that perfectly lovely my dear? And it only cost 27s. 6d." Husband (severely)—"If you wear that to church tomorrow, you'll go alone. There's a limit to everything, including hats."

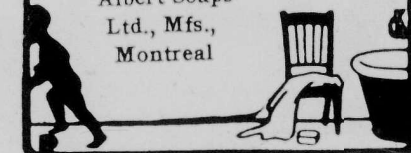
A photographer gives the following directions to his customers: "When a lady sitting for a picture would compose her mouth to a bland and serene character, she should, just before entering the room, say 'Broom', and keep the expression into which the mouth subsides until the desired effect in the camera is evident. If, on the other hand she wishes to assume a distinguished and somewhat noble bearing, not suggestive of sweetness, she should say 'Brush,' the result of which is infallible. If she wishes to make her mouth look small, she must say 'Flip,' but if her mouth is already too small and needs enlarging she must say 'cabbage.'

BABY'S OWN SOAP

The Pleasures

of the tub are intensified by using Baby's Own Soap. Leaves the skin fresh and fragrant. Best for Baby—best for You.

Albert Soaps Ltd., Mfs., Montreal



You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1/4-lb. and 1/2-lb Tins.

No Work Washing Clothes With
"New Century" Washing Machine

No scalded hands—no tired arms—no strained back—no rubbing—no all-day spent over the wash tub. The picture shows the "New Century" way of washing. And you can wash a tubful of clothes in 5 minutes. The New Wringer Attachment makes the wringing easy, too, and drains the water right into the tub. \$9.50—delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec. Write for free booklet that tells all about the "New Century."

Dowswell Mfg. Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

Your Little Girl Has a Cough

This is bad weather for children — changeable and chilly—and children are so careless. To meet an unexpected cold a bottle of Mathieu's Syrup of Cod Liver Oil is needed. Keep it in the house—it will soon be needed. It not only cures the cold but makes the children stronger and less likely to have a second cold. Large bottle 35 cts. from all dealers.

Sold by wholesale trade everywhere Distributors for Western Canada

Foley Bros, Larson & Co.

Wholesale Grocers and Confectioners
Winnipeg Edmonton Vancouver

THREE SHORT WORDS

THAT IS ALL YOU NEED.

Just say "I WANT IT" and it will be sent right to you, no matter in what part of America you live, Everything Prepaid. You don't need to give any references, don't need to tell any history, don't need to write a long letter or tell one single word about your trouble unless you wish. Just say "I WANT IT" three short words—and give your name and address, so we will know where to send it. That is all. We want to send it to you if you need it and will use it. We are glad to send it to you, glad to give you a chance to try it, to show you what it is, to let you see what it will do. We are glad to depend on you to pay for it if it benefits your health, if it makes you physically a better man or woman. If it does not, you don't pay a penny and we cannot ask for a cent. We leave it all to you, but you must write for it, must say the "three short words" so we will know you want it and send it to you. If you don't care to write a letter, use the coupon printed on this page. It tells us you want it and we will send it.

DON'T PAY A CENT

UNTIL YOU KNOW, until you see, until you feel, UNTIL YOU ARE SURE. We cannot ask a penny from you until you know we have done the work, until you are willing to send it to us, until we have earned it of you as pay for what Vitae-Ore has done for you. We take all the risk—we stand to lose all. You take no risk—you cannot lose anything. We Match Our Remedy Against Your Ailment. You must know it has helped you; you must feel better, stronger and healthier, from using it for one month, or you don't pay for it. YOU DON'T PAY FOR PROMISES, you pay for only what has been done. You pay for the work, not words, and if the work has not been done to your satisfaction, you don't pay for it—not a penny! You Are To Be The Judge, and you can easily judge. You know if you feel better, if you sleep better, if you are stronger, more active, if your limbs do not pain you, if your stomach does not trouble you, if your heart does not bother you. You know whether or not your organs are acting better, whether health is returning to your body.

IF YOU CANNOT SEE IT if you cannot feel it, if you cannot be sure of it—that ends the matter and you pay nothing. How can you refuse to try it when you alone have the entire "say so?" How can you hesitate to accept our offer immediately if you are ailing and need help? What excuse have you? Read our trial offer, read what Vitae-Ore is, read what it does, and do not delay another day before writing for a One Dollar Package on Trial.

Bad Complication of Diseases.

WESTPORT, TENN.—I write to let you know what Vitae-Ore has done for me. I was all run-down; had Stomach and Heart Trouble, Liver Complaint and Rheumatism. I was so weak that I could hardly walk and could not work at all. I had such pain in my breast and side that I could hardly lie down at night. I weighed 128 pounds when I got sick, but fell off so that I weighed only 110 pounds. I was under the doctors' treatment for some time, but he did not do me any good. I just grew worse all the time until I commenced taking Vitae-Ore. I had read the thirty-day trial offer in my paper and it was so fair that I sent for a dollar package on trial. The first package helped me some and I sent for more medicine. I kept on using it until I had used five packages. Vitae-Ore has cured me. I now weigh as much as I ever did, can work all day and feel that I am in better health than I have been for years. W. C. PARISH.



This is Our 30-Day Trial Offer!

If You Are Sick we want to send you a full-sized \$1.00 package of Vitae-Ore, enough for 30 days' continuous treatment, by mail, postpaid, and we want to send it to you on a 30 days' trial. We don't want a penny—we just want you to try it, just want a word from you asking for it, and will be glad to send it to you. We take absolutely all the risk—we take all chances. You don't risk a penny! All we ask is that you use V.-O. for 30 days and pay us \$1.00 if it has helped you, if you are satisfied that it has done you more than \$1.00 worth of positive, actual, visible good. Otherwise you pay nothing, we ask nothing, we want nothing. Can you not spare 100 minutes during the next 30 days to try it? Can you not give 5 minutes to write for it, 5 minutes to properly prepare it upon its arrival, and 3 minutes each day for 30 days to use it. That is all it takes. Cannot you give 100 minutes time if it means new health, new strength, new blood, new force, new energy, vigor, life and happiness? You are to be the judge. We are satisfied with your decision, are perfectly willing to trust to your honor, to your judgment, as to whether or not V.-O. has benefited you. Read what Vitae-Ore is, and write today for a \$1.00 Package On Trial.

Old People Should Use It.

There is nothing so certain in life as the weakness of old age. The young MAY need a tonic, but the old MUST use one. Old age, like youth, makes demands upon the blood for nourishment of the body, but loss of appetite and impaired digestion deprive the blood of the nutriment which should be its portion. Sound, unbroken sleep is as much needed in age as in youth, to repair waste tissues, but fortunate indeed is the elderly man and woman who can sleep soundly throughout the entire night. The enlarged volume of waste products, due to the increasing tissue-breakdown of old age, requires additional activity in the kidneys to eliminate them from the system and the kidneys of the aged are apt to be refractory. Vitae-Ore serves as an aid in most every disordered condition incidental to old age. It increases the appetite and desire for food at the same time that it improves the power to digest and assimilate it, so the blood may be enriched by the proper nutriment. By its beneficial action in the system it induces a sounder and more refreshing sleep, and assists the kidneys to perform the requisite action. It helps to prevent the rheumatic condition of the joints usually incidental with age and by its general rebuilding powers to prolong vigor and activity to a ripe old age.

WHAT VITAE-ORE IS.

Vitae-Ore is a mineral remedy, a combination of substances from which many world's noted curative springs derive medicinal power and healing virtue. These properties of the springs come from the natural deposits of mineral in the earth through which water forces its way, only a very small proportion of the medicinal substances in these mineral deposits being thus taken up by the liquid. Vitae-Ore consists of compounds of Iron, Sulphur and Magnesium, elements which are among the chief curative agents in nearly every healing mineral spring and are necessary for the creation and retention of health. One package of this mineral substance, mixed with water, equals in medicinal strength and curative, healing value, many gallons of the world's powerful mineral waters, drunk fresh at the springs.

For Both Internal and External Use.

Three in Family Cured.

GORRIE, ONTARIO.—We owe much to Vitae-Ore, my husband, my brother and myself, and in recommending it to our friends and neighbors we try only to repay a small part of the debt. For many years I suffered with a sore back; it hurt me to bend it to pick up something from the floor; at times the pain would be so bad I could hardly move. Then Scatica developed and the misery I suffered was indeed something terrible. I tried every medicine and treatment which I thought would do me any good, but got very little benefit. I was almost without any hope of relief when I saw the Vitae-Ore advertisement and I procured a trial package only as a last resort. It was offered so fairly that I thought there might be some good in it, and I knew I did not have to pay for it if it did not do some good for me. By the time I had used half of the package I felt that at last I had found the right remedy, and I continued with it until I was sure the benefit was lasting. This was three years ago and I am still cured today. My husband, who had been afflicted with Stomach Trouble, began its use upon seeing what it accomplished in my case, and it produced the same beneficial results for him, doing him more good than all of the medicines he had taken. I was then so impressed with its wonderful powers that I sent a package to my brother in Manitoba, who had been given up as incurable with Rheumatism and Dropsy, and who, also had a very bad running sore or ulcer on his leg. Before he had taken the entire package I had sent him, the sore was almost entirely healed and his health began to return. He had not been able to work for years, but after using altogether three packages, his health was so remarkably improved that he was able to return to his regular work. His wife writes me: "We cannot say too much in praise of Vitae-Ore; it has made a new man of George." I send my husband's and my own photograph, and am glad to add our testimonials to the long list who say, "Vitae-Ore has cured me."



MRS. EDW. GALBRAITH.

Use This Coupon

If You Do Not Wish to Write a Letter.

THEO. NOEL CO., Vitae-Ore Bldg., CHICAGO.

Gentlemen—I have read your advertisement in WINNIPEG FARMER'S ADVOCATE

and want you to send me a full-sized One Dollar package of Vitae-Ore for me to try. I agree to pay \$1.00 if it benefits me, but will not pay a penny if it does not. I am to be the judge. The following is my address, to which the trial treatment is to be sent by mail, postpaid:

NAME _____
TOWN _____
STATE _____
Street or Rural Route _____

Pay No Money Unless It Benefits!

IF YOU SUFFER FROM Rheumatism, or any Kidney, Bladder or Liver Disease, Dropsy, a Stomach Disorder, Anaemia, Sores and Ulcers, Constipation or Other Bowel Trouble, Impure Blood, or are just Worn-Out, send for a 30-day trial treatment of Vitae-Ore right away and see what this remedy will do for you. SENT PREPAID AND DUTY FREE. ADDRESS US AS FOLLOWS:

Theo. Noel Co., Limited W.A. DEPT. Vitae-Ore Bldg. Chicago, Ill.



GLAD TO SEE YOU

Dear Cousin Dor interested reader decided to begin writing a few line Wigwam". This is I hope it will not I think "Western suitable name for There are a lot of in it. I think "F and "Oriole" writ letters. "Oriole" is a I will now make though I guess I sh time I write. You you to get a little b members? I think esting for some to is an imaginary st know whether the or not. I am rea Dog". I like it ve I cannot think wh as I have only n numbers with it in.

We had a nice ti Tree and got qui It was very cold at very cold here now days it was from zero all the time. I am a member o West." My father office, and if ever I I would call and see I would like to cards on my birth second. I will be then. Wishing Co all the members a p and the Western Wi I remain.

Man. (a)

WON A WATCH

Dear Cousin Dor working hard for t winter. I have al scribes, winning t knives. I am givi she thinks it is a g the garden. She i and papa says she Mr. Larcombe. I from school only c March, 1908, and n School.

Our teacher is g arm movement in scribes, and the one that attende regularly. I think long to write of a read, so I will clo You W

(You are a fine the kind of boy t CATE likes to get h those knives, too, little too large to l desk, I would not t fancy-looking one grandma and her

A SHORT

Dear Cousin:— letter to your club be good to get a bu of an Indian's head I always rush to first so that I may My father has t for a long time. Sask. (a)

P. S. Will som own age (10) co



The Western Wigwam

GLAD TO SEE YOU IN THE OFFICE HOW DO YOU LIKE THE NAME?

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Being an interested reader of the *ADVOCATE* I decided to begin the New Year by writing a few lines to the "Western Wigwam". This is my first letter, but I hope it will not be the last.

I think "Western Wigwam" is a very suitable name for our little corner. There are a lot of nice letters written in it. I think "Phila Delphia" and "Oriole" write very interesting letters. "Oriole" is a schoolmate of mine.

I will now make a few suggestions, though I guess I should not for the first time I write. Would it not be nice for you to get a little button or pin for the members? I think it would be interesting for some to write stories. I am sending a story I wrote in school. It is an imaginary story and I do not know whether the "West" is so wild or not. I am reading "The Golden Dog". I like it very well so far, yet I cannot think what it will be about, as I have only read the first two numbers with it in.

We had a nice time at our Christmas Tree and got quite a few presents. It was very cold at New Year. It is very cold here now. For two or three days it was from forty to fifty below zero all the time.

I am a member of the "Legion of the West." My father has been into that office, and if ever I go in to Winnipeg, I would call and see you.

I would like to receive some post cards on my birthday, April twenty-second. I will be fourteen years old then. Wishing Cousin Dorothy and all the members a prosperous New Year and the Western Wigwam every success, I remain,

Man. (a) CANARY.

WON A WATCH AND TWO KNIVES

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been working hard for the *ADVOCATE* this winter. I have already got five subscribers, winning the watch and two knives. I am giving one to grandma; she thinks it is a great knife to have in the garden. She is a great gardener, and papa says she is just as good as Mr. Larcombe. I have been absent from school only one day since about March, 1908, and not one from Sunday School.

Our teacher is giving prizes for full arm movement in writing, neatness in scribbles, and the Honor Roll for the one that attended school the most regularly. I think it would take too long to write of all the books I have read, so I will close.

Yours truly,
WILLIE IVERACH.

(You are a fine worker Willie, just the kind of boy the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* likes to get hold of. I use one of those knives, too, and though it is a little too large to look well on a lady's desk, I would not trade it off for a more fancy-looking one. Best wishes to grandma and her garden. C. D.)

A SHORT LETTER

Dear Cousin:—This is my second letter to your club. I think it would be good to get a button with the picture of an Indian's head on it.

I always rush to get the *ADVOCATE* first so that I may read the letters. My father has taken the *ADVOCATE* for a long time.

Sask. (a) MARY WALKER.

P. S. Will some of the girls of my own age (10) correspond with me?

Dear Wigs:—I am going to join you if I may. I think the new name is simply splendid and I would like it if there were buttons. It would be nice if we could show our friends our nice button. I am a member of several other clubs. I am going to school and am in grade VIII. I am reading "The Golden Dog" and think it is nice. I read all the other stories. I think it would be nice to have contests in something and have them divided into sets according to ages, and a prize for the winner of each set.

Well, I will close wishing the paper success, which it has now, I guess.

Sask. (a) MAYBELLE WALKER.

(You will have to choose another name as we have one "Bluebell" already. C. D.)

WANTS A CORRESPONDENT

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I guess you will think I have forgotten the Wigwam. We have another little calf, all brown; her name is Brownie and she is two weeks old. I have been reading the letters of the corner and see that Ruby Garrioch says she will exchange postcards with anybody, so if she will send first, I will send her some of Lumsden. I would like to have some correspondent if some will write. I am sending a story for the corner which I hope the cousins will like. I have a little niece called Dorothy. She is ten months old and lives in Victoria. Time flies, so will I.

Sask. (a) A SOMERSET MAID. (14)

(Ruby cannot exchange postcards with you until you send your right name. You didn't think of that in time, did you? C. D.)

A FAITHFUL DOG

In Scotland there are many high hills, and the shepherds have much to do in looking after their flocks of sheep. One day a shepherd went to look after his sheep, but some of them had strayed far up the hills. Now the shepherd had a little child with him and it was only three years old. So he put the child down in a snug little place and left his dog to watch it. Away went the shepherd over the hills to find the sheep, but soon a thick fog came on and he lost his way. By and by he came to his house, but how to get his child he did not know, for he had forgotten the spot where he had left it. The shepherd called his friends together and they went to find the child, but could not find it. The poor shepherd and his wife cried bitterly all the night. In the morning, the dog was at the door, and they gave him a piece of bread. He did not eat it, but ran off as fast as he could with it. In the afternoon he came back. This time the shepherd followed him. After a long while he came to the child. Of course the good dog had given the child the bread he had gone away with.

A SOMERSET MAID.

TOO FAR FROM SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* and I like it very much. My mother reads the letters for me and I like them. My sister and I went to school for six

SEEDS FOR THE WEST

SELECTED, EARLY, HARDY, PROLIFIC VARIETIES
SAVED FROM FULLY MATURED CROPS

Alfalfa

CAUTION.—Sometimes Alfalfa seed is mixed with Trefoil, which is worthless in the West. It closely resembles Alfalfa and is almost sure to deceive all but seed experts. We would advise care in buying lots offered at a low price.

Only the hardiest strains of Alfalfa should be sown in the West. Most of the seed used in America is grown in the Western States, but we are not handling that seed. We offer to the Western grower the very hardiest strains known in the world. The following list is right:—

Russian Alfalfa

We procure this through one of our European Agents, who looks after the stock specially for us. It is genuine, clean and high in germination and should be very hardy for the West. Price (1 lb., 30c.; 4 lbs., \$1.15, post-paid); 20 lbs., \$4.30; 100 lbs., \$21.



Turkestan Alfalfa

Seed of this Alfalfa, collected in Asia by Prof. N. E. Hansen of the South Dakota Experiment Station, was sent out several years ago by the United States Department of Agriculture. The results have been so very satisfactory that we have no hesitancy in recommending it as one of the hardiest and best varieties. (1 lb., 30c.; 4 lbs., \$1.10, post-paid); 20 lbs., \$4.20; 100 lbs., \$20.

Montana Alfalfa

This seed is probably as well adapted to the Canadian West as any other strain. The climate of Montana is very similar to our own. Tests for hardiness prove the Montana seed almost in a class by itself. There is no Alfalfa seed raised in Western Canada as yet, for commercial purposes, but in the Montana product we get as close as possible. This seed is very scarce and held at high prices. Price (1 lb., 35c.; 4 lbs., \$1.20, post-paid); 20 lbs., \$4.80; 100 lbs., \$23.

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Some grand new varieties of vegetable seeds; Registered Banner Oats, Registered Red Fife Wheat, new Silver King Barley, Premost No. 25 Flax, Russian, Turkestan and Montana Alfalfa and Red Clovers with a reputation for purity and quality, that brings large purchasers from Great Britain, Germany, France, United States, South America and Australia; also new Kursk Millet, Japanese Millet, Timothy, Brome Grass, Western Rye Grass, &c., &c.

Steele, Briggs Seed Co
WINNIPEG, MAN. Limited.

Cured.

Vitae-Ore. my husband, it to our friends and of the debt. For many to bend it to pick up could be so bad I could the misery I suffered mething terrible. I lieine and treatment would do me any y little benefit. I was any hope of relief Vitae-Ore advertised a trial package sort. It was offered thought there might it, and I knew I did for it if it did not do e. By the time I had package I felt that nd the right remedy. and I continued with it until I was sure the benefit was lasting. This was three years ago and I am still cured today. My husband, who had been afflicted with Stomach Trouble, began its use upon seeing what it accomplished in my case, and it produced the same beneficial results for him, doing him more good than all of the medicines he had taken. I was then so impressed with its wonderful powers that I sent a package to my brother in Manitoba, who sm and Dropsy, and on his leg. Before him, the sore was return. He had not ogether three pack- that he was able to e: "We cannot say ew man of George." ph, and am glad to Vitae-Ore has cured DW. GALBRAITH.

upon a Lottor.

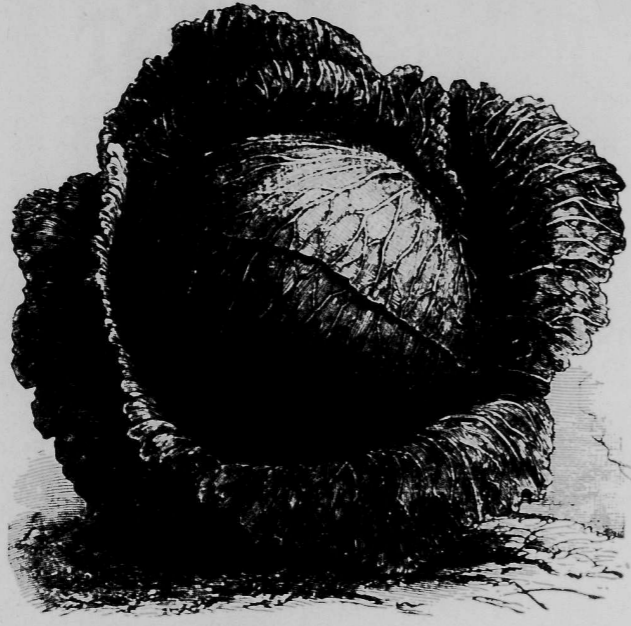
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William Rennie Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

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The reason for the superiority of the Hero Mills is in the cloths. These cloths are made of special glazed cambric, and are so arranged that they make the oats slide through the gang over the holes. The oats are all the time, either sliding on a cloth or under one. If on a cloth they certainly cannot go through the zinc sieve, and if under the cloth they are prevented from tailing up and dropping through, by the weight of the cloth resting on them.

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EDDY'S MATCHES

THE LEADERS
OF LIGHTS
SINCE 1851

months last year,—the first time we have gone to school. I have two sisters and one brother. We are six miles from school and we are twenty miles from town. I like to go to school very much. It is very cold here just now. I wrote this all myself. Your loving friend,

Sask. (a) EMMA DOWNIE. (11)

The Golden Dog

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

Copyrighted 1907 by L. C. Page Co., incorpd.

Caroline, overcome by her emotions, threw herself on a couch, invoking blessings upon the head of the man by whom she had been so cruelly betrayed. But such is woman's heart—full of mercy, compassion, and pardon for every wrong, when love pleads for forgiveness.

"Ha! ha!" said Cadet, as the Intendant re-entered the great hall, which was filled with bacchanalian frenzy. "Ha! ha! His Excellency has proposed and been rejected! The fair lady has a will of her own and won't obey! Why, the Intendant looks as if he had come from Quintin Corentin, where nobody gets anything he wants!"

"Silence, Cadet! don't be a fool!" replied Bigot, impatiently, although in the Intendant's usual mood nothing too gross or too bad could be said in his presence but he could cap it with something worse.

"Fool, Bigot! It is you who have been the fool of a woman!" Cadet was privileged to say anything, and he never stinted his speech. "Confess, your Excellency! she is splay-footed as St. Pedaque of Dijon! She dare not trip over our carpet for fear of showing her big feet!"

Cadet's coarse remark excited the mirth of the Intendant. The influences of the great hall were more powerful than those of the secret chamber. He replied curtly, however.—"I have excused the lady from coming, Cadet. She is ill, or she does not please to come, or she has a private fancy of her own to nurse—any reason is enough to excuse a lady, or for a gentleman to cease pressing her."

"Dear me!" muttered Cadet, "the wind blows fresh from a new quarter! It is easterly, and betokens a storm!" and with drunken gravity he commenced singing a hunting refrain of Louis XIV.:

"Sitot pu'il voit sa Chienne
Il quitte tout pour elle."

Bigot burst out into immoderate laughter. "Cadet," said he, "you are, when drunk, the greatest ruffian in Christendom, and the biggest knave when sober. Let the lady sleep in peace, while we drink ourselves blind in her honor. Bring in brandy, valets, and we will not look for day until midnight booms on the old clock of the Chateau."

The loud knocking of Philibert in the great hall reverberated again and again through the house. Bigot bade the valets go see who disturbed the Chateaux in that bold style.

"Let no one in!" added he—"tis against the rule to open the doors when the Grand Company are met for business! Take whips, valets, and scourge the insolent beggars away. Some miserable habitans, I warrant, whining, for the loss of their eggs and bacon taken by the King's purveyors!"

A servant returned with a card on a silver salver. "An officer in uniform waits to see your Excellency; he brings orders from the Governor," said he to the Intendant.

Bigot looked at the card with knitted brows; fire sparkled in his eyes as he read the name.

"Colonel Philibert!" exclaimed he, "Aid-de-Camp of the Governor! What the fiend brings him at such a time? Do you hear?" continued he, turning to Varin. "It is your friend from Louisbourg, who was going to put you in irons, and send you to France for trial when the mutinous garrison threatened to surrender the



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place if we did not pay Varin was not so in the name of Philibert anger. He set his cup bang upon the table. taste a drop more till said he; "curse Galliss could he not have so welcome messenger to manoir? But I have got my list of debtors, and up one day for his Louisbourg."

"Tut, tut, shut up, you are too mercant men," replied Bigot. "is, shall we allow Col to bring his orders i Par Dieu! we presentable!"

But whether presenta words were scarcely impatient at the del took advantage of the entered the great hall. utter amazement for the scene of drunken beheld. The inflamed fusion of tongues the and stench of the pro sickened him, while th many men of rank a revelling at such an feeling of indignation difficulty in keeping d delivered his message tendant.

Bigot, however, was t he wanting in politenes Colonel Philibert," said an unexpected guest, b one! Come and taste t of Beaumanoir before your message. Bustle, fresh cups and the full Colonel Philibert."

"Thanks for your pol alier! Your Excellency excuse me if I deliver n once. My time is not m so I will not sit down lency the Governor presence and that of the missiaries at the council afternoon. Despatches arrived by the Fleuch home, and the council r at once."

A red flush rested of Philibert as in l measured the importan the council with the men whom he summond He declined the offer stepped backward fro with a bow to the Inter company, and was abo when a loud voice on th of the table cried out—

"It is he, by all th Pierre Philibert! wait! de Repentigny rushed through the hall, upsett guests in his advance wards Colonel Philib recognizing the flushed ordered figure that g shrank back from his er

"My God! do you l Pierre?" exclaimed wounded to the quick by ed look of his friend. I eur de Repentigny! C look and recognize me! Philibert stood transfri prise and pain, as if a stricken his eyes. "Y Gardeur de Repentign possible! Le Gardeur like you—much less, w among people like these words were rashly fortunately not heard an in the hall, or Philibe have paid the penalty cited guests.

"And yet it is true; P me again. I am no o whom you drew out Lawrence, the only Amelie!"

Philibert looked hard i Le Gardeur, and doubt He pressed his old friend saying in a voice full of

"O Le Gardeur! I n now, but under what ch and place! Often have meeting again, but it pure, virtuous home of this place. What do y Gardeur?"

"Forgive me, Pierre, f

place if we did not pay them." Varin was not so intoxicated but the name of Philibert roused his anger. He set his cup down with a bang upon the table. "I will not taste a drop more till he is gone," said he; "curse Gallissoniere's neck—could he not have selected a more welcome messenger to send to Beaumanoir? But I have got his name in my list of debtors, and he shall pay up one day for his insolence at Louisbourg."

"Tut, tut, shut up your books! you are too mercantile for gentlemen," replied Bigot. "The question is, shall we allow Colonel Philibert to bring his orders into the hall! Par Dieu! we are scarcely presentable!"

But whether presentable or no, the words were scarcely spoken, when, impatient at the delay, Philibert took advantage of the open door and entered the great hall. He stood in utter amazement for a moment at the scene of drunken riot which he beheld. The inflamed faces, the confusion of tongues, the disorder, filth, and stench of the prolonged debauch sickened him, while the sight of so many men of rank and high office revelling at such an hour raised a feeling of indignation which he had difficulty in keeping down while he delivered his message to the Intendant.

Bigot, however, was too shrewd to be wanting in politeness. "Welcome, Colonel Philibert," said he; "you are an unexpected guest, but a welcome one! Come and taste the hospitality of Beaumanoir before you deliver your message. Bustle, valets, bring fresh cups and the fullest carafes for Colonel Philibert."

"Thanks for your politeness, Chevalier! Your Excellency will please excuse me if I deliver my message at once. My time is not my own to-day, so I will not sit down. His Excellency the Governor desires your presence and that of the Royal Commissaries at the council of war this afternoon. Despatches have just arrived by the Fleur-de-Lis from home, and the council must assemble at once."

A red flush rested upon the brow of Philibert as in his mind he measured the important business of the council with the fitness of the men whom he summoned to attend it. He declined the offer of wine, and stepped backward from the table, with a bow to the Intendant and the company, and was about to depart, when a loud voice on the further side of the table cried out.—

"It is he, by all that is sacred! Pierre Philibert! wait!" Le Gardeur de Repentigny rushed like a storm through the hall, upsetting chairs and guests in his advance. He ran towards Colonel Philibert, who not recognizing the flushed face and disordered figure that greeted him, shrank back from his embrace.

"My God! do you not know me, Pierre?" exclaimed Le Gardeur, wounded to the quick by the astonished look of his friend. "I am Le Gardeur de Repentigny! O dear friend, look and recognize me!"

Philibert stood transfixed with surprise and pain, as if an arrow had stricken his eyes. "You! you Le Gardeur de Repentigny? It is impossible! Le Gardeur never looked like you—much less, was ever found among people like these!" The last words were rashly spoken, but fortunately not heard amid the hubbub in the hall, or Philibert's life might have paid the penalty from the excited guests.

"And yet it is true; Pierre, look at me again. I am no other than he whom you drew out of the St. Lawrence, the only brother of Amelie!"

Philibert looked hard in the eyes of Le Gardeur, and doubted no longer. He pressed his old friend to his heart, saying in a voice full of pathos,—

"O Le Gardeur! I recognize you now, but under what change of look and place! Often have I forecast our meeting again, but it was in your pure, virtuous home of Tilly, not in this place. What do you here, Le Gardeur?"

"Forgive me, Pierre, for the shame



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A. J. White & Co. Ltd., Montreal.

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of meeting me here." Le Gardeur stood up like a new man in the glance of his friend, the shock seemed to have sobered him at once. "What do I do here?" say you, O dear friend!" said he, glancing round the hall, "it is easier seen than told what I do here. But by all the saints, I have finished here for today! You return to the city at once, Pierre?"

"At once, Le Gardeur. The Governor awaits my return."

"Then I will return with you. My dear aunt and sister are in the city. News of their arrival reached me here; my duty was to return at once, but the Intendant's wine-cups were too potent for me—curse them, for they have disgraced me in your eyes, Pierre, as well as my own!"

Philibert started at the information that Amelie was in the city. "Amelie in the city?" repeated he, with glad surprise, "I did not expect to be able to salute her and the noble Lady de Tilly so soon." His heart bounded in secret at the prospect of again seeing this fair girl, who had filled his thoughts for so many years and been the secret spring of so much that was noble and manly in his character.

(To be continued.)

TRADE NOTES

Trees tried and proven, fruit trees suited for Western conditions, small fruit bushes, canes, shrubs, and vegetable tubers in lots to suit the needs of the average family, is the special offer of the Patmore Nursery Co., of Brandon. Their offer is definite—so many plants for so much money. See their list in this issue.

The illustrated story of the smut pest that has been running in the advertisements of the Standard Chemical Co. in these columns, showing the convincing statements of experimenters should do much toward increasing the use of formaldehyde for pickling wheat and oats. It is a significant fact that the percentage of grain rejected for smut decreased in 1908, while the sale of formaldehyde before seeding had an enormous increase. Surely there is some connection between these two facts. The man who has used formaldehyde without success should conclude that he has not given it a fair trial.

With 15,000 pumps in use, the Brandon Pump and Windmill Works must have their goods on nearly one-quarter of the farms of the West. This is a proud record that could only be attained by turning out an entirely satisfactory pump, and that is what the users of Cater's wood and iron pumps think of them. Their "Star" windmills are also becoming popular, and the prices invite further investigation. See the announcement in this issue.

The easiest way to put clean grain on the market is to sow clean seed. The Harmer Implement Co. advertise in this issue a machine that will remove from wheat and barley smut balls, wild oats rag-weed and all light seeds.

The approach of spring suggests plowing and in getting a plow, a man likes to get strength, simplicity, and perfect working. Experience counts in plow-making, and has taught the Fuller Johnston Co. how to combine the desirable features of a plow in the "New Eclipse."

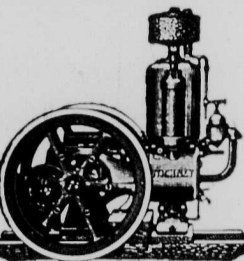
The fact cannot be too forcibly impressed that there are separators and separators. A cream separator is a machine that costs considerable money, and must be used for a number of years every day—morning and night. It is a machine with delicately adjusted parts that will easily get out of order if the whole article is not working harmoniously, hence the importance, when buying a ma-

MR. FARMER

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STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINES. Stationary and Portable. The Simplest and most popular Engine for the Farmer. Sizes 1 1/2 to 16 Hp. Other **PORTABLE**

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TORONTO Wood, Iron and Galvanized Gusher Pumps.

AYLMER FARMERS' WAGON and **STOCK SCALES—PLATFORM** and **HAY and GRAIN SCALES—Pit** and **Pitless—a great line.**

HORSE POWERS, TREAD POWERS, FEED CUTTERS, GRAIN GRINDERS, EAGLE STEEL LAWN SWINGS.

TANKS in Wood and Steel. Belting, Hose, Pipe and fittings.

If not coming to the Bonspiel send for our catalogue.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP COMPANY, Limited
CHAMBERS ST., Between Logan and Henry Aves., Winnipeg, Man.



Eaton Prices for Formaldehyde

Last season we sold enormous quantities of Formaldehyde because our prices were right and this season we are offering better value than ever before, for though the price of formaldehyde has been advanced by the manufacturers, we are offering it to the farmers of the west at lower prices than ever before. The reason is that this year we bought early.

And remember that we guarantee our formaldehyde to be full strength 40 per cent.

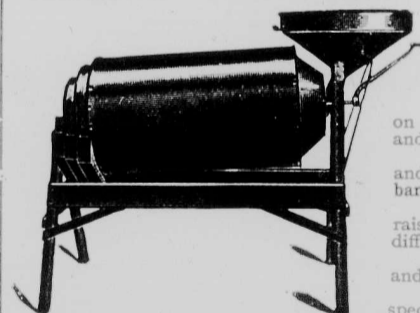
Our prices are as follows:

Formaldehyde 40 per cent. per one pound bottle.	\$0.25
" " " " five " "	1.00
" " " " ten " jar.	1.85
" " " " fifty " jar.	9.00

One pound of Formaldehyde in 40 gallons of water does 55 bushels of wheat. Directions accompany each bottle or jar. Send your orders in early.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG, CANADA

BEEMAN'S 1909 MODEL "JUMBO" GRAIN CLEANER



Guaranteed Capacity on Wheat: 100 Bushels Per Hour.

Sold on trial. If not the most rapid and perfect grain cleaner, can be returned. Just the machine for cleaning grain for market on account of its large capacity and perfect separation, and an absolute necessity in cleaning grain for seed. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley and the only machine that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates frosted, shrunken or sprouted wheat raising the quality from one to three grades making a difference in price of from 10 to 30 cents per bushel. The Jumbo cleans all kinds of grain and seeds and separates perfectly all fowl seed. Furnished with bagger if desired. Write to-day for special offer. Agents wanted.

BEEMAN & CO. 127-129-131 Higgins Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN ANSWERING ADS. MENTION THE ADVOCATE

WALL PLASTER

NO MORE LIME PLASTER

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

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

chine, of getting one the tation behind and a fur it. This is the point t enforced by De Laval and salesmen.

Cleaning seed and tre smut are the twin fu Hero lines of smut c separators. Study conditions in connect cleaning and pickling ha specially ingenious devic into these machines. thousands in use now, bers are on the increa announcements are now

When a person works for the job of treating the old-fashioned meth ling and shovelling, he arrange a more pleas ough method by sup with an "Acme" g These little implement pacity of 100 bushels distribute the liquid t ticle of the surface c The Brandon Machine glad to circulate mo about them.

GOSS

Clydesdale, Percheron stallions are offered trade in this issue. Hassard, of Deloraine. Clydesdales is First B at Brandon last summ are by such noted si Castle, Hiawatha, L Montrave Mac, Sir Th Randolph. All these l serviceable age, being and were personally Scotland by T. H. H: perience importer The Percherons and typical specimens of should find ready buyer they are being offered

The Brandon Winter Stock Association will tion sale of stock at pavilion on March 13th the winter fair. All entries should be ad Frasier, secretary, Bra on that date has the a presence of a large n uted breeders and far the possibility of being nual affair of considera to the live stock indu

The biggest Hackn year is scheduled for London, England. registered Hackneys a signment of harness put up at auction by masters of sales, Tech junior member of whid his lessons in horse with Ontario breeders. notable event and ad model harness horses innings.

A MODEL FARM

Western farmers wil in the announcement Graham, of Pomeroy, farm is for sale, an offer at auction his Shorthorns, Clydesdal implements some tim this has nothing to d cancy on the railw. Mr. Graham has de from farming for v reasons.

The farm, "Fores without doubt, one choicest in Western land is uniformly an strong loan, and has the very best condit tion of crops, which of the land in sod ea the manure from a cattle. In addition, alfalfa are grown. The buildings, whic



30 Hp.
any size or depth.
Double Acting Force
umps.
**MERS' WAGGON
LES— PLATFORM
AIN SCALES—Pit
t line.**
**S. TREAD POW-
ERS, GRAIN GRIN-
STEEL LAWN**
and Steel.
pe and fittings.
catalogue.
PANY, Limited
Winnipeg, Man.

chine, of getting one that has a reputation behind and a future ahead of it. This is the point that is always enforced by De Laval manufacturers and salesmen.

Cleaning seed and treating it for smut are the twin functions of the Hero lines of smut cleaners and grain separators. Study of the peculiar conditions in connection with grain cleaning and pickling has resulted in specially ingenious devices being built into these machines. There are thousands in use now, and the numbers are on the increase. The spring announcements are now out.

When a person works up a dislike for the job of treating seed grain by the old-fashioned method of sprinkling and shovelling, he can very easily arrange a more pleasant and thorough method by supplying himself with an "Acme" grain picker. These little implements have a capacity of 100 bushels an hour, and distribute the liquid to every particle of the surface of the kernels. The Brandon Machine works will be glad to circulate more information about them.

GOSSIP

Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney stallions are offered for the spring trade in this issue by Mr. F. J. Hassard of Deloraine. Among the Clydesdales is First Baron, champion at Brandon last summer, and others are by such noted sires as Dunure Castle, Hiawatha, Lothian Again, Montrave Mac, Sir Thomas, and Sir Randolph. All these horses are of a serviceable age, being from 3 to 6, and were personally selected in Scotland by T. H. Bassard, an experienced importer of Markham. The Percherons and Hackneys are typical specimens of the breed and should find ready buyers at the prices they are being offered at.

The Brandon Winter Fair and Live Stock Association will hold an auction sale of stock at the winter fair pavilion on March 13th, the day after the winter fair. All applications for entries should be addressed to Chas. Fraser, secretary, Brandon. A sale on that date has the advantage of the presence of a large number of interested breeders and farmers, and has the possibility of being made an annual affair of considerable importance to the live stock industry.

The biggest Hackney sale of the year is scheduled for March 9th at London, England. Two hundred registered Hackneys and a large consignment of harness horses will be put up at auction by those world-masters of sales, Techenor-Grand, the junior member of which firm learned his lessons in horse-dealing in deals with Ontario breeders. It will be a notable event and admirers of the model harness horses will have their innings.

A MODEL FARM FOR SALE

Western farmers will be interested in the announcement of Mr. Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, Man., that his farm is for sale, and that he will offer at auction his entire stock of Shorthorns, Clydesdales and farm implements some time in June. No! this has nothing to do with the vacancy on the railway commission. Mr. Graham has decided to retire from farming for various personal reasons.

The farm, "Forest Home," is, without doubt, one of the very choicest in Western Canada. The land is uniformly an easily worked, strong loam, and has been kept in the very best condition by a rotation of crops, which leaves a third of the land in sod each year, and by the manure from a large herd of cattle. In addition, red clover and alfalfa are grown.

The buildings, which comprise a



You'll Buy A Cream Separator

**When You See the One
You've Always Wanted**

You know that there are two styles of separators which are recognized as standard, and that other manufacturers each make ONE style. Each claims that his ONE HOBBY is the "only" one. Each will try to force his one style on you, whether it's what you want, need and want to pay for or not. That is NOT the Empire Way.

We saw the good in both styles, if rightly designed, made of the right materials, by the right men. So here is the result of Empire inventions, Empire materials, Empire workmen and facilities, and Empire "know-how". A quality machine for every cow owner in

THE EMPIRE LINE

THE FRICTIONLESS EMPIRE.

THE EMPIRE DISC.

All are backed by the Empire Guaranty, as good as a Government Bond because we know that each is better than any other make of separator at any price.

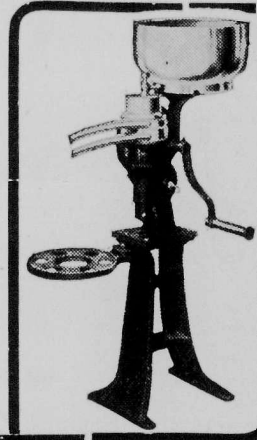
As each style has all sizes, we offer twice as wide a choice as others. All are the same in quality—FIRST GRADE.

Fit your ideas, fit your capacity needs, fit your pocket-book.

THE EMPIRE BOOK FREE. Gives facts, not claims, because we don't depend on ONE style to make a sale. It is fair and impartial. Write for it to-day.

Empire Cream Separator Co. Ltd.

482 1-2 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.



Learn to Dance for 50c.



Hundreds have learnt at home by this system. We guarantee absolutely to teach you to waltz in a few weeks without aid of instructor. Book contains full instructions and charts, you cannot fail. Send 50c today.

International Trading Co.,
Postal Station C. Box 25, Montreal

FREE MAP OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT DISTRICTS

Together with valuable information about soils, climate, prices of products, best locations, homestead regulations, etc. Sent FREE to those who send name and address at once to

**KOOTENAY ORCHARD ASSOCIATION,
NELSON, B. C. Ltd.**

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER

CANCEROL has proved its merits in the treatment of cancer. It is not in an experimental stage. Records of undisputed cures of cancer in nearly every part of the body are contained in Dr. Leach's new 100-page book. This book also tells the cause of cancer and instructs in the care of the patient; tells what to do in case of bleeding, pain, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the treatment of any case. A copy of this valuable book free to those interested. Address Dr. L. T. LEACH, Box 180, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE MOST IMPORTANT FARM MACHINE

THE MANURE SPREADER

Are you Saving Money, or are you Losing it by being without One?

You believe that money spent for a mowing machine or a binder is well invested. Still you use these machines only a few days in the year.

You use the hay rake, because it saves you time and labor.

These are valuable machines. They are now counted indispensable by most farmers, even though they stand unused over eleven months in the year.

But a manure spreader is a still more valuable machine. Its purpose is to keep up the fertility of the soil. It is the machine you use all seasons, and the one on which the real usefulness of all your other farm machines depends.

If you have not already done so, you should consider now the advisability of having an I. H. C. manure spreader on your farm.

You will have choice of two different spreaders in the I. H. C. line—the Cloverleaf, endless apron spreader, and the Corn King, return apron spreader. Each of these spreaders handles the manure in all conditions perfectly and will give you long satisfactory service.

These spreaders are not ordinary. Their frames are made of air dried wood stock. They have serviceable, tractive power producing wheels, beaters that are unsurpassed for tearing the coarsest manure into the smallest pieces and applying it uniformly, aprons that deliver the manure to the beater with the least possible friction and

in a uniform manner. Any one of these machines will, if given proper care, last a lifetime.

The labor of spreading manure is greatly lessened by using one of these I. H. C. spreaders. Not only is the labor lessened, but it is changed into agreeable work.

But the strongest reason for using an I. H. C. spreader is the increased value you get out of the manure. The best authorities agree that manure spread by an I. H. C. spreader has at least double the value of manure spread by hand.

The I. H. C. spreaders pulverize and make the manure fine, and spread it evenly over the ground just as thick or as thin as may be required. The manure is placed upon the ground in a condition that is at once available for plant life. All is washed by the first shower into the soil—none is wasted.

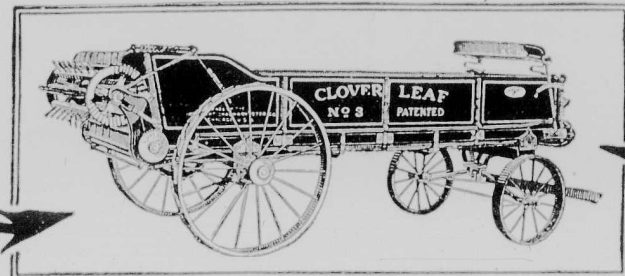
The good effects upon the crop are immediate and the permanent benefit to the land is greater than when the manure is spread by hand. There is no question but that land manured by an I. H. C. manure spreader will give an increased yield of from two to ten bushels per acre over land where manure is spread by hand.

Consider the labor saved, the more agreeable work, the better crops, the more fertile condition of the land—is not an I. H. C. manure spreader the machine you should have?

Are you not losing money instead of saving money by being without one?

Call on the International local agent and investigate one of these machines. He will supply you with catalogs and particulars, or if you prefer write nearest branch house.

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



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (INCORPORATED) CHICAGO, U.S.A.

aldehyde

Formaldehyde bearing better value than any other aldehyde has been advertised by the farmers of the west that this year we

aldehyde to be full

\$0.25
1.00
1.85
9.00

of water does 55
gallon or jar. Send

CO. LIMITED CANADA

BRAIN CLEANER

Capacity on Wheat: 100 bushels Per Hour.

It is not the most rapid and can be returned. It cleans grain for market and perfect separation, in cleaning grain for seed. It cleans oats from wheat or barley and will successfully separate unclean or sprouted wheat into three grades making a bushel to 30 cents per bushel. It cleans kinds of grain and seeds and seed.

If desired, write to-day for details.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE ADVOCATE

TER

TER

Brands and

Limited



The Acme Grain Pickler

(Capacity 100 bush.
per hour.)

IT DOES A PERFECT JOB.

Thousands now
in Use

and sold by Dealers
in EVERY WEST-
ERN TOWN.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

Gasoline Engines, Grain Grinders, Well-boring Machines, Steel Plate Hot Air Furnaces, Chemical Fire Engines, Sub-Surface Packers, Etc., Etc.

Well Equipped Machine Shop and Up-to-date Foundry in connection. Write for Catalogues.

The Brandon Machine Works Co. Ltd.

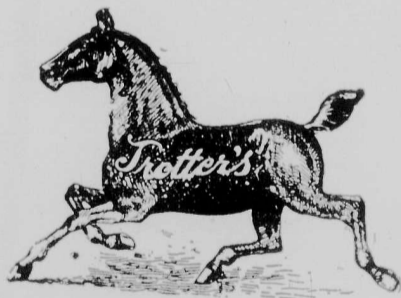
Brandon, Manitoba

"THE LAND OF THE BIG, RED APPLE"

Write us for information of the best of the Famous Okanagan Valley. Our booklet is free to those interested. Fruit lands at reasonable prices where irrigation is not required. Climate unsurpassed, rich soil, pure water, good schools—in fact everything one could wish for to make life worth the living.

**FISHER AND SAGE,
ARMSTRONG B.C.**

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



**TROTTER & TROTTER
BRANDON**

Are holding their next
**MAMMOTH
AUCTION SALE**

ON

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd

when we shall present to the public about 65 head of horses—the best that money and experience can buy, including one stallion (Royal Favorite) and some very fine registered mares. Pay us a visit and you will not go away without buying. Our last three sales were a great success. Everybody was satisfied with what they purchased from us.

Farmers especially requiring some good working mares for spring work should make a point of attending this sale.

**TROTTER & TROTTER
BRANDON MANITOBA**

commodious and comfortable house, stabling for 30 horses, 60 cattle and 60 hogs, are conveniently located on a dry rise, and are sheltered by a thrifty grove of trees. There is also a flourishing young orchard of Transcendent crabs and standard apple trees.

The water supply is abundant, there being a small creek running through part of the farm and wells are convenient to the buildings. The farm is well fenced, the best of roads lead through it, three lines of railway are convenient, elevators are just a mile away on the Great Northern, and about six miles on the C. P. R. and C. N. R. School, church and post office are about one mile away, and the farm is about equal distance from the thriving towns of Carman and Roland. Few places offer so many advantages with such a high state of fertility, and the man who gets "Forest Home" will have a farm of 360 acres, and a home to be proud of.

Mrs. A. Cooper, of Treesbank, Man., sent two of her Barred Rock cockerels to Enderby, B. C., Poultry Show last month, and was awarded first and second prizes, as well as special for best cockerel in American classes. This not only shows that Mrs. Cooper has birds with quality, but is also evidence that Manitoba can hold its own with British Columbia fanciers, in spite of the supposed disadvantages in the matter of climate.

Practically everyone knows that when he buys a few hundred or thousand feet of lumber from the retail lumber yard, he pays in profits to the retail and wholesale trades about as much as it costs the millmen to cut the logs, saw them and transport them to points of consumption. The rake-off in the lumber trade is notoriously large and there are but few escapes from the abuse. In addition to profits being large, the number of yards in a town is fixed so that there will be a good living for each man who keeps one, the price is fixed for each retailer and there is no attempt to keep the grades that the millmen turn out. How can it all be helped? Notice the advertisement of the Lake Lumber Co. in this issue; order in carlots. In almost every district, a few farmers can get together and handle a car load.

People must live, and to live they must eat. Whatever else they are compelled to do without, they cannot do without food, so that whatever adds to the efficiency of the farmer in his food-producing vocation, adds to his blessings. One of the most important factors in bringing about this condition was the invention of Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Implements. They have revolutionized the slow, laborious old gardening and farming methods and have put them in the class of twentieth-century achievements. As an instance, No. 4 Planet Jr. which is a combination hill and drill seeder, wheel hoe, cultivator, furrower and plow is the most complete tool a farmer or gardener can have on his place. He can do more work with it and keep things in better condition in one-sixth the time it would take without it. The No. 4 is only one of the many Planet Jr. implements—there is one for every farm and garden task, whether for hand or horse power—and all of them are sold with an iron-clad guarantee of absolute satisfaction.

BIG SPRING MEETING AT CALGARY

From Calgary comes the news that the entries for the bull sale have been well up to expectations. A catalog of the entries is being printed, and will be sent on application. At a recent meeting of the directors of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, it was decided to throw the sale open to as many entries as came in, the custom in the past being to limit the number.

For the fat stock show, the sheep and swine breeders' associations are

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Is A Remedy Without An
Equal For COUGHS,
COLDS, And All Affections
Of The
THROAT and LUNGS.

Coughs and Colds do not call for a minute recital of symptoms as they are known to everyone, but their dangers are not understood so well. All the most serious affections of the throat, the lungs and the bronchial tubes, are, in the beginning, but coughs and colds.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the admonition to all persons affected by the insidious earlier stages of throat and lung disease, as failure to take hold at once will cause many years of suffering, and in the end that terrible scourge of "Consumption."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is not Sold as a Cure for Consumption

but for affections tributary to, and that result in, that disease. It combines all the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe. So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it. Don't be humbugged into taking anything but "Dr. Woods." Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents.



Hardest Trees & Plants

We Grow All Kinds and
Sell Direct at Right Prices
CATALOG FREE.
STRAND'S NURSERY
R.F.D. 11 Taylors Falls, Minn.

"Human nature is the same the world over," said the philosopher. "When a man discovers that a law interferes with his personal interests, he wants it abolished."
"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "I'm looking for some of these aviators to come up with a proposal to repeal the laws of gravitation."

How Many Meals Have You Saved?

Do you show your meals do you good, as the saying goes? Have you the product of former good dinners tucked away around your waist line? Do they reproach you? Do they lie heavily on your physical conscience, as it were? Are you anxious to reform?

Well, then contemplate a period of penance. What do you say to a month of unmodified breakfast food diet—made thin; to be followed or accompanied by thirty days of road work or weight lifting. No?

How about a few months' course of some acid (put your teeth on edge) acid, heart-burn-causing, wrinkle-forming, stomach-upsetting, high-priced patent advertised "fat remedy," then—No?

All that remains for you to try, then, if you really wish to reform, is Marmola Prescription Tablets. These tablets possess special virtues—the most important of which are they cause not one ripple of internal uneasiness, neither do they leave wrinkles behind; nor is dieting and exercise required to help out. Yet, in a reasonable time they are capable of reducing, possibly, any man or woman on this green earth a pound or so daily.

How about your trying this safe and well-endorsed plan if you do not care to exercise or diet? The Marmola Company of Detroit, Mich. or any druggist will give you, for as little as 75 cents, one large case, so well stocked that just that one case will show you the problem of reducing safely and quickly on three full meals a day has been solved.

Shipmen
Made
From
Mills at
Vancouver
B.C. A
Cranbrook
B.C.

Write
For
Illustrate
Catalogue

Th

DEPT. A

WOOD'S NORWAY SYRUP

Remedy Without An
or COUGHS,
and All Affections
of The
and LUNGS.

and Colds do not call for
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Best Trees & Plants
Grow All Kinds and
Direct at Right Prices
CATALOG FREE.
AND'S NURSERY
Taylor Falls, Minn.

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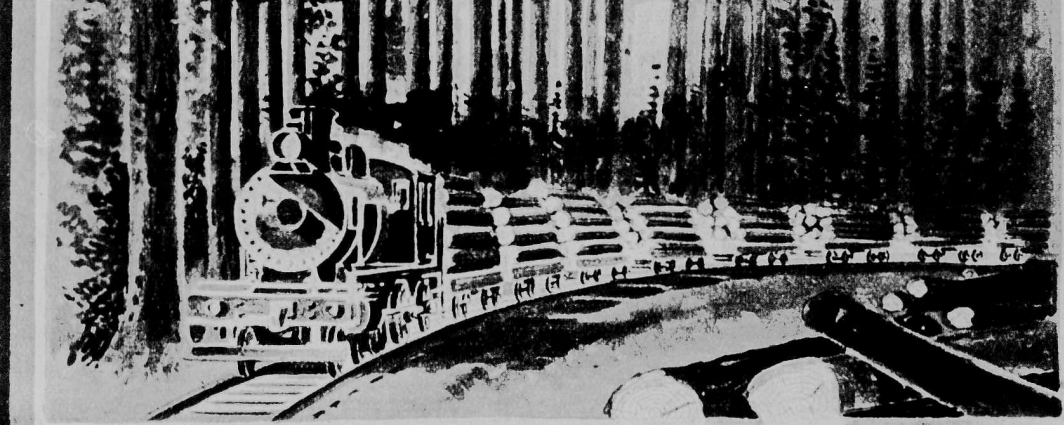
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THE LAKE LUMBER COMPANY LTD



Shipment
Made
From
Mills at
Vancouver,
B.C. And
Cranbrook,
B.C.

Shipment
Made From
Mills at
West
Selkirk, Man.
And
Rainy River
Dist., Ont.

DIRECT
FROM
THE
MILLS

TO
THE

CONSUMER

Write
For
Illustrated
Catalogue

Write
For
Illustrated
Catalogue

WHY pay a middleman's profit when you can buy from us at Wholesale Prices? ¶ If you can alone, or in conjunction with a neighbor, order a car-load, we will send you a delivery of lumber—direct from the mills that will fill every requirement in your building scheme, and save you thirty per cent on retail prices. ¶ Now is the time to build or to get cheap lumber for future operations. It will not reach a lower point. ¶ GET our prices—delivered at your station. You pay when you have received and are satisfied with our delivery.

Cedar Posts, Poles and Tamarac Piling,

The Lake Lumber Company

DEPT. A

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

LIMITED

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

WANTED—Stockmen and others to get their printing done by THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE Mail Order Job Printing Department. Prices Quoted. Sample sent on application. Address Mail Order Dept., THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—The imported Percheron stallion "Unterwald" (47621). Pedigree and all other information on application to Sec. Treas. Glenboro Percheron Syndicate, Box 14, Glenboro, Ont.

TO RENT—The farm called Hope Farm, seven miles (7) south of Grenfell, Saskatchewan. Good house and farm buildings, consisting of 1440 acres. Over 300 acres under cultivation. Apply to John Walker, Land Agent, Grenfell, Saskatchewan.

FOR SALE—The imported Clydesdale Stallion "Heathfield No. 11742". The most successful foal-getter in the Elkhorn District. Pedigree, photo, all other information on application to Sec. Treas. Elkhorn Clydesdale Breeding Association Box 14 Elkhorn, Man.

RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE—Well cleaned. Seven dollars per cwt. Bags free. A. J. Loveridge, Grenfell, Sask.

FOR SALE—Shire Stallion four-year-old. Imported from Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill. Guaranteed sure foal getter. Apply: P. W. Perry, Deloraine, Man.

ITALIAN BEES—A few Colonies for sale. May Delivery. W. E. Cooley, Solisgirth.

KELOWNA—Fruit farm. 50 acres, 4 miles out. House, outbuildings, own irrigation system, clear 15 acres cultivated, school, church, post-office, store. Axel Entin, Kelowna, B. C.

SEED WHEAT—Imported Abundance Oats, Cord Wood Farms, and Barred Rocks. J. T. Enright, Invermay, Sask.

FOR SALE—South African Veterans' Land Grants and Half-breed Scrip. P. Whimster Portage la Prairie.

FOR SALE—South African Veterans' Land Grants, good to select 320 acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Inter-Ocean Real Estate Co., 24 Aikens Building, Winnipeg.

SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP FOR SALE—Cash and terms with good acceptable security to Farmers in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Address A. D. Mabry, Saskatoon, Sask.

HOMESTEADERS—South African land warrants for sale cheap to settlers. Box G, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The Imported French Coach Stallion, Vent-Du-Nord. Nine years old. Weight 1600 pounds. For further information apply to J.N. Caskey, Macdonald, Man.

FOR SALE—The Pure-bred Imported Clydesdale Stallion, "Royal Gold". Sure and good stock-getter—9 years old. He has fine action and is gentle. Reason for selling—has been on same route five seasons. Will sell cheap for quick sale. For information apply to Wm. Duke, Whitewood, Sask.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY acre farm, splendid soil, all level, good water, two hundred acres summer fallow, ready for seeding, good buildings. Twenty-five dollars per acre. Suitable terms. Communicate or call. Mayberry, Moose Jaw, Sask.

FOR SALE—The Imported Percheron Stallion "Wallace" (23831). The surest and best foal-getter in the province. His stock have won more prizes than any draft stallions in the province. It will be a pleasure to show him and his stock to intending purchasers. D. O. Yeomans, Alexander, Man.

PRESTON SEED WHEAT—Grown on breaking two successive years. Absolutely free from noxious weeds. \$1.10 f.o.b. Neepawa. Paul Homer, Neepawa, Man.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

MAW'S EGG FARM, Parkdale, Man.—Acclimatized utility breeds, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens (Stock and Eggs). Poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Choice Cockerels \$1.50 each. Eggs in season, \$1.50 per setting. Grant Bros., Wild Rose Farm, Redvers, Sask.

R. P. EDWARDS, breeder of Thoroughbred Poultry. Eggs in season. Rhode Island Reds a specialty. Stock at all times. South Salt Springs, B.C.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—White Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Western raised from imported prize-winning stock. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per 15; \$10 per 100. Day old chicks a specialty. Geo. W. Bewell, Abernethy, Sask.

BARRED ROCK and Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerels, bred and raised on separate farms. Pleased to answer inquiries. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

PURE BARRED ROCKS, County Champions, 1908. Some nice Cockerels at \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Nicely crated. W. R. Barker, Deloraine.

PURE BRED BROWN LEGHORNS—Exclusively \$1.25 each. Eggs \$1.00 setting. Only choice birds sent out. Mrs. George Dobson, Mortlach, Sask.

FOR SALE—Mammoth bronze turkeys, heavy birds, bred from my 1st prize-winning 46 pound tom and hens weighing over 20 pounds. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

PURE-BRED White Wyandotte Eggs for sale, \$1.00 per doz.; \$3.00 per 4 doz.; \$9.00 per hundred. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

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

BANTING STOCK FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Tamworths, T. E. M. Banting, proprietor, Wawanessa, Man. Phone 85.

BERKSHIRES—Gold Medal Herd. Neepawa, Manitoba, Address J. A. McGill. 24-4

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale. 13-3

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

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

T. E. WALLACE, Portage la Prairie, Man. Breeding Shorthorns of various ages for sale.

WOODMERE FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine. At present ready for shipment several good young bulls up to twenty months and a few Yorkshire boars and sows. Write for prices.

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorn of best Scotch type. 24-4

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

JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie. Choice Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine for sale. 20-4

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

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, P. O. Ont.—Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and horses. T. F.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta. Breeder of Holstein cattle and Yorkshire swine.

HEREFORDS—At half price from Marples' famous Champion Prize Herd. Calves either sex; Heifers, Cows, Bulls. Good for both milk and beef. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Deleau, Man.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. N. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both senior and junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 13-12

SHEPHERD PONIES and Hereford cattle, finest in Canada, also Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Deleau, Man.

offering free transportation for exhibits, which has increased interest and promises to result in larger entries. The date of closing entries for the fat stock show is March 15th.

The directors of the Horse Breeders' Association have adopted a prize list in which \$3,250 are offered in prizes for the horse show. During the day time, April 5 to 9, the regular stallion show will be held at Victoria Park, and in the evenings of the 6th, 7th and 8th, a show of commercial horses will be held in doors. Entries for the horse show close March 15th. Prize lists may be had by applying to the secretary, E. L. Richardson.

SPRING MEETING OF SASKATCHEWAN STOCKMEN

Arrangements for the winter fair fat stock show, spring horse show and pure-bred cattle sale at Regina on March 23 to 26, are nearing completion. Entries for all departments close February 25th, so that intending exhibitors should not delay any longer entering. Entries up to date are more numerous, and, from all appearances, the event will be an interesting one.

An attempt is being made to give a more educational turn to the Regina winter fair. Each forenoon will be given up wholly to the discussion of live stock questions. These discussions will be led by some of the most prominent breeders of the Province and other leading authorities who have to do with the live stock industry in a public capacity. Problems affecting production and marketing of all classes of stock will receive consideration.

A Provincial stock-judging competition will also be held. In this competition there are two classes for young men who have won either first or second place at any competitions held in the Province in 1906, and also two classes open to any young men who wish to enter. Medals and cash prizes amounting to \$175.00 are offered for these competitions. Judging demonstrations will also be given on all classes of farm animals.

The annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association will be held on the evening of the first day of the fair. On each of the other evenings, a public meeting will be held in the City Hall. At these meetings, the very best available men will speak on live stock or related subjects. A detailed programme is now in preparation and will be published shortly. Entries and enquiries should be forwarded to the secretary, Mr. John Bracken, Regina.

Jos. M. Coombs, a pioneer of Prince Albert, who was a prisoner of Louis Riel at Old Fort Garry, died Jan. 26th. Coombs was born at London, Ont., and came west in 1868. He spent the winter at Qu'Appelle working for Mr. Farquharson, father of Lady Schultz. He returned to Winnipeg as a prisoner of Riel and saw Thomas Scot shot.

THE CHILLY HOMES OF ENGLAND

It is very largely our own fault if England has earned the reputation of an impossible country to winter in. As a nation we are, I verily believe, the greatest living amateurs in the science of keeping our houses warm. An Englishman's home is his castle; it is also, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, his refrigerator. The truth is that England in winter time is one of the chilliest spots on earth. After some years in America it took me, I recall, thirty months on my return to London to get warm again.

WHO ORDERED THE PATTERN?

Some one has ordered pattern #6145 for child aged 5 years, and has given neither name nor address. The post mark on the envelope was somewhat blurred but looked like Bladworth, Sask. Will the sender kindly forward name and address at once?

HERBAGEUM

Herbageum is not a stock food. An analysis will show little food value, but when fed with ordinary food grown on the farm it makes the food easily digestible and thus adds greatly to its value. Impure blood and nearly all the ills of animals arise from improper digestion and assimilation of the food. Herbageum makes animals healthy by assisting them to digest and assimilate their food. As a blood purifier and tonic for all classes of live stock it has been used by farmers throughout Canada for twenty-three years. It contains no drugs and cannot injure any animal.

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Trees and cuttings, small fruits, shrubs, creepers, spruce, apples and crabs. I have by far the largest stocks in the West, of these hardy, fast growing Russian poplars and willows; I send everything by express, prepaid, so as to arrive in good order. Trees may be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. No agents, no commissions, selling cheap. A postal card will bring you my price list and printed directions.

JOHN CALDWELL, Virden Nurseries
VIRIDEN, MAN.
Established 1890

RHEUMATISM

The Best and Safest Cure for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, IS

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS
All Druggists at 40c. and \$1.00 per box.

No. 1 Wheat Land Per Acre \$2.00

320 Acre Blocks. Veterans' Claims. Your choice of location. ALBERTA OR SASKATCHEWAN
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This is a fine, handsome clear-toned, full-sized violin highly polished, nicely colored, complete with string bridge, three gut strings, ebony finish pegs, long bow of white horse hair and box of resin. Everything complete sent securely packed in a box. Just send us your name and address, and agree to sell only 8 boxes of our Famous New Life Vegetable Pills. A grand remedy and cure for all Weak and Impure Conditions of the Blood, Indigestion, Stomach Trouble, Constipation, Weakness, Nervous Disorders, Rheumatism and Female Troubles. A grand Tonic and Life-builder. These are our regular size, they are easy to sell, as each customer who buys a box of medicine from you is entitled to receive a present of Silverware, Cuff Links or Ring. Don't miss the chance of your life. Send us your name and address at once, and we will promptly send you by mail (postage paid) the 8 boxes of medicine. When sold result to us the \$2.00 and we will send you this handsome Violin, etc. just as represented. Write today. Address THE NEW LIFE REMEDY CO. Dept. 74 Toronto, Ont.

Questions &

LINE FENCE QU

1. I want to fence 100 acres for pasture. The adjoining quarter I am told that a leg is 8 ft. from the fence 4 ft. in on my must I build the fence the line between us?

2. If my neighbor crop back 4 ft. and my cattle in reach the grain, break the into his grain, can I ages?

3. If I have to keep own land, and make and my cattle break of my neighbor's grain, damages? (There is Please make plain who to make my fence legs Sask.

Ans.—1. You should fence on the line, and should not put his c than 8 ft. to the fence.

2. Your neighbor crop back 8 ft. from "No fence surround crops in process of b shall be deemed a la less it is situated from such crop and plies with the prov ordinance."

This section was put these who were putt around their own crop.

3. If you have a la cording to the fence your cattle break thro of the neighbor's negl crop back from the not collect damages if that by reason of the near the fence that through. The neighbor guilty of contributory

DISPUTE ABOUT A HORSE

While haying, one of jured itself, and I be from a neighbor who l ning idle. I worked l and then the man w turned. He never sai about charging me for colt, but about three wards he wanted 50 c \$10, for the use of the been borrowing imple all the season, and, e drill, for the use of v everybody 15 cents pe everything free of cha grain, and when he c kept back \$10 for the We agreed to leave three disinterested me question, but thus far unable to have the settle the dispute. I v go with me and see about it, but he refu as he is leaving her looks to me as if he out of the right way matter, and what w settlement between us Alta.

Ans.—As good a w settle this matter wo of you to choose a nei two name a third disil lay the whole case be abide by their decisio evidently attempted t to effect a settlement works well where b cerned are anxious to understanding, but in th as if the man who h lars does not care m settlement is reache facts are as you state opinion that no ch made for the use o view of the fact that ing implements frequ man from whom you

GEUM

ock food. An analysis ue, but when fed with the farm it makes the d thus adds greatly to l and nearly all the illa mproper digestion and d. Herbageum makes ling them to digest and s a blood purifier and e stock it has been used anada for twenty-three rugs and cannot injure

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ruits, shrubs, creepers,
stocks in the West, of Russian poplars and s by express, prepaid, order. Trees may be not satisfactory. No ling cheap. A postal price list and printed

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RHEUMATIC PILLS
and \$1.00 per box.

\$2.00
Per Acre

VIOLIN FREE

This is a fine, handsome ear-toned, full-sized violin, highly polished, nicely color- l, complete with string dge, three gut strings, only finish pegs, long bow white horse hair and box resin. Everything com- plete sent securely packed a box. Just send us you- me and address, and agree sell only 8 boxes of our new New Life Vegetable lla. A grand remedy and re for all Weak and Im- re Conditions of the Blood, Digestion, Stomach Trou- e, Constipation, Weakness, rous Disorders, Rheu- mism and Female Troubles. grand Tonic and Life- lder. These are our regu- lar size, they are easy sell, as each customer who ys a box of medicine from us entitled to receive a result of Silverware. Cliff inkor ring. Don't miss the chance of your life. Send us your name and address at once, and we will promptly send you by mail (postage paid) the 8 boxes of medicine. When sold remit to us the \$2.00 and we will send you this hand- some Violin, etc. just as represented. Write Today. Address THE NEW LIFE REMEDY Co., Dept. 74 Toronto, Ont.

Questions & Answers

LINE FENCE QUESTIONS

1. I want to fence a quarter-section for pasture. My neighbor on the adjoining quarter crops his land. I am told that a legal fence has to be 8 ft. from the standing crop. Does this mean that I must put my fence 4 ft. in on my own land, or must I build the fence 8 ft. in from the line between us?

2. If my neighbor has to keep his crop back 4 ft. and will not do it, and my cattle in reaching through to the grain, break the fence and get into his grain, can he collect damages?

3. If I have to keep in 8 ft. on my own land, and make the fence legal, and my cattle break out and get into my neighbor's grain, can he collect damages? (There is a herd law.) Please make plain what I should do to make my fence legal.
Sask. A. M.

Ans.—1. You should put the line fence on the line, and your neighbor should not put his crop any nearer than 8 ft. to the fence.

2. Your neighbor must keep his crop back 8 ft. from the fence. "No fence surrounding growing crops in process of being harvested, shall be deemed a lawful fence unless it is situated at least 8 ft. from such crop and otherwise complies with the provisions of this ordinance."

This section was put in to apply to those who were putting up a fence around their own crop.

3. If you have a lawful fence, according to the fence ordinance, and your cattle break through by reason of the neighbor's neglect to keep his crop back from the fence, he could not collect damages if it were shown that by reason of the crop being too near the fence that the cattle got through. The neighbor would be guilty of contributory negligence.

DISPUTE ABOUT A BORROWED HORSE

While haying, one of my horses injured itself, and I borrowed a colt from a neighbor who had horses running idle. I worked him for a time, and then the man wanted him returned. He never said a word then about charging me for the use of the colt, but about three months afterwards he wanted 50 cents a day, or \$10, for the use of the colt. He had been borrowing implements from me all the season, and, except the seed drill, for the use of which I charged everybody 15 cents per acre, he got everything free of charge. I cut his grain, and when he came to settle he kept back \$10 for the use of the colt. We agreed to leave the matter to three disinterested men to settle the question, but thus far we have been unable to have the men meet and settle the dispute. I wanted him to go with me and see a magistrate about it, but he refuses to go, and, as he is leaving here in March, it looks to me as if he wanted to get out of the right way to settle this matter, and what would be a fair settlement between us?
Alta. J. T.

Ans.—As good a way as any to settle this matter would be for each of you to choose a neighbor, let those two name a third disinterested man, lay the whole case before them and abide by their decision. You have evidently attempted this, but failed to effect a settlement. This plan works well where both those concerned are anxious to reach an understanding, but in this case it looks as if the man who has the ten dollars does not care much whether a settlement is reached or not. If the facts are as you state them, it is our opinion that no charge should be made for the use of the horse in view of the fact that you were lending implements frequently to the man from whom you borrowed the

Think Only of Permanency
When buying fencing FORGET about the NOW cost. Do as the railways. Think only of PERMANENCY. Select the fence with the quality, weight, stiffness and strength to give longest service. And three or four years from now you will shake hands with yourself because you were shrewd enough to see eye to eye with the railways and buy IDEAL woven Wire Fence.
This Lock makes "IDEAL" FENCE Strongest in Existence
No fence has a simpler lock than the IDEAL. Yet the railways have proven to their entire satisfaction that the IDEAL lock has the greatest gripping-tenacity. Other things being equal, the impossible-to-release grip of this simple lock makes IDEAL fence strongest in existence. But other things are not equal. IDEAL Woven Wire Fence has the best quality of hard drawn elastic steel wire laterals. It has the stiffest uprights. The galvanizing is the smoothest and heaviest—most rust-proof. The scales prove IDEAL the weightiest woven fence. What further reason do you need to prompt you to buy IDEAL fence? Well, here is another: IDEAL Fence will cost you no more than other fences that you will not buy if you think only of permanency. Our fence and gate booklet shows different styles for horses, cattle, hogs, etc. Write for your copy.
JOIN OUR STAFF OF AGENTS and increase your income. The weight, quality and strength of IDEAL fence make it easiest to sell.
THE IDEAL FENCE CO., LIMITED, DEPT. F, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

THE CLEANEST THE LIGHTEST THE MOST COMFORTABLE
TOWER'S FISH BRAND
POMMEL SLICKER
and cheapest in the end because it wears longest
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED WATERPROOF
TOWER CANADIAN CO. TORONTO CAN.

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box 54 Windsor, Ont.

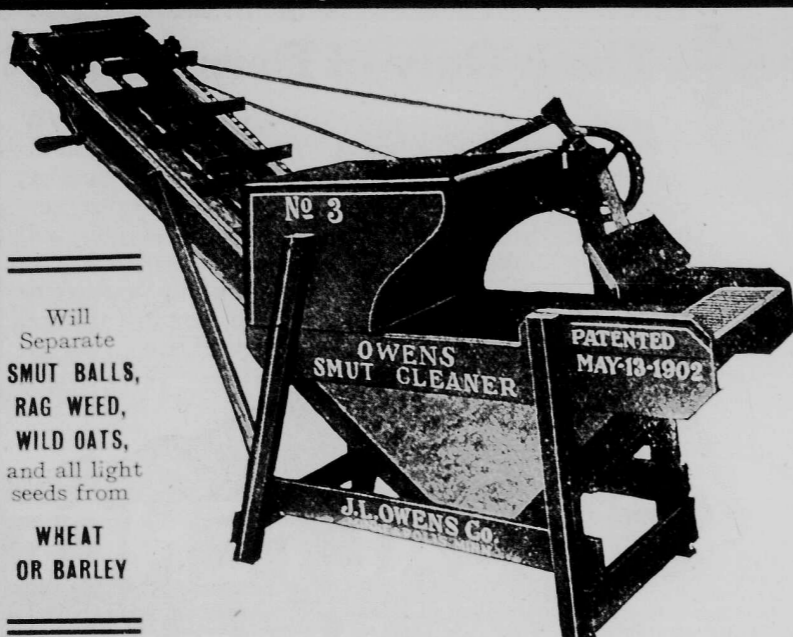
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

The French Coach Stallion Mercier 3541, dark chestnut, 164 hands weight 1400, foaled May 1900, sired by Imp. Menos, dam Gulnare by Perfection the greatest getter of prize winners of his age. Mercier is crippled in front but otherwise perfectly sound and is one of the finest stock getters it is possible to own. His average get has been 85% and his colts are large, handsome, true to type and with great quality and action. They can be judged by over 100 to be seen on the Ranch. Having so many of his fillies we are forced to change. Young horses will be taken in exchange. Wanted a short backed, heavy boned French Coach Stallion free from hereditary defects for cash or in trade for above stallion or for registered Clyde fillies or Stallion of which we have several excellent specimens for sale.

G. E. GODDARD
Bow River Horse Ranch, Cochrane, Alta.

Advocate Ads. for Results

A \$5,000 DAN PATCH STALLION FREE
This New Picture of DAN PATCH 1:55 in Six Brilliant Colors
MAILED FREE
This new picture of Dan Patch 1:55, is the Finest I have ever gotten out for framing. It is printed in six brilliant colors and is free of advertising. It gives his age and a list of all the fast miles paced by Dan. Being made from a "Speed Photograph" it shows Dan as lifelike as if you stood on the track and saw him in one of his marvelous and thrilling speed exhibitions. You ought to have a fine picture of the King of all Harness Horse Creation and the Fastest Harness Horse the world has ever seen. I will mail you one of these Large, Beautiful, Colored Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55 free With Postage Prepaid and full particulars concerning my plan of Giving Away a \$5,000.00 Dan Patch stallion if you will simply write me.
A \$5,000 DAN PATCH STALLION FREE
An Absolutely Free Hair Counting Contest Without Money or Purchase Consideration And Open To Any Farmer, Stockman or Poultry Breeder. Can you count the number of hairs drawn in a picture of "Forest Patch," sired by Dan Patch, dam by Monaco by Belmont. Write for one of the Above Dan Patch Pictures. I will also mail you a photo engraving of "Forest Patch," the fine Registered Stallion to be given away and ALSO Drawing showing hairs to be counted and also stating easy conditions. Every stock owner will want to count the hairs on this Splendid \$5,000.00 Dan Patch Stallion because it means a small fortune free for someone. We paid \$50,000 for Dan Patch and have been offered \$180,000. We would have lost money if we had sold Dan for One Million Dollars.
You may secure this \$5,000 Dan Patch Stallion Absolutely Free. "Forest Patch" might make you a fortune of \$25,000 to \$50,000 as a great stock horse for any community because he will make a 1200lb. stallion with great style and beautiful conformation.
E. B. SAVAGE, Toronto, Canada, International Stock Food Co.
Mail this Free Coupon To-Day to E. B. SAVAGE, Toronto, Can.
You MUST FILL IN THE THREE BLANK LINES IN THIS FREE COUPON
CUT OFF HERE
E. B. Savage, International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Will you please mail me Postage Paid one of the Beautiful Six Color Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55, the World's Champion Harness Horse, described above, and also full particulars of your plan of Giving Away a \$5,000.00 Dan Patch Stallion. I have filled out the coupon, giving the number of live stock I own, and my name and address.
I own..... Cattle..... Hogs..... Horses..... Sheep
Name.....
Post Office..... Province.....



FACTS ABOUT SMUT

is a booklet we have gotten up telling the history and the detrimental effects of smut on the crops. It is chuckfull of information every farmer should have. Drop us a card and we will mail it free. The Owens Smut Cleaners will separate smut balls, rag weed, wild oats and all light seed from wheat or barley. Write—

The Harmer Implement Company

142 Princess St., Winnipeg

Will Separate SMUT BALLS, RAG WEED, WILD OATS, and all light seeds from WHEAT OR BARLEY

A WARNING TO WOMEN

AN EVENING PARTY AND ITS SEQUEL.

How lamentable and yet how true it is that our social pleasures are responsible for most of our ills. This is due largely to neglect and thoughtlessness. A slight chill or cold contracted on leaving an overheated room after the system has been lowered by breathing the poisoned air, develops more rapidly than otherwise. Neglect this cold or cough and you will have sown the seeds of disease which rapidly germinate. Mothers should therefore warn their loved ones to take the greatest care of themselves when forced to mix with large numbers of people in close confinement and at all times (if they would preserve good health) use Psychine, the greatest of tonics.

The pictures given here tell their own story. The timely use of PSYCHINE "The Greatest of All Tonics" has saved many of Canada's fair daughters and her sons from an early grave. The following testimonials prove this:—

CHILD'S LIFE SAVED!

Mrs. E. Obediah of Oshwekin, Ont., declares that PSYCHINE saved her child's life. It was then suffering from pneumonia. This was in March, 1907. On August 11th, 1908, 17 months after, she wrote: "The condition of my family's health is decidedly good. I give PSYCHINE to each member of my family, eight in number, and I consider their good health is due to PSYCHINE which we recognize and believe to be the greatest of Tonics. My husband and myself pin our faith to PSYCHINE because it has done so much for us in times past when hard pressed with sickness. I would be glad if you referred me to any skeptical person and you can use my name for this purpose."



OFF TO THE PARTY

MOTHER AND BABY BENEFITED.

Mrs. Wm. Haystead of Falding, Ont., says:—"I was very weak and run down when I commenced using PSYCHINE. I used two bottles and now feel like a new person. I also gave PSYCHINE to my little boy who had pneumonia, with good success. I shall always recommend PSYCHINE."

NO USE FOR DOCTOR NOW.

"I am glad to tell you I have not had to have the doctor since I have used PSYCHINE. I am now in good health, also the family. I used PSYCHINE for my boys who were growing too fast and were always pale and languid. PSYCHINE is now our family remedy," writes Mrs. Agnes Comber, 92 Wellington St., London, Ont.

WHAT PSYCHINE IS AND DOES

PSYCHINE is the greatest strength restorer and system builder known to medical science. PSYCHINE regulates and tones up all the vital organs. It cures stomach troubles, aids digestion, destroys disease germs in the system. The greatest of tonics, it makes the blood pure, rich and healthy, giving renewed vigor and energy to those who are weak and tired and run down.

USE YOUR OWN JUDGMENT!

There are times when a choice has to be made between following the advice of a physician and taking the responsibility of using Psychine without or in opposition to his advice. You have the fullest assurance that you will be perfectly safe and justifiable in taking Psychine irrespective of any physician's advice, and even contrary to it. The physician that opposes its use is either out of date and not in touch with the most successful systems of treatment, or his own interests are put before those of his patient. Such a system of treatment as Psychine, which has thousands of the most wonderful cures standing to its credit, cannot but be endorsed by every physician to whom the life and health of his patient is a matter of first importance. The best physicians, who have without prejudice looked into the great work Psychine is doing for humanity, are recommending it to many of their patients, and are unstinted in their praise of this remedy, the equal of which the world has never seen.

Psychine tones up every part of the system, and cures when all else fails. At all Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, LIMITED, Slocum Building, Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

SEND FOR FREE TRIAL. (See Coupon).

TRIAL OF PSYCHINE
FREE

Send this coupon with name and address to Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto, and a TRIAL BOTTLE of PSYCHINE will be mailed you FREE.

TRY IT AT ONCE, DON'T WAIT UNTIL YOU ARE WORSE. F.A.W

Use PSYCHINE for COLDS LOSS OF APPETITE, WEARINESS, ETC.

PSYCHINE

PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN

THE GREATEST OF TONICS FOR HEALTH AND ENERGY

animal, and as no mention was made where you got the horse that any charge would be made for his services, the neighbor had little ground for keeping back the ten dollars. At the same time he has the money, and it is doubtful if you could collect it off him by recourse to law. The customs of the neighborhood in such matters as borrowing implements and horses would have considerable bearing on the case. Talk the matter over with a local magistrate, and get his opinion. He knows best what the custom of the district is in such matters. We hardly think you will get the money.

ROAD ALLOWANCE AROUND SLOUGH

1. I would like to know what proceedings I would have to take to claim damages, if any, for road having to go through my crop, around a slough which is on town line.
2. Would it be legal to fence and stop road around slough if the Council rejected a bill for damages?
3. If a road has been ploughed and cropped before local improvement district has been formed, can the Council claim damages for same?

Ans.—1. You would not be entitled to damages if trail was made around the slough through your crop with your permission.

2. You can fence your land and the Council will then be obliged to build a road around the slough, and if they require the land from you, the Government will survey it and pay you for it at a price to be agreed upon.

3. If you have ploughed and cropped the road allowance and by so doing you have caused damage, the government could proceed against you. This course is never taken, however, unless by reason of this cultivation, you have propagated noxious weeds.

INDIGESTION AND PIN WORMS

1. Bronco gelding, 9 years old, stocks up badly in hind legs when standing. Hair is rough and stands up, seems depressed, but eats and drinks well. Has a small bite wound on shoulder which refuses to heal up.

2. In same horse and another, I have often noticed a white substance coming from the anus, that remains a day or so and then gradually disappears. What is the cause and remedy?

3. Can a man rely on any of the various stock foods advertised? If so what would you recommend?

Sask. A. E. P.

Ans.—1. Prepare this horse for a physic by feeding bran mashes only for forty-eight hours. Then give a physic ball composed of Barbadoes aloes, from seven to nine drams (according to the size of the horse) powdered ginger one dram, soft soap sufficient to combine the ingredients. Roll up in a piece of soft paper and place well back on the tongue. Continue to feed mashes until he commences to purge, then give one-half his usual allowance of feed, increasing as the physic ceases to operate. You may now give this tonic powder in tablespoonful doses morning and evening mixed with damp feed: Powdered sulphate of iron 3 ounces, powdered gentian 4 ounces, powdered nux vomica 2 ounces, common salt 4 ounces, nitrate of potash 3 ounces.

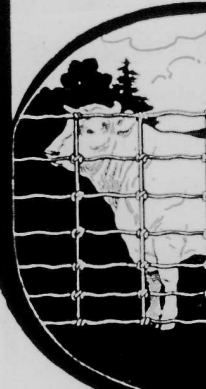
2. The white substance seen around the anus may or may not indicate the presence of pin-worms. Frequently it is the accumulation of perspiration and dirt, when the remedy is a sponge and water. If pin-worms are present, you are likely to see them passed with the faeces. The treatment of these parasites is to inject well up into the rectum an infusion of quassia chips, made by soaking over night a half pound of the quassia in a gallon of cold water, inject about a pint of this with an injection pump, or, a piece of rubber hose and a funnel, twice a day for a few days, then follow with a physic.

London

Fence

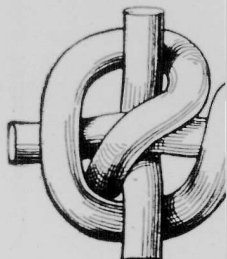
Protect against p of your A

There is a lot ing wheat. If reap success. you must stand



"Mixed" farming is d success. Raising cattle will protect you against "Mixed" farming fencing. The loss of a through barb wire costs outlay for London We safe, strong and durable, can buy. Bolts could securely as our London roll guaranteed. Bookli uars about an Ag that will appeal to a livi biuous man. Write us t

LONDON I



Fits For pre cured w
Cured M 11

for pamphlet giving simple home treatm cess—over 1000 test

Sole Proprietors—Trenc

When answering please mention the VOCATE AND HC

SYNOPSIS OF CA WEST LAND R

ANY person who is t or any male over stead a quarter section land in Manitoba, Sa The applicant must at Dominion Lands Agency district. Entry by pro agency, on certain condi son, daughter, brother homesteader.

Duties.—Six months cultivation of the land. A homesteader may liv his homestead on a fa solely owned and occu father, mother, son, da In certain districts, standing may pre-empt side his homestead. Duties.—Must reside six years from date of hon the time required to cultivate fifty acres A homesteader who E stead right and cannot may take a purchas districts. Price \$3.00 r reside six months in ea fifty acres and erect a h

Deputy of the N.B.—Unauthorized p tement will not be paid

mention was made of horse that any made for his ser had little ground e ten dollars. At as the money, and u could collect it se to law. The ghorhood in such wing implements have considerable ase. Talk the local magistrate. He knows best of the district is We hardly think ney.

NCE AROUND GH

know what pro-e to take to claim road having to go around a slough

d to fence and stop if the Council ages?

een ploughed and improvement dis-d, can the Council me?

ld not be entitled was made around ur crop with your

our land and the bbliged to build a ugh, and if they ou, the Govern-and pay you for d upon.

ghed and cropped and by so doing age, the govern-against you. This , however, unless cultivation, you ous weeds.

PIN WORMS

9 years old, legs when stand-and stands up, eats and drinks bite wound on s to heal up.

d another, I have substance coming nains a day or so appears. What ?

on any of the advertised? If mment?

A. E. P.

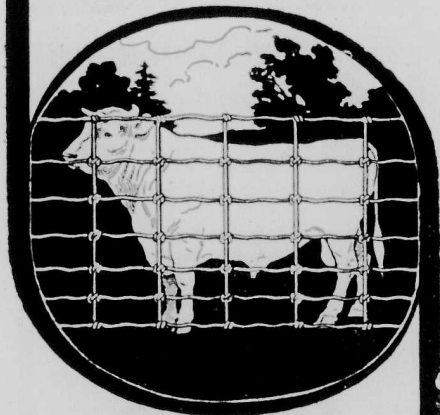
is horse for a an mashes only . Then give a Barbadoes aloes, rams (according powdered ginger efficient to com- Roll up in a l place well back rtinue to feed ences to purge, usual allowance he physic ceases now give this spoonful doses mixed with damp ate of iron 3 rtian 4 ounces, ounces, common potash 3 ounces.

nce seen around not indicate the Frequently it of perspiration edy is a sponge ms are present, em passed with ment of these ell up into the quassia chips, night a half in a gallon of t a pint of this , or, a piece of el, twice a day low with a phy-

London Fence

Protect yourself against possible loss of your Wheat Crop.

There is a lot of chance in growing wheat. If "Nature" smiles, you reap success. If "she" frowns, you must stand a loss.



"Mixed" farming is the only safe path to success. Raising cattle, hogs and horses will protect you against loss on wheat. "Mixed" farming requires improved fencing. The loss of a single good animal through barb wire costs more than the extra outlay for London Woven Fencing. It is safe, strong and durable, the best that money can buy. Bolts couldn't hold the wires as securely as our London lock does. Every roll guaranteed. Booklet free—also particulars about an **Agency Plan** that will appeal to a lively, honest and ambitious man. Write us this very minute.

LONDON FENCE, Limited
Portage la Prairie Manitoba



Fits Cured

For proof that Fits can be cured write to Mr. Wm. Stinson, 184 Tyndall Ave., Toronto.

for pamphlet giving full particulars of simple home treatment. 20 years' success—over 1000 testimonials in one year. Sole Proprietors—Trench's Remedies Ltd., Dublin

When answering advertisements please mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of, the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

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

3. Analysis of prepared stock foods at government stations and agricultural colleges, indicate that they contain ingredients useful in the maintenance of an animal's digestive system in the best working order. Experiences of practical feeders in all parts of the country go to show that the use of such feeds aids in maintaining the healthfulness of stock, particularly of stock being pushed with feed, and that it pays to purchase and use stock foods for this purpose. As to which particular food is best it is impossible to say. As a matter of fact it is doubtful if there is very much difference amongst them. We have heard one kind recommended quite as strongly as another and judge that which particular one is best is largely a matter of opinion. As a rule, it is pretty safe to take the advice of men who have tried these foods and know, hence a study of the testimonials of farmers furnished gratuitously by the manufacturers of these foods should give you some idea of their merits.

DUTY ON VIOLIN

Shall I have to pay any duty on a violin coming from England into Canada? The violin was my property in England, but as I had rather a lot of luggage when I came over I did not bring it with me, but thought it could be forwarded on later. I may say I had the violin some years before I left England.

Sask. J. F.
Ans.—You will have to pay 20 per cent. duty on the violin.

INJURY TO PASTERN

I have a mare which went lame about six weeks ago. She became lame very suddenly, and the only sign of trouble was some matter running just above the hoof in the small pastern on the right front foot. I applied a flax poultice. It has stopped running, but she still keeps lame. It looks as though it either had a sliver in it, or had been struck against a nail. A. L. T. Alta.

Ans.—Probably the bone has been injured by some penetrating object, such as a piece of wood or iron. If it were wood, and a piece became broken off in the wound, it will suppurate again. If it does discharge again, search must be made for a foreign body, which possibly may be a sliver. If found it must be extracted, and the wound syringed out several times a day with a weak carbolic solution. The part should then be dressed with iodoform, and a bandage applied. If, after the wound has healed, lameness continues, apply a blister of cantharides, 1 dram, and lard, 6 drams. Tie her head up for forty-eight hours. Then wash off the blister and smear the point with vaseline every three days. Repeat the blister in three weeks, if necessary.

CONTUSION ON PONY'S NECK

Have a pony mare. Last week I noticed a small watery swelling from point of shoulder on up into the neck. Now the swelling has become nearly twice the size, and seems going up to the throat. It is not hard, and does not seem to hurt her when pressed. She is in fairly good condition, but a little dull. She has been standing with another horse. Do you think it possible he has bitten her, although there is no mark? What would you advise? Should it be lanced, and can you give cause and cure? S. W. Sask.

Ans.—Yes; we think the horse standing beside her has bitten her, not severely enough to break the skin, but enough to contuse the part and produce the condition you describe. The fluid you feel beneath the skin, and which causes the swelling, is either blood, or serum, from the bruised tissues. The swelling should be lanced at the most dependent part to allow the escape of the fluid, and the part dressed with an antiseptic; carbolic solution may be injected, and iodoform dusted on the wound externally. It may be necessary to foment the swelling with warm water.

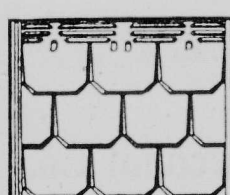
Made In Canada For 24 Years

Some Metal Shingles are guaranteed to "last a lifetime," by firms which have been making Metal Goods only a few years.

How can they know how long their shingles will wear?

"Perhaps" such shingles will last. "Perhaps" they are lightning-proof and weather-proof.

You are the one who must take the chances. There are no "perhaps" about



"EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES

ON THE ROOFS SINCE 1885

They have defied lightning and fire—resisted snow and rain—protected against leaks and rust—for 24 years. You buy certainty—not supposition—when you buy "Eastlake" Shingles. Because "Eastlake" Metallic Shingles have proved, by 24 years' wear on the roofs, that they are practically indestructible.

Don't buy "a pig in a poke." Don't take chances. Get "Eastlake" shingles, which are sold with a guarantee worth having.

Write for catalogue, which tells about the "Eastlake" side Lock, the new Cleat and other exclusive features, as well as explaining all about the Shingles themselves.

The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited

TORONTO Manufacturers WINNIPEG

Agents wanted in some districts. Write for particulars naming this paper.

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

EAST KOOTENAY LANDS

FRUIT AND FARM
The District of East Kootenay is looked upon as a part of British Columbia which is destined to do great things in fruit culture. It is well worthy of investigation and if you are interested, write us at once for full information. We have farm and fruit lands which can be purchased on easy terms.
BEALE & ELWELL
CRANBROOK, B.C.

B. ROTHWELL HILLSDALE FARM - OTTAWA, ONT.

Importer and Breeder of High Class Clydesdale and Hackney Horses
ON HAND AND FOR SALE

Personally selected from the studs of A. & W. Montgomery, and Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries, Scotland, Diadem (12550) 5 years, by McRaith, dam, Hecuba by Baron's Pride; Lord Durham (13065) 5 years, by Lord Fauntleroy, five recorded dams; Hillhead Stamp, by Hillhead Chief, dam Ocean Gem by Drumuir Stamp; also five-year-old dark chestnut Hackney Stallion, Dainty Duke of Connaught, by the great Garton Duke, dam, the great show and brood mare Dainty, by Denmark (177.)

Correspondence solicited.
All the Clydesdales are big, strong, straight-moving horses of fashionable breeding, and feet and pasterns of the best quality, and in good condition for service, and are offered at prices that will be satisfactory to intending purchasers. The Hackney has size and quality and is a very superior sire.

THE FENCE THAT SAVES EXPENSE

Made of all No. 9 Heavily Galvanized Steel Wire—with just enough elasticity to prevent snapping from sudden shocks, etc.

PEERLESS

fence saves expense because first cost is the only cost. It turns any kind of stock—and weather does not affect it. No repairs. Our free book tells why. Write for it today.

The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co. Ltd.
Dept. M., Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

CONTINUOUS INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL DISTILLERY APPARATUS

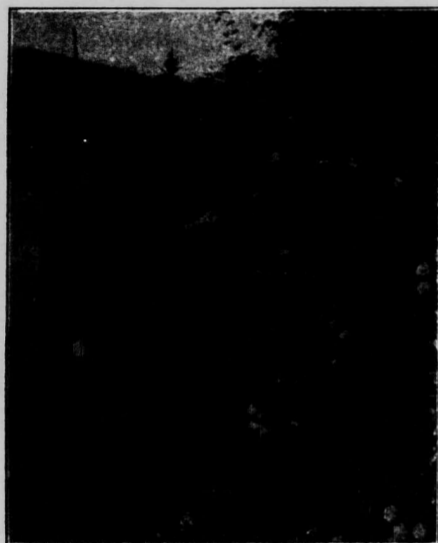
For light, heat and power from **NATURAL GAS**, and portable stills for vegetable, waste matter and wood alcohol.

Economy and rapidity of construction a specialty. Unquestionable references. Write for particulars to

The Continental Natural Gas Alcohol Co.

See Harper's Weekly, Oct. 3, 1908

WHEELING, W. VA., U. S. A.



AN ABSOLUTE FACT

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

[160 Acres of Farm] Land

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

Free Map & Booklet

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

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

Are YOU ready for the COLD SNAP?

Remember if you wish your Feet **Cozy and Comfortable**, be wise in time, AND WRITE TO

JOHN GREENLEES'

CLOG WAREHOUSE,

4 Wellington St., Glasgow, Scotland,

For a Pair of the Celebrated

"G" Brand Grained Leather CLOGS

(Cosily Lined with Thick Brown Felt)

Note. Any Size, Men's or Women's

Posted Free to your Door

For **\$1.35**. Children's, **\$1.00**

All Orders Despatched by Return Mail. Not a moment's delay.

If you forget your Size, enclose a pencil drawing of your Foot, in your letter. Those well known

'Felt Lined' Clogs

are made ORDINARY BOOT SIZES.

We could fill this Paper twice over with Testimonials alone.

THOUSANDS OF PAIRS ready for Mailing.



GOSSIP

P. W. Perry, of Deloraine, Man., is offering a Shire stallion for sale.

Messrs. M. J. and R. McLenehan, of Lenore, Man., have bought from Mr. O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont., the Clydesdale stallion, Evermore (13470), The Newton Stewart premium horse for 1908. Evermore is a grand horse of splendid style great weight, and substance, with rare good feet, legs, and ankles and first-rate movement. As a yearling he won first prize at Lanthorn, and as a two-year-old he was first at Falkirk, first at Stirling, and first at Bathgate. His all-round excellence, combined with the choicest blood, will commend him to those who want to breed first-class stock for show-yard or market. His sire is the renowned Everlasting. His dam, Darling, is a particularly good mare of fine breeding and quality and the winner of several prizes at the North of Scotland shows. Her sire, Prince of Carruchan, as is well known, has won many champion honors in his day.

CLYDESDALE AND PERCHERON IMPORTATION

Mr. J. B. Hogate, Brandon shipped from Scotland last week along with a large number of Percherons, a number of beautifully-bred Clydesdale stallions. These included the well-known Baron Clyde (12023), which has been stud horse at Whitecross, East Kilbride, for some years. He is full of choicest strains of blood, being got by Baron's Pride out of a full sister to the 1000 gs. mare Lady Louisa, by Prince of Wales. Others in the shipment were the fine-moving, handsome horse The Real Mackay (11968), by Hiawatha; Royal Orlando (13768), by Royal Favourite; Medallion (14271), by Silver Cup; Rockefeller (14561), by Kerr M., etc. These horses were sold by Mr. Alex. M. Simpson, Whitecross, East Kilbride. During the previous week Mr. David Riddell, Blackhall, Paisley, sold five stallions to Mr. George Irvine, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada. These were also horses of fine breeding. King's Baron (14179) was by champion Oyama's sire Baronson, out of a Prince of Carrachan mare; King's Challenger (14183) was by Kingsway, out of a mare by the Highland Society winner Good Gift; while King's Charter (14185) was by Golden Baron, out of a Carthusian mare. The other two, King Clyde (1487) and King Halbert (14198), were respectively by Carthusian and Luffness out of mares by Good Gift and Rosedale. These are thick, well-coloured horses, of the type which is popular in Canada.

VALUABLE NEW SHORTHORNS FOR "GOLDEN WEST"

At the recent sales of Shorthorns at Toronto, Mr. P. M. Bredt, Regina, bought one of the best bulls offered, to head the "Golden West" herd of Shorthorns. This bull is Prime Favorite (imp.) 45214, and it kept Mr. Bredt bidding fast to save him from the Americans, for the benefit of our own West. Prime Favorite is a roan, calved March, 1902. He was bred by the late W. S. Marr, of Uppermill, and comes of the Princess Royals, one of Uppermill's best and most popular families. In 1907 Prime Favorite won the grand championship at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and has proved himself one of the greatest stock-getters in Canada.

His sire, Bapton Favorite, was



Healthy Chickens

A high or low death rate is usually the difference between successful and unsuccessful poultry raising.

REX Flintkote ROOFING is used for roofs and sidings on profitable poultry plants, because it keeps the houses warm and dry, with even temperature and humidity.

As a result, fewer chickens are lost and the layers are more productive in poultry houses covered with

REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING

This roofing is fire-resisting, rain and snow-proof, and very durable. REX Flintkote ROOFING affords more kinds of protection to your buildings and their contents than any other roofing. Everything needed in laying comes with roll—any laborer can lay it.

Send for Free Samples

and test them for fire, water, pliability and appearance. We also send a booklet about roofing, full of interesting photos of REX Flintkote roofs everywhere.

"Making Poultry Pay" is a booklet worth many times the postage (4 cents) which is all we ask for it. Send for it.

J. A. & W. BIRD & CO.

34 India St., Boston, Mass.

Canadian Office, 27 Common St., Montreal.

Agents, MACKENZIE BROS.,

21 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated.

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

A Woman's Sympathy

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

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

STAMMERERS

The **ARNOTT METHOD** is the only logical method for the cure of Stammering. It treats the CAUSE, not merely the HABIT, and insures natural speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
BERLIN, ONT. CAN.

bred by J. Deane Emigrant (71970), by Baron Bridekirkton Favorite was calves, eight months at the Duthie-Marr an average of \$1. the dispersion sale Marr, Bapton Favorite old sold for the guineas, and since cured by Mr. Will in his great herd a

The dam of Princess Royal 491, the Cruickshank Gondomar, having Gloster and Champ his pedigree. Mr. Bredt also choice two-year-old Bros.' sale, called sidered to be only and value to the Valley Jilt, the winter's sales in O reported that Mr. from Messrs. John yearling roan he show proposition. will raise the "Golden West" level of the best and eventually to minion.

THE PROGRES

In the London "ember 19th, 1908, tive article, with iling the Grand Tru Pacific Coast ter pert. The new railway, which t Pacific Company i Canada, is in op Winnipeg to Wain distance of 670 r 3,600 miles of railv from Prince Rupert Britain will be two far-eastern possessi the shortest route fields in the Canad equal to four times of the United Sta for settlement and grain.

The building of t tinal Canadian any feat of railwa fore attempted in world. The "Prai Winnipeg to the n built in record-bre has the reputation (substantially const road-bed in Wester this year will be j in the mountain se the coast and prai will be running dire to Edmonton by th and when the line section stretching i Rupert, and the go east from Winnipe complete, this coun all-Canadian rail ro ocean, and the F link that binds the greater dominions b Prince Rupert, the city, the town that istence almost in ated on the finest ter Western coast, north of Vancouve miles from the sout Alasva. In a few rival Vancouver as and will have over same advantages th over the more sou ports, viz.: shorter to the Orient.

CLYDESDALE SALF

John A. Turner, Stock Farm, Calg been disposing of lions and fillies very the recent sales th tioned are: Lute four-year-old stallion imported three-year H. N. Evans, of Pine extra choice young, along with a beaut go to Thos. Gibson, Mr. Gilmour, of Pas

bred by J. Deane Willis, sire Bapton Emigrant (71970), out of Cowship, by Baron Bridekirk 3rd (60302). Bapton Favorite was sire of three bull calves, eight months old, that sold at the Duthie-Marr sale in 1903, for an average of \$1,955 each, and at the dispersion sale of the late W. S. Marr, Bapton Favorite at five years old sold for the long price of 1,200 guineas, and since then has been secured by Mr. William Duthie for use in his great herd at Collynie.

The dam of Prime Favorite was Princess Royal 49th, by Sea King, of the Cruickshank Silvery tribe, by Gondomar, having Royal Duke of Gloster and Champion of England in his pedigree.

Mr. Bredt also bought a very choice two-year-old heifer at Miller Bros.' sale, called Village Girl, considered to be only second in quality and value to the \$2,500 Pleasant Valley Jilt, the sensation of the winter's sales in Ontario. It is also reported that Mr. Bredt has bought from Messrs. John Dryden & Son a yearling roan heifer, a very strong show proposition. Such additions will raise the general average of "Golden West" Shorthorns to the level of the best herds in the West, and eventually to the best in the Dominion.

THE PROGRESS OF EMPIRE

In the London "Graphic," of December 19th, 1908, appears a descriptive article, with illustrations regarding the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Pacific Coast terminal, Prince Rupert. The new trans-continental railway, which the Grand Trunk Pacific Company is building across Canada, is in operation now from Winnipeg to Wainwright, Alberta, a distance of 670 miles. When the 3,600 miles of railway are complete, from Prince Rupert to Halifax, Great Britain will be two days nearer her far eastern possessions than she is by the shortest route today, and wheat fields in the Canadian central west, equal to four times the wheat area of the United States, will be open for settlement and the production of grain.

The building of the new trans-continental Canadian line has eclipsed any feat of railway engineering before attempted in America or the world. The "Prairie section" from Winnipeg to the mountains is being built in record-breaking time, and has the reputation of being the most substantially constructed stretch of road-bed in Western Canada. Work this year will be pushed vigorously in the mountain section, both from the coast and prairie ends. Trains will be running direct from Winnipeg to Edmonton by the end of August, and when the line is linked to the section stretching inland from Prince Rupert, and the government division east from Winnipeg to Monckton is complete, this country will have an all-Canadian rail route from ocean to ocean, and the Empire one other link that binds the homeland to her greater dominions beyond the seas.

Prince Rupert, the Pacific terminal city, the town that sprung into existence almost in a night, is situated on the finest harbor of the center Western coast. It is 550 miles north of Vancouver and only 50 miles from the southern extremity of Alaska. In a few years it will rival Vancouver as an ocean port, and will have over that city the same advantages the latter possesses over the more southerly American ports, viz.: shorter sailing distance to the Orient.

CLYDESDALE SALES IN ALBERTA

John A. Turner, of Balgreggan Stock Farm, Calgary, has of late been disposing of Clydesdale stallions and fillies very fast. Some of the recent sales that may be mentioned are: Lute Player, a good four-year-old stallion, along with an imported three-year-old filly go to H. N. Evans, of Pine Lake, Alta. An extra choice young yearling stallion, along with a beautiful Consul filly go to Thos. Gibson, Gleichen, Alta. Mr. Gilmour, of Pasqua, secured the

PRESS and PUBLIC are UNITED in its PRAISE

The Farmers' Weekly Telegram, of Winnipeg, is giving away a remarkably valuable book—the Western Farmers' Handbook—to every one that sends in ONE DOLLAR for the paper for a year.

No book ever offered to the people of the West has "caught on" as this book has. It literally made "an instantaneous hit."

There is always a reason. And the reason in this case is that the Western Farmers' Handbook gave the people what they want, what they need, what will prove useful and worth money to them.

In witness of this statement, read the following remarks, taken at random from among thousands of letters, and a great many editorial notices, and as you read them, keep in mind that you can get this valuable book if you sit down right away and send ONE DOLLAR (the regular price) for The Farmers' Weekly Telegram for one year:

What the Public Say

- W. S. Black, Principal Manitoba Agricultural College—"It cannot fail to be of much value to those who use it."
- J. H. Dobson, Mortlach, Sask.—"The legal information alone will save any farmer many times one dollar in a year's time."
- Wm. Mc Donald, Rosburn—"The information contained therein is invaluable to farmers."
- M. Munn, Cupar, Sask.—"Just the book that everyone requires."
- Jas. Murray, Edwin P.O., Man.—"I shall certainly show it to my friends and neighbors."
- W. P. Darby, Redvers, Sask.—"Every farm house should have it."
- W. J. Kyle, Minto, Man.—"Am well pleased with it."
- W. A. Budden, Keeler, Sask.—"Full of valuable information from cover to cover."
- B. Armstrong, Govan, Sask.—"Wish to thank you for such a valuable prize, for such I think it is."
- A. Bowering, Fleming, Sask.—"One of the best premiums I ever had."
- F. C. Dunmore, Rocanville—"If other papers are worth \$1, The Telegram is worth \$10."
- J. F. McInnes, De Winton, Alta.—"Good value for three dollars to any farmer."
- R. Wylie, Edmonton, Alta.—"Am well pleased with it. Am sending a new subscriber, as he is anxious to get it also."
- T. W. Jenkins, Pigeon Bluff—"Think it a fine book."
- F. Lawton, Rosemount, Sask.—"It was what I was needing."
- J. Burniston, Ashville, Man.—"It is a regular archipelago of useful information."
- L. W. Anderson, Bittern Lake, Alta.—"Useful to the farmer, in concrete and convenient form."
- R. R. Shrum, Ymir, B.C.—"It should be in every household in the land."
- W. H. Auger, Walsh—"Something every farmer and rancher should have."

We could quote a page of the same style of appreciative clippings from satisfied readers

Some Press Opinions

- The Virden Empire-Advance—"In the history of newspaper premiums it is questionable if ever such a valuable present has been given as that which is now being issued by The Farmers' Weekly Telegram, Winnipeg, under the name of the Western Farmers' Handbook."
- The Qu'Appelle Progress—"It covers nearly every line of information, including legal, veterinary and household matters."
- The Carnduff Gazette—"The volume should be in the hands of every farmer."
- The Napinka New Century—"A perusal of its pages will save much worry and time in the office, the home and on the farm."
- The Estevan Mercury—"Valuable not only to the farmer, but to the business man and the mechanic as well."

HOW TO GET IT—You see how this book is valued and recommended. Every reader of this advertisement should have this book. You can get it by sending ONE DOLLAR for The Farmers' Weekly Telegram for one year. That is all. You never got such a dollar's worth before, so send now. Don't put it off. Address—

The Farmers' Weekly Telegram
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Chickens

It is usually a successful raising. PROFITING is made on profit-use it keeps you, with evenity. Chickens are lost productive and with

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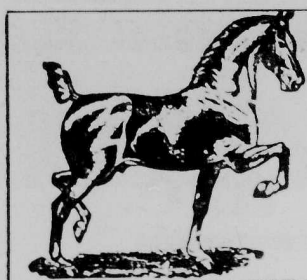
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UNION STOCK YARDS, HORSE EXCHANGE

WEST TORONTO CANADA
The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market
Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and Harness on hand for private sale every day.
The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. **North-West Trade a Speciality.**

HERBERT SMITH Manager.
(Late Grand's Repository)

10 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

Personally selected from the leading Scotch herds. They are of such noted families as Broadhocks, Butterfly, Claret, Clara, Roan Lady and Jilt. I also have for sale four bull calves from imp. sire and dam, and a number of good young cows and heifers. Catalogue being prepared. Write for one. Prices as well as quality will please you. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Junction station, G. T. R.

FRED. BARNETT, Manager

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.



Clydesdale Fillies

We have a bunch of the best bred that could be picked up in Scotland. Every one is an outstanding individual. Four two-year-olds are bred to Scotland's most noted sires. Three colts and a few home-bred fillies and mares.

Burnett & McKirdy - Napinka, Man.



To Reduce My Herd of SHORTHORNS

I am offering for sale 20 cows and heifers and a few young bulls. My prices are right.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA.



Glencorse Yorkshires

Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36th, sired by Dalmeny D. C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K.G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th—Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.



Cattle and Sheep Labels

Avoid losses by having your stock marked. It is easy and inexpensive. Sample and circular mailed free.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

PURE BRED HOGS, \$15.00 EACH

To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks and Berks., aged from 5 to 6 mos., at \$15 each, f.o.b. Napinka. This offer holds good to Nov. 1st, after that date price will be advanced. The Yorks are from prize winning stock. A 1 individual in both breeds. Also Shorthorns.

A. D. McDONALD
Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE

They are milkers. They are just as good as the best for beef. We have a few young bulls and a number of females for sale.

YORKSHIRE HOGS

We are offering for sale some splendid young sows bred to farrow in the spring.

Glendenning Bros. Harding, Man.



HIGHLAND and SHORTHORN CATTLE

CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY HORSES

ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD

I am offering twenty-five Highland bulls and thirty females; twelve Shorthorn bulls and five females. I have selected and bred my stock with the express purpose of supplying the Ranchers. Among my Clydesdale horses are winners of many championships, including Baron's Craigie and Miss Wallace, male and female champions at the coast exhibitions.

G. L. WATSON
Highland Ranch, Cariboo Road, B.C.

\$35.00 to \$75.00

will buy a young SHORTHORN BULL from nine months to a year old. Breeding right, good looks and most of them from heavy milking cows. I shall be glad to answer correspondence and give descriptions.

J. BOUSFIELD,
McGregor, Manitoba

Shorthorns and Tamworths

For immediate sale. The well known bull, Neepawa Chief, winner at Neepawa, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, guaranteed sure stock getter. Red Jack, a splendid 3 year old, also 3 exceptional yearlings. In Tamworths, everything in the herd. This stock has won firsts and championships wherever shown. A nice bunch of May pigs for quick sale. Write for particulars. **A. W. CASWELL**, Neepawa, Man.

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the grand championship bull Alister, (Imp.) This herd won, during 1908, at Edmonton, Alta., Regina Provincial, Central Saskatchewan, Saskatoon and Prince Albert fairs 3 Grand Championships, 6 Championships, 32 firsts, sixteen seconds and twelve thirds. Several animals for sale, a number of prize winners in the lot, also Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

R. W. CASWELL, Importer and Breeder,
Phone 375, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask.
G.T.P., C.P. and C.N. Railways.

HACKNEY AND CLYDESDALE

STALLIONS—Can sell you Champions bred at home with quality and vim which will give satisfaction from the start. Also a few mares and fillies at prices away below competition.

WILL MOODIE

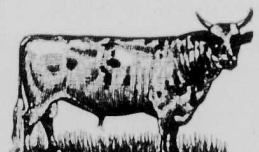
Riverside Farm, De Winton, Alta.



Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

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

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.



J. G. POPE
Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.

Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine. Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

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

Brampton JERSEYS CANADA'S PREMIER HERD

Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from. Write for prices and particulars. Long distance phone at farm.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.

Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que. Importer and Breeder of High-Class, Pure-bred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders. Breeders in the west can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission, saving travelling and other expenses. Correspondence invited.

celebrated mare, Polly Chattan. Mr. Gilmour purchased a few years ago from Mr. Turner, Magic, a full-brother to the renowned Revelanta. A nice imported Clydesdale colt goes to Mr. E. D. Adams, of the Pacific Cartage Co., Calgary. This horse is of good size and great quality; his dam is by the \$15,000.00 horse, Prince of Albion. The Full of Pride colt, Dalhousie, went to Mr. G. Limogues, of High River, also a colt of great scale. Mr. Frank Beddingfield, of High River, has secured two extra good stallions in Montrose Wisdom (a full-brother in blood to Ruby Pride), the Bute premium horse as a three-year-old, and stud horse to Mr. Wood, the breeder of Everlasting, last year. The other is Blacon Pride, an extra good show colt. These animals should further improve Mr. Beddingfield's bunch of good horses, and will assist Consul in his stud. Charming Prince, the celebrated show and breeding stallion, goes to Mr. Campion J. Dawson, of Cardston. He is the right stamp of a horse, and will do lots to popularize the ideal of a draft horse in that district. Mr. Duncan Clarke, of Crowfoot, was fortunate in securing the good show colt, Mainstay, by Ruby Pride. His influence is bound to be felt in this bunch of horses. Mr. Jones, of Calgary, secured Lord Mt. Stephen. He is a typical draft colt of great promise and action. Medallion, one of Mr. Turner's stock horses last year, has been sold to Messrs. Belway, Henning & Waines, of Springbank, Alta. They have got a right good breeding horse in him; he is a full-brother to Silver Cup, and should keep up the name of Springbank for good horses. He had the Hexham premium before Mr. Turner imported him.

At the Balgreggan Farm there are over twenty-five stallions yet to select from, and from the ready sales Mr. Turner has made since he returned, last January, from the Old Country, with his importation, there is an assurance that his customers are treated right, many of the sales made being to parties who have done business with him since 1889.

Mr. Wm. Hendrie, president of the Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society, writes:

The usefulness of our society is everyday becoming more apparent, both to the owner and importer of Thoroughbred stock, as well as to the Dominion of Canada at large. Members of our society now extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the past year of 1908 has shown in the matter of registration of stock at Ottawa, that the Thoroughbred Horse Society is only second to the Clydesdale Horse Society.

The country that depends upon its native breed of horse without frequent crossing of the Thoroughbred horse will never become prominent as a producer of the light horse for driving or saddle purposes. A cross of the Thoroughbred blood is the backbone upon which all the lighter breeds of horses must be built. If Canada expects to take her place as a horse-breeding country, as she is entitled to do, Canadians should have enough national spirit in them to support the Canadian Thoroughbred horse Society through which they can register, for a small fee, their Thoroughbred stock, and receive from the National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, a certificate issued and stamped with the approval of the Canadian Government.

A NEW NORTHERN FRUIT

The list of fruits that can be grown in the Prairie Provinces is gradually being increased. One of the latest things to attract attention is the Hippophae berry. This plant is a native of Lapland and other parts of northern Europe. It has been grown as an ornamental shrub for some time, but only recently has attracted attention as an edible fruit. Prof. Hansen, who was sent to Siberia and other cold climates by the U. S. Government to secure new plants

Let it pour !

Our experts have made a study of climatic conditions in Canada. Our paper shells are made damp and rain proof expressly to meet these conditions.

Imported shells are made for a general export trade by manufacturers who have not investigated the wants of the consumer here.

For all sizes and makes of arms. Costs one-third to one-fifth less than duty paying ammunition. Our guarantee puts all risk on the Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.

DOMINION AMMUNITION

Union Lock Poultry Fence



Square close mesh. Highest quality, superior lock, easily erected, strong, low priced.

RANGER BARB WIRE

Write for new catalog describing the Union Line of Field, Hog, Poultry and Lawn Fences. Union Fence Co. Do Kalo, Ill., Kansas City, Mo.

SHIP YOUR FURS AND HIDES TO McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
228 KING STREET WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO SHIP TO US.

British Columbia IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS

Several hundred acres of the finest fruit lands in the world, now placed on sale. They are located in the famous Kettle Valley and have been sub-divided into blocks of various sizes. Many of them front along the river and are beautifully situated. The soil is a rich sandy loam; it produces bumper crops of apples, small fruits and vegetables. A valuable local market is situated only a few miles away. It is located in the flourishing mining district of the Kootenay, where the monthly pay roll is \$250,000. The climate is magnificent. Location, about thirty miles east of the Okanagan Valley. Excellent railway facilities. Abundant supply of the finest water; no rent to pay for it. Prices from \$100 to \$175 an acre. Write to-day for full particulars. Satisfy yourself as to the money to be made in this rich country.

D. R. TAIT, Secretary,
Kettle Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands
MIDWAY, B. C.
Winnipeg Agents:
ROBINSON & BLACK, 381 Main Street

BOYS! GIRLS! Your Choice FREE
For selling only \$1.50 we have of our Vegetable and Flower Seeds. You can have any one of the above illustrated articles of Jewellery—Lady's Gold Brooch set with 8 flashy brilliants, with pearl and colored stone centre, par Boy's Gold-plated Silver Collar Link with pretty cut stone setting, or Lady's Ring set with small diamonds and colored stones. The seeds are assorted varieties, in 25-cent and 50-cent packages. Are fast sellers. Send for your copy of address. A post card will do. **The Vegetable Premium Co.** Dept. 11, Waterloo, Ont.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction
Gombau Caustic Balm

Has Imitators But No C...
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for all lamenesses from Ringbone and other bones. Cures all skin diseases or Thrush, Diphtheria, Ringworms from Horses or Cattle. As a Human Remedy for Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is every bottle of Caustic Balm. Warranted to give satisfaction per bottle. Sold by druggists, press, charges paid, with full instructions for use. Send for descriptive testimonials etc. Address **The Lawrence-Williams Co.,**

Strawberry Plants
From my strawberry bed and Ohrville, Alta. delivery. Prices, \$2.00 add 40c. for mail orders. thousand and express charges.
JAMES CHEGWIN, Le

THICK, SWOLLEN
that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with **ABSORBINE**
or any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 3 D free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, for manking, \$1.00, delivered. Reduce Wens. Various Vets., Ucers, H. colic, took free. Write only to **W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 46** Monmouth St. LEBAN, SOSS & Co., Montreal, C.

Also furnished by Martin Bol Winnipeg. The National Drug Co. Winnipeg and Calgary, and Her Ltd., Vancouver.

Bone Spavin
No matter how old the blemish how lame the horse, or how long you have tried and failed, use **Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone**. Use it under our guarantee—refunded if it doesn't make sound. Most cases cured by minute application—occasional quired. Cures Bone Spavin, Sidebone, new and old cases for detailed information and Fleming's Vest-F Veterinary Adv. Ninety-six pages, durably bound and illustrated. Covers over veterinary subjects. Read this you treat any kind of lameness. **FLEMING BROS., Ch** 45 Church Street, Toronto

FREE TREES FOR SALE
Distributed by **DOMINION GOVERNMENT**
Applications for Tree planting will be received to 1909.
For further particulars apply to **NORMAN M. F** Chief, Tree Planting Indian Head

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Gombault's
Gaustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Cappea Hook,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
Ringbone and other bony tumors.
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

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

Strawberry Plants for Sale

From my strawberry beds at Le-
duc and Ohnville, Alta., for spring
delivery. Prices, \$2.00 per hundred
add 40c. for mail orders; or \$15 per
thousand and express charges.

JAMES CHECWIN, Leduc, Alta.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze,
Roar, have Thick Wind, or
Choke-down, can be re-
moved with

ABSORBINE

or any Bunch or Swelling.
No blister, no hair
gone, and horse kept at
work. \$2.00 per bottle, de-
livered. Book 3 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for
man and horse. Reduces Gout, Tumors,
Wens, Varicose Veins, Ulcers, Hydrocele, Varico-
cele. Book free. Made only by
W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
LUMAS, SOSS & Co., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by Martin Bole and Wynne Co.,
Winnipeg. The National Drug and Chemical Co.,
Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co.,
Ltd., Vancouver.

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Spavin

No matter how old the blemish,
how lame the horse, or how many doctors
have tried and failed, use

Fleming's
Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money
refunded if it doesn't make the horse go
sound. Most cases cured by a single 5-
minute application—occasionally two re-
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Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write
for detailed information and a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket
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Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed
and illustrated. Covers over one hundred
veterinary subjects. Read this book before
you treat any kind of lameness in horses.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

FREE!
TREES FOR SHELTER

Distributed by
DOMINION GOVERNMENT

Applications for Trees for 1909
planting will be received till March 1st,
1909.

For further particulars apply to

NORMAN M. ROSS,
Chief, Tree Planting Division,
Indian Head, Sask.

for the northwestern states, first intro-
duced the plant to the northwest of the
United States. The honor of introduc-
ing it into the Canadian West belongs to
the Buchanan Nursery Co., of Winnipeg.
Mr. D. W. Buchanan, who for years has
devoted a large portion of his time to
the testing and study of plants likely to
prove of value here, got hold of the
Hippophae berry some years ago and
has given it a thorough test at the nur-
series at St. Charles, near Winnipeg.
The test has proved that so far as hard-
ness is concerned, the Hippophae berry
is entirely at home in this climate.
The plants have never shown a trace of
winter damage in any year. They com-
bine extreme hardiness with a prolific
fruiting habit. One of the curiosities
at the Provincial Horticultural exhibi-
tion in Winnipeg last year was one of
these plants, bearing a "prodigious
quantity of fruit.

The Hippophae is a strong growing
shrub, with small foliage of a silvery
green color and yellow, minute flowers,
succeeded by bright orange colored
fruit. The fruit is larger than the cur-
rant and is easily picked. While it
might not be relished by every one, to
most people the fruit would be consid-
ered highly palatable and pleasant.
The shrub is dioecious in bloom, some of
the plants producing only male blossoms
and others only female blossoms.
It is therefore necessary to plant a num-
ber of the shrubs in proximity. Owing
to extreme hardiness, this plant prom-
ises to be of considerable value in the
prairie provinces. It is also useful as
an ornamental shrub, and may be used
for hedges or screens with good effect.

ANOTHER WORD FOR SUFFOLKS

Mr. Geo. Jaques, one of the most
ardent champions of the Suffolk
horse in Canada writes:

"Before going into Suffolks, I per-
fectly understood the pros and cons
of introducing a new breed into West-
ern Canada. I felt sure, if for no
other reason, the horse with the best
constitution of any heavy horse in
the world, was best adapted for the
rigorous climate of Western Canada.
During the last few years, I have
naturally had many letters from all
parts of the world on Suffolks and
Suffolk crossing, and I am now more
than ever convinced the Suffolk is the
best horse for the Canadian west.
That the general public should have
remarked about the way the Suffolk
blood showed up in the horses other
than the pure breeds at the recent
International Horse Show at Olym-
pia speaks for itself.

"My experience with Suffolks in
Canada is very favorable. We never
use blankets, never shoe our horses,
either when working summer or win-
ter, or travelling stallions. They
are easy keepers, stand the cold, and
being clean on the legs, are never
troubled with grease, etc. Thank
goodness, we have not to give an ex-
hibition of washing legs, drying
them, and using sawdust to be sure
they are dry, and then using rosin
before going into the show-ring. At
the last Calgary Spring Show I had
four stallions on show, all unshod. I
took them round the town on the
rough, uneven, frozen roads in the
morning, and in the afternoon took
them out in the mud—a demonstra-
tion which the practical Westerner
soon tumbled to. I have heard many
say, 'He wouldn't care to walk be-
hind and keep up to them all day on
the land.' I have yet to hear a man
say a bad word against a half-bred
Suffolk. I know one liveryman in
the West who has a prizewinning
team of Clydesdales and a half-bred
Suffolk team. The latter team is
300 lbs the heaviest, although the
average man wouldn't believe it.
When a load of hay is wanted from a
distance, or a job done quickly, it is
the Suffolks he uses, not the Clydes-
dales; they are too slow.

"I have met several American
horse dealers lately, and they all
speak very highly of them, especially
from a crossing point of view. I
think the few facts I have given in
this letter bears out Mr. Alex. Gal-
braith's opinion. The Suffolk horse
in his opinion is the best to cross on
Western mares."



Golden West Stock Farm
Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and Mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale.
Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of
cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.

Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western
Fairs

P. M. BREDT & SONS
EDENWOLD Via BALGONIE, SASK.

JOHN A. TURNER

Balgreggan Stock Farm

CALGARY

A consignment of Clydesdales, personally selected from the
best stables of Scotland, has just arrived home and are now offer-
ed for sale.

Experience counts in the horse business, and my customers
will get the benefit of my many years in the business. No mid-
dleman's profits. I deal direct, personally select and personal-
ly transact all my business. The first to come has the largest
choice.

Craigie Mains Clydesdales

Our inducements to come and see
us are that we can offer a larger
choice of first-class horses, stallions
and females, than can be seen at any
other place in Canada.

We have imported and home-bred
stock for sale, having landed a large
consignment, with Baron Cedric at
the head, from Scotland in Novem-
ber. Intending purchasers may look
up Wm. McDonald, at Pense, or Jas.
Kennon, at Lumsden, and be driven
free to the farm.

A. & G. MUTCH, LUMSDEN, SASK.

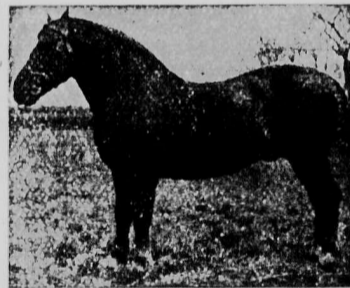


My New Importation of Clydesdale Stallions

has just arrived. It comprises a number of prize winners and pre-
mium horses, ages from one to four years. Four are by the
renowned Everlasting and two by Hiawatha. All are for sale at the
lowest prices possible. Correspondence and inspection invited.

O. Sorby

Guelph, Ont.



"Suffolk Punch Stallions"

EIGHT Imported Stallions for sale of the highest
breeding and quality. All guaranteed absolutely
sound and gentle. Ages—Six, rising three and two rising
five. Prices moderate. Terms easy. Satisfaction given.
For further particulars apply to

JAQUES BROS.

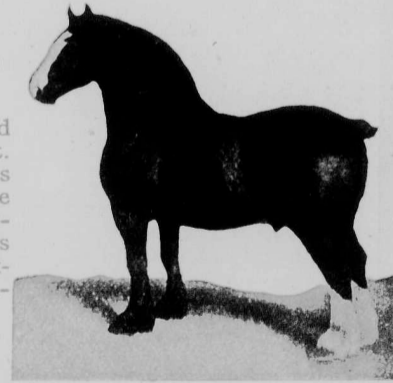
THE SUFFOLK HORSE FARM
LAMERTON P. O. 10 miles from Alix Station, Alta.

FOR SALE

The Imported Clydesdale Stallion
Bulwark (12070)

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

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

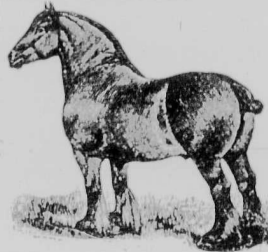


I Have Just Landed

a fresh importation consisting of **8**
Clydesdales, 2 Percherons, 2 Hackney
Stallions and 2 Imported Mares rang-
ing from 3 to 6 years old. Prices and
terms to suit

For further particulars apply to

F. J. Hassard, V. S. Deloraine, Man.



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Square close mesh,
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Write for new catalog
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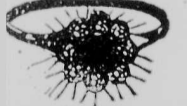
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381 Main Street



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our Choice
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Poultry—Lady's Gold
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laced stone centre, per
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of Link with pretty cut
are fast sellers. Send
post card will do. The
11, Waterloo, Ont. 22

Selected Recipes

To Make Cracker Jack.—Everyone enjoys this simple confection, but few know how easily it is made. Beat three whites very stiff and mix gently with the tomato sauce and smooth stir this into three well-beaten egg yolks, and set aside to cool. To make it, pop about six quarts of corn, having it free from hard kernels and scorched ones. Put in a pan large enough to mix it in without spilling. Make a candy of 1

cup good molasses (the dark cheap article will not do), 1/2 cup white sugar boiled together until it hardens when dropped in cold water. Then add 1/2 teaspoon soda, and after it has foamed well, pour it over the corn, stirring all the time so that each separate kernel will become coated with the candy. Peanuts may be added if liked, and we think them a great improvement. They should be scattered in during the mixing of the corn and candy. As soon as well mixed together, pack the mixture closely in shallow baking pans, so that it will be in good shape to cut in bars to serve. This is just as good in a week as when

first made, if it is placed in a hot oven till dried out perfectly, often seeming even more crisp and tender than at first.

Egg Soup.—Put four tablespoonfuls of washed rice in a quart of good stock and simmer gently for twenty minutes, press through a sieve, return to the kettle; add a saltspoonful of pepper and half a teaspoonful of salt. Beat the yolk of two eggs; add a little of the hot soup, and then turn the mixture into the kettle. Stir for a moment, ~~to~~ **BOIL**, take from the fire, and serve with large squares of toasted bread.

Rice and Currant Pudding.—Two

ounces of rice, two ounces of currants, one and a quarter pints of milk, one egg, one tablespoonful of castor sugar, one ounce of beef suet, and grated nutmeg to taste. **Method.**—Wash, drain, and blanch the rice. Then drain again, and cook it in the milk for ten minutes, add the currants and the sugar. Shred the suet or chop it finely and stir into the other ingredients, beat up the egg and add also, pour the mixture into a buttered pie dish, grate a little nutmeg on top and put the pudding in a slow oven to bake for about one and a half hours. The more slowly farinaceous muddiness baked the better the results will be.

Read These Letters



They are on File with Thousands of Others in my Office.

Nervous Energy Restored Six Years Ago, and Still Strong.

Dr. McLaughlin, Earl Grey, Sask.
Dear Sir,—It is some three years ago I wrote you that your Belt had given me perfect satisfaction, and I am still as strong and hearty as any man could expect to be. It is certainly a God-send that such an appliance should be invented for the cure of the ailments of poor, wretched humanity. I can now eat anything that is eatable and digest it well; no trouble worries me and my nerves are very strong. I have been singing the praises of your Electric Belt for six years and will continue to do so. I cannot say too much, for it has made my body a pleasure to own.
W. L. FLEMINGTON.

Cured Three Years Ago

Dr. McLaughlin, Lethbridge, Alta.

Dear Sir,—I purchased one of your Belts in December, 1905, and after using it as you directed, I felt like a new man and I am pleased to inform you that I am just as well to-day and as free from pain as I ever was in my life. I found your Belt much better than was represented, and I have recommended it to many others, and shall always feel a pleasure in doing so. I am more than satisfied with my Belt and I followed your instructions and found it complete. Hoping you will have every success, I am,
TIMOTHY LEADBETTER.

Cured When Medicines Failed

Dr. McLaughlin, Stoney Plain, Alta.

Dear Sir,—I wish to tell you what your Belt has done for me. When a lad of eighteen years, I was carrying a heavy bag of corn, and somehow or other I must have hurt myself. A pain came on soon after, like a cramp in the stomach, and it was getting steadily worse until I found relief from your Belt. I tried doctors and patent medicines with no benefit. I then read in the papers of your Belts and their wonderful cures. After purchasing one of your Belts I found relief at once, and it has now completely taken the trouble away, and I can now lift anything without feeling that hated pain. My food digests better, and I can now enjoy pleasure, whereas before it was useless to be where it was. I am very well pleased with your Belt, and would not part with it at any cost. I would gladly recommend it to any sufferer, as I have proved it to be a cure for what medicines would not reach. I remain, Yours,
G. HERMAN.

Restored His Strength

Dr. McLaughlin, Ralph Station, Sask.

Dear Sir,—I am very thankful for the good your Belt has done me. I can work now and feel that the restoration of my health is complete. All I can say is that your Belt cured me after the failure of doctors. If there are any men broken down like I was, there is only one thing that can make them men again, and that is Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. It has cured me and will do the same for you. If any one doubts you, let them write to me.
P. DESLORS.

It Proved a True Friend

Dr. McLaughlin, Riverside, Sask.

Dear Sir,—It is indeed with great pleasure, both from my husband and myself, that I write this letter to you. It is going on three years since I have had your Electric Belt and must say it has made a new woman of me. It has indeed proved itself a true friend to me and I would not part with it for twice its weight in gold. I could not do a day's work without having to lie down for half a day, before I wore the Belt, but now I can do all my work and attend to four children without ever feeling tired. I thank Dr. McLaughlin for the great benefit he has given me through his Electric Belt, and wish him the best success for the future.
MRS. J. LAROQUE.

Indigestion and Constipation, Piles, Catarrh

Dr. McLaughlin, Innisfail, Alta.

Dear Sir,—I am more than pleased with the results of your Belt. My general health is greatly improved. I feel like a new-made man. My digestion is perfect; my bowels move regularly every day; the Piles are almost gone, and the Catarrh is getting better. To be free from such a disagreeable, loathsome disease as Catarrh I consider is worth the price of the Belt itself, and to be cured of torturing Piles, I cannot tell what a relief that is to me. All scrofulous affection of the skin has disappeared. I will recommend your Belt to any one that is in bad health, as I consider you worthy of it, because you tell the truth in your advertisements as well as in your letters. So many nowadays can give one a whole lot of smooth talk, but in the end they do not live up to it. In conclusion, I thank you ever so much for being the means of bringing a cure about in my case. I consider your Belt is the greatest invention of this age. My success attend your endeavors to cure suffering humanity in the wish of your friend,
JOHN BECKER.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt will do the Same for You

You may say, as many others have said, "Doctor, your arguments sound good, but show me evidence of cures to back up your statements." That is my strongest argument. Every man or woman who comes into my office gets a practical illustration of my method of treatment. After seeing original letters from prominent people (letters which I am permitted to exhibit), their doubts are dispelled, they are convinced that the claims I have made are true. You can see these patients and secure from them their verification of my statements. Hundreds of my best testimonials cannot be published, as the patients, through recommending my treatment privately, object to publicity.

My Belt will cure Nervous Debility, Stomach Trouble, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease, Indigestion, Constipation, or any weakness caused by ignoring the laws of Nature. My improved Electric Belt is the marvel of electricians, the most wonderful curative device that has ever been introduced.

READ MY OFFER

I know how skeptical people are after paying hundreds of dollars to doctors without getting any benefit, and knowing that any man would willingly pay for a cure when he gets it, I now offer any man a complete restoration to manly vigor and health before he pays a cent. There is no deception about this offer either in the making of it or carrying it out. All I ask is fair security that I will be paid when the work is done; this any honest man will be glad to give. I take all the chances, you take none. Isn't that fair? Do you want any better evidence of my confidence in my Belt? Now, if you suffer, do not lay this aside and say you will try it later. Act upon it to-day—NOW. Tell me what you are suffering from and I will arrange a Belt with all necessary attachments suitable for your case and send it to you and you can

PAY ONLY WHEN CURED

FREE BOOK.—I have a book which gives many hundreds of letters from men whom I have cured. Tells all about the signs of decay in men, how they are caused, how they first appear, the way the vital power is wasted and how all these troubles are cured by electricity. It inspires a man with a desire to be "a man." It is full of things a man likes to read. If you will send for it I will send it to you closely sealed, Free. Consultation Free. You are invited. If you cannot read, write for this Book at Once. Get all the good you can out of life while it lasts.

Dr. McLaughlin's Belt is as good for women as for men. I have a Book about it, too. Free on application.

Dr. M. D. McLAUGHLIN
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada

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