

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1878

MARCH 27, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 757

## EARN MORE MONEY

BY LEARNING TELEGRAPHY  
Send TO-DAY for Free Booklet "T."  
**Canadian School of Telegraphy**  
Oldest Telegraph School in Canada. **TORONTO**

## POTATOES

We want them in carload lots as soon as the weather permits shipment. Write or wire

## WILTON BROS

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## Give Your Watch a Chance

You will double the life of your watch if you let us make any needed repairs on it and give it a thorough cleaning every year. We are fully equipped to do every kind of repair work and our workmen take special pride in repairing watches. When they finish a job of this kind everything has been done that should be done. This kind of watch repairing is worth more but costs no more than makeshift repairing. Send your name and address for mailing box.

### D. A. REESOR

"The Jeweler"  
Issuer of Marriage Licenses  
Official Watch Inspector C.P.R. & C.N.R.  
**BRANDON, Man.**

## Your Watch Wanted

Send us your watch by mail for repair. A post card will bring a small box for mailing; and we will report cost of work. If you are satisfied we will repair it and return it to you post paid. Your watch will receive prompt and careful attention. All work is guaranteed.

**D. E. BLACK,**  
Expert Watchmaker  
and Manufacturing Jeweler.  
The largest Repair Trade in Alberta.  
130 8th Ave. East, **Calgary, Alta.**

## GASOLINE TRACTIIONS

WE HAVE THEM  
8, 12, 16, 20 and 25 HORSE POWER

WRITE  
**The Portage Iron & Machine Co. Ltd.**  
Portage la Prairie, Man.  
Founders Machinists Boilermakers

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Often leave their possessions unprotected against the ravages of Fire! But the man who is wise takes out a

### Fire Insurance Policy

We write Fire Insurance Policies that have many attractive features. If you are interested in the subject we will be pleased to have a talk with you.

**THE WINNIPEG FIRE ASSURANCE CO.**  
Bank of Hamilton Chambers, Winnipeg.

## SPEND A CENT

on postage and ask us for a mailing box for your watch. We will report cost of repairs and upon your instructions will repair and return to you, guaranteed for one year.

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324 JASPER AVENUE  
**EDMONTON**  
Official Time Inspector for the C.N.R.

## SEED-OATS

Shipped from one of the best Oat districts in Alberta. Will make a good change of Seed. These Oats specially selected. Write for samples and prices. Any sized orders filled.  
**LAING BROS.** 234 and 236 KING ST. WINNIPEG



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Just send us your name and address on a Postal, and say "Send me your new Catalogue of General Merchandise," and our latest Catalogue will go to you by return mail, Free of Charge and Postpaid. We will be glad to send you our new catalogue whether you order from us or not. We can supply you with most anything you want.

MA.L ORDER Exclusively

The **MACDONALD MAIL ORDER** Ltd.  
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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$500,000.00

## The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

ALEX. NAISMITH, President.

WM. PATERSON, Vice-President.

C. D. KERR, Treasurer.

## The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, SECRETARY-MANAGER

Amount of business in force Dec. 31st, 1905 - - - - \$14,542,525.00  
Assets over Liabilities - - - - - 188,401.51

The Number of Farmers Insured December 31st, 1904, 12,969

Over 12,000 farmers Insured. The largest agricultural Fire Insurance Company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

KINGSTON

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

## Jas. Richardson & Sons

Highest prices paid for all kinds of

## GRAIN

in carload lots. Special attention paid to low grade samples WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX. Write for shipping instructions and price circulars.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO US



## FIRES

ARE NUMEROUS DELAYS are DANGEROUS  
Losses Promptly Adjusted if you are INSURED in the  
**HUDSON BAY INSURANCE CO. LTD.** Address P.O. Box 1089, Moose Jaw, Sask.  
Live Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

# OATS

Prices are Good—Take advantage of them by Shipping through us. Write To-day for Prices and Shipping Directions.

**Thompson, Sons and Company**  
Commission Merchants P.O. Box 77B, WINNIPEG Can.

**B. C. Fruit Lands**

**FOR SALE.**—320 acres, 20 miles west of Okanagan Lake on stage road. 70 acres bottom land, 25 cultivated, 90 fruit trees, balance grazing with scattered timber. Good creek, local market, log cabin and stables, 1 1/4 miles fence. Price \$3,500 cash.

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**Kootenay Fruit Lands**

If you want lake front land, land which has been proven to be the very best for all kinds of fruit and on which fruit of the finest quality is now growing:

If you want nothing but the best, in a choice neighborhood with many good neighbors and with congenial surroundings:

If you want to be on the steamer route and in close touch with all shipping points:

**Buy a 10 acre lot in Lakewood on beautiful Kootenay Lake**

Our booklets are free. A post card brings them to you.

**WOLVERTON & Co., Nelson, B.C.**



**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS**

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated. The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

- (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.
- (2) If the father (or mother if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.
- (3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

**Pacific Coast Seeds, Trees, Plants**

Home grown. No fumigation. Catalog free. Address—**M. J. HENRY**

Greenhouses, Seedhouse and Nurseries, 3010 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B. C.

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Right on time  
Right on quality  
Right on price

ESTIMATES.  
CHEERFULLY  
GIVEN.

The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg

ALL ADVERTISING CONTRACTS ARE MADE SUBJECT TO A GUARANTEE OF 20,500 SWORN CIRCULATION

**Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal**

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.

M. W. N. McELHERAN, MANAGER. ARTHUR G. HOPKINS, EDITOR IN CHIEF

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED. WINNIPEG, MAN.

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**VIRDEN NURSERIES**



200,000

Trees and cuttings, small fruits, shrubs, creepers, spruce, apples and crabs.

I have by far the largest stock 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 VIRDEN, MAN.**

**I Can Cure Your Rupture**



Just READ THIS and You Will Know Why. 15 DAYS' TRIAL.

TREATMENT FREE

To cure your rupture you need a truss which will hold your rupture securely, and a good treatment that will close the rupture opening, while the rupture is being held back. Now, is your truss good? Does it always hold the rupture back?

If it does not, why not? Just because the pad is not the proper one to retain the rupture.

Now, you know you can hold it back with your fingers, because they will cover and fill the opening.

My Inflation Truss does exactly the same thing. It possesses a small, finger-shaped pad, filled with air to the size of the rupture opening; it covers the opening and fills it. My Inflation Pad works just like your finger does. Therefore it is a good truss, the one that holds rupture securely, the one that you need. You cannot obtain this truss from any one else, because it is my patent. It was patented in Canada on Dec. 1, 1903, and in the U. S. A. on June 23, 1903. I employ no agents or drug stores.

Trusses for my Canadian patrons are manufactured in Canada and no duty to be paid by my patients. When used in connection with my Fibro Plastic treatment, which creates new tissue across the rupture opening, it will close the opening and cure your rupture. Yes, my patented Inflation Truss and Fibro Plastic treatment accomplish this. I have done so in hundreds of cases. I can do so in yours. I know I can.

Write me today for my 64-page booklet, giving further details, and my 15 days' trial treatment which will be sent you absolutely free of charge. Address

IGNATZ MAYER, M. D., 8011-19 Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. or Drawer 117 (A), Windsor, Ont.

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The Best and Cheapest System of Sending Money to any place in the World.

A receipt is GIVEN purchaser. If order or cheque is LOST or DESTROYED the amount will be promptly REFUNDED. No Red Tape. Full information from any local Agent Dom. Exp. Co. or C.P.R.

**FREE to the RUPTURED**

A QUICK NEW CURE

I have made new and important discoveries in the cure of Rupture, and for the next thirty days will give every ruptured person who follows these directions a chance to try this remarkable home cure. FREE. Mark on the

picture the location of your Rupture, answer the questions, and mail this to DR. W. S. RICE, 65 Church St., Block 305, Toronto, Ont.

Age..... Time Ruptured.....

Does Rupture pain?.....

Do you wear a Truss?.....

Name.....

Address.....

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

# Ship Your Grain

**G. B. MURPHY & CO., WINNIPEG**

will get the Highest Prices.

REFERENCES: EASTERN TOWNSHIPS OR UNION BANK.



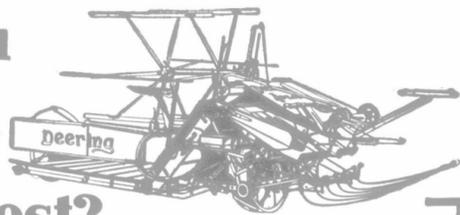
## HAIL INSURANCE

If you are interested in Hail Insurance ask our Agent for rates and other particulars. He can tell you what the protection will cost this season. Others can only tell you what it cost last year, and guess at what it may cost this year.

The two Royal Commissions appointed to investigate Hail Insurance in Manitoba (1899 and 1906) had absolutely no complaints against Companies that insure under yearly contracts. Why? They hold their business by treating their patrons right, not by a term contract that it is almost impossible to have cancelled no matter how unsatisfactory it may be.

JOS. CORNELL, MANAGER

## Have You Grain



### To Harvest?

WHEN you will be interested in harvesting machines—the certain, sure, dependable kind.

You will be interested in securing a binder which will do the work evenly, quickly and with the least possible strain upon man, team, and machine.

In short, you will want a Deering binder.

Being constructed so largely of steel, it combines greatest strength and durability with lightness.

Considering its adaptability to all kinds of land and to every grain crop, it is withal an exceedingly simple machine, being easy to handle and keep in order.

Perhaps the strongest feature of the Deering is its capacity to cleanly gather the grain.

The many and delicate adjustments of the reel make it possible to gather up tangled down grain almost equally as well as standing grain.

Deering binders are made to cut 5, 6, 7 or 8 feet wide.

The wide-cut machine is specially

adapted to the use of the large grain grower.

Its capacity is remarkable.

Capacity in a binder, by the way, is a most valuable quality in the busy, all too short, harvest days.

We have only space to touch upon a few of the Deering good points here.

Every intending purchaser of a binder should secure the Deering book and study the machine.

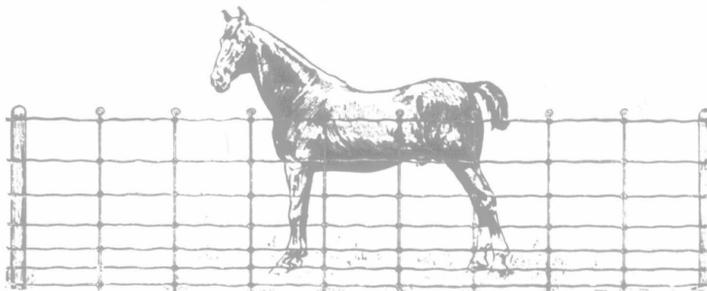
The Deering line of harvesting machines is complete and includes, besides grain and corn harvesting machines, binder twine, mowers, tedders, sweep rakes, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, stackers. Also a complete line of tillage implements and seeding machines, comprising disk drills, shoe drills, hoe drills, cultivators and seeders, smoothing, spring-tooth and disk harrows, land rollers and scufflers. Also gasoline engines, cream separators, hay presses, wagon, sleighs, and manure spreaders.

Call on the local Deering agent and discuss with him the qualities and advantages of Deering harvesting machines.

Any of the following branch houses will supply you with the Deering catalog.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg.  
**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA,**  
 (INCORPORATED)  
 CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Field Erected with No. 9 Galvanized Coiled Steel Wire



Heavy coiled steel wire fence, hard steel wire lock that does not rust or slip and kinks both wires. All heavily galvanized and is replacing other makes of fencing using lighter gauged wire. Can be erected as cheaply as barb wire and

DOES NOT INJURE STOCK

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE BUY THE BEST AGENTS WANTED

## THE GREAT WEST WIRE FENCE CO. LTD.

76 LOMBARD STREET, WINNIPEG, CANADA

## DONALD MORRISON & CO. 414 Grain Exchange Winnipeg

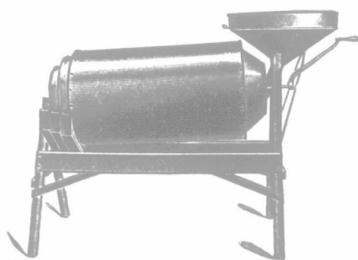
GRAIN COMMISSION

Reference: Bank of Toronto

Consign your grain to us to be sold at best possible prices on arrival or afterwards, as you may elect. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Prompt returns. Futures bought and sold. Twenty years experience in grain commission business.

LICENSED AND BONDED. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

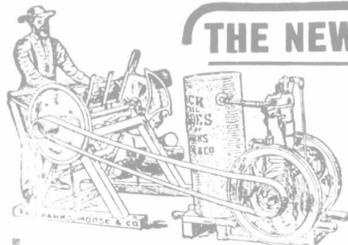
### NEW PROCESS JUMBO GRAIN CLEANER



Capacity, 75 bushels of wheat per hour guaranteed. Sold on 10 days' trial; if not the fastest and most perfect grain cleaner on the market, can be returned at our expense. One machine at wholesale to first farmer ordering in each neighborhood to introduce them. Hundreds of satisfied customers in Western Canada. The only machine cleaning and blue-stoning the grain at one operation. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, as well as wild buck wheat and all foul seed, and the only mill that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates frosted, sprouted or shrunken wheat raising the quality from one to three grades making a difference in price of from 5 to 15 cents per bushel. Cleans flax perfectly. Furnishes with bagger if desired. Write at once for whole sale prices.

BEEMAN & CO., 127-129-131 Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

### THE NEW WAY TO SAW WOOD



If you want to saw your wood cheaply and also make money sawing for your neighbors, get a

#### FAIRBANKS-MORSE Jack-of-all-Trades GASOLINE ENGINE

A 2 H.P. engine will saw wood as fast as three men can handle it.

It also pumps water, grinds, shells corn, runs separator, etc., etc. Write to-day for free catalog [1] showing the different uses the engine can be applied to.

Cut out this advertisement and send it to The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Limited, 92-94 Arthur St., WINNIPEG

I may want an engine for \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

SASKATCHEWAN **CANADIAN NORTHERN** VALLEY ROUTE

## Easter Holidays

### Fare and One-third

For the round trip between stations on the

## CANADIAN NORTHERN RY.

Tickets good to go March 27th to April 1st, inclusive.  
 Return until April 2nd, 1907.

Any Canadian Northern Ry. Agent will be more than pleased to furnish fullest information.

## The Man Who Looks For "Something For Nothing"

or is satisfied with a cream separator simply because its delivers cream from one spout and skim milk from another,

### DOES NOT BUY A DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

He gets the "cheap" kind, and acquires experience, which is mostly profitable to the fellow who builds the cheap machine.

## DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

are made for folks who demand the best. They possess all that is possible of efficiency, convenience, strength and symmetry, and are the product of factories having too much at stake to sacrifice an earned reputation for uniform excellence, to a desire for larger profits.

Get a De Laval and be sure you are right: its merit makes a dollar look like thirty cents.

**The De Laval Separator Co.**  
WINNIPEG

Montreal Vancouver New York Philadelphia  
Chicago San Francisco Portland Seattle

# MONEY TALK



In this instance it is Telephone Talk. Talk to all your neighbors about a telephone company for your own use in your own locality. As few as ten men could organize a telephone company on a paying basis with the investment of but little money. Just as soon as a line is completed and in operation, all of your neighbors and friends who have stood off and said they did not believe they needed a telephone, will be asking you to take them into the system, and this is where you will make more money.

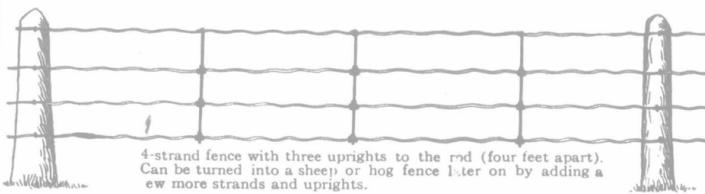
If you cannot get a telephone line to run past your door, we will help you get it there.

### Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co.

make it a very simple matter to construct and equip the best practical and most efficient telephone system. It costs very little to operate it and almost nothing for repairs. Connection with the village exchanges gives you profitable advantages. We have assisted hundreds of companies to organize and may we not assist you? Our attractive booklet, C-211, "How the Telephone Helps The Farmer", mailed free upon request.

Branch: Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., C211  
Toronto—Canada, Rochester, N. Y., Chicago, Ill.

## "Anchor" Field Erected and "Majestic" Woven Wire Fences



4-strand fence with three uprights to the rod (four feet apart). Can be turned into a sheep or hog fence later on by adding a few more strands and uprights.

Our "Majestic" is a specially designed Hog and General Purpose Fence.

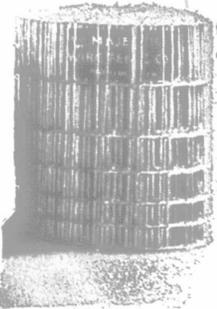
When writing for prices state what kind of stock required.

Manufacturers of Farm and Lawn Fencing Gates, Coiled Spring Wire, Staples, Wrought Iron Fences, Gates, etc.

We do not sell everything from the proverbial Needle to the Anchor, but fences to turn everything from a Buffalo to a little Pig.

**MANITOBA ANCHOR FENCE Co.**  
LTD.

90 PRINCESS ST. WINNIPEG



## FOR SALE Kootenay Fruit Land

30 acres, level, no waste, no stone 5 acres cleared, 100 trees planted last spring. New four-room house in good condition. Price \$1,800.00. \$1,000.00 cash, balance in 1 or 2 years at 8%  
GEO. G. McLAREN, Nelson, B. C. Box 654

## FERGUSON & RICHARDSON

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.  
Canada Life Building Winnipeg, Canada.  
Solicitors for Farmer's Advocate  
R. FERGUSON W. W. RICHARDSON

# TELEPHONES

We make a specialty of high grade telephones for RURAL TELEPHONE LINES and can supply you with everything needed to build telephone lines. If you are interested write us for our prices and instructions for organizing companies and constructing the lines.

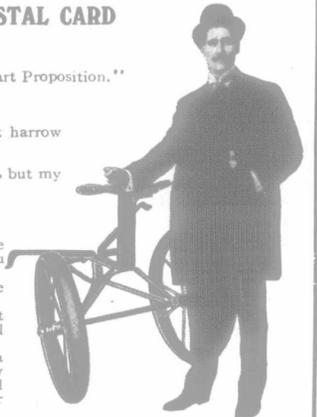
**The Northern Electric & Mfg. Co. Ltd.**

Corner Notre Dame & Guy Sts. MONTREAL

## WANTED TO-DAY 100,000 FARMERS

TO INVEST ONE CENT IN A POSTAL CARD

Address it to me.  
Say on it: "Send me your SPECIAL 20,000 Bike Harrow Cart Proposition."  
You will be glad afterwards if you do it to-day.  
Yes, sir!!!  
It will pay you big.  
My proposition gives you a chance to get the best harrow cart ever built on two wheels for nothing.  
It's so good you can't afford to walk.  
It's a big undertaking for me to sell 20,000 carts, but my proposition is doing it.  
It's a little out of the ordinary.  
Get in on this 20,000 cart deal while it lasts.  
It only costs you one cent to get the proposition.  
I leave it entirely to you if it is not just a little bit the most interesting harrow cart proposition you ever heard of.  
Drop me a postal if you don't write another one for six months.  
Don't buy a cart of any make, kind, brand, or at any price until you first get my proposition. I will then leave it entirely with you to be the judge.  
I know what you Canadian farmers need in a harrow cart. I have built and sold more harrow carts than all other manufacturers put together and am selling them only direct from my factory to your farm.  
I own and operate a large farm at Lajord, Sask., near Regina, and know what is required of a harrow cart in Canada.  
I know there is no harrow cart built that will begin to equal the Bike and meet your requirements like it.  
It is a high wheeler with a positive lock, just right for rough ground.  
I will carry a large stock at Regina and can ship quick.  
Write me to-day. It's interesting.



**WILLIAM GALLOWAY**

President of the William Galloway Company  
715 Commercial Street, Waterloo, Iowa, U.S.A.

## IMPROVED FARMS

We have a few special chances to locate some good farmers on first-class improved farms in one of the best farming districts in Saskatchewan. Main line C. P. R., good town, six elevators, good schools, fertility of soil, unequalled. Terms easy. Write at once for particulars, stating how much land wanted, whether you want all prairie or partly wooded, all for wheat or mixed farming, and the amount you can pay down. Information and experience of 24 years residence in the country is at your disposal for the asking.

**B. P. RICHARDSON,**

Grenfell, Sask.

## YOUR INTERESTS AND OURS ARE IDENTICAL.

You Want Practical WELL DRILLING MACHINERY to develop that Mineral, Oil or Water proposition; we have it. Guarantee it to work satisfactorily.

Tell us about the formations, depth, diameter holes; will send printed matter and can save you money.

**THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,**  
Aurora, Ill., U. S. A.  
Chicago, Ill. Dallas, Texas

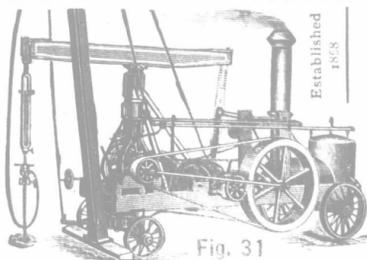


Fig. 31

# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

March 27, 1907.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 757

### EDITORIAL

The pre-emption bill we opine should not render it possible for those who already had two quarter sections from the Government to get a third, even at three dollars per acre; otherwise we fail to see why the bill should be so strenuously opposed. Better to let actual settlers get the land than for it to go in the form of big grants for this or that purpose.

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It is to be hoped that there will be a good turn-out of rural trustees to Brandon to the provincial educational meeting. Lots of misunderstanding will be removed by the coming together of teachers, inspectors and school-trustees, on a business-like basis and with open minds.

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Some of the newly arrived immigrants from the Old Land will think they might have deferred their trip with profit for a few weeks.

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The Irish Shorthorn breeders are suggesting that an annual meeting of the British society be held on the Green Isle (and one of the London journals supports the idea. Some have hinted that it would be a good idea to have the Dominion Shorthorn Association hold an annual meeting once in a while west of the Great Lakes.

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The man with some cattle being stall fed which he intends marketing this spring, will be wise if he does not accept too readily the offers made for his beef stuff. Some people who claimed to be informed prophesy a big advance in beef stuff, due to the clearing up of the ranges last fall and the heavy losses this winter.

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The Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association made the transportation companies admit before the Iowa Railroad Commission that a *railroad rate is determined by what a railroad can get.*

#### Alberta Will Ask Federal Endowment for a University.

In January 9th and 23rd issues of this paper, pages 42 and 114 respectively, it was suggested editorially that it would be the right and proper thing to do for the Dominion Government to set aside a sufficient area of land out of the public domain in Western Canada for the purpose of endowing universities, to include colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts and experiment stations, for the three provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. We are glad to note that the leader in the Alberta Legislature endorses our idea in the form of a resolution which he moved in the house at Edmonton on March 13th resolving "that whereas it was incumbent on the province of Alberta to establish a university, and that whereas a large part of the revenue for such a university must necessarily come from a land endowment, that therefore the Alberta Government do hereby prefer a request to the federal authorities for a land endowment for the university."

Whether the resolution will have the effect desired we are unable to say, although the press reports hint that the Premier has an assurance to the effect that his request will be granted.

We trust that patriotic and statesmanlike ideas will permeate the Cabinet and members of the federal House when dealing with this important question. The land is there and it can be put to no better use than the purpose suggested; namely, the education and improvement of generations to come. The day of little mindedness and parochialism in legislation is passing, and it is to be hoped that there will be no evid-

ences of it when the Premier Rutherford's resolution comes before the Dominion House. It augurs well for the future of the Foothills Province that she has at the head of her affairs a man who recognizes so fully and firmly the needs of his country and one who is fully determined to make, as far as may lie in his power, adequate provision for the future in the matter of higher education for Albertans. It would be well for the people of that province to write urging their several members in the Parliament at Ottawa to press the matter home, so that a favorable reply may be had and the endowment of land made.

#### Cancelling Homesteads.

A subscriber draws our attention to the length of time permitted a man cancelling a homestead before settling on the land. The person cancelling is allowed according to our informant an equal time to that allowed when first entry is made. As a result homesteads he claims may be held and cancelled and thus passed from one to the other and settlement be retarded. It appears to us that when a man cancels a homestead he is ready to go on; if not we see little use in him exercising the privilege. In any event the Department would not be guilty of enforcing hardship on the second person, if cancellations made previous to July 1st of each year had to be entered upon within ninety days. It would have a good effect and tend to hustle up the settlement in some parts and thus aid those in residence to organize school districts, etc. The rush for homesteads is now so great that it is hardly necessary to be so lenient now as formerly with the regulations.

#### The Man for the Place.

A short time ago mention was made of the resignation of E. Stewart from the position of Superintendent of Forestry for the Department of the Interior to go into some line of commercial endeavor. The logical successor to this position is in the opinion of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE the present Assistant Superintendent, N. M. Ross, B.S.A., in charge at the Indian Head forestry station. Mr. Ross is a graduate of the University of Toronto in agriculture and did special work abroad in forestry. He is a thoroughly practical man and takes well with the people. This appointment is one having a peculiar interest for Westerners. It belongs to the Department of the Interior which deals solely with Western matters; further, the bulk of the work is being done for the three great prairie provinces. Should the Minister pass over the man we suggest and appoint a clerical favorite or whatnot, it may be taken as a direct slap in the face to agricultural education; something the Minister would be loth to give were he apprized of the real facts. The advantage of the appointment of Mr. Ross to the position would be that a thoroughly Western man would be in the saddle at Ottawa, one understanding completely the needs of the West, of which at present there are none too many.

#### Looking Around.

Farming is each year becoming a little more complicated, whether we wish it or not. Just at present every newspaper has accounts of the movement of population toward the Canadian West and these people are not all going to be customers of our friends in the real estate business. They are here to work and are not all adapted for the same class of work. If their services are to be made profitable to the farmers they must be given a variety of things to do, and upon the ability of a farmer to make profitable use of such service as our immigrants can give depends the success of all. The farmer who takes more land than he can work himself

assumes some responsibility for the furnishing of work to others at all seasons of the year.

Ideals of farming are undergoing somewhat of a change the past few years. Everyone has noticed that many of the largest land owners are selling off some of their holdings. They have found that their efforts have been spread too thinly over their soil, and that as a consequence the land has become foul and is decreasing in fertility. We mention this here because the large farmers in nearly every community are regarded, often unconsciously, as examples, and their methods have been frequently too closely imitated by those of more limited means. It has too often been the case that whatever the big fellow does every one else thinks he must do regardless of his own adaptability for that work or the suitability of his farm for those particular practices.

Whether a man takes an inventory in his mind or upon paper, we hope it will show that this spring he has more cattle, hogs, poultry and other farm stock than he had last spring. It should be the fixed policy, so long as population keeps on increasing at the rapid rate it is at present, to keep on gradually increasing the amount of stock on the farms and of produce such as butter, potatoes, vegetables, etc., raised. This especially applies to the older settled districts. Prices have ruled well up for practically all kinds of marketable stock if we except cattle, and even where these have been raised on cheap land without much care they have been money makers, and it is but the rational thing to do to keep gradually increasing the supplies of stock when the market is good. It is probably good for our conscience that we do not know how much we are paying for imported meats, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese and horses, but if we had the figures placed before us it would set us thinking more seriously than we do at present on the subject.

#### The Educational Convention and School Trustees.

So far as we are aware the attempts to get the views of the lay public on matters affecting the administration of our schools have been few and far between. Heretofore a Department of Education has been founded with a head, a member of the Cabinet, who is really the official who presents large bills and ideas on textbooks, etc., to the taxpayers through the Legislature. The peculiar thing about it was that, though the taxpayers are informed in a general way, likely by means of the newspaper they take in, they have really no opportunity of properly discussing the matters at issue, but have to accept the dictum of the Department, which is really the opinion of a few professional heads of the existing educational system. If this method is allowed to go on our educational system will gradually deteriorate; and in addition, there is great likelihood of duplication of work and thereby waste of public money.

Iowa furnishes a case in point at the present time and is struggling to get away from the difficulty. In that state in 1904 the Normal School received an income of \$178,000, the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts \$513,500 and the University \$544,686. In all that state pays from one million to a million and a half dollars out for education for the three institutions, and unfortunately there is duplication of work. Each institution has its own board of trustees, and lobbies the Legislature for big grants. A system has grown up almost beyond the control of the citizens and our educational system has been pointing the same way for some time, and bids fair to become top-heavy. Some of the broader minds and wiser heads, becoming awake to the conditions and noticing the trend of things, have launched a new section, a department of school administration in the Education.

Association, which we hope to see grow into something worth while. If this Department grows as it should, it will render far more easy of solution many problems now worrying the trustees of schools and the taxpayers of the country. Acting too in an advisory capacity, it should be able to assist the Department of Education. The first meeting of this Department is to be at Brandon, April 4 and 5, the program for which is to be found on page 377 of our issue of March 13th. Have your school section represented; send your brightest trustee and as the result of the conference with others he should be able to bring back some first class ideas and be able to dissolve many doubts. It appears to us that there are a good many boards of trustees in the country that would be improved and brightened by the addition of a woman trustee. It is to be hoped that the question of municipal school boards will be taken up. One reason for objections to the municipal school board is that the choice of teachers would be largely removed from the individual section. Is it desirable that a section should have an opportunity to haggle over the personality of the prospective teacher? In villages, towns and cities, such is not done, although of course there the teacher is not so well known to parents as in the country, and in the larger places it is rare to hear of a teacher being chosen on account of neighborliness or family pull with a trustee.

## HORSE

The Hackney Horse Society of Great Britain has decided to offer to the National Horse Show Association in New York a challenge cup of the value of \$500 to be first competed for at the show next November.

The supreme court has decided that open bookmaking at Canadian race-tracks is illegal. This does not preclude the "pencilers" operating at the courses as is done in England. It will be interesting to note how the law relating to bookmaking will be enforced.

The prices of work horses this spring is making a lot of people wish they had a few young colts to break in. We have to raise more of our own horses in spite of the cost of fences, and injury which barb wire works. It's interesting work anyway, raising horses, and much more profitable than buying workers each spring.

### On Handling Range Horses.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of February 13th, there appears the first of what I hope will be a series of "Personal Experiences," gained in horse ranching in Manitoba and what used to be the Northwest Territories.

The Key Ranch methods of raising colts are much at variance with the methods usually advised by your correspondents in the Old Country and Eastern Canada—Nevertheless and notwithstanding. "An ounce of experience is worth a pound of theory."

It is now just twenty years since I myself started horse raising, with a bunch of wild and woolly bronco mares, and in that time I may say that my experience with wintering colts has been much the same as that of E. A. C.

Some years ago I took my colts off the mares in the fall, and put them loose in box stalls, about four to a stall. The result was that they got lice infested and dirty, and the strong ones kicked and bit the "stuffing" out of the weaker ones. They were fed hay and oats, and here again, the stronger ones made hay while the sun shone.

I have never tried wintering colts in a corral. I think unless the corral were surrounded by brush, it would be too cold here (eastern Saskatchewan).

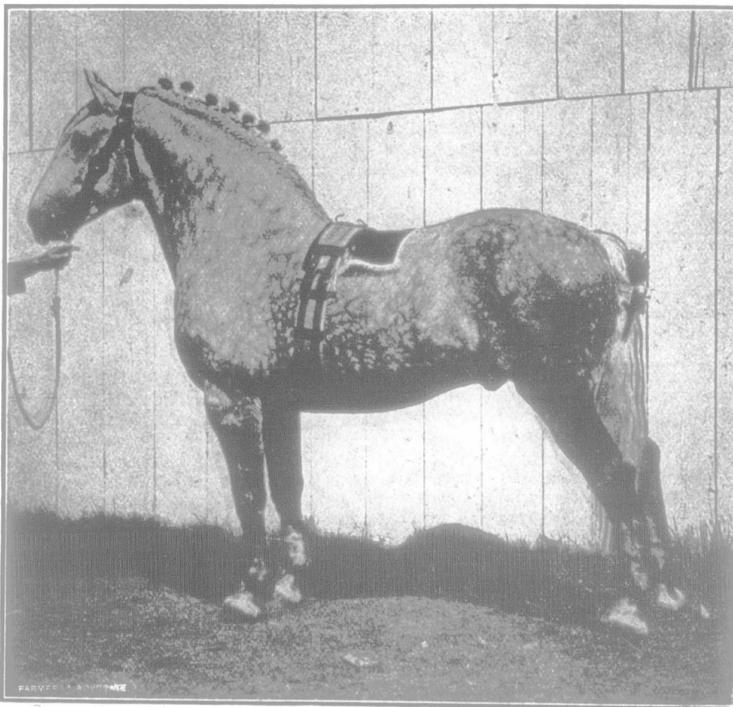
I have wintered a few colts in the stable, but these colts were put in single stalls and fed and groomed separately; then they did all right, but I could never see that they were any better than the ones which had followed the mares all winter, the only object gained being that they were quiet; and this, of course, counts for much, if the colts be light bred and intended for town drivers or saddle horses.

Many people think that the colt sucking the

mare all through the winter must be very bad for the new foal, but even new experience does not seem to bear out that idea. We invariably find that each succeeding colt from the same mare and horse is better than its predecessor. To give an example, we have a bay mare, weighing 1,250 or 1,300 lbs.. This mare was mated to a standard-bred horse, weighing in driving condition 1,170 lbs. The mare's first colt from this horse was a chestnut filly, in form and disposition like herself, weighing say, 1,200 lbs. Her next colt was a horse and in form took after the horse, his disposition following the mare's, and would weigh 1,300 lbs. Her third colt was another bay horse, like the last colt, but a tremendous improvement, disposition still following the mare, but weighed at five years old 1,530 lbs. Her last foal is a filly, lower set than her brotner; she will weigh as much when matured

and we at once know the horse's whereabouts I brought this desirable state of affairs about by sending all postmasters and interested persons within a distance of thirty miles a post card with my brand printed on it, and asked them to tack it up, and should any stock so branded stray into their district, to notify me on a post card provided and self-addressed.

Lots of people say, "What a pity your horses are branded;" but after all, I never lost a sale through a horse being branded. Few people do not know that because a horse is branded he is not necessarily a bronco. I am told that at every second hunt meet in the Old Country there are several branded horses. As people get to know our Western-bred horses better, I think not only will they not object to a brand, but will get to regard the brand on a horse as a guarantee that the horse has been



PERCHERON STALLION MONTEAGLE 9999  
Imported by Truman's Pioneer Stud farm to their Canadian branch stables, London, Ont.

and a better all round animal. None of these colts ever saw the inside of a stable until they were broken at four years old, and sucked the mare till a few days before the new foal arrived, when the mare weaned them herself.

I have no doubt that it would be a good thing to wean and winter a young mare's first foal, as these mares are generally very thin in the fall, but this would be more for the mare's good than for the good of the foal.

With regard to weaning colts, we have found far the best way is to keep the foal in, and let the mare go with the bunch; of course she will have to be driven away a few times, and the colt must be kept out of sight in the stable. For some strange reason the milk will not bother the mare if this course be followed. Should you do the reverse, and let the colt out and keep the mare in, the "fun" will then only begin; if not milked the mare's bag will get sore, and milking range mares is fraught with as much general amusement as is milking range cows, an occupation which will always provide entertainment and amusement enough to enliven even the dullest of dull days. When the colt is let out, after a week or ten days, it will be found that the mare will have nothing to do with it.

With regard to branding colts, I think it is almost indispensable. For a number of years I myself refused to have anything to do with it, but horses kept disappearing and we never could tell whether they had gone the way of all flesh, or had merely been absorbed into some other bunch, so I tried ear-buttons. They proved a failure, some of them coming out; others got caught in brush or fences and split the horses ears. I now brand everything and wonder how we ever managed to get along at all before we branded. Horses will occasionally leave their bunch, especially two-year-old fillies in the spring. If these be not branded you may never hear of them again. Now every one within forty miles knows our brand (B, bar over, bar beta).

raised under natural conditions, and is therefore tougher and hardier than one whose growth has been forced when young, thereby cutting off years of usefulness at the end of his life.

I take it that all horses are like trees. All soft woods grow fast, and mature quickly. The valuable hard woods are all slow of growth, and so I think it is with horses. The horse who has been rushed as a colt is nearly mature at three years old, and I don't think will ever be of much account afterwards. On the other hand the colt which gets enough to eat, even supposing it is only prairie grass, and has to rustle for it, grows more slowly, but in the end is much stronger, pound for pound.

At a year old we castrate our colts. This I think is a year too young, but is unavoidable, as not only would they be in trouble with our own stock, but if left till two years old would become candidates for entry in the "Estray" list of the *Gazette*.

This operation I have performed in every known way: with clamps, string, torsion, ecraseur, and emasculator, thrown on the ground with all four feet tied, one foot tied, and standing on their feet, with merely a twitch on their noses. I have used all kinds of antiseptics and none at all; and in eighteen years have never lost a colt! And yet they tell me there is no such thing as luck!

I may say that Dr. McLoughry of Moosomin gave me two hints about castrating colts on their feet which I have found very useful. The first was that "a little kicking does no particular harm" and the second was, never to start operating with a knife, "unless it was sharp enough to shave your arm."

I have already told the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, in a former article, how we "whip break" our colts. I think I have told everything of interest except how we handle our stallions and break our colts to ride and drive. However, this article is now much

longer than I intended it to be, so these last items must wait for another time, when the weather is warmer and more suitable to the subject.

G. H. BRADSHAW.  
Marquette Municipality, Man.

**Mare Disowns Foal.**

A reader from Calgary signing himself "Perplexed" asks for suggestions on the following case of a mare not raising her foals:

"I have a registered Clydesdale mare eight years old, which has up to last year invariably failed to raise her colts. She came into my possession last spring heavy in foal and with the reputation of being a bad mother.

"In August she dropped a perfectly formed colt foal, which only lived for thirty hours. The colt at birth was exceedingly weak and unable to stand, and even while being held to the mare seemed incapable of sucking. The mare being a kicker, I was compelled to draw milk from another mare, and give it to the foal in the usual way. At first it began to thrive and was able to stand, when it suddenly grew weak and eventually died.

"My question, however, relates to the mare. She seems to be fond of her foals, but, I suspect, is not a milk giver.

"How should I treat her in order to encourage sustenance for foal both before and after birth."

[Some mares are peculiar in their disposition towards their foal. Other animals are also peculiar. In such animals there seems to be first a lack of maternal instinct which acts constitutionally upon the foal before birth and afterwards results in neglect or active aversion. Nothing can be done before the birth of the foal to affect the disposition of the mare, so whatever measures are adopted must follow. In some mares, where this lack of maternity is so pronounced that the milk glands are inactive, practically nothing can be done toward getting them to raise their foals, in which cases the sooner the youngsters are found foster mothers the better is their chance of life. Where the mare has some milk it is best to try to accustom her to the foal sucking by putting a twitch on her and holding up a leg until she becomes reconciled to being nursed. If she is so vicious that these methods will not affect her the colt should be put upon another mare or upon cows milk. This is always a critical time for a foal. The digestion is easily affected; in fact it is in such a condition that unless it gets the new milk of its own mother there is very apt to be trouble, but some risks have to be taken, and if the foal is smart may survive considerable abuse. If, therefore, it is possible to get it, feed it for a day or two on its dam's milk, if not the next best thing is the milk of another mare not long foaled, and if the colt has to be fed on cow's milk it should be from a freshly calved cow and always from that cow and besides should have a little brown sugar added to it.

The trouble with the foal mentioned above was that the milk it got did not agree with it and it probably died of indigestion or inflammation of the bowels due to the milk being unnatural to it, either because the mare was not fresh or because its digestive system was too weak to assimilate anything but its own dam's milk. In raising such colts one should be careful not to feed too much at first and to feed about ten times a day. It would be a good plan to try to have other mares foal about the same time so that milk from one of them could be used for the disowned foal until it could be brought around to cow's milk.—Ed.]

**Some Famous English Shires.**

SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, AND ILLUSTRATED WITH PHOTOS BY C. H. PARSONS.

It is very doubtful if there is any branch of British farming, at the present time, that is on a sounder or more paying basis than Shire horse breeding. After one or two seasons of remarkable prices, things have certainly toned down a little, but they are looking up again, and the market for big, sound, weighty horses suitable for town work is as good as ever it was. There is no secret in the fact that the motor, for heavy haulage, has not been quite the success that was anticipated, and the day when the Shire will be dispensed with is further distant than ever. One very pleasing feature in connection with this widely-known draft breed is that the tenant farmer and small breeder has played such a prominent part in its upbuilding. Many a London champion or Royal winner claims a tenant farmer, perhaps in a very humble position, as its breeder; and although the Shire Horse Society is materially assisted by almost all the leading nobility, from the King downwards, it cannot in any way be stated that, like some breeds, a monopoly is held by the wealthy classes. A more important fact than this is that there are many agriculturists in England to-day in a very prosperous condition who would have been bankrupt had it not been for Shire horse breeding. The various societies, composed of farmers and other interested parties, who have clubbed together for the purpose of securing good stallions at a nominal fee in their respective districts, have done an inestimable amount of good. A speaking proof of this is that it is quite a common occurrence for a foal of only a few months old to change hands for three figures.

That there are endless possibilities in the export trade, particularly with Canada, is a fact to which British Shire breeders are awakening. The patriotic and broad-minded spirit which prompted H. M. the King and Lord Rothschild to send out some of the pick of their studs, should do much to further the interests of this breed on both sides of the water. However, one must not be disappointed if the export trade fails to develop with mushroomlike suddenness, as a good many very inferior-class horses have been sent abroad that have caused a misrepresentation of the merits of the Shire that only time and the introduction of typical, weighty horses can outlive.

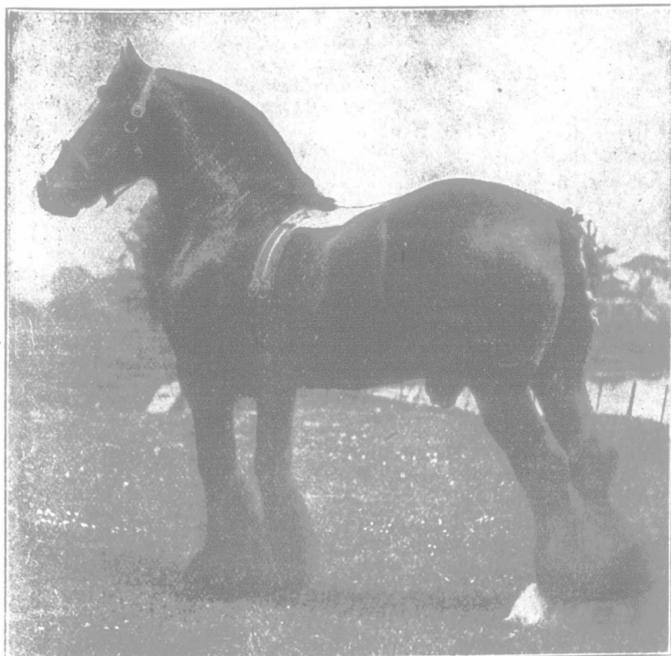
Many Canadian breeders interested in the Shire will doubtless find instruction in studying the accompanying series of portraits of some of the leading British stock and show horses, which reveal the type and characteristics with more force and accuracy than could words. One point which must not be over-

looked is that two of the stallions, Markeaton Royal Harold and Buscot Harold, to wit, were photographed as aged horses quite recently, and the remarkable freshness which they display, after long and arduous careers, speaks volumes for the wearing qualities of the breed.

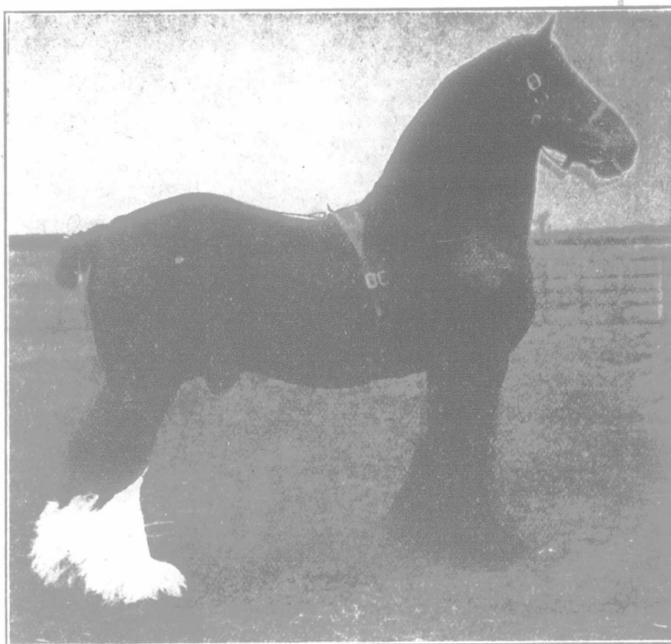
We commence our series with Bury Victor Chief 11105, whose name is probably as widely known in Canada as in England. He is a black, with conspicuous white markings, foaled in 1889. His sire was Prince Victor, and he was bred by Mr. J. Rowell, in Huntingdonshire. He passed into the hands of Mr. Joseph Wainwright, of Great Rocks, Buxton, for over a thousand pounds, a price which created a good deal of comment at the time. It turned out a good investment, however, as he secured for his owner the highest honors the Shire world can bestow, including the championship twice at the London Shire Shows, and made a considerable reputation as a sire. Numerous winners claim this grand old favorite for their sire, prominent amongst whom may be mentioned Victor's Queen, Rock's Chief, a London reserve champion, and Rock's Commander. When we saw the old horse he was well in his teens, but although time had left its mark, he came out of his box with the fire and vitality of a youngster, and his grand bone, good feet and fine-quality feather left a lasting impression of what a cart stallion should be.

Mention of the name of Markeaton Royal Harold 15225 calls to mind the sweeping victory secured by his owner, Sir Alex. Henderson, at the Shire Show in 1898, when Buscot Harold, his sire, Markeaton Royal Harold, his dam, Aurea, and Lockinge Loriet, a mare from the same stud, made a clean sweep of the six championships. Markeaton Royal Harold is a striking example of the famous "Harold" cross with "Premier" mares, his sire being Mr. Duncombe's renowned horse, and his dam, Sensible, by Premier, an own sister to a host of great stock horses, amongst which are Chancellor, Hydrometer, Northwood and Calwich Topsman. Markeaton Royal Harold 15225 is a bay, foaled in 1893, and a more imposing-looking horse could not be found. He combines weight and activity with beautiful flat bone, grandly-turned joints and good-wearing bone. As he steps out of his yard, with head majestically aloft and mane flowing in the breeze, one can picture what a sight it would have been to see a horse of this stamp carrying a knight in glittering armor forth from some ancient castle to do battle for his king in the days of chivalry and romance. But the more peaceful calling of winning honors in the show-ring was his lot, and his prize record is an excellent one, besides being the sire of a very large number of winners, the most famous of which is, of course, the subject of our next notice.

Buscot Harold 16576.—This horse is unique as far as his breeding is concerned, being the progeny of two London champions, Markeaton Royal Harold and the great prize-winning mare Aurea, by Thornton Premier. He is a beautiful bay, foaled in 1896, and bred by his owner, Sir Alex. Henderson. Sound judges of the Shire regard Buscot Harold as one of the greatest specimens the breed ever produced, and they are not far wrong. His grand crest, powerful quarters and well moulded limbs show to advantage in the accompanying photo, which, it should be mentioned, was taken at the end of last season, during which he served 100 mares. The fact of him being put fourth on his first appearance in the show-ring, does not count as a true record of his merits, for, being fresh to the sights and sounds of the London arena, he gave a very poor show, but he was never put back again, as his prize record shows, and he was the



Buscot Harold (16576) at Ten Years of Age.



Markeaton Royal Harold at Thirteen Years of Age.

first horse to lower the colors of his sire, winning first and champion at the Shire Show, London, in 1898, 1899 and 1900. Buscot Harold is the sire of many winners, and was let for £1,000 for one season.

In Tatton Friar, we come to a younger horse, and one of a totally different stamp. His great characteristic is weight, and in this respect he is probably without a rival in the country. A dark brown, with white markings, bred by Mr. J. Ball, Chester, owned by Earl Egerton, of Tatton, Knutsford, Cheshire, and foaled in 1900, he is by Conquering Harold, out of Sandycroft Rose, by The Friar. In 1904 he came out at London and ran a neck-and-neck race with Birdsall Menestrel for the class honors. He then won the £50 Gold Cup at the Royal Lancashire, and was second at the Yorkshire. In 1905 Tatton Friar again won the Royal Lancashire Gold Cup, and at the beginning of this year experienced very hard luck in not getting the championship at the Shire Show, London, for it was only after a long struggle that he gave in to Present King II., and in many opinions the verdict should have gone in his favor. This horse seems to have a very bright future before him as a sire; his stock are coming out well, and win in the show-ring among the best of company.

The last of the stallions dealt with has probably been seen in the flesh by many Canadians who peruse these pages. This is Girton Charmer 20515, which was included in Lord Rothschild's exhibit at Toronto last September. He is a brown, foaled in 1901, sired by Normaer of Batsford, dam Southgate Charm, by Harold. This horse is rather a different type to what is commonly seen in the showing. He does not carry quite such a profusion of feather as is prevalent to-day, but, nevertheless, he is a sire of sterling merit, and every inch a cart horse of the weightiest class. A complete list of Girton Charmer's honors, did space permit, would doubtless be one of interest. Suffice it to say he was first and reserve junior champion at London Shire Show in 1903, first and junior champion at Shire Show in 1904, and first and supreme champion at Shire Show in 1905.

We now come to the females, on whom so much of a stud's success depends, for, without a good and, above all things, sound mare, it is useless to attempt breeding.

Princess Beryl fills the eye as an ideal Shire brood mare. She is a tremendous animal, showing wonderful quality, with a roomy body, carried on magnificent limbs. Her pasterns are good, feet strong and open, while the quality of her feather is perfect. She is a member of the famous Tring Park stud, owned by Lord Rothschild, bred by Sir Henry Ewart, and is a black nine-year-old daughter of Prince Harold and Jewel, by Electric. Many honors have fallen to her share, including (1904) fifth, Shire Show, London, in strong class; first and champion, Shire Horse Show, London, 1905; and first and reserve champion, Shire Show, London, 1906.

Sussex Blue Gown is a grey six-year-old, by Nailstone Cœur de Lion 16269, dam Sussex Blue Bell by Victorious. She was bred by Mr. T. Luckin, and is a considerable prize-winner, her victories including first and champion at Shire Show, London, 1906. She was sold for 510 gs. to Earl Beauchamp, Madresfield, Malvern, after the Shire Show. Sussex Blue Gown is a grand, upstanding mare of very striking appearance, with immense bone and substance, which generally carry to the fore in the show-ring; but in spite of these, she hardly displays the sweet feminine character one likes to find in a brood mare.

Our series concludes with two very successful youngsters, which give an excellent idea of what a Shire colt should be. Mr. F. E. Muntz's King Forest is a two-year-old son of the renowned stock-getter, Lockinge Forest King 18867, out of Lockinge Dimple. In 1905 he was unbeaten at the foal shows; in 1906 he was second to a colt by the same sire at the Shire Show, London, and since then he has won first at the Royal and several other shows. He is a beautiful colt, brimful of quality, an excellent mover, with an abundance of flat bone and good feather.

Combermere Abbess is a black-brown yearling filly, sire Tatton Friar, dam Moor's Star, by Regent II. She was bred by that enterprising young breeder, Mr. Noel Torwood, of Whitechurch, Salop, and is owned by Mr. Egerton Orme, Ash, Etwale, Derby. This filly is quite one of the best of her age seen out for some time, combining size, weight and quality, whilst in the all-important points of feet, joints and feather, she bears the closest scrutiny. Her prize-list is a very considerable one for so young an animal, including first in open and local classes at Royal Show, Derby, 1906.

#### The Chemistry of Breeding,

An article from the pen of Dr. J. C. McCoy, the Delaware breeder, who owns the great young stallion, Admiral Dewey, 2,044, on the "Chemistry of Breeding Trotters," promises to attract much attention. In this article, in the *Horse Review*, Dr. McCoy says:

"The horse's food must contain in a soluble form every single element that is needed for growth, repair of used-up tissue, and the production of heat and energy.

"The food of the horse is grass and grain. Grass and grain grow about everywhere the horse is bred, or you can purchase them in the dry state and have them given to your horse. So you can see that the horse is a simple matter. Not so, however,

The grass you feed, the grain you grow or buy, will contain only those elements that composed the ground on which they grew.

"It is true that grass and grains alike take some properties from the air, but these are the gases, carbonic acid and nitrogen. The horse himself takes the oxygen he uses from the air. All the other elements that the horse requires he must get out of the ground, and ground differs as much as do the climates of different sections. In one locality the land will be rich in lime and poor in potash; in another it will be rich in iron and potash and contain but little lime. In another region it will be rich in every necessary element excepting phosphorus, and so on through a long scale of variations.

"Chloride of sodium, a substance containing two essential elements of the horse's body, sodium and chlorine, is but little contained in any food-stuff, so to have it in the horse's body, it must be given to him separately.

"Common salt plays three great functions in the horse's body.

"First.—It furnishes him with gastric juice with its needed acid.

"Second.—It furnishes him with soda for his bile and blood.

"Third.—It assists in the passage of the digested food in the lymph vessels, and into the blood vessels. It assists in the passage of the food elements from the blood vessels into the tissues.

"Many of my readers have no doubt noticed that on a given farm the horses would thrive on one field, while on another they would not do nearly so well. In such cases the pasture of the field that did not give good results would appear just as abundant as that in the field on which the horses did do well. The cause of this variation on the same farm is due to the fact that one field lacked some necessary element which the other field possessed. As the soil is, so are the plants grown in it. A complete soil furnishes complete provender, an incomplete soil furnishes incomplete provender.

"I wish, also, to say something as to the acidity of grass, as applied to haymaking. At night grass is full of acid; on cloudy days it is acid; in the morning and evening it is neutral in reaction. At midday, with the sun pouring down its life-giving rays, all the grass is strongly alkaline. This is the time to cut hay—from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Cut your hay on sunshiny days and toward midday; then cure it in the cock, to avoid acid fermentation in the barn, and you will have an article worth, as a feed, double the ordinary hay of commerce."

#### Using Two-year-old Stallions.

A Saskatchewan reader says: "I have a stallion colt that will be two years old in May. He has wintered well being fed on hay with a small ration of oats and been let out in the yard to run on all nice days. Could I breed some mares to him this spring? If so, how many without injuring him? Also what should I feed him on, to help get results?"

A colt of this age might easily do a season of twenty to forty mares depending upon his individual stamina without affecting his health. There is the further danger though, of the stock of so young a horse not coming to so full a size and possibly of not being so rugged and hardy. To partially avoid this danger the services of the colt should be extended over a long season, say from May first to the middle of July and giving him not more than two mares a day. Unless he refuses mares there will be no need of feeding him anything but hay, oats and bran. Whatever feed will keep him in good health is best, but give him plenty of fresh air, light work and fresh water. If he is a shy breeder he will have to be coaxed. Some stallions absolutely refuse to serve mares in milk, but will take others, and should be handled accordingly until they become less particular.

#### U. S. Clydesdale Men put up Bars Against Scotch Horses.

A press report states that the executive of the American Clydesdale Breeders' and Importers' Association decided at a meeting recently to repudiate all animals registered in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Scotland, that are imported to America, whose registration does not comprise at least five full-blood crosses.

This is in line with a notice of motion (Canadian Clydesdale Studbook, Vol. XIV, page 593) given by Dr. A. G. Hopkins of Winnipeg at the annual meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, February 8, 1906. "That this Association do not accept pedigrees for registration in the Canadian Clydesdale Stud Book from any country whatever, that do not come up to the same standard of four crosses of registered sires for mares and five for stallions) as demanded of the home breeder; and also that the Minister of Customs be asked to make the same the basis for free admission to the ports of Canada."

## STOCK

(Contributions invited, discussions welcomed.)

#### Prizes for Milking Shorthorns.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association are continuing their premiums for milking Shorthorns for the big shows of 1907. The shows to receive the money are the International American, Royal and Hamline. The association gives \$400 to each, in two classes, cows three years and over and cows under three years, and for the state fairs \$200 each, provided each association duplicates the money. It was decided also to adopt the single judge system at the shows of Shorthorn cattle.

#### Sheep Shearing and Sheep Feeding.

The appetite of the public for mutton does not abate one jot, the price to be paid, the retailer for joints being the main deterrent to the consumer. At Port Arthur the fattening station written up and illustrated a year ago in this paper is still in operation, and rather increasing its output than otherwise. The sheep are finished on screenings procured from the elevators there, and give good returns for the feed. A valuable by-product is the wool, some sixty-five thousand pounds being expected this season. There are about ten thousand sheep in the yards there at present, the market for the finished stuff being Toronto. These sheep are raised out West and are brought down late in the fall to Port Arthur.

#### The Central Alberta Live Stock Growers' Association.

The main feature of this convention, held in Red Deer a short time ago, was the attention given to the cost of marketing cattle and the various hindrances interposed to prevent the greater growth of the live stock industry out West. The range men were not there in force, but we present the figures to our readers as given at the convention. The president of the Red Deer board of trade called attention to the great development of the cattle business in Alberta and the large sums paid annually to the stock raisers which, passing through the usual channels of trade, produced that increasing volume of business characteristic of the Northwest. He deplored the large importation of American hams and bacon while Canadian packers were able to secure less than one fifth the number of hogs they were able to handle and Alberta coarse grain selling at beggarly prices. This grain should be fed and if properly fed would bring to the farmer and stockman double the price now realized for it.

The president, G. F. Root, called attention to the fact that cattle were bringing about \$20.00 less in Winnipeg than were the same grade of cattle in the United States. The generally accepted explanation of this fact is the higher freight in Canada than on the American lines, and with a view of ascertaining to what extent this is true, he had instituted a careful inquiry into the matter and had ascertained the following:

Great Northern west of St. Paul 1501 miles rate 71c. per cwt.

Great Northern east of St. Paul 2581 miles rate 99c. per cwt.

Canadian Pacific—Stettler to Montreal 2481 miles; 94c. per cwt.

Canadian Northern—Strathcona to Montreal 2260 miles; 94c. per cwt.

#### FEED CHARGES.

In U.S.A. west: Corn 75c. per bush., oats 60c. hay \$20 per ton.

In U. S. A. east: Corn \$1.00 per bush., oats \$1.00, hay \$30 per ton. In Canada, west: Hay \$15 to \$20 per ton.

In Canada, west: Hay \$18 to \$20 per ton.

From these figures it was evident that the Canadian shipper has the advantage over the American in point of freight rates and feeding charges, but these advantages are more than offset by the difference in time, Canadian stock being moved at less than half the speed of the stock trains on the American lines, and he cites his own experience in importing a car load of horses which made an average of 3½ miles per hour between St. Paul and Red Deer.

Among the things advocated by Mr. Root are: Special stock trains running not less than 20 miles per hour.

Reciprocal demurrage.  
Ear caps instead of brands for purebred bulls.  
Preventing of discrimination in favor of large shippers.  
Public market reports from all live stock centers.

Competent brand inspectors, and  
More effective and expeditious system of testing for disease.

A representative of a Liverpool firm of live stock salesmen was present and among other things stated that one of the arguments made against exporting cattle from Alberta to England was the enormous shrinkage. He admitted that the shrinkage was great; but much greater in half finished than in well fed cattle. He stated that with finished cattle he had frequently realized 50 lbs. of dressed beef for every 100 lbs. live weight at Calgary. And in one instance 54 lbs. per cwt. of live weight were returned.

He cited also an instance in which a consignment of Mexicans barely paid expenses. This was owing to their poor condition and the fact that charges on cattle east of Montreal are by the head, and it cost as much to transport these 1000 lb. Mexican as it would have cost for 1600 finished steer.

It was also stated that for a short time last year it would have paid better to ship cattle to Chicago than to Liverpool or London. This was owing to the failure of the turnip crop in England, as a consequence of which large numbers of cattle that would have been finished before marketing were thrown on the market unfinished and came into competition with Canadian range cattle, leaving the market for prime cattle in the hands of Ontario and American exporters.

He did not hesitate to assert that the stockmen would obtain a much higher average of prices by consigning their stuff to a reliable commission firm, than by selling to local buyers, but, he said, the cattle that are exported must be "export" cattle, otherwise the shipper will lose money.

(Continued in Gossip.)

**Sheep Raising in Alberta.**

Sheep raising appears to be becoming more popular as an adjunct to general farm practice. Last week, in reply to a request for an article on sheep raising, we published a summary of the experiences of one of our largest sheep raisers in the Saskatchewan wheat country. Now we reply to some queries from an Alberta reader who writes as follows:

"Would you be good enough to inform me in an early issue:—

How many sheep 160 acres would pasture, grass being all prairie and principally short buffalo grass?

Would the same pasture be good for two successive seasons?

How much hay per head is usually calculated upon to winter sheep?

Would rape be any use for sheep pasture after being slightly frozen?

How many rams to 100 breeding ewes and when do you consider the best time to have them come in?"

In reply to the first three questions we give the opinion of Mr. W. A. Hamilton, an extensive sheep raiser in southern Alberta:

"In southern Alberta no one has attempted to run sheep on a limited range; nothing less than an acre per head has been tried, while in most cases sheep have had much greater range than that. For a summer range, 250 to 300 sheep might be kept on a half section, but you would have to have either a similar sized range of fresh feed or a lot of hay for the winter.

"With us the grass comes well every spring after brief grazing down by sheep the preceding year. Indeed, sheep do better on the short grass than they do on coarser stuff. In Montana the ranges are cropped very close, but the sheep thrive well in summer, though they must be fed in winter.

"The amount of feed required varies with the kind of stock and the condition of the range. Old ewes and lambs must be better fed and cared for than 2 or 3-year-old stuff.

"Two years ago for 3000 head we put up 75 tons of hay, but did not feed 5 tons. Last year we had 60 tons for 2000 sheep and have fed 50 tons along with 20 tons of oats. Our range for winter was fresh and the winter has been an exceptionally severe one. No one can afford to keep sheep and not have a good supply of hay;

and oats too, if he can buy them early in the fall near his camp. It is much better to carry over some feed than to lose your stock, or even to let them get down very thin. Our loss for the past four months is less than 1 per cent., while those who had little feed and a lot of lambs have lost up to 20 per cent. We expect to get back the price of feed in increased wool and lambs."

As for rape making good feed after it is frozen there is no question. Frost does not do it the least damage, and the only danger from feeding it is in letting stock get too much of it when damp or at the first few feeds. Sheep will continue to graze upon it after the leaves are eaten off and the stalks are covered with snow. So far, however, it is not very extensively grown in our new Western Country, but will doubtless become more generally used for grazing purposes.

From fifty to sixty ewes to each ram is a fair proportion, and there is no time like the first warm days of spring when grass is freshening to have lambs dropped.



(Comment upon farming operations invited.)

**Buying Seed Direct.**

Just a word about that advice to farmers to buy their seeds direct from the seedsmen. I think, in this connection, it should be remembered that local storekeepers who sell seeds have the interests of their farmer customers just as much to heart, probably, as the seedsmen of the East. We have to buy the farmer's produce and if we should sell him inferior seeds we shouldn't have much produce to buy. Furthermore, under the "commission" arrangement of selling seeds, local dealers get in absolutely fresh, good stock every spring and do not have to carry over any part of same to another year. The wholesale seedsmen is just as much interested in selling us good, reliable stock as he is in selling same direct to the farmer through a catalog.

Pakan, Alta. J. A. MITCHELL.

**The Condition of the Land and the Choice of Seed Drill.**

One of the pertinent questions that may be asked any farmer is, what reason or reasons have you for choosing a certain type of seeder, press, shoe, double or single disc? If we can get people to explain their reasons pro and con, valuable data and more light will be obtained on the various problems affecting the cultivation of the land. Observation at some implement dealers in the country and conversations with farmers have shown us that there is a great diversity of opinion, even in the choice of a seeder. For example, we have heard some people advance as a reason that their land was not in first class tillable shape, and hence their choice. We shall be glad to have the experiences of farmers on this very question. The letters need not be long, but we want to get at the pith of the subject and the practical farmer is the man to supply it.

**Thinks the Gasoline Thresher the Farmer's Rig.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice several letters in your paper asking about gasoline engines and small rigs for threshing. I have had a little experience with one and if you will allow me space I will try to give some information. I will not advise anyone about what rig to buy, but would advise seeing one or two and then deciding for oneself. I went and looked over some rigs and also paid particular attention to engine running on other work.

I decided to buy an International engine and got a 15 h.-p. portable and a 32 inch cylinder Belle City separator. I found this rig quite up to the company's guarantee and will thresh up to 800 of wheat per day and up to 1400 in oats. My rig has blower and high bagger, but I had no feeder, though I am satisfied I could have run a feeder if I had had one.

The separator is well built and should last a long time. The work done was good; the grain was well cleaned and all saved; and it is also very simple, so that any ordinary man can run one.

Now the gasoline engine is the most satisfactory power that one can have; looked after and taken care of there is very little trouble. When

threshing there was no trouble at all, but when the weather got cold there was some until we got on to our job, and now she will go off in fifteen minutes without a hitch. I was very much afraid to try one, but was very dissatisfied with the big rigs and the work they do. Let one man buy the rig and work with a neighbor and you have threshing down to the easiest way it can be done.

I will give you a few figures to see how it works out. I worked with a neighbor. I had two men and my neighbor had two. I hired one pitcher and two boys of 12 years of age drove the grain teams home or to the cars.

We had three stook teams; they used low wagons; they went out in the field and started their own loads. One pitcher topped off their loads and this kept the machine going from one side (this year I shall put four stook teams and not move so often). I had one man and myself at the machine and we looked after it and fed; also cut our own bands, one man up at a time. The other man was at the granary or the cars as the case might be.

We averaged about 600 of wheat per day and about 1,200 in oats and this was not up to what the machine could do, but was about what we wanted to do ourselves.

We used from 12 to 15 gals. of gasoline per day and it cost 30 cts. per gal.

Where a farmer gets it is this:—You use your own horses; you can thresh when, where and how you like; the work goes straight ahead the same as ordinary work.

If you get wind or wet go and plow and the minute it is ready go back and thresh. There is no big gang lying on your hands, no dirt being carried on your place and there is no difference in the house.

When the threshing is done your engine will chop, saw, and do anything you want. You will chop as much in one day as a windmill will in a week, and it is always ready. You will of course get some trouble—you will with any machine—but they are simple and if they stop there is a reason. As far as danger goes there is no more than any engine and you will not get into the trouble that you will with a steam engine.

Then with gasoline you have gasoline and one man; with the steamer you have engineer, fireman waterman and a team for fuel. If there is anything else you want to know let us hear about it, for this is the way for us all to learn.

A READER.

[The FARMER'S ADVOCATE will be glad to have the experience of other farmers and threshers with either steam or gasoline power. Do not be afraid to write us. We are glad to hear from you and you may be doing good to others by spreading valuable knowledge.—Ed.]

**The Retention of Fertility in Soils and how it may be Lost**

The period is close at hand when the soil will again have attention from the farmer. The results that he will get will be found to depend largely on the way he has handled the land, either by cropping or cultivating, adding to in the way of manure, conserving by means of the use of grasses and clovers. Why the farmer needs to study the land is shown him plainly by his annual crop yields, but for the wherefore he must turn to the agricultural chemist for help. Prof. Harcourt draws attention to the processes going on in the land, and points out the fact that soils are formed from rock by the prolonged action of water, frost, and air, combined with that of vegetable and animal life and their products. It is sufficient to point out that through their combined action, extending over thousands of years, the rocks have been broken down and their materials more or less separated by water into gravelly, sandy and clayey soils, and all the mixtures of these so commonly found. In these soils there is practically all the potash and phosphoric acid that was present in the original rocks. They are differently distributed, as, for instance, clays are richer in potash than sands; but the rocks are the sole source of the natural supply of these and all the other ash constituents essential for the growth of plants.

Nitrogen, on the other hand, is derived from the air and is incorporated into the soil largely by means of plants. Consequently, the natural richness of a soil in nitrogen is almost entirely dependent upon the amount of decaying organic matter present. Through careless cultivation this original supply of nitrogen may be depleted, or by growing plants, particularly legumes, the nitrogen gatherers, it may be increased. There

is an almost unlimited supply of nitrogen in the atmosphere and man has been given the means of gathering this and incorporating it in the land. As a result the amount of this element in the soil, more than any other plant food constituent, is within the control of the farmer. Moreover, the addition of organic matter to a soil has a very much wider bearing than the simple addition of nitrogen; for in its decay the vegetable acids and the carbon dioxide formed tend to bring the insoluble potash and phosphoric acid into available form. Humus, which has such a wonderful effect on the mechanical condition of the soil, and which so increases its water-holding capacity, is also a product of the decay of organic matter. In fact, the presence of an abundance of decaying organic matter is practically indispensable. It is the source of nitrogen; the acids liberated in its decay make available the important ash materials which would otherwise be useless; it warms the soil; increases its capacity to hold water needed to dissolve the plant food; and improves its physical condition. Without the presence of organic matter and the associated germ life and the proper conditions for their action, a soil cannot produce its best results, no matter how rich it may be in all the essential constituents of plant growth. In one sense it may be correct to speak of a soil as a reservoir of plant food, to be drawn on for the growth of successive crops, but it is equally correct to regard it as a busy, complex manufacturing establishment in which all the various parts must work together under proper conditions to bring the store of plant food into a form available for plants. To bring this about is the object of cultivation.

But these combined agencies, while beneficial, are destructive unless means are taken to prevent loss by drainage. They tend to bring nitrogen, lime, magnesia, potash, etc.; into a soluble form, which, unless taken up by plants, is lost in the drainage water. As proof of this, we have the familiar fact that water taken from underground drains or from wells is "hard" because of the lime which it holds in solution. Consequently, a surface soil is generally poorer in lime, and frequently in potash, than the subsoil. The complete impoverishment of the soil is prevented by the presence of certain constituents which combine chemically with the liberated plant food substances, and by the conservative action of vegetation. The plant is continually collecting from the soil and subsoil dissolved or easily soluble matter, storing these in its tissues, and at its death leaving them in the surface soil. But even with the best of management there is some plant food leached from the soil.

However, according to a well-known law, Nature allows nothing to be lost, and these leached out materials are through various agencies at least partially made to accumulate in great beds of limestone, phosphatic rock and potash salts. It is these accumulations of past ages that are to-day furnishing the main constituents of fertilizers. Who knows but what the plant food which is being annually leached from our fields will come into use in future ages.

But the leaching away of plant food is not the only way in which these materials are lost from the soil. The vegetable and animal produce of the land are frequently consumed off the land which reared them. A partial return of the plant food thus taken from the soil is made by the application of farm-yard manures, but the sale of vegetables, fruit, grain, animals, and animal products, the congregating of men in towns and cities, and the difficulty in employing sewage with profit, and the loss of fertilizing constituents from farm-yard manure before it is applied to the land, all tend to make the return of the manurial constituents to the soil incomplete.

Some soils are naturally so rich in the elements of plant food that when the crops are properly rotated and "catch" crops used to economize this natural wealth of fertilizing constituents, it may be a long time before the soil needs special manures; but, if the land be naturally poor, or injudiciously cultivated, or if special crops of like nature have to be grown year after year on the same ground, it may soon need some extra manure.

On naturally poor soils it may be necessary to make a complete return of all the elements of plant food removed by crops; but in most soils there is an abundance of some one or more of these elements, and a partial manuring will consequently suffice. With intensive farming, where thorough cultivation is practised, a good system of rotation followed, where little grain is sold and some

food is purchased in its place, and every care taken of the manure, the land may even gain in fertility. These, however, are not the conditions which exist with the gardener and fruit grower, and they must of necessity purchase manure of some kind.

R. HARCOURT.

#### Market Conveniences for Coarse Grains none too Satisfactory.

The complaints of farmers regarding the oat market and shipping facilities have been ventilated in these columns from time to time, and objections made, particularly at the grain growers' conventions to the inequality of the freight charges for oats as compared with wheat. This is a matter not hard to remedy, and such is in the power of the railroad companies. They also have it in their hands to foster the growing of another cereal, barley, so valuable to our stock growers, especially the bacon raisers, and an equally useful crop in the farm rotation, especially in the light of an aid to weed suppression. There is a considerable demand for barley for malting purposes at Winnipeg, but the grain needs to be thoroughly sampled by experts to determine its fitness for the purpose. Too close threshing, thus removing the germ, and exposure to the weather, lower the value of the malt producing cereal very materially.

Forty-three cents per bushel has been paid at Winnipeg for barley, but the trade in at a standstill unless Winnipeg is made an order point and sample market for barley. Generally the cars are billed through to Fort William. The Canada Malting Co. established a plant at Winnipeg two years ago and the development of the trade since that date has been marked, but further progress will be hindered unless buyers are given more time to select the cars they need at Winnipeg. This is a matter the grain growers can well afford to push through their executives.

#### The Wild Oat Plague

A correspondent asks us if it be only advisable to sow barley in place of summer fallowing to kill wild oats when it is desired to get a crop; and to outline the most effective method we know of to kill wild oats.

If a man has wild oats on his farm there are a lot of things to consider in adopting some scheme to get rid of them, and it is not probable that the plan that would be most likely to kill most would be feasible of operation on the whole farm. If the area infected did not amount to more than could be followed well we would advise fallowing and follow with a crop of barley, after which give a disking or light fall plowing, and surface cultivation the following spring again; but if it were not practicable to fallow all the infected area, or if it were considered too expensive to fallow, then a crop of barley could be grown with the probability of setting back the weeds. First, if the land has not been fall plowed, work very shallow early in the spring to get the oats started to grow; then, after wheat seeding plow and sow to barley. The barley being a faster growing crop than oats should ripen before the latter have had time to seed, and if any should have ripened and fallen to the ground a disking would start them growing and they can be killed before next crop is sown. If the land has been fall plowed, surface cultivation with the object of killing wild oats as they germinate should be practised in the spring.

Of course a person cannot expect to rid a field of wild oats by either of these methods in a year or two, for the reason that in a dry season not all the seeds will germinate, and in a wet season turning over the ground often means simply transplanting. Wild oats also are frequently buried too deeply to germinate and are not an infection until they are brought to the surface again by the plow or by frost or by some other agency. In killing wild oats try to keep the seeds that fall from the heads near the surface, and treat the land so as to get them to germinate between crops. Never try to plow them so deep as to put them beyond the seed bed of the soil, as this cannot be done, nor can they be killed by seeding to grass, unless grass grain and hoed crops alternate frequently. Become familiar with the nature of the weed and then try to set it back when it is least able to stand a check.

Iowa railroad rates on live stock have been lowered fifteen to eighteen per cent, by order of the Iowa Railroad Commission, after hearing the representatives of the Corn Belt Meat Producers.

#### Bluestoning Wheat.

The time for this operation is fast approaching, and it may be useful to some to know how it has been done in the Old Country for half a century. About that time I began the operation for my father (in England); he had confidence in me that I would obey his instructions to the letter; he was very particular. Now for my experience. At that time we put one pound of bluestone to four bus. wheat, and the wheat had it all, as you will see later.

Before we changed this proportion, I knew my father to grow fifty-six bushels to the acre on a thirty-six acre patch of beautiful white wheat. You see by this the strong dressing did not hurt wheat. Some years later we found out that a practical farmer only put one pound to eight bushels with success. Then we took the happy medium and put one pound to six bushels and so I have continued up to now—as father used to say, "Don't spoil a ship for a cent's worth of tar."

We put the bluestone on as follows: Put twenty-four bushels in the the middle of a floor, about eight or ten inches deep. Dissolve four pounds of bluestone in hot water. When dissolved, which it will soon do if stirred, add sufficient cold water to make up one quart to each bushel wheat. You want two people to do it well and quickly with a shovel each. Dribble it over wheat quickly. Heap it up to a point; pop the broom round quickly. Quickly turn it, one on each side; begin the heap you are making close to, and keep it to a point all through, as the running down from point mixes it well. I always turn three times; some only once. I think if a thing wants doing it wants doing well, and if it wants doing well I would do it a little better. This done you may bag it up in two hours and it won't soil the bags. The wheat has practically all the bluestone it is intended to have. Do this at night and it will be ready to seed in the morning. We always did it at night for the morning's seeding. So much for English custom.

You may dip your bags of wheat in weak bluestoned water a week if you like, it can't take up but a certain quantity. If the solution is weak what the wheat takes up is weak. Done in the Old Country way the wheat has all it is intended to have. If done in my way I should back myself and son to do 500 bushels in a day, and you may put it in a heap and it would not hurt as bluestone would soon dry it. Smut should be little known if treated as I have stated. You may see field after field and not be able to find it.

Holland, Man.

JOHN C. WALKER

#### Corn in the Sub-Arid Country.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I want the ADVOCATE to take the top notch. I want to do you good. I have just read the article on corn and compared it with E. R. Parson's suggestions on corn for a sub-arid district. That preparation of the soil for corn won't do here. I will explain. I planted my corn last year after the old Ontario fashion, three inches deep with a corn planter, but found that on putting two and three ears to a hill my corn would fall over. You must remember corn has not so many brace roots as in more humid countries. Likewise in the fall we have hot dry winds. The soil of the sub-arid belt has a sandy top three inches or more in thickness. When hot, dry winds come that soil gets lifted away from the brace roots and over it goes. Potatoes also root differently in a sub-arid district to a humid one. The roots run along the top of the subsoil, pretty well over to the next row. The moisture rises by capillary attraction to the top of the subsoil in under the dust mulch. I have found it there on a hot day just the same as it has poured from my face when binding sheaves after a reaper.

I will give you E. R. Parson's way, the one I have decided to go by. He plows in the spring with three of the heaviest horses and a ten-inch walking plow. He gets down from eight to ten inches, harrowing right behind the plow. As soon as the land is plowed and harrowed the rows are marked out by plowing furrows six inches deep. A narrow listing plow is the one to use for this. Then the corn is dropped a grain at a time two feet apart. As soon as twelve or fifteen rows are planted the horses are changed over to the harrows and the rows partly covered by harrowing. This is repeated until the field is finished. One grain to a hill is the only way to raise a crop of corn. Prof. Shepherd in the *Dakota Farmer* says six

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grains, but I don't want it. I tried up to three and four kernels and it takes longer to ripen. Two trees may be planted in one hole with as equal prospects of success as two grains of corn in one hill. If you want fodder that is another story. To finish this way deep plowing may to some extent take the place of cultivation, but cultivation, however intense, can never take the place of deep plowing. I don't say this because I am bigoted; I only want the truth. I take hours to go back and forward to see how many experts decide on that question. Then I reason it up and try it in a small way. There are very few writers who "hit" this part of the country.

Corn and all alfalfa is what we shall have to depend on here. We have peculiar seasons. I have seen some springs here very dry. Last year was the only year out of four that I saw the prairies green all summer. Corn will make a good summer fallow using judgment for the season. I tested it last summer to see if there were not as much moisture in corn land as a piece I fallowed. It was a piece of land in which the wire-worms ruined the corn in the spring. I turned to and gave that piece that the wire-worm ruined, a thorough discing. I know the moisture stood at the top of the subsoil all summer. There is something to take note of here. If we have five or six weeks of hot dry weather, a man wants to watch how the moisture is in under the dust mulch. Sometimes evaporation is rapid. It will cause a crust to form and establish capillary movement and evaporation. Then one should get a disc or cultivator and break that crust. I found last fall when I plowed that where I had grown corn it was as moist as where I fallowed. I wanted to prove what Prof. A. M. Ten-Byck, of Kansas, says; namely, "In the year 1900 all extra cultivation failed to increase a crop on wheat land. Land which had grown corn the previous year without extra cultivation gave a yield of 25 bushels of wheat to an acre. Wheat after potatoes yielded 24 bushels to the acre, while the wheat land beside only gave 7 bushels to an acre, while wheat after cultivated summer fallow gave 29 bushels to an acre."

If we can grow Will's Gehu (a Dakota corn) in 70 or 80 days, we can get two crops out of three without a fallow, we can put our land in clover if only for one season and we can plow it in and improve the soil. The reason why I have written so much on corn is that it has been raised in the driest years in Colorado. E. R. Parsons said he could hardly believe it until he tried it, but it grew with only three inches of rainfall.

You must look ahead for this dry country, else it may be like the early history of Colorado. Keep on digging on alfalfa, corn, brome grass and rye grass.

Medicine Hat, Alta WILTSHIRE LAD.

**Taking Wild Oats from Seed Wheat.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The time is now at hand when seed wheat will be run through a mill, and to those farmers who own a Chatham mill, and are dissatisfied with the poor job it does in taking out wild oats from wheat, the following plan in running it will make it do satisfactory work; in fact it will do as good work as any machine on the market, and as good, if not better than the vaunted oat separator, that only gives a 99 per cent. job. A man wants a 100 per cent. job when he has to deal with wild oats.

Place the sieves according to instructions for cleaning spring wheat for seed, and when putting in the top sieve take a piece of calico or a flour sack and put it entirely over the top sieve. Press the sieve into place. Lock up. Then take a pair of shears and cut away the cloth along the sides till about half way. Then cut across the cloth half moon shape so that about one third of the sieve is covered. The cloth is then under the hopper and extends from it a short distance. The result is the grain from the hopper falls on the cloth and is shaken gently along; the wild oat has time to get on its side and slide gently along the sieve and go over the end. All the trouble is in dropping from the hopper. The wild oat will drop through. Put seed through twice and the grain will be clean and so free of wild oats that one can easily pick out the odd wild oats when treating the seed with formalin. There are farmers who know about the use of a cloth on the sieve, but there are many who do not. The writer never heard of it and had to study the problem for himself. I watched the mill and saw where the weak point was and tried the cloth and did a first class job.

There are many farmers who have Chathams lying around and don't use them, but have an improved machine. To those who have a Chatham and have got to use it, or who contemplate buying another machine, try the cloth on the top sieve first; put the seed through twice; use judgment in running it; and do not turn too fast or run the grain through too fast. Clean seed is one great help to a clean crop.

I guess this plan of using a cloth under the hopper would apply to any machine if the construction were on something like the same plan. Valley River, Man. L. BROWN.

**The Annual Meeting of the Winnipeg Industrial.**

The sixteenth annual meeting of the shareholders of the above association was held in the City Hall, March 1, for the purpose of hearing the report of the president, manager and directors and to elect new directors. The following constitute the 1907 directors, who at a subsequent meeting re-elected George H. Greig as president; G. H. Greig, I. M. Ross, D. E. Sprague, Wm. Brydon, Wm. Whyte, A. A. Andrews, Sanford Evans, F. W. Drewry, Wm. Martin, A. L. Johnson, J. E. Ruby, Daniel Smith, G. J. Maulson, G. F. Galt, J. T. Gordon, Joseph Maw, Hugh Sutherland.

The statement of receipts, and expenditures shows that careful management has enabled the association to turn the corner and start upon an era of prosperity.

The statement of receipts showing a total of \$77,556.86, included the following:

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| By shares, 1st and 2nd call                 | \$ 28.00          |
| To grants—                                  |                   |
| City of Winnipeg                            | 7,500.00          |
| Provincial Government                       | 3,500.00          |
| Subscriptions to prize list—                |                   |
| Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association    | 750.00            |
| C. P. Railway Co.                           | 388.00            |
| Dominion Swine Breeders' Ass'n.             | 200.00            |
| T. Eaton Co.                                | 200.00            |
| Lord Strathcona and Mt. Royal               | 100.00            |
| Imperial Bank of Canada                     | 100.00            |
| The Oglivie Flour Mills Co.                 | 100.00            |
| Robinson & Co.                              | 70.00             |
| The Holstein-Friesian Ass'n.                | 50.00             |
| The Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association | 50.00             |
| D. R. Dingwall, Ltd.                        | 50.00             |
| McLaughlin Bros.                            | 50.00             |
| The Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association | 25.00             |
| The Canadian Hackney Ass'n.                 | 25.00             |
| J. Y. Griffin & Co.                         | 25.00             |
| The Western Packing Co.                     | 25.00             |
| The Canada Malting Co.                      | 25.00             |
| Miss Campbell                               | 5.00              |
| <b>Total</b>                                | <b>\$2,526.00</b> |

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| To Miscellaneous (including proceeds sale of dairy exhibits, \$1,178.05) | \$4,980.21 |
| Entry fees   | 4,816.65   |
| Rent of grounds on percentage  | 277.05     |
| Privileges   | 12,049.60  |
| Advertising  | 1,243.00   |

|                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Admissions—            |                    |
| Gates                  | \$18,636.75        |
| Season tickets         | 619.00             |
| Six for \$1.00 tickets | 2,647.00           |
| Grand Stand            | 14,303.85          |
|                        | <b>\$36,296.60</b> |

|               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| Dog Show      | 289.10             |
| Art Gallery   | 222.40             |
|               | <b>511.50</b>      |
| 1905 Accounts | 1,500.00           |
| Lighting      | 328.25             |
|               | <b>\$77,556.86</b> |

|         |                    |
|---------|--------------------|
| Balance | 2,394.54           |
|         | <b>\$79,951.40</b> |

The expenditures for 1906 included the following for prizes: 562 horses entered, \$4,312; 183 purses, \$6,902.75; 40 cattle, \$3,679; 148 sheep, \$558; 266 swine, \$1,138; 873 poultry, \$765.75; 151 dairy products, \$866.75; 52 agricultural products, \$605; 13 plants and flowers with special prizes, \$256; 26 birds and honey, \$42; 563 ladies' work, \$400; 342 fine arts, \$488; 66 schools and children's work, \$187.50; 114 dogs, \$330; Driving club, \$300; trap shoot, \$150;

prizes for athletic sports, \$137.75; Market Gardeners' Association (for display of vegetables), \$300; prize badges and ribbons, \$223.70; medals, \$228.50; diplomas and engrossing same, \$140. cups, \$253.

The slight decrease in the amount received for admissions is easily explained by the fact that the duration of the fair was but six days, whereas in 1905 it was eight days. On Thursday, Citizen's Day, the turnstiles registered 44,000; thus without estimating season ticket and pass holders, the attendance exceeded by 12,000 the largest one day's record of any previous exhibition, which was 31,241 in 1905. Unfortunately the weather was most unfavorable on Americans' Day, rain falling continuously.

It is the intention of the management to get over some exhibits of pictures from the Old Country and also one of the crack naval bands. Improvements are to be made looking to the increased comfort of the live stock men, and better opportunities for bringing their stock before the notice of those attending the show. Greater efforts than ever will be made to make the fair a success and a pleasure to attend.

**POULTRY**

**Incubating and Brooding Poultry.**

I want to preface my remarks by saying that in going into a number of precautions, which I may do, I do not wish to appear to frighten anyone with regard to the question of artificial incubation. We have yet to learn a good many things in reference to incubation, and yet it is astonishing the wonderful success that amateurs have in operating incubators.

First, there is the breeding stock from which to secure your eggs, and then there is the care of the eggs from the time they are laid until placed in the incubators, and then the care of the eggs when placed in the incubators. The question of stock may go back a good many generations. If the breeding stock has a tendency to lay eggs that are unfertile, or with weak germs, it is likely that their progeny will have the same tendency. It is not many years ago since most people kept their henhouses closed up, and were inclined to believe that warm henhouses were best. That was a mistake, and we have found that the open air henhouse keeps them in the most vigorous condition, and is one of the best things for securing real, good, strong fertility in the eggs. You should throw open the windows of your henhouse every day. Never mind how cold the weather is; as long as the sun is shining keep your hens exercising in the sunshine. It is the man who is working out in the open air who has the strong, vigorous constitution. One thing you must be very careful about is the feeding of your birds. If you feed too heavily they will lay on fat, and that will injure your breeding prospects during the next season. After you have got your eggs, the hatchability is considerably affected by the temperature to which they are exposed. It has been ascertained that the germ in the egg will incubate at the temperature of about seventy degrees. If the egg has been kept at a temperature of above seventy the germ will slowly incubate. Where we have a temperature running up to eighty and ninety, you can easily understand the damage that is done. Considerable damage may be done to eggs shipped long distances by being placed close to the stove in the express car. Then they are taken out of the car and cooled for a day or two before being placed in the incubator. On the other hand, eggs may be too cold. In the winter time you must be careful to gather your eggs two or three times a day, so that they will not be chilled.

Then the question comes of handling the eggs in the incubator, and that is a subject for a whole evening's address. If you have good strong eggs and place them under a hen, you are almost certain to get a good hatch. It is an extraordinary thing, an incubator may do well one month and the next month fail entirely. I do not think I will go so far as to say it is entirely the fault of the machine, but there is something in the conditions under which these incubators are operated that affects the hatch. Then there is the question of the temperature under which we should run these incubators. I would not advise anybody to run an incubator in any other way than under the directions of the manufacturer. He is supposed to know his incubators best. If you do not have the results that you think you are entitled to, then you should begin to experiment on your own account, and one suggestion I would make is to run your temperature a little higher than the ordinary incubator manufacturer directs. I have found that to be an advantage, especially when one comes to deal with the other side of the question, to have the minimum loss in the young poultry. You may have splendid hatches, but if your mortality in the young chicks be considerable after they are hatched, every

chick that dies is a loss and takes so much off your profit, and is a great discouragement. I would certainly rather have a comparatively small hatch and a large percentage of the chicks live than to have a large hatch and a high rate of mortality. The Chinese treat their eggs entirely differently for the first ten days to the way they do the last, and I believe their is something for us to learn in the manner of starting the germ. I think it is most important during the first twenty-four hours. If you have the germ well started in a vigorous condition, I think that imparts a characteristic to the chick. A very young doctor in France made a close study with regard to the incubation, to find out, if he could, the cause for deformities in chicks. He tried artificial incubation at various temperatures, treated the eggs to all sorts of conditions, gave them shocks from end to end and side to side, and sent them away on railway journeys, and he found that, by giving comparatively low temperature at the early part of the hatch, the development being sluggish, they imparted the sluggish character to the chick and it had not a vigorous growth; and I think that is an answer to the question so often asked, "Why do so many chicks die in the shell?" Some say that it is due to not giving them enough moisture at the end of the hatch. I think the answer is the chicks had not strength enough to kick themselves out, and the reason was because there was not vigorous growth at the start.

Q.—Do you run your incubator with the suspended thermometer?

A.—I think every person should run his incubator with two thermometers. Have one suspended by wire from the top of your machine, with the bulb of the thermometer half an inch from the top of the eggs. I have a veterinarian's thermometer, which cost 75c., and it will record much more accurately than the ordinary incubator thermometer. I think it is best to keep the thermometer on the eggs at 102½ to 103. I think 103 is better than the lower temperature. I think it is well to keep the ventilators closed up during the early part of the hatch to that there will be no great draft, and I think the open bottom incubator had better be closed up as much as possible and keep a uniform temperature. The Chinese give their eggs no ventilation whatever until they pick them out of the baskets to cool them. While they are actually in the oven, they have no ventilation during the first ten days, and in the last ten days they are right out on the open shelves.

Q.—If your germs are strong, do you think a few degrees in the incubators makes any difference in the results?

A.—I do not think it does later on in the hatch. Q.—Why be so particular as to the exact points of temperature? I think there is a great deal of trouble made for the farmer by this kind of work. I think we should get things down as simple as possible, so that the boys and girls can run the incubators. My experience, extending now over nearly one-quarter of a century, is that there is more in the germ than there is in the incubator. I have had incubators that were drafty and they hatched out the chicks. I told the maker his incubator was drafty, that it would hardly hold the heat, and he said: "I made it so as to let wind into it."

A.—I prefaced my remarks by saying that I did not want the audience to be frightened by the cautions I gave, because a great many amateurs who start out are wonderfully successful.—L. H. BALDWIN at the great Canadian Poultry Show at Guelph, 1906.

## Horticulture and Forestry

### Horticultural Progress.

Prepared for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, by Prof. W. T. Macoun Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Trees, Fruits and Flowers of Minnesota, 1906: Vol. XXXIV., Minnesota State Horticultural Society:

The Minnesota State Horticultural Society is one of the strongest Horticultural Societies in America. It has a membership of over 2,000, and the executive is using every possible means to increase it to 2,500 this year. This Society publishes a monthly journal called the *Minnesota Horticulturist*, and Vol. XXXIV, embraces the twelve numbers of this paper for the year 1906 together with the transactions of the Society for that year. This book of 526 pages contains most interesting reading to one who desires to grow fruit and flowers successfully in colder parts of Canada. When the Society was organized, about forty years ago, little was known of the possibilities of fruit culture in Minnesota, while to-day many acres of apples and other fruits are produced, and all is enthusiastic, the end now being a hardy winter green, with the appearance and growth of the fruit. To encourage the search for better varieties, liberal prizes are offered for the best apples, and several smaller prizes for other fruits. Many have been entered and the results are being

seedlings is encouraged in every possible way, and the Society recently distributed seed to its members for this purpose. Much interest is taken in Minnesota in improving seedlings of the native plum, and many fine ones are reported. It is expected that when some of these are propagated sufficiently to be ordered for sale, they will take the place of those already on the market.

The great importance of having trees grafted on hardy roots is discussed in this report, many of the early failures in Minnesota having been due to the fact that the trees planted were grafted on tender seedlings. Crab-apples seedlings are recommended as stocks, and particularly the *Pyrus baccata*, the wild Siberian crab apple.

There are about 150 subjects and papers dealt with in this report, covering in a large measure the whole field of fruit and flower culture in the North, and this report should prove very useful to Canadians in Manitoba and other prairie provinces, where the conditions are somewhat similar to these in Minnesota. The latest list of hardy varieties of apples, crab apples and plums prepared by the Minnesota Horticultural Society is published in the *Minnesota Horticulturist*, Jan., 1907, and is as follows:

Apples.—Of the first degree of hardiness: Duchess, Hibernial, Charlamoff, Patten's Greening, Okabena.

Of the second degree of hardiness: Wealthy, Tetofsky, Malinda, Peerless, Northwestern Greening.

Most profitable varieties for commercial planting in Minnesota: Wealthy, Duchess, Patten's Greening, Okabena, Northwestern Greening.

Varieties for trial: Anisim, Yellow Sweet Brett, University, Newell's, Lowland Raspberry, Iowa Beauty, Jewell's Winter, Yahneke, Gilbert. Valuable in some localities: Wolf River, McMahon, Yellow Transparent, Longfield.

Crabs and Hybrids.—For general cultivation: Florence, Whitney, Early Strawberry, Minnesota, Sweet Russet, Gideon No 6, Virginia, Transcendent.

Varieties for trial: Lyman's Prolific, Faribault, Shields.

Plums.—For general cultivation: De Soto, Surprise, Forest Garden, Cheney, Wolf (freestone) Rollingstone, Wyant.

Most promising for trial: Ocheeda, New Ulm, Stoddard, Mankato, Brittlewood, Compass Cherry Terry.

Most of the varieties in the above list have been tested at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and their relative hardiness, as experienced in Minnesota is confirmed by the test at Ottawa. Some of these varieties have also been tested, with similar results, in New Ontario and Southern Manitoba.

### Wants Pointers on Root Growing.

From New Ottawa, Sask., comes the request for pointers on raising potatoes, turnips, mangels, etc. The enquirer pleads to being a new comer and knowing nothing about preparing the land or sowing these crops. We have often tried to realize the position of the man who begins farming without having had previous experience of the business, without knowing, as if by instinct, as those who have been country trained know, when land is fit for different crops, and all the other little but intricate bits of knowledge which are in daily requisition.

In raising a root crop, whether it be of turnips, potatoes or mangels, there are some general conditions which should obtain. The land should be rich, and if not so previously should have a coat of manure, which should be applied if possible in the fall or winter, so that it will have parted with some of its fertility to the soil through leaching. If applied in the spring the manure is apt to dry out the soil, and the fertility it contains may not be available early enough in the life of the crop.

Soil for root crop should also be deep and pliable, so that the roots can go down and expand. We cannot give any hard and fast rules to follow in bringing land to this condition, but generally speaking a deep plowing early in the spring, followed by packing with the harrows or a heavier implement, then surface cultivation afterwards, will give good conditions. (See comments on corn-growing in this issue.) Where land has been so treated rows may be made with a plow three feet apart and the potatoes planted about eighteen inches apart in the row. Planting may be done during May and the land harrowed every week until the plants are well above ground; then the soil should be cultivated. The seed should be

covered to a depth of about five inches. The same preparation of the land for mangels and turnips as for potatoes can be given, but the mangel seed should be sown from the middle to the end of May, in rows about three feet apart. If the soil has been firmed after plowing and the top kept harrowed so that it is in the form of a dust mulch, the seed should grow readily, but if the ground is loose and dry, then one had better pack it as much as possible and not sow until after a rain. Then harrow and sow with a drill by hand. If sowing by hand a scratch in the ground may be made by four or five pins attached to a wooden timber and drawn across the field with a horse. This arrangement may have handles and shafts improvised. The seed can then be dropped by hand, through a stiff paper funnel to obviate the necessity of bending down. Drop the seeds about an inch apart. The seed may then be covered with a hoe or rake. If a heavy rain should follow and a crust form on the soil it should be broken with a light harrow or by dragging a heavy brush over the field. Cultivation should follow as soon as the rows are visible. Turnip seed may be sown in the same way and if possible just about the time of a rain. Rains, by the way, usually come about turnip seeding time, last part of June, so that weeds often appear quite thickly, necessitating cultivation as soon as the rows can be seen.

Our correspondent and all others of limited experience should observe the effects of certain treatment upon the soil, and should try to avoid cultivation or manuring that makes the land too dry about the roots of the crops, but should cultivate shallow on the surface to arrest the rise of moisture just below the point of cultivation. It is difficult to give on paper details of treatment and knowledge of the soil that can only be acquired by contact with it. Nevertheless we hope the above will benefit the enquirer and others.

## DAIRY

### Cleanliness, Cows, and Milk.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

There is a crying need in both town and country for a supply of pure wholesome milk, and this cry will be kept up until every dairymen observes cleanliness in milking. It is quite a common occurrence for men to milk with wet hands, that is, wet with milk. This habit, which is dirty in the extreme, when seen should be instantly stopped, for to procure a good article from dirty milk which is teeming with bacteria is an impossibility, unless it be pasteurised, etc., a method which is not common on the farm. As every one knows, milk is very susceptible in carrying disease; hence rigid cleanliness should be observed in handling milk. Good milk, as well as being a refreshing beverage, is what can be termed a whole food as it contains all the substances necessary for growth and nutrition.

As soon as milking is completed the milk should at once be removed and placed in a cool room, which is well ventilated. If the milk is to be kept it should be strained, and cooled quickly to 35 or 40 degrees F. The lower the temperature it is cooled to the longer it will keep sweet. The addition of chemical preservative, for the keeping of milk should be strongly condemned. If the milk is required to be kept for any length of time any of the three following methods should be resorted to:—Sterilizing, Pasteurising, or Cooling.

The simplest and easiest way for the dairymen to be successful is to have a good retail milk business in an adjacent town, but that is not possible for all, so the others have to be content to adapt themselves to circumstances and use the milk for either butter or cheese-making.

All up-to-date dairymen are aiming to produce the maximum amount of milk for the minimum of cost. But to carry this out successfully the breed of the animal has to be taken into consideration to a large extent. A cow bred or born to give rich milk will always do so, providing she is properly fed and treated, but if a cow starts early in life giving milk of a poor quality, no method of feeding or anything else will alter the quality of her milk. It is generally supposed a cow gives the richest milk between the third and fourth calf. There is no doubt that milk secretion is influenced very much by the nervous system of the cow (a cow is a highly nervous animal). Anything which interferes with the general state of the body will indirectly affect the composition of the products. Food also affects the composition of milk, in so far that an insufficient quantity fails to restore the milk secretory cells in the udder, ensures an abnormal state in the body, thus reducing the vitality of the animal, also affecting the quality of the milk. The permanent quality of every cow's milk is in the cow herself.

Pincher Creek, Alta.

NINISTOKA.

**A Hindrance to Dairy Improvement.**

The dairy industry, in spite of the many irritating hindrances to its progress in Western Canada, is for all forging ahead, more rapidly in some quarters than others, but just the same going ahead.

One of the hindrances recently interposed is the doubling of the rates on cream that is sweet by the express companies. The central creameries ship in a lot of cream for butter-making purposes and they can make a better article when the control of the ripening of that product is in their hands entirely. Rates are made on many such products seemingly indifferent to the effect such may exercise in way of spoiling a business or an article. If the rates for sour cream are too high or too low, it would not increase business for the carrying companies to put up the rate on sweet cream. Rather it would be helping the dairy industry along to reverse the rates by putting that for sweet cream at that now charged for the acid tasting article. Here is a chance for the Dairy Association to do some work, and incidentally give the cream grading idea a boost forward. There are enough discouragements and hindrances to the successful pursuit of dairying in the province of Manitoba without the common carriers discriminating in favor of inferior raw material.

**Why Fluctuations Occur in the Milk of Cows.**

Fluctuations in the composition of milk might be said to be of normal and abnormal character. The normal fluctuations were due to breed, individuality and time since calving. Were it not for the fluctuations due to individuality there would be no possibility of improving the breeds of dairy cows by careful selection. Of the abnormal fluctuations the most striking was the difference between the first few and the last few ounces of milk drawn from the udder—whilst the first few ounces contain scarcely any fat, the last would contain frequently as much as 8 per cent., even though the average of the whole milk showed only 3½ per cent. This fact was of considerable importance, as the composition of the milk depended greatly upon whether the milker brought away these strippings so rich in milk fat, or whether it was neglected. Both the calf and a good milker, when milking, caused a certain jerking of the udder which appeared to assist in bringing away the cellular tissue. The milking machine, according to the experience of some, quite failed to get the best results because it did not bring away the fat globules nor the cellular tissue. By leaving this a physiological danger ensued of blocking the growth of the milk-producing cells and thus causing the animal to gradually dry off.

The second cause of abnormal milk was the uneven time which elapsed between the morning

and the evening milkings. Even were the time equal, the morning's milk would be poorer because the lower temperature of the night would necessitate the blood being utilised to maintain the temperature instead of to produce milk—the longer the intervals between the milkings the poorer the milk. It would seem that the serum secretion was continually taking place, so that if the cellular growth were in the morning diluted with a serum secretion of 16 hours and in the evening with a serum secretion of only 8 hours, it was easy to understand why the latter had such a rich composition. Besides the above, which might be said to be the most frequent causes of abnormal fluctuations, there are others of less frequent occurrence—thus, turning the cows out to grass in the early spring invariably produced a rapid change in both the quantity and the quality of the milk; the serum secretion appeared to be at first augmented more rapidly than the cellular growth, thus causing very poor milk for a short period, which, under favorable conditions of weather, would rapidly improve in composition. In the fall the drought was also known to materially affect the composition of the milk by diminishing the solids other than fat, so that the milk appeared to contain added water. Temperature materially influenced the milk yield both in quantity and quality, and so also did excitement, no matter from what cause. The influence of season was as yet little understood; and the past year afforded a striking illustration of the effect of season, for in many parts of the country milk had been exceptionally deficient in fat, as had been evidenced at every show which had been held where the milk of the cows was tested. We have yet to learn the reason for this peculiarity.—*Farmer's Gazette.*

**Raise the Standard of Your Cows.**

Farmers have of late years become more and more familiar with machinery, what with binders, mowers, windmills, etc., and recently the gasoline engine.

It is therefore not beyond the capabilities of the average farmer to master the Babcock test and by its use find out wherein his cows are making or losing money for him. Almost any dairy supply house or cream separator people can supply you with a Babcock outfit for \$5.00, and if it is used carefully and conscientiously it will be worth one hundred times its cost price. The apparatus consists of a pipette of glass on which will be found a mark. There is an acid measure test bottles and a centrifugal machine. A four bottle size is a handy one for the farmer to have. There is a little chemistry involved in the operation, but the principle is not hard to grasp, once the attention is given to it. The following directions will help one to understand, and should the travelling dairy come your way, give particular attention to the handling of the test—

there is money in it for those who apply the lessons it teaches. The first thing to be done is to secure a fair sample of the milk to be tested. This should be at a temperature of from 60° to 70° and be mixed thoroughly, either by stirring or by pouring from one vessel to another two or three times. Then take the sample in the pipette drawing the milk up with the mouth until it is above the mark in the pipette, then quickly slipping the fingers over the upper end of the pipette and allowing the milk to flow out until it reaches the mark. When the proper amount of milk is secured in the pipette, allow this to flow into one of the test bottles without waste. With a four bottle tester four different bottles can be tested at one time and the samples of milk should be placed in each of these first. Then measure the acid into each bottle, allowing the acid to flow slowly down the side of the neck of the bottle by holding the bottle in a slanting position. After the acid has been added to each bottle, take the bottles one at a time and mix the milk and acid by rotating each of the bottles holding it by the neck; do not shake up and down, simply rotate gently until the acid and milk are thoroughly mixed. The acid attacks the casein in the milk and turns it black, creating considerable heat. After the acid and milk have been thoroughly mixed in this manner, place the bottles in the testing machine, put on the cover and whirl for four or five minutes. Then add to each bottle hot water up to the neck. This can be added by using the pipette just as for the milk, or in cases where there is much testing to be done, hot water can be kept in a little tin bucket hung on a nail above the testing machine and conducted from it by a rubber tube so that the hot water can be added without removing the bottles from the machine. After running in hot water up to the neck of each bottle, whirl again for one minute. Then add hot water until it comes to the 8 or 9 per cent. mark on the bottle. After this whirl for another minute. This completes the operation of testing and the percentage of fat is determined by reading the scale on the neck of the bottle.

The fat should be a rich yellow in color. If the fat column is very dark it indicates either that too much acid has been used or that the acid was too strong. If very light in color the indication is that not enough acid has been used or that it is too weak. In the one case use less acid and in the other more. In reading the percentage hold the scale level with the eye and read from the top line of the fat column to the bottom. The easy way to read the test is to measure the fat column with a pair of dividers then place one leg of the dividers on the zero mark and the other leg will point to the percentage.

**FIELD NOTES**

**Events of the Week.**

**CANADIAN.**

Mrs. Featherstone Osler, who last December celebrated her one-hundredth birthday, died quite peacefully at her home in Toronto on the 18th of March.

\* \* \*

The annual statement of the federal Minister of Railways shows a Surplus in the revenue of the Intercolonial railroad of \$93,881 for 1906.

\* \* \*

The list of successful candidates at the third-class Manitoba teacher's examinations is as follows: Mary Attridge, M. H. Boake, Tena Coulthard, John A. Carefoot, May Clifton, Ida H. Cummings, Jane Cumming, Eunice Cuthbert, Nat Fitzsimmons, H. K. Greenway, Thvala Jonasson, Effie Johnston, Halliridur Kristjanson, James Mackay, Dora McAllister, Ruby McDiarmid, Margaret N. McGongar, W. G. McIntyre, R. D. McKenzie, May T. MacPherson, Flora McPherson, Harry Pascoe, Mabel Qually Lily Syndal, Albert Sparling, Margaret Taylor, Ethe P. Thomas, Olive E. Thompson, Winnifred M. Tighe, Genevieve Tinline, Walter F. Tisdale, Jean Wilkie, Christina C. Wright, Andrew Alford, Clara Alford, Eugene Bates, Winnifred Bickle, Annie Bowman, Edith Bullock, Laura Carruthers, Dora A. Dale, Minnie Dalzell, John Delmage, Jesse Freed, Wilmer Gill, Dora Gillman, Louise Harkness, Effa Herron, Margaret Minaker, Edna Morgan, Annie Morrow, Grace McArthur, Mattie McCulloch, Margaret McKay, Alex. McKinnon, Myrtle McLenaghan, Robina McKee, Alice Ormond, Gertrude Riesberry, Jessie Robertson, Laura Romig, Mary E. Ross, Lily Rutledge, Emma Sisley, Maggie Snider, Margaret Storey, Agnes Valens, Robert Wood, Andrew Young.



THOS. CONNEMY'S WHEAT CROP NEAR PRINCE ALBERT. AVERAGE YIELD, 45 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

## The Last Weed Seed.

A FANTASY

By ALEC LAMBIE.

Author of "The Story of a Grain of Wheat," "The Railway as a Weed Distributor," etc., etc.

The professor's night-light shed a feeble glimmer in a corner of his study. It glinted weirdly on the polished metal-work of a tall microscope and touched with uncertain beam the rim of a miniature crucible. Its brightest ray it reserved for the great man's desk, betraying the presence of a colored diagram, a small glass tube filled with black, triangular seeds, several phials of various colored liquids, a small card-board box and a gigantic model of a grain of wheat lying on its celluloid scutellum like a newly-opened oyster. But the night-light, with almost human perversity, seemed more concerned about the grotesque shadows it produced than the number and variety of the objects it cheered with its beams. Whether it was that a coquettish moth began to flutter around it, or a puff of wind reached it from the open window, at any rate it began to caper and dance like a thing of life. The gaunt shadows jostled each other on the wall and bowed to each other on the floor like figures in a dance.

At this moment the glass tube on the desk rolled over and a big, fat seed that had hitherto been hidden from view by his companions struggled to the surface. He was like a giant newly awakened from his slumbers. For a little he seemed to cogitate. Then he pulled himself together, and, as it were, buttoned his coat.

"My friends," said he at length with great solemnity, "to-night an unenviable distinction awaits us. Like the young politician, who in the simplicity of his heart,—ahem!—confides some piece of raw intelligence to the constituency he is nursing, I beg leave to inform you, in all sincerity,—ahem!—that I have it directly from the professor's own lips. Doubtless, many of you wondered why such pains were taken to bring us together; for although we are admittedly a small body, we nevertheless have in our midst representatives from nearly every state and province in America. It may even have occurred to the less critically discerning among you that something is about to be done to preserve us from the ravages of our all too numerous enemies; that, in a manner of speaking, we are assembled in convocation like so many churchmen—Peace! Peace! Our black coats warrant the allusion, gentlemen!—to deliberate upon the most efficacious method of ameliorating our condition. But let us not delude ourselves! We, the one-time aristocrats of the field, are here penned up in a bottle, like prisoners in the Bastille, waiting the will of the hated Robespierre—our professor. Gentlemen all, our doom is sealed. The black shadow of death is over us. You can hear the rustle of his vampire wings. To put it plainly, bluntly, reverently—we are the "Last of the Mohicans!" To-night, before a concourse of the world's great scientists, we shall undergo the penalty of all created things. The latent life within us shall perish. If I were a moralist I might reflect upon this our sad condition under several heads. But what boots it? We suffer, not because of any transgression on the part of our first parents, but because of a vain and froward generation which believed in a blind adherence to primal conditions. Unlike the buckwheat they never courted the favor of the great. A spend-thrift, purblind race they were, content to wander the face of the earth, tasting its joys to the full and recking little of its sorrows, bating on the land and leaving nothing but an interminable trail of trouble behind them. Wanderers though they were, and capable though they may have been of penetrating to the remotest point where man might establish himself, they never were, in the fullest sense of the word, pioneers. They had wit enough, however, to attach themselves to the careless and the ignorant, thereby securing a certain if not altogether honest livelihood. But a day of reckoning was at hand. For them, the confines of the world seemed suddenly to narrow down. Their room was preferable to their company it was found. Their habits of rapine bred, as it always does, a spirit of indifference. They were impervious to all good counsel. Accordingly, when war was proclaimed against the whole fraternity of weeds, our complainant ancestors looked upon it as a piece of scientific pleasantry. But as one by one the old familiar faces began to disappear, it became apparent that Science was a force to be reckoned with. The first to go was the shepherd's purse, a most amazing fact when you consider its extraordinary power of reproduction. I never saw a specimen of the plant myself. It was dead and all but forgotten before I saw the light. But I have heard it said—the old will talk, you know, and in a period of decay become obtrusively eminent—I have heard it said that if all the railroads in America had for any reason become abandoned, it would have been possible two hundred years later to have traced their routes from coast to coast simply by the presence of *Capsella Bursa pastoris*. As showing the important place that weeds once occupied in the world of commerce, there is still among elevator men a practice of "docking" the farmer so much per bushel. The explanation is this: The agriculturist of a former day was "docked" because he had weed seeds among his grain. The farmer of to-day is "docked" because he has not any. Nobody pretends to understand it, but as Portia

says of Shylock's pound of flesh "the law allows it." Herein is the irony of the whole struggle. It is not always to those that overcome that the spoils of war belong. After the shepherd's purse disappeared there was a kind of death race among the weeds, as if some honor were attached to the order of their going. The tumble-weed, the stink-weed, the false flax, the goosefoot, the rag-weed, the worm-seed mustard, the pigweed, the blue burr, went one after another. Already, indeed, someone has written a treatise on "Extinct Plants of the Order Cruciferae." Only two years ago the thistles went under, uttering their slogan, "Wha daur meddle wi' me?" with painful insistence. And now the curtain is about to be raised on the last sad act in our own grim struggle. To Science is the victory. The world, ever ready to applaud the conqueror, stands smiling by. But hush! the professor is at the door: I hear his voice. Good-bye my brothers! I embrace you all with a sorrowful heart: *neque prae ladmimis jam loqui possum.* (I cannot speak for tears.)"

The handle of the door turned and, sure enough, Professor Lonciera entered. He was a tall old man of immaculate presence. His clean cut features wore an expression of great power; yet his dark blue eyes were lit with an almost boyish brightness. He wore evening dress and carried a great-coat over his arm. Taking up the bottle of bind-weed seeds, he placed it along with two small vials in a tiny card-board box and took his departure.

Two hours later Professor Lonciera found himself among a host of veteran scientists in a brilliantly-lighted apartment. The table before them was covered with a profusion of flowers and two long rows of decanters and wine-glasses interspersed with fruits and comfits of endless variety. The professor was standing in the place of honor, recounting the different phases in the war of the weeds, his audience hanging upon his words and breaking into applause again and again.

"I have here," said the speaker at length, "within the space of this small glass tube, all that is left of the great army of weeds, which, from time immemorial,



"WE, THE ONE-TIME ARISTOCRATS OF THE FIELD."

has hindered the progress of nations. There is no denying that the struggle has been long and bitter. If we have cause to be elated to-night, then, it is not because so much that was worthless has disappeared from God's green earth, or that henceforth life will be pleasanter for those who follow the plow, but because the world has grown suddenly larger—by many million acres, indeed—through the removal of these our enemies. If it were not that there are still innumerable problems in disease to face, I could almost find it in my heart to be sorry that we have arrived at this great consummation. For, with the passing of the weeds my occupation is almost gone. But, heaven be thanked there is no such thing as finality. At best, we can only reach the penultimate. For where there is growth there must of necessity be decay—where there is life there must necessarily be disease and death."

There was a tremendous outburst of cheering as the professor ended. He did not resume his seat at once, however. Taking up a wine-glass he emptied the bind-weed seeds into it. Next, he took a phial of amber-colored liquid from his little card-board box and poured the contents among the seeds. Together they did not more than half fill the glass. He thereupon took up the second bottle, which might have contained little more than a thimbleful of beauty potion, so harmlessly rose-tinted it looked. But its addition to the contents of the wine-glass instantly dispelled the illusion. There was a sudden tumult, as when a piece of red hot iron is immersed in water. A gaseous vapor rose in circles from the lip of the wine-glass. It generated rapidly and floated quickly upwards. Just as suddenly it ceased, leaving only a small quantity of powdery grey ash at the bottom.

Professor Lonciera resumed his seat, his blue eyes sparkling and his cheeks aglow. The applause seemed never-ending. One speaker after another rose to add his mite of praise.

Meanwhile, under the faint shadow of a cluster of sweet-smelling eucharis and just in front of Professor Lonciera, lay a solitary weed seed. He was big, fat and black-coated and triangular.

"If I am to live till I am as old as an Egyptian mummy," murmured the fat seed to himself, "it is hardly likely that I shall ever have such a narrow escape as I had a moment ago. For the infinitesimal

fraction of a second I experienced all the pangs of dissolution. However, since the affair has turned out somewhat to my advantage, I am disposed, henceforth to call myself a fatalist. My old companions would hardly approve of such a decision. But after all opinion adjusts itself very much according to your latest point of view. Whate'er betide, I hope I may escape the professor's eye. But no, my black coat betrays me!"

Sure enough, the professor caught sight of him. Without relaxing his attention for a moment from the speaker who was just then predicting a similar conquest over the pests of the insect world, the great man stretched his hand for a comfit, and taking the silvery tin-foil therefrom wrapped it round the body of his enemy. The escape of this solitary seed might have meant the frustration of all his anxious labors. He put the tiny package carefully into a corner of his vest pocket.

It was not till Professor Lonciera was on the point of leaving his dressing-room the following morning that he remembered the fugitive bind-weed seed. Taking it from the pocket of his dress suit he approached the window to examine it as it lay on the chocolate tin-foil.

"In our conflict with the weeds," he soliloquized "there has been so little room for the exercise of the divine quality of mercy, that the sight of this big black fellow fills me with compassion. It may be that in my capacity as executioner-in-chief, I have too freely favored the desire for complete annihilation. It strikes me now, however, that greater pains might have been taken to effect a change in the character of some of our most excellent foes. As first cousin to one of our most valued plants, the bind-weed might have proved a valuable recruit. Even yet it may not be too late to try reformative measures. Nature, we know is never dramatic in her actions unless when human interference disturbs the balance. I see no reason, therefore, why the last weed-seed should not, by judicious crossing, say, with *Jagopyrum* (the common buckwheat) become the founder of a long and honorable line of commercial and dietetical importance."

Just at this moment the breakfast gong sounded and Professor Lonciera laid the paper containing the seed on a table close by the open window. The door was scarcely closed behind him when the bind-weed seed began to commune with himself again.

"Is it not a remarkable thing," he said, "that of all the mighty army of weeds not one of either rank or file was possessed of sufficient originality to develop some new characteristic. A beautiful flower, a more succulent leaf, an edible root, or even a flax-like stem might have saved any one of them. In our own case, how easy it would have been to have produced a bigger seed! Heaven knows we were always a prolific race! To have reduced the number and increased the size would have been the only rational way to have met the altered conditions. But a long course of easy living seems to be detrimental to the powers of invention. It is true, our prostrate habit would have stood in the way of any appeal to be considered worthy of cultivation; but in this respect we should have been no worse than vines and hops and peas. How I wish I had been born twenty years ago or in the remote ages of the sickle and the flail! Alas! it is ever the misfortune of the reformer to be born out of time! But stay, how am I to know that, after all, my mission is not to perpetuate the race of bind-weeds and that the lack of followers is the most promising feature? You fatalist must needs be an optimist; otherwise the doctrine of inevitable necessity becomes, but a thorn in the flesh! Was it for nothing that I was sent hither from a hop field in the distant island of Vancouver? Was it for nothing that I escaped the professor's fiery ordeal? Was it for nothing that I grew to such proportions? Are these vague thoughts that stir within me the result of an acute sense of the danger of annihilation, or are they tiny waves of feeling that have been passed down from one generation to another until they are capable of giving power and direction to my own being? In whatever degree we are conscious of the need of regeneration, in like degree we have the power to amend."

The weed seed had reached this stage in his reflections when a crested jay hopped on the window sill and into the apartment. The morning sun glinted on the metallic blue of his feathers as he moved among the flower pots. A moment he paused, with his head on one side to take a mental inventory of the room's appointments. The little piece of tin-foil attracted him and he hopped toward it. He eyed the seed curiously. Except for its black coat, it was like a miniature beech-nut. He stood on his right foot for a moment, and scratched the region of his eye with his left, like one whose memory is at fault. Then the light of a new intelligence beamed in his beady eye. He recognized the seed as one of a large family which he used to meet frequently, when, as a youngster, he haunted the fields and gardens of the neighborhood. Of late he had not seen it, and it now occurred to him, for you jay is naturally of a reflective habit of mind, that he really must be growing exceedingly self-centred when faces long familiar should, unobserved, sink out of his ken. He turned the nutlet over with his beak, wondering if he might venture to break it open. While he hesitated the door opened, and in bounced two of the professor's grandchildren. The jay instantly fluttered through the window, on to the lawn below. The boys had seen him, however, and rushed across to the table.

"See what the jay brought!" said one, pointing to the glossy little nut.  
 "Why, a magic seed!" cried the other.  
 "What shall we do with it, Dick?" asked the younger.  
 "Why, put it where it will grow, for sure," answered his brother. "Can't you see, you silly, that this is the seed that grows the tree that bears the apples with the silver paper round them? These are the goodest kind, you know. Let us put it in this pot beside grandpa's pelargonium and when it is big we will put it in our corner of the orchard."  
 \* \* \*

When Professor Lonicera returned from his summer holidays he found most marvellous specimen of the *Polygonum* family growing side by side with a mottled-leaved pelargonium. He remembered at once the loss of the bind-weed seed, and marvelled by what manner of means it could have transported itself from the table to the flower-pot. The caretaker had seen it start to life and recognized it as a kind of weed, but knowing the professors' love for growing all kinds of botanical "wastrels" he had given it an equal chance with the rest. But a weed it was no longer. For, have we not the assurance of the great man himself that it was from this specimen that he first obtained the first few seeds with which he began the long series of experiments that ended in giving to the world the new variety of buckwheat, which is unrivalled in the market-place, and which goes by the name of the college he once adorned.

**Government Packing Houses Wanted in Alberta**

The Alberta Farmers' and the Central Alberta Stock Growers' Associations took advantage of the opportunity afforded them by the provincial seed fair at Edmonton to interview the Minister of Agriculture regarding the establishment by the Government of pork packing and beef canning plants, conducted along lines similar to those upon which the creameries are conducted.

A preliminary caucus of those interested was held; Mr. T. H. Woolford, vice-president of the A. F. A., was elected chairman of the meeting and spokesman of the delegation. A consensus of opinion was taken and a time arranged with the Minister at which he would meet them. On the 7th inst. the delegates met the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Findlay, in his office.

Mr. Woolford presented the views of the delegation as a whole and Mr. Bowers those of the stock growers in particular. After several others of the delegation had spoken to the question Mr. Findlay stated that his position as Minister of Agriculture imposed upon him the duty of safeguarding the interests of the farmers and stock growers, and he assured them that this duty would be fulfilled to the utmost of his ability. He reminded the delegation that the matter which they had come to present was an important one and would have to be undertaken with the greatest care and after careful deliberation.

He called attention to the fact that the province has but recently entered upon the second year of its existence; that during the first year it took over and enlarged the creamery system which had been previously conducted by the Dominion Government; that during the present year it was developing the poultry raising and fattening industry, and that if this worked out satisfactorily and the farmers gave the support they had pledged to it, the Department might see its way clear to undertake new enterprises in their interest.

Clover Bar. W. F. STEVENS, SEC., A. F. A.

**The Objects of the Society of Equity.**

We take pleasure in publishing below the objects of the Society of Equity, a society now established in Alberta. Such are:

1. To obtain profitable prices for all products of the farm, garden and orchard. This is the first and main object.
2. To build and maintain elevators, warehouses and cold storage houses in principal market cities

or in all localities where necessary, so that the farm produce may be held for an advantageous price instead of passing into the hands of middlemen or trusts.

3. To secure equitable rates of transportation.
4. To secure legislation in the interest of agriculture.
5. To open up new markets and enlarge old ones.
6. To secure new seeds, grain, fruit, vegetables, etc., from foreign countries, with a view of improving present crops and giving a greater diversity.
7. To report crops in this and foreign countries, so that farmers may operate intelligently in planting and marketing.
8. To provide institutions of learning, so that farmers and their sons and daughters may be educated in scientific and intensive farming, and for the general advancement of agriculture.
9. To improve our highways.
10. To irrigate our lands.
11. To prevent adulteration of food and marketing of same.
12. To promote social intercourse.
13. To settle disputes without recourse to law.
14. To borrow and loan money and do a banking business.
15. To establish similar societies in foreign countries.

To the above no well wisher of the farming community can well take exception. Every such object attained will tend to improve the condition of the farmers and make for their well-being.

**MARKETS**

Grain shipments are increasing rapidly, the result of the milder weather, which has permitted the transportation companies to move more freight than for some time past. Reports of the actual losses of cattle are beginning to filter through and it would appear that while the half is not yet told, no person has as yet been able to give an accurate estimate of the losses. Suffice it to say that prices for beef are stiffening and the prospects seem good for farmers with good beeves to market this spring. Thompson, Sons and Co. refer to the grain market as follows:

"The nervous and erratic condition in the wheat markets, mentioned in our last weekly review, has continued to prevail during the past seven days. Prices have fluctuated up and down within the narrow range of 1c. per bus., and the market has been subjected to sudden advances and declines within that range, without any well defined reason for such changes other than the nervousness of speculative traders. The result on prices, of the week's trading, is seen in a decline of 3c. to 1c. in May and July wheat in the American speculative markets, except in the case of Chicago May which shows a decline of 1 1/2c. The September delivery in these markets shows a slight advance, but only a few trades are made in the September futures so early in the season. The market is probably a little disappointing to those who believe in the prospect of higher prices and who have been looking forward to them for some time. We have not any doubt as to the strong undertone to the market situation of the world, and that it will result in the not distant future, in higher prices than at present. In the meantime the development seems to progress slowly, but it will not be less surely. The large majority of speculative traders are constantly influenced in their trading by the changing reports of crop news and movement of grain which come before them during the market hours day after day. At the present time and in the last few weeks the ordinary speculative trader has had to work under the influence of reports of green bug ravages and water kill damage on the one hand, and large primary receipts, poor flour

trade, and increasing accumulation of visible stocks on the other, and the market has advanced or declined according to whichever influence was the stronger for the time being; and in the meantime we submit that the speculative market is, as it were, being permitted to make the price. One of the influences preventing advance in price at present is the large primary receipts at western terminal centers in Western America, and this movement is taking place now since the weather became milder and favorable for railway traffic, just because of the stoppage of traffic, in January and February. Then, while the grain is being brought from the country points to the terminal centers, it is being allowed to accumulate there for lack of motive power to carry it eastward where it is wanted. Stocks are increasing at such points as Minneapolis, Duluth, Fort William and Port Arthur, and in the meantime nothing is going forward for export, and millers in the Eastern States and in Ontario are almost out of hard spring wheat. So much is this the case that Manitoba wheat shipped down the lakes last fall and held in bond at Buffalo intended for export to Europe, has been recently shipped back to Canadian ports for the use of Canadian millers. The season is now so far advanced that it will be more advantageous to wait till opening of navigation to ship wheat eastward by lake rather than forward by all rail, even if the railways could take it. Lake navigation is not expected to open this season until around May 1st. at the earliest but as showing the urgent demand to get the grain shipped eastward we may say that every Canadian vessel available has been chartered to load at Port William and Port Arthur at the opening; several of them are chartered for their second trip, and a few of them for their third trip; wheat will go quickly out of sight therefore as soon as navigation opens. The influence which from now on will have as much to do with fixing prices as the supplies from the old crop is the prospect of the new crop now growing or to be planted this spring. Usually damage to the winter crops becomes definitely determined between the middle of March and the middle of May this season there is more than the usual uncertainty as to the condition of the winter wheat. There are reports of winter killing in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. In Europe the severest winter in years is drawing to a close and it is thought there will be considerable damage in Germany, Hungary, Spain and probably France. If extensive damage has occurred in these countries, it will mean a largely increased demand for export.

"Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market is firm. Prices are practically on export basis, but as it is impossible to get grain shipped east of Fort William except for odd cars, till lake navigation opens, trade is not active. Closing prices to-day are 1 Hard 76 1/2c, 1 Nor. 74 1/2c., 2 Nor. 72 1/2c., 3 Nor. 69 1/2c., for spot wheat, cars en route are worth 1/4c over spot stuff."

**LOWER GRADES AND COARSE GRAINS**

|                                 |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| No. 4.....                      | 66 1/2 |
| Rejected 1—1 Hard.....          | 71 1/2 |
| Rejected 1—1 Northern . . . . . | 70 1/2 |
| Rejected 1—2 Northern.....      | 68     |
| Oats.....                       | 35 1/2 |
| Barley.....                     | 43 1/2 |
| Flax.....                       | 1 25   |

**MILLFEED—**

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Bran, per ton.....                     | 17 50         |
| Shorts, per ton.....                   | 18 50         |
| HAY (baled) on track, per ton. . . . . | 10 00 @ 11 00 |
| Loose loads, per ton.....              | 8 00 @ 10 00  |

**PRODUCE (WHOLESALE).**

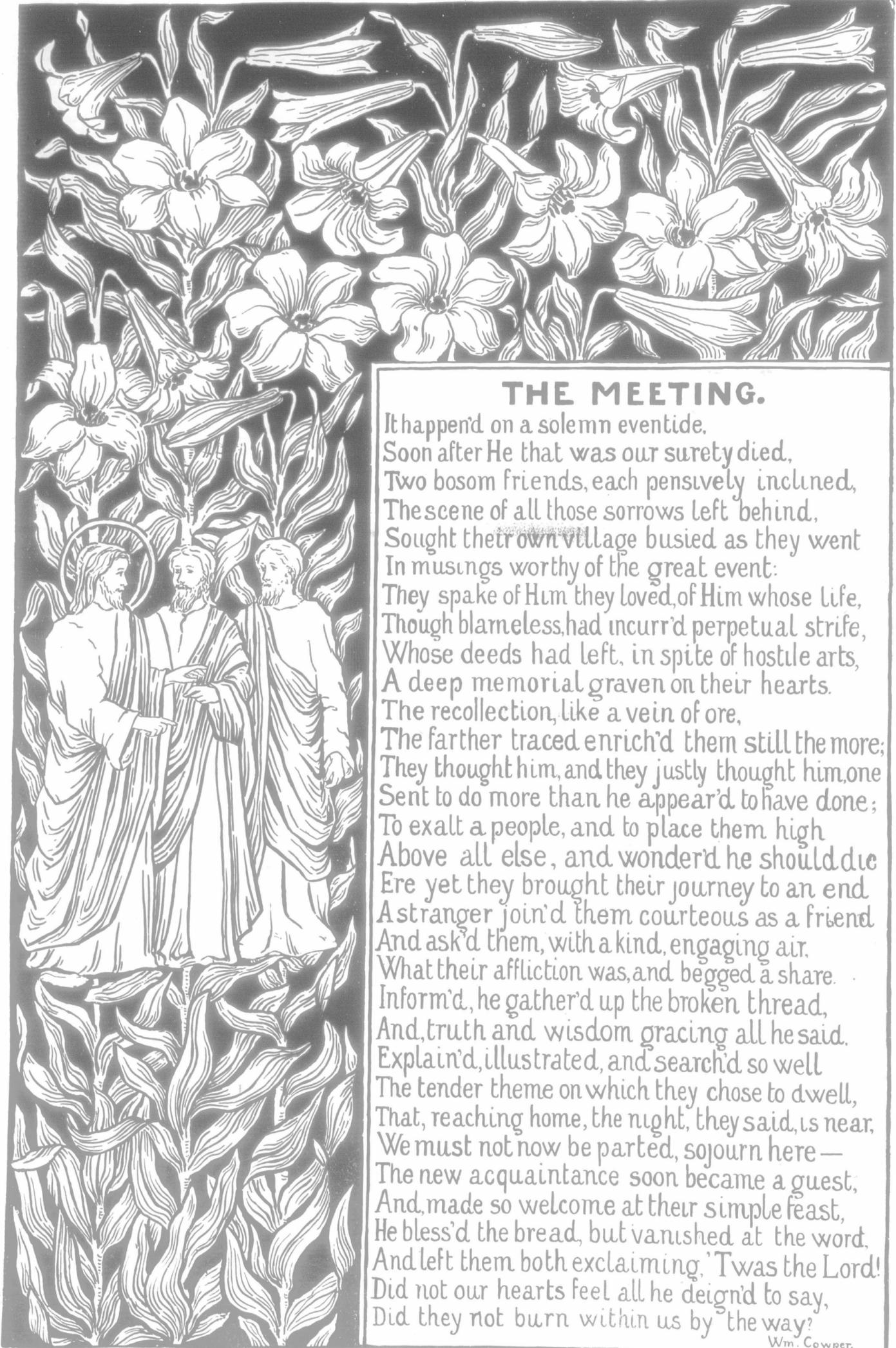
|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| POTATOES (f.o.b.) Winnipeg, per bus. . . . . | 75 @ 80     |
| <b>CREAMERY BUTTER—</b>                      |             |
| Fancy, fresh made bricks.....                | 32          |
| Second grade bricks.....                     | 25 @ 27     |
| Boxes.....                                   | 24 @ 25     |
| <b>DAIRY BUTTER—</b>                         |             |
| Prints, fancy, in small lots.....            | 17 @ 20     |
| Dairy, in tubs.....                          | @ 17        |
| <b>CHEESE—</b>                               |             |
| Manitoba.....                                | 14 1/2      |
| Ontario.....                                 | 15 @ 15 1/2 |
| Ontario, twin.....                           | 15 1/2 @ 16 |
| <b>EGGS—</b>                                 |             |
| Manitoba, fresh gathered.....                | 20 @ 21     |
| <b>POULTRY (Cold storage stock)—</b>         |             |
| Fowl.....                                    | 12          |
| Young turkeys.....                           | 18          |
| Geese.....                                   | 14          |

**LIVE STOCK AND BY-PRODUCTS.**

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Choice steers, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs..... | 4 @ 4 1/2     |
| Choice cows, 1,000 and up.....         | 3 1/2 @ 4     |
| Common cows.....                       | 2 1/2 @ 3     |
| Fat bulls.....                         | 2 @ 6         |
| Sheep.....                             | 5 @ 6         |
| Lambs.....                             | 6 @ 6 1/2     |
| Hogs.....                              | 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2 |
| Hides (salted), first class.....       | 9 @ 9 1/2     |
| Frozen.....                            | 8             |
| Sheepskins.....                        | 1 1/2 @ 2     |



A BEAUTIFUL BENCH OF LEVEL FRUIT LANDS AT POBSON IN THE KOOENAY COUNTRY



Eleanor Lys.

### THE MEETING.

It happen'd on a solemn eventide,  
 Soon after He that was our surety died,  
 Two bosom friends, each pensively inclined,  
 The scene of all those sorrows left behind,  
 Sought their own village busied as they went  
 In musings worthy of the great event:  
 They spake of Him they loved, of Him whose life,  
 Though blameless, had incurr'd perpetual strife,  
 Whose deeds had left, in spite of hostile arts,  
 A deep memorial graven on their hearts.  
 The recollection, like a vein of ore,  
 The farther traced enrich'd them still the more;  
 They thought him, and they justly thought him, one  
 Sent to do more than he appear'd to have done;  
 To exalt a people, and to place them high  
 Above all else, and wonder'd he should die  
 Ere yet they brought their journey to an end.  
 A stranger join'd them courteous as a friend  
 And ask'd them, with a kind, engaging air,  
 What their affliction was, and begged a share.  
 Inform'd, he gather'd up the broken thread,  
 And, truth and wisdom gracing all he said,  
 Explain'd, illustrated, and search'd so well  
 The tender theme on which they chose to dwell,  
 That, reaching home, the night, they said, is near,  
 We must not now be parted, sojourn here —  
 The new acquaintance soon became a guest,  
 And, made so welcome at their simple feast,  
 He bless'd the bread, but vanished at the word,  
 And left them both exclaiming, 'Twas the Lord!  
 Did not our hearts feel all he deign'd to say,  
 Did they not burn within us by the way?

Wm. Cowper.

# HOME JOURNAL

## Life, Literature and Education

### IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Maurice Grau, the operatic impresario, died in France. He was the manager for many of the famous artists since 1872, including Sarah Bernhardt, Irving and Terry, Patti, Rubenstein and Salvini.

\* \* \*

A fifteen-year-old Russian violinist, Mischa Elman, has aroused great enthusiasm in musical circles in London, Paris and Berlin. He will visit America next fall.

\* \* \*

Lord Curzon, ex-viceroy of India, has been elected Chancellor of Oxford University by a vote of 1,111 against 430 cast for Lord Rosebery.

\* \* \*

Englemere Lodge, near Ascot, the residence of Sir William Miller, was burned, together with its contents, including many thousands of pounds worth of art treasures. Among the paintings destroyed were Zauchero's portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, valued at £2,000, and three Titians. Some priceless china and ancient Persian carpets were lost.

\* \* \*

Sir Charles Tupper was presented with a splendid portrait of himself. The occasion was the fortieth anniversary of the conference of which he was a member, which resulted in the confederation of Canada. Lord Strathcona made the presentation.

### THE FARMER AND THE SEASONS.

There is a belief abroad in the world that the seasons are common property. This is a mistake. To the average city man, woman and child spring is not a season whose coming is worthy of celebration, but merely the accepted time for letting out the furnace fire, buying new clothes, and bringing out last year's marbles and skipping ropes. Summer is the season in which it is customary to have holidays or to grumble at having to work during the heat. Autumn means increased activity in the office, picking and preserving in the kitchen and the re-opening of school. Winter has Christmas in it to help keep it in remembrance—also skating and coal bills. "God made the country and man made the town" is an old saying and in the man-made town time is reckoned by the artificial divisions of pay-day and changes of raiment.

But beyond the pavements and electric lights time is marked in the way God marked it—springtime and harvest, summer and winter. Spring is really spring to the farmer, for all around him the message is written in language he cannot mistake—in the tender blades of the grass, the budding of trees, the gurgling of brooks, and the mating song of the birds. He sees the hard kernels of the grain he sowed transformed into strong green blades, promise of the full corn in the ear which is to come. There is nothing else like it in the whole year to the man whose work is out of doors. All his tasks are particularly suited to the budding life around him. He and nature are companions in labor.

When the sun grows stronger and the sky bluer as summer draws on he is living among the living things that are developing in response to the grateful heat; and in the autumn harvest he gathers of the ripened grain—the fruit of his labors and the kindly offices of the seasons. He has worked hand in hand with nature, guided by her laws and aided by her wisdom, and with the feeling of a year's work well done he sees winter lay a warm white blanket over the soil to protect it during its period of rest.

Easter-tide comes to the man on the land with special significance. If he cannot altogether solve its mystery, he can yet understand it to an extent denied to men of other occupations. He

has seen the miracle of the resurrection in miniature year after year. He has seen the withered grass and the faded flower, so long buried in a snowy grave, rise to newness of life out of the darkness of death. He has cast the grain into the ground, there to decay; yet there is within him the sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection, when later on the earth will render back to him thirty, sixty, or even a hundred fold. Everything at this season speaks to him of new life and hope in the world about him, and assures him that man must have some part in the great scheme of renewal—a new life in which to reproduce and perfect the good of this and from which the evil will be dropped.

### A SCHOOL GARDEN.

When nature-study and agriculture were first placed on the school curriculum the majority of the teachers were panic stricken; and well they might be, for their own ignorance of these subjects was monumental and colossal. Many of them had lived all their lives in the city, and had the haziest ideas about the world of nature beyond the pavements. For years the teaching of agriculture and nature-study was indefinite and disconnected simply because the instructors did not know what they were teaching and had to feel their way along, hoping that no misguided child would be inspired to ask any questions to render it necessary to go below the surface over which they were so cautiously skimming.

The teachers were not to blame. They had never had any instruction themselves along these lines. They began to read up for their own information; the training schools devoted time to the course, and during the last three or four years great improvement has taken place. It is no longer a case of the blind leading the blind. But there is room for growth yet, and it can be found in the way of the school garden. It should be possible for every school to have one proportioned in size to the number of pupils in attendance, but large enough to give every child a plot at least six feet by twelve for his very own. There are drawbacks of course—constantly changing teachers, unsympathetic trustees, the mid-summer vacation, but none of these should prove insuperable obstacles in the face of determination. The schools which open in March or April and remain open all summer would not be troubled by the last-named hindrance. The others could plan their gardens so as to raise those flowers and vegetables maturing early in the season.

A teacher is often led to change positions not to get an increased salary, but in the hope that some other school may be less dull and the life less monotonous than where she is. It is hard to interest the children—too hard to make it worth while. But if in the school grounds there were a patch of soil from which teacher and pupil could learn by seeing with their own eyes the wonderful work of sunshine and rain, the action of frost and dew, the sprouting of a seed and the budding of a leaf, the rapid growth of weeds, the ravages of insect pests and the kindly offices of the birds, they could not help being interested and instructed in a way book knowledge could never attain.

Out of a whole school district some one could surely be found to plow and harrow the small space, thus "acquiring merit" for helping to make education more educative and attractive to the future citizens of the locality. A few cents from each child and the teacher would purchase enough seeds for the first experiment, and the children could gather and preserve the seeds from the plants as they ripened and use them another season. The whole experiment, in fact, is anything but a costly one, and is well worth trying.

### READING ALOUD,

Reading aloud is almost a lost art. Especially is this true in town and city homes, where books and magazines are sufficiently plentiful to allow one to each member of the family, and where an evening unbroken by incoming or outgoing is a rarity. In the country more can be done to preserve it, for there are many evenings when the whole family gathers round the evening lamp and guests are absent.

The benefits so be derived from reading aloud are manifold. Like mercy "it blesses him that gives and him that takes." In the first place, added to the enjoyment to be derived from the book itself is the pleasure of sharing it with another at the same time. Beautiful music, magnificent scenery, a good book and even a good meal lack something when one has to take them alone.

There is a great temptation when reading inaudibly to slip over new words. The tendency is to give a hasty glance at the context for the meaning and trust altogether to the eye for the pronunciation. But when one is reading aloud a strange word is an obstacle not to be avoided, but conquered with the help of discussion and the dictionary. Thus the reader and hearers add to their working every-day vocabulary many words that can be used, or at least can be recognized when they meet again. A recent convention decided to expunge certain things from their agenda in future. That staggered one hearer, and because another spoke of it they looked it up. Probably neither of them will make much use of "expunge from the agenda" in their conversation, but if any one else uses it they will know what he is talking about.

Some curious one of the group will persist in asking questions that will necessitate recourse to geographies, gazetteers, books of history and mythology. The reader will have to read with the understanding as well as the eyes and lips while the hearer will get the author's idea plus the reader's interpretation of it, and a chance to dispute the latter.

The same person should not always do the reading, even if he does it more satisfactorily than the others of the family. Each should have his share in the benefits as well as the responsibilities. Books of simple text can be chosen for the younger members to read aloud, and great encouragement and forbearance shown when they make mistakes. It helps to banish that self-consciousness which is the bane of children who have reached the awkward age.

### VENTILATE THE HOUSE.

Farmers and stock raisers are devoting attention to the subject of the ventilation of their stock-barns and stables, in the hope of preventing, if not eradicating tuberculosis among their animals. Of greater import is the consideration of the proper ventilation of the farm home, and the attention paid to it is incredibly small. The first houses built by the early settlers, (and many of the homes of the new comers of the present day) possessed an abundance of discomforts, but one thing the occupant had willy-nilly, was any amount of pure air—sometimes too cold, sometimes too hot, but always pure, entering through chinks and cracks or brought in through the agency of wide chimneys and open fire-places.

But prosperity brings in its train some things that are not blessings. When the new house was built every effort was made to build a solid structure that would defy the elements. All the illegitimate entrances were closed up, walls were of brick, floors of matched lumber; carefully shingled roofs and tight-fitting windows, and no legitimate openings for securing fresh and expelling stale air were provided. There are hundreds of good new houses throughout the West with absolutely no means of ventilation except by the windows, and they freeze down early in the winter and are left closed until spring. No wonder consumption is increasing when men and women are breathing the same old air for days at a time. Barns and stables should be ventilated, but so should houses. A human being is of as much importance as a dairy cow.

## Bob, Son of Battle

(Continued from page 418.)

The girl stood hard against the door, her fingers still on the handle; trembling like an aspen at the sight of the uncanny pair.

That look in the little man's eyes petrified her: the swollen pupils; lashless lids, yawning wide; the broken range of teeth in that gaping mouth, froze her very soul. Rumors of the man's insanity tided back on her memory.

"I'm—I—" the words came in trembling gasps.

At the first utterance, however, the little man's hand dropped; he leant back in his chair and gave a soul-bursting sigh of relief.

No woman had crossed that threshold since his wife died; and, for a moment, when first the girl had entered silent-footed, aroused from dreaming of the long ago, he had thought this shall-swad figure with the pale face and peeping hair no earthly visitor; the spirit, rather, of one he had loved long since and lost, come to reproach him with a broken troth.

"Speak up, I canna hear," he said, in tones mild compared with those last wild words.

"I—I'm Maggie Moore," the girl quavered.

"Moore! Maggie Moore, d'ye say?" he cried, half rising from his chair, a flush of color sweeping across his face, "the dochter o' James Moore?" He paused for an answer glowering at her; and she shrank, trembling, against the door.

The little man leant back in his chair. Gradually a grim smile crept across his countenance.

"Weel, Maggie Moore," he said, half-smused, "ony gate ye're a good plucked un." And his wizened countenance looked at her almost kindly from beneath its dirty crown of bandages.

At that the girl's courage returned with a rush. After all this little man was not so very terrible. Perhaps he would be kind. And in the relief of the moment, the blood swept back into her face.

There was not to be peace yet, however. The blush was still hot upon her cheeks, when she caught the pattering of soft steps in the passage without. A dark muzzle flecked with grey pushed in at the crack of the door; two anxious grey eyes followed.

Before she could wave him back, Red Wull had marked the intruder. With a roar he tore himself from his master's restraining hand, and dashed across the room.

"Back, Bob!" screamed Maggie, and the dark head withdrew. The door slammed with a crash as the great dog flung himself against it, and Maggie was hurled, breathless and white-faced, into a corner.

M'Adam was on his feet, pointing with a shrivelled finger, his face diabolical.

"Did you bring him? did you bring that to ma door?"

Maggie huddled in a corner in a palsy of trepidation. Her eyes gleamed big and black in the white face peering from the shawl.

Red Wull was now beside her, snarling horribly. With nose at the bottom of the door and busy paws he was trying to get out; while, on the other side, Owd Bob, snuffling also at the crack, scratched and pleaded to get in. Only two miserable inches separated the pair.

"I brought him to protect me. I—I was afraid."

M'Adam sat down and laughed abruptly.

"Afraid! I wonder you were na afraid to bring him here. It's it the first time iver he's set foot on ma land, and 't had best be the last."

He turned to the great dog. "Wullie, Wullie, wad ye?" he called. "Come here. Lay ye doon—so—under ma chair—good lad. Noo's no the time to settle wi' him"—nodding toward the door. "We can wait for that, Wullie; we can wait." Then turning to Mag-

gie, "Gin ye want him to mak' a show at the Trials two months hence, he'd best not come here agin. Gin he does, he'll no leave ma land alive; Wullie'll see to that. Noo, what is 't ye want o' me?"

The girl in the corner scared almost out of her senses by this last occurrence, remained dumb.

M'Adam marked her hesitation, and grinned sardonically.

"I see hoo 'tis," said he; "yer dad's sent ye. Aince before he wanted somethin' o' me, and did he come to fetch it himself like a man? Not he. He sent the son to rob the father."

Then, leaning forward in his chair and glaring at the girl, "Ay, and mair than that! The night the lad set on me he cam'—with hissing emphasis—"straight from Kenmuir!" He paused and stared at her intently, and she was still dumb before him. "Gin I'd bin killed, Wullie'd ha' bin disqualified from competing for the cup. With Adam M'Adam's Red Wull oot o' the way—noo d'ye see? Noo d'ye understan'?"

She did not, and he saw it and was satisfied. What he had been saying she neither knew nor cared. She only remembered the object of her mission; she only saw before her the father of the man she loved; and a wave of emotion surged up in her breast.

She advanced timidly toward him, holding out her hands.

"Eh, Mr. M'Adam," she pleaded, "I come to ask ye after David." The shawl had slipped from her head, and lay loose upon her shoulders; and she stood before him with her sad face, her pretty hair all tossed, and her eyes big with unshed tears—a touching suppliant.

"Will ye no tell me where he is? I'd not ask it, I'd not trouble ye, but I've bin waitin' a waeifu' while, it seems, and I'm wearyin' for news o' him."

The little man looked at her curiously. "Ah, noo I mind me,"—this to himself. "You're the lass as is thinkin' o' marryin' him?"

"We're promised," the girl answered simply.

"Weel," the other remarked, "as I said afore, ye're a good plucked un."

Then, in a tone in which, despite the cynicism, a certain indefinable sadness was blended, "Gin he mak's ye as good a husband as he mad' son to me, ye'll ha' made a maist remarkable match, my dear."

Maggie fired in a moment.

"A good feyther makes a good son," she answered almost pertly; and then, with infinite tenderness, "and I'm prayin' a good wif'll make a good husband."

He smiled scoffingly.

"I'm feared that'll no help ye much," he said.

But the girl never heeded this last sneer, so set was she on her purpose. She had heard of the one tender place in the heart of this little man with the tired face and mocking tongue, and she resolved to attain her end by appealing to it.

"Ye loved a lass yo'sel' aince, Mr. M'Adam," she said. "Hoo would ye ha' felt had she gone away and left ye? Ye'd ha' bin mad; ye know ye would. And, Mr. M'Adam, I love the lad yer wif loved." She was kneeling at his feet now with both hands on his knees, looking up at him. Her sad face and quivering lips pleaded for her more eloquently than any words.

The little man was visibly touched.

"Ay, ay, lass, that's enough," he said, trying to avoid those big beseeching eyes which would not be avoided.

"Will ye no tell me?" she pleaded.

"I canna tell ye, lass, for why, I dinna ken," he answered querulously. In truth, he was moved to the heart by her misery.

The girl's last hopes were dashed. She had played her last card and failed. She had clung with the fervor of despair to this last resource, and now

it was torn from her. She had hoped, and now there was no hope. In the anguish of her disappointment she remembered that this was the man who, by his persistent cruelty, had driven her love into exile.

She rose to her feet and stood back. "Nor ken, nor care!" she cried bitterly.

At the words all the softness fled from the little man's face.

"Ye do me a wrang, lass; ye do indeed," he said, looking up at her with an assumed ingenuousness which, had she known him better, would have warned her to beware. "Gin I kent where the lad was I'd be the vary first to let you, and the p'lice, ken it too; eh, Wullie! he! he!" He chuckled at his wit and rubbed his knees, regardless of the contempt blazing in the girl's face.

"I canna tell ye where he is now, but ye'd aiblins care to hear o' when I saw him last." He turned his chair the better to address her. "'Twas like so: I was sittin' in this vary chair it was, asleep, when he crep' up behind an' lep' on ma back. I knew naethin' o't till I found mase' on the floor an' him kneelin' on me. I saw by the look on him he was set on finishin' me, so I said—"

The girl waved her hand at him, superbly disdainful.

"Ye ken ye're lyin', ivery word o't," she cried.

The little man hitched his trousers, crossed his legs and yawned.

"An honest lee for an honest purpose is a matter ony man may be proud of, as ye'll ken by the time ye are my years, ma lass."

The girl slowly crossed the room. At the door she turned.

"Then ye'll no tell me wheer he is?" she asked with a heart-breaking trill in her voice.

"On ma word, lass, I dinna ken," he cried, half passionately.

"On your word, Mr. M'Adam!" she said with a quiet scorn in her voice that might have stung Iscariot.

The little man spun round in his chair, an angry red dyeing his cheeks. In another moment he was suave and smiling again.

"I canna tell ye where he is noo," he said, unctuously; "but aiblins, I could let ye know where he's gaein' to."

"Can ye? will ye?" cried the simple girl all unsuspecting. In a moment she was all across the room and at his knees.

"Closer, and I'll whisper." The little man, peeping from its nest of brown, was tremblingly approached to his lips. The little man leant forward and whispered one short, sharp word, then sat back, grinning, to watch the effect of his disclosure.

He had his revenge, an unworthy revenge on such a victim. And, watching the girl's face, the cruel disappointment merging in the heat of her indignation, he had yet enough nobility to regret his triumph.

She sprang from him as though he were unclean.

"An' ye his father!" she cried in burning tones.

She crossed the room, and at the door paused. Her face was white again and she was quite composed.

"If David did strike you, ye drove him to it," she said, speaking in calm, gentle accents. "Ye know, none so well, whether ye've bin a good feyther to him, and him no mither, poor laddie! whether ye've bin to him what she'd ha' had ye be. Ask yer conscience, Mr. M'Adam. An' if he was a wee aggravatin' at times, had he no reason? He'd a heavy cross to bear, had David, and ye know best if ye helped to ease it for him."

The little man pointed to the door; but the girl paid no heed.

"D'ye think when ye were cruel to him, jeerin' and fleerin', he never felt it, because he was too proud to show ye? He'd a big sait heart, had David, beneath the varnish. Mony's the time when mither was alive, I've seen him throw himself into her arms, sobbin' and cryin' 'Eh, if I had but mither! 'Twas different when mither was alive; he was kinder to me than—"

"Ye noo I've no one; I'm alone. An' he's a sob and sob in mither's arms, and she weepin' hersel', would ye be so comforted, cryin' broken-hearted?"

She had clung with the fervor of despair to this last resource, and now

to care for me noo; I'm alone. Mither's left me and eh! I'm prayin' to be wi' her!"

The clear, girlish voice shook M'Adam, sitting with face averted, waved to her, mutely ordering her to be gone. But she held on, gentle, sorrowful, relentless.

"An' what ye'll say to his mither when ye meet her, as ye must soon noo, and she asks ye, 'An' what o' David? What o' th' lad I left wi' ye, Adam, to guard and keep for me, faithful and true, till this Day?' And then ye'll ha' to speak the truth, God's truth; and ye'll ha' to answer 'Sin' the day ye left me I never said a kind word to the lad. I niver bore wi' him, and never tried to. And in the end I drove him by persecution to try and murder me.' Then maybe she'll look at ye—ye best ken hoo—and she'll say, 'Adam, Adam! is this what I deserved fra ye?'"

The gentle, implacable voice ceased. The girl turned and slipped softly out of the room; and M'Adam was left alone to his thoughts and his dead wife's memory.

"Mither and father, baith! Mither and father, baith!" rang remorselessly in his ears.

### CHAPTER XXIII

#### TH' OWD UN

The Black Killer still cursed the land. Sometimes there would be a cessation in the crimes; then a shepherd, going his rounds, would notice his sheep herding together, packing in unaccustomed squares; a raven, gorged to the crop, would rise before him and flap wearily away, and he would come upon the murderer's latest victim.

The Dalesmen were in despair, so utterly futile had their efforts been. There was no proof; no hope, no apparent probability that the end was near. As for the Tailless Tyke, the only piece of evidence against him had flown with David, who, as it chanced, had divulged what he had seen to no man.

The £100 reward offered had brought no issue. The police had done nothing. The Special Commissioner had been equally successful. After the affair in the Scoop the Killer never ran a risk yet never missed a chance.

Then, as a last resource, Jim Mason made his attempt. He took a holiday from his duties and disappeared into the wilderness. Three days and three nights no man saw him. On the morning of the fourth he reappeared, haggard unkempt, a furtive look haunting his eyes, sullen for once, irritable, who had never been irritable before—to confess his failure. Cross-examined further, he answered with unaccustomed fierceness: "I seed noo, I tell ye. Who's the liar as said I did?"

But that night his missus heard him in his sleep conning over something to himself in slow fearful whisper, "Two on 'em; one ahint t'other. The first big—bull-like; t'ither—" At which point Mrs. Mason smote him a smashing blow in the ribs, and he woke in a sweat, crying terribly, "Who said I seed—"

The days were slipping away; the summer was hot upon the land, and with it the Black Killer was forgotten. David was forgotten; everything sank into oblivion before the all-absorbing interest of the coming Dale trials.

The long-anticipated battle for the Shepherd's Trophy was looming close, soon everything that hung upon the issue of that struggle would be decided finally. For ever the justice of Th' Owd Un's claim to his proud title would be settled. If he won, he won outright—a thing unprecedented in the annals of the Cup; if he won, the place of Owd Bob o' Kenmuir as first in his profession was assured for all time. Above all, it was the last event in the six years' struggle 'twixt Red and Grey. It was the last time those two great rivals would meet in battle. The supremacy of one would be decided once and for all. For win or lose, it was the last public appearance of the Grey Dog of Kenmuir.

And as every hour brought the great day nearer, nothing else was talked of in the country-side. The heat of the Dalesmen's enthusiasm was only intensified by the fever of their apprehension.

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE BOY'S BAND.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live half a mile from school. It is very cold now and has been for two months. Sometimes it gets so cold we cannot have school. I read the letters in the C. C. and like them fine. I wish you could come and hear our "Fife and Drum Band." We have a band practice every Thursday night.

I will be glad when spring comes so that I can see the beautiful flowers and the green grass that grows on the prairie around here. I like to catch the squirrels that are so plentiful that eat the grain and gardens. I would like to see the FARMER'S ADVOCATE building.

(I saw the green grass and the flowers around your prairie town last June, and quite agree with you about their beauty. If I remember rightly I heard a boy's band there too, when the Canadian Women's Press Club stopped off at your station and got such a hearty welcome. I have my flag and badge vet.—C. D.)

A POPULAR TEACHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have been taking the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for about two years, and I saw all the letters and thought I would write one. I live in a town. We have four horses; their names are Dolly, Brown, Spike, and Darky. I have two brothers, but no sisters. We have two cows and a calf, and eleven hens. I am going to school right along and am in the second reader. My teachers name is Miss G—, and we like her very, very well. I am eleven years old on my birthday, and that will be the 9th of November.

(Don't print your next letter, Girlie. Write it. Printing by hand is hard for the printers to read.—C. D.)

A BIG FISH.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am going to tell you about one day at the Red River catching fish. One day my brother and I went down to the river where we had six fish lines set. He had four lines set, and I had two. There was a pike on one of my lines, and my brother had a pike on one of his and a cat-fish on the other. When we tried to pull him out he began to jerk. At last he gave a big pull and then the line went slack. We thought he was gone, and went to haul the line out of the water and he gave another jerk. But at last we got the fish to the shore and started to take him home. He kept on slashing his tail, and he was very heavy, but at last we got him to the house. He weighed eighteen pounds and we sold him for fifty cents.

(Age 10 years.) RONALD KNOWLES.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My brother takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and likes it very well. I have two brothers and three sisters. We have fifteen cattle and milk six cows in the summer and about three in the winter. We have sixteen horses. We have a lot of fun sliding on the snow-banks with a sled. I drive to the post office with my younger brother about once a week. We live about two and a half miles from Pilot Butte and nine miles from Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan. The land to the south is very level, but to the north it is hilly and sandy. We have about three hundred and twenty acres of land, two hundred acres under cultivation, and the rest of it is in pasture. Around here there is a good trade for grain and vegetables, also eggs and butter.

(Age 11 years.) FRIEDA ULLERICH.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am not going to school any more as there is too much work on the farm for me to be spared. We have sixteen horses and fifteen head of cattle, five pigs and about ninety chickens. I can drive

the horses on the plow and run almost any kind of farm machinery. The land here is very heavy and flat to the south and west, and to the north and east it is hilly and light. There is a good trade for grain here. My brother owns a threshing machine. He is an engineer himself and runs the outfit well. The threshing season was short last year as there are so many machines around here. For game here there are prairie chickens, ducks, geese, cranes, wolves, and foxes; and there are plenty of badgers, minks, musk rats, and skunks. I have a rifle and have great fun shooting.

(Age 13 years.) ALEX ULLERICH.



WHEN SUMMER HAS COME. The Little Daughters of O. P. Wisler, Settler, Alta.

QUILTING AND DRAWNWORK.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for twenty-five years. I enjoy reading the Children's Corner. I attend school only eight months during the year as it is too cold to have it open in the winter. I am in the fourth reader and study arithmetic, spelling, geography, history, composition, physiology, and some drawing. I am fond of reading; also of music. I can play two or three pieces on the organ. As I was not at school this winter I pieced a quilt besides some drawnwork and helped with the housework as well; such as washing dishes, sweeping, ironing and dusting. I have seven sisters and two brothers. One of my sisters and one of my brothers went to school with me. We have fifty head of cattle, eight horses, three pigs, and a large number of fowl.

(Age 12 years.) MARION STEEL.



TIRED OUT WITH PLAY.

AFRAID OF THE TOY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My uncle takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I am ten years old. My birthday is on the 16th of November. I have a dog and a cat. Their names are Rover and Kitty. My smallest sister is ten months old. I have five sisters and no brothers. My eldest sister is writing too. She is thirteen years old. I live seven miles from McLean and fifteen miles from Qu'Appelle. My second youngest sister is six years old. Her birthday is on New Year's Day. Three of my sisters are going to school now, but I do not go. My sister got a pig with a man on it. She did not like it at first but she likes it now; she has the man's feet off and the pigs ears off.

(Age 10 years.) BEATRICE WILLOX.

NIPPED BY JACK FROST.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live on a farm in Saskatchewan and about seven miles from McLean. I think I would rather live in town. I have five sisters and no brothers. My papa has three quarters of a section of land. I take music lessons. It is awfully cold here. I have had my ear and my cheek frozen. How many sisters or brothers have you, Cousin Dorothy? I was thirteen years old January 21st. My youngest sister is ten months old today. I am not a very good writer, am I?

(I have four sisters and three brothers; and the baby of the family is over six feet tall.—C. D.)

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am in the third reader at school but I am not going to school now. I like reading the Children's Corner. We live eighteen miles from Saddle Lake, Alberta. We have great fun playing snowball. I have four brothers and five sisters.

(Age 10 years.) REGINA WATTERS.

A SPLENDID NURSE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Our school is open all year round, but I do not go. I stay at home and mind the baby. You would laugh to know our baby's name. It is North-West, and I mind him all the time. One day my sister told me to go and get her some apples to bake with, so I went and got them and started to peel them, but the baby woke up and I had to rock him. I have a brother and he works in the cow stable. When the baby is gone to bed at night I love to go out with him and have a game of hide-and-seek with my sisters. The baby is asleep just now, so I must run and take my practice before he wakes up.

(Age 9 years.) LOUIE EINBODEN.

LIKES THE COUNTRY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken your paper for two years and likes it very much. I like reading the letters in the Children's Corner. I have five brothers and one sister. We

have a section of land which is three and a half miles from Manitou. We came out to this country about eight years ago and like the place very much. I generally go to school, but it has been so very stormy and cold that we have not gone at all this winter and beside there is not any road for a mile. We have twenty-eight head of cattle, sixteen horses, thirty-two pigs and one hundred hens.

(Aged 10 years.) MABEL SEYMOUR.

SIX COLTS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have thirty-five head of cattle, and eighteen horses and six colts. My father has a section of land. I like to read the letters of the boys and girls in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. We live six and a half miles from town and two miles and a quarter from the post office. Papa has a threshing machine and a hay press. I go to school nearly every day. I am in the fourth reader and am eleven years old. I have three sisters and one brother.

FRANK RUSSELL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am eleven years old. I am now staying with my sister Myrtle. My papa has a farm, and we have two calves and two cows. Their names are Rosie, Jerry, Bessie, Daisy.

MYRA WATTERS.

A CLEVER PONY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My sister Jean and I always read your very interesting letters, and we feel we are doubly related to you as we for years have read the London "Advocate" and now my father takes the Winnipeg "Advocate" and we have farms in both places. In the summer father and my two big brothers are farming out in your big Western Country and have farms near Humboldt, while we stay here. So we have a lot of letter-writing to do. We have a Highland pony called Jennie, and we can ride or drive her. We live two miles from town and when we drive down and want to stay we turn her around and she comes home herself. She has never broken a buggy or done any harm. I like reading the stories in the *Youth's Companion and Ladies' Home Journal*, and I am now reading "Wild Animals I Have Known." Do you think that a girl's story? Middlesex Co., Ont. ISOBEL STEWART.

(That book is an "everybody's" story, good for girls and women as well as for men and boys. Tell us one of the animal stories some day.—C. D.)

FINE MUSIC.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have three sisters and one brother. Their names are Fiona Aleta, Mora Kathryn, Isla Doune and Ian Parry. Isla Doune is the baby. She is eight months old. I can play some of the scales and a number of pieces. I can sing anything I hear. Fiona has a white calf called Snowdrop. I have two miles to go to school. The drifts are very deep just now. We went to the children's concert on Jan. 18th, and had a lovely time racing and playing tag in a large new hall. You should hear mamma and Fiona playing duets on the piano. Papa and mamma sing duets beautifully.

(Age 7 years.) ERFLEDA S. SCOTT. (7). Marquette Co., Man.

HIGH SNOW BANKS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We live on the banks of the Pipestone Creek. My father owns 480 acres of land. There is plenty of snow here this winter and the snow banks are very high. I have four brothers and no sisters. My youngest brother and I go to school and I am in the fourth book. The school is a mile and a half from our house.

PEARLIE STEWART. (11) Assiniboia Co., Sask.

THE BEST LETTERS.

The best letters for the month of February, taking into consideration the hand-writing and spelling as well as the composition, were written by Olive Clifford and James Wallbank, and books have been forwarded to these two as rewards.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

## THE QUIET HOUR

## INGLE NOOK CHATS

### EASTER HYMN.

Christ the Lord is risen to-day,  
Sons of men and angels say.  
Raise your joys and triumphs high  
Sing ye heavens; thou, earth, reply.

Vain the stone, the watch, the seal;  
Christ hath burst the gates of hell.  
Death in vain forbids His rise;  
Christ hath opened Paradise.

Love's redeeming work is done;  
Fought the fight, the victory won.  
Lo! our Sun's eclipse is o'er;  
Lo! He sets in blood no more.

Praise we now our risen King;  
Where, O Death, is now thy sting?  
Once he died our souls to save—  
Where's thy victory, boasting Grave?

### LIFE AND DEATH.

I thought of death beside the lonely sea,  
That went beyond the limit of my sight,  
Seeming the image of his mastery,  
The semblance of his huge and gloomy might.

But from beneath the sea went the  
great earth

With sober bulk and adamant hold,  
The water but a mantle of her girth,  
That played about her splendor fold on  
fold.

And life seemed like this dear familiar  
shore.

That stretched from the wet sands' last  
wavy crease,

Beneath the seas remote and sombre  
roar,

To inland stillness and the wilds of  
peace.

Death seems triumphant only here and  
there;

Life is the sovereign presence every-  
where.

—DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.

### AN EASTER MEMORY.

The chime of bells across the waking  
year

Peals out "The White Christ risen from  
the dead,"

The Gospel that the warming winds  
have spread,

The mystery the golden-wing makes  
clear.

The tender sky smiles over it; the air  
is kind with love to comfort all the earth.

The brown parks have forgotten winter's  
dearth

Since daffodils and sunlight made them  
fair.

But still the grey church from the  
crowded street

Allures me with the spell of broken  
dreams—

O heart, my heart, to you and me it  
seems

That God has left his glory incomplete!  
Can we not see her, as a year ago,

Beyond that sunlight flaked in colored  
fire—

The up-turned face, the eyes of still  
desire,

The dusk-gold hair that now the angels  
know?

What means this tender azure sky to  
her,

With bells that chime against the winds  
of spring?

Does memory move her when the blue-  
birds sing,

Or does she feel the old sweet pulses stir?  
The organ lays its voice across our  
strife;

What is it that the sobbing notes would  
say?

For you and me, my heart, another day!  
For her—the Resurrection and the Life!

—WILLIAM CARMAN ROBERTS.

Dear "Hope": I am taking the liberty to pen you a few lines to tell you how interested I am in your page, and in the work you are carrying on through the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I think in these out-of-the-way places and among the young bachelors (like myself) your helpful words must be a great blessing, especially as, in this place, there is no service in any of the places of worship during the winter months.

### THE STORY OF THE CROSS.

#### I.—THE QUESTION.

In His own raiment clad—  
With His Blood dyed:

Women walk sorrowing  
By His Side.

Heavy that Cross to Him—  
Weary the weight—

One who will help Him waits  
At the gate.

See! they are travelling  
On the same road—

Simon is sharing with  
Him the load.

Oh, whither wandering,  
Bear that Tree?

He who first carries it—  
Who is He?

#### II.—THE ANSWER.

Follow to Calvary—  
Tread where He trod—

He Who for ever was  
SON OF GOD.

You who would love Him, stand,  
Gaze at His Face;

Tarry awhile on your  
Earthly race.

As swift the moments fly  
Through the blest week,

Hear the great Story the  
Cross will speak.

Is there no beauty to  
"You who pass by?"

In that lone Figure which  
Marks the sky?

#### III.—THE STORY OF THE CROSS.

On the Cross lifted up  
Thy Face I scan—

Bearing that Cross for me,  
Son of Man.

Thorns form Thy diadem,  
Rough wood Thy Throne—

For us Thy Blood is shed—  
Us alone.

No pillow under Thee  
To rest Thy Head—

Only a splintered Cross  
Is Thy bed.

#### IV.—THE APPEAL FROM THE CROSS.

Child of My Grief and Pain—  
Watched by My Love—

I came to call thee to  
Realms above.

I saw thee wandering  
Far off from Me;

In Love I seek for thee—  
Do not flee.

For thee My Blood I shed—  
For thee alone;

I came to purchase thee—  
For Mine Own.

Weep not for My Grief,  
Child of My Love—

Strive to be with Me in  
Heaven above.

#### V.—OUR CRY TO JESUS.

Oh, I will follow Thee,  
Star of my soul,

Thro' the deep shades of life  
To the goal.

Yes, let Thy Cross be borne  
Each day by me—

Though it press heavily,  
If with Thee.

LORD, if Thou only wilt  
Make me Thine own,

Fix my heart's longing on  
Thee alone.

Grant me each day of life  
To stand by Thee:

With Thee, when morning breaks,  
Ever to be. Amen.

—REV. E. MONRO.

I have taken the liberty of publishing part of the letter enclosed with "The Story of the Cross," thinking that it may help others who are from England and who miss the holy services they have been accustomed to. I hope our correspondent will forgive me, though he did ask me not to publish his letter. His words ring true, they are so quiet and manly. Such strong, earnest Christianity is contagious, so I don't feel disposed to hide the fact in my waste-paper basket, in spite of the writer's request.

Hope

### HOUSEHOLD SANITATION.

By MARY E. ALLEN DAVIDSON, M. D.

#### CHAPTER III.—THE CELLAR.

To those who purpose building a home this summer, the question of the cellar is of the first importance. Indeed, a good cellar is vital to the well-being of all the family. As in every enterprise, the foundation should be your chiefest consideration. In selecting the site for your house, think of the cellar, and secure good drainage, so that there may be no unwholesome dampness at any season of the year. The land should slope away from the house, preferably towards the sun. The north side of a hill, for example, is not so cheery as a slope that gives the sun for a constant friend. Another benefit is that rains wash surface refuse down from the house, and this makes the grounds surrounding it cleaner.

Don't stint your outlay on the cellar. Plan for the coming years. If you can afford to build at all, you can afford to spend more on the cellar proportionately than on any other part of the house. Indeed, it will prove the highest economy to do so, for this is the one part of the house that in future years is most difficult to remodel, to suit the enlarged ideas of comfort and convenience that are sure to come as the years go on. Take the trouble to inspect the most comfortable and the newest homes. Note any defects. Ask for information and advice from those who have good cellars. I would advise that the cellar be the full size of the house, for many reasons, chiefly because the ventilation is likely to be better from the greater space. Then you must have a furnace. Do without something in the upper part of the house if the cost seems too great at first. This will require considerable space; so build the full size. You will find plenty of use for all the room there is, later on, if not now. Build substantial stone wall, using good material. Be sure to have the excavation deep enough to get well below the frost-line, to prevent heaving and consequent cracking of the walls. Have these high enough above the ground level to allow plenty of space to secure abundant light and ventilation for the cellar. This also raises your house high enough above the ground to secure a circulation of air comparatively free from dust and organic particles, which eddy near the ground and of course obtain entrance to houses whose lower floors are nearly level with the ground. A good size for cellar windows is two and a half feet high by two feet wide. One foot of the height may be below the ground level. Build an area of stone-work, brickwork or cement outward from each window for about one and a half feet. Have the walls extend from one inch or two below the sill to three or four inches above the ground level and floor this space with cement, or bricks laid side by side. All dust and other accumulations can be removed easily and often. Any rain water that is held can also be removed. This tends to keep the frame and window sash dry and close, serves as a protection to the glass, and by permitting of the early and frequent removal of all material eddying into it renders such accumulations unlikely to obtain entrance to the cellar or to impair the usefulness of the windows in providing abundant light and plenty of pure air.

Many people use a boxing of plank instead, and do not floor the area at all. The result is a rank growth of grass and weeds spring up, which is hard to eradicate, or indeed to keep in bounds at all, as they grow again as soon as removed. If one wears in well-doing and allows these to remain they form a tangle of grass, weeds, paper, straw, chips, every wind-blown rubbish, which is most unsightly and insanitary. Dampness results and consequent decay. The rotted and rotting matter is blown or washed through the windows into the house.

Enough to sweeten it and make the cake rise real good. You will know when you try it." I sat with idle pencil and useless paper, while mother quite unconsciously of disappointing me, beamed through her glasses and discoursed on the east of cooking properly "if one only gave one's mind to it." Mother could do it, but she could not tell how, and she did not have the chance to teach me. I am sending a few hints which will help someone, I hope. Sometimes little things go wrong with dishes and the cook is at a loss to account for them. The recipe may have been followed carefully and yet the result is anything but successful. Many mishaps occur from a lack of forethought. Do not begin to make a dish until you have carefully read over the recipe, collected all the ingredients and fixed the fire. Do one thing at a time; make haste without hurrying. Cakes, pastry and such delicate dishes should be made when there is no other cooking going on in the kitchen. Give them your whole time.

O dear! I am afraid I may have worn away my welcome by writing so much!

P. S.—If S. E. M. C. of Feb. 27th issue writes me, I can tell her something she wants to know.

(Your welcome does not show the least sign of wear and tear. In fact, it looks just as good as new. It is of durable material, and, besides, has not yet had any strain put upon it. Such cooks as your mother are like poets—born not made, and unable to transmit the gift.—D. D.)

### MOTHER'S RECIPES.

Dear Dame Durden: I am writing to let you know that I think the letters in the Ingle Nook must be very helpful to a great number. To the young and inexperienced housekeeper they must be of special benefit.

I have often thought if I had been following some of the recipes given in your column instead of those given in some of the cook books I should have had better results with my bread and biscuits, and would not have had to make such free use of "my ditch" of which I told you about a year ago.

My mother is one who can mix, flavor and make to perfection without the aid of a cook book. But alas for her who hopes to copy mother's recipes, for they do not exist, save in her own brain, and they could never be transferred to paper. A short time before I was married I got paper and pencil, intending to make a cook book out of mother's most valuable rules and recipes.

Mother sat down, smoothed her apron, folded her plump hands and said she would be delighted to give me her recipes every one. "We will begin with the simplest," said I, "apple sauce—Will is so fond of it."

"Well," said mother, "I peel my apples and quarter them and put them on the stove with a little water."

"How many apples and how much water do you use?" I inquired.

That was a poser. Mother looked at me in real distress.

"Dear me, Dell," said she, "I can't tell you that to save my life! why, just enough you know to do."

"Well," said I, trying to approach the subject by a different way, "Sugar. How much of that to say, a quart of apple?"

"Oh, I don't know, I just take the sugar can over to the stove and put on—well, what is required."

I gave up the apple sauce for buns, but there also lurked defeat—when it came to currants. "Oh, I don't know," said she slowly, "not many, but enough so there is one here and there."

Gingerbread is one of her master pieces. Yet how much soda does she put to the sour milk?

"Enough to sweeten it and make the cake rise real good. You will know when you try it."

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A HELPFUL LESSON ON TEMPERATURES.

Dear Dame Durden:—On page 106 "An Alberta Reader" of your paper asks for information as to correct temperature of water for setting bread. May I offer an answer?

1. Warm the flour. If the flour barrel or bin is in a warm place it will ensure this.

2. Water should be about 80° F., so as to allow for a little loss of heat in mixing. Add the water to the flour and mix before adding the yeast.

3. The yeast should be developed at 80° or under. If it is over-heated, not exceeding 104°, the development of yeast will be too rapid. If the temperature of the sponge is too great during the bread's rising, there is a great danger of the vinous fermentation overstepping the limits and passing into the acetous or vinegar fermentation, giving us sour bread. I think sour bread is generally traceable to too prolonged setting of the sponge at a high temperature.

4. Bread raised at slightly over 70° will take a little longer time perhaps, but will be sweeter than if greater heat is used.

5. A dairy thermometer procurable at hardware stores for 10 or 15c. is good enough for bread.

APPROXIMATE WATER TEMPERATURES.

For the benefit of those who care to know, who have no thermometer at hand, I would advise the following experiments with boiling water at a little under 212° and cold water from the water pail at probably 50° if standing long in the house.

Parts by measure to give certain temperatures—

1 boiling, 1 cold to secure about 132°, Wash Cottons.

1 boiling, 1 1/2 cold to secure 114°, Wash Woolens.

1 boiling, 2 cold to secure Hot Bath, 104°.

1 boiling, 2 1/2 cold to secure Baby's Bath, 96°.

1 boiling, 3 cold to secure Warm Bath, 90°.

1 boiling, 4 cold to secure Yeast Water, 82°.

1 boiling, 4 1/2 cold to secure Bread Water, 79°.

1 boiling, 5 cold to secure Luke Warm, 77°.

Upon one occasion my frau set her bread with water warmed only with the heat of the room in summer and had good results.

"BRIGHTSIDE."

(It was exceedingly kind of you to go to so much trouble to give us accurate and definite information on a subject of which most people have the haziest notions in the world. It only goes to prove my statement that one never appeals in vain in the Ingle Nook.—D. D.)

FANCY WORK AND FRUIT CAKE.

Dear Dame Durden:—Could you tell me where I could get a book containing information on crochet work and Battenburg lace?

Here is a very good and inexpensive recipe for spice fruit cake:—

Three-quarters of a cup of butter, one-half cup of brown sugar, one-quarter cup of sour milk, one cup each of chopped raisins and currants, two eggs, one-quarter nutmeg, one teaspoon each of cloves and cinnamon, one tablespoon of New Orleans molasses, one tablespoon of soda.

E. R. C.

(I sent the information re crocheting and lace work for fear you might be waiting for it. Your letter has had to wait some weeks for its turn, but we are glad indeed to get the recipe. Write to us again.—D. D.)

A BACHELOR'S RECIPE.

Dear Dame Durden:—I think Pieface and myself should both have been kicked out before we came in. I, too, am a bachelor, like Pieface. I like to read the Ingle Nook chat, and often try some of the recipes and always find them very good. I have a good mind to try some of those kisses Yankee Girl speaks

of. I am sure a few would go fine, even if not so artistically put up. I will give you a bachelor's recipe for sour-dough sinkers. Take a tin pan; throw in some flour, two large spoontails and what will hang under of sour dough. Add water and soda in amounts you think will fit; stir with a strong spoon. When stiff enough to bend your spoon, dump it all in a bread pan at once. Bake in a half-cold oven for fifteen minutes unless you have more time. Serve hot with bacon grease and black coffee. This I will guarantee will keep any old bachelor from blowing away even in an Alberta blizzard.

LONESOME.

(They sound solid enough to answer all the purposes of an anchor. Not many of the members will be likely to try your recipe, but after they have read it over they will feel sympathy for you and for other bachelors. Why don't you try the bread recipe given in December 5th issue? You could make enough yeast at one time for several bakings. No, we will not eject you forcibly so long as you behave with becoming meekness and do not put on any airs. Come again.—D. D.)

A MARKET FOR LACE.

Dear Dame Durden:—This is the first time that I have written to your interesting corner, but I have read it every week since I came on the prairie fourteen months ago. I have tried many of the recipes given and like them so much and find the hints so very useful.

I am an Irish girl keeping house for my brothers. I have got very weary of this long cold winter and am so looking forward to the spring. Since I came here I have finished a berthe of Carrickmacross lace (Irish lace), and would think it so good of you if you would tell me whether I could exhibit it in the home industry section of any of the big shows with the view to selling it; i. e., if there is a home industry department in this country at the shows it would help me so much if you would give me a few instructions and advice and trust it will not be giving you too much trouble.

I hope my letter is not too long and will finish it with a recipe for cream biscuits which your readers may not know.

CREAM BISCUITS.

Take one-half pound butter (fresh), one-quarter pound sugar, three-quarter pound flour. Beat butter to a cream; add sugar; then add flour. Roll out about a quarter of an inch thick and cut into rounds. Bake in a moderate oven in flat tins till light brown. When cold make into a sandwich with whipped cream flavored with vanilla and sweetened with sugar.

IRISH GIRL.

(Your letter sent me off on a visit that I had been intending to make for the last month. Just about that time a branch of the Woman's Art Association of Canada was established in Winnipeg, the especial object of which is to encourage Home Industries and to find a market for such work. The Exchange department is the one that will particularly appeal to you. A membership fee of one dollar a year is charged which may either be paid down at once or be deducted from the proceeds of the first sale. When work is sent in it must be accompanied by the sender's name and address and the price plainly marked. The work is then examined by a committee and if they consider it not saleable it is returned. It must be clean, good and new. If accepted the goods are marked with a number corresponding with the member's number on the books and the price is raised ten per cent. to cover the expenses of the organization.

Now, does that seem to you to be a good way to dispose of your Carrickmacross? If so, pack it up and send it to "Esperance", 256 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man., following closely the rules given above. Do you do Irish crochet? The lady in charge asked about that variety and said she thought there would be a ready sale for it.

There is, at all the exhibitions of any size, a woman's section, where all kinds of handiwork are displayed and prizes given for the best in each class. Your work put on exhibition at Winni-

Blue Ribbon

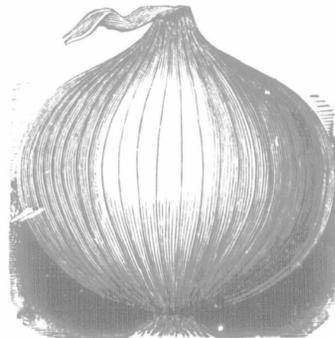


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The Farmer's Advocate one year \$1.50 Our special clubbing offer gives both the The London Daily Mail one year 1.75 papers for only \$2.25 Both together are worth 3.25 Keep in touch with the Homeland.

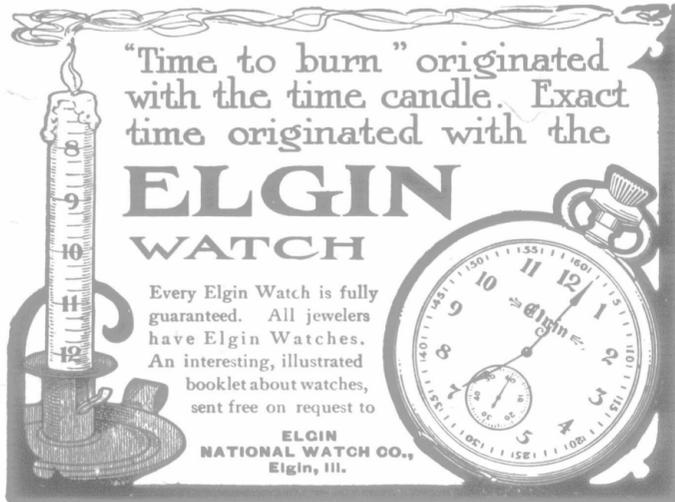
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"Time to burn" originated with the time candle. Exact time originated with the

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These farms are all in the Province of Manitoba and are within 3 miles of Railway Stations.

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and let your own Coffee Pot convince you of its merits.

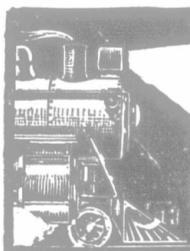
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peg or Regina or some other large town would be seen by hundreds of people and might result in finding customers for your laces. Write to the secretary of the fair board of any city you choose and get entry blanks from him.

Have I helped you, Irish Girl? If there are any questions you want to ask, or anything I have missed that will help you be sure to let me know, as other members are doubtless interested in the same subject, and we can all learn together.—D. D.)

### THE FARM GARDEN.

DEAR EDITOR:

Has a farmer's wife a just right to a garden of small fruits and vegetables? It is not selfish on her part to wish for fresh vegetables for the table or for a dish of fresh fruit for tea. Yet some men look upon their labor in that line as an act of generosity toward the wife, while the truth is that they eat and relish most of it themselves.

I have often wondered if the seed catalogs were an unmixed blessing. The longing for a garden is awakened to new life at the sight of one and hungrily the farmer's wife looks at the many things it would be possible for her to have if only that horrid and untruthful speech of the farmer would not crush out and benumb every desire. Are you familiar with this speech? "I cannot afford it." How we women hate that lie! We know that for the sake of home comfort and the contentment of children the true statement is, "I cannot afford not to have them." Why should a man, with 160 acres of land free from debt, all the necessary implements to work it, a barn, a house, a goodly supply of stock and a bank account besides, make the "cannot afford it" answer to any such modest desire for creature comforts? A fence to keep the hens off a quarter of an acre of land around the house so that the wife could have the garden near at hand would not be expensive, and it would at the same time keep hens out of the house. How many a farmer's wife has scrubbed her floor and had the pleasure of finding it soiled again on her return with a pail of water. Even if she shuts the door every time she goes out the hens sit on the door sill and on the plank which extends about ten feet from the door. And the farmer who cannot afford a fence to keep them out cannot afford the time to pick his steps. And what the hens fail to bring into the house direct he carries in on his boots. When there are pigs on the farm the door cheek and corners of the house make grand scratching places for them, and their contented grunts ought to make up to any right-minded woman for the lack of the vegetables of fruit their presence may prevent.

Then when eggs come fresh in spring it is so pleasant to hear the farmer say: "We cannot afford to eat eggs at that price," "See that you save them all!" Once or twice a week every member of the family is made to cringe while he recalls exactly how many pounds of beef he has had to provide for them and how much it cost.

I hope I shall not be condemned as "Nurse" was for classing all farmers as those I speak about. I know there are some farmers who act differently. I am speaking now only of those who are in circumstances where it is criminal not to provide healthful food, and to do so without making up a bill of it at meal time. I wonder if those men could be made to see the positive pain and torture it is to their wives to be denied the pleasure of having a flower garden, a screen door, and, last but not least, a fence to keep the hens out of the yard. Would it make any difference in their conduct? When slabs can be got for one cent apiece and every slab can be cut in three lengths the whole would not cost more than three or at the most four dollars. If a farmer cannot afford that, he ought to try digging post holes or attending masons, for those men as a rule can have wire fences to protect their gardens. I wish it were compulsory for every farmer to provide a garden and all necessary tools and plants, and seed to no end. Even if he does so he has only done his duty, and need not take credit to himself.

(The farm garden is an institution recognized as a necessity by common sense, and where that commodity dwells the wife needs neither to beg for one as a privilege nor demand it as a right. The knowledge based on careful calculation that fruit and vegetables produced at home are more appetizing, wholesome and economical than goods bought in cans should be sufficient to lead the home-builders to arrange and maintain a piece of land where such products can be raised. Even if the husband has not given the matter any thought heretofore, after talking it over with his wife in a straightforward fashion, he will, if of average mental ability, see the desirability of having a garden, and proceed to do his share without waiting for her to whine or scold. (After all a woman can get what she wants without doing either of these things.) He is sensible enough to see that the preliminary preparation of fencing and making the soil ready is his work, and a continuous interest in its welfare ever after, although necessarily his grain and cattle take up most of his time and the weeding and gathering must be left to wife and children. Appeal to his intellect to win approval of the scheme and he will not balk at spending the money.—Ed.)

### IDEAS FOR THE HOME BEAUTIFUL.

Dear Dame Durden:—I am truly thankful to see that someone has found it necessary to give a few hints on "Household Sanitation" and "Surroundings of the Home."

I have hoped for time all winter to send you a letter suggesting that someone with more time than I have might try to do some good now that spring is near at hand.

I think that Dr. Allen-Davidson would do well to visit some of the homesteads in our locality. I simply cannot understand how a woman can contentedly stand on her doorstep and "chuck" out all that is not required in the house. It is a lovely approach to a dwelling if a friend should happen to call. Instead of everything being neat we find all sorts and conditions of disused buckets, broken crockery, etc., and worst of all, in spring, thawed "swill." Dr. Davidson suggests a gravel walk to the water closet! What use would the walk be without the closet?

My idea of a garden is a neatly marked out place for fruit, vegetables and flowers kept in good order. The general type here is a rough plowed and harrowed patch where a few seeds are grown and allowed to have a losing race with pig weed.

Oh! Why will people not try to make the best of what is given them? It makes my heart ache to see a house full of children, but with curtains as if they had gone through the keyhole, blinds hanging at all angles and a fair portion of the household wardrobe sticking through broken window panes! What will the children be like when they grow up?

I hope Dr. Davidson will give a few words on spitting. I should like to hear what she has to say of the man who spits on the floor that his wife has to scrub.

What is your idea of a kitchen, Dame Durden? Not a muddle puddle of pots, pans, boots, mitts, hats and pig-feed is it? I fancy you will agree with me that it should be the cleanest place in the house, a good size, light and with everything smelling sweet.

I must cease, though as I fear I can do no good.

TWEEDSIDE.

(I have any amount of opinions about a kitchen and intend inflicting them upon you some day soon when there is a little space to spare. It is strange that two letters about gardens should come in on the same mail. I hope there will be more. Write us a long letter about your gardening experience, won't you? It is time to be giving it serious consideration, now that "Old Sol" is getting strong again. Your appreciation of Dr. Allen-Davidson's articles is well deserved. We hope that they will accomplish much good.—D. D.)

### THE SPRING FASHIONS.

After all has been said, the habit of buying spring and summer things early has its advantages, which should not be overlooked, especially by country people. In March and early April

B. S.

## ZAM-BUK SAVES A FARMER'S ARMS

SOME SENSATIONAL PROOFS OF  
ITS HEALING POWER.

Every day brings interesting instances to light of the wonderful healing power of Zam-Buk, the herbal balm. Mr. Wm. Snell, a Langenburg (Sask), farmer, says: "I saved my arm by using Zam-Buk. I had a terrible scalding accident and the arm after the injury 'took the wrong way.' When I started to use Zam-Buk it was all swollen up and discolored, and I feared it would have to come off. In a few days Zam-Buk killed the poison, reduced the swelling, and finally healed the arm completely."

**ECZEMA CURED.** Mr. J. E. Cusick, of 349 Wilson St., Hamilton, says:—"Every winter I used to have eczema on the back of my hands. Last winter I was specially bad—so bad that I had to be off work for three weeks. While suffering acutely I was advised to try Zam-Buk and did so. I could not have believed anything could have healed so quickly!"

Zam-Buk heals all skin diseases, cuts and bruises, eczema, scalp sores, ulcers, chapped places, Spring pimples, scrofulous ailments, poisoned wounds, swollen glands, boils. As an embrocation it cures rheumatism, sciatica, etc. All druggists and stores sell a box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 6 boxes for \$2.50. Send 1c. stamp for dainty trial box.

There is usually plenty of time for sewing, and it is surely a comfort to have things made before gardening and house-cleaning come on.

Having decided upon beginning at once, the next question is what to buy. Sometimes in going over the fashion books, one gets somewhat confused there are so many beautiful things, and those paper ladies in floating robes, and trimmed cloaks, and "French-effect" hats, do look so enticingly lovely. However, if we country folk are wise, we will stop to consider. In the first place, it is absolutely necessary that these elaborate costumes if they are "to look like anything at all," be made by first-class dress-makers, dressmakers who charge anywhere from \$12 to \$30 or more for making a gown, and they are by no means to be found in the country. Better, by far, the simplest gown well made than the most elaborate spoiled. In the second, such costumes have been designed solely for society people, who can afford to have costumes to suit every

occasion—simple ones for morning wear and for travelling, more elaborate for the afternoon, more elaborate still for the evening, or for functions extraordinary. Country people, as a rule, must choose designs that will suit various occasions, and so will do well to fix upon those in which the ruling note is simplicity. A simple gown, well made and quiet in coloring, is never in bad taste, and may be worn a long time without inviting comment; an elaborate one, worn here, there and everywhere, may often be out of place, and seldom fails to mark a woman out as invariably as does a striped stick at a barber's shop.

Besides, simplicity seems to suit the country, its lack of artificiality, its usual atmosphere of genuineness and unity. In the rural districts, there is very little sense of caste built upon money values—no strata upon strata of society, the top one able to live in fine palaces and dress continually in purple and fine linen, the next forced to do with less, yet a little discontented in the process and aping with all its might, and so on down and down the social ladder. Of course, this sweeping assertion does not apply to everyone in the city—it would be very foolish to imagine that there are not many sweet and sensible and good people in the cities, who are contented to go their own way, and let others go theirs—but we speak of the general tendency, a tendency which has brought about all too many bankruptcies, and introduced a discordant element into all too many homes. So the country, if it is wise, will drive far from it—the over-elaborateness which only brings worry and the putting of false values upon things, and will hold dear the simple life which so many of the best minds would give much to possess.

Last of all, by choosing simple styles, it is quite possible to do much of one's own dressmaking. Many women, even in the cities, are trying this of late, and report results as quite satisfactory. Of course, it is impossible for a woman without the necessary training to make a good tailor-made suit, but, armed with a good new pattern—not a pattern of 2 years ago—there is nothing to prevent her from making her blouses and separate skirts, and muslins quite as well, perhaps even much better than the ordinary sewing girl.

And now for a hasty sketch of what spring styles are to be. For suits—the suit which seemed so invaluable in spring and fall, and on cool days throughout the summer—light-weight tweeds, Panama cloth, serge Venetian cloth, broadcloth, and dark "invisible" plaids are all used. These suits may be very well made at home, if good patterns, in Eton or Norfolk (not tailor-made effect) styles are chosen. For the long, loose summer coat, which will be worn quite as much as last year, light-weight tweed, pongee and linen will be in most demand. Some Eton and pony coats show half-fitted or loose backs, but as yet these look extremely ugly.

For summer dresses, fine, pliable materials seem to take the lead, shepherd's plaid, chiffon voile, foulard, cashmere, poplin, and rajah silk in the heavier materials, with dimity, Swiss, mull, Persian lawn, and finely-woven linen in wash materials. Even the gingham this year are semi-transparent and very pliable, while the fine, light-weight pique is a very different material from the old stiff species, which was such a bugbear in the laundering. Some beautiful new checked dimities, resembling somewhat the old cross-barred muslin, are shown, all ready for making up into the prettiest white shirt-waist suits imaginable. Polka dots are also in favor, while plain materials, perhaps embroidered by hand, will again be in much favor, thus giving girls who have plenty of time on their hands a chance to be handsomely gowned at comparatively little expense. One girl, whom I know, is embroidering herself a fine white linen gown. The waist is a simple shirt-waist, buttoned at the back with plaits towards the shoulders, somewhat in Gibson effect and an embroidered front, with insets of thick white net. The skirt is 15-gored, perfectly plain, with embroidered

and insets of the net all round above the facing. The stamping cost her very little, and she is making the whole gown herself.

Skirts must be very flat about the hips, and flare considerably from the knees down. The tendency is to make them longer, but Paris still decrees two inches from the ground for all walking dresses. Lining is not used at all, and when skirts have the upper portion plaited, the cloth beneath the stitched-down plaits is often cut out to give as flat an effect as possible.

Sleeves, so fashion decrees, must now be long or half-way below the elbow for all plain waists. For dressy wear, they will still be elbow length. When the hot weather comes, however, the chances will be that elbow-length will hold sway for all muslins, dimities, or other very sheer materials. Jumper waists promise to be very fashionable, and the style will be found invaluable in making over old gowns. They are simply sleeveless waists, cut very low in the neck and worn with a guimpe and sleeves of white, or of a contrasting color. Sometimes caps of the same material as the waist are worn over the undersleeves.

### HELPERS FOR WESTERN HOUSE-KEEPERS.

Dear Dame Durden:—An item appeared in your columns from some girls wanting to know something about coming to Manitoba in the busy season if they could secure work. Girls such as those—farmers' girls—could secure work at any season of the year, as good girls are always wanted.

They wished to know what work would be required of them. In regard to that question I think the work here on the farm is much the same as in the East; though there I have known girls to have to help make hay and hoe turnips, and girls out here are not asked to do that kind of work. As for milking, the girls generally do it or help at least in harvest time, but it is not usually a very big task, as most people keep just enough cows to make butter and have cream for their own use.

The writer spoke of wages as high as \$20 a month but from \$10 to \$15 is the usual run of wages. Where more is given the necessity for help is very great—the mistress of the house not strong enough to manage alone during harvest and threshing.

This would be a good part of the country for girls to come—not far from church and from a lively little town where the young people have a good time. Quite a number come out here every summer, and some go back in the fall, and some marry our young farmers and stay here to build up happy homes for themselves.

Manitoba. Mrs. J. B.

### LEMON CHEESE FOUND.

You may laugh if you like—I did when I found that, after assuring "Mother of Six" that I was ignorant upon the subject of "lemon cheese" there was a recipe for it in our very own IngleNook, sent by "An Englishwoman" and printed in the issue of Nov. 14th, 1906. I'm ashamed of my leaky memory, but had got the idea firmly fixed in my brain that lemon cheese should have cheese in it, and I knew we had not had any "cheese" dishes that would come under the heading asked for. There are the apologies; here is the recipe—3 eggs, juice and grated rind of 2 lemons, ½ pound sugar, ½ pound of butter.

**PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS**  
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded 50c

## WILL KISSING BE PROHIBITED?

The Osculatory Process Denounced  
by Scientists as Extremely  
Dangerous—How the Danger  
Can Be Removed

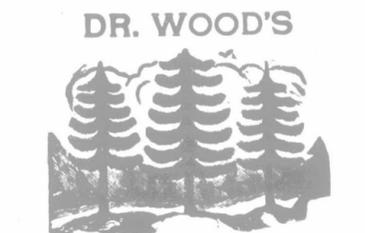
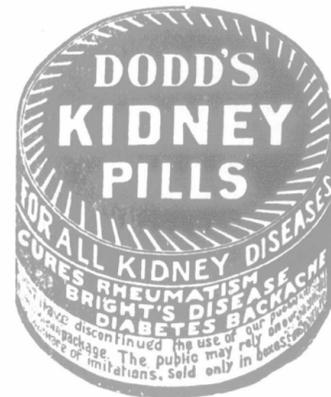
A keen discussion is being carried on by some of the best scientists as to the danger and "crime" of kissing, led by Dr. Somers, Health Officer of Atlantic City, and Dr. Nalpas, of the Medical Faculty of Paris. They charge the kiss with spreading grippe, scarlet fever, measles, mumps, whooping cough, typhoid fever, diphtheria, erysipelas, meningitis tuberculosis, and many infectious skin diseases. They suggest legislation on the subject, and the posting of notices in railway stations, street cars and other other public places, but they say it would be useless to post them on verandas, in cosy corners, porches, shady nooks, or moonlit lawns. They also propose some compulsory legislation for methods of disinfection of the mouth and purifying the breath, especially with a view to the protection of innocent babes, who are particularly subject to infection. The greatest and most effective purifier and germ destroyer known to medical science for the mouth, throat and breath, as well as for the blood, stomach and lungs, is Psychine, that triumph of the medical world that is attracting almost universal attention because of the wonderful results attending its use. One of its recent triumphs is told as a matter of experience in the following brief statement:

"I suffered for over two years from catarrh of the head and throat and stomach, and an obstinate hacking cough. The slightest cold or change of weather would cause the disease to return worse than before. Doctors gave me no relief. I saw Psychine and Oxomulsion advertised in the newspapers, and decided to use them. They had a splendid effect in my case. I obtained the permanent cure I had so long and so anxiously desired. Psychine appears to be a perfect germ destroyer. I shall do all in my power to increase the popularity of the Dr. Slocum remedies in this vicinity. I always keep Psychine in our house. It is our only doctor."

"LEGER L. HARDY  
"St. Basil de Pontneuf, Que."  
Psychine, pronounced si-keen, is commended by all doctors and scientists who have interested themselves sufficiently in their profession and in the welfare of the public to investigate its marvellous qualities, and consider in an unprejudiced manner its results as the most wonderful of all disease and germ-destroying agencies. For building up the run-down system, and curing all forms of stomach troubles and diseases of the chest, throat and lungs or head it is simply unapproachable. It is destined to revolutionize many of the old theories, and furnish a reliable home treatment. For sale at all druggists, 50c. and \$1.00. or Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, 179 King-street west, Toronto—

Place in jar and set in a saucenpan of boiling water on the stove. Stir till it thickens. It is delicious, the sender says, in little pastry cases, or between sponge cake.

DAME DURDEN.



### NORWAY PINE SYRUP

**Stops the irritating cough, loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed tissues of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and produces a quick and permanent cure in all cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and the first stages of Consumption.**

Mrs. Norma Swanson, Cargill, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I had a very bad cold, could not sleep at night for the coughing and bad pains in my chest and lungs. I only used half a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and was perfectly well again."

Price 25 cents a bottle.

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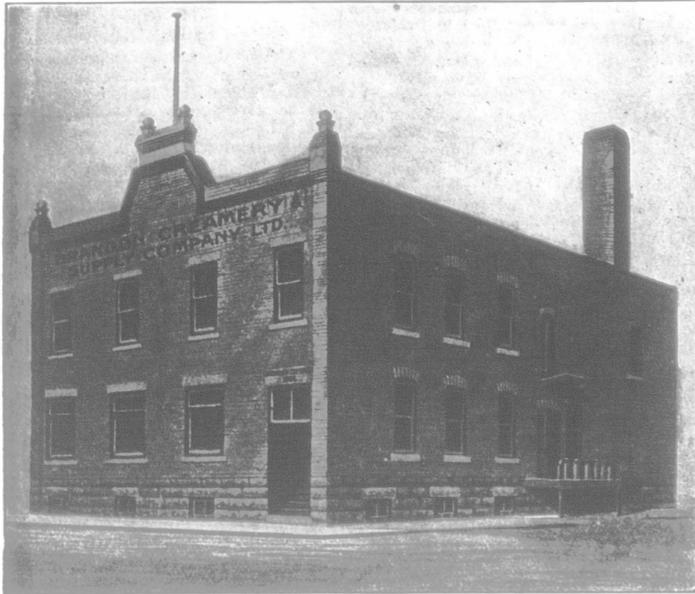
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Twice a month—or oftener if you wish—when you ship it to The Brandon Creamery. We have the finest buildings, the most up-to-date plant, unexcelled railway facilities and competent workmen. If you live anywhere in Western Manitoba or Eastern Saskatchewan let us handle your cream for you. Write us for particulars or visit us if you can. Our motto is "a fair, square deal for everybody, first, last and always."

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**Many Women Suffer  
UNTOLD AGONY FROM  
KIDNEY TROUBLE.**

Very often they think it is from so-called "Female Disease." There is less female trouble than they think. Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, and a dragging-down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble." Why, then, blame all your trouble to Female Disease? With healthy kidneys, few women will ever have "female disorders." The kidneys are so closely connected with all the internal organs, that when the kidneys go wrong, everything goes wrong. Much distress would be saved if women would only take

**DOAN'S  
KIDNEY  
PILLS**

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Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or sent direct on receipt of price. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

**GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.**

**BLAIR'S GOUT AND  
RHEUMATIC PILLS**

The best and surest cure for GOUT and RHEUMATISM. Thousands have testified to it. All stores and the BOLE DRUG CO Ltd., Winnipeg, and LYMAN, SONS & CO Montreal and Toronto.

If you are doing an Agricultural, Ranching or Commercial business, advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

**The Literary Society**

**ANSWERS TO PUZZLE.**

The following are the answers to the verses given in the Literary Society column of the March 13th issue:—  
1. Canister. 2. Canal. 3. Candle. 4. Candid. 5. Canvas. 6. Cannibal. 7. Cannon. 8. Candy. 9. Cantata. 10. Canopy. 11. Canny. 12. Canter. 13. Canto. 14. Canoe. 15. Cantaloupe.

**WHAT THE NORTHWIND SAID.**

The balmy Southwind sighed, when he met the Northwind:—  
"Ah! Why do you come again Brother Northwind? They tell me you bring naught but desolation and woe. Why do you not let me hold power here? I am the wind of flowers and sparkling waters—all that is sorrowful or plain is transformed into beauty at my magic touch—I charm the whole realm of Nature, and she sends forth all that is lovely and beautiful at my command. But you, cold brother, are the wind of death. Is it not so? Why come you, therefore, to this beautiful land of plains? Tell me, I pray thee, why you come, bringing all that is unlovely?"

The Northwind laughed in glee, and answered:—

"Ho! Ho! Brother Southwind! So you think I bring naught but desolation and woe? They tell you that, do they? Ha, Ha! Surely they must be blind! Listen and I will tell you something, ah Brother Southwind! no, not a tale of sparkling waters and brilliant flowers, but of something far more beautiful. My home is in the far, far North. Ah! there is the wine of living! Nothing but ice and snow and frost! There it is that the sun transforms the whole ice-bound region into a sea of such wonderful jewels as were never dreamed of in your southern home. Life is an ecstasy there! There it is that I wrestle and shriek in tumultuous joy! I circle round jagged icebound rocks over stretches of valleys and round the bases and summits of glaciers.

"Presently I pass long, slow-winding rivers that become absolutely still at my touch, and over great snow-capped mountains; sometimes racing and shrieking, sometimes the mere echo of myself. Then I come to the land where you wish to reign, Brother Southwind, with a great rush. At my approach the few poplar leaves, that have withstood my herald, the frost, curl up and shrinkingly sink to the ground, where, presently, after I have frolicked with them I cover them with a soft blanket of snow. I laugh in roguish glee when I see mankind rush southward at my approach. I sweep over the limitless plains a sheet of blinding snow; I storm the eaves of the solitary houses, whirling, whistling, howling, yelling, shrieking, tossing over the boundless prairie. Sometimes I become so quiet that they (mankind) venture out, and I and my lieutenant, Jack Frost do our best to show them that our works are as beautiful as yours Brother Southwind.

"The great sun laughs down from a pure blue sky on a dazzling white-robed world. Every bush and tree glints and shines like half a million jewels. Wave on wave of glittering, glimmering, gleaming, glowing, glinting, sparkling snow extends for league after league. Great sheets of ice overhung with crystallized verdure, now vermilion now palest pink, now clear dazzling gold, now a whole medley of dancing, glowing colors, invite me to sweep over them. Ah, Brother Southwind, who is the wind of beauty now?"

Sask. MYRTLE STEWART.

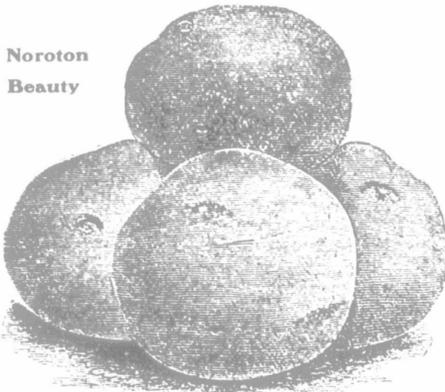
**INTENSELY INTERESTED IN THE SERIAL.**

I am intensely interested in your serial story although we people out here don't "ken muckle aboot" sheep or sheep-dogs, but Davie and M'Adam are about as realistic characters as I have met in any book.

M. STEWART.

**"Only One "BROMO QUININE"**

That is LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. Similarly named remedies sometimes deceive. The first and original Cold Tablet is a WHITE PACKAGE with black and red lettering, and bears the signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c.



Noroton  
Beauty

**THE BEST ALL ROUND POTATO**

**NEW NOROTON BEAUTY.**—It is a lineal descendant of the famous Peach-Blow, being a seedling from a seedling of that variety. We may summarize its merits as follows: It is the earliest potato ever grown. It is by far the most productive extra early, yielding as heavily as any of the medium early sorts. It is handsomer in appearance and more uniform in size and shape than any other variety. Its table quality is superb, and it keeps longer than any other sort, early or late. It is the best all-round potato in existence. We have grown this variety for two seasons and highly recommend it. Price: 1 lb. 20c.; 5 lbs. 85c., postpaid to Canadian points; peck, 75c.; 1/2 bush, \$1.20; bush, \$2.10, bag \$3.00, here. Shipment as soon as safe in spring. Order early.

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**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN Co.**

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The Company, despite the hostility of certain interests in the grain trade, has had a very successful season so far. We would ask all farmers, whether shareholders or not, to consign their grain to us or wire for bids when grain is loaded. Our aim is to organize the whole farming community as sellers of grain in car-lots through a single agency. The hostility we have encountered is the best argument in favor of supporting us. Keep the Company in the field that is looking at things from the standpoint of the farmer. The larger the Company, the greater the economy in operation and ease in maintaining satisfactory export connections.

Let every farmer take a share and increase our working capital. You must pay someone for the service of handling your grain. The Company will employ part of the profits of the business in spreading the organization, improving conditions and developing markets. Support the Company that is fighting your battles, by taking shares, giving them your own business and soliciting for them the business of non-members. Bill your grain to the order of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Fort William or Port Arthur, according as you are on the Canadian Pacific or Canadian Northern Railway system. Write across the bill "Advise Grain Growers' Grain Co., 5 Henderson Block, Winnipeg."

Can't each present shareholder secure two more shareholders in the next ten days, and treble our membership. Wheat is coming in splendidly since the improvement in transportation conditions? OVER 50 CARS PER WEEK ON AN AVERAGE, MAKE IT AT LEAST 100.

FOUNDED 1866

Society

PUZZLE.

Answers to the Literary Society's th issue:—

- 3. Candle. 4
- 6. Cannibal. 7
- 8. Cantata. 10
- 12. Canter. 13
- Cantaloupe.

WIND SAID.

I sighed, when I come again they tell me desolation and let me hold wind of flowers that is sorrow-ed into beauty arm the whole he sends forth autiful at my cold brother. Is it not so? to this beau-ill me, I pray nging all that

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STEWART.

IN THE d in your people out" sheep d M'Adam acters as I

STEWART.

INE" uinine, Siml eceive. The s a WHITE ettering, and 'E. 25c.

**STEVENS**

**Firearms**

Girls enjoy shooting and profit by it no less than do boys. Decisiveness, self-reliance and sound health result from hours spent in the open. Give your daughter a "Little Krag" rifle, \$5.00

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Any man or boy or girl interested in firearms will find it full of helpful information on hunting, proper care of weapons, notes on sights, ammunition, etc. Why not write to us to-day? Send four cents in stamps to cover postage. Ask your dealer for Stevens' and insist on getting them. If you cannot obtain them, communicate with us direct.

**J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO.**  
Pine Street  
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U.S.A.

For Health's Sake

—keep the bowels open, the liver regulated, the kidneys active, the stomach well, the blood pure, the sleep sound, the brain clear with

**Beecham's Pills**

Sold everywhere. Inboxes 25c.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Beautiful Western Province  
No extremes, no early or late frosts, no malaria  
For particulars of Farm and Fruit Lands write to  
**JOHN STEWART** Land Agent  
Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, British Columbia  
Reference: Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg

The great progress of Canada is denoted by the advance in all lines of manufacture. None is more apparent than the success of

**COWAN'S COCOA and CHOCOLATE**

which are now a household word from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Guaranteed absolutely pure.

The Cowan Co. Ltd. Toronto

**Central Business College**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.  
For full particulars get our new catalogue "H"  
F. A. WOOD W.M. HAWKINS  
Principals

PIANOS and ORGANS

Highest grades only  
Prices reasonable and easy.

**J. MURPHY & COMPANY**  
CORNWALL ST. REGINA.

Trade Notes

JUST A FEW WEEKS MORE, and the busy, prosperous horse-buyers will be searching the country again. And these buyers will know a good horse when they see one, be sure of that. So it will be a wise move on your part, Mr. Farmer, to take the chance offered by the present slack time, and see if there are any blemished horses in your stalls. If there are, get busy, now's your time to clean and cure them up—ready for the buyer's keen examination. By doing so, you're likely to save yourself a lot of money. Forty of fifty dollars, even, have more than once been lost to farmers, because of a blemish or disease on animals they've tried to sell. Many of the most successful horse-breeders use nothing but "Absorbine"—relying on it to remove all blemishes."

WOLVERTON & Co., of Nelson, B.C. the metropolis of the beautiful Kootenay country report the sale of over \$50,000 worth of choice fruit land to Winnipeg, Regina and Vancouver capitalists in the last week. It is said this enterprising firm has built up their enormous business on the basis of telling the exact truth about everything they handle and backing it up with their guarantee.

EVERY HUMAN BEING SAID TO BE AN ELECTRIC BATTERY. Toronto, March. —That every human being is a live electric battery, and the action of every organ of the body is maintained by electrical forces. This is the belief of Albert T. Sanden, who claims to have made a life study of the building up of physical wrecks by means of electricity.

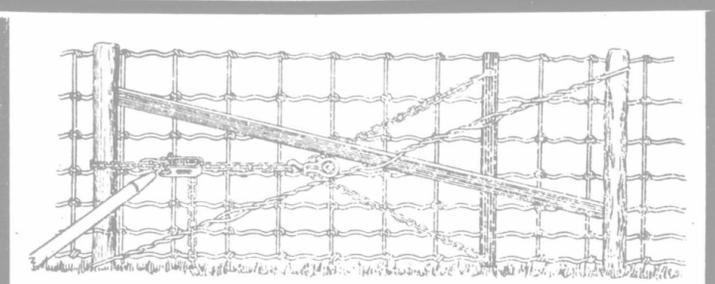
He believes that disease and weakness cannot exist where the body is filled with electricity, and is the inventor of a device for accomplishing this result. It consists of a series of compound electric cells, combined on a girdle to be worn about the body at night, invigorating while the patient is sleeping, and restoring new life and energy without the slightest discomfort or inconvenience.

He has published a book dealing with the subject. It is highly and artistically illustrated and anyone can get it from him for the asking by simply addressing a postal to his offices at 140 Yonge St, Toronto, where he, with a staff of assistants, carries on his work.

ABOUT FARM POWER.—The simple gasoline engines manufactured by the International Harvester Company are doing much in revolutionizing farm work. Many is the place they are now employed where formerly slow, laborious hand labor had to be resorted to. There is hardly any limit to the times and places where power of some kind can be used on the farm. With the perfecting of gasoline engines a long step was taken toward lightening of farm burdens. With the perfecting of the I. H. C. engines, the farm power problem was completely solved. These engines were made not only reliable but also simple, so that farmers who are not supposed to be mechanics could run them. The I. H. C. engines quickly made the tread mills and the old fashioned horse powers a thing of the past. I. H. C. engines furnish an economical power because they use little fuel. They can be adapted to use alcohol as well as gasoline, and therefore are destined to be run cheaply. They can be had in many sizes, such as can easily be moved from place to place, and are especially adapted to light work.

Local International agents can supply catalogs and give particulars about these engines. If you need power or want to post up on power questions, call and take up the question with them.

CAUSTIC BALSAM Good For Shoe Boils. — Stanbridge station, Quebec, Canada, Nov. 5, 1903.  
Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland O. I enclose \$1.50 for one bottle of your Gombaults Caustic Balsam.



How To Build a Good Fence

Our new folder on "Erecting Fences" will tell you and if you will follow the instructions carefully, when you are through you will have a good job.

It's full of valuable and interesting information on fence building and tells how to erect woven wire fencing in the quickest and most substantial manner.

No farmer, fence man or any one interested in fence construction should fail to write for a copy. It gives all the information required for building fences and we send it

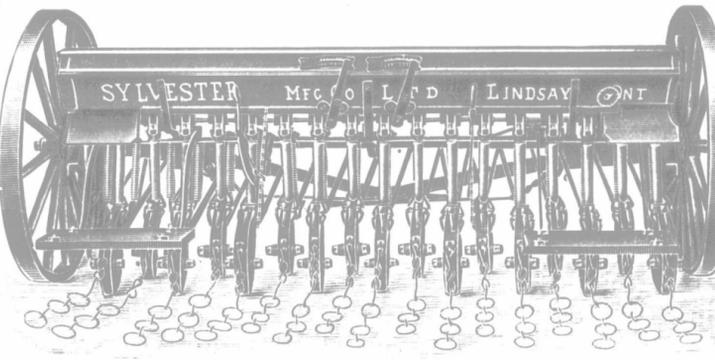
**FREE!!**

In addition there is also a complete and very interesting description of the manufacture of fence wire. Persons who have never had the privilege of visiting a wire mill will find this article of especial interest.

It also has an article quoted from a bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the manufacture of concrete fence posts, showing how posts made of this most useful and durable material can be manufactured at home. Don't fail to write for a copy to-day. Ask for our folder called "Erecting Fences." Remember it's Free. Address:

**The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co. Limited**  
WINNIPEG

The Sylvester Line



Sylvester Double Disc Drill. Stephenson's Patent.

8 of these (22 size) on the biggest farm in Canada. Interchangeable for Single Disc or Drag Shoes. The best known drill in the Canadian West—Guaranteed the best.

Scotch Clip Harrows, Disc Harrows, Land Rollers and Cultivators, Gasoline Engines, Marine, Stationary, Portable and Automobile.

**SYLVESTER MFG. CO. Ltd.,** BRANDON, MAN.  
Factory, Lindsay, Ont. Winnipeg Transfer Agents, Tudhope, Anderson & Co.



## We are the People

Who for Twenty Years have supplied  
the West with the Best

**PUMPS  
WINDMILLS and  
GASOLINE ENGINES**

OUR GOODS ARE THE STANDARD OF QUALITY

**BRANDON PUMP & WINDMILL WORKS**  
Box 410

### "WORDS WORTH NOTING"

is the title of a leaflet that should be in the hands of everyone who needs the protection of Life Insurance.

It is issued by The Great-West Life Assurance Company, and shows the exceedingly satisfactory results that are being accomplished for the Policyholders of that Company. It shows that every estimate of profit made to Policyholders has been realized or exceeded; and gives the reasons for the low premium rates and high profit dividends for which the Great-West Policies are so well known.

Ask for a copy. At the same time state age next birthday, when full details of suitable policies will be mailed.

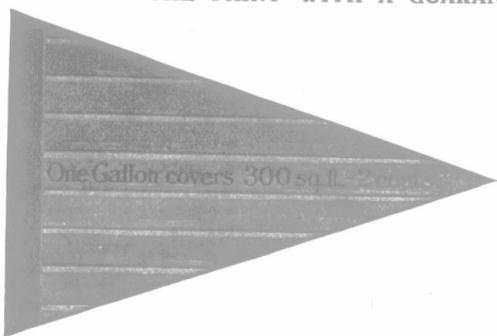
**THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**

Head Office - - WINNIPEG

Ask for a Great-West Calendar, free on request.

## Stephens HOUSE PAINT

THE PAINT WITH A GUARANTEE



Stephens House Paint is the recognized Standard finish for all Exterior and Interior work. A paint that meets all the varying weather conditions of this Western climate.

Not affected by either heat or cold—easy in application—long in wearing qualities.

Write for Book No. 7—a book to read and keep for future reference.

**G. F. STEPHENS & CO. Ltd.**

PAINT MAKERS

WINNIPEG, CANADA

Nothing gives results like an Advocate Ad.

It is a fine medicine for all bunches where a blister is needed. You can recommend it for canker in dog's ear one part of Balsam to three parts of vaseline. I have used it for shoe boils where they were old and hard, by injecting the Balsam into the boils with a hypodermic syringe. Thos G. Gibson.

JUST THE THING for Sprains and Bruises. Evarts P.O. Medicine Valley, Alta, Canada, Feb. 3, 1904.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.: I used your Gombault's Caustic Balsam on a mare that injured her hind leg so badly that she was unable to rise. I followed your directions and in three days she was on her feet again and is now as strong as ever. I think it is just the thing for sprains and bruises, as it goes direct to the spot. Chas. Leigh.

THE GALLOWAY BIKE, HARROW FOR CANADA. What is the use of walking and dragging all day behind a harrow in the dust when you can own a Galloway Bike Harrow Cart?

Every reader of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE should be interested in the harrow cart. Just read the advertisement of William Galloway, President of the William Galloway Company of Waterloo, Iowa, on page 444.

Mr. Galloway was the first manufacturer of a two wheeled harrow cart. His carts are famous where there are many in use.

Now, a harrow cart is not to all appearances at least a difficult implement to make but it is safe in saying that there are as many unsuccessful harrow carts on the market to day as any one implement.

The Galloway Bike Cart is an ideal cart. For a machine to be entirely successful it must meet with the peculiar conditions of the section where it is to be used. Mr. Galloway is a Canadian farmer and owns a large farm near Regina, and claims to know what the conditions are in Canada during the harrowing season and is certain that the Galloway Bike Harrow cart will fit every condition for a high grade implement of its kind.

Every farmer should own a harrow cart and many Canadian farmers are buying them to-day. You would confer a favor upon yourself if you would write the William Galloway Company for the circular of their cart. They are carrying a large stock of their carts at Regina, so can fill orders without delay. They pay the duty, so their proposition is a decidedly attractive one.

Just write them for their proposition and catalog and tell them that you saw their advertisement in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Their address is William Galloway Company, 715 Commercial Street, Waterloo, Iowa, U. S. A. Write them while you have it in mind. Just a postal.

### Lost, Strayed or Impounded

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and astray stock in Western Canada. In addition to the notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments. This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

**ALBERTA**  
**LOST**  
STETTLER—Strayed from (16-36-18 w 4) since October last, horse, dark grey, thirteen years old, branded reversed S or X inside of square, half diamond over on left shoulder. Last seen at Hillsdown. Jacob Laeberherr (owner), Hillsdown.

**BREDENBURY**—On or about June 15th, 1906, one brown yearling pily colt, hind feet white. \$10.00 reward for information leading to her recovery. J. G. Embaden.

**ESTRAYS**  
ALIX—Bull, red, with white in head, stubby horns, rind in nose, about 3 or 4 years old, branded reversed G reversed L, quarter circle under on left hip. J. H. Sorenson (owner).

**FERRY POINT**—Bull, red, 2 years old, no visible brand. William Johnston (owner).

## Select Farms IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

British Columbia's Richest Farming District

I publish a real-estate bulletin, giving description and prices of some of the best farms in the Valley. Send for one (it will be of value to anyone interested in this country or looking for a chance to better their present conditions) to

**T. R. PEARSON**

NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

### WASHING Without RUBBING



Here's a machine that washes clothes without rubbing—and all but works itself.

The New Century Washing Machine sends the water whirling through the clothes—washes the dirt out of the thread—yet never rubs or wears the fabric. It's easy work, and you can wash a tubful of clothes every five minutes. Our booklet tells the "reasons why." Write for a free copy. The Dowsell Mfg. Co., Limited Hamilton, Canada

EE EE



**Steedman's SOOTHING Powders**

Relieve FEVERISH HEAT. Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc. Preserve a healthy state of the constitution during the period of TEETHING.

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

EE CONTAIN NO POISON EE

**LUXURIOUS**

rooms may be decorated in absolute good taste with Alabastine—a range of tints to select from that will let your walls harmonize with any furnishings.

Send 10c for a copy of "Home, Healthful and Beautiful," with many dainty, new ideas for the decoration of your home.

Alabastine is sold by hardware and paint dealers everywhere—a 5 pound package for 50 cents.

Ask your dealer for tint card. NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

**THE Alabastine Co. LTD**  
WILLOW STREET PARIS ONT

Farms  
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real-estate bulletin,  
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the best farms in  
Send for one (it  
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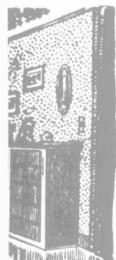
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IRIS ONT

# PICTURE OF LANGUOR AND WEAKNESS

## Tired in mind and body—Worn out by the monotonous and debilitating indoor life of winter.

To a great many people spring is anything but a season of joy and gladness.

True, there is relief to think that the cold and storm of winter have passed, but on the other hand, there are weeks of weariness and languor which are almost more than the run-down system can stand.



Just at the time when the buds are bursting forth, when the birds are chirping merrily on the trees, and all Nature is sending out the notes of joy and gladness, are felt most strongly the debilitating and enervating effects of indoor winter life.

But Nature has provided certain restoratives to be used at this season of the year, and they are probably nowhere combined in such happy proportions as in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Thousands of women, and men, too, have learned to escape this time of weakness, depression and discouragement by the use of this great food cure.

Loss of appetite, indigestion, headaches, lack of energy and ambition, weakness and dizziness, shortness of breath, depressed spirits and irritability of temper are some of the accompaniments of spring ailments

which arise from the weak, watery condition of the blood.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food naturally, gradually and certainly overcomes these symptoms by the actual formation of rich, red blood.

Vitality is increased, strength and confidence return, buoyancy is felt in every movement of the body, and the glow of health and vigor is restored to the pallid cheek.

## Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

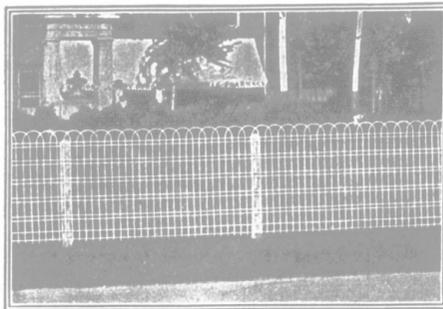
the greatest of blood-builders and spring restoratives, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

### DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

by its remarkable soothing, healing qualities, relieves and cures itching and irritation of the skin, eczema, salt rheum, scald head, chilblains, old sores and wounds. 60 cents a box, at all dealers.

NAMAYO—One quarter of a mile east of Namayo post office, since April 1906, cow, red, white udder and white stripe under belly running to front legs, tip of left ear frozen off, short horns turning downward. Cow had bull calf about 1st of November, roan in color. C. H. Webber (3-55-24 w 4).  
PARKLAND—Horse, brown, about 12 years old, branded H L monogram, on right hip. W. H. Hawk (18-15-27 w 4).  
NEWASSIN—Since January 1st, two cows, red, one of these has horns cut, neither have visible brands. Heifer, red, without horns, no visible brand. Calf, red and white spotted, about one year old, no visible brand. Fred Knauel (2-52-3 w 4).  
WINNISFAIL—Since November 14th, 1906, calf, light red and white. No visible brand. John Robinson (18-35-1 w 5).  
SUNNY SLOPE—Since October, heifer, black, 3 years old, no visible brand. David R. Leuten (30-30-25 w 4).  
DEWINTON—Since last November, steer, roan, branded round topped A K bar over, on left ribs. Albert Herr.  
WETASKIWIN—Since last fall, red heifer calf, unweaned B. D. Anderson (30-46-23 w 4).  
NEW NORWAY—Since October 15th, steer, red, white on belly, coming 2 years old, no visible brand. Peter Ramsey (4-45-20 w 4).

HIGH RIVER—Since December 30th, cow, red, with white face, both ears cropped and slit, branded lazy S on right ribs, with calf at foot. Ears of calf slit. Heifer, both ears cropped and slit, branded lazy H on left hip and ribs. W. H. Wilderman (31-18-26 w 4).  
RABBIT HILL—Since December 15th, 1906, pony, bay, mare, small white spot in forehead, had leather halter on, weight about 700 lbs., no visible brand. Was seen in the fall in company with a yearling colt with rope on neck. Chas. A. Henderson (2-52-25 w 4).  
WETASKIWIN—Since February 1st, mare, brown, 3 years old; mare, roan, hind feet white, 3 years old, no brand visible. C. A. Miller (24-46-25 w 4).  
SPRING LAKE—Since November 10th, 1906, steer, red and white, white blaze on forehead, 3 years old, no visible brand. James A. Anderson.  
OKOTOKS—Cow, branded 7 C lazy F over, on right hip, and 4 inverted V bar over, on left side, red steer calf at foot, with under bit out of right ear. R. J. Shields.  
STETTLER—Since last fall, steer, red and white, one horn partly broken off, branded 2 V on right ribs. J. C. Barry (18-38-17 w 4).  
VERMILION—Steer, red and white, with ring in nose, 3 years old, no visible brand. B. G. Somerset (18-52-5 w 4).



### PAGE ACME White Fences

Any height to 8 ft. Any length you say. From 16 cents a foot. Gates to match, from \$2.25. Last longer. Easy to put up. Get booklet.

PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited  
Walkerville - Toronto - Montreal  
St. John - Winnipeg

Our advertisers are determined to give value.

**ISLAY**—Since last fall, small cow, red, little white on under line, left horn broken off, two years past, no visible brand. J. V. Greenwood (25-51-5 w 4).

**SKAFSE**—Pony, white, mare, aged, branded H reversed U monogram on right hip, and F script X on right shoulder. Robt. S. Smith (1-16-20 w 4).

**RED DEER**—Steer, black, 2 years old, no visible brand, has been in district since 1905. A. H. Cody.

**BELMONT**—Since November 15, 1906, colt, black, star on forehead, one white hind foot, no visible brand. D. S. Macfarlane (31-53-23 w 4).

**MAYVILLE**—Heifer, red, 2 years old, no brand visible. Heifer, spotted, two years old, branded (S) on left ribs. G. Stahcocke (30-38) 18 w 4).

**VERMILION**—Mare, chestnut, had halter on when found, 3 years old, 15 hands high, weight about 1000 pounds, no visible brands. Walter McClester (4-51-7 w 4).

**CONTENT**—Since November 15th, 1906, steer, red and white spotted, waddle under the jaws, branded 2 X on left hip. Steer, roan, branded L, lazy 4 on right ribs. Two red steers, branded reversed V on right ribs. George N. Tierolf (4-36-22 w 4).

**EDWELL**—Steer calf, red, with considerable white, almost a roan, no visible brand. Steer, light red, white feet, and white beneath body, 2 or 3 years old, no visible brand. J. H. Graham, Pine Lake Trail.

**CAMROSE**—Since November, pony, white, about 4 years old, no brand visible. Anton Holm (32-47-19 w 4).

**LACOMBE**—Since 1905, steer, red and white, rising 3 years, no visible brand. T. Kurp (34-39-25 w 4).

**NEOLTON**—Steer, red and white, spotted, 2 years old, branded 4 on right thigh. N. S. Clarke (4-31-26 w 4).

**CLOVER BAR**—Mare, black, white on face, two white hind feet, left front foot white, weight about 600 lbs., broken, no visible brand. W. J. Ottwell.

**CROSSFIELD**—Steer, red, 3 years old, branded U script E, bar over on left ribs. John B. McLaren.

**DAVISBURG**—Steer, red, two years old, left ear split, branded reversed D lazy M on left ribs. Wm. C. Bryce (18-21-28 w 4).

**STEWARTWYN**—Heifer, red, white spot on forehead, cut in brisket, branded shepherd's crook, reversed inverted 4, on left side and reversed inverted 4, shepherd's crook on right side. Cow, black, white on under part of body, end of right ear cut off, branded J L, small x in angle of the L, on left side. Cow, black, muley, branded P on right hip. Heifer, black, muley, one year old, unbranded. Steer, dark roan, three years old, branded 53 on left hip. Steer, black, muley, 2 years old, branded 1 B Kon left side, hole through right ear. Calvin Kinnear (20-37-20 w 4).

**INNISFAIR**—Since July 1906, cow, black, muley, branded N bar N on left ribs. Harvey Willis (23-34-22 w 4).

**RAWDONVILLE**—Mare, grey, weight about 1000 pounds, branded triangle, bar over, on right hip and 1 and 11 upper ends joined by half diamond, on left shoulder. E. Graf (30-30-23 w 4).

**SASKATCHEWAN. I**  
ESTRAYS.

**BALGARRES**—One brown filly, heavy white face, nigh hind foot and leg white half way to hock, probably rising 3 years, quiet, no visible brand. File Hills Indian Reserve (William Gordon, Agent).

**PILOT BUTTE**—One red and white calf, about one year old, Conrad Wiesblod (28-17-18).

**HIRZEL**—One red cow and two red heifers. O. G. Knudston (22-23-8).

**PASCAL**—One dark bay horse, about 16 hands weight about 1750 pounds, white spots on forehead, left shoulder and back, has shoe on right front leg. John Jilek (30-37-18).

**NORTH BATTLEFORD**—Dark bay horse, 10 or 11 years old, branded B on right hip, two cuts in right ear, some white on face, about 900 lbs. A. J. Marsh (18-48-14 w 3).

**RIVERVIEW**—One small black mare, with left hind foot white and with brands as follows: GD, lazy L partly inside C, diamond with T inside and black suckling colt. S. S. Clover (34-24-8).

**GARNOCK**—One red heifer, going on 3 years, rather long horns, no visible brand. Hilaire Boucher (6-26-12).

**SPY HILL**—Dark brown filly, black mane, tail and from knees down also, four black hoofs, white stripe on face wide at top and tapering to a point at nose. F. H. Paynter (24-18-31).

**MOFFAT**—One bob tailed steer, coming 3 years old. William Barber (34-14-9).

**SASKATOON**—Two geldings, bay, with white stars in foreheads, one weighing about 1600 lbs. and being 6 years old, the other weighing 1150 lbs. and 12 or 15 years old. Paterson & Huffman, poundkeepers.

**WANTED**  
Farmers to list their Improved and Unimproved  
**Farms for Sale**  
We have good connections through out the East and South, and have foreign capital for investment.  
We advertise your property free, and make no charge unless we find a customer.

REFERENCES GIVEN  
**Meneray, Rollins & Metcalfe**  
447 Main St. Winnipeg, Man.

**THE JOHN ABELL ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS CO. Ltd.**  
Rebuilt Engines in all sizes.  
Rebuilt Separators 36x56, 36x60, 40x60  
Write us for prices or call and see the goods the smallness of our prices will tempt every farmer to be his own thrasher. All engines and separators are put in first class running order.  
760 Main St. P.O. Box 481, Winnipeg, Man.

**WANTS & FOR SALE**

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising.

**TERMS**—Two cents per word each 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.

**FOR SALE**—Seed grain—Preston wheat, \$1 a bushel. W. G. Barclay, Gowalta, Alta. 27-3

**FOR SALE**—Ayrshires, 2 bulls, 3 cows, 2 heifers. Be prompt and write F. R. Blakely & Co. So. Qu, Appelle, Sask. 5-4

**FOR SALE**—An Ontario farm, only 35 miles from Toronto, very suitable for city milk trade. 18 acres in orchard, 2 good barns, 180 acres in the farm, splendid house. Price, dead right. S. Snowden, Bowmanville, Ont., or A. W. Foley, Edmonton, Alta. 24-4

**FARM FOR SALE**, with or without stock and implements, one and a half miles east Lorette station, 480 acres, nearly all under cultivation, good buildings, water, and school on farm. Willing to sell whole or one half. Write for particulars to C. Murdoch, Lorette, Man. 3-4

**FOX AND MINK TRAPPERS**—I teach you eight secrets free. No fake. I buy the furs at highest prices. Enclose stamp. E. W. Douglas, Box 44, Stanley, N. B. 20-2 tf

**FOR SALE**—All 27-43-13-3rd. This section is about 8 miles from town of Canadian Northern Railway and twenty from Battleford. All level, open prairie and first class soil. Will sell for nine thousand cash, balance to suit. Broad & Wolf, Wolsley, Sask.

**CORKSHIRES**—Two choice quality sows bred to sweepstake boar "Summerhill Oak," age 12 months, weight over 350 pounds. Price \$40 each. Younger sows at \$30. Oliver King, Wawanesa, Man. 3-4

**FOR SALE**—The best improved 300 acre ranch and outfit, on Fish Creek, Priddis, at which place all family conveniences—eighteen miles southwest of Calgary—the finest and most progressive city in Alberta—for purchase. Geo. D. I. Perceval, Priddis, Alta.

**FOR SALE**—Dollar Finder 2 lbs. \$1; Ashleaf 1 peck \$1, 1 bus. \$3; Walker's Maple Leaf 1 peck \$1, 1 bus. \$3; Early White Prize 1 peck \$1; Findlay's (Scotland) Northern Star and Eldorado 2 lbs. \$1; English Shalots 1 peck \$1; P. O. B. John C. Walker, Holland, Man. 27-2 tf

**WINNIPEG PROPERTY WANTED**—The selling season is on. Send accurate description of any lots you have with best price and terms. We have a ground floor office and can get buyers. Usual commission charged. Address Lyon & Gladstone, Winnipeg. 3-4

**FOR SALE**—960 acre farm at \$16 per acre, soil rich black loam, suitable for mixed farming, three frame dwellings, good water and wood supply, mill, stables, etc., sell in part or whole; two-thirds cash; for particulars write J. Armatage, Agricola, Alberta. 10-4

**MILLS AND STORE**—A very desirable property, situated within 40 miles of St. John, N. B., consisting of sawmill, grist mill, store, blacksmith shop, harness shop, and well equipped with barns, warehouses, etc. At a decided bargain. Apply Drawer G., Sussex, N. B. 27-3

**FOR SALE**—The Clydesdale Stallion Robert Burns (5102) 10921, sire King Charlie 5100 by Lucy Gether, by Lord Lyon 489. Dam Lady Style 1744 by Good Style. Robert Burns is a beautiful bright bay, four white feet and stripe 10 years old, weight 1830 lbs., sure foot getter good stock horse, been at the head of the stud four years, reason for selling I have a new stock horse and lots of his fillies en route. Come and see him before buying. Also see his stock. Price below competition. For particulars apply Wm. Barron, Purves, Man. 27-3

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**CALGARY BULL SALE**—I will have at Calgary during sale week, a bunch of the finest Hereford cows, heifers and two-year-old bulls ever imported, for sale by private or auction. J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove Herefords, Deleau Man. 27-3

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**FOR SALE**—Ninety horses, brood mares and colts up three years or would exchange for good property. Frank Petch, Langenburg, Sask. 10-4

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**FOR SALE**—Canary birds, good singers, two good yearling cattle dogs; Mammoth Bronze turkeys, Toulouse geese; Barred Rocks; Orpington, Buff and Brown Leghorn cockerels. A. Guilbert, Letellier. L.F.

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the cellar. This mass, too, inter-eres with the light; the dirt obscures the glass and the entering air is vitiated to a certain extent. Reader, if such conditions exist around your cellar windows clean everything away at once. You want all your home surroundings to be wholesome and clean. It is unwise financially, and wasteful, as the dampness will rot the sills and sashes, cause the paint and putty to shell off, loosen the sash, the glass and indeed the whole window. Under these conditions the glass is easily broken, the window does not fit properly and gets into a ramshackle state that impairs its usefulness and is most unsightly. But with the stone-walled area having a solid floor the windows are kept in splendid condition. The maximum amount of light is secured, and the entering air is purer.

Have well-fitting storm sashes in winter and full-size wire screens in summer. It will pay. Have the inner sashes swing on hinges from above, so that they can be lited inward and upward, and fastened by hook and staple to the joists. Thus you can have the full space of as many windows as you desire open all summer, day and night, as the screens will exclude flies and other pests, cats, etc.

In regard to the number of windows, there should be enough to secure good light and thorough ventilation. As a rule north windows are not desirable if the requisite light and air can be secured without them. A solid northern wall is preferable in this cold country, when it is a question of keeping out frost. For a fair-sized house, two windows in two of the other sides, and one window, a door, and a chute for fuel, in the most convenient side is sufficient if the cellar has been well planned.

Don't forget to have an outside door with a stone-walled area for the outside stairs. Have the walls slope from the top of the cellar wall, outward five or six feet, to a point about three or four inches above the ground level. Put in broad plank steps, easy of ascent, and floor this area also with cement or brick so that the rubbish that is sure to drift in can be easily removed. Cover in the area with a substantial two-leaved trap door. This excludes rain in summer and snow and cold in the winter, and gives easy and comfortable entrance and exit all the year round. This is a consideration when barrels, boxes, bags and other large clumsy articles have to be taken up and down. The door also aids much in cleaning and ventilating the cellar, as it facilitates removal of rubbish and by leaving it open the place can be thoroughly wind swept. This should be done often in winter. If a drain be necessary see that it is efficient and that it remains so.

If you wish to save money cement your floor right at the start. You can then keep the cellar healthful and clean, with little effort. Be sure to have depth enough, not less than 7 1/2 feet below the joists; as the cement will take up several inches you will have to allow this extra amount. This floor is durable, can be swept and washed off, and in summer can be flooded with water and the whole house bathed in a cool moist air, which will prove very grateful in the hot, dry days that are so trying.

The inside stairs should be of heavy plank solidly built, and with an easy slope. The steps should be broad and not too high in order to secure sure footing and to minimize labor in going up and down. Many a fall with consequent illness and often lasting injury can be laid to the charge of narrow, ill-built cellar steps. The stairs should open into the kitchen by a door that is from a closet. The old hole in the floor is well-named "a trap." It is a menace to life and limb as well as unsightly and insanitary. The dust from the kitchen falls through the cracks round the "trap-door." Every time the floor is washed the dirty water runs down. The steps can not be kept so clean as they should be. We have all seen these things. So don't entertain the thought of a "trap" for inside entrance to your cellar. For a moment.

As to inside divisions or apartments, these will have to be planned by the



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So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "all right, but pay me first, and I'll give back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Junior" Washer. And, as I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machines as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it. But, I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell all my Washing Machines by mail. (I sold 200,000 that way already—two million dollars' worth.)

So, thought I, it's only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now I know what our "1900 Junior" Washer will do. I know it will wash clothes, without wearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand, or by any other machine.

When I say half the time, I mean half—not a little quicker, but twice as quick.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, in less than 12 minutes, without wearing out the clothes.

I'm in the Washing Machine business for Keeps. That's why I know these things so surely. Because I have to know them, and there isn't a Washing Machine made that I haven't seen and studied.

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It just drives soapy water clear through the threads of the clothes like a Force Pump might.

If people only knew how hard work the "1900 Junior" Washer saves every week, for 10 years and how much longer their clothes would wear, they would fall over each other trying to buy it.

So said I, to myself, I'll just do with my "1900 Junior" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only, I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer to do it first, and I'll "make good" the offer every time. That's how I sold 200,000 Washers.

I will send any reliable person, a "1900 Junior" Washer on a full month's free trial! I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket. And if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight that way, too. Surely that's fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Junior" Washer must be all that I say it is? How could I make anything out of such a deal as that, if I hadn't the finest thing that ever happened, for Washing Clothes—the quickest, easiest and handomest Washer on Earth. It will save its

whole cost in a few months, in Wear and Tear on clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in Washerwoman's wages. If you keep the machine, after a month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Now, don't be suspicious. I'm making you a simple, straightforward offer, that you can't risk anything on anyhow. I'm willing to do all the risking myself! Drop me a line today and let me send you a book about the "1900 Junior" Washer that washes Clothes in 6 minutes. Or, I'll send the machine on to you, a reliable person, if you say so, and take all the risk myself. Address me this way—A.W.B. Bach, Manager "1900" Washer Co., 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. Don't delay, write me a post card now, while you think of it.



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necessary for someone to go inside and remove everything and wash thoroughly the inside and the bottom of the cistern, using a little liquid lye in the wash water. A good plan to prevent many impurities from entering the cistern is to have a wire strainer fastened over the opening of the intake pipe. This will remove the large solid particles and it can be emptied after each rain and returned. With ordinary care the water in the cistern can be kept free from odor, which always indicates an insanitary condition not to be tolerated. The cistern should be cleaned out once a year, just before the spring rains.

**THE CONTENTS OF THE CELLAR.**

What about the contents of a cellar? Also the storing of milk and butter? For farmers, I think it is a great mistake to use the cellar for either of these purposes. Let me urge that vegetables be kept in a separate roof cellar, which may be in connection with the barn basement, or in a separate store-room with deep earth walls, the roof only being above ground and this well-covered to protect from frost. Your vegetables will keep much better, especially in the latter way. This cool earth depository will keep them fresh and crisp and preserve their food value. In a cellar where there is a furnace, they unavoidably lose these qualities. They wither and become leathery and so less nutritious. They decay much more rapidly and the presence of the rotting material taints the whole and vitiates the air of the cellar even when the greatest care is taken to keep decayed stuff removed. Part of the evil is necessarily wrought before it draws attention. "Prevention is better than cure."

Since, then, it is an actual saving in food value and also in quantity, and because the air in your home will be sweeter, and more sanitary, do not store vegetables in your house cellar.

With regard to milk and butter storage. My town readers will naturally store what they need in refrigerators or other suitable place. Be sure that these and your pans are kept absolutely clean. Nothing takes on odors so easily as milk.

Do not have meat, cheese, vegetables in the same receptacle as milk. Strong or rancid butter will taint the milk too. Milk and butter enter so largely into the food supply of children that it is of the highest importance that these articles be kept in wholesome condition. With regard to the farmers or other large producers, the only right and sanitary way is to have a separate milk house. Ever, in winter this is quite practicable; the matter of heating is very simple and the extra expense more than compensated for by the better quality of the butter which will bring a higher price and be more wholesome for home consumption. The milk also can be kept untainted and of much better value as a food than if stored in a cellar and subject to unfavorable conditions that cannot be altogether eliminated. But I am afraid most of our farmers now store both milk and vegetables in the cellar, and that they will continue to do so, feeling that the extra expense is too great to make a change at once. If so, have a compartment walled off, preferably by brick partitions, right up to the upper floor in the lightest, best ventilated corner, for the milk. Have it as far from your vegetables as possible, so as to escape tainting from their odors. Have a door so that dust can be excluded when necessary. Whitewash the walls of your milk-room every spring and wash off the cement frequently. Make every effort to have a clean, sweet-smelling butter, where you can keep all your utensils in good condition—churn, cream separator, pans, etc. Having thoroughly washed, scalded, and given them a sunbath after each using and then stored them in their own domain, they should be ready to do their part in good butter-making. If vegetables must be stored in the cellar put them in the coolest, darkest place, and as above urged, isolated from the milk room. In town no other place is available for them, so try to keep them in the best condition. Inspect frequently and remove any that are decaying.

(To be continued)

## Amatite

Should cover every FARM BUILDING

If you are looking for a substantial and satisfactory ready roofing you will find that Amatite answers your requirements better than any other.

You will also find that it costs considerably less than most of its competitors. Other roofings add to their cost every year or two, because they require constant painting. Amatite costs nothing to keep up. It has a real mineral surface on the outer side, which



takes the place of the usual waterproofing coat of paint. You do not have to examine your Amatite roofs every year for leaks, or paint them after a hard winter. Amatite will protect your buildings thoroughly and perfectly year after year, winter and summer, without any attention or bother after it is once laid.

If you have roofings now on any of your buildings that require painting every year to keep them in good repair, the cheapest thing to do is to cover them over completely with new roofs of Amatite as soon as they begin to leak. Amatite is easy to lay and costs so little that it is better economy to put it on and be free from bother, than to worry along with the kind of roof that requires constant attention.

**FREE SAMPLE** Let us send you at once a SAMPLE of AMATITE and a Booklet of information about it. We want you to see how much better it is than the kind that has to be painted.

Address nearest office of the

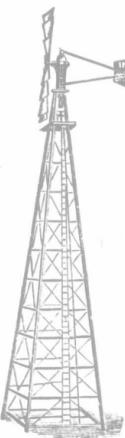
**BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO.**

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Boston, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, New Orleans, Allegheny.



PATERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY Ltd., Canadian Agents, Toronto & Montreal

## WINDMILLS



- Self Oiling
- For power and pumping
- Our towers are girted every five feet and double braced
- Crain Grinders
- Tanks
- Bee supplies
- Automatic concrete mixers

Write for Catalogues.

**GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO. Ltd.**  
Brantford, Ontario

**Cockshutt Plow Co., Winnipeg**  
Agents: Man., N.W.T.

individual. The furnace and cistern will take up considerable room, and space can be saved by having them near each other. Have a large cistern and of the best material. Leave enough space at the top to allow of the passage of someone to clean out the cistern, an operation most necessary to the health of the household. Have a tap at the bottom so that the water can be run off and the cistern flushed out. This will not take out all the settlements, and for this reason it is

**VALUABLE FORMULA.**

A noted authority on diseases of the throat and lungs, who established a camp for consumptives in the Pine Woods of Maine, and whose remarkable cures there have attracted great attention from the medical world, says that his entire treatment consisted of fresh air, nourishing food and the Pure Virgin Oil of the White Pine Trees mixed with Whisky and Glycerine, in the following proportions

- Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure)..... 1/2 oz.
- Glycerine..... 2 "
- Good Whisky..... 8 "

Used in teaspoonful doses every four hours.

It is claimed that the above mixture will heal and strengthen the lungs, break up a cold in twenty-four hours, and cure any cough that is curable.

The ingredients can be secured from any good prescription druggist at small cost and can be easily mixed in your own home.

Inquiry at the prescription department of a leading local pharmacy elicited the information that Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) is put up only in half-ounce vials for dispensing. Each vial is securely sealed in a round wooden case with engraved wrapper with the name—"Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure)"—plainly printed thereon. Only the cheaper Oils are sold in bulk, but these produce nausea, and never effect the desired results. —Advt.

**CENTRAL ALBERTA LIVE STOCK GROWERS' CONVENTION.**

(Continued from page 448)

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC AGENT ON LIVE STOCK SHIPPING.

Mr. H. C. McMullen, live stock agent of the C. P. R., was also given an attentive hearing. His was a difficult task as anyone who has attended the many conventions in the Canadian West will know.

In the matter of car shortage he called the attention to the fact that the number of cattle handled by the C. P. R. in 1906 exceeded that of 1905 by 31,000; that all of these cattle were thrown on the market within three months; that the distance from Calgary to Montreal is 2,350 miles, and that once a car is put into commission it will have to travel 4,600 miles before it is returned for another consignment. He said that the practice of throwing so many cattle on the market in so short a time was the cause of many of the evils of which the stockmen complain, because it results in car shortage and uncertain transportation; it glutted the markets with second grade cattle and poor prices naturally followed.

He stated that his first acquaintance with the cattle business was in the State of Texas; that at that time he thought the range method was the only sane method of raising cattle;

that when he heard the name of Pennsylvania he naturally thought of coal, iron and steel, but when coming east he found Pennsylvania produced more cattle than did Texas, and that these brought to their owners many times as much money as did those of the southern ranges; that if the Alberta stockmen will adopt the Pennsylvania method of feeding their coarse grains and will distribute in the marketing season, they will, to a large extent, avoid car shortage and unsatisfactory prices.

Another speaker was Mr. Pounds, a rancher, who stated that he had been driven to shipping his own cattle by the oppressive methods of —; that on a consignment of 200 head of steers he realized \$650 more than the buyers of P. Burns & Co. would offer him. He thought this was good enough, so he returned to Alberta and bought up 200 head of steers, paying 7c. more per lb. than the agents of Burns & Co. were offering. These cattle netted him \$1500.00, and on these two consignments he made more money than he did during five years of ranching.

The importance of the subject of the convention was evidenced by the presence of representatives of Clay, Robinson & Co. and the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, both gentlemen setting for the advantages of shipping to the "Jungle" city. Two financial institutions were represented by their respective local managers; viz, the Northern Bank, Edmonton, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Red Deer.

They said that the attitude of the banks is more favorable to producers than to mere speculators; the prosperity of the banks depends on the prosperity of the producers, and the stockmen were included in that class.

As to their attitude towards individuals, these gentlemen stated that the basis of all credit is integrity and skill; no matter what a man's other qualifications may be if he lacks integrity there can be no basis upon which he can obtain credit at a bank. But besides integrity he must have the skill to do that for which he purposes making a loan. When a stockman has both of these there is almost no limit to the credit which he may be able to obtain.

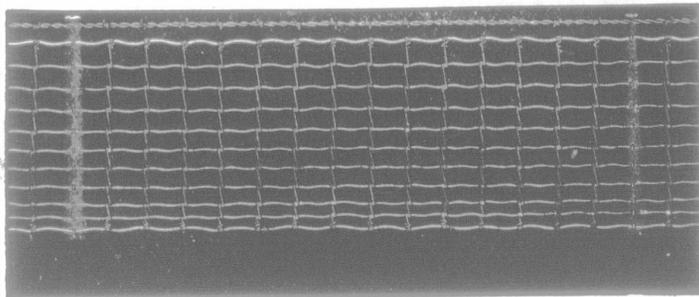
Large numbers of cattle are raised and fed annually in the country north of Calgary, Red Deer probably being the center of the industry. This fact is recognized by the classes made at Edmonton Show for trios of range cattle, and some good animals were exhibited. Still, for all, the place to see the stuff is at the local stock yards or at Winnipeg when being fed and watered en route.

**Book Review**

A much needed volume on Horticulture in the prairie provinces is now being published by D. W. Buchanan of St. Charles, Man. It is a comprehensive treatment of the subject from every standpoint, dealing with the nature and possibilities of native fruits and shrubs by cultivation and selection propagating fruits of all kinds; laying out home grounds; spraying for protection against insects and disease and giving a list and description of trees and shrubs that may be planted with good prospects of success on Western soils. The price in paper cover is 60 cents; cloth cover \$1.00, through this office.

"The station at Savannah," says a traveller through the south, "is surrounded in all directions with a lot of saloons and cheap restaurants. In great illuminated letters over one of these saloons was the sign: "Open all night." "Next to it was a restaurant bearing with equal prominence the legend, "We never close." "Third in order was a Chinese laundry in a little tumble-down hovel, and upon the front of the building was the sign in great scrawling letters, "Me wakee, too."

**LONDON**



**: FENCE :**

Nothing is more essential to the Western farmer or rancher than good, strong, neat, serviceable fence. Nothing used by farmers or ranchers is more particularly adapted to the West than LONDON Fence. It has no equal. The London System of weaving the fence in the field makes it impossible for the stays to slip, running wires to spread, or the fence to sag. You cannot afford to experiment with inferior makes. When you buy, buy the best.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOG TO-DAY

**LONDON FENCE LIMITED**

DEPT. A

Agents Wanted

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man.

**A Wearing Sick Headache**

is usually the painful penalty of overeating, but is sometimes caused by fatigue, heat, nervousness, or through neglect to be regular in habits. No matter how brought on, Beecham's Pills will bring speedy relief to most severe and obstinate cases. After a dose or two, sick headache entirely

**Disappears**

because this famous remedy goes directly to the seat of the trouble and passes it out of the system. Beecham's Pills are not a makeshift; they combine certain vegetable properties in exact proportions, which act gently on the stomach, liver and bowels and restore the natural functions of the body. They are as carefully compounded as a doctor's prescription and as standard as a gold dollar.

You can relieve sick headache, constipation, indigestion and sleeplessness

With a Dose or Two of

*Beecham's Pills*

Sold Everywhere in Boxes

**SEE ANNABLE**

If you want to Invest in a

**FRUIT RANCH**

In British Columbia

200 different lots, from 5 to 200 acres, for sale on Kootenay Lake, Kootenay River and Arrow Lakes—the finest fruit district in British Columbia. BUY NOW when you can get on the ground floor. Prices range from

**\$15 to \$100 per acre**

Your Money will Double in Two Years Write for Particulars

**J. E. ANNABLE, Nelson, B.C.**

FOUNDED 1866

go inside and wash the bottom of the liquid lye. Good plan to use an entering wire strainer of the inside of the large be emptied. With the cistern, which also condition cistern should just before

ELLAR.

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# ABSORBINE

**Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened Tissues, Infiltrated Parts, and any Puff or Swelling. Cures Lameness, Allays Pain without laying the horse up. Does not blister, stain or remove the hair. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Pamphlet 1-C free.**

**ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Synovitis, Weeping Sinew, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele. Allays pain. Book free. Genuine mfd. only by**

**F. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 46 Wrentham St., Springfield, Mass.**  
**LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.**  
 Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., and Pulford Leonard Drug Co., Winnipeg, The National Drug & Chem. Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

## A. & G. Mutch Craige Mains LUMSDEN, SASK.

Importers and Breeders of Clydesdale Horses and Shorthorn Cattle. A new importation of young Clydesdale Stallions from Scotland now on the way; should land here about March 15th. This will be one of the best importations we have yet made, consisting of good, large, thick-quality horses. We buy and sell our own horses, by this means saving to our customers all high commissions and expenses. They will also be sold on a small margin above cost.

Shorthorns, Young Bulls, Cows and Heifers  
from the best families



## FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS

**SIX YEARLING BULLS, fit to head herds. Sired by Nobleman, Meteor and Topman's Duke. Also some cracking BULL CALVES by Meteor. Some females (Cows and Heifers) in calf; just the stuff to lay the foundation of a herd with.**

**NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY**

Cattle are going up in price. I shall not hold a sale this year, but parties will have abundant opportunities to buy by private treaty.

CARBERRY—C.P.R. and C.N.R.  
FAIRVIEW—C.N.R.

JNO. G. BARRON

## 10,000 Well-Bred Cattle For Sale

Owing to the curtailment of their range by settlement, the **New Walrond Rancho Company, Livingston, Alberta,** intends to offer during the coming summer their entire herd of **Shorthorn, Hereford and Galloway Cattle** for sale.

Owing to the winter feeding and careful handling these cattle are semi-domestic, the young heifers are easily made gentle. For settlers they are the most desirable imaginable, being absolutely free from tuberculosis and other diseases common among dairy breeds, and while they are high-class beef cattle, they yield a large quantity of very rich milk.

When necessary to car them, neighbors should combine so as to purchase a train-load, say 300 to 400, smaller numbers cannot be handled profitably.

Bulls will also be disposed of.

For particulars apply to

**THE LOCAL MANAGER**  
**NEW WALROND RANCHE CO. LTD.**  
 Livingston P. O., Alberta

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE has won a place in your Home because it has filled a want. It would prove its worth to your neighbor if you introduced it to him. Talk it over, and if you send in one new name we will extend your subscription for six months, or for two new names accompanied by \$3.00 we will send your paper one year free of charge.

## GOSSIP

At the auction sale of imported Clydesdales, the property of Mr. Thos. Mercer, at Markdale, Ontario, on March 7th, a large attendance of farmers assembled, and the demand for heavy draft mares and fillies was keen, and fairly good prices were realized, eighteen fillies making an average of \$355. The three-year-old stallion, Ardlamont, was sold for \$1,570 to A. McMillan, Prince Albert, Sask.

It is with pleasure we commend the Percheron stallions offered by Messrs Wigle of Calgary to the horse purchasing public. Their operations in Eastern Canada have resulted in building up a large trade and in developing a host of regular customers. Their sale barns at Calgary are stocked with a class of horses for which there is a healthy demand and which the province of Alberta requires in large numbers. Inspection is always invited and terms will be cheerfully quoted.

The dispersion sale on March 6th, of the noted Greenwood herd of Shorthorns, belonging to Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., attracted a very large attendance of breeders and farmers from many districts. The cattle were in excellent condition, and of superior class, fully realizing the expectations of prospective buyers. The sale was admirably conducted by the proprietor and the auctioneers, Captain Robson and Mr. Geo. Jackson; the bidding was brisk throughout, and the prices on the whole, satisfactory, the forty head sold totalling nearly \$8,000 and averaging close to \$200 each; the highest price being \$485 for Lavender 47, purchased by Hon. W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Ont. Generous hospitality was dispensed by Mr. Johnston, and the host of friends who honored him with their presence at the sale, evidenced by their patronage their appreciation of his useful work in the interest of the noble breed of cattle he espoused in the years of his early manhood.

### A GREAT DAIRY RECORD.

On Feb. 10th, 1907, Dolly Bloom 12770, finished her third year's test under the supervision of the Mass. Experiment Station.

She was less than six years old when the test was begun, and when her two previous tests are taken into consideration, this later test would seem all the more phenomenal.

Dolly Bloom was dropped in April, 1900, and on March 22, 1902, she gave birth to her first calf and began her record as a two-year-old. By the following March she had given 884 lbs. milk and 453 lbs. butter fat, which was at that time the world's record for a heifer of her age.

In September of the same year (1903) she again freshened and began her second official test, being then 3 years and 5 months of age. From that date to the following September she gave the remarkable yield of 12674 lbs. milk and 623 lbs. butter fat, which stands to-day as the best official record of any cow of the breed at this age.

After a rest of a few months Dolly Bloom again freshened, and this time was not tested. When, however, she calved in Feb., 1906, she began her third official test, which has just been completed.

At 8 1/2 months after calving Dolly Bloom had produced 12368 lbs. milk and 585 lbs. butter fat, which was over 3000 lbs. more milk and 40 lbs. more butter fat than any other Guernsey cow ever produced for the same number of days. At this time, however, the stable man who had been feeding and milking Dolly Bloom was taken sick and, being a very sensitive cow, she fell off rapidly in milk flow, and in a few days had fallen from 52 lbs. per day to less than 48.

After her regular attendants recovered, she came up again to her normal flow, but never got back to her former production.

Later, as the regular attendants were again taken sick, another regular attendant was put



WM. RENNIE, SR.  
PIONEER OF CLEAN FARMING

Among the thousands who are now using Rennie's Seeds, in this and other lands, I see with pleasure that many are still on the list who were customers thirty-seven years ago.

*Wm Rennie*

Farmers and Gardeners of acknowledged standing—men of intelligent discrimination—have used

## RENNIE'S SEEDS

every year for thirty-seven years, each year's results proving convincingly the wisdom of their selection.

Dependable quality—certain germination—and expert selection, have thus gained for Rennie's Seeds the confidence of Canada's premier agriculturists.

Remember this when deciding on seed supplies for 1907.

In the meantime, write for a free copy of the Rennie Seed Annual. Now!

**Wm. Rennie Co. Limited**  
 278 Main Street  
 WINNIPEG

## FOR SALE

That imported Shire stallion, "Light of the West II," rising eight years old.

"Light of the West II" has proved to be one of the most successful sires of high class stock ever introduced into the West. His stock may be seen in Sinaluta district where he has travelled for the past five years. Reasons for selling—change of sires required in the district. For information apply to

**EWART & HANNAH Sinaluta, Sask.**

**MY PLAN WILL SELL**  
 Any farm on earth. Send description and price. **CUSTOMERS WAITING**

If you want to buy a farm anywhere in U.S. or Canada, tell me what and where, and receive my "Locator" Magazine free.

**NO COMMISSION TO PAY**  
 H. H. HARSHA, Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

## 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. Fifty-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.**

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario**

# Robson the Cream of the KOOTENAY

Dr. McDiarmid, Principal of  
Brandon College, Writes:

Brandon, Man., Aug. 31, 1906  
Messrs. McDermid & McHardy,  
Nelson, B.C.

Gentlemen,—After spending a day in examining your Kootenay-Columbia fruit lands at Robson I am pleased to express the most favorable impressions of these lands. I am expressing that judgment by the purchase of three lots for myself and friends. The reasons of my selection of these lots are:

- (1) The evidence of the suitable quality of the soil for raising fruits.
- (2) The lay of the land—long, level stretches, first on the lower river flat and then on the bench 400 feet above.
- (3) The increased rainfall that makes artificial irrigation as a rule unnecessary, while yet there are ample possibilities for irrigation if it should ever be found necessary.
- (4) The beauty of the scenery. From every part of the lands the scenery is beautiful, but from the upper bench it is superb. The winding river and railway lines in the valley, with greenland mountains all around, make a scene of indescribable beauty.
- (5) The extended area. Those who buy lots here will not find themselves isolated. There will be afforded in the hundreds of lots, joining each other without a break, advantages of a social, religious and educational character that are invaluable.
- (6) It is in the main line of travel to the East, via the Crow's Nest route, and to the West, via Arrow Lakes to Revelstoke. The facilities for getting fruit quickly to the market are unsurpassed.

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) A. P. McDIARMID,  
Principal Brandon College.

Our Illustrated Booklet is Free  
Write for it

**McDermid & McHardy  
NELSON, B.C.**

MENTION THIS PAPER

## FERRY'S SEEDS

have stood the test for over 50 years, and are still in the lead. Their absolute certainty of growth, their uncommonly large yields of delicious vegetables and beautiful flowers, make them the most reliable and the most popular everywhere. Sold by all dealers. 1907 Seed Annual free on request.

D. M. FERRY & CO.,  
Windsor, Ont.

in charge, who continued to feed and care for her to the finish of the test.

Had it not been for this unfortunate changing of milkers and feeders, there is no doubt but that this cow would have finished with a very much better record than what she did.

The following is her feed record during the last test:

Feb., 1906—6 lbs. shorts, 1 lb. oil meal, 1 lb. gluten, 30 lbs. ensilage, 1 pk. mangles, carrots, English hay.

March—7 lbs. shorts, 2 lbs. oil meal, 1 1/2 lbs. gluten, 1 1/2 lbs. ground oats, 1 pk. carrots, 30 lbs. ensilage, clover hay.

April—7 lbs. shorts, 3 lbs. oil meal, 3 lbs. gluten, 30 lbs. ensilage, 1 pk. carrots, clover hay.

May—8 lbs. shorts, 1 lb. oil meal, 2 lbs. gluten, 2 lbs. ground oats.

June—8 lbs. shorts, 2 lbs. oil meal, 3 lbs. gluten, grass up to 17th, peas, oats and pasture.

July—7 lbs. shorts, 2 lbs. oil meal, 1 1/2 lbs. gluten, alfalfa, tied out in rowen.

Aug.—7 lbs. shorts, 3 lbs. oil meal, 2 1/2 lbs. gluten, 2 lbs. ground oats, clover, tethered out in the field.

Sept.—9 lbs. shorts, 1 1/2 lbs. oil meal, 3 1/2 lbs. gluten, 2 lbs. ground oats, clover, tethered out in field.

Oct.—8.25 lbs. bran, 1.5 lbs. oil meal, 3.4 lbs. gluten, 2 lbs. ground oats, 2.87 lbs. whole oats, tethered out in rowen.

Nov.—8.25 lbs. bran, 1.5 lbs. oil meal, 3.4 lbs. gluten, 2 lbs. ground oats, 2.87 lbs. whole oats (cooked), 2 lbs. hominy feed, 3 lbs. beets, 2 lbs. turnip, 1 lb. carrots, 1 lb. potatoes, rowen.

Dec.—6 lbs. wheat, 3 lbs. oil meal, 3 lbs. gluten, 1 1/2 lbs. hominy per day, alfalfa hay, mixed hay, silage, cabbage and carrots.

Jan., 1907—3 lbs. mixed wheat feed, 3 1/2 lbs. gluten, 3 1/2 lbs. oil meal, 3 lbs. middlings, 3 1/2 lbs. oats daily, silage daily, carrots, turnips, and hay.

Feb.—3 lbs. mixed wheat feed, 3 1/2 lbs. gluten, 3 1/2 lbs. oil meal, 3 lbs. middlings, 3 1/2 lbs. oats daily, silage (about 25 lbs. daily), mixed hay, carrots and turnips.

In the three years which she has been tested, two of which she was but a heifer, she gave 38813.92 lbs. milk and 1914.01 lbs. butter fat, or an average of 120927.97 lbs. milk and 638 lbs. butter fat for each of the 3 years.

She is owned by Mr. F. Lothrop Ames, at his beautiful Langwater Farms at North Easton, and such remarkable work as she has done in these three years' records bears great testimony to the staying qualities of the Guernsey. Her three records averaging 12027.97 lbs. milk and 638 lbs. butter fat. Dolly Bloom on each of her previous records has lead her class, and now holds the best milk record for a Guernsey.

Guernsey Cow, Dolly Bloom, makes an Official Year's Record of 17207 lbs. milk, containing 836.21 lbs. butter fat, equivalent to 975 lbs. butter.

### "GOVERNMENT STANDARD SEEDS."

A TERM COINED BY SEED VENDORS

Purchasers of red clover, alsike and timothy seeds, who want a good clean article, should see to it that the seeds they buy are clearly represented by a reliable person or firm to be of first quality, by being marked "No. 1," "Prime," "Fancy," "xxx," or such other designation for which a special standard of purity and vitality is fixed in Section 4 of the Seed Control Act.

"Government Standard" is a term coined by seed vendors and may be misleading unless clearly understood. Section 4 of the Act fixes a standard of quality in respect to weed seeds, below which Timothy, alsike and red clover seeds are not allowed to be sold for seeding, either by farmers or seed merchants. This standard allows of the weed seeds named in the act about 99 in one ounce of red clover, 200 in one ounce of alsike, or 400 in one ounce of Timothy seed. It is to seeds that will pass this lower standard but are not sufficiently clean to grade "No. 1" that the term "Government Standard" was attached last season.

Some seed vendors have advertised seeds under "Government Seed." No

## Oaklawn Farm



HEADQUARTERS FOR  
**Percherons  
Belgians  
French Coachers**

**323 Head**

Send for Catalog.  
Four importations since  
July 1st, 1906

**DUNHAM & FLETCHER**  
Wayne, Du Page Co. Illinois

**JOHN A. TURNER, BALGREGGAN STOCK FARM, CALGARY P. O. Box 472**  
Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep.

New importation from Scotland has just arrived. *Scottish Farmer* reports—"Altogether this makes up one of the grandest shipments made this eventful year." A large number of excellent males of the above breeds to select from, both home bred and imported. Also a few stallions suitable for range purposes. Quality and breeding of the best. Prices defy competition. No agents or commission men—business conducted personally. Sales speak for themselves—35 stallions sold last season. Anyone wishing a show stallion or filly can have a greater choice here than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Orders for stock carefully filled. Visitors all made welcome.

## 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** **Regina, Sask.**

## R. P. STANLEY

MOOSOMIN  
Sask.

**Breeder and Importer of Percheron & Hackney Horses**

Percheron stud headed by Berenger, winner of first prize at three years old at Paris, France, in 1905

I will have about March 1st a new importation of high-class Percheron Stallions and Mares, and it will be to the interest of every intending purchaser to see these horses before buying, as I will be able to sell a first class stallion from \$500 to \$1500.

Every horse sold under a warranty. Terms easy.  
Correspondence solicited. Barns 1/2 mile of station.

## Hawthorn Bank

**CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS**

Another carload of Clydesdales arrived from Scotland, on Nov. 25th, and are now in the stable for sale. I have the finest selection of stallions and mares for sale in the country, including such top horses as: Malvolio, the Glasgow Premium horse for this year; Storm King, also a Glasgow winner; and Fife Premium horse, Earl Seaham, one of the best sons of Silver Cup, bred at Seaham and Carbour; Balgowan, 1st prize three-year-old at Winnipeg this year; Holbein, 2nd prize three-year-old at Winnipeg this year; Baron Graham, 2nd prize two-year-old at Winnipeg this year. There are also five two-year-olds, just landed. Every one of them is fit to stand in a showing. In mares, I have some toppers, and three of them in foal.

**SHORTHORNS**

I have 18 bulls and females of all ages for sale, many of them imported. Among the younger things, there is material for show stuff, and offered at low prices. Come and see the stock, in any event, whether you buy or not.

**JOHN GRAHAM, Carberry.**

**Auction**  
Every  
Wednesday



**BARRETT & ZIMMERMAN'S GREAT MIDWAY HORSE MARKET**

**ST. PAUL, Minn.**

**Private**  
Sales  
Daily

From 500 to 1000 head of horses constantly on hand, including large draft horses, driving horses, delivery horses, farm chunks, farm mares, saddlers and mules. Every horse hitched and tried before sale. If you want one horse, a team or a car load, come to

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Take Interurban cars from either city.

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**Alex. Galbraith & Son**  
BRANDON, MAN.

ARE OFFERING  
**CLYDESDALE**  
**STALLIONS and MARES**

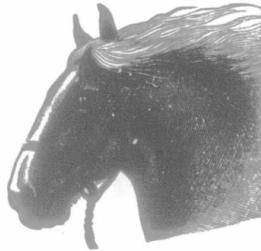
of the highest merit and choicest breeding at lower prices than all competitors.

**New Shipment just arrived** containing several sons of the noted Baron's Pride.

A few choice **Suffolks, Percherons and Hackneys** on hand.

EVERY ANIMAL GUARANTEED. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

26 YEARS in the front rank of importers.



**Percherons and Shires**

Do you want to improve your stock of horses?  
Then buy a first-class Stallion. We have them.

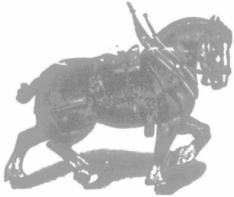
Don't take my word for it but look up my prize record

At Brandon winter fair I took 1st, 2nd and Championship. At Neepawa a horse sold from my barn took first. Industrial I took 5 firsts on individuals; I also won the 3 gold medals offered by the Percheron Society of America, on my group of stallions, the Championship mare and 3-year-old stallion. These are for sale and at reasonable prices. Write or call on **JOHN H. STOUT, Westbourne, Man.**



J. A. S. MacMILLAN      A. COLQUHOUN      ISAAC BEATTIE

**LOOK OUT! STILL AT THE TOP**



**CLUB STABLES,**  
12th Street,  
(Box 483)

**BRANDON.**

**MacMILLAN, COLQUHOUN & BEATTIE**  
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

**Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions**

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

At Brandon Fair, 1906, we had three Stallions, sold by this firm, in the Aged Class. Cairnhill, the Champion, was 1st and Champion.

We also won 1st in the Three Year Old Class. The following list of prizes will speak for themselves:

|   |  |
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| 1903—1st and Champion, Aged Class, Brandon.....       | "CAIRNHILL" (11292)  |
| 1906—1st, 3-year-old Class, Brandon.....              | "TOPPER" (imp.)  |
| 1906—1st in Aged Class, Brandon Winter Fair.....      | "CAIRNHILL" (11292)  |
| 1905—1st and Champion, Brandon.....                   | "PLEASANT PRINCE"  |
| 1904—1st and Diploma at Brandon.....                  | "ST. CHRISTOPHER," who won 1st at Chicago International Stock Show in class of 10, in 1906 |
| 1901—1st at Winnipeg.....                             | "PIRGIM"   |
| 1st and Cup at Brandon.....                           | "BURNBRAE," who won 1st at Pan-American  |
| 1900—1st and Cup at Winnipeg.....                     | "BURNBRAE"   |
| 1899—1st and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon..... |  |
| 1895—1st and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon..... |  |

And Numerous Other Prizes.

We sell foal-getters as our record proves. We do not re-sell stallions we know are no good as foal-getters: hence our success.

We have just put in a car of Imported Clydesdale mares.

We have a number of Imported and Canadian bred Clydesdale mares, in foal; also Hackney mares for sale.

**Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions** always for sale.

Prices right. Terms easy.

Our guarantee will bear the closest inspection.

Our Motto is—"Nothing but the best."

Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

Government seal is used on any seeds offered for sale in the trade. Some reliable seed houses sell grass and clover seeds sealed by them and for which they alone are held responsible so long as the seal remains intact, but not after it is broken.

To avoid the provisions of Section 3 of the Act, which applies mainly to seed grain, some seed vendors represent to farmers that on account of the Seed Control Act they are offering their grain for sale only for milling or feeding purposes. If offered for sale for seed, such seed vendors are required to make clear to intending purchasers that the seed contains wild oats, wild mustard, cockle, and such other noxious weed seeds when they are in the seed. The object of the Act is to protect farmers who want to protect themselves against such weeds. It provides the means for farmers to buy seed intelligently. Farmers who deliberately buy feed grain and use it for seed can scarcely hope for legislation that will protect them from loss on account of noxious weeds.

GEO. H. CLARK.

Seed Commissioner and Official Seed Analyst.

**Questions and Answers**

**Veterinary.**

**DIFFICULTY IN PIGGING.**

Have just lost a brood sow. First litter she was in good condition; ate well up to last Friday when she farrowed 4 dead pigs and one she could not farrow, so tried to take it away by hand but failed and she died a few days later. A second sow first litter started to farrow on Monday and farrowed 4 dead pigs and on Tuesday we found out that she was not clean so tried to draw it away by a hook, but as it was coming tail first could only get half of it away and now she is very much swollen. A man came and gave her a dose of belladonna and advised giving her a teaspoonful of saltpeter dissolved in water three times a day. I might say that the sows are in pens to themselves and fed regularly. Would be obliged if you could tell me how to get dead pigs away and if there is any instrument for taking them away, as we are 13 miles away from a veterinarian, and we have other young sows to farrow.

Alta.      ENGLISH GREENHORN.

Ans.—In the first place while the sows have been fed regularly we suspect that they may have been fed too heavily and have not had sufficient exercise. Sows well grown and of a reasonable age (twelve months) at the first farrowing rarely have trouble if properly fed and exercised; but exercise is essential for any breeding animal, especially breeding females. Pig forceps may be secured from the instrument makers for one or two dollars, but our correspondent will find better results accrue from rational management as suggested.

**RINGWORM.**

I have a Jersey cow and recently the hair on the face and neck has started out in patches, giving her a most curious appearance. I presume it is curable and would be glad of your advice, informing me what I should do in the matter as I have 12 to 14 others and I do not wish them to get affected. The Jersey is on the aged list, probably about 12 years old.

Man.      F. W. L.

Ans.—Use some of the advertised remedies such as the coal tar dips and apply as directed. If these do not prove satisfactory, use 1 dram of iodine crystals mixed with 1 ounce of sulphur ointment.

**TYPHOID INFLUENZA INFECTION.**

I have a colt four years old with typhoid fever. Is there any fear of infection to the other horses? If I put her in cow stable, will he carry infection to them?

R. H. S.

Ans.—The infectiousness of influenza cannot be controlled, but you have done well to isolate the case.

**Horse Owners! Use**  
GOMBAULT'S  
**Caustic Balsam**



A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure  
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.  
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

**For Sale**

by the Pomeroy Clydesdale Association, the seven-year-old imported Clydesdale Stallion **Pride of Glasnick** (4341), by Prince Sturdy, by Gedric, by Prince of Wales (673); dam Elsiebeth Macgregor, by Macgregor, by Darney. Dark bay, plenty of size, a sure foal getter. Won 1st at Carman in strong competition, also first for horse and get. One of his colts recently sold for \$1500. Come and see him and his get; before purchasing elsewhere. Reason for selling large number of his fillies en route. Price reasonable.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Manager,  
Pomeroy P.O.

Carman and Roland Stations.

**DEHORNING STOPS LOSS.**

Cattle with horns are dangerous and a constant menace to persons and other cattle. Dehorn them quickly and with slight pain with a **KEystone DEHORNER** all over in 2 minutes. Not a harsh method. Leaves a clean, clean cut. Cows give more milk; steers make better beef. Send for free booklet.

E. H. McKenna, Fictus, Ontario, Can.

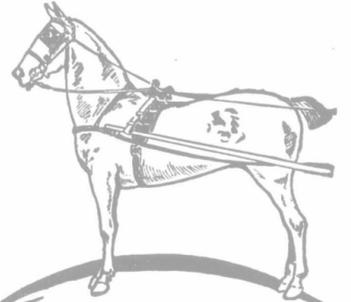


**CLYDESDALES**

Catalog on application

**W. H. BRYCE**

Doune Lodge Stock Farm  
Arcola, Sask.



Accidents to your horses may happen at any moment. GET READY for emergencies. Buy a bottle of

**Fellows' Leeming's Essence**

For Lameness in Horses

Only 50c. a bottle—and saves dollars worth of time by curing lameness of every description.

At dealers, or from

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Fastest drillers known. Great money earners! LOOK IS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

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**The Glass Will Settle It**

Wage unremitting war on lice, if you would keep hens with either pleasure or profit. Those little specks so like the color of the feathers, are the gray body lice that suck the very life blood from the hens and make them almost wholly unprofitable.

**Instant Louse Killer**

will rid the hens of these dreadful parasites thoroughly, quickly, and with the least trouble to yourself. Kills lice on poultry, horses, cattle, sheep ticks, bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes, etc. It is a perfect disinfectant and deodorizer. Look for the word "INSTANT" on the can—then you have the genuine.

1 lb. 35 cts. 3 lbs. 85 cts.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send your order to us.

Manufactured by  
**DR. HESS & CLARK,**  
 Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

If you want feeders that will graze you must have with the best. **HEREFORD** blood in them. I can supply you with the best. **Shetlands and White Leghorns** **JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie**

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THE GREATEST SASH AND DOOR HOUSE IN THE WEST.

**Doors**  
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 Manufacturers of High-class Wood and Iron Pumps

We make only the best. Some of our pumps have been in use twenty years, and are still working. Ask your dealer for Riesberry Pumps, or write direct to us for catalogue.

Box 544, BRANDON, Man.  
 FACTORY: Cor. 6th St. & Pacific Ave.

**HAIRLESS PIGS.**  
 Would like to know the cause of pigs being hairless and weak at birth. They are no kin whatever. The sows are confined two or three weeks before farrowing and fed a slop of 2 pints oats to 1 of barley, crushed. Sows run around the straw stack and have plenty of exercise before being confined to their pens.

Could it be caused by confining sows before farrowing?

Could it be from breeding from too young a hog? Or could it be in the feeding, as they do not get such a large quantity just before farrowing?

Alta. L. & H.

Ans.—We do not think the feeding has anything to do with it as your treatment appears to be quite proper. We are inclined to think the trouble is constitutional, that is it so happens that there is an inherent tendency to the peculiarity in both sire and dam even though they may not show any indications of it. It is just possible also that this particular combination of blood results in this condition. At any rate it is beyond control, or rather if the treatment given the breeding animals as described above does not prevent it, it is beyond control. You might try, however, giving charcoal, salt and earth in their pens, but it is scarcely probable that any difference will be observed.

**Miscellaneous.**

**BURNING STACKS**

Last fall while threshing a spark from my engine set fire to a stack of oats and burned it up along with some other grain. Who is the loser? The conditions were these:—The farmer had 13 stacks, small and large, stacked on the grass, covering about half an acre of ground. They were placed in such a shape that a machine could be set only one way. The wind was blowing hard when I set the machine. I had a full tank of water on hand and water was easy to get at with a pail. The spark arrester was in its place and in good repair. There were also two pails on hand. Is it lawful to put more than two stacks in a place?  
 Sask. W. W. & SON.

Ans.—Since we are given no evidence of carelessness on the part of the thrasher the loss must be considered accidental and be borne by the owner of the stacks. It may be possible though that he would try to show that since the spark escaped the arrester was not in good repair; and in that case thrasher would be responsible for the loss. It is purely a question of deciding whether or not the arrester was in good repair. If the thrasher can prove that, he would not be held liable.

**PRE-EMPTING.**

Can a homesteader pre-empt an adjoining quarter section that has already been homesteaded, if the person who previously homesteaded it has abandoned it?  
 Man. W. G.

Ans.—The new land bill is not through the House yet and in the meantime no one can pre-empt Government land. If the new bill becomes law some provision in such cases as the above will doubtless be made.

**VINES OVER SOD HOUSE.**

Could you advise me what kind of creepers or vines I could get to grow against the walls of a sod house, and would they grow on the north side?  
 Sask. D. A. B. C.

Ans.—The native Virginia creeper is the best permanent vine for the purpose. As there are several forms of this vine, some of which are not hardy, it is necessary to be sure to have the native form, which is found in valleys and woods. An annual vine, such as the wild cucumber, *Echinocystis Lobata*, could be used for the first year or two, until the permanent vine had developed sufficient shade. The cucumber seeds will not grow unless planted in the fall. If obtained at once and placed in moist sand for a few days, then put out to freeze, they would probably grow the first year. The Virginia creeper could be given some protection in winter for a year or two, if it were planted on the northern or any exposed side.

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**ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.**  
 AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00  
 FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT  
**HEAD OFFICE: EDMONTON, ALTA**  
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**FURS**  
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The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited,  
 Temperance St., TORONTO, Canada.  
 Affiliated with the University of Toronto.  
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**Brampton Jersey Herd**  
 We have now for immediate sale ten bulls from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address, B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

**Saskatchewan Valley Stock Farm.**  
 Largest Herd of Pure Bred SHORTHORNS in northern Saskatchewan. Winners of Imperial Bank Cup. Best herd any breed 1904, 1905 and 1906.  
 Stock for Sale. Farm adjoins city.  
 R. S. COOK, Prince Albert, Proprietor.

**Sittyton Shorthorns**  
 The Sittyton Herd of Shorthorns won first at Regina and Calgary at the 1906 Exhibitions. Selections always for sale.  
 Will sell the great herd header, Sittyton Hero 7th, also the second prize Bull at the Spring Show in Winnipeg, 1906.  
**GEO. KINNON, COTTONWOOD, Sask.**

**Bog Spavin**  
 Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the hocks—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.  
**Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)** is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.  
**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser** describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.  
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**The Regina Veterinary Stock Food**  
 A scientific Stock Food prepared by leading Veterinarians. Prevents Contagious Abortion, Swamp Fever, Equine Typhoid, Pink Eye, Strangles Indigestion, Hidebound and all blood and skin diseases of Live Stock.  
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**ISLAND PARK HERFORDS**  
 ships and one grand championship.  
 Address: **J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD MAN.**

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**JOHN DRYDEN & SON**  
 Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

**Sold Out, But Still In The Business**  
 We have no more Yorkshires or Berkshires for sale until the Spring litters come in. Send in your order now and avoid disappointment. We expect a grand lot of young stuff from imported and Prizewinning sires.  
 Several excellent Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers for sale. Some of these are extra quality.  
**WALTER JAMES & SONS Rosser, Man.**

**HIGHEST PRICES and PROMPT REMITTANCE**  
**GUARANTEED,** if you ship us all you: **HIDES, FURS, PELTS, WOOL,** etc. We pay same day as goods are received. Try us! We must treat you right if we want to keep you as a shipper. Write for price list and tags.  
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**RED POLLED CATTLE**  
 The Beef and Dairy Breed  
 2 Splendid Young Bulls for Sale, sired by Ray and Searchlight; also a few females.

**YORKSHIRE HOGS**  
 Herd Headed by Woodmere Premium.

Seed Grain, White Fife, Banner Oats, Mensury Barley.  
 We can save you the seed man's profit.

**Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.**  
 The get of Sir Colin Campbell (Imp)—8855—and General—10399—Cows all ages, in calf & calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.  
 Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand.  
**Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamlet, Man**

**SHORTHORNS**  
 Ranchers and farmers need the reds, whites and roans, if you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with tip-top stuff. Am offering two-year-old Bull—a herd header—and 14 yearling Bulls; also Cows and Heifers.  
**JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.**

**Forest Home Farm**  
 FOR SALE two right good Clydesdale Stallions, rising two years Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers, one and two years old. Yorkshire Pigs (fall and spring litters), and a grand lot of Barred Rock Cockerels.  
 All at moderate prices.  
**ANDREW GRAHAM,**  
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 Carman or Roland Stations, C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.N.R.

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 HERD OF  
**ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE**  
 All the best families represented.  
 Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home bred cows. Prices reasonable.  
**S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.**

The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years. This year won nine first prizes out of ten competed for. At Winnipeg, three champion bulls and one grand championship. A few good young females for sale.  
 Address: **J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD MAN.**

Our young bulls are the best that our herd has ever produced. We can furnish Cruickshank bulls of high quality to head the best herds and some that will produce prime steers.  
 We have a bull catalog—send for one.  
**Brooklin, Ont.**

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We don't ask you to buy GIN PILLS—but to try them. We simply want you to see for yourself what GIN PILLS will do for you. A cent for a post card is the only expense. Simply write us, mentioning this paper, and saying you want a free sample of GIN PILLS. If you are satisfied that GIN PILLS are doing you good, get a box at your dealer's, on our guarantee that they will continue to help you. Take GIN PILLS regularly and faithfully, and they will cure you of Backache, Rheumatism, Sciatica, and every trace of Kidney and Bladder Trouble. If you are not perfectly satisfied—you have only to return the empty box and your dealer will promptly refund the money.

We know that we have, in GIN PILLS, the greatest cure in the world for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, and Rheumatism. No other medicine in the world is so widely known and so highly praised.

Starrat, Ont., Feb. 16, 1906.  
Inclosed please find \$1.00 for two boxes of your "Gin Pills" as I am nearly out. The drug store at Burks Falls, where I got my supply, was burned down a couple of weeks ago, and I do not know where to get them except by writing to you. Hoping you will please send them by return mail as I am nearly out and can't do without them.

Yours truly,  
JOHN BLACKMORE, Postmaster.  
Don't put it off. Write us to-day and let us send you the free sample of GIN PILLS to try. The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg. 50c box—6 for \$2.50. 85

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A splendid **Improved FRUIT RANCH**, upwards of 200 acres in area, in the beautiful Slocan Valley, Kootenay District, British Columbia. River frontage, railroad through property, and close to station, post office, store, large saw mill and growing town. Considerable acreage in orchard, with frame house, barn, and various outbuildings.

To ensure an absolutely immediate sale, this property will be sold at an enormous sacrifice. Easy terms of payment. The first to apply secures the bargain. Further information will be given upon request.

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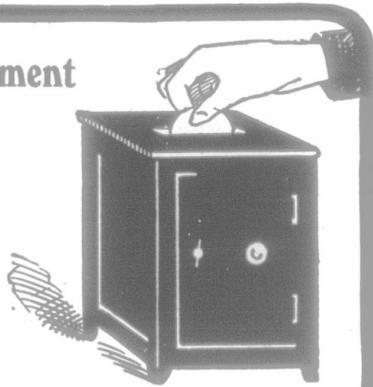
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AT \$4.50 a square (10 ft. by 10 ft.), and with a guarantee of twenty-five years service back of the sale, "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles make the cheapest good roof for any permanent building on your farm. They last a hundred years.

Even cedar or cypress shingles will cost you as much, and be rotted to dust long before an



"Oshawa" Shingle shows a sign of wear. Slate will cost you far more to buy and twice as much to put on,—and it won't last a bit longer. "Oshawa" Steel Shingles make buildings lightning-proof, water-proof, wind-proof, fire-proof, a weather-proof for a quarter-century,—without painting. Made of semi-hardened-heavy sheet steel (28-gauge—

warranted) with heavy galvanizing. Anybody who can drive nails straight can roof any building with "Oshawa" Steel Shingles,—a hammer and a pair of tinner's snips are tools a-plenty.

Tell us the surface measure of any roof, and we will tell you exactly what it will cost to cover it with the cheapest roof you can really afford to use. Send for a FREE copy of our booklet, "Roofing Right," and read of the profitable, common-sense way to roof any building on any farm. The booklet is worth reading. It tells why an

"Oshawa"-shingled roof is cheapest for you. It tells, too, why "Oshawa"-shingled roof is safe from lightning, and gives some surprising facts about the destruction lightning caused in Canada last year. Better read the booklet—where shall we send your copy?



**"Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles are GUARANTEED in every way for 25 Years. Ought to Last a Century**

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VANCOUVER 615 Pender St.

103

### STREAM FROM HOSE.

1. How high can a hydraulic pump throw water through a 1 1/4 inch hose one thousand feet long, and eight men working the pump?

2. By placing the pump about 10 feet from a tank standing 16 feet high from the ground to the bottom of the tank, and the water in the tank about 18 feet deep when it is full and the pump connected direct with the pipe under the tank, will that work when the supply pipe is larger than the discharge hose?

The pump is for fire protection and the supply of water is from a railway tank, and you know how they are built.

Alta. C. P. A., Village Overseer.

Ans.—In reply to correspondent questions would say that it is impossible to say how high a stream can be thrown with a 1 1/4 inch hose without knowing the size of the pump, leverage, etc., kind of hose, and size of nozzle used. However, it may be of service to him to know that 1,000 ft. of rubber-lined hose discharging 100 gals. per minute would have a resistance equal to about 350 lbs.

From experiments conducted by Messrs. Ellis & Seshure the following figures have been obtained:—

|  |     |        |
|--|-----|--------|
| Size of Nozzle                                 | 1"  | 1 1/4" |
| Pressure at the nozzle in lbs. per square inch | 40  | 80     |
| Pressure at pump with 100 ft. of 2 1/2" hose   | 48  | 97     |
| Gallons per minute                             | 155 | 180    |
| Horizontal distance, thrown, ft.               | 100 | 142    |
| Vertical distance thrown, ft.                  | 79  | 108    |

With regard to the second question, the pump will work all right with a supply larger than the discharge under the conditions laid down.

A. R. GREIG,  
Dept. of Engineering, Manitoba Agricultural College.

### BROKEN CONTRACT.

A buys a 1/4 section from B and makes one payment on it. The second payment comes due on March 1st, 1907. A is unable to make this payment at the date on account of the shortage of cars to ship his grain. Can B demand contract of place?

Sask. P. M.  
Ans.—Yes; legally the contract is broken by A not meeting his obligation. If he had taken precaution he might have raised some money to meet the payment or have got an extension from B.

### CUBIC FEET IN A TON.

Kindly let me know how many cubic feet you figure a ton of hay, partly slough hay; and what is the best way to measure it?

Sask. W. C. S.

Ans.—It depends on several things, as we have pointed out several times in the past few months. One must use his judgment as to how it will weigh and then estimate between 400 and 500 cubic feet to the ton. Measure the stack with a tape or line; multiply the length by the width and the product by the height; then divide by 45 under average conditions.

Miscellaneous

"I wonder, now," mused the dog, "what fool thing it is that my master wants me to do with that hoop he is holding out before me. Maybe he wants me to jump through it. I'll do it and see. . . . That was it, all right. How little it takes to make a man happy!"—Chicago Tribune.

President Stillman of the National City Bank of New York, was born in Texas, but is a clean cut Yankee from Connecticut. As president of the National City Bank he is almost as powerful as the Rothschilds are in Europe.

Said one of his intimates recently: "There are no fireworks about Jim—just plain ordinary get there. And he carries the queerest lot of truck in his pockets. One day some of us made him turn out his collection.

"He had a couple of penknives, a buckle, a shoe-button, a rabbit foot, two or three rubber bands, a silver pencil, bunch of keys, a cigar puncher, a gold watch, a leather washer, a corkscrew, a seal, a memorandum book, an elevated railway ticket, some theatre passes, three safety pins, a box of matches and a newspaper clipping."

"You haven't mentioned money." "Money? Why the man didn't have a cent."—Cleveland Leader.

Teacher—Johnnie, on which side is your heart?

Johnnie—On the right side, teacher. Teacher—No, Johnnie; it is on your left side.

Johnnie—Yes, ma'am; that's what I said!

Teacher—What you said! Johnnie—Yes, teacher; the left side is the right side for the heart.

Joseph H. Choate recently said at a lawyers' dinner:

"We lawyers couldn't do better than resolve, on the new year, to be gentler in our cross-examinations. Rudeness in cross-examination never, never pays. This is a truth that I once saw proved in a damage suit.

"In this suit a cross-examining lawyer shouted at a witness in overalls:

"You, there, in the overalls, how much are you paid for telling untruths?" "Less than you are," the witness retorted, "or you'd be in overalls too!"—New York Tribune.

IDEAS ABOUT HUMOR.

It is alleged that an Englishman once told of a great joke he played on his friend. He was coming along the street with some companions, and he discovered his friend's house on fire, with his friend in the third story window shouting for help. "Jump!" he cried. "Jump! We'll 'old a blanket for you." "What was the joke?" the hearer asked. "Why, the Englishman replied, "we 'ad no blanket at all."

John G. Saxe, the poet, and Oliver Wendell Holmes were talking about brain fever, when Mr. Saxe remarked: "I once had a severe attack of brain fever myself." "How could you have brain fever?" asked Dr. Holmes, smiling. "It is only strong brains that have brain fever." "How did you find that out?" asked Saxe.

In London a woman said one day to Whistler: "Do you think, Mr. Whistler, that genius is hereditary?" "I can't tell you, madam," Whistler replied. "Heaven has granted me no offspring."

When the time came for a certain pastor to leave his charge, in order to proceed to another "call" he made a special point of saying "Good-bye" to a crusty old farmer who had sought to thwart him in every way. To his surprise he found his enemy quite pained at the prospect of his departure.

"Why, I thought you would be glad to get rid of me!" exclaimed the minister.

The farmer shook his head solemnly. "Well," he said, "you see, sir, I've lived high on forty years, and my experience of our preachers is that there's a bad 'un goes but a wuss 'un c-

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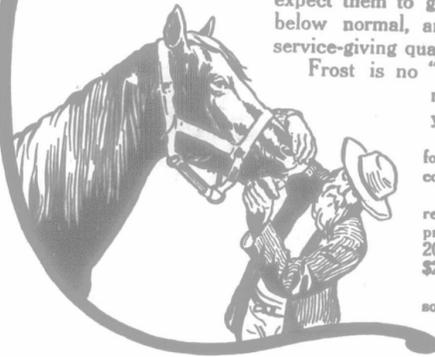
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You must not look a gift horse in the mouth

If you do you are apt to discover some disappointing features. But what can you expect when you get the horse so cheap? Same argument is applicable to cheap fences. You must not expect them to give best results. Their cost is below normal, and they are sadly lacking in service-giving qualities.



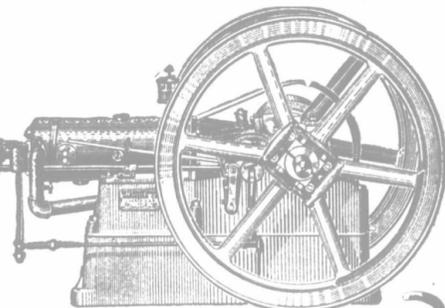
Frost is no "gift horse" fence. You pay a little more at first, but that insures twenty years or more of the best fence service. Say you buy a piece of common fencing and pay \$40 for it. It will probably last eight years. The average cost per year is \$5. If "Frost" Fence—the fence which bears an enviable reputation for quality and long wear—was bought, it would cost probably \$50 for the same amount of fence and would give at least 20 years of service. The average cost per year would be about \$2.50—just half that of a cheap fence. The ordinary cheap wire fences are "gift horses" in comparison with the "Frost." The discriminating public will recognize "Frost" Fence as the wisest kind of a fence investment. Our Catalogue will be gladly mailed free on request.

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It costs but a trifle per hour to run an I. H. C. gasoline engine generating three-horse power. The engine is always ready when you want it—right when you want it—you don't even need to light a fire to start it. Just close the switch, open the fuel valve and give the fly-wheel a turn by hand—that's all.

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A gasoline engine is almost indispensable on the modern, up-to-date farm, but be careful when you buy. Some gasoline engines are better than others, and it will pay you to do a little investigating.

Learn all about I. H. C. Engines. —About their simple construction. —About their strength and durability.

How little fuel they use and nearest branch house for catalog. London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.

how they waste none.

—How easy it is to operate them.

—How much power they furnish.

I. H. C. gasoline engines are made in two styles and several sizes:—

Vertical, 2 and 3-horsepower. Horizontal (portable and stationary) 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-horse power.

Ordinary stove gasoline is used for fuel and there is no danger whatever.

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FOR THAT THIN HORSE

## Dr. McLaughlin's ELECTRIC BELT

**Dr. McLaughlin's men  
(the men I have cured)  
are shouting this all  
over the world. You  
can't hear it too often.**



"Let every man know it." "I will preach the merits of your wonderful treatment wherever I go." "It has been worth its weight in gold to me, and I will never cease shouting its praise."

Such are the messages of gladness sent in to me from patients restored to health and strength by my Electric Belt. They come daily, and nearly always after other treatments had failed.

Variocoele, Spermatorrhoea, Losses and Drains and all ailments which destroy Manhood's Vigor are cured by DR. McLAUGHLIN'S NEW ELECTRIC BELT. The Free Electric Suspensory for Weak Men sends the current direct to the Prostate Gland, the seat of all weakness. It develops and expands weak organs and checks losses. No case of weakness can resist it.

Electricity is an external application. By the infusion of a current through the suspensory into the weakened parts, every nerve and tissue is affected by it. They are immediately strengthened with the new life; they expand and develop with each application until complete vigor and strength are restored.

Every day we have evidence that the weakling has no place in the busy, bustling life of to-day. It takes nerve and strength to go up against the obstacles we are now forced to encounter, and this the weakling lacks. Look about you and see the successful man of to-day; it matters not whether he be a Merchant, Lawyer or Laborer, with head erect, eye clear, strength in his every movement, he is ready to tackle any problem with that enthusiasm which insures success.

I can make just such men of weaklings. I care not how long they have been so, nor what has failed to cure them. Let them wear my Dr. McLaughlin's Belt every night as I direct, and in place of the weak-nerved, debilitated being, I will show you a strong man, full of vigorous life, with nerves like steel and ready to look any man in the face and feel that he is the equal of the best of them and can do what they can do.

You will say this is promising a great deal. I know it, and can show you evidence that I have done it for twenty thousand weak men, and every one of them had spent from \$50 to \$500 on drugs before he came to me as a last resort.

Now, what does this mean to you, dear reader? It simply proves what I have been telling the public for the past twenty years, the only way to restore strength is by electricity. Drugs will not.

**READ WHAT SOME OF THEM SAY :**

"I should have written to you long ago, but neglected doing so. I got one of your Belts nearly three years ago and used it according to your instructions for over two months, and I am well pleased with the result. My back, which was so weak and lame, is your good work." ALLEN, SHOEMAKER, Grand View, Minn.

"You must excuse me for not writing before this. The Belt I bought from you some time ago worked all right. That it has entirely cured me, and I am well pleased with the result. You can use my name with the greatest of pleasure. My back is entirely cured." W. J. TIERNEY, Gladstone, Minn.

"I received the Belt from you a month ago and I now write you with pleasure. I am pleased to say that the Belt has done a great deal of good. My back has not troubled me since I have used it. I have a good appetite and I sleep better than I have for several years. Thanking you for the Belt." J. W. BISHOP, 307 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, Minn.

If you are skeptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and

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When writing to advertisers, kindly mention that you saw this advertisement in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

A man who was something of a gourmet ordered a dinner for himself and his party which, from the menu, should have been very palatable, but apparently it was not so. Course succeeded course, and towards the end of the meal the host could restrain himself no longer. He called up the waiter and expostulated.

"I ordered a good dinner, and we have waited patiently for some satisfactory dish. The soup was a failure, the fish was a disappointment, the entree uneatable, and I am sorry to tell you that during the whole dinner there has been nothing worth looking at."

The waiter looked troubled for an instant, and then, brightening up, said: "If you wait a moment sir, I will bring you the bill."

The sentimental and lovesick youth stood gazing at the round, romantic moon.

"Yes," he confided, "the idol of my heart resides on yon hill. To-night I shall serenade the cynosure of my affections as gallants were wont to do when knighthood was in flower. Now, what instrument do you think would be the most appropriate?"

"Well," replied his practical chum, "if I were you I would serenade her with a phonograph."

"What? A phonograph? Why, a phonograph is nothing like as romantic as a guitar."

"Yes, old chap, but you can start a phonograph and then run to the tall timbers before the shooting begins."

The minister had just finished his discourse when a deacon stepped forward, and whispered something in his ear, whereupon the good man faced the assembled worshippers and said: "Owing to some fancied grievance the choir has struck. The congregation will please arise and sing: 'Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow.'"

Lawyer (cross-examining witness)—Are you sure you didn't dream that, Mr. Ruggles? By the way, do you believe in dreams?

Witness—Not as a general thing, but I know they come true sometimes.

Lawyer—Oh, they do, do they? Can you mention a specific instance?

Witness—Yes, sir. You remember, Mr. Ketcham, you paid me five dollars the other day that you had been owing me a year. Well, I had dreamed the night before that you met me on the street and paid it. I was so strongly impressed with that dream that I hunted you up the next day, you recollect, and dunned you for it. — Chicago Tribune.

"There was a sophomore," said a football coach "who was hard up in the early fall and pawned all his good clothes."

"A little before Thanksgiving he got a big check from home and accordingly redeemed his wardrobe."

"When he got home for the holidays his mother said she would unpack his trunk for him. The first thing his mother took out of the trunk was an overcoat, and on it was pinned the pawnbroker's ticket that he had forgotten to remove."

Hastily grabbing the ticket, he said to his mother, "They must have forgotten to take this off at the Smith dance last night in the cloak room."

"A woman once took her mother good for giving her trousers. They also were pinned to them."

"Well, Frank," he said, "surely you don't think that the cloak room is a part of the Baltimore American."

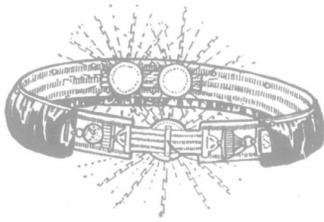
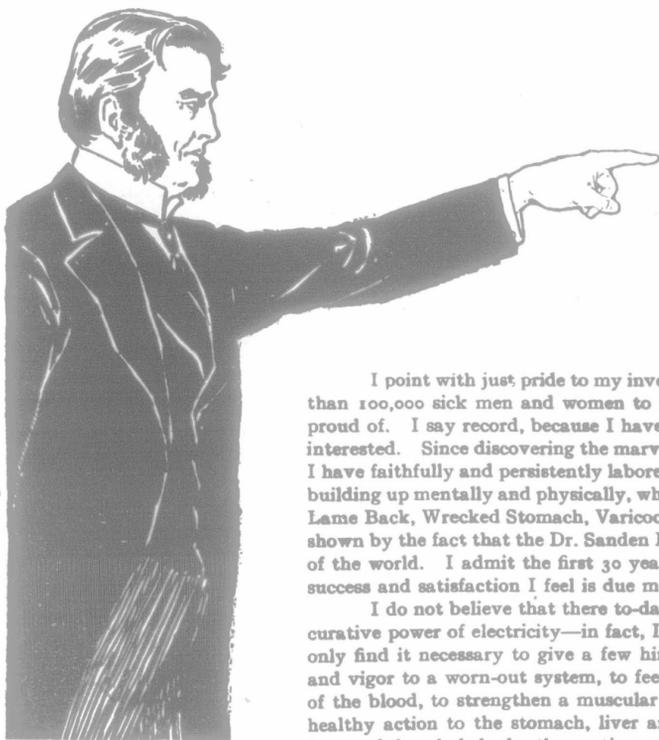
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I point with just pride to my invention, which during 40 years has enabled more than 100,000 sick men and women to regain their health and vigor—a record to be proud of. I say record, because I have the proof always open to inspection for those interested. Since discovering the marvellous curing powers of electricity 40 years ago, I have faithfully and persistently labored to bring it to the notice of sufferers who need building up mentally and physically, who are troubled with Nervousness, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Wrecked Stomach, Varicocele, etc., and how well I have succeeded is best shown by the fact that the Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex is now standard in every part of the world. I admit the first 30 years was hard work, but I am now enjoying the success and satisfaction I feel is due me.

I do not believe that there to-day is a grown person who doubts the wonderful curative power of electricity—in fact, I take it for granted there is not. I, therefore, only find it necessary to give a few hints as to its application. To restore strength and vigor to a worn-out system, to feed the brain and nerves, to drive uric acid out of the blood, to strengthen a muscular center, as in lame back, to give renewed and healthy action to the stomach, liver and kidneys—in short, to really renew the life forces of the whole body, the continuous galvanic current must be used and applied in a mild, prolonged manner, to allow the system to absorb it. The strong, harsh current applied from the ordinary battery is mostly wasted, as the system only accepts a small portion of it, just as the sudden heavy shower mostly runs off, while a gentle, prolonged rain is thoroughly absorbed. My invention does exactly as explained above. You put it on when going to bed and take it off on arising in the morning. It gives a soothing, exhilarating current you instantly feel, but not sufficient to in the least disturb you. It fills you with new life, and electrifies every nerve and drop of blood in your body. As weakness and disease is a LACK of electricity, how can you wear my Electric Herculex without receiving benefit? I know you cannot, therefore I invite you to send for it on absolute free trial.

### Not a Cent to be Paid Until Cured

The price is as low as \$5.00 in many cases, and you get a discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way. As the founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my Herculex is, of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. I give it free to all who use my invention until the cure is complete—My Herculex is guaranteed to give a current for at least one year. Call or send for my Electric Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, upon request.

**DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.**

### Gossip

#### MUNICIPAL OPERATION OF FRANCHISES RECEIVES A KNOCK.

The great movement for municipal ownership and operation has received a severe check in London, Eng. where the taxpayers revolted at the continual piling on of such. The Lord Mayor of London is stated to have spoken as follows on this important question:

"I believe individual enterprize is the thing that will make this country great, and that it will altogether knock out municipal enterprize. I firmly believe municipal enterprize is a curse and an abomination. I do not believe it is good for any state or country that its government should be run by municipal enterprize. I believe that as time goes on the motor industry will produce something which will make the transporters of the present day scrap iron and stop their operation by municipalities. I am told that there was an election in London on Saturday. I believe the election was gained not at all or very slightly on political lines. It was the protest of the electors against municipal trading."

#### ALBERTA PROVINCIAL SEED FAIR.

The first annual Provincial Seed Fair for Alberta was held at Edmonton, March 6th to 8th. It was held under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture and the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The prize was a liberal one, and this, together with the assistance given in bringing samples from other parts of the province, was instrumental in making the fair a decided success. The large number of farmers from the various districts of Alberta were present and attended the sessions. The competition was very keen, but in some cases the judges had a great deal of

difficulty in deciding on the awards. Messrs George Hill, Grain Inspector of Calgary, and H. Fairfield, Superintendent Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, were the judges, and gave excellent satisfaction. Awards were placed as follows:

- Class 1, Wheat, Alberta Red—1st, William Leavitt, Leavitt P. O.; 2nd, Thomas Leavitt, Leavitt P. O.; 3rd, W. A. Woolford, Cardston; 4th, T. H. Woolford, Cardston; 5th, F. Cresmon, Cardston; 6th, H. J. Bowden, Cardston.
- Class 2, Winter Wheat, Soft—1st, William Traub, Didsbury; 2nd, T. W. Kaenbaun, Olds; 3rd, S. L. Boyd, Bowden.
- Class 3, Spring Wheat Red Fyfe—1st, H. Wooley, Medicine Hat; 2nd, Joseph Atkinson, Medicine Hat; 3rd, Ivan R. Lindsay, Clover Bar; 5th, W. Keith, Clover Bar; 6th, E. S. Crest, Lethbridge.
- Class 4, Spring Wheat other than Red Fyfe—1st, A. Wooley, Medicine Hat; 2nd, J. Y. Card, Cardston; 3rd, George T. White, Red Deer; 5th, Thomas Leavitt.

Class 5, Banner Oats—1st, S. C. Hagen, Winterburn; 2nd, P. Hecko, Clover Bar; 3rd, R. McAllister, Strathcona; 4th, M. Smeltzer, Edmonton; 5th, A. J. Standard, Strathcona.

Class 6, Oats, any other long or milling variety—1st, H. J. Bowden, Cardston; 2nd, John Milligan, New Lunnon; 3rd, S. C. Hagen; 4th, L. Jensen, Olds; 5th, E. Alpaugh, Conjuring Creek; 6th, M. Pearson, Calmar.

Class 7, Oats, any sort, feed varieties—1st, R. Fisher, Spruce Grove; 2nd, Albert Lothead, Bowden; 3rd, E. Alpaugh, Conjuring Creek; 4th, Ernest Johannsen, Strathcona.

Class 8, Barley, any two-rowed variety—1st, T. H. Herbert, Strathcona; 2nd, T. H. Woolford, Cardston; 3rd, T. Dorevort, Edmonton; 4th, G. R. Skinner, Bowden.

Class 9, Barley any six-rowed variety—1st, A. Von Mielecki, Calgary; 2nd, J. J. Richards, Red Deer; 3rd, Adolf Johnston, Clover Bar; 4th, Napoleon Gagué, Spruce Grove.

Class 10, Peas—1st, John A. McLeod, Edmonton.

Class 11, Flax Seed—1st, F. H. Herbert; 2nd, Ralph Hulbert, Strathcona.

Class 12, Timothy Seed—1st, S. E. Howard, Innisfail; 2nd, H. B. Moore, Innisfail.

Class 13, Brome Grass Seed—1st, A. S. Blackwood, Dewinton.

The special prize given by the Strathcona branch of the Alberta Farmers' Association to the best exhibit made by any school district within 12 miles of Strathcona was won by the East Edmonton school district.

The silver medal given by Mr. T. Daly for the best sample of Banner oats grown by a boy from seed supplied by Mr. Daly last year, was won by Ivan R. Lindsay, Clover Bar.

During the seed fair several meetings were held which were largely attended by the farmers. These meetings were addressed by speakers on various subjects of importance to Alberta agriculturists. Among the speakers were Messrs A. Mitchell, Weed Inspector; George Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; W. C. McKillican, Alberta Representative Dominion Seed Branch; W. T. Stevens of Clover Bar; W. H. Fairfield, Superintendent Lethbridge Experimental Farm; Professor Riddell of Alberta College; and Hon. W. F. Finlay, Minister of Agriculture.

A large quantity of seed was sold and the many farmers present from all over the province expressed themselves as well satisfied with the first provincial seed fair.

All his life in a union mine  
He'd earned his daily bread;  
They buried him in a union grave  
When the union man was dead.

He had a union doctor,  
And he had a union nurse;  
He had a union coffin,  
And he got a union hearse.

And then he went to heaven,  
But to stay he didn't care;  
He kicked, because he said that some  
Non-union men were there.

He went down to the other place,  
And produced his union card;  
Then Satan threw an earnest face  
And studied good and hard.

And then he laughed; his hands did rub  
Till you'd thought he'd never stop,  
"Lord bless your soul," said Beelzebub,  
"Why this is an open shop."

"I got a shock from a lectric battery yesterday," said the first lobo. "Gee! It's a funny kind of a feelin', feels just like takin' a bath."

"Say," exclaimed the other one, "you must have a great nursery"—Philadelphia Press.



# Bell

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**OFFER FOR 30 DAYS ONLY** the following lines of their **Choice, Hardy, Manitoba Grown Nursery Stock** to the people of **Western Canada.** EXPRESS CHARGES PREPAID on all orders amounting to \$5 and upwards. **ORDER TO-DAY**

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| <p>Duchess<br/>Hibernal<br/>Northwestern Greening<br/>Pattens<br/>Okabena<br/>Malinda<br/>Transcendant<br/>Whitney<br/>Hyslop<br/>Virginia<br/>Pyrus Baccata<br/>Turner<br/>Louden<br/>Marlboro<br/>Golden Queen<br/>Ohio<br/>Gregg<br/>Cumberland<br/>Dutch<br/>Holland L. Bunch<br/>Fay's Prolific<br/>Victoria<br/>Dutch<br/>Grape<br/>Lee's Prolific<br/>Naples<br/>Crandall<br/>Houghton<br/>Smith's Improved<br/>Industry<br/>Pearl<br/>Downing<br/>Champion<br/>St. Dunlop<br/>Crescent<br/>Brandywine<br/>Bederwood<br/>Glen Mary</p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>APPLES</b></p> <p>Trees 3 yrs. old, 50 cts. each ..... \$5.00 per Doz.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CRAB APPLES</b></p> <p>Trees 3 yrs. 50 cts. each..... \$5.00 per Doz.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>RASPBERRIES</b></p> <p>Red<br/>Yellow Plants 1 yr. .... \$8.00 per 100<br/>Plants 2 yrs. .... 12.00 per 100</p> <p>Black</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CURRENTS</b></p> <p>Red<br/>Plants 1 yr. .... \$1.50 per doz.<br/>Plants 2 yrs. .... 2.50 " "</p> <p>White</p> <p>Black</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>GOOSEBERRIES</b></p> <p>Plants 1 yr. .... \$1.50 per doz.<br/>" 2 " " ..... 2.50 " "<br/>" 3 " " ..... 3.50 " "</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>STRAWBERRIES</b></p> <p>Plants ..... \$3.00 per 100<br/>" " " " ..... 20.00 per 1000</p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES</b></p> <p>Cottonwood ..... 6-8ft. .50 ea.<br/>Maples..... 5-6 " .50 " Seedlings of this list as follows:—<br/>Elms ..... 5-6 " .50 " 100 1000<br/>Ash. .... 6-8 " .50 " Trees 8-12"..... .75 6.00<br/>Russian Poplars ..... 6-8 " .50 " Trees 12-18"..... 1.25 12.00<br/>Carolina Poplars ..... 5-6 " .50 " Transp. trees 2-3"..... 3.00 25.00<br/>Golden Willows. .... 4-5 " .50 " Transp. trees, 2-4"..... 10.00 90.00</p> <p>American Linden or Basswood 6-8ft. .... \$1.50 each<br/>Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch 6-8ft. .... 2.00 "<br/>Mountain Ash 6-8ft. .... 2.00 "</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>EVERGREENS</b></p> <p>White Spruce 12-18"..... \$ .50 each<br/>Col. B. " 12-18"..... 1.00 "<br/>Scotch Pine..... 12-18"..... .75 "<br/>Larch or Tamarac 12-18"..... .25 "<br/>Amr. Arbor Vitae 12-18"..... .15 "</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>HEDGE PLANTS</b></p> <p>Caragana 12-18" \$5.00 per 100<br/>Buckthorn 12-18" 10.00 " 100<br/>Buffalo Berry 12-18" 10.00 " 100<br/>Lilacs 12-18" 10.00 " 100<br/>Honeysuckles 12-18" 10.00 " 100</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS</b></p> <p>Lilacs, 2-3 ft., Purple and White ..... .35 each<br/>Honeysuckles, 2-3 ft., Pink, Red and White ..... .35 "<br/>Spiraea, Van Houttei, White ..... .50 "<br/>Hydrangea, Pan. Grandiflora ..... .75 "<br/>Snowballs, Common ..... .75 "</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ROSES</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>"TICK FOUR LEADERS"</b></p> <p>Magna Charta, Pink ..... .50 each<br/>Gen. Jacqueminot, Red ..... .50 " Madam Plantier, White ..... .50 each<br/>Rosa Rugosa, Red and White ..... .50 "</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>MISCELLANEOUS BULBS, ROOTS, FLOWERS, etc.</b></p> <p>Peonies..... .50 each Perennial Phlox..... .25 "<br/>Dahlias..... .25 " Hollyhocks..... .25 "<br/>Gladolus ..... .25 " Bleeding Heart..... .25 "<br/>Tuberose..... .25 " Perennial Larkspur..... .25 "<br/>Pansies..... .25 " " Columbine..... .25 "<br/>German Iris..... .25 " Golden Glow..... .25 "<br/>Virginia Creeper..... .25 "</p> |
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6 at 1000, 20 at 100, and 500 at 1000 Feet.

These Prices are for first-class No. 1 Stock in every particular.

## The SPRING PARK NURSERIES Limited, of BRANDON, Man.