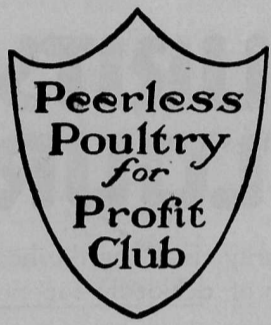


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EVERY OWNER OF A PEERLESS INCUBATOR AND BROODER GETS THE FREE ADVICE AND HELP OF THE PEERLESS POULTRY-FOR-PROFIT CLUB AND A CHANCE TO COMPETE FOR THE

\$510.00 in Cash Prizes



The Peerless Poultry-for-Profit Club offers free advice and help to every Canadian farmer.

EVERY farmer in Canada should raise poultry.

You will never realize what big money there is in this department of your farm until you start raising poultry right.

It has been estimated by an authority that the value of the table-poultry and eggs produced by Canadian farmers during the year 1908 amounted to \$25,750,000.

Yet the supply was not sufficient to meet the demand.

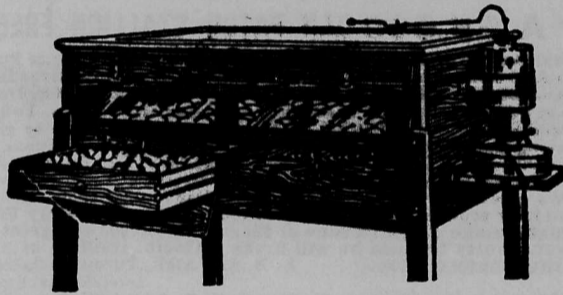
You should get your share of this money. You can if you raise poultry right—raise poultry under the advice and with the help of the Peerless Poultry-for-Profit Club.

Every purchaser of a Peerless Incubator—every one who owns a Peerless Incubator now becomes a member of the Peerless Poultry-for-Profit Club without paying one cent and is entitled to advice and help absolutely free.

This advice deals with every problem that may come up in poultry raising and is given by experts who are raising poultry now and making money out of it.

The first step towards becoming a member of the Peerless Poultry-for-Profit Club is to write for our booklet "When Poultry Pays." Write for it to-day and start raising poultry right—profitably.

The Peerless—the most successful Incubator because it is built to suit Canadian conditions and climate.



WE who make the Peerless Incubators are closely allied with the largest and most successful poultry farm in the Dominion—the Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited.

It was raising poultry on this farm, looking for every means to make it more successful, more profitable, that induced us to produce the Peerless Incubator.

We tested every incubator on the market—gave each one a thorough and careful trial.

Not one of them came up to the standard which we were looking for. The best United States machine failed because they were not built to suit Canada's climate. The Canadian incubators were mere copies of obsolete United States machines—built to sell, not to hatch chicks.

So we built the Peerless Incubators and Brooders out of the knowledge and experience which actual poultry raising in Canada taught us.

Write for our booklet "When Poultry Pays"—it tells the whole story.

Why don't you try for one of the 103 Cash Prizes which we offer Canadian Farmers?

WE want to help the farmers of Canada raise more poultry and make more money out of it.

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**Professor
A. G. Gilbert**

Chief of the Government Poultry Department at Ottawa, has kindly consented to act as judge and when the winners are decided upon the names will be published in this journal. This competition is open to every owner of a Peerless Incubator.

Write to-day for full particulars of the contest.

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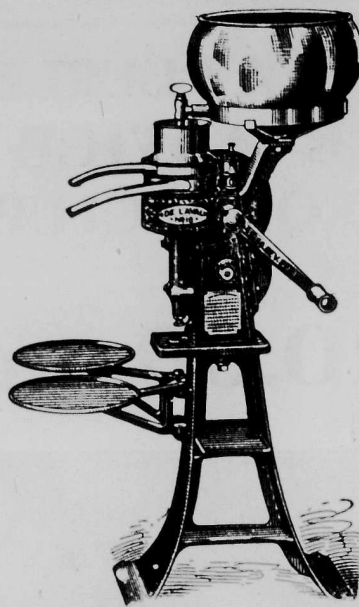


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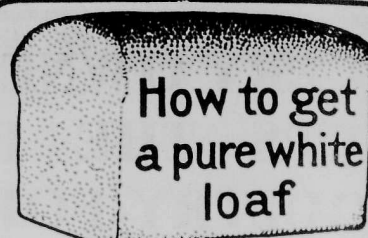
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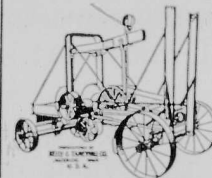
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I have the best in White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns and Black Javas.

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Vol. XLV.

FARMER'S AND HOME JOURNAL

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal Published Every Week

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FARMER'S OF WINNIPEG
14-16 PRINCESS STREET

EDITO

War and

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Founded 1866

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, April 7, 1909.

No. 863

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14-16 PRINCESS STREET

WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

War and Greatness

Our politicians seem determined that we must have war with Germany, either immediately, or in the near future. For the time being the jingo spirit possesses a large proportion of our public men. Such a zeal for "national greatness" as has seized these worthy individuals, has not been displayed for many years.

And what does it all amount to? We do not want war for two very sufficient reasons: first, because neither ourselves nor Germany can afford to foot the bills, and second, because nothing is accomplished for the betterment of individuals or humanity, by a fit of national passion resulting in national murder.

Can anyone conceive of a more absurd blunder, on the part of any government in these days of modern business methods and machine warfare, than to try to force war with another government? With millions of debt hanging like millstones about the necks of every government of European countries, and the discharge of that debt the most urgent obligation of each government, how in the face of business common sense can a government welcome so expensive and destructive an agency as war? There is a lesson in South Africa in the practical results of war. England is annually paying millions sterling to discharge the debts of that incident, while the representative government, which she spent this money to establish is administering the affairs of the colony, according to Boer ideas of representative institutions.

There may be something in a military display that gratifies the national pride, but there is nothing in it that pays debts, nor that settles the question of national greatness, for greatness is not measured any longer

by the number of men of the opposing army that are annihilated, but by the diameter of the moral character of the individual citizen, and the collective good sense of the people, in the management of their public affairs in an economical, humane and progressive manner. In modern times, Napoleon who once dominated Europe and ended his life in exile, is an example of greatness, according to the former standard, while Victoria of revered memory personifies national greatness, as measured by the latter standard.

Small and Bare School Grounds

New school districts are being created in the prairie provinces, particularly Alberta and Saskatchewan, as every week goes by; and in each, trustees are elected and debentures sold, a plot of ground procured, usually half to one acre, a two-roomed building and out-buildings are erected, and the district feels that if a teacher is secured, all that is necessary is done to set the feet of the young on the pathway to knowledge. To my mind such is not the case, the average board of trustees do not look deeply enough into the problem of education, for rural schools, and are far too prone to follow precedents they were familiar with, five, ten or more years ago.

Unfortunately, a bad start is generally made by the failure to procure sufficient ground; as a rule, there is barely enough to make a suitable play ground, rarely is there sufficient to provide for school gardens, plots and trees. The school should be the neighborhood centre for education and recreation, and can be made so if trustees and teachers will do their part. For this to be possible a five acre oblong plot, length east to west, should be secured for the school grounds, on a well travelled road and preferably facing south. This would afford space for trees, and good football, lacrosse, baseball and picnicing ground; it could be made to mirror the highest intelligence, love for beauty, and energy of the settlement, instead of, as it too frequently now does, represent the slovenliest, most unkempt and dullest of wits in the community.

Summer is the time for picnics, but the distances to be driven in the country to reach a suitable ground, often militate against these social gatherings and dispellers of monotony; the rural school ground, could by means of trees be made to serve very acceptably as a picnic ground for the neighborhood; it would also serve as the athletic ground for the young men. We are well aware that even yet a few isolated specimens still survive among the farmers, who believe that all work and no play, is the best thing for themselves, their family and their employees, but they need not be considered, for the world is fast leaving them behind.

Some trustees would blame the uninviting appearance of their rural school to the teacher, and if such happens to be one of those giggling nonentities, which occasionally steal out of a normal school, the people in the district are quite ready to accept the scapegoat—but wrongly so.

The tree gospel can be preached most eloquently by school grounds arboreally adorned, and the lesson will be an abiding one. An attractive school and grounds is a perpetual invitation to others to come and settle in the district, it shows that a higher than the average intelligence obtains, and that it is consequently, a desirable community in which to live, establish a home and bring up a family. Let the school and grounds be a nursery for real education, a fountain of learning from which will flow elevating tendencies and beautifying influences. The teacher can do much, but the real force and energy must originate and be perpetuated by the trustees. We have no power to change the homestead regulations, if we had, a tree-planting scheme would be included as part of the duties before a patent was issued; but every man and woman can do much towards the desired end, by studying methods for the betterment of the rural school and its surroundings, and thus improve and beautify the district in which they live.

The Railway and Stock Losses

Attention is again called by a correspondent, in this issue, to the law respecting the liability for damages to stock, that stray upon the railroads. This is a question that will not down. As the law now stands, it does not satisfy the absolute demands of justice. It relieves the railway companies of practically all responsibility and liability in cases of accident to stock on their roads. It practically says that accidents to farmers' stock are farmers' losses; and, while most farmers are willing enough to bear the losses due to accidents where there is no opportunity to prevent them, they rightly resent the bearing of losses where some responsibility naturally attaches to the railway companies.

Those of our readers, who follow these columns closely, will remember the letter of the late Judge Killam, chairman of the Railway Commission, which we published in the April 26th, 1906, number, calling attention to the need of an amendment in the Act that would determine when the railway companies were responsible for accidents. This need has existed for some time now, and is periodically referred to in these columns; but it is doubtful if many members of parliament have been confronted by their electors with their responsibility for the law as it at present stands. During the last election we heard men challenged for a declaration of their

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opinions upon diaphones in the St. Lawrence, the accessibility of Fort Churchill harbor, the value of certain timber lands in Northern Saskatchewan, and other questions of remote interest, but never have we known a member of parliament, or a candidate for the honors, to be asked for his attitude upon this question of the responsibility of the railways with regard to damages to stock.

Here is an instance, where politics may be brought to a practical basis, for this is a matter that will have to be remedied by act of parliament.

HORSE

Premium Pictures of Great Horses

We have just completed arrangements for new premiums for horsemen. Splendid photo engravings of the celebrated Clydesdale Stallions, Baron's Pride, Hiawatha and Oyama, have been purchased, and will be given to anyone who helps us with our subscription work. For two new names at \$1.50 we will send the three pictures, or for one new name at \$1.50 which ever two pictures are asked for.

Many of our readers already have a Baron's Pride picture, and this gives them a chance to make an interesting collection, as we will from time to time get pictures of other great horses.

The engravings are 8 x 11 inches in size, and are printed in soft tones, on heavy coated paper.

Feeding and Management of Farm Horses

W. C. Niblock, in an address at the Saskatchewan Provincial Fair, describes the following system of feeding and managing farm horses. This is the system Mr. Niblock follows on his own farm:

After summer's work is over and fall plowing ended, say about the first of November, we reduce the quantity of grain our horses receive, giving them about a gallon of mixed oats and bran per day. During the winter season, the horses are turned out in the yard every day, from about nine o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon. In addition to the yard they have a four-acre pasture to run in. During the time they are out, we clean the stables, and put in feed for the night. This system of winter feeding is carried along until within about a week of the time seeding opens. Then we increase the grain ration from one to three gallons per day. The grain consists of oats, ground fine, and mixed with about one-third bran. Before seeding begins, we always get a hundred bushels or so of oats ground, and feed the horses six quarts of the mixture of oats and bran, and four green oat sheaves. After seeding, when the work gets slack again, we reduce the grain to a gallon and give oat sheaves as before. When the grain is threshed in the fall, the horses are given straw instead of oat sheaves as roughage.

In spring and summer, the horses are fed at four o'clock in the morning, and are ready to start work in the field at a quarter of seven. We plow right across the section so the furrows are a mile long. The men are allowed twenty-five minutes to cross the field, and if they make the other side on time, they take five minutes to rest, but if, for any reason they have lost time, the resting is reduced, or not taken at all. Our outfits make sixteen miles each per day. We unhitch in the field every day at eleven o'clock. The horses are unhitched there in turn, the same horse first every day. The first man in unhitches and runs his team into the stable, and then pumps water for the rest. The other men leave their horses when unhitched in the yard, and get feed into the mangers. All are ready for dinner at exactly twelve o'clock. At a quarter of one, the horses are all out of the stable, and are ready to start work in the field at one o'clock.

In the afternoon the same course is followed as in the morning. The teams are given an hour to make the two-mile round. Work in the field stops at 5.20 o'clock. The horses are taken into the stable, the harness stripped off them, and all turned into the pasture near the stable while the men are at supper. After supper they are taken in, cleaned and fed for the night.

Grand Coulee, Man.

W. E. NIBLOCK.

Draft Horse Breeding

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY MR. THOS. MCMILLAN, SEAFORTH, ONT., AT THE SASKATCHEWAN WINTER FAIR.

I do not feel in every way qualified to discuss, from the viewpoint of the Western farmer and horse breeder, this question that has been assigned me. You have problems to solve, and conditions to face, that I know not of, but I want to say, at the very outset, that, insofar as it has been permitted me to judge, the farmers of Saskatchewan are approaching the true solution of the largest problem confronting horse breeders everywhere, viz., this question of providing yourselves with high-class breeding stock—females particularly. In the past twenty-five years I have seen most of the Clydesdale rings at the leading fairs in Eastern Canada, but never before have I seen so large a number of excellent mares in the various classes as have been before me today. You are starting right in this matter, and be careful you keep right. The first requisite to successful draft-horse breeding is a good stock of females. If the showing made at this fair is any criterion, you have such a class of mares upon your farms here in Saskatchewan. See that you breed them to such sires that there will be no possibility of the offspring deteriorating from the excellence of the dam. There is nothing truer in all this world than that like begets like. It pays to remember it in engaging the services of a male, to remember that the few dollars saved in service fee is lost, generally, twenty times over when one comes to sell the colt, that the best is none to good to breed from.

We want always to be certain of the results of our breeding. Certainty of result rests on the purity of the strain in which we breed. The longer we breed in one strain with fresh infusions of the same blood, the more certainly can we predict results from breeding in that strain. We concentrate the blood. We intensify the characters of the strain so that individuals born of stock from it can have no characteristics other than those possessed by their sire or dam, or of other ancestors more or less remote. Good results are never attained from cross-breeding. If you prefer the Clydesdale breed, get females of that breed, and breed them to sires of the same blood. If your fancy runs to the Percheron—and, it seems to me as if the draft horses of France are coming into this country, into the West particularly, in greater numbers than ever before,—get mares of the Percheron breed, and breed them to Percheron sires. And the same is true of Shires and Belgians and Suffolk Punches, or any other breed of draft horses. One of the secrets of successful breeding is to avoid violent crossings. Never, in any circumstances, cross-breed. You are too apt to get a non-descript.

AGE OF BREEDING

The question frequently comes up where draft-horse breeding is discussed. "At what age should we breed our mares?" I cannot advise definitely on this point for the reason that a good deal depends upon the degree of development in the mare. Some mares can be bred at two years of age better than poorly nurtured females could at four or five. In Scotland, the home of the Clydesdale breed, where the mares are usually well developed early in life, they are often bred at two years of age. In my own practice I have bred mares at two years of age, and had good results. A good deal depends on the season at which they are bred, and the time of year at which the foal comes. I like to breed my mares after they are turned to grass in the spring. At that season, they are in as good condition as they will be any time during the year, in much better condition than they were in before being turned out. The green grass induces the very best conditions for conception, and I believe the condition the female is in at the time of service has a good deal to do with the vigor and health of the foal resulting. I would say, too, breed at such a date that the foal will be dropped about the time the mare is turned out to grass the following spring. That, in my experience, is the ideal time to have the colts come.

EXERCISE AND VITALITY OF SIRES

Right here, a word might be said about the sire. A good deal depends on the condition of the mare at breeding time, but quite as much on the condition of the sire. My experience in the horse business leads me to believe that the average stallion does not get enough exercise, before the season opens, to put him into that hard, vigorous condition necessary to enable him to work success-

fully through the season. Too many stallions start on the road fat and flabby. A month, or six weeks, before the breeding season opens, a stallion should be given vigorous exercise every day. If he will not move about in a yard by himself, it pays to put a halter on him and have a man exercise him continually until the season opens. Stallion owners make the mistake, too, of trying to use their horse on too many females. I have known stallions in our country to be used on as many as 180 mares during the season, but the percentage foaled was not very high. In Scotland, a stallion is seldom bred to more than 70 or 80 mares. Stallions are hired for service in a district, a percentage of the fee is paid by the owner of the mare at the time of service, the owners of the horse limit their stallion to a certain number of mares. The system is a good one, and one modelled after it, or based upon it, could be introduced with advantage in most sections of Canada.

WORK IN-FOAL MARES

The course of treatment, or management rather, of the female, starts at the time of conception. I am a firm believer in the practice of working in-foal mares. I have found always that the foals came stronger, were more thrifty, and seemed to do better, where the dams had been worked all the time they were carrying the foals. By working, I do not mean heavy hauling, straining or overworking, but such work as requires doing on every farm. In winter, hauling manure or wood, going to town and such like; and, in spring, the ordinary sort of seeding. For six weeks before foaling time I like to work my in-foal mares every day possible. A week or two before the foal is due to arrive, I reduce the amount of grain feed they are receiving. I might say, here, that I never feed oats alone to pregnant mares, always feeding bran along with it. There is no safer grain feed for mares than a ration of about two-thirds oats to one-third bran. Feeding grain heavily at foaling time induces a larger flow of milk than the colt is able to consume. Bran, in any quantity at this time, induces too large a flow. I have found that best results are attained, that there is less loss and less trouble with the foals, where the dams are light, than where they are heavy milkers. For a week or ten days after foaling, with a flush mare, I milk the udder out some by hand. The foal should never get too much food during the first week or so; if it does, serious digestive disorders may follow, and the colt never does as well afterwards.

TROUBLES OF THE FOAL

Among the diseases of foals, which we in Ontario have most trouble with, is inflammatory rheumatism, and, I presume, you have trouble with it here as well. The disease is caused by a germ that gains entrance through the navel. To prevent the disease, which is, by all means, a better practice than trying to cure it, I have found that washing the navel cord in a weak solution of carbolic acid, when the string is cut and tied, dressing it three or four times before the cord sloughs off, and, again, once or twice afterwards, will prevent practically all this trouble.

After the young is born and this matter attended to, after the foal is straightened up and able to walk, I like to turn the mare and colt out to grass. If the weather is favorable, they need no more attention, but if it is cold and wet, they are brought into the barn at night. The foal gets nothing but its mother's milk until it reaches the age of from six weeks to two months. About that age, I like to start bringing the colt into the stable and tying it up in a double stall beside the mare. A colt tied at this age, before it is strong enough to pull very seriously on the halter, may be taught to stand in the stall without any trouble, and a colt tied at that age will never develop into a halter-puller. At the same time it is learning to eat grain, which is important for it to learn, as it is well for the foal to be eating readily before weaning.

I believe strongly in working the mare right up to the day she foals, but after foaling she should not be worked at all. I know that on a good many farms it is impossible to let the mares run idle all summer, but we are discussing the best system of raising foals, and, in my experience, best results are always attained where the mare has no work during the suckling period. Raising a colt is drain enough upon a mare's system without her being required to perform work as well. As a rule, she raises a better colt too, a colt that will represent value over one raised on a working mare, sufficient to more than cover the value of the work done by the dam during the suckling period.

WEANING

Four months is sufficient suck. Some advocate a the dam, but I have found When the mares are should be exercised in foal, of the feeding esp it a set back. A colt th weaning time, as a good develops into as good a liberally after the dam kept thrifty and growi check. Feed them libe will build up bone and whether you can get s farms in Saskatchewan after weaning, but in found milk the best of frame and muscle in tl variably to my foals. the nutrients it stands with a little grain, oats along in the best possib

It is unnecessary for feeding and management. By giving our colts pler the yard in the winte summer we have found speak of in developi draft horses, providing, the first place was right

Action

Canadian horsemen increasing attention being and judges of Shire horse quality have been the have entrenched the Clytimation of discriminati the water, while the re terns, with correspondi and resulting clumsines retarded the popularity of his usually greater scale discerning Old Country draft-horse stock have desired length and obliq permit of free, elastic ac shipments of Shires to evidence of progress in t ticularly noticeable at Thomas, a year or tw winners at the English panying photogravure ment in regard to leng the obliquity of shoul counterpart, as, for ins the recent London (E connection we note th "Journal on the exhibit "Without doubt, ther the bone below the kno to the hair or feather, foot, and less uprightn the winners of this wee years ago."

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"When the action c or stumpy, and lacks el down on the ground with great force at ev jected to a great deal the injurious effects o to wear out comparati about unsoundness of on to say, "draft hors action do not last long their legs and feet givi the great amount of j order that the action i it is necessary that th should be nicely slop

"The position of tl important bearing upc The more obliquely are placed, the lighte whilst very upright pasterns are always as and more or less stiff and altogether lackin to expect a cart horse walker unless its sho pasterns possessed of "The action must, and, as regards the h this should be as pos

WEANING TIME

Four months is sufficient time to let the foals suck. Some advocate a longer run than this with the dam, but I have found that time long enough. When the mares are taken away great care should be exercised in the management of the foal, of the feeding especially, so as not to give it a set back. A colt that loses the foal flesh at weaning time, as a good many of them do, never develops into as good a horse as one that is fed liberally after the dam's milk is withdrawn, and kept thrifty and growing vigorously without a check. Feed them liberally, and on a feed that will build up bone and tissue. I do not know whether you can get skim milk on very many farms in Saskatchewan for feeding to the foal after weaning, but in my own practice I have found milk the best of all foods for building up frame and muscle in the animal and feed it invariably to my foals. Skim milk gives the colt the nutrients it stands most in need of, and, fed with a little grain, oats or bran, it brings the foal along in the best possible condition.

It is unnecessary for me to say very much about feeding and management after the colt is weaned. By giving our colts plenty of food and exercise in the yard in the winter with good pasturage in summer we have found no further difficulties to speak of in developing them into first-class draft horses, providing, of course, the breeding in the first place was right.

Action in Shires

Canadian horsemen note with approval the increasing attention being paid to action by breeders and judges of Shire horses in England. Action and quality have been the two characteristics which have entrenched the Clydesdale so firmly in the estimation of discriminating horsemen on this side of the water, while the relatively short, upright pasterns, with corresponding formation of shoulders, and resulting clumsiness of action, have seriously retarded the popularity of the Shire, notwithstanding his usually greater scale. It would appear that the discerning Old Country breeders of this heaviest of draft-horse stock have concluded to develop the desired length and obliquity of pastern calculated to permit of free, elastic action, and some of the recent shipments of Shires to Canada have borne marked evidence of progress in this direction. This was particularly noticeable at the Chambers' sale, in St. Thomas, a year or two ago, while illustrations of winners at the English shows, as seen in the accompanying photogravures, plainly indicate development in regard to length and slope of pastern and the obliquity of shoulder, which is the anatomical counterpart, as, for instance, the champion mare at the recent London (Eng.) Shire Show. In this connection we note the comment of the *Live-stock Journal* on the exhibits at the show in question: "Without doubt, there is more razor-like shape of the bone below the knees and hocks, a silkier touch to the hair or feather, a bigger and better-shaped foot, and less uprightness of joint, are to be seen in the winners of this week than there was even a few years ago."

In another column of the same journal, a writer, discussing the subject of action in heavy-draft horses, correctly insists that it should be free, elastic or springy, regular, comparatively light, and last, but not least, sufficiently wide so that the feet are kept well clear of one another when the horse is moving. Though the style in which a cart horse moves must to some extent depend upon its general type, particularly as regards size and weight, yet, however heavy the type, a certain springiness of gait is always desirable, and the feet should be put down as lightly as possible in order to minimize concussion and wear. "When the action of a cart horse is very clumsy or stumpy, and lacks elasticity, the feet being planked down on the ground very heavily, and striking it with great force at every stride, the limbs are subjected to a great deal of jarring, and suffer much from the injurious effects of concussion, which causes them to wear out comparatively quickly, and often brings about unsoundness of foot. Consequently," he goes on to say, "draft horses that have poor and clumsy action do not last long at street or road work, owing to their legs and feet giving out so soon, as the result of the great amount of jar they have to sustain. In order that the action may be springy, light and free, it is necessary that the shoulder blades and pasterns should be nicely sloped."

"The position of these parts has, indeed, a most important bearing upon style of action in cart horses. The more obliquely the shoulder and the pastern are placed, the lighter and more springy is the gait, whilst very upright shoulders and short, straight pasterns are always associated with cramped, clumsy and more or less stiff action, which is short of stride, and altogether lacking in elasticity. It is useless to expect a cart horse to be a good mover and speedy walker unless its shoulders are well placed and the pasterns possessed of a fair degree of slope."

"The action must, of course, be good all round, and, as regards the hind action, it is important that this should be as powerful as possible. The hind

legs are the propellers, and the amount of propulsion a cart horse is able to exert with them governs its powers of draft. Cart horses should use their hocks well, and the hind feet should be brought well forward under the body at each stride. Powerful action behind is largely dependent upon the thighs and gaskins being very muscular, and the hock joints broad and strong. Similarly, it is essential to vigorous action in front that the forearms and shoulders should be well clothed with thick muscles. The hind action should be perfectly true. Any tendency to twist the hock and foot outwards at the end of the stride is a serious fault.

"In walking, the draft horse should pick up its feet well, so as to clear the ground properly, the pasterns in front and behind being nicely fixed, and when one watches the animal moving while standing behind it, the shoes and the soles ought to become fully visible when the feet are lifted off the ground. That shows that they are being well picked up, and that the action is vigorous. In the show-ring, particular stress is usually laid upon Shire horses flexing the pasterns well and lifting their feet high, and this certainly makes the action look all the better and more taking; but, for ordinary working purposes there is no object in this feature being carried to excess in the draft horse, and, provided the ground is well cleared, nothing further need be insisted upon in this respect." However, the writer proceeds, the fact that flash action may be a little more emphasized in the show-ring is not to be deprecated from a utility viewpoint, "because the perfection of action attained in show specimens is never reached in the ordinary cart-horse stock, as bred by the farmer for working purposes. It must be borne in mind that, on his being bred to mares of average class, the fine action of a high-class Shire stallion which has gained honors at shows becomes considerably toned down in transmission to his progeny. Scottish breeders, in looking over Clydesdales horses, and particularly stallions, usually make it a practice to have them trotted, so that they may see how the animal they are inspecting moves at this pace, they holding, that the manner in which a cart horse trots affords the best criterion of its walking action."

Teaching a Colt to Back

From the way some horses act when they are asked to back a load, one is forced to the conclusion that their early education in this respect has been neglected. As a matter of fact, a colt is left frequently to find out about backing up, from the horse he is working with, or learns from being yanked back a time or two, by the driver. There is a chance that the load may be in a tight place when the first lesson is taken. The other horse may be a fool and the driver not much better, so that the colt runs a long chance of being developed into a backer of the kind, such circumstance and examples as these, are likely to develop.

The colt should be taught to move backward at the word, before he is hitched with another horse, much less put to a load. Take him out alone in single harness, or the lesson can be given as well on the barn floor. Stand squarely behind him, and draw back firmly but gently on the reins, at the same time ordering him to "back." Unless he is pretty stubborn, he will step back, clumsily very likely, but still he comes. Always reward a colt, for prompt obedience, and exercise patience if he does not obey at the word. Keep right at it, till he will walk backwards when ordered to do so.

It is surprising sometimes how quickly a colt finds out what is wanted of him, and does it, providing the trainer, or "breaker" as he is more commonly called, does not get out of patience or loose his head, and by hard shouting and much slashing around of the whip, jerking on the reins, pulling, standing in front and trying to kick the colt in the direction he is desired to go, and by a noisy expression of himself in the swear language, so work upon the colt's nervous system, that nothing may be taught save perhaps a few vices.

Teach the colt first of all, to back when the word is given. If he is a little slow to learn, face him up a

slope where it will be easier for him to move down than up, draw gently on the lines, give the word and as soon as he moves towards you, let him know that he has done the thing desired.

Colts have a way of responding to appreciation, of "gobling" up rewards for conduct that is very nearly human. It is by taking advantage of this characteristic, that they may be taught most readily.

* * *

There is some interesting information to be secured from a reference to the entries that have been made into the Argentine Equine Stud Book, which was established about a year ago. It appears that there have been fifteen different breeds registered or recorded in this general Stud Book. It is unnecessary to give the number of each of the different breeds recorded, but the total is 9,494. This aggregate is made up of three—those imported 1,273, Argentine bred 1,384, and entered in the preliminary register 6,831.

Taking the leading breeds represented in the imported section their proportion is as follows:—Percheron, 25.17 per cent.; Shire, 20.64 per cent.; Clydesdale, 20.32 per cent.; Hackney, 19.38 per cent.; Yorkshire Coach, 3.12 per cent.; and Suffolk Punch, 1.56 per cent. Taking the same breeds as recorded in that section of Argentine bred, the respective percentages of the total is as follows, but the order in which they come is somewhat varied from the first section, the Hackney taking precedence with 45.01 per cent. Then comes the Clydesdale with 26.22 per cent. of the total; the Percheron follows with 13.99 per cent., the Shire with 9.10 per cent.; the Yorkshire Coach Horse follows with 0.57 per cent. of the total; and last of all comes the Suffolk with 0.14 per cent.—British Exchange.

Action, Hair and Feather

A great alteration for the better has taken place in the movement of the Shire horse. There is manifest a desire to breed faster horses, and at the trot there are fewer animals that go wide at the hocks. Close hock action must be cultivated, for only by getting the hocks well below them can horses make the full use of their tractive powers.

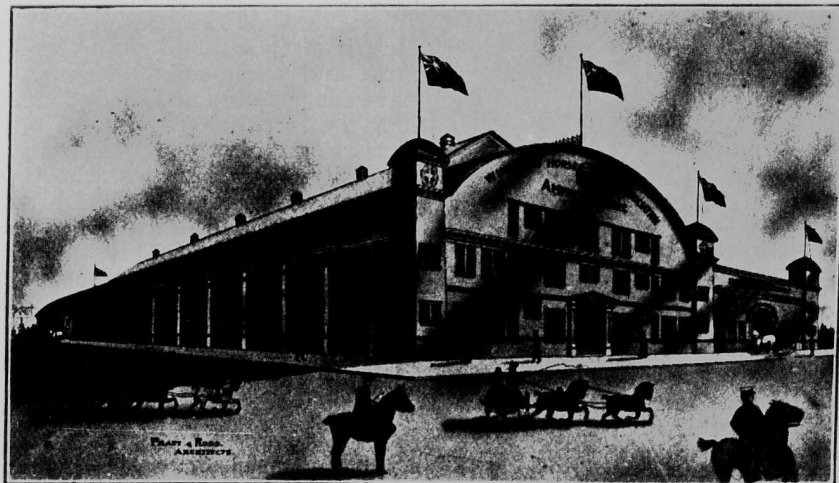
Is not the hair craze being a little overdone? It may be a characteristic of the Shire, but the breeder has still to show a solid reason, beyond the aesthetic pleasure of the eye, why a horse or filly, that is as full of hair as a bear, is better than a good, clean-legged animal that has a reasonable amount of hirsute adornment.

If a foreign trade for Shires is to be cultivated to any extent, the demand for hairy heels and knees and hocks capped with it, will have to be greatly modified. Can any breeder say that, in farm practice, very feathery horses are an advantage? It used to be considered that hair, Samson-like, denoted strength, and indicated the quality of bone, but we do not believe that nowadays.—*Farmer and Stock-breeder, England.*

Essential Points of a Horse Stable

Paul M. Bredt, Regina, discussing the feed and care of farm horses, at a meeting held in connection with the Saskatchewan Horse Show, emphasized some of the essential points of a properly constructed horse stable. The most important thing, he believed, was fresh air. Horse stables should be constructed so there may be abundance of fresh air in them at all times. It was more essential to the well being of the horses that the stable should be well ventilated, even though it might be cool, than to poorly ventilated and warm. Pure air, not warmth, should be the first consideration.

Light was another essential to the healthfulness of the animals. It was impossible, the speaker believed, to have too much sunlight in the stable; but it was possible to have the windows so arranged that the horses were effected by the brilliant sunshine pouring in. Windows should never be placed



NEW HORSE SHOW ARENA AND RIDING ACADEMY BEING BUILT TO ACCOMMODATE THE WINNIPEG HORSE SHOW.

Too many stallions flabby. A month, or feeding season opens, a vigorous exercise every about in a yard by him-er on him and have a ually until the season nake the mistake, too, e on too many females, e on country to be used uring the season, but s not very high. In lom bred to more than are hired for service in the fee is paid by the e time of service, the heir stallion to a certain stem is a good one, and ased upon it, could be e in most sections of

AL MARES ent, or management ts at the time of con- ever in the practice of ave found always that vere more thrifty, and e the dams had been vere carrying the foals. mean heavy hauling, but such work as re- n. In winter, hauling o town and such like; ary sort of seeding, ng time I like to work lay possible. A week ue to arrive, I reduce they are receiving. I ver feed oats alone to eding bran along with oats to one-third bran. foaling time induces a he colt is able to con- ity at this time, in- ave found that best ere is less loss and less re the dams are light, milkers. For a week with a flush mare, I hand. The foal should uring the first week or ive disorders may fol- es as well afterwards.

THE FOAL Onals, which we in On- with, is inflammatory ne, you have trouble disease is caused by a through the navel. ich is, by all means, a g to cure it, I have avel cord in a weak en the string is cut and four times before the 1, once or twice after- cally all this trouble. a and this matter at- straightened up and the mare and colt out favorable, they need is cold and wet, they at night. The foal s milk until it reaches two months. About ing the colt into the ouble stall beside the ge, before it is strong ly on the halter, may e stall without any that age will never . At the same time hich is important for the foal to be eating

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directly in front of the horses, or, rather, the stable should not be laid out in such a way, that the horses are forced to gaze, for half a day at a time, into a brilliantly-lighted window. A horse tied in such a position is liable to be blinded ultimately by the continuous glare.

To insure dryness, the walls should be constructed with a dead-air space, and the ceilings made at a good height. For flooring, there is little difference between plank and concrete. The latter is regarded by some as a "cold" material; but where the horses are kept properly bedded, no injury results from the coldness of the concrete.

In the matter of stalls, Mr. Bredt prefers the double to the single stall. In the first place, more double, than single stalls may be arranged on a given floor space. Eight feet in width is considered sufficient for a double stall, while a single one has to be at least five feet wide. Handling the horses, too, is easier where two are standing together, and there is no more danger of the animals injuring each other whilst standing together in the stable, than when running together in the pasture. In the arrangement of the fixtures of a double stall, he liked to have a salt box in the centre, and an oat box at each side. Mangers only should be used for feeding hay or fodder. Racks were handier, but there was always the danger of the horse getting foreign matter in the eyes and nostrils when feeding from them. Water in the stable, he believed, a good thing for the man attending to the horses, but did not consider watering inside any great advantage, and had never seen a horse suffering from going out into the yard to drink.

The care of the farm team came in for some consideration. Mr. Bredt advocated giving horses, when at hard work, a wash at noon with a mild salt solution. The use of this, he had found, toughened the skin. He recommended washing the horses with soap and water once a week, or once in two weeks, during the summer season. Such washing kept the animal in better health, and it was easily kept clean.

Clydesdale Association's Finances

Members of the Canadian Clydesdale association who did not receive a copy of the financial report of the association, may receive some enlightenment from a perusal of the following extracts of that report:

GRANTS TO EXHIBITIONS	
New Westminster.....	\$25.00
Calgary (Dominion) not yet paid as rules have not been complied with.....	200.00
Regina.....	100.00
Brandon.....	97.00
Winnipeg.....	175.00
Canadian National (Toronto exhibition).....	200.00
Open air horse parade, Toronto.....	25.00
Ontario horse breeder's exhibition, (Toronto Winter Show).....	1300.00
Balance on hand.....	\$3236.91

* * *

Vancouver's second annual horse show will be held from April 21 to 24. A commodious new arena has been built to accommodate the show at a cost of some \$70,000.

* * *

The prize list of the Fifth Annual Winnipeg Horse Show is out. The show as usual will be held in June but this year will be held in a spacious new arena, which the association have erected. Classes have been arranged, for all kinds and types of harness, saddle, hunting, commercial and military horses and ponies. No cash prizes are given but exceptionally keen interest is developing among the amateur exhibitors. Already several new purchases have been made the most notable being a trio from New York which go into Mr. Hugh Sutherland's stables. Ponies are in strong demand just now. The prize list will be sent to intending exhibitors.

* * *

The shying habit in horses is attributed by scientists to the conditions under which horses lived while they were developing from dog-sized animals into what they are today. The ancestors of the horse were accustomed to roam over plains where every tuft of grass or bush might conceal an enemy waiting in ambush. In these circumstances they must have time and again saved their lives by quickly starting back, or else suddenly jumping to one side, when without warning some strange object appeared to them. The habit must have indeed been a strong one, seeing that so many years of domestication have not eradicated it.

STOCK

Comment upon Live Stock Subject Invited

The Live-stock Industry in the West

Mr. H. C. McMullen, C. P. R. live stock agent at Calgary, discussing the live stock outlook of the west, at the Saskatchewan Provincial Fair, last week, stated that prospects were never better than they are at the present time for the live stock industry in the prairie provinces. Mr. McMullen refuted the oft repeated statement that cattle cannot be fed profitably in the west. He told the stock feeders of Saskatchewan that in the district lying between Calgary and Edmonton was to be found the best winter feeding area in Western Canada. Finished cattle in that country were selling today at 5½ cents and 5¼ cents per pound. Grass steers and cattle, not grain and hay fed, were worth from 3¼ cents to 3½ cents per pound. The cost of winter feeding was averaging these men in Central Alberta, about \$12.00 per head.

The beef industry in this country, the speaker described as being in the transition period. This is the time of the breaking up of the cattle ranges into farms of the extension of the barb wire fence. Wheat farming is taking the place of cattle raising on one hand, and on the other in some districts cattle are beginning to supplant wheat as the main crop of the farm. The transition time, the changing from the ranch herd to the farm bunch, will probably diminish the number of cattle for a while, but ultimately the numbers produced will be greatly increased. The days of the thirty dollar and forty dollar finished steers, Mr. McMullen, believes are past, never to return, providing the right kind of steers are produced to supply what the market demands, high quality animals, not cat hammed things, without meat on their carcasses.

Discussing the sheep business, Mr. McMullen, stated that the prairie provinces were importing four-fifths of the mutton they consumed. Thousands of sheep are brought in every year from Australia and New Zealand. They are brought into the country from Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces. He could not understand why sheep were not kept in larger numbers in this country.

The same thing was true of the hog business. Alberta and Saskatchewan between them, shipped 60,000 hogs in the year just closed, yet every meat shop in any town of importance in the two provinces was filled with American hams and bacon. Why that should be so he could not understand. It was difficult to see how the American hog producer, with no cheaper hog feeds than we have here, was able to beat us in our own markets.

Our other branch of live stock industry, viz.: horse raising was in the most satisfactory condition of any. Western Saskatchewan and Alberta, shipped last year, somewhere in the neighborhood of 15,000 horses. No kick of any kind had been registered by the buyers against the stock we sold them, and the sellers were equally satisfied with the returns from this line. Horse breeding, Mr. McMullen believed, was one of the surest lines of stock raising the farmers of the west could engage in. There was absolutely no danger of the horse being driven out of use by any motor or engine yet devised. Those who expect soon to see the passing of the horse will have to wait a long time yet before their expectations are realized. Horse raising is the most stable of our live stock industries. In addition to the farm and commercial demands for horses, we have every assurance in this country now, that ere long the Imperial government will be heavy purchasers of cavalry horses, and army horses generally. A scheme was already on foot for the sending of Thoroughbred stallions into districts, were good representatives of this breed are not already for service, and it was expected that in a short time a steady market would be found for a class of horse we are now only beginning to breed in any numbers.

Another Report Upon the Live-Stock and Meat Industries

The full report of "The Chilled Meat Committee" has been published in bulletin form, and is being circulated. Our readers will remember that this is a commission that assumed their duties last summer as a result of a meeting at the Calgary fair. The members of the committee are Frank Whiteside,

President of the Alberta Stock Growers' Association; Jas. Walters, President of the Alberta Stock Breeders' Association; R. G. Mathews, Secretary Western Stock Growers' Association; E. J. Fream, Secretary United Farmers' of Alberta Association; E. G. Palmer, Cold-storage Expert, and E. J. Greenstreet, Secretary of the commission, all from Alberta. The committee undertook to assemble a mass of data upon the problems of raising and marketing live stock, and have submitted their findings and recommendations to Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, for Canada. The report covers 34 pages, 5x9, and discusses the subject, from the following standpoints: The need for a better market for live stock; the failure of existing methods of disposing of stock; a review of the methods adopted by other countries for disposing of their surplus meat; an examination as to how far the best methods of other countries can be applied to Canada; recommendations for adoption in Canada; approximate cost and benefits to the producer and country generally.

The report is most exhaustive in its range of discussion, and, of course, favors a scheme of government assistance to the industry of slaughtering, storing, marketing and transporting.

PROPOSED LINES UPON WHICH TO FINANCE THE UNDERTAKING.

As the "Cold Storage Act" would not meet requirements of so comprehensive a scheme, the following are the lines upon which it is proposed to finance the undertaking with government control, in such a way that the necessary capital can be readily obtained, and the interests of the producer adequately protected:

1. The capital to be \$8,000,000.
2. The capital to be divided into 12,000 (a) bonds of \$500 each, and \$20,000; (b) bonds of \$100 each.
3. Every \$100 represented by either (a) or (b) bonds to be entitled to one vote.
4. The (a) bonds to carry, say, 4 per cent. interest, and to be guaranteed by the Dominion Government.
5. The (b) bonds to be treated as ordinary share capital, and to be entitled to eight per cent., and this interest to be cumulative.
6. In the allotment of (b) bonds, the producer to be given preference.
7. Any further profits available after payment of interest as aforesaid, to be divided equally between the producer and (b) bond-holders.
8. Each producer to participate pro-rata to the value of his stock supplied to the works.
9. The working of the organization to be vested in a Central Board of Directors, having headquarters in Montreal, and the Dominion Minister of Agriculture to (if possible) act as chairman of such Board. The Dominion Live Stock Commissioner to be ex-officio director.
10. The Advisory Boards to be formed in each Province. The Provincial Minister of Agriculture to be chairman of the Board in his particular Province, and the Live Stock Commissioners to be ex-officio directors. The other members of each Board to consist of not less than five (5) men, representing the live stock industry.
11. The Dominion Government to have the right of redeeming the (a) bonds at any time at par by giving twelve months notice of their intention to do so.
12. An equitable through-rate from slaughtering to sale in Great Britain to be arranged, and approved of by the Dominion Government, and which any owner would be at liberty to take advantage of and ship on his own account if he so desired, instead of selling out-right at the works.
13. Provision to be made at all depots for the storage of all kinds of perishable products, in addition to that required in connection with the general chilling and packing-house business.
14. All stock to be subject to an anti and post-mortem inspection by duly qualified Government inspectors, and all produce to bear the official stamp of the Government.
15. All books and vouchers to be open to inspection by duly authorized Government officials at all times.

This would in the first place enable the necessary capital to be readily obtained. It gives such measure of Government control that the interests of the producer are protected for all time. It further provides by the power to redeem (a) bonds for complete and entire Government control should it be found necessary or deemed advisable at any time. All danger of the undertaking being controlled by trusts or monopolies, to the detriment of the producer is avoided by this power to secure control on the part of the Government.

The (b) bonds are in smaller amounts, in order to give the small capitalist or producer an opportunity to secure a financial interest in the undertaking. The co-operative principle is introduced, as the producer, in addition to obtaining the full market price for his stock upon delivery at the works, further participates in all profits derived from the manufacture of the produce, after the stipulated interest on capital invested has been paid, thus giving him an interest in the concern, and a fair share of the benefits to be derived from the establishment and development of this industry in the country.

April 7, 1909

Pork is by nature designed to be the ideal meat for farm use. It can be grown almost universally, is cheap of production, palatable both in the raw and cooked state. Pork is practically the last assertion can truthfully lie its real value, that it seasons of the year, sum furnish a tasty and seasonable meat. It was the "stand by" of meat was so readily available might very wisely and profitably today, in much larger numbers.



THE HAM AND

proper cutting and curing of every farmer's knowledge of this article to this subject, which it is and value to those independent make it a part of their family table is well supplied with nutritious meats at all seasons.

COOLING THE

It is highly essential to cutting, that a carcass be is moreover necessary to the meat. Most of the so encountered, may be att cooling of the carcass, with mal heat. In case of he able to split the carcass, thus facilitating the cooling to be disparaged, because the meat cells, and prevention of the brine.

CUTTING UP THE

If the carcass has not been necessary to do this, divide it into the four main shoulders, middle, and hind off about an inch and a half the ears, which will unjoin the shoulder is removed fifth ribs, and the hams, or at the point where it is pending on whether a large salted meat is desired.

TRIMMING

The head should be trimmed through the centre, the lower jaw separated from through the lower jaw-bone should be cut again able for the kettle, and trimmed cut just in front of the eyes and ears are removed cooked until it falls from headcheese. The cheek off, and used for sausage.

TRIMMING THE

There are two ways of the one giving what is shoulder, the other the pig butt. In both cases the removed, by cutting between them from the shoulder. table use by cutting across separating the vertebrae legs, also are removed, and the toes clipped off delicious pickled pigs' feet.

Growers' Association; Alberta Stock Breeders' Association; Secretary Western J. Fream, Secretary Association; E. G. and E. J. Greenstreet, 1 from Alberta. The table a mass of data and marketing live findings and recom- sner, Minister of Ag- hort covers 34 pages, from the following etter market for live thods of disposing of ls adopted by other ir surplus meat; an est methods of other anada; recommenda- approximate cost and try generally.

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Pork is by nature designed to be the ideal meat for farm use. It can be grown almost universally, is cheap of production, easy of slaughter, and is palatable both in the fresh and cured state. Pork is practically the only meat of which this last assertion can truthfully be made, and herein lies its real value, that it can be relied upon at all seasons of the year, summer as well as winter to furnish a tasty and seasonable dish for the table. It was the "stand by" of our fathers before fresh meat was so readily available at the market, and might very wisely and profitably be utilized by us today, in much larger measure than it is. The

CUTTING UP AND CURING PORK

Salt, sugar or mol- lasses, and salt petre are the common constituents of brine. The salt ex-

tracts moisture, hardens the tissue and deters bacterial action. Sugar mellows the meat, and tends to overcome to some degree the astringent action of the salt. Salt petre imparts color, and is like salt in action.

MAKING THE BRINE

The proportion of the various constituents, can be so regulated as to produce either a hard or a soft pork. A very satisfactory brine has been made as follows: For 100 pounds of meat, 8 to 10 lbs. of salt, 2 lbs. of brown sugar, or a quart of molasses and 2 oz. of salt petre and 4 gals. of water. These are all boiled together for about ten minutes in order to thoroughly dissolve the dry ingredients, and destroy bacteria which may be present. This should be cooled, before being poured over the meat. This has been found to give a mellow, well preserved and palatable meat.

The thin small pieces of meat from a 250 lb. hog may be expected to be cured in about four weeks in such a brine. The shoulders and hams,

TRIMMING THE MIDDLE

The leaf lard is first lifted from the abdominal cavity, and after being cut into cubes an inch or so square is tried out for lard. The upper six inches or thick part of the middle, is now separated from the thin part by sawing across the ribs. The fat back is taken off from the pork loin, and used for lard purposes. The loin, which is the choicest part of the pork, is used for chops and roasts. Pork chops should always be cut thin, as thorough cooking is necessary in order



THE HAM AND ITS TRIMMINGS.

proper cutting and curing of pork, should be a part of every farmer's knowledge, and it is the purpose of this article to present a few facts upon this subject, which it is hoped may be of interest and value to those independent, earnest men, who make it a part of their business to see that the family table is well supplied with cheap but nutritious meats at all seasons of the year.

COOLING THE CARCASS

It is highly essential to smoothness and ease of cutting, that a carcass be thoroughly cooled, and is moreover necessary to the thorough curing of the meat. Most of the soured hams so commonly encountered, may be attributed to an improper cooling of the carcass, which fails to remove animal heat. In case of heavy animals, it is advisable to split the carcass, and remove the leaf fat, thus facilitating the cooling process. Freezing is to be disparaged, because it tends to break down the meat cells, and prevent the complete penetration of the brine.

CUTTING UP THE CARCASS

If the carcass has not been split in cooling, it is not necessary to do this, but one may proceed to divide it into the four main divisions, viz., head, shoulders, middle, and hams. The head is cut off about an inch and a half or two inches back of the ears, which will unjoint it at the Atlas joint. The shoulder is removed between the fourth and fifth ribs, and the hams, either in the pelvic arch, or at the point where it joins the back bone, depending on whether a large quantity of fresh, or salted meat is desired.

TRIMMING THE HEAD

The head should be thoroughly cleaned, split through the centre, the brain removed and the lower jaw separated from the upper by sawing through the lower jaw-bone. The lower jaw-bone should be cut again, to make it a size suitable for the kettle, and the upper bone should be cut just in front of the eye. After which the eyes and ears are removed, this meat should be cooked until it falls from the bone and made into headcheese. The cheek meat is sometimes cut off, and used for sausage, or scrapple.

TRIMMING THE SHOULDER

There are two ways of trimming the shoulder, the one giving what is known as the square shoulder, the other the picnic ham and shoulder butt. In both cases the neck spare-ribs are first removed, by cutting beneath them, and lifting them from the shoulder. They are trimmed for table use by cutting across the ribs and slightly separating the vertebrae. In both cases, the legs, also are removed, slightly above the knee, and the toes clipped off. These make the delicious pickled pigs' feet, so commonly prized by



SHOULDER.

At the left is the shoulder butt and shoulder fat being separated. In the centre is the picnic ham. At upper right hand lies the neck spare ribs with trimming of the shoulders and pig's feet about the picnic ham.

to destroy trichina, with which pork is so commonly infested. The lower part of the middle, contains the prime spare ribs and the choice bacon strip. The bacon strip should be trimmed square, and all jagged edges be removed, as they not alone give the cured meat an unattractive appearance, but are a practical loss. If cut off fresh, they may be utilized in sausage, as many also all lean trimmings.

TRIMMING THE HAM

The ham should always be trimmed to a flat pear shape, and as much fat as possible be removed, without exposing the lean. Smooth clean cuts should in all cases be made. The shank is removed at the hock, and converted into pickled pig's feet.

CURING PORK

Brine curing is adapted to all seasons of the year, and is therefore most commonly used by farmers. Clean, water-tight, non-absorbent vessels, that will not taint the meat, are the most desirable for this purpose. Stone jars and hard wood barrels, such as whisky and molasses or even kerosene, come in, may be used after being thoroughly cleansed.

PACKING THE MEAT

The fresh meat should be thoroughly rubbed with dry salt, and packed neatly into the barrels the largest pieces which will be longest in curing being placed at the bottom. They should be covered with a hard wood cover and weighted down with a stone. After standing over night, the juices and the blood which have been extracted, should be poured off, after which the brine may be added.

will probably require about six weeks. Contrary to the common belief, meat does not become more salty from being left longer in the brine, and it is wise to leave it in, until assured that it is sufficiently cured.

SMOKING THE MEAT

Before smoking, the meat should be taken out of the brine, each piece strung on a cord and



SHOWS THE DIVISIONS OF THE MIDDLE.

Above is the pork loin from which fat back is being removed. Below is the bacon piece from which spare rib is being lifted and at the right is the leaf fat.

hung up to drain. It should then be hung in some chamber, (a smoke house, or a barrel or box) where a cool, uniform smoke, free from an excess of soot, burned resin or other taint may be applied. In case the small houses are used, smoke must be conducted to them from an outside fire,

by means of a pipe; otherwise a half cooked, sooty ham will result. Corn cobs, oak or hickory, are excellent for smoking purposes. Pine, tamarac, and woods of their nature, should never be resorted to. From twenty-four to forty-eight hours are required to smoke hams and shoulders. By cutting into a ham, it can readily be seen, whether the smoke has penetrated to the bone or not.

KEEPING SMOKED MEAT

When a smoke house is at hand, it is well not to entirely complete the process of smoking at once, but to build a fire beneath it occasionally and smoke it a little more. If it is not convenient to do this, the meat may be wrapped in parchment paper and muslin, and laid away in ashes or oats which will absorb moisture.

With a little thought and care, success can easily be attained in the cutting up and preservation of pork, and it is a matter to which every energetic farmer may very profitably turn his attention.—By D. A. Gaumnitz, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, Minnesota Agriculture College, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

Responsibility for Stock on Railways

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published in the interests of the farmers and stock-raisers of the West, and is always open to the discussion of questions affecting the settler, may I call attention to a matter of importance to all farmers, and, especially to those in the vicinity of a railway, the killing of stock on the track. Is it not reasonable to expect the railway companies to maintain proper cattle-guards at all road crossings, in districts where either the herd law or fence law is in force, and where the company's right-of-way is fenced. In either case, I understand, stock is permitted to run at large where herd law is in force, as in this district, from November 1st to May 15th, and, in fence districts all the year round, but with the first sign of winter the cattle-guards are removed, allowing all stock free entry to a real death-trap. Still the company is not liable, because your stock has no business in there anyhow.

Some time ago, three young horses of mine were run down by a freight engine and thrown into the ditch with broken legs, where they lay for about twenty hours, and were then butchered by the section men. I immediately wrote the claims agent, asking for compensation, and received a card acknowledging my claim, but, not hearing from him further, wrote again in a few weeks, and he replied asking me to state if the animals were turned out to pasture, or broke out of my field and strayed on the track. I accepted the advice of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and engaged a lawyer, who, however, didn't seem very hopeful, judging from a number of decisions in similar cases.

A few days ago, I received another letter from the claims agent, begging to inform me that, according to law, four-legged stock of any kind usually found on the farm must not be allowed on the public highway within half a mile of a railway, unless in charge of a competent person to prevent them loitering on the crossing or wandering on to the track. It is only fair to allow that a railway company should not be expected to pay for animals killed on a crossing, or where they get on the track through a farm gate carelessly left open, but I have heard that they do sometimes pay for stock killed, and, as they are not liable in either of the two cases just mentioned, nor in case of inefficient cattle-guards, it would be interesting to know just what combination of circumstances is necessary to excite the sympathy or benevolence, or whatever it is that causes a claims agent to give up a few of the company's hard-earned dollars sometimes.

The cattle-guard question is a very old one, but I think our grain growers' and live-stock associations might do something to help the people to enjoy a small share of fair play.

S. J. WEBSTER.

* * *

Automobile manufacturers, realizing that the largest trade in automobiles in the future will be in the country, are turning higher-wheeled cars out for country use; cars that will pass over country roads of uneven surface without trouble, and they seem to be meeting with quite a demand. Down through the older settled farming communities of the United States, automobiles are being purchased by farmers in daily increasing numbers. These autos have been called farm motor buggies. They are nearly as high in the wheels as the ordinary covered carriage, and have steel or hard rubber tires. They are made to run 25 or 30 miles an hour.

FARM

Letters Upon Farming Operations Welcomed.

Topics for Discussion

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

For the best article received on each topic, we will award a first prize of Three Dollars and for the second best Two Dollars, paying the latter sum for other contributions on the subject received and published in the same issue. Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

ORDER OF SUBJECTS

April 14.—How would you rear and train a Collie dog for use on the farm?

April 21.—What method of preparing the land, seeding and after care, have you used with best success in (a) the growing of red clover or alsike, (b) the growing of alfalfa. Prizes are offered for both A and B. What we want is the experience of those who have been successful in the growing of either the ordinary clovers or alfalfa.

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

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

The Discussion on Seeding Topics

Within the last three months many different phases of cultivation and methods of seeding have been discussed in these columns. Our readers have asked numerous questions and contributed profusely to the discussions raised. In the matter published one can find hints upon almost every possible aspect of cultivation and seeding so that it would appear that there is little more that can be said, but the singular thing about all such discussions is, that the more we discuss and learn, the more we realize there is to be said and learned. We have in hand piles of material which we shall yet publish upon the seeding and cultivation of crops, particularly the less extensively grown crops.

We also want to direct attention to thickness of seeding. This is one of the farm practices that is going to undergo some change. Why do we sow just so many bushels of seed to the acre? Why not put more or less? Are we certain we are just right? In European countries where they have to be more particular to get a crop they seed wheat and oats thicker and barley thinner than we sow. They are also more particular to have their seed put on uniformly. With them it is not a question of how many bushels to the acre, but first, how many grains to the bushel. With oats, for instance, it is possible to have twice as many kernels of small size in a bushel as of large ones, and as each kernel has but one germ it follows that if two bushels of small seed to the acre is sufficient, then four bushels of the large seed should be sown to the acre. We have seen samples of seed this spring that bear this ratio to each other.

We commend the discussions upon these practical subjects to all our readers as it is certain that in this age of progress and modern invention, methods that are in vogue now will have to be abandoned tomorrow.

Deep and Shallow Seeding: Potato-Growing

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Is deep seeding of wheat conducive to smut? If one puts oats down as deep as the drill will send them, can an extra heavy crop be expected?

Is flat cultivation of potatoes successful, and if so how is it done?

Sask.

B. N.

There is a certain depth of seeding that is best under given circumstances. Some times it is quite shallow, at other times deeper and again quite deep. The idea is to get the seed buried deep enough to get the fullest advantage of the moisture supply, but not so deep that it will exhaust its energy reaching the surface. When wheat is seeded too deeply it throws out a second root system about an inch and a half from the surface, and this is the proof, that in ordinarily well prepared soil the seed should be put about that depth. The connection between seeding at improper depths and smut growth is this: Anything that tends to retard or weaken the wheat plant makes it that much less able to resist an attack of any disease including smut. Generally deep seeding has this ill effect, but if shallow seeding weakens the vitality of the young plant owing to greater exposure of its root system to frosts, or drouth, than shallow seeding will have the same ill effects as deep seeding. It is seldom, however, that wheat is sown too shallow.

These observations will apply also in the case of oats but as oats are generally sown on spring plowing there are more modifying circumstances that effect their growth. It is often necessary to put oats down deep to get them next to the moist earth in which case they would do better than if sown more shallow and the weather remained dry. One cannot always tell what the weather is going to be like, so unless the land is plowed very light the seed had better not be put unusually deep.

Some of the best potato growers in Manitoba prefer not to mould up the plants. They plant in furrows, cover the seed and harrow until the plants get too high, then cultivate the rows as long as is necessary and leave them. Moulding them up gives the ground a chance to dry out too much.

Pickling Seed: Grass and Flax

Should barley be treated with bluestone, or with formaldehyde?

I intend to break this spring a ten-acre piece of ground, and seed it to either brome grass, or Western rye grass, with flax as a nurse crop. Would you advise to do so?

O. K. LIPTON.

For both wheat and oats I prefer formaldehyde, as a treatment for smut, but the bluestone treatment has always given me the best results with barley. After several years' experience, I have found the smut of barley much more difficult to eradicate than either the smut of wheat or oats. By a careful treatment of the latter cereals, with either chemical, I have usually completely prevented smut, whereas I have often failed with barley.

If the land your correspondent intends to break up has been reclaimed from scrub, the seed of either brome, or Western rye grass, will probably catch and produce a good crop of hay when seeded with flax, but I would hesitate to recommend this plan if the land is open prairie with a fairly tough sod.

I am still in favor of the good old plan of breaking the new prairie sod as thin as possible, then backset it before harvest, plowing up from two to three inches of additional soil, and afterwards harrowing well, without putting in a crop the first year. This plan thoroughly rots the sod and ensures a large crop of wheat for some years.

By sowing flax on the breaking, it prevents the sod from rotting properly, and, as it is almost impossible to purchase clean flax seed, you are pretty sure to seed the land from the beginning with noxious weeds. It is bad enough to get the land weedy by a gradual process, but it is infinitely worse to start out with your land infested with such weeds, as are usually found in flax seed.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

* * *

A horse should be directed by contact with his nerves of sensation and by spoken words. He has no business to be looking backwards for orders. If he does, he soon imagines that he is "bossing" the job himself. Strict and prompt obedience is best secured when the highest intelligence directs. A small projection, not a blind, attached to the headstall of the bridle, does not keep the eye hot or obstruct the side or front vision, while it does prevent the horse from looking backward, thereby conserving his vision and attention for the objects in his pathway.



A TYPICAL NORTH

A Farm All

EDITOR "FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I have a section and a half into quarters and fenced with section, there is brome and tation is nearly all plowed. In cattle onto the quarter-section summer-fallow when they are eaten down. They are turned with grass on, and the other the hay is cut, they are put mer-fallow again. There are where the stacks are put; so done they are turned on the Wapella District, Sask.

Wheat on J

Writing from Arelee, Saskatchewan asks for experiences in breaking. In our February I published a letter from D. B. Ca the excellent crops of fall after discing four times, but heard of spring wheat doing Experience points to the back-setting as being the best flax is sometimes sown on necessary to have some return

Renewing B

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Could you tell me in your brome grass meadow? At it and how deep, and how to Would it give a crop next after having this summer?

Pembina, Mun., Man.

I have always found that will sooner or later become doubt, caused by the abundance so freely that they occur is not enough moisture to condition is reached, the sufficient number of stems crop.

The remedy is obvious, v plants and the remaining o growth and produce a payir I have noticed that the fo results: After haying, the with a breaking plow; the and straight so that the la when rolled immediately a be easy to mow the follow this treatment kill just en plants to ensure a good cro years and also leave the la to mow.

On breaking up a field of surprised at the mass of roo The soil is perfectly mattere erable depth and when th large amount of humus to th M. A. C.

* * *

"I am writing to thank knife which I received the with it and think it as gooc the stores for seventy-five c many of my friends who s to get one like it. As for it speaks for itself. I think magazine going."



A TYPICAL NORTHERN ALBERTA FARMSTEAD ON FARM OF T. BOOKLESS NEAR INNISFAIL.

A Farm All Fenced

EDITOR "FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I have a section and a half of land which is divided into quarters and fenced with three wires. On half a section, there is brome and timothy. The other section is nearly all plowed. In the spring, we turn the cattle onto the quarter-section. We are going to summer-fallow when they have this pretty well eaten down. They are turned into one of the others with grass on, and the other is kept for hay. When the hay is cut, they are put onto this, and the summer-fallow again. There are fences on the quarters where the stacks are put; so, as soon as stacking is done they are turned on the stubble. B. B. Wapella District, Sask.

Wheat on Breaking

Writing from Arelee, Sask., one of our correspondents asks for experiences in growing wheat on new breaking. In our February 17th number, we published a letter from D. B., Calgary, in which he told of the excellent crops of fall wheat sown on breaking, after discing four times, but we have very seldom heard of spring wheat doing well on new breaking. Experience points to the system of breaking and back-setting as being the best in the end, although flax is sometimes sown on breaking, if it is absolutely necessary to have some returns the first year.

Renewing Brome Sod

EDITOR "FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Could you tell me in your paper how to renew a brome grass meadow? At what time should I plow it and how deep, and how treat it after it is plowed? Would it give a crop next summer if it is plowed after haying this summer? Pembina, Mun., Man. T. B.

I have always found that brome grass meadows will sooner or later become sod bound. This is, no doubt, caused by the abundant root stalks spreading out so freely that they occupy all the soil, and there is not enough moisture to go around. When this condition is reached, the plants fail to send up a sufficient number of stems to ensure a profitable crop.

The remedy is obvious, viz.: reduce the number of plants and the remaining ones will make a vigorous growth and produce a paying crop of hay or pasture. I have noticed that the following plan gives good results: After haying, the sod is plowed quite thin with a breaking plow; the furrows should be wide and straight so that the land will be quite smooth when rolled immediately afterwards. It will then be easy to mow the following years. I have found this treatment kill just enough of the brome grass plants to ensure a good crop of hay for a number of years and also leave the land in excellent condition to mow.

On breaking up a field of brome, I have often been surprised at the mass of roots that have accumulated. The soil is perfectly matted with them for a considerable depth and when they decay, it must add a large amount of humus to the soil. M. A. C. S. A. BEDFORD.

"I am writing to thank you for the ADVOCATE knife which I received the other day. I am pleased with it and think it as good as any knife bought in the stores for seventy-five cents. I have shown it to many of my friends who say they are going to try to get one like it. As for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE it speaks for itself. I think it is the best agricultural magazine going."

DAVE RICHARDSON, MacDonald, Mun., Man.

Hydraulic Ram : Size of Ditch

EDITOR "FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

What would be the cost of installing a ram to pump water from a ditch up a rise of about 8 or 9 feet, and about 150 feet to the barn? The ditch or

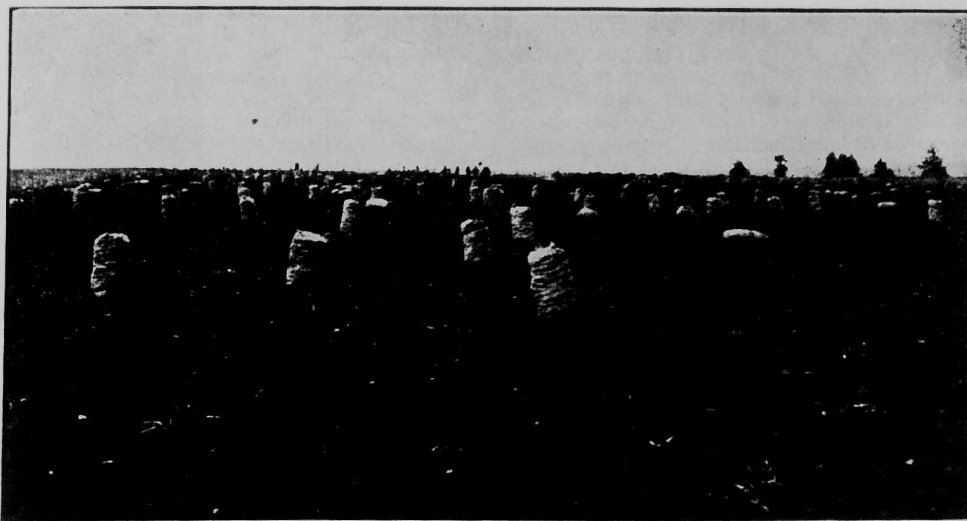


WM. MONTGOMERY

One of Miamas' progressive farmers and winner of first prize for White Fife wheat at the provincial seed grain show, Winnipeg

creek is a spring creek, and has a fall of about 7 or 8 feet in 100 rods. Could I pipe enough water to one side of ditch, and put ram in a cement box? I would like water in the stable, if it would not cost too much, as cows get on the ice in winter, and sometimes hurt themselves.

2. What size ditch would it take to carry the same amount of water as a 12-inch tile? This tile drain would have a fall of about 6 or 8 feet in 50 rods, near the outlet. S. W. H.



POTATO CROP, 9 TONS PER ACRE. ST. MARY'S PRAIRIE, NEAR CRANBROOK, B.C.

Ans.—1. It will be pretty difficult to get fall enough in a reasonable length of drive pipe where your fall is so slight as 7 or 8 feet in 100 rods. If you can so manage as to get, say, 18 inches of fall within 100 feet or so of the ram, the scheme is feasible, however. Your idea of leading sufficient water to one side of the ditch, and putting the ram in a box or well, will work all right if you can get drainage from the well to carry away the waste water. The cost will vary with the capacity of the outfit. A small-sized ram—i.e., one to work on a supply of, say, 2 gallons per minute—would cost about as follows:

Ram	\$9.00
100 ft. of 2-inch drive pipe, at about 6 cents.....	6.00
100 ft. of 3-8-inch discharge pipe, at about 3 cents.....	3.00
Digging and filling 200 feet of trench, say.....	4.00
Installing ram, say, 1 day's work of plumber.....	4.00
	<hr/> \$26.00

The cost of stable fittings would vary with their simplicity or elaborateness.

2. Various dimensions might be stated, depending on width of the ditch at the bottom and the slope of the sides. If the ditch were six inches wide at the bottom, and the slope of the sides 1 to 1, it would need to be 9½ inches deep. If, however, the sides sloped 1 horizontal to 2 vertical, and the ditch were 6 inches wide at the bottom, then it would have to be 11½ inches deep. But if the bottom width were 8 inches, it would only need to be 8½ inches deep. These dimensions are for a ditch with smooth earth sides and bottom, and running full. If the sides were rough, or grown with long grass, it would take a much larger ditch, as the friction would be very great. W. H. DAY.

Foreign Crop Conditions

Crop conditions have been fully maintained in Western Europe, but in central and eastern Europe there has been undoubtedly more or less deterioration. The cold has not been excessive, but, owing to the variable temperature, the snow cover has been more or less deficient. The crops of Germany and Austria-Hungary, which were seeded late and under unfavorable conditions, have perhaps suffered most severely from the continued alternation of frost and thaw. From Russia, likewise, come pessimistic reports, but in the Balkan States and Roumania crops are thought to have withstood successfully the somewhat adverse conditions of the past month.

An extension of the wheat acreage in France by 400,000 acres this year is shown by a recent official estimate. According to a commercial estimate an increase of one-fourth that amount has likewise taken place in Great Britain. These gains, however, were probably more than offset by the impossibility of completing the sowings of winter grain in the countries of central and southeastern Europe.

The harvests in the Southern Hemisphere are now practically ended and that in India about to begin. This year once more the receipts from these midseason sources of supply will be unusually large. Reports during the last month indicate that the contribution of India and Argentina will be somewhat less and that of Australia somewhat more than had hitherto been expected.

To pay the railway fare of all New Brunswick students wishing to attend the agricultural colleges at St. Anne de Bellevue or at Truro, was the offer made by Hon. Dr. Landry, Commissioner of Agriculture for that Province.

Protection and Hard Times

EDITOR "FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Under the heading, "Wealth and Waste," you published a letter which seems to me to combine, in a singular degree, the shallow fallacies — albeit somewhat popular — that characterize the whole of the so-called "Tariff Reform" movement. There is a confident setting forth of misstatements, and entirely unwarranted assumptions. The writer seems never to have heard of unemployed under the policy of protection, and, as a result, he places upon the present Free Trade policy the entire blame, and can see no remedy, except protective duties. On this matter would you let me quote from the "Progress Century Series":

"In the winter of 1841, there were in the Town of Leeds more than 20,900 persons, whose average earnings were less than a shilling a week. In Nottingham, 10,000 persons, nearly a fifth of the population, were in receipt of parish relief. In the leading trades of Birmingham, the men were earning one-half, and in some cases one-third of their usual pay; while some masters were so near ruin, they were obliged to pawn their goods to pay their men's wages. In Manchester, 12,000 families were being supported by voluntary contributions. In Spitalfields, 24,000 persons were receiving parochial relief; while in London, 10,000 tailors were out of work."

This terrible condition of things was in the good old times, under the much-lamented policy of protection, which your correspondent thinks should be resurrected as a new evangel. I am quite sure that no one can become acquainted with the history of the past century, and compare the conditions of the people under the two policies, without having the conclusion forced upon him that the advantage is beyond all doubt, and that out of all comparison, in favor of Free Trade.

And, the comparison will hold, even if we compare the conditions in Great Britain with those in other countries. Protection has done a good deal for a part of the people in the United States; but the favorable condition of the great mass of the people there, is owing to the fact that during the last three-quarters of a century, an enormous area of virgin soil has been made contributory to human need, and even with this there has been, during the present winter, a very large number of unemployed in all the large centres of the United States. While if compared to the working men of the older countries, the British working man would certainly not wish to change places with either the French or German workingman, while an exchange would be even less desirable with the workmen of other countries.

Then there is quite a flaw in Mr. Trafford's logic when he speaks of the fruit and vegetables of Surrey going to waste because the market was flooded with foreign fruit and vegetables. These foreign fruits and vegetables had to be gathered and freighted by land and sea, and then placed upon the market. Yet, so helpless is our Englishman that with a field within twenty miles of that market he cannot compete. I am simply amazed that a man capable of thinking should make such a statement, if the statement is true, it seems to me our British market gardener should go somewhere and learn his business, or it would pay him to engage his foreign competitor to come over and teach him.

There is a childlike simplicity in the assumption that if a protective duty is secured so that the produce of the Old Country farm is made dearer, the extra price will go to the farm worker. In former days, when protection did add to the price of farm produce, did the working man get better wages? Has Mr. Trafford never heard of Old Country landlords? My memory goes back nearly half a century, and it does me good to read Mr. Trafford's admission that to-day the farm-worker's wage is a pound a week. I well remember when it was half that amount; and, it has been raised, not because of the generosity of the farmer, or the landlord, but entirely by their necessity. If there is in this uncertain world one thing more certain than another, it is that from the increased values of produce made by a tariff, the landlord and farmer would share very grudgingly with the farm laborer.

More is necessary than is dreamed of in Mr. Trafford's philosophy to make the residents of the city flock back again to the land. The Old Country is to-day, in the congestion of her centres, reaping the harvest made inevitable by her peculiar land system. To the late Lord Beaconsfield, there was something almost holy in the old adjustment, landlord, farmer and laborer; but our latter-day laborers will not accept his part of the arrangement, and, as a result, the land has been depleted, almost depopulated, and the end is not yet.

To my thinking there is something almost pitiable in the words, "Britain to the British," especially when this means to include greater Britain. The old idea has been proved by all history to be hopeless, that national greatness can be achieved by isolation. I feel quite sure it could not succeed with us any more than it has at any time in the past, for the simple reason that we need the help of outside influences and wherein we are any better off. Our neighbors are in need of our influence. While it is most amusing to take note of what the Britisher in the Old Country and his brother Britisher in the New

means by preferential tariff, to the Canadian whose wealth lays in the wide prairies, it means an increase in the price of grain. To the Old Country manufacturer it means more open access to the Canadian market. Has Mr. Trafford been made acquainted with any special desire on the part of the C. M. A. to lower the Canadian tariff against Old Country goods? Only last year, Mr. Fielding was waited upon by a deputation of woollen men, who most pathetically stated they were being starved out by Old Country competition; all of which goes to show that protection is to-day what it always has been — a game of DO, and the man who goes in for it in reality, goes in to do somebody up, even though he may not consciously be aware of it.

I do not claim to have any special cure for the ills of the Mother Country, as during my nearly twenty years' residence in Canada I have not watched so closely, as formerly, her affairs. Mr. Trafford does not apparently see any relationship between her poverty and her enormous outlay for war stores and implements. Well, maybe, perhaps, there is not; and, then again, may be there is.

Maymont.

GEO. LANGLEY.

HORTICULTURE

Plans of a Farmstead Planting

EDITOR "FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

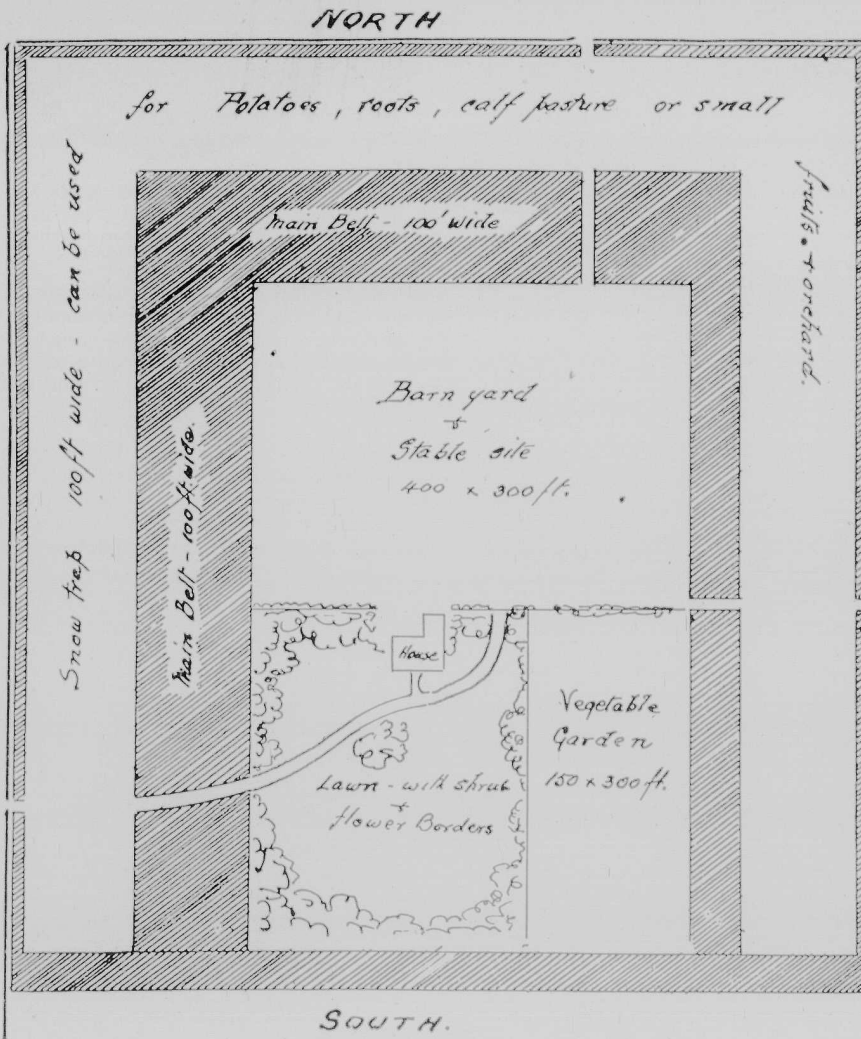
Could you give me a good layout of a farmstead for the northwest corner of a quarter-section, of all the necessary buildings on a farm, well, lawn, roads and plantations of trees? Would it be advisable to plant trees on the four sides?

Lakeside, Mun., Man.

P. P.

Your correspondent asks for a plan of farmstead to be located on northwest corner of a quarter-section showing placing of necessary buildings, their relative position to the road, the lawn, the well, and outline the plantation of trees.

I have prepared the enclosed plan showing an arrangement which with modifications to suit the local conditions might be suitable for such a situation. It would not be possible, without further information, to prepare an exact plan suited to an individual case. The main features of the plan are, however, as follows:—The main shelter belt is widest on the north and west sides, outside the main belt is a single or double row of maples or willows planted closely to prevent snow drifting through into the barnyard or into the main belt. The outside snow break should be 100 feet distant from the main planting.



PLAN OF PLANTING ON A QUARTER SECTION

The vacant piece of ground can be utilized for roots, small fruits, calf pastures, etc. The barnyard should have ample room—on plan an allowance is made for 400 x 300 feet.

The plan is arranged to give a southern exposure to the front of house, with grass lawn bordered by shrubs in front. The vegetable garden is 150 x 300 feet to allow of vegetable rows running north and south, and gives ample room for horse cultivation.

This plan can be modified to suit the requirements of the owner, the roads or entrances should be placed for convenience and should be absolutely decided upon before any planting is done.

In regard to varieties, the outside belt should be of maples, or preferably, willows. The main belt might consist of a mixture of maple, ash, elm, cottonwood and willow. The trees should be planted four feet apart each way. Between the barnyard and lawn, and on the west and north of vegetable gardens, I would suggest a hedge of caragana, with an occasional standard tree to give variety. The lawns should be bordered by hardy shrubs, such as lilac, Tartarian honeysuckle, spiræas, Japanese Rugosa roses, etc., along the edge of the shrub borders perennial flowers, such as iris, columbine, larkspur, Iceland poppy, etc., might be arranged with very good effect. These shrub borders would be a good place to plant a few evergreens such as white spruce, Colorado spruce and Scotch pine.

The plan, as drawn to scale, covers an area of 864 feet north and south by 800 feet east and west. Roughly speaking, it would require about 10,000 seedlings and cuttings for the tree belts as represented.

NORMAN M. ROSS.

Chief of Division of Tree Planting, Indian Head.

Clearing Grass Away from Trees

EDITOR "FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

We have a row of maples about which the grass has got a firm hold. How should we go about it to get it out and give the trees a chance?

Dufferin, Mun., Man.

H. THOMAS.

In the eastern provinces where the rainfall is comparatively heavy, it is possible to grow forest and shade trees in sod, but here, where the rainfall is much lighter, it is necessary to cultivate around all trees, unless they are sufficiently tall and thick on the ground to kill out all grass and weeds by their shade.

If the trees have been neglected and a sod has formed around the stem of the tree, I would advise that, as far as possible, this sod should be broken up thinly with the ordinary prairie breaking plow, and

where the plow cannot reach with a spade. It will then plant food for the trees, in moisture and food. No grass allowed within several feet of the tree is an evil.

No system of watering is recommended. A writer from the United States recommends to be "watered" with the hoe all the advantages of watering, such as the caking of shallow roots. No perennials in this country than weeds.

M. A. C.

We want to borrow or buy a wild rose bush in bloom. Will you help us to get one?

The Forestry Branch of the Interior is preparing a report of the country, and the result of encouraging conservation in support of forestry of the Provincial government requires immediate attention. The destruction are almost criminal that the supply is so limited to replenish the stock is a serious matter, and they should support, and encourage well directed move toward

POULTRY

Advantages of

Advising duck rearing on your farms in square miles of products by the carload, in wheat farming and go in we desire to do under the point out to several thousand into the farming business scale, some of the advantages offers, as a side branch they are engaged.

Poultry is perhaps the most profitable branch of the average western farmer's industry. Exactly why clear to the average in the wholesale prices for a week in this journal, does of affairs similar to that capped by low prices as raising is. Comparison of poultry in Winnipeg with eastern Canadian markets rarely, shows a good advantage western grower. The fact the greater part of our comes from the east, and commodity in the western cost in the east, plus, the here.

In these circumstances profitable branch of farming there is little danger of a the market.

Aside from this, the other advantages peculiarly notorious the least subclass of poultry. Losses insignificant as compared in the rearing of chicks perhaps of guinea fowl, more hardy. Ducks are but given a cheap bulky them is no more than a figures out the number of breeding stock, they are reared much faster than had the laying tendency hens have, stock reared revenue from ducks, the feathers produced. But into pretty fair earnings. employed in the business. The percentage might a sider the business too insistent.

Several articles bearing published in this issue.

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NORMAN M. ROSS,
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where the plow cannot reach, the sod should be turned with a spade. It will then soon rot and will become plant food for the trees, instead of robbing them of moisture and food. No grass or weeds should be allowed within several feet of an avenue tree, particularly if the tree is an evergreen like spruce or pine. No system of watering will take the place of cultivation. A writer from the semi-arid portions of the United States recommends that all trees and shrubs be "watered" with the hoe. Frequent cultivation has all the advantages of watering with none of its drawbacks, such as the caking of soil and the production of shallow roots. No person should plant more trees in this country than he can keep free of grass and weeds.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

* * *

We want to borrow or buy a first-class photo of a wild rose bush in bloom. Will one of our readers help us to get one?

* * *

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior is preparing a report on the timber resources of the country, and the rate of depletion, with the object of encouraging conservation and of creating sentiment in support of forestry departments in each of the Provincial governments. This is a matter that requires immediate attention. Our methods of forest destruction are almost criminal, in view of the fact that the supply is so limited, and the time required to replenish the stock is so long. Public opinion should support, and enthusiastically endorse any well directed move toward conservation.

POULTRY

Advantages of Duck-raising

Advising duck rearing to men who speak of their farms in square mile terms and sell their products by the carload, needs some explanation. We are not trying to induce these men to quit wheat farming and go in for duck raising. All we desire to do under the above caption, is to point out to several thousand others, who are not into the farming business on quite so large a scale, some of the advantages which duck raising offers, as a side branch of the business in which they are engaged.

Poultry is perhaps the most neglected department of the average western farm, and duck raising the least developed branch of the poultry industry. Exactly why this should be is not clear to the average individual. Reference to the wholesale prices for ducks, quoted week by week in this journal, does not indicate a condition of affairs similar to that pertaining to our other lines of live stock. The industry is not handicapped by low prices as cattle feeding and hog raising is. Comparison of the prices paid for poultry in Winnipeg with those paid in our eastern Canadian markets, and for ducks particularly, shows a good advantage in favor of the western grower. The fact of the matter is that the greater part of our domestic duck supply comes from the east, and the prices made for this commodity in the western market is simply its cost in the east, plus, the charges for bringing it here.

In these circumstances ducks figure into a profitable branch of farming, and one in which there is little danger of our supply ever glutting the market.

Aside from this, the duck business offers some other advantages peculiar to itself. Ducks are notoriously the least subject to disease of any class of poultry. Losses in raising ducklings are insignificant as compared with those occurring in the rearing of chicks. With the exception, perhaps of guinea fowl, no class of poultry are more hardy. Ducks are grass feeders it is true, but given a cheap bulky ration the cost of raising them is no more than chickens, and when one figures out the number raised from a small flock of breeding stock, they count into profit in young reared much faster than hens do. Not having had the laying tendency developed in them as hens have, stock reared is the only source of revenue from ducks, that, and the value of the feathers produced. But these two items turn into pretty fair earnings on the capital and labor employed in the business when one figures it out. The percentage might astonish some who consider the business too insignificant to receive attention.

Several articles bearing on duck rearing are published in this issue. They are written by

men and women qualified by experience in the business and are sufficiently to the point in each case to bear out all that has been said here in support of one of our neglected small industries. Some readers, it is hoped will gather inspiration and ideas from perusing them. This country should be self supporting in the sense that it should produce all it consumes, of every commodity it is capable of producing, as cheaply as that commodity may be produced somewhere else.

Exchanging the surplus of one product for practically everything we require, is good business if that one product is produced more cheaply than we can produce any other thing, but the balance is against us as a section or country, if we are exchanging our one product for other things which may be produced at home as cheaply as the product is we are exchanging for them. Trading wheat and cattle to the people down east for poultry products, when we can grow the poultry at home as cheaply as we do the wheat and cattle will never leave the balance with us.

Is Duck Raising Profitable?

A few weeks ago we requested readers who had had experience raising ducks, to relate them for the instruction of others who might be considering this branch of poultry keeping. Four replies to this request are all that space permits us publishing. In them most of the advantages and difficulties of duck raising are pointed out, and it might be mentioned here that practically everyone who wrote, expressed the opinion that the profits from ducks, properly bred, fed and marketed, are sufficient to warrant more attention to this branch of poultry-keeping than it generally receives.

First prize in the competition has been awarded to E. W. Wright, Man., and second to Rosamond Grabham, Saskatchewan. We would like some further information on the marketing of ducks. Is it advisable for those living within shipping of Winnipeg to depend on that city as a market for ducks during July and August? Is the local market in most places large enough to handle any considerable quantity of dressed poultry during the summer season, and are the prices paid for such sufficient to make duck raising profitable?

Trouble Supplying Demand

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Ducks are one of the most profitable and easiest classes of poultry to breed and raise. First see that you obtain eggs from a good reliable breed. I prefer the White Aylesbury. Unless you can rely on your own stock, select the most even shaped eggs of a sea-green color. I prefer setting them under hens, setting three broods of eleven eggs at a time, if possible, on the ground, not in boxes.

Ducklings do not require much warmth when hatched and one hen can take charge of the three broods. The incubation of duck eggs takes from twenty-eight to thirty days. At the end of that time the eggs should be carefully examined and slightly cracked at the thick end of the shell as the shells are thicker than chickens' eggs and the beak of the young duckling is not strong enough to break through. As soon as all are hatched place the ducklings in a coop with the hen. No food should be given for twenty-four hours. At the end of that time give them a little hard boiled egg and barley chop mixed, lightly sprinkled with pepper. After the third day feed plain chop, not too wet and made into little balls, together with plenty of clean drinking water in a pan or trough. Ducklings do not require water for swimming, but see that the drinking water is kept perfectly fresh and let them have all the green food you can spare, also any worms or snails you can find. Then they will thrive without much attention.

Ducks can be fattened and made ready for market at ten weeks. The main point is to have a good supply of ducklings ready about the time green peas come on the market, when the price is generally \$1.00 to \$2.00 a pair. At the end of eight weeks the ducks should be shut up in a good size pen, with plenty of straw at the bottom and fed on barley meal mixed up into a stiff paste with any milk you have to spare. Give it to them as dry as possible, by the ten weeks they should then weigh four or five pounds each.

If one were living near a town or city I would advise selling privately. There are plenty of hotels and private houses, which, if they can rely on a steady supply, much prefer to buy fresh from the farm. Always keep the quality up and you will always find a ready sale. I always advise plucking and dressing the birds ready for table, as a good many housewives object to the drawing process. All feathers and down should be properly dried and placed away for stuffing cushions, etc., which is another profit. Should the weather be very hot at the time of fattening give plenty of shade to the pen, as ducks are more liable to sunstroke than chickens.

Should one not care to kill so early, and let the ducks mature, I would advise killing about the end of October and placing them in cold storage for about three weeks before Christmas. By October, they should weigh seven to eight pounds, and at the price

Christmas poultry make they should bring in a good profit. In that case they should not be fattened at ten weeks. Once you get the name for good, reliable poultry there is always a demand for your product and you will find the utmost difficulty to keep supply going. Get your neighbors to breed and buy all they can produce.

Man.

E. H. W.

Advices Early Broods

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Duck raising, I consider a profitable branch of poultry keeping, gets the stock hatched out early in the season. Late hatched ducks do not pay, as a rule, the hot weather retarding their growth.

The early hatched ones, if healthy, should be fed so as to make quick growth, and at eight weeks of age, fattened and killed, in order to secure the best price with the least amount of feed. The feathers of ducks are more valuable for pillows and eiderdowns than fowl feathers, therefore care should be taken when plucking to keep them scrupulously clean. The large wing feathers should be burnt or thrown away.

A good many people complain of their ducks being taken by coyotes when they wander away for water. Mine never go away for water, because, when the nearby slough dries up, I supply them with a large pan of water to drink in. I train them to go into a shed at night and they soon come in at night of their own accord.

The way I manage my ducks is this: I keep the large White Pekins as they mature early. I usually run two or three ducks to one drake, and during the breeding season have a small slough near the house for them to swim in. This slough dries up in the middle of the summer. Then I have to supply them with plenty of water in a large pan. The duck generally lays her eggs early in the morning, in a nest on the ground. To find the nest you have to frequently watch her as she generally conceals the eggs and nest after she has laid. I gather the eggs and keep them in bran till I have enough to set under a hen, but I am careful always to leave one or two of the duck's eggs in the nest, otherwise she may forsake it and build another. When the duck has laid her first clutch she becomes broody, and if I wish her to lay another lot, I break up and destroy the nest she has been laying in. Then, after a week's rest, she generally makes another nest and lays again. The eggs should be gathered and kept the same as before or you may lose them if dogs, pigs, or snakes happen to find the nest. After the duck has laid this second lot and become broody, remove her after dark, to the shed where you intend her to set. I once let a duck sit on eleven eggs, on the nest she laid in, as it was in some bushes not far from the house, and for three weeks she was alright, then only two or three nights before hatching a coyote took her and her eggs as well.

A duck will cover eleven or twelve eggs, but a hen should have only seven or eight, and I find in this climate that if you hatch with hens you should frequently sprinkle the eggs with water. The duck, when sitting, leaves her eggs for food and water and generally returns with her feathers wet, which supplies the necessary moisture to the eggs. I test the eggs several times with an egg tester, and remove the infertile and rotten ones. A day or two before hatching I immerse the eggs in a pan of warm water. After they are hatched put the hen in a comfortable coop, on the grass, and make a wire netting run, for the ducks in front so that they may not wander far away and meet with accidents. Feed them on bread and rolled oats for ten days, with plenty of clean drinking water, but not milk, as that is not good for young ducks. Give them some sand and grit, and gradually whole grain and shorts may be safely fed.

When fattening, I keep them shut up and feed a mash consisting of shorts, chopped oats and barley mixed up with boiled potatoes, buttermilk, house-scrap and green lettuce. Young ducks should be fed five or six times a day but only as much as they will clean up at a time. Ducks can usually be got ready for market, in a shorter period than chickens.

Sask.

ROSAMOND GRABHAM.

Has Trouble Marketing

EDITOR "FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Ducks are very easily raised, but at the same time there are some difficulties to contend with in the raising of young ducks. I have never had any trouble hatching them, but, of course, success in this respect depends on the fertility of the eggs set. One source of loss is the young ducks getting on their backs, and dying before they are found and turned over. If they get on their backs, they seem unable to right themselves, and simply lie and kick until they die. In a week or ten days they have out-grown the tendency to turn over like this, and it is seldom any number are lost in this way, if one is looking after the flock closely.

Ducks should be watered in a shallow pan which has a few stones in it to keep them from getting wet. If they get into water during the first week or ten days, they are liable to be chilled and may die. If by any chance a young duck should become chilled, wrap it up in a woollen cloth and lay it under a warm stove, or in any warm place until it recovers. The same treatment applies to chickens similarly affected.

By the time ducks are nine weeks old they are ready for market, if they have been properly fed.

The best feed to use is scalded shorts mixed with buttermilk, or the milk and shorts mixed together will do nearly as well. On this kind of feed one can almost see ducks grow. They require plenty of grit. If there is sand in the pen, they will do all right; if there is not, some should be given them. I have given sand to young ducks in their feed. It is well to market ducks before the age of ten weeks. After this age they begin molting, will have to be kept six weeks longer, and will hardly gain enough in that time to pay for the food they consume.

The greatest difficulty in raising ducks is to sell them for the early market. I sold a number early one year, and got only nine cents a pound live-weight for them. But nine cents would not have been so bad if they had not shrunk so much in shipping. The weight I received for them was 30 per cent. less than the shipping weight; so, with the heavy shrinkage and high express charges, I did not make very much that time. If one could get, say, fifty cents each for nine-week-old ducks, money could be made raising them.

If ducks have to be kept till fall, which is generally the case, a good run on grass during summer saves the feed bill a good deal. The breeding stock may be wintered by partitioning off one end of the hen-house for a duck pen, and feeding on the ordinary grains, together with sand. In the spring, when laying starts, keep them in for a while each morning until the eggs are laid. An average duck lays about fifty eggs.

Man.

FARMER'S WIFE.

Thoughts on Duck Culture

EDITOR "FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In my callow youth, when I first was smitten with the poultry fever (from which I have never recovered), I raised a few ducklings one year with good success, hatching the eggs under hens. I determined to raise a large flock the next season, seeing riches in prospect. Accordingly, I had about 100 eggs shipped to me from Winnipeg for hatching in the incubator. The box of duck eggs, carefully packed and labelled "Eggs for Hatching" was overlooked when at the station, by the official in charge of express parcels; therefore, when the train was about 100 yards down the track, the box of eggs was hurled into a muddy ditch, where it laid until rescued later on. Of course, some eggs were broken and some addled, but the rest I put into my machine, and had a hatch of 40 ducklings. With enough moisture, duck eggs hatch well in an incubator. A home-made brooder, heated with hot water bottles, served as a home for the little yellow beauties of the Pekin breed.

How they did grow, to be sure, upon a diet of rolled oats, corn meal, grit and heaps of green stuff, and enough water given in shallow dish,—to drink only, not to swim in.

Care was taken to keep them out of the hot sun whilst small, and not a mite of trouble taken over them. When well feathered, the brilliant idea struck me that it would be well to utilize a grass-grown sand-bar in the river nearby with a quiet pool at one end. So this was fenced with mesh wire, with some labor and much barking of shins and fingers and the flock was installed therein. The ducks flourished exceedingly on all the green stuff, with the addition of crushed grain or shorts and some whole wheat. I began to count up the pin money they would bring in, and fairly gloated over their size and good looks.

My pride was short-lived, however, for, alas, a great storm arose and beat on the quiet retreat, and the raging water came up and up one night, and the happy band simply floated off down the broad bosom of the noble Assinaboine.

"Tell it not in Gath," but when the last glad quack of sweet liberty was heard from the swift stream, I sat me down and wept long and copiously. After the storm was over every means was taken to recover the missing "quack" family with no avail, though the river was searched for ten miles. After some weeks, a whisper came to us of some dusky natives a mile down the river regaling themselves on tasty duck suppers, so, doubtless, that was the fate of my yellow beauties. I now confine myself to chickens and turkeys, and leave duck-raising to the farmers on the plains.

A few things I learned, though: First, that duck eggs do not average as fertile as chicken or turkey eggs, especially early in the season. Second, they require little heat, but a dry and clean house in winter, and should be by themselves. Clean water to drink. Sand and crushed grain and vegetables are necessary. They will almost raise themselves, and should be marketed at ten to twelve weeks. And think of all the nice pillows one can have of the feathers, which are lovely, especially of the Pekin breed, which is quite the best all-round breed to raise profitably. In-breeding should be avoided, and one drake placed with three to five ducks.

Man.

H. E. VIALOUX.

Regina Poultry Show

The poultry show held at Regina, during the week of the Horse and Cattle show, was a success in every way, except that the housing accommodation for the exhibits was altogether inadequate for the purpose. The entries were large and in most classes the com-

petition was good. Dr. A. W. Bell, Winnipeg, did the judging. The attendance was large. Breeders report a fair amount of business done, inquiry for breeding stock of all classes being better this year than for some time. For best results, however, as regards the condition of the birds on exhibit, it would be better if the show were held a month or six weeks earlier. Breeders in this country not being into the poultry business entirely for making exhibits of their stock at fairs, do not care to keep birds in showing condition at this season.

Among the successful exhibitors were: R. M. West, Glenboro, Man., who had a large exhibit of Barred Rocks; R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, in the same, and other utility classes; M. I. Colton, Regina, W. H. Gee, Regina; T. A. McInnis, Regina; W. Anderson, Brandon; Pearl Bros., H. C. Richards, Calgary; G. A. Gillespie, Saskatoon, and a long list of others. The prize list and list of special prizes is altogether too lengthy to be given in full, but the numerous premiums, cups, etc., offered as special awards, reflects credit upon the enterprise of the association in charge of the show. At the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Poultry Association held during the show, a lengthy discussion arose over the place and date for next year's exhibition. The retiring president, Mrs. Geo. Shaw Page, Moosomin, recommended it being held at Saskatoon. On a vote being taken it agreed to hold the exhibition in 1910, again at Regina.

Officers were elected as follows: Hon. Pres., Lieut.-Gov. Forget; Pres., Dr. Rothwell, Regina; 1st vice-pres., Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon; 2nd vice-pres., E. J. Meilicke, Dundurn; sec., G. S. Gamble, Regina; directors: T. A. McInnis, Regina; J. Willis, Boharm; R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; W. H. Gee, Regina; Mrs. G. S. Page, Moosomin; W. H. Bewell, Abernethy; G. W. Haigh, Moose Jaw; J. Buchanan, Moose Jaw; J. Jackson, Saskatoon; E. Elson, Moose Jaw and J. W. Anger, Regina.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

Three were killed in a head-on collision between the Estevan express and a freight at Brandon last Sunday. The killed were all trainmen.

A largely attended conference of those interested in the laymen's missionary movement, was held in Toronto last week. A trainload of delegates attended from the West.

Between thirty and forty elevators will be built along the G. T. P. within a few weeks. Settlers are pouring rapidly into the new districts, which the line is opening.

The Western baseball league schedule is practically completed. It starts May 14th with Brandon at Winnipeg, other games being at Moose Jaw and Calgary.

During the fiscal year just ended the immigration department has deported over 1,700 immigrants, who within two years of their arrival in Canada have been found to be undesirable citizens. For the previous year the total deportations totalled 825. Immigrants rejected at ports of entry and sent back on landing totalled over 4,600. Last year the number of rejections was 1,172.

The Dominion department of immigration estimates that 70,000 Americans will arrive in Western Canada during the coming season. Immigrants are arriving in the West from Ontario and Eastern Canada, Europe, and the United States, at a rate never equalled before. Special trains have been arriving in Winnipeg almost daily, for the past fortnight carrying settlers from Ontario or from across the sea. At Emerson and North Portal the points of entry from the United States, the rush has been so great, that the regular staff was unable to handle it, and extra officials were sent for.

The Red Deer Branch of the United Farmers' association of Alberta has taken active steps to have the government locate the proposed pork packing plant at Red Deer, the sum of \$50,000 having been set aside to establish such an industry providing the farmers will guarantee to supply annually 50,000 hogs, and lists have been issued for farmers to sign, agreeing to furnish a certain number of hogs yearly. It is claimed that there will be no difficulty in supplying what the government require to enable the plant to start under favorable conditions.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Indians in Oklahoma started out in war paint and feathers last week, and the militia had to be sent out to shoot off a few of them before the reds returned to their reservations.

British suffragettes, to the number of several thousand, participated in an assault in the House of

Commons one afternoon last week. Forming themselves into a flying wedge, the lady ballot seekers hurled themselves upon the police guards, and after a desperate struggle were repulsed with the loss of ten, captured by the officers.

Baby "farming" in England henceforth is to be subjected to strict supervision under the terms of an act recently passed. Penalties are provided for cruelty to children.

The European war cloud seems likely to pass away. Servia has backed down in her demands, and Austria had modified hers to some extent, so that an understanding was possible without either country sacrificing its national dignity. The British government was largely instrumental in bringing about a peaceful settlement of the issues in dispute.

Another triumph for the British navy has just been recorded in the official Admiralty returns of the result of the test of gunlayers with heavy guns during last year; of battle practice from torpedo destroyers, and of gunlayers with light quick-firing guns. The figures show the unequalled shooting efficiency of the fleet, and in each case surpass all previous averages. Every year the all-round shooting of the navy has improved, but never has it reached so high a level as at present. In 1907 the percentage of hits was 42.70, and in 1908 it was 53.57.

Britain's naval scare, the fear that Germany was outstripping her in struggle for maritime supremacy, has continued for another week, to be the chief topic of newspaper discussion. Australia and New Zealand have pledged themselves to build Dreadnaughts for the mother land. No definite statement was made by the Dominion government as to what this country was prepared to do, but it was felt generally that if Britain's navy were in the condition attributed to it something substantial would likely be done by this government. British war lords are trying to figure the number of battleships Germany has building and ready to commission, during the next three years, and have got the public worked up to such a state of excitement, that it will stand for any increase the government desires to make in the appropriations for naval defence. Having accomplished that, it is expected that the naval panic will quickly pass away. Britain has these tremors about her navy about once every seven years.

Medicine Hat Stallion Show

Medicine Hat's first horse show was held last week on March 31st. It was a stallion show, and a number of well known horse owners, breeders and dealers had animals on exhibition. The Clydesdale classes were the largest, followed in order by the Percherons and Shires. Following is a list of the awards:

Clydesdales, four years and over—1, King Albert, George Irvine, Saskatoon; 2, Star Marquess, Alexander Middleton, Medicine Hat; 3, Craigie Mains Laddie, James C. Hargrave, Medicine Hat. Three-year-olds—1, St. Carse Blende, David Cargill, Seven Persons, Alta.; 2, King's Challenger, George Irvine; 3, Merry Thought, S. W. Davis, Seven Persons. Two-year-olds—1, Baron's Sceptre, Ezra Pearson, Medicine Hat; 2, Baron Balinhard, David Cargill; 3, Edward's Son, David Cargill. One-year-old—1, Argatz, David Cargill; 2, Bar Turret, David Cargill. Shires, four-year-olds—1, Entente Cordiale, Drowningford Ranch Co., Medicine Hat. Three-year-olds—1, Prahhu, Drowningford Ranch Co., Percheron, four-year-olds—1, Matthieu, Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont.; 2, Chicane, Hamilton & Hawthorne; 3, Camarade, Jas. C. Hargrave, Medicine Hat. Three-year-olds—1, Lord Tonsdole, James Mitchell, Medicine Hat; 2, Colosse, William Fisher, Clinton, Ont. Standard-bred, four-year-olds—1, Lord Dunbar, W. N. Kelly, Medicine Hat; 2, Election Time, jr., H. C. Cooper; 3, Halsona, J. H. Harman.

\$200,000 a Year for Protection of Crossing

The bill dealing with the level-crossings problem, recently introduced into the House of Commons by the Minister of Railways and Canals, has met with favor. It provides (1) that a sum of \$200,000 be appropriated each year for five consecutive years, dating from April 1st, 1909, as a fund to be applied, under the authority of the Board of Railway Commissioners, to the protection of existing highway crossings of railways; (2) that the amount contributed from that fund shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the cost of the crossing protection, and that the balance be apportioned to the railway and corporation, according to decision of the Railway Commission; (3) that payments shall be limited to crossings of not more than four tracks; (4) that not more than three crossings in one municipality in one year shall receive contributions; (5) that crossings hereafter constructed shall be protected at the expense of the railway companies; (6) that the Board shall have power to order any municipality to contribute a portion of the cost of protection.

Our English Cattle

The cattle warranty question has been given action of the Meat Traders' association on all cattlemen and the Central Chamber of Agriculture, and the farmers to stand firm, resist any warranty.

The rise in wheat prices, vance in the price of flour. Consequently the consumer per quarter a loaf more for. This rise is very unfortunate when so much unemployment particularly hard on the. It is claimed that the supply of the United Kingdom, at present three weeks, and foreign and are coming in very slowly, since the beginning of the year quoted at 34s. 7d. per quart.

Sir Oliver Lodge claims that cannot suffice for the whole that some additional facilities cultivation of the land; the now paid away to foreign timber, for dairy produce, soil—a sum which in the magnitude—should be directed more nearly self-sufficient conditions of land tenure and the soil. In short, easier active in Britain.

The dry air and continued in England at this time of water famine, especially in the counties.

In some parishes water is and in others, poor people must water. Farmers owning considerable trouble and expense different supply for their animals.

Large consignments of potatoes in Lincolnshire to New York, shortage in the United States, tons per week are going from.

The prices paid average as the United States duty it will be considerably enhanced consumer.

Potatoes are so plentiful farmers are feeding them to more profit than by selling a.

The Shire horse trade was prices prevailed, but, as in the exports were much smaller. The Society issued 389 certificates in 1907. The United States, taking 227, Argentina Canada followed with 44.

In spite of the fall in export inflated demand, farmers a breeding of Shires so long as last few years are maintaining.

For the spring sale and show at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, bulls and 296 cows and heifers recorded.

Business was good, and for cows and heifers was 100. The first prize winner in months old, was sold to Mr. for export to South America of the sale. The second prize had been disposed of, and sale for twenty years at the.

The ninth annual show, Angus-Association follows Birmingham, and brought. At the sale, competition v Cup for best three bulls, ca 1907, and bred by the exhibitor A. Cooper.

The Thoroughbred show the great London spring show an increase of 33 over last year. The horses shown were of more than in recent years and this amongst the young horses.

The King's premiums, 2 the value of £150, offered on Horse Breeding, were enough bred stallions, again premiums were distributed strict classes in which the winners

Our English Correspondence

The cattle warranty question will not down, and the agitation has been given a fresh impetus...

The rise in wheat prices is responsible for an advance in the price of flour by 3s. 4d. to 5s. per sack.

This rise is very unfortunate just at the present time when so much unemployment prevails...

It is claimed that the supply of wheat and flour in the United Kingdom, at present, will only last about three weeks...

Sir Oliver Lodge claims that industrial occupations cannot suffice for the whole population of Britain...

The dry air and continuous sunshine—so unusual in England at this time of year—have resulted in a water famine...

In some parishes water is being sold by the bucket, and in others, poor people must go several miles to get water.

Large consignments of potatoes are being sent from Lincolnshire to New York, on account of the great shortage in the United States.

The prices paid average about 35s. per ton, and as the United States duty is 37s. 6d. per ton...

Potatoes are so plentiful in many localities, that farmers are feeding them to stock and claim they get more profit than by selling at the prevailing low prices.

The Shire horse trade was good last year, and high prices prevailed, but, as in the case of Clydesdales, the exports were much smaller.

The Society issued 389 export certificates against 658 in 1907. The United States was the best customer...

In spite of the fall in exports, following a period of inflated demand, farmers are not likely to lessen the breeding of Shires so long as the excellent prices of the last few years are maintained.

For the spring sale and show of pedigree Shorthorns at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, the entries were 497 bulls and 296 cows and heifers...

Business was good, and bidding brisk. Top price for cows and heifers was 100 gs.

The first prize winner in the class for bulls, 12-15 months old, was sold to Mr. McLennan for 650 guineas for export to South America.

At the close of the sale practically all the animals had been disposed of, and it was said to be the best sale for twenty years at the spring show.

The ninth annual show of the English Aberdeen-Angus Association followed the Shorthorn show at Birmingham, and brought out an entry of 86 cattle.

The Thoroughbred show at Islington is the last of the great London spring shows. The entries showed an increase of 33 over last year, being 345 in number.

The King's premiums, 28 in number, and each of the value of £150, offered by the Royal Commission on Horse Breeding, were competed for by 100 Thoroughbred stallions...

Very odd are some of the conditions attending the hiring of farm labour for the season in many parts of the country.

At Berwick hiring men with workers got the preference, and were offered 17s. weekly, 1800 yards of potatoes, free house and coal for cottars.

The foreign trade returns for February were again disappointing. Imports decreased by 3.73 per cent. and exports by 12.28 per cent.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland claims that there is a genuine revival in trade in the Emerald Isle. The Irish exports of live stock are much larger than the imports from any other country into the United Kingdom...

Leeds, England. F. DEWHIRST.

Oats, barley and flax are inactive but maintaining their former price level. Prices for these and wheat for the week closed were:

Table with columns: Wheat, Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri., Sat. and rows for various grades of wheat, feed, and barley.

OPTION MARKET

Table with columns: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and rows for various months and grades of wheat.

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Table listing prices for Bran, Shorts, Chopped Feeds, Barley and oats, Barley, Oats, Hay, Timothy, and Baled straw.

BUTTER AND EGGS

Table listing prices for Fresh turned creamery bricks, DAIRY BUTTER, EGGS, and POULTRY.

VEGETABLE

Table listing prices for Potatoes, Carrots, Beets, Turnips, Cabbage, Onions, Parsnips, and B. C. onions.

HIDES

Table listing prices for Frozen (subject to usual tare), No. 1 tallow, No. 2 tallow, Sheepskin, Lambskins, and Wool.

LIVESTOCK

Prices quoted at the Winnipeg yards are as follows: Export steers, \$5.00; butcher cattle, \$3.25 to \$4.00; bulls, \$4.00; sheep, \$6.00; hogs, \$7.00.

TORONTO

Trade at the Union Stock yards is reported good, heavy deliveries being made of high quality stock, and prices, generally considered, good.

MARKETS

On the whole the market for the past week has been a strong one. Prices at no time showed any tendency to sag seriously.

Reports of visible at the close of the previous week showed an increase in the Canadian supply of 900,000 bushels, as against about 400,000 for the same week in 1908.

There is little satisfaction, however, and not much to be made from the present situation by the wheat producer. As is always bound to happen, prices cannot be manipulated to any extent, or never are anywhere, while any large percentage of wheat remains in the farmers hands...

Summing up the whole situation it may be stated briefly that the signs point still to higher values for wheat. How much higher it will go depends on two factors, first, the supply which the exporting countries continue to send Europewards...

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

On Easter Day

AN EASTFR CAROL

"The world itself keeps Easter Day,
And Easter larks are singing,
And Easter flowers are blooming gay,
And Easter buds are springing,
The Lord of all things lives anew,
And all His works are rising, too.

"There stood three Marys by the tomb
On Easter morning early,
When day had scarcely chased the gloom,
And dew was white and pearly:
With loving but with erring mind
They came, the Prince of Life to find.

"But, earlier still, the angel sped,
His news of comfort giving;
And 'Why,' he said, 'among the dead
Thus seek ye for the Living?
Go tell them all and make them blest;
Tell Peter first and then the rest.'

"But one, and one alone, remained,
With love that could not vary;
And thus a joy past joy she gained,
That sometime sinner, Mary;
First was she the dear form to see
Of him who died on Calvary.

"The world itself keeps Easter Day,
Saint Joseph's star is beaming,
Saint Alice has her primrose gay,
Saint George's bells are gleaming.
The Lord has risen, as all things tell,
Good Christians, see ye rise as well."

* * *

Easter Sunday cannot happen earlier than March 22 or later than April 25, but between these two dates it has a range of thirty-five days. At the time of the council of Nice, 325 A. D., it was agreed by the representatives present that from that time forward Easter should fall on the first Sunday after the full moon occurring on or next after March 21, or, in other words, "on the first Sunday after the first full moon after the sun crosses the line." Since the above arrangement was adopted by the great ecclesiastical council referred to, Easter has fallen on March 22 and on every date between that and April 25, but it is only after long intervals of time that it occurs on its extreme dates. In 1886 Easter fell on April 25, its latest possible date, an event which will not again occur until the spring of 1943. The last time Easter fell on its earliest date, was in 1818. This will not happen again until after this century.

* * *

The rabbit, which has long been associated with Easter festivities, is all a mistake, and the animal that appears in our Easter pictures and done in sugar in the windows of the confectioners should really be a hare, instead of a rabbit. The hare has from time immemorable been the symbol of the moon, and, as the moon decides the time of Easter, it is quite proper and natural that the hare should be associated with this season. In Germany the Easter hare is almost as important a personage as St. Nicholas, and its habits somewhat resemble those of that much loved saint. On the night before Easter a white hare enters the house of all children who have been good, and hides in all sorts of out-of-the-way corners any number of beautifully colored eggs. Anyway, the children find the eggs when they hunt for them, and it would perhaps be presumption on the part of anyone who is not a German to express

an opinion as to where they really come from. A rabbit is not a hare, although they are cousins. There is one marked difference between them. The baby rabbit, as all know who keep these little animals as pets, comes into the world blind and helpless, while the baby hare has its eyes open from the beginning, and is soon able to take care of itself. It has been believed that the hare never closes its eyes, and that is one reason why it is chosen as a symbol of the moon, which always has its eyes open and sees everything that goes on at night.

SHALL WE LIVE AGAIN

"I feel in myself the future life.
I am like a forest once cut down;
The new shoots are stronger and
livelier than ever. I am rising, I
know, toward the sky. The sun-
shine is on my head. The earth
gives me its generous sap, but heaven
lights me with the reflection of un-
known worlds.

"You say the soul is nothing but
the resultant of the bodily powers.
Why, then, is my soul more luminous
when my bodily powers begin to fail?
Winter is on my head, but eternal
spring is in my heart. I breathe at
this hour the fragrance of the lilies,
the violets and the roses as at twenty
years. The nearer I approach the end
the plainer I hear around me the im-
mortal symphonies of the worlds
which invite me. It is marvelous yet
simple. It is a fairy tale, and it is
history.

"For half a century I have been
writing my thoughts in prose and in
verse; history, philosophy, drama, ro-
mance, tradition, satire, ode and song,
I have tried all. But I feel I have not
said the thousandth part of what is in
me. When I go down to the grave, I
can say like many others, 'I have fin-
ished my day's work.' But I cannot
say 'I have finished my life.' My
day's work will begin again the next
morning. The tomb is not a blind
alley; it is a thoroughfare. It closes
on the twilight, it opens on the
dawn."

—VICTOR HUGO

A pure white canary, the first ever exhibited, was on view at the Ornithological Society's show at the Crystal Palace. Other novelties were a white sparrow, a black goldfinch and a bird of paradise, with rainbow-colored plumage, valued at £1,000.

* * *

The 1909 Edition is out of that most useful and valuable booklet, "5,000 Facts about Canada," compiled by Frank Yeigh of Toronto, who is widely known throughout the Dominion as an authority on things Canadian. Nearly 25,000 copies were sold of the 1907-8 editions, the demand coming from every part of this Continent and the British Empire. The idea worked out, that of a concrete fact in a sentence, is an excellent one, the data being arranged under such self-indexing titles as area, agriculture, banking, commerce, finances, mining, railways, wheat fields, etc. The wealth of material contained in small space is a revelation to even a well informed Canadian of the standing and resources of the country. The book is published at 25 cents a copy and may be had from newsdealers.

Unfortunate Seamen on Pacific Coast

Mention was made a few weeks ago of the need for something to be done to keep the sailors of Labrador and Newfoundland out of the grog-shops. Dr. Grenfell's idea of establishing a great institution at St. John's has won popular favor and practical assistance from Canadians.

The sailors of the Pacific Coast need just such a friend as Dr. Grenfell has proved to the Canadian Atlantic seaboard. The conditions are not the same, but the misery of the men shipping on the Pacific is very real. An investigation now being carried on is reported in the *Saturday Sunset*. It seems that there are firms in existence along the coast who actually sell the sailors to the skippers for thirty-five dollars each. Not only that, but these firms have obtained practically a monopoly, and sailors applying directly to the captains are told that they must be taken on through these companies. The unfortunate man who takes the hint and registers with these "crimps", is kept in a vile boarding-house, fed on poor food, given worthless clothes, and in return he has to sign off his first month's wages in favor of the agency. It is profitable for the agency, there is no doubt of that, for nearly all seamen on the B. C. coast are hired through them, and they make at least fifty dollars on each man. The men are often filled up with bad whiskey, and in that condition sign articles of whose purport they know little. Many of them are totally inexperienced, but are signed on as able-bodied seamen. Several Vancouver institutions are doing what they can to help the men, but the real root of the evil is beyond their power to destroy, without public sentiment and the strong arm of the law as backers.

Saving the Babies

Recent estimates place the infant mortality rate at a hundred and twenty thousand in England annually. This takes into account only children under a year old. And of this tremendous number who come into the world only to leave it before a twelve-month passes, a hundred thousand die because of the ignorance or carelessness of their mothers. For that reason the education of the mother along the line of proper treatment for young children, is the only remedy for the awful death-rate.

To impart the necessary instruction, schools have been opened in London for mothers. The medical officer who superintends the schools attends two days in every week to examine the babies and their mothers, and to give definite, practical teaching regarding the proper food, clothing and management. Irregularity in feeding, and utter recklessness with regard to the kind of food given have been found to be the chief causes of infant diseases. It is only fair to say that the mothers who attend the classes try hard to follow instructions, even at the cost of considerable inconvenience to themselves, for they are mostly very hard working and very poor. The fees for the course of instruction are twopence every fortnight, not a large sum, but sufficient to keep the institution out of the ranks of mere charity.

* * *

Every year the Emperor of Japan gives out a subject for a competition in poetry, that for this year being "The Pine in the Snow." The selected ones were read a few weeks ago at a great function in the Imperial palace in the presence of the highest officials. Only 7 were selected out of a total of 24,311, besides 1,085 that were not in proper form or came too late. These included 12 sent by Imperial Princesses, 108 by nobles, 967 by officials, 16 from the United States, 142 from Korea and 78 from Formosa. There is no other such literary competition in all the world.

THE

GROWING CHRIST

Till we all come . . .
fect Man, unto the mea-
stature of the fulness
Eph. iv., 13.

"Turn not in vain regret
To thy fond yesterday;
But forward face, and
Thy feet toward the un-
ways."

I have just subscribed
magazine, called "Eter-
gress," attracted by
for I know nothing about
zine or its merits. Eter-
is the business of us all
very little about the life
veil, but we feel into
there is no stagnation
Lord commands us to
as our Father in heaven.
St. Paul tells us to pre-
earnest purpose, until we
holiness of "perfect Ma-
measure of the stature o-
of Christ." Certainly we
the opportunity of all et-
we reach that standard.
may grow out of a tiny
God gives us all the tin-
our development. He is
for a Christlike charact-
ous result, well worth
But are we growing?
question to be gravely
fully considered. Are we
like the perfect Exam-
were last year?

I once read a story
Measuring Rod." An
down once a year and se-
en rod upright in the g-
it were the words: "Th-
a perfect man." The p-
one by one to be measur-
measurements were recor-
angel in a book.

"No one could escape
accuracy of that strang-
one shrank from or incr-
true dimensions—his s-
mensions. It was an in-
soul-growth which was s-
mysterious way."

One who worked very ha-
charitable societies, grew
shorter as she touched th-
The angel said very gra-
would be a soul of high
only the zeal for outside
can be seen of men, had
the lowly, secret graces
and trust and patience
trials. These, too, are
perfect soul-growth."

Then the surprised p-
moved sadly away to in-
a poor little sewing-wor-
stood by the rod she i-
height, and her face sho-
surprise as the angel w-
book, saying: Blessed at
spirit, for theirs is the
Heaven."

Then came one who w-
but she shrank so low
noticed the beautiful ch-
she had considered so i-

"Old Jerry, the co-
next—poor, old, clun-
but as he hobbled up th-
angel's face fairly blaz-
and he smiled on him as
the rod; and behold!
sure was higher than
others. The angel's voi-
loud and clear, saying
humbleth himself shall
'Whosoever shall humbl-
a little child, the same
est in the kingdom of he-

"Surely it is true th-
keep a record of our pi-
knows whether we
Christlike than a year-
growing steadily, or sh-
ceptibly back? To stan-
possible, and we may gr-
Where there's a will th-
If we are not making p-
it is certain we are i-
and thirsting after righ-

A man who is bent on
cessful farmer, will eag-

THE QUIET HOUR

GROWING CHRISTLIKE

Till we all come . . . unto a perfect Man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ. — Eph. iv., 13.

"Turn not in vain regret
To thy fond yesterdays,
But forward face, and set
Thy feet toward the untrodden
ways."

I have just subscribed for a magazine, called "Eternal Progress," attracted by the name, for I know nothing about the magazine or its merits. Eternal Progress is the business of us all. We know very little about the life beyond the veil, but we feel intuitively that there is no stagnation there. Our Lord commands us to be perfect, as our Father in heaven is perfect. St. Paul tells us to press on, with earnest purpose, until we reach the holiness of "perfect Man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." Certainly we shall need the opportunity of all eternity before we reach that standard. A great tree may grow out of a tiny acorn, and God gives us all the time needed for our development. He is very patient, for a Christlike character is a glorious result, well worth waiting for. But are we growing? That is a question to be gravely and thoughtfully considered. Are we really more like the perfect Example than we were last year?

I once read a story called "The Measuring Rod." An angel came down once a year and set a tall golden rod upright in the ground. Over it were the words: "The measure of a perfect man." The people came one by one to be measured, and the measurements were recorded by the angel in a book.

"No one could escape the terrible accuracy of that strange rod. Each one shrank from or increased to his true dimensions—his spiritual dimensions. It was an index of the soul-growth which was shown in this mysterious way."

One who worked very hard for many charitable societies, grew shorter and shorter as she touched the mystic rod. The angel said very gravely: "This would be a soul of high stature, if only the zeal for outside works, which can be seen of men, had not checked the lowly, secret graces of humility and trust and patience under little trials. These, too, are needed for perfect soul-growth."

Then the surprised philanthropist moved sadly away to make room for a poor little sewing-woman. As she stood by the rod she increased in height, and her face shone with glad surprise as the angel wrote in the book, saying: Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Then came one who was very rich, but she shrank so low that no one noticed the beautiful clothes which she had considered so important.

"Old Jerry, the cobbler, came next—poor, old, clumsy Jerry—but as he hobbled up the steps, the angel's face fairly blazed with light, and he smiled on him and led him to the rod; and behold! Jerry's stature was higher than any of the others. The angel's voice rang out loud and clear, saying: 'He that humbleth himself shall be exalted.' 'Whoever shall humble himself as a little child, the same is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven.'"

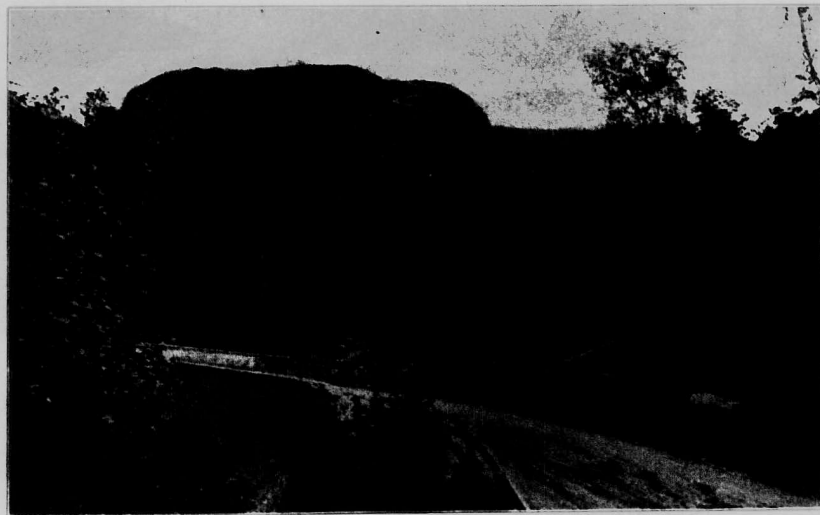
"Surely it is true that God does keep a record of our progress. He knows whether we are more Christlike than a year ago. Are we growing steadily, or slipping imperceptibly back? To stand still is impossible, and we may grow if we will. Where there's a will there's a way. If we are not making progress, then it is certain we are not hungering and thirsting after righteousness."

A man who is bent on being a successful farmer, will eagerly seek for

information which may be helpful. He will throw heart and energy into his work, and, of course, he will improve all the time. It is exactly the same in spiritual growth. One who really cares about it will surely make headway, no matter how often he may fall. The progress may be like the incoming tide; a wave comes a trifle higher, then, perhaps, several may fall short, then another gains an inch or two, until, by slow degrees, the place which was beach an hour ago, is flooded.

"For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,
Comes silent, flooding in, the main."

But determination and persistence can never make a man grow by his own power, they make him search until he finds the Lord and Giver of Life. No blade of grass can develop without divine help. God must clothe the lily of the field, it can never put on its robe of beauty alone. And a soul that longs for beauty and holiness must reach out to the Holy One for that great gift. Certainly, its pleading will be heard and the Life of God will pour continually into it, making it grow and bear fruit.



BLACK ROCK.

Through the prophet Hosea, God pleads with His people to give up their iniquity and accept of His love. He says: "I will be as the dew unto Israel, he shall grow as the lily, and cast forth his roots like Lebanon. His branches shall spread, and his beauty shall be as the olive tree . . . they shall revive as the corn, and grow as the vine."

Christ is the Life of the whole Vine, pouring Himself continually into every branch and every tiny twig. The Christian life is not a dull round of hard duty; it is vigorous, eager life, pushing upwards towards the light for very gladness. It is fellowship with an unseen Friend:

"Loud mockers in the roaring street
Say Christ is crucified again:
Twice pierced His gospel-bearing feet,
Twice broken His great heart in vain.

I hear and to myself I smile,
For Christ talks with me all the while."

We may not be able to give mathematical proof of our dear Master's presence with us—and such proof would be useless, anyway, for it could never raise a soul out of sin nearer to holiness—but we who know Him can say, "to me to live is Christ." That is the only fact which is of vital importance. He is watching our every step, planning out each day, making everything

that comes our way an opportunity for our growth. He rejoices over our every victory—though it may seem very trivial to men—He is disappointed every time we are defeated. Even the tones of our voice are of moment to him; the peevish or plaintive tone which reveals a heart out of tune, or the glad ring which shows that all is well within—nothing is too small for His notice.

We should put ourselves into touch with God, and then His Life can make us grow as unconsciously as a flower that is bathing itself in the sunshine without caring about its own beauty. We all might well use the prayer of an English schoolmaster, which is quoted by Bishop Brent in his latest book, "Leadership."

"O, Lord, I have a busy world around me. Eye, ear, and thought will be needed for all my work to be done in this busy world. Now ere I enter on it, I would commit eye, ear and thought to Thee. Do thou bless them and keep their work Thine, that as through Thy natural laws my heart beats, and my blood beats without any thought of mine, so my spiritual life may hold on its course at these times when my mind cannot consciously turn to Thee to commit each particular thought to Thy service."

If we want to grow, we must hold out our hands for all the gifts God showers on us every day. There are gifts of sunshine and rain, of storm and peace, frost and warmth. We must send our roots deeper and deeper, making the hidden life minister to the life that is visible, we must never

—that glorious work of God—can only be developed slowly. But everything will help the work along, if we only give it a chance.

Our business is to climb. If we measure our attainments against the holiness of Christ, we can never cry "Enough." The road is always uphill.

"A road of lonely morn and
midnight, sloping
O'er earth's dim bars;
Where out at last the soul, life's
pinnacles topping,
Stands with the stars."

DORA FARNCOMB (HOPE.)

AN EASTER SONG

The golden sun climbs up the sky,
The shadows flee away,
Oh! weary heart, forget to sigh,
God sends the Easter Day!
Long was that night, chill was the
air,
And grief o'er brooded long,
Yet is the new world white and fair,
Uplift thine Easter song!

The cross that bowed Thee with its
weight
By strength of prayer is stirred,
Till it shall bear thee soon or late,
As wings upbear the bird.
The life that thrills from star to
star,
And beats in leaf and stem,
Is wider than the heavens are,
And blesses thee from them.

Wert thou cast down, wert thou
dismayed,
Dear child of One above,
Behold the earth in light arrayed,
The light of deathless love.
Oh! listen to the word that wakes
In every budding flower,
And take the bread the Master
breaks,
In His triumphal hour.

For those who hear, and hearing
yearn,
The King hath secrets sweet;
Their hearts within them thrill and
burn.
They wait His coming feet.
Then swift the sun climbs up the sky!
The shadows flee away!
Oh! weary heart, forget to sigh,
God sends the Easter Day:
— Selected.

INGLE NOOK

RULES FOR WINNING A WIFE

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly inform me, through the valuable columns of your paper, the best way to make love to a girl about eighteen, so that I could win her for my wife? I am a man nearly fifty years of age. Hoping you will be able to help me in this matter. A. H.

The man who could invent or discover an infallible method for winning a girl's love could quit the newspaper business without giving notice and become a millionaire. But there is little likelihood that that will ever occur, for this reason: No one can ever guess what particular characteristic of a man is going to do the winning. A girl may fall in love with a man for his beauty, or his youth, or his cleverness, or his kindness, but the chances are even that it is his ugliness that attracts, or his age that augurs constancy, or his stupidity that makes her maternal instincts desire to look after him, or she surrenders to his dominating masterfulness. And nobody has the faintest chance of knowing just which of these qualities will win—the

man in the case least chance of all.

A girl—especially a young girl—resents being proposed to as if it were a business transaction. She has a right to be wooed, and expects it; but the man must be wise enough to steer clear of any degree of sentimentality that is going to make either of them appear ridiculous in the eyes of others. To be ardent with dignity; to be thoughtful and attentive without being oppressive in his attentions—these are the light tasks a man sets himself when he undertakes to win the feminine fancy.

In your case the difficulties are increased, because of the disparity in your ages. Unless a man is very young for his years, he is no fitting mate at fifty for a child of eighteen. The difference is too great, and will increase in effect rather than diminish with the years. Before she has barely reached the prime of life, you will have finished the span allotted by the psalmist; you will be an old man when she is still a young woman, with the best of her life before her. Even if you should capture her romantic fancy now—and

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girls do often find an elderly man attractive,—it is taking great risks to think you can hold her love through life. Cases have been known where such marriages turn out happily, and if you think yours would be of that kind, tell her that you love her in manly sincere fashion, and prove it by every kindness and courtesy of which you are capable. Good luck go with you!

A VISIT FROM NAMELESS

Dear Dame Durden,—I have only seen the "Advocate" twice this year, so my letter may be apropos of nothing, but I have a few minutes to use as I please and this is my pleasure. Not many minutes are mine to do as I please since my baby began ailing. Fortunately, he is on the mend again; a week with a cross baby is a long time.

When I read the letter of "Rastus," I thought first I would write a "reply." On second thoughts, I decided he had written for the purpose of calling forth a reply from me or someone else, that is, in hope of stirring up a hornet's nest. Wasn't I right, "Rastus"? I did not see my own letter in print, but when I come to recollect it, I believe such a silly meaning as you take from it could easily be twisted from it. But, "Rastus," we, of the Ingle Nook, are mostly very busy folk who cannot re-read and ponder over our own words and phrases and avoid all ambiguity, and when we see a double meaning in another's words we conclude the sensible argument is the one she intends to express. See! Now, then, between man and man (for a woman is a female man, you know, not another plane of creation like the dog or fish), don't you think it utter silliness to say that simply because a woman is a female she is not capable of using the ballot? Whether it would be an unqualified blessing to the country to give votes to women on the basis on which they are given to men, I do not say, neither am I speaking on several other phases of this question, for I am not satisfied, in my own mind, on a great many points, but of this I am sure, that God never meant woman to be man's inferior.

We, rightly or wrongly, are not allowed to vote, but some of us, at least, are allowed to make gardens, and I want to tell you about one part of mine last year. I had a quantity of onions which had not ripened properly the preceding season, and, in consequence, began to grow in the store-house. By the time the snow was gone, they had leaves from one to six inches long. My garden was not plowed, but I scratched up a space on the fire-guard and planted my "rotten onions" (that's what a man called them). Before the garden was all sown, I was using green onions from this little patch, and this year I purpose using all the growing onions I can find in the same way, only using a hot-bed instead of a fire-guard, and having them earlier. Last year the frost destroyed all my vines early in August, and I had nothing but two tiny cucumbers to show for many hours' hard work; but I am going to try again. I ought not to say I got nothing for my labor, for I had sound sleep, if nothing else. I had better not talk any more. These remarks may be altogether out of season for aught I know, as I have not been reading the page, but, if so, you know how to treat them.

NAMELESS.

(The pleasure is not all yours by any means. It is flattering to find that you haven't lost interest in the Ingle Nook. You said the "Advocates" were being saved for you. I am glad of that, because there have been some splendid letters on our page in the last six months.)

If your opinion of Rastus' reason is correct, he must be a sadly disappointed man by this time, for stirring up "hornet's nests" in this company is not an easy trick, is it?

I hope the baby boy is all right again, and that you will have time to tell us more about gardens.—D. D.)

QUESTIONS FOR WILLING-TO-LEARN

Dear Dame Durden:—Here I am again and, as usual, seeking help! I saw in last week's paper that "Willing-to-Learn" mentions having raised guinea fowl. Would you be so kind, "Willing-to-Learn," as to tell me through the Ingle Nook about their (the guinea fowl's) habits? Do they hatch their own eggs? What do you feed the chicks when hatched? I have been told they are good to scare coyotes away, so I am trying them for the first time. I have four females and one male.

I am also trying some turkeys this year. I always have good luck with chickens and enjoy the work, so I hope I shall get along well. I, too, have an incubator. I am trying hard to get my sewing done before the spring opens. My good man has stored some ice for the summer so I shall have lots of ice-cream. Have any of the Nookers tried making ice-cream with junket tablet instead of using cream? We prefer it to the cream. I have been watching the pattern department for a little girl's dress, not Mother Hubbard, but still suitable for muslin for my two little girls aged three and five years. Well, I must close or you will be saying "Next, please." Hoping I have not

mine have done better this winter than others. I took the glass out of the window in the henhouse and took a white sugar bag like cheese cloth and put it over the window. I also gave them a little coal oil in their drinking water. I lost four out of the seventy-five, where other years twelve or fifteen have been lost. I think coal oil is good for roup.

I notice a friend asks about painting oil-cloth. If the cloth is white, washing it in sweet skim milk is good, if it is not worn too much.

I got a remedy for bed bugs from the firm whose address I enclose, which I found to be extra good. The first summer I was here, we had to live in the granary because the bugs were so bad in the house.

I wish to make all the money I can this year for we have lost so much from frozen wheat, during the last two years, and as we are on a rented farm I am almost discouraged with farming. Do you think it would pay to get an incubator and hatch chickens, or are incubators very dear? I have not much money to start with.

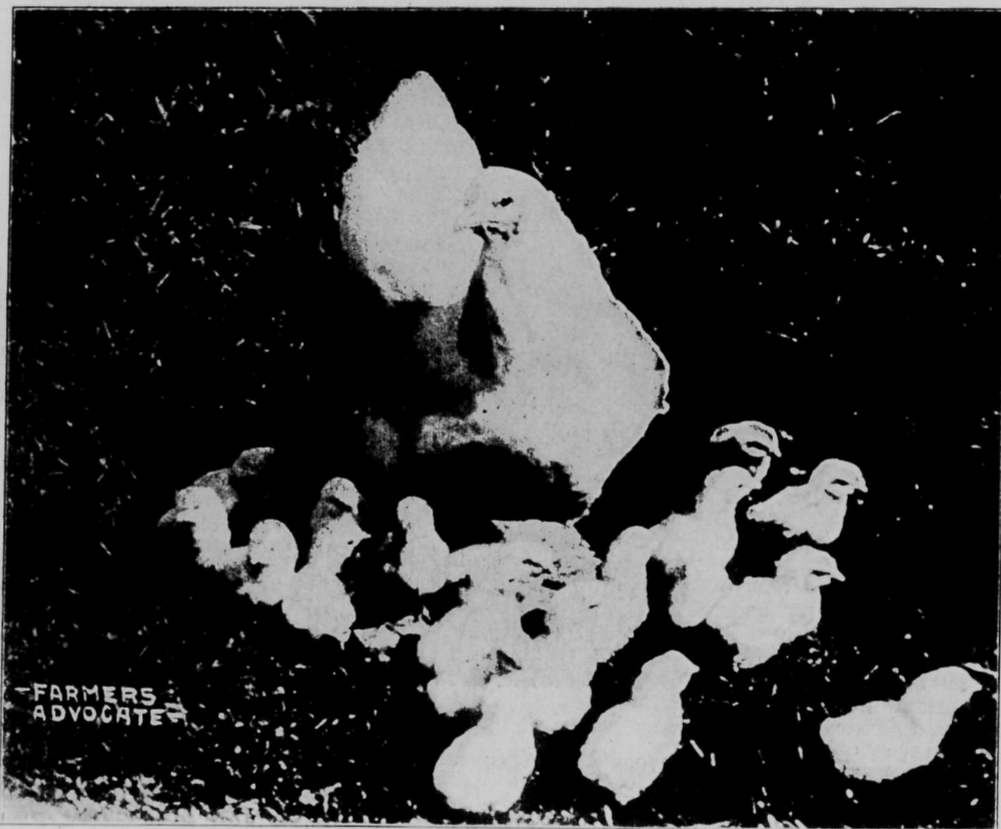
I have three fine boys, aged five, three, and a year and a half respectively, and they are all strong and healthy. I must stop for this time, hoping I have not been talking too long. My

beyond being "almost discouraged." Many people would have been quite disheartened. But take courage, dear Farmer's Wife. Poor crops do not last forever, and this year you may have such a harvest that the lean years will only be remembered because they drove you to poultry raising. Good luck to you and the three healthy laddies! D. D.)

HOME EDUCATION

Dear Dame Durden,—How many of those living in out-of-the-way places, or so far from a school that it is not convenient for their children to attend, have thought of utilizing the "correspondence schools" to give their children an education?

Many people think these schools are not much good, and that lessons cannot be properly taught without personal supervision, but if they will send for the calendar of some good Canadian school and read it over carefully, I think they will change their minds. The fact that all the lessons have to be written is in itself a great help, not only in remembering them, but also in writing. We all know that anything we have written can be remembered longer than that which we have merely read over or been told.



SIGNS OF SPRING AND EASTER.

asked too much,

SUSSEXITE.

(I'm sure "Willing-to-Learn" will be glad to answer your questions about guinea fowl, and we all wish you success with your birds. Would you mind telling us how your ice-house is made? Not many farmers store ice, and yet in this country it would seem to be a luxury obtained by taking a very little trouble.)

Did you notice pattern No. 6145 in January 6th issue? If the skirt were gathered instead of pleated it would be pretty for a muslin dress for the five-year-old girl. We will hope something will be shown soon for the tiny girl that is not Mother Hubbard. D. D.)

POULTRY AS MONEY MAKERS

Dear Dame Durden:—I have never written to you before, but have been reading the friendly letters so long that I decided to write one myself.

I would like to know how to cure beef in spring with just salt and salt-petre. I will have some left over and would like to keep it for summer use. I have cured pork successfully.

I notice someone in the ADVOCATE asking questions about hens. I think

husband says that when we women get together we can't stop. I hope I have not asked too many questions for the first time.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

(To cure your beef for summer use, make a brine of ten pounds salt and two ounces salt-petre to every hundred pounds of meat. Use four gallons of water for the brine, and let it boil and thoroughly cool before using. Let the meat be cooled, each piece rubbed with salt and allowed to drain overnight. Then pack in a barrel and pour the brine over. This brine is improved very greatly by adding two pounds of brown sugar to it.)

For answer to your poultry queries I am going to recommend that you write Mrs. Cooper, Treesbank, Man., and ask her any questions you like. Enclose a stamp for reply. She is a successful poultry-raiser and when I met her a few weeks ago, she said she would be glad to help the women of the Ingle Nook in any way possible. Regarding the incubator, read carefully the advertisement on the back cover of March 17th FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and send for the booklet "When Poultry Pays," mentioning the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

You are brave to have faced two years of poor crops and not to have got

Nor are children the only ones who may be benefited by these schools. Young men and young women, whose early education has been neglected, and who consider themselves too old to attend school, or have not the moral courage to enter a class with children perhaps half their age, may improve themselves quietly at home by taking one of these courses.

I have before me, as I write, calendar and price list of a good correspondence school in a Canadian city. It has been established over fifteen years, and has many of the leading educationalists of Ontario connected with it. It has courses suited to all requirements. There is the beginners' course, price \$25; high-school course, \$40; civil service, \$25; complete commercial (five subjects), \$35; shorthand, Gregg, \$15, Pitman, \$20. They also teach matriculation (junior and senior), teacher's work in all provinces, and many other subjects.

These schools can be used to prepare the work for any examination, and then one can write on the regular public examinations. Anyone interested in improving him or herself should write to a good school for their price list and calendar, mentioning the subject interested in.

I had intended writing to earn money for these court-ship, not by any new-fangled but with the old-fashioned My earnings from that year were over \$125, besides the house in eggs, and the ordinary farm building expenses. However, my ready too long, and time Before closing, I must tell that in recipes calling for yeast I always use one yeast she will send her recipes to the "Advocate"

(Very glad to get your letter. My own experience of correspondence course in English was very satisfactory you write us soon about it.—D. D.)

HOUSECLEANING A

Dear Chatterers:—It seems at all since we talked a housecleaning before, and upon us again. I remember last year to take it as easily and be content not to do it day, and get sick over it, acquaintance was sure I had an awful example and minded to be annoyed. I thinking of her particularly, must have fitted. It is anyway, if I do "say it as and I hope everybody will t it to heart.

Leave the floors and carpet things to the very last, housecleaning fever grips all resistance, start in with days a week. Tackle closets, putting away what will not be needed again, extra hooks if there is room the floor white to give a bit otherwise dark spot. Go some day,—if it isn't an storeroom, glory-hole, or corner usually sacred to stern with yourself, and heap of things you have b for years, that are no cart that you touch only twice housecleaning time. The cellar can be done early, pantry shelves are covered oilcloth, well fastened on, i trick at all to keep them c brass hooks driven in to t best for cups and pitcher room on the shelves and are not so apt to be brok held out about an inch from little blocks at the ends, lowest shelf makes a fine r ing pie plates and saucers everything in the way of g you can into covered tins That saves space; protect from dust and preserves th there is no loss from bursti

Have a wash-day the week final struggle comes and d stand covers, cushion tops, and put them away. Th before, dust and clean the small ornaments and put out of the dust. If the da upon for cleaning walls floors and beating carpets; and dry, change your da and do something else. N ing house when every tin outside you track in mud. is no use inviting pneumon temper by trying to clean rain. The dirt that offend keep beautifully for anothe will you. Make little rep to rugs, curtains and furr some extra cooking to ti next day when, if the sun will be really busy.

A small high table is every kitchen. Half the b caused by stooping over a and one that is comfort meal from is too low for v to wash dishes, bake, pe or iron. Raise your work castors if possible or on blic

DAMI

A GOOD SUGGES

Dear Dame Durden:—tended writing you for CI was ill, and on Christmas I sit and watch the others en

most discouraged." I have been quite take courage, dear crops do not year you may have the lean years will because they drove ng. Good luck to healthy laddies!

EDUCATION
n.—How many of -of-the-way places, hool that it is not r children to at -of utilizing the schools " to give ucation?
; these schools are i that lessons can- ight without per- but if they will dar of some good nd read it over they will change fact that all the ritten is in it- ot only in remem- so in writing. We anything we have emembered longer ave merely read

I had intended writing on how to earn money for these courses right at home, not by any new-fangled way, but with the old-fashioned poultry. My earnings from that source last year were over \$125, beside keeping the house in eggs, and I have only the ordinary farm buildings and appliances. However, my letter is already too long, and time is pressing. Before closing, I must tell "Suffolk" that in recipes calling for one cup of yeast I always use one yeast cake. I hope she will send her Christmas recipes to the "Advocate."

EVELYN.

(Very glad to get your helpful letter. My own experience of a correspondence course in English literature was very satisfactory. Won't you write us soon about the poultry? —D. D.)

HOUSECLEANING AGAIN

Dear Chatterers:—It seems no time at all since we talked about spring housecleaning before, and here it is upon us again. I remember telling you last year to take it as easily as possible and be content not to do it all in one day, and get sick over it. A woman acquaintance was sure I had used her as an awful example and was almost minded to be annoyed. I had not been thinking of her particularly, but the cap must have fitted. It is good advice, anyway, if I do "say it as shouldn't," and I hope everybody will take some of it to heart.

Leave the floors and carpets and big things to the very last, and if the house-cleaning fever grips you beyond all resistance, start in with two half-days a week. Tackle the clothes closets, putting away what garments will not be needed again. Add some extra hooks if there is room, and paint the floor white to give a bit of light in an otherwise dark spot. Go at the attic some day,—if it isn't an attic it is a storeroom, glory-hole, or some other corner usually sacred to rubbish. Be stern with yourself, and destroy the heap of things you have been keeping for years, that are no earthly use and that you touch only twice a year—at housecleaning time. The pantry and cellar can be done early, too. If the pantry shelves are covered with white oilcloth, well fastened on, it will be no trick at all to keep them clean. Little brass hooks driven in to the walls are best for cups and pitchers. It saves room on the shelves and these dishes are not so apt to be broken. A lath held out about an inch from the wall by little blocks at the ends, above the lowest shelf makes a fine rack for holding pie plates and saucepan lids. Put everything in the way of groceries that you can into covered tins or bottles. That saves space; protects the goods from dust and preserves the flavor, and there is no loss from bursting bags.

Have a wash-day the week before the final struggle comes and do up all the stand covers, cushion tops and curtains and put them away. The very day before, dust and clean the pictures and small ornaments and put them away out of the dust. If the day you decide upon for cleaning walls, scrubbing floors and beating carpets is not bright and dry, change your date promptly and do something else. No use cleaning house when every time you step outside you track in mud. And there is no use inviting pneumonia and a bad temper by trying to clean house in the rain. The dirt that offends you so will keep beautifully for another day. So will you. Make little repairs, instead, to rugs, curtains and furniture, or do some extra cooking to tide over the next day when, if the sun shines, you will be really busy.

A small high table is a comfort in every kitchen. Half the backaches are caused by stooping over a low table—and one that is comfortable to eat a meal from is too low for working at—to wash dishes, bake, peel vegetables or iron. Raise your work table up on castors if possible or on blocks of wood.

DAME DURDEN.

A GOOD SUGGESTION

Dear Dame Durden:—I fully intended writing you for Christmas but was ill, and on Christmas Day I had to sit and watch the others enjoy the good

things and be content myself with a cup of tea.

I was interested to learn that you and your friend had started housekeeping on a small scale. In my young days everything on a small scale had a great fascination for me. I remember often viewing a watchman's hut in my walks as a girl, and thinking what a lovely little house it would make. Before we came out here I used to talk of the "dear, little log house" I was going to live in. But now—I can't have enough room! I have tried keeping house in a limited space for so many years that now I clamor for more room and still more room. Don't you think it is harder to keep a small house neat than a big one?

I was delighted to read the letters of Brenda Neville and others upon the temperance question. I had intended writing on the subject, but should only be repeating what has been said so well by them.

I have several times thought that it would be very interesting to ourselves and to the younger folk, if some of us would write and tell about our young days and life in the Old Country. I am sure the young Canadian-born girls would enjoy it, for often when talking to the girls here about happenings at home they will beg me to go on, for they "just love to hear about the Old Country." I am sure all of us older folk can find some little anecdote and interesting incident to tell.

I have no sympathy with the Woman Suffrage agitation. I suppose I am old-fashioned but it makes me cross to read of all the extraordinary things the women at home do.

I was so interested in the letter of Emerald Eyes, and can sympathize with her feeling like a "frail craft at sea" away from mother, although mine is within reach of a letter yet. If Emerald Eyes would write to me I should be very pleased to reply; perhaps I may be some little help to her and those dear, blessed babies.

Before I finish let me ask all the Chatterers not to forget a few flowers in the garden this year. Do try a packet of Dahlia seeds; plant them now in the house and set the plants out in the garden towards the end of June, and I feel safe in saying you will be surprised and pleased with the result.

Man. MARY.

(It does seem a long time since you wrote but your letter was well worth waiting for. I think your idea of having people write about their life in their former homes is a splendid one, and will have a very educative value for us who have always lived in Canada. We should have a great variety too, for our members represent quite a number of European countries,—Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, England, Ireland, Scotland, and I'm sure some of our American settlers will have interesting things to tell of their old homes. I am sure Emerald Eyes will be glad to take advantage of your kind and comforting offer. D. D.)

JOEY AND GINGER
An Easter Story

BY ELLEN R. C. WEBBER

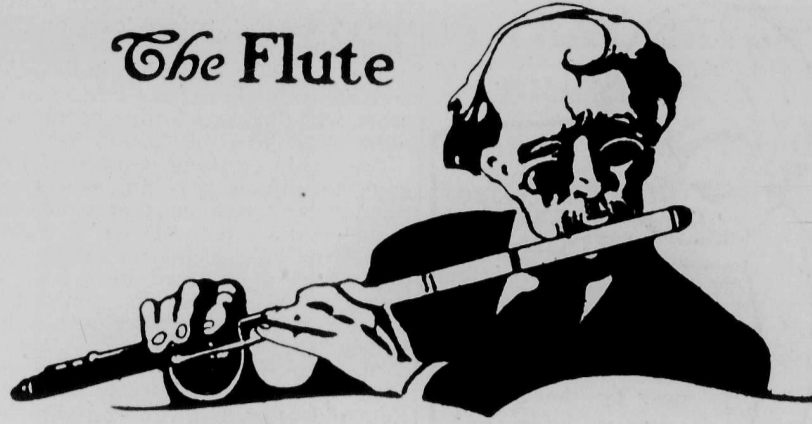
"Yer' see, Ginger, at first I thought 'twas jess a guy 'e wuz a givin' us, coz Friday's paper didn't say nothin' 'bout no execution nor murder nor nothin'—an' I couldn't see how the Sky Pilot got a scoop on the "Tiser"; but some how, he must 'a did it; coz after most o' the folks 'ad gone out, I goes to the little room side o' the altar, where the parson goes ter change 'is clo'es—an' I walks right in an' puts it to 'im straight wot sort of a guy that wuz he wuz a givin' us. And he told me honest, and so kind and nice, jess like 'e wuz glad to talk to a kid like me; that I sure know it is O. K. an' straight goods.

"He wuz here, right here; an' 'e died on Friday; an' went up to Heaven on Sunday, alive again but gone home to a Father wot loved 'im;—wot loved 'im, Ginger. Think o' that, a Father wot loves yer!

"An' jess ter think o' it, Ginger,—they killed 'im, killed 'im cruel on a wooden cross, an' let 'im choke fer a drink o' God's free water!

"Oh, Ginger, why couldn't we a bin there, you an' me, ter help 'im. if only

The Flute



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ter pack 'im a drink; an' give a little lift so 'e wouldn't 'ang so 'eavy on them cruel nails!"

Joey's hands clinched in indignation, and his curly head was buried in his arms, while his overflowing heart found relief in choking sobs and tears.

"An' only to think, Ginger, if I'd a gone to church last Sunday—or any Sunday 'cept this one that I did creep in on—stid o' selling "P. I's" I might 'a seen Him, an' asked Him to give us a home with a dad wot likes boys an' dogs, an' a mother wot don't drink booze, but 'ud tuck a feller into a clean bed, an' love 'im."

"Coz He wuz here, the parson said; givin' blessin's to everybody wot asked 'im, and ble'ved in 'im—an' I'm here able 'vin' too late; coz He died on Friday, an' went up to Heaven yisterday. Jess one week sooner, an' I could 'av asked Him! But now,—well, 'tisn't likely He'd turn back jess to help a little tough like me."

Joey, seated on a big "trying-out" barrel, leaned back against the slaughter-house wall, and closed his eyes to the bright sunshine, the beauty of the white-capped purple mountains and the sparkle of the sun-kissed ripples of False Creek.

Joey loved the beauty of a bright spring day, but he was "squeezing the tears back."

Ginger, a shaggy yellow dog, sat patiently before him, listening politely as was his habit to Joey's conversation, and secretly longing for breakfast.

The "trying-out" barrel was their bed and room combined; a tin biscuit box on a shelf in the slaughter-house shed, their larder, and Ginger would be pleased to sample its contents.

But Joey was thinking only of the wonderful Easter tidings, which he scarcely understood, and which had come to him but yesterday on his visit to the Easter service at St. James church.

"The' must be heaps of folks wot loved Him too," continued Joey, "coz the church wuz just filled with flowers wot folks had sent, jess like they do to toney folk's funerals."

"But He wasn't toney, coz the parson said He was poor, an' had no place ter lay His head, jess like you an' me, Ginger. Lor', when I thought o' Him last night, I felt mighty thankful for our snug barrel; 'taint much, but it's a place to lay your head, an' it keeps the wind off snug under this shed. He didn't have no place ter lay 'is head—that's wot hurts me Ginger; an' us so comferble every night, en never knowin' how selfish we was. It seems like, the way I understand it, He was so busy doing things fer other folks, He didn't have no time ter look fer comforts fer himself."

Just here Ginger sat on his hind legs and "spoke" sharply and shortly for his neglected breakfast.

"So!" cried Joey, "that's your lay-out is it? You think I'm sorry coz its an off morning for breakfast, hey? That's all you understand 'bout what we've lost. An' yer fooled, too, this trip, coz we've got a bang-up breakfast."

Joey's tone was more natural and Ginger capered and barked joyously as the biscuit box was brought forth.

"Yer see, Ginger," said Joey, as he divided the bread and bologna, "I was only savin' it awhile, coz if you eats breakfast too early it won't last till another meal heaves in sight—specially Mondays, when they aint no papers to sell till 4 o'clock."

Joey divided the food evenly, share and share alike, just as he had done when there was food to share, for four long months. Joey had been wandering lonely one rainy night, his face more wet with tears than rain because of a more than usually cruel beating from his father, followed by his ejection from the house, because of his failure to bring home more dimes from his sale of papers. "Ginger" was homeless, too; and loving and sympathetic; so since that night they had chummed together, sharing hunger and cold, food and comfort, loving and helping each other, having none other on earth to love.

"Come on now, Ginger, let's go up China Creek fishin'!"

Ten minutes later, "Ginger" frisky and frolicsome, ran straight into the hands of the pound keeper.

Joey looked up to see a struggling

dog at the end of a rope, and to feel every drop of blood in his little body turn cold.

For one wild moment he fought, fought with fists and feet and teeth for his friend; but alas, the poundkeeper was more than a match for a ten-year-old boy.

Then Joey pleaded: "Do—oh, please do let Ginger go. He's all I've got in this whole, wide world."

"You run home, and fetch two dollars and you can have him again."

"Two dollars—home! I aint got a home—nothin' but Ginger; but I'll earn it for you and pay it jess as fast as I can," pleaded the boy.

"No, no, I don't trust boys once they're off with a dog."

"How long will you give me?"

"Twenty-four hours."

Till this time tomorrow. The evening papers, and tomorrow's "Tiser" to sell. He might make it if he spent nothing for himself for food. If there was a "special," of course he could. But there was no special, and at midnight there lay on Joey's palm as he counted them under the electric light, four dimes and five nickels.

Supperless, he crept to the pound, and lying close where Ginger was tied, he trust his hand through a hole in the high board fence; and was rejoiced to find that Ginger's nose could reach his fingers.

In the early morning he set off once more. But though there was a ring of heartache in his eager cry: "Buy a paper, sir?—Tiser, sir?—only a nickel, sir!" Still the time limit was reached and Joey was far short of Ginger's ransom. He hastened back to the pound, to his old position by the fence. He would have gone over and attempted a rescue, only for the huge mastiff kept there to prevent such attempts.

Already he fancied he could see poor Ginger receive the death blow, saw his poor body thrown into the incinerator flames, and Joey felt all the agony and more as he lay on the ground sobbing.

Inside the pound Ginger lay with his nose in a dirty hand which was thrust through the fence, and beside him stood a young rancher whose cowboy hat proclaimed him from the "upper country"—the country of grass lands and ranges. He was looking for a "cattle dog", or black collie. It was not Ginger's good points which held him as he signed the pound keeper to keep silence, but the sight of the little hand which reached the yellow nose; and the sound of the low sobbing voice on the other side of the old fence.

"An' please, Mr. Jesus, if you'll jess turn back long 'nough ter help me an' Ginger out o' this scrape I'll never ask yer fer a home, nor to give me a mother, nor bother yer fer nothin' only jess this. En I won't never swipe fruit from the front o' stores no more, never; en if a feller gives me a dime fer the paper, I won't cut en run 'thout givin' 'im the change. I won't do nothin' wot the cops says yer mustn't do. Honest, cross my heart to die, I won't, if only you won't let em kill Ginger. But you'll have to come back mighty quick if yer save Ginger, coz it's mos' nine o'clock now."

"There, Ginger, I've been an asked Him, coz the parson said if yer asked, He'd give yer his help, an' I guess we sure need help now. An' the parson said as how you must bl'ave too; so I'm bl'evin' hard's ever I can; but I don't s'pose He'll turn back when He's just gone home, just fer a little tough an' a dog wot never did nothin' fer Him." And here the low sobs were uninterrupted by speech for a little time.

Then a hand was laid on Joey's half buried head, and he raised it suddenly to see bending over him a square jawed yet kindly face shaded by a "cow-boy" hat.

"Be you Jesus?" he asked, eagerly. "Well—hardly—but I've come to save "Ginger" for you, because you love him so much, and because once, a long time ago, my heart ached when a little yellow dog was taken from me. I know what it's like."

"Did He send you coz He couldn't come hisself?" questioned Joey, ignoring the implied story in his unknown friend's remarks.

"M—well I truly do believe He did, now, come to think, because you want a mother and a home, and Ginger; you

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said so when you prayed
"Prayed! Wot's tha
no prayed fer Ginger. I
Mr. Jesus like the pars
"Yes, just so, you to
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Once in a while, as
long on the face of his
would say: "I think yo
else you must be awful
As his new mother t
bed that night she said



AN INTERESTING

Dear Cousin D
very pleased to s
print, so I thought
again. I will be s
age on the 19th of M
have to drop out
Wigwam again. It
long visit, is it? B
make up for lost tim
Now, I will tell
life, though there is
to tell.

I was born at Fai
My father was a mis
for quite a number of
a very nice place.
few white people
dians.

We lived along
Fairford River. I
pretty place, and w
good time on the ri
to cross every morn
when we were going
the winter time we
times tobogganning

When I was eight
came out here, and
railway station v
about one hundred
from Fairford. We
that way in a sleig
cross Lake Manitob
cold some times, but
were houses all alor
people were mostly
they were very kind

My father was a
for about four yea
died about a yea
here. My brother
school at Swan La
drive five miles eve
evening. We went
but as we have
mile away now,
school more regular

I have four broth
ters. My eldest si
and my brother-in-l
England clergyman,
ary at Shoal R
Lillie, is staying
now. She used
Children's Corner,
my sister for ove
had some fine t
dear little daughter
of age.

I think I told yo
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and bookkeeping.
work in an office.
like it better than
ment.

Well, dear Cousin

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found yet. Any
ecessary?

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what the "Philosopher
Town" says on page
this issue.

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Sympathy

Is your doctor's bill
Is your pain a heavy
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s done so for others. If
you will be cured for 2c.
mp). Your letters held
-day for my free treat-
RRAH, Windsor, Ont.

said so when you prayed for Ginger."
"Prayed! Wot's that? I didn't do
no prayed fer Ginger. I wuz jess telling
Mr. Jesus like the parson said."
"Yes, just so, you told Jesus. Well,
I've got the sweetest mother whose boys
are all grown up, and she wants a little
boy so much, and you and I both want
a dog; so I'm going to pay Ginger's tax
and, if you will agree, you shall go home
with me and be my mother's little boy,
and we'll take Ginger along with us."

The two o'clock train pulled out of
Vancouver that afternoon with a
yellow collie in the baggage car, and
Joey in new clothes sat opposite the
rancher in the passenger coach, on his
way "home."

Once in a while, as his eyes rested
long on the face of his new friend, he
would say: "I think you must be Him,
else you must be awful like Him."

As his new mother tucked him into
bed that night she said: "Dear, dear,

who'd have thought that such a little
fellow was homeless in this land of
plenty? Thank God, we found him,"
and as she kissed him good night she
said comfortingly, "now, sleep in peace;
Ginger will lie on the rug by your bed
just where you can reach him and Jesus
will guard you."

And when she had gone Joey said:
"And jess ter think, Ginger, that bad
as He'd been treated, an' Him jess
gettin' home an' all, He'd look back ter
help a little tough like me; an' ter send
some one speshul—coz yer couldn't
spect him ter want ter come right back
hissself an' ter give me a home, an' a
mother, coz He know'd how bad I
wanted 'em—though I only asked fer
you; coz I was scairt o' askin' too
much, an' me jess a stranger ter Him,
an no 'count anyhow! Not then; but,
say, Ginger, we'se goin' to be some
'count ain't we? You bet your boots
we're straight goods from now on!"



AN INTERESTING LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I was
very pleased to see my letter in
print, so I thought I would write
again. I will be sixteen years of
age on the 19th of March, so I will
have to drop out of the Western
Wigwam again. It is not a very
long visit, is it? But, now, I will
make up for lost time.

Now, I will tell you all about my
life, though there is not very much
to tell.

I was born at Fairford, Manitoba.
My father was a missionary out there
for quite a number of years. It was
a very nice place. There were very
few white people, mostly all In-
dians.

We lived along the bank of the
Fairford River. It was a very
pretty place, and we had many a
good time on the river, as we had
to cross every morning and evening
when we were going to school. In
the winter time we often had jolly
times tobogganing and skating.

When I was eight years of age we
came out here, and as our nearest
railway station was Westbourne,
about one hundred and fifty miles
from Fairford. We had to come all
that way in a sleigh. We had to
cross Lake Manitoba. It was very
cold some times, but, of course, there
were houses all along the road. The
people were mostly Icelanders, and
they were very kind and hospitable.

My father was a missionary here
for about four years. My mother
died about a year after we came
here. My brother and I went to
school at Swan Lake. We had to
drive five miles every morning and
evening. We went for about a year,
but as we have a school about a
mile away now, we can attend
school more regularly.

I have four brothers and two sis-
ters. My eldest sister is married,
and my brother-in-law is a Church of
England clergyman, and is a mission-
ary at Shoal River. My sister,
Lillie, is staying with them just
now. She used to write to the
Children's Corner. I stayed with
my sister for over two years, and
had some fine times. She has a
dear little daughter nearly four years
of age.

I think I told you in my last let-
ter that I was studying shorthand
and bookkeeping. I am going to
work in an office. I think I would
like it better than any other employ-
ment.

Well, dear Cousin Dorothy, you will

be getting tired of all this, but I
hope I will see this letter in print.

Do any of the members of the
Western Wigwam exchange post-
cards? I would like to exchange
with anybody if they would care to,
and would also like a few corre-
spondents.

Now, Cousin Dorothy, I will have
to draw to a close, and leave room
for the other members. I am so
sorry that I cannot stay longer in
this cosy little wigwam, but I sup-
pose it is my own fault.

I was very sorry to see in the last
paper that one of the members had
died. I am sure we all sympathize
with her parents in their bereave-
ment.

RUBY F. GARRIOCH.

Man. (a).
(We are glad you are making good
use of the time left to you, and hope
to be able to read letters from you
in the Ingle Nook after you have left
us.—C. D.)

Dear Boys and Girls,—It is not so
very long ago that I had to tell you
of the death of one of our members,
and now more bad news has come—
we will never have any more of those
bright, interesting letters that used
to come from Philadelphia.

Even when she wrote those cheery
messages to the corner, she was
suffering and ill, but she did not com-
plain. She was always interested in
our page, and did her best to im-
prove it.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

READY FOR THE INGLE NOOK SOON

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As my
cousin is writing to you, I thought I
would write also, as I will soon be
too old to write to the Wigwam, and
will have to write to the Ingle Nook.

I was pleased to see that the
cousins were getting pen-names, but
I notice a few still persist in using
their own names. I think they
should go with the crowd. I think
the new name is very appropriate.
Instead of being cousins now we are
little papposes of our Western Wig-
wam, aren't we?

I like the winter better than the
summer I think, for the winter is
the time of skates and the like.
There is no rink in Summerberry this
winter, but there is a good-sized
dam that we skated on last winter.

Well, I must close and leave room
for better letter writers. Good-bye.
From a well-wisher of the Wigwam.

Sask. (a). OXALIS.



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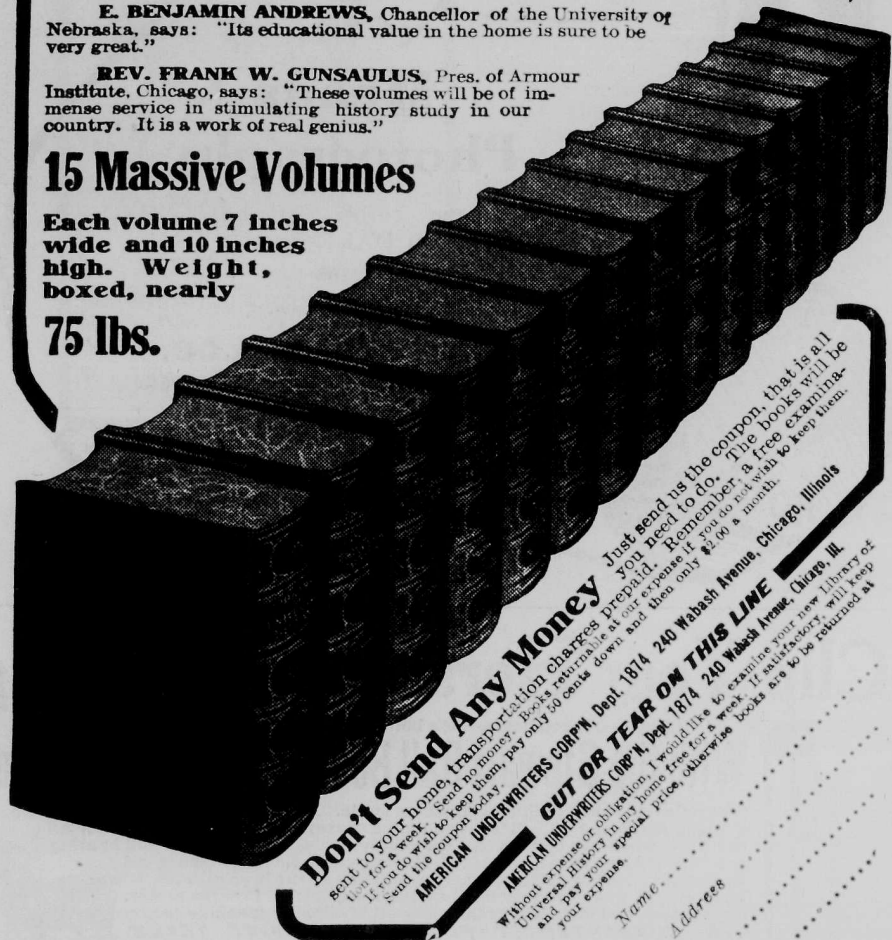
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Dear Cousin Dorothy,—It is a long time since I have written to your corner. It was only called the "Children's Corner" then, but now I think you have got a very nice name for it.

I like pennames, but I am not in favor of having a pin or badge, because if you had to buy them they would cost too much.

I live on a farm of three hundred and twenty acres. My father owns seven horses, a colt, about twenty-five head of cattle, and a number of hogs. There is a lot of bush on our farm. We have about eighty-five acres under cultivation.

I go to school every day. I am in grade seven, and I am ten years old. We are going to have a new teacher on March 1st.

I would like to exchange post-cards with "Carrots" if Cousin Dorothy will give me his right name and address. CRAWFORD ROSE. Man. (a).

AFTER GOPHERS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I wrote to your corner two other times, and saw my letters in print, and so will write again.

The weather has been very nice, and the snow is melting fast, but the ice is very good yet. I go to school every day. My teacher's name is Miss B.

We have nine horses, nine cows, and a few head of hogs.

I am in the third class, and my studies are arithmetic, history, reading, spelling, grammar, geography, physiology, writing and drawing. I don't like going to school very well; the hours seem too long.

I am twelve years old. I have three sisters going to school. We drive in a buggy, with one old horse we call Billy. I suppose the boys and girls will soon be out with their traps, snares and poison after the gophers. I know I will be glad to catch and kill the gophers. We expect to do lots of plowing this summer, and put some oats in.

FRANK BARKER.

A MUSICAL FAMILY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I saw my first letter in the Wigwam I thought I would write again, and try to make it an interesting letter this time.

We have eighteen head of cattle, sixteen pigs, four mules, and two ponies whose names are Pet and Dolly. The mules are Kit, Joe, Bob and Topsy. We have one cat that weighs fifteen pounds.

We have an organ, two violins and one bass viol. Mamma and my one brother play the violins and my other brother plays the bass viol-while my sister and I play the organ. We all like music very much.

I have a little calf and her legs are so short that I named her Shorty. I have nine dolls and mamma gave me a little dresser and trunk for Christmas. The dresser has three drawers in it and a little looking-glass. The trunk is just like a big one.

Well, if I do not stop there will not be room for the other members. I am going to send one of my drawings if Cousin Dorothy will put it in.

Sask. (b) NELLIE LEE.

(The drawings must be done with a pen and black ink before it is possible to make them into cuts. So you will have to try again. C. D.)

A BOOK WORM

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to this club. I enjoy very much reading the letters. One of my friends takes the ADVOCATE so I thought I would write. I go to school every day and am in the fifth book. I have a mile and a half to walk. I am very fond of reading. I like Mary J. Holmes' books best of any. When it was too cold to go to school I read books.

We have a nice lot of books at school. I will close hoping to see my letter published. I would like to get a button to remember the club by.

Alta (b) ANNIE WHITSON.

(We have a Bluebell already so you must find another name. Can't you

persuade father to take the ADVOCATE and so make you a really truly member of the Wigwam?

I would try reading some other author's books for a while if I were you. There are plenty of better writers that I know you would be wise enough to enjoy. Try to get "Little Women," "Alice in Wonderland," "Anne of Green Gables," "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," The "Little Colonel" series; they are all good. C. D.)

A YOUNG CANADIAN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—One of my friends takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and I got the paper from her and read with interest the letters that were written by the members of the Western Wigwam. I live on the farm and I have four sisters and one brother. I go to school and am in the fifth grade. We have about forty head of cattle, thirteen horses, sixty hens and about thirty pigs. Our nearest town is Fort Saskatchewan, which is ten miles away. I have read quite a few books. We have a library in our school which has about one hundred and thirty books in it.

Alta. (b)

DAISY.

A CALL FOR FIZZLE TOP

Well, Cousin Dorothy,—It is quite a while since you heard from me isn't it? But perhaps you are not sorry.

We have been having warm weather here, but today is snowy and quite cold.

I am sending a drawing, which I know is far from perfect but it is not as good as I can do with lead pencil. I'll have to practice with pen and ink and then, perhaps, will send one that is good, for a person without talent.

Do you ever hear from Fizzle-Top now? I don't. If she sees this I hope it will enable her to recollect that she owes me a letter.

Now summer is coming again. I wonder who is planning out the way they will spend the days of sunshine. I hope they may all be happy days for you, Cousin Dorothy and all the other Wigwam dwellers.

What a cold winter we have had; at least part of it was very cold here. But soon we will say good-bye to the frost and snow, as I mentioned before.

Are you fond of reading, Cousin Dorothy? That is, very, very fond of it? I am, and oh, how hard it is to have to stop reading just at the most interesting passage! It always seems to me to be the most interesting anyway, though perhaps 'tis because I know the rest must remain a mystery for a time.

But here am I, wandering on and never thinking how I am taking up your precious time. Hoping you will excuse me if I have written too much, I remain, yours sincerely,

GLADIOLUS.

((I believe you can do better with the drawing after a little more practice with the pen, so I'm going to wait for another. This one is very good, but you can do better.

I think I am very, very fond of reading; but it isn't such agony to me to lay down a book now just at the exciting chapter, as it was when I was your age. I had a feeling then that the thrilling chapter might disappear mysteriously from the book before I could get the dishes washed and get back to it again. But that never really happened in spite of all my fears. What books do you read, Girlie? I'd like to hear about them some day. We are always glad to get one of your interesting letters. You will see by the March 31st Wigwam that Fizzle-top is alive and well and taken to poetry. C. D.)

NAME THE LAMB

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to "The Western Wigwam." I live on a farm two miles from Brandon. I go to school and am in Grade V. My studies are spelling, arithmetic, geography, physiology, reading, music and writing. There are forty-two scholars in my room.

We have a very nice teacher, her name is Miss McM—, I am eleven years old. I like to sew for my dolls. I have four of them, big ones and little ones. I have a lamb, but no name for her so if you know one, tell me it. We have four horses and nineteen cows and about



Standard
Roessler

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SMUT TREATMENT

Five years actual tests at Ontario Agricultural
College prove that

FORMALDEHYDE

Is easily applied. Comparatively cheap. Effectual in
killing the smut. Least injurious to the seed grain.
Gives the largest average yield of both wheat and oats
per acre of all treatments.

PAMPHLET REGARDING SMUT MAILED FREE ON REQUEST TO

Standard Chemical Co. of Toronto Limited, Box 151, Winnipeg, Manufacturers

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. of New York, & Perth Amboy, Agents for Canada

FENCE TALK No. 3

Page Wire Fences only seem to cost a cent or two more a rod than common wire fence. They really cost fully three cents a rod less—and then some. Figure it for yourself:

Page Fence horizontal wires—the wires that have to stand the pulling strain, are made of a grade of steel wire termed "high carbon." Other fences' horizontals are "hard steel," or hard drawn wire, at best.

High-carbon Page wire will stand a strain of 2,400 pounds. The other kinds break at 1,800 at best.

That explains why a Page Fence will stretch tighter and stand up longer.

That accounts for Page Fences needing but two fence-posts to the other fence's three.

See now what that figures in a mile of fencing:

Two cents a rod more for Page Fence in the first place, or \$6.40.

100 fewer posts for the Page Fence—because the tougher wire lets it stretch tighter and stay tighter. Are the 100 posts worth 12c. apiece? Call it that—tho' it's nearer 20c. a post, most places. But call it \$12.00 saved in posts—which balances the 2c. a rod more first cost and leaves \$5.60 to the good. What would you take to dig 100 post holes? To cart 100 posts? To set and tamp 100 posts? To staple the fencing 100 times oftener than you need to with a Page Fence?

Doesn't ten dollars look small for all that extra work?

Well, that is only a part of the saving you make on every mile of Page Fence you put up, as compared with any other fence. Our free book, sent from the nearest Page place for your asking, tells the rest—and tells you how to prove Page betterness beforehand.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Vancouver, Victoria.

**MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA TRADE SUPPLIED BY
Richard Langtry, 137 Bannatyne St. E. Winnipeg. Goods in Stock**



CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

For quick sale I am offering a few personally selected imported Clydesdale stallions. They were bought right and will be sold right. First in the lot is SCOTLAND'S MOTTO by Baron Glasserton. Then there are five other newly imported horses and one Canadian-bred.

These horses have been bought right, through my personal connection in Scotland and will be sold right. Call and see them or write for further particulars.

WM. MARSHALL

NAMAKA

ALBERTA.

RAMSAY'S GREENHOUSES

EDMONTON

ALBERTA



Largest and most modern in the West. 9 houses each 150 ft. long covering nearly one acre of ground. All plants and cut flowers home grown.

Send for Price List. All mail orders carefully and promptly attended to. Cut flowers and plants shipped in good condition to all points in the West.

RAMSAY'S GREENHOUSES, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

LUMBER

TO THE FARMERS
DIRECT
FROM THE MILLS

U M B E R

A LUMBER COMBINE

It is not generally known by the public, how completely the prices and control of lumber in the three prairie provinces are under the control of the association of retail lumber dealers.

The association dictates how many yards shall be permitted to do business at each, and also dictates to the mills who they shall sell to. The association aims to eliminate what it considers undue competition, by limiting the number of yards, and by denying the mills the privilege of selling to any but regular dealers.

If one or several farmers are wanting a number of car loads of lumber, and any mill should have the temerity to sell them, the association will at once black list it and notify all its members, who will thenceforward boycott such mill.

Some of the line yard lumber companies are most exacting, but under the existing conditions, the farmers have no choice but to buy from them, or others who are members of the association, as they are denied the privilege of buying their lumber supplies in a competitive market.

Because we have dared to offer to sell farmers and other consumers, lumber in carlots direct from the mills, we are classed as pirates, and every possible effort is made to influence the mills against us.

With us personally, whenever we buy any goods, we want the privilege of buying in a competitive market and believe the consumers of lumber as their right, would like the same privilege.

The retail lumbermen want this privilege themselves, yet are unwilling to concede it to others.

To afford the farmers this privilege of buying their lumber in a competitive way and at the same time help ourselves, we have engaged in selling lumber at strictly wholesale prices shipping direct from the mills. Notwithstanding the tactics of the retailers' association in trying to keep us from getting supplies we are able to furnish lumber and other building material.

We expect that the local yards will continue to sell the bulk of the lumber consumed, but we expect that they will have to submit to have some opposition in the future, the same as all other classes of traders.

Unless their trade is regulated by reasonable competition, which they are trying by desperate means to keep out, the farmers will have just grounds for being dissatisfied.

Farmers, when you consider all these circumstances and that we will be your benefactors, we think we are justly entitled to your trade, and that on equal terms you will turn your orders to us, when in want of lumber.

Send us your specifications and get our prices before you order elsewhere.

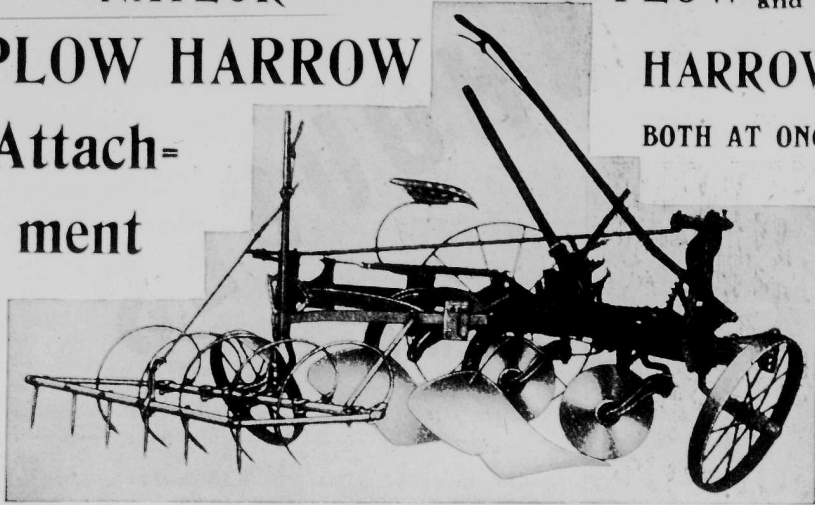
Lumber, Shingles, Cement, Lime etc., direct from the mills, also Cedar Fence Posts.

McCullom Lumber Co.

14 Traders Bank

Winnipeg, Man.

NAYLOR PLOW and HARROW
Attach-ment
BOTH AT ONCE



Side view of the Naylor Plow Harrow attached to a Gang Plow, showing how the harrow follows the plow the method of attachment to the plow frame and the location of the lever which is easily reached from the seat and yet entirely away from the lever of the plow.

LIGHT DRAFT Practically no extra power is required to harrow a field with this Naylor Plow Harrow while it is being plowed. This attachment turns, pulverizes and levels a strip 28 inches wide. If four horses are used on a gang plow, each horse harrows only 7 inches. Two horses easily draw an 8-foot combination harrow in most soils, so that each horse harrows 4 feet. The extra draft in using this attachment is therefore so small that it cannot be noticed.

AS A TIME SAVER Every field that is plowed must be harrowed. If it is harrowed before it is baked in hard furrows and lumps the ground will be in better condition, and if it is harrowed as it is plowed it is not only in the best condition, but the time of harrowing has all been saved. On a farm of any size the value of the time saved will more than pay for the attachment in one season.

MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION Only high-carbon steel and the best malleable castings and steel stampings are used. The spring teeth are our special pattern highly tempered. This attachment is covered by our broad guarantee of satisfaction.

RELIEF SPRING Notice the heavy relief spring at the top of the brace from the lever to the spike tooth bar. This brace holds the harrow down at its work, but is so made that it will give if the harrow strikes a stone or fixed obstacle.

EASE OF OPERATION The attachment is under the absolute control of the driver. It can be instantly raised when turning corners or when necessary to clear rubbish. It is firmly attached to the plow frame and follows behind the plow in a position where it does not cause any side draft or undue strain.

ADJUSTMENTS It can be adjusted sideways as necessary to properly work the furrows, and is easily adjusted in height for deep or shallow plowing.

GUARANTEE We guarantee that you will be satisfied. If you are not satisfied after a fair trial, you may return it to us and your money will be refunded. We also guarantee the material and workmanship to be of the best quality and free from imperfections and we will replace free of charge any parts that prove to be defective within one year from date of purchase.

Price, Bulky \$12. Gang \$15. F. O. B. Winnipeg.

Harmer Implement Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Trees That will Grow for You Are Those Grown in the West

'Tis Money Thrown Away to Bring Trees from the East or South. We Have a Million Trees Growing in our Nurseries.

WE WANT YOU TO HAVE SOME

You can make money better than by planting upon your land. Every 5 cents spent in trees planted properly will add one dollar to the value of your land.

WHY DON'T YOU GROW MORE TREES?



We offer—
 25,000 Maples 3 years old. 4 to 5 feet at \$10.00 per 100.
 200,000 Maples 2 1/2 years old. 2 to 3 feet at \$5.00 per 100.
 100,000 Golden Willows, 2 years old at \$5.00 per 100.
 50,000 Caragana for Hedges 3 years. 2 to 3 feet at \$5.00 per 100.
 5,200 Scotch Pines 2 feet high twice transplanted at \$20.00 per 100.
 This valuable tree is perfectly hardy and suitable for this climate, and at this figure are splendid values.
 OUR \$10.00 FRUIT COLLECTION includes: Large fruits, 6 Small fruits, 24 Shrubs, 16 Perennial Flowering Plants, 12 Asparagus. Horse-radish, etc., 50 cts. Half this collection for \$5.00.
 GREEN HOUSE PLANTS of all description. Try our \$1.00 Mail Collection. We have a complete collection of Hardy Nursery Stock suitable for this Country. GROWN RIGHT HERE. Write for our Catalogue.

PATMORE NURSERY CO.

Established 1883

BRANDON, MAN.

drums drowning every other sound and making the windows shake as they marched through the narrow streets to the scene of disturbance.

(To be continued.)

GOSSIP

CLYDESDALES IMPORTATION

Mr. Wm. Marshall, Namaka, Alberta, shipped recently from Glasgow, three stallions and one brood mare. The *Scottish Farmer* says of the shipment: "Perhaps the best one was Scotland's Raider (14837), a handsome, black three-year-old, bred by John Bradley, Crimdon House, West Hartlepool, and got by Scotland's Motto (12353), out of a mare by the well-known, big, massive cart horse, Neil Gow (10244). This horse is a splendid mover, first-rate bones, and good feet and ankles. Another three-year-old, Scotland's Knight, was bred by Mr. John Thorburn, Hinselwood, Biggar and is got by Uncle John (12400), out of a mare by the Highland Society winner, Good Gift. This is a thick, blocky horse, nice dark colored, and also with good legs. The other is the four-year-old Copshaw Special (14902). He was bred by Mrs. C. M'Gough, Aikhead, Wigton, Cumberland, and is by the premium horse, Speciality, out of a mare by Forest Hero, a son of Sir Everard. He is very big and thick, with broad bones and flash hair, while he has good feet and ankles, and is like proving a capital breeder. The mare is a very big-sized, good-boned daughter of Prince of Carruchan, out of Miss Beith's fine breeding strain of mares at Largs. She was purchased from Mr. Alex. M'Intyre, Dunallan, Rothesay, and is heavily in foal to the highly-bred Baron's Pride horse, Ruby Pride, which stood first in the aged class at the Highland in 1907. She has won several prizes, and is likely to produce a first-rate foal."

Another sale reported, is that of the three-year-old stallion, Lord Arnott (14901), sired by the Hiawatha stallion, Arnott's Heir, first at Aberdeen last year, out of Peggy Darnley, by Lord Forrester, sold to James M. Bruce, Lashburn, Saskatchewan.

TRADE NOTES

We call your attention to the advertisement on page 517 of this issue of the McCollom Lumber Co. of this city. They are selling lumber and other building material direct to consumers, and make shipment direct from the mills. They are being bitterly assailed by the retail lumber dealers throughout the country, but a reasonable amount of competition in lumber is better for the farming interests, and in the long run better for the retail dealers themselves, and we suggest that the consumers of lumber should communicate with this company.

The Helm Press advertised in this issue, is a machine which exerts the tremendous pressure of 80,000 lbs., and is capable of turning our 10,000 Bricks or 1,000 Blocks per day. No experience is necessary to operate this machine successfully.

Concrete is the coming building material because of its unlimited merits. Concrete buildings are more easily heated, more desirable, more cheaply constructed and are beautiful in appearance.

The Helen Press, which is manufactured by Leo Kay & Co., of Winnipeg, is no experiment in Western Canada, having demonstrated its superior points to the entire satisfaction of every purchaser. This company are also Canadian general agents for the Miracle Double Hollow Block Machine; manufactured by the largest manufacturers of their

We Want Men

With brains, energy and with SOME CAPITAL, to come and share in the joy and the profit of developing and using the great gifts offered by nature at

Salmon Arm, B. C.

Here the fruit grower is afforded unexcelled advantages, mild climate, mellowing influence of the lake, the fertility of the soil, abundance of moisture, and the best of shipping facilities on the C. P. R. main line.

Our settlers are MAKING MONEY. If you are interested, write us.

THE SALMON ARM REALTY CO.
 SALMON ARM B.C.



Under auspices of the ALBERTA CATTLE BREEDER'S ASSOCIATION and the ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE a large number of bulls of the different breeds to be offered.

Entries close on April 24th. Rules of sale the same as apply at the Association Sale held annually at Calgary.

REDUCED PASSENGER RATES

From C. P. R. points Macleod to Edmonton and Lacombe and Wetaskiwin branches return ticket for fare and one-third. From points Lloydminster and west to Edmonton the same rate, but passengers must purchase single first class ticket to Edmonton, which, when signed by the secretary and also the station agent at Lacombe, will entitle holder to purchase return ticket for one-third fare. Tickets on sale May 31st to June 2nd good to return to June 4th.

Learn to Dance at Home



We absolutely guarantee to teach you in a few weeks at home. Full instructions. Charts illustrating each figure. You cannot fail; hundreds have learnt. Send 50c. to-day with this coupon, No. 107, for book, hundreds sold. International Trading Co. Box 25, Postal Station C. Montreal.



FREE VIOLIN FREE

This is a fine, handsome clear-toned, full-sized violin, highly polished, nicely colored, complete with string bridge, three gut strings, ebony finish pegs, long box of white horse hair and box of resin. Everything complete sent securely packed in a box. Just send us your name and address, and agree to sell only 8 boxes of our Famous New Life Vegetable Pills. A grand remedy and cure for all Weak and Impure Conditions of the Blood, Indigestion, Stomach Trouble, Constipation, Weakness, Nervous Disorders, Rheumatism and Female Troubles. A grand Tonic and Life-builder. These are our regular 50c. size, they are easy to sell, as each customer who buys a box of medicine from you is entitled to receive a present of silverware. Get Linkor ring. Don't miss the chance of your life. Send us your name and address at once, and we will promptly send you by mail (postage paid) the 8 boxes of medicine. When sold remit to us the \$2.00 and we will send you this hand-some Violin, etc., just as represented. Write today. Address THE NEW LIFE REMEDY CO. Dept. 74 Toronto, Ont.

STOCKMEN

Have you any stock to sell? If so, why not advertise and receive a good price for them. The Farmer's Advocate enters 20,000 homes every week. Why not use this good medium at once. Write for rates, etc.



"Then biggest pec in the meri gest in the ing Co.—t in Canada "But it perhaps, d That's bec "I hav church, s metallic m inside, fro the metalli "I will better acc Find in America. templates building s advertisement, and v catalog mentioning Advocate."

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grower is afforded ges, mild climate, of the lake, the oil, abundance of best of shipping fa- R. main line. MAKING MONEY. d, write us.

ARM REALTY & ARM B.C.

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ALBERTA CATTLE N and the ALBERTA ICULTURE a large different breeds to be

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Home

bsolutely guarantee you in a few weeks Full instructions. ustrating each figure. t fail than dreds have end 50c. to-day with n, No. 107, for book. sold. International Co. Box 25, Postal 2, Montreal.

VIOLIN FREE

his is a fine, handsome r-toned, full-sized violin- ly polished, nicely color complete with string ge, three gut strings y finish pegs, long bow hite horse hair and box usin. Everything com- e sent securely packed box. Just send us you, e and address, and agree ll only 8 boxes of our ous New Life Vegetable t. A grand remedy and for all Weak and Im- "Conditions of the Blood, Constipation, Weakness, ous Disorders, Rheu- sm and Female Troubles grand Tonic and Life- er. These are our regu- oc. size, they are easy ll, as each customer who a box of medicine from s entitled to receive a sent of Silverware Call for ring. Don't miss the name of your life. Send your name and address if once, and we will promptly send you by mail (postage paid) the boxes of medicine When sold remit to us the \$2.00 and we will send you this hand- some Violin, etc. just as represented. Write to-day. Address THE NEW LIFE REMEDY CO., Dept. 74 Toronto, Ont.

The Philosopher

of Metal Town



"Now, I'm not a professional builder or a contractor or a carpenter, but it seems to me I have had some building problem or other on my hands for many years — first, my own, then my boys', then my nephews', and my grand-boys'.

"Twenty-five years ago I became a pioneer user of metallic building materials.

"It was only a barn, and not much of a barn at that which I first covered with metallic shingles — the first product of the Metallic Roofing Co.

"And, mind you, that was twenty-five years ago, and the roof is weather-proof now. It has never needed repairs. I have built many barns since then, but I have never discovered any sane reason for roofing them differently. You can't improve on a straight 25-year test.

"Then besides, I always believe in dealing with the biggest people in any manufacturing business. You share in the merit of their goods which have made them the biggest in their line. That's why I stick to the Metallic Roofing Co.—they're the largest architectural sheet metal firm in Canada, with an output larger than all others combined.

"But it is not of barns alone I would speak. You note, perhaps, that they call me the 'philosopher of Metal Town'. That's because I'm a public character in a way.

"I have been chairman of many building committees— church, school, library, et cetera, and I always find the metallic man has been my most useful assistant. Outside or inside, front or back, ceiling or sides, I find they all need the metallic man's aid.

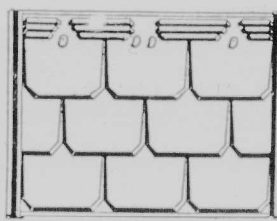
"I will tell you more about our 'metal town' when we're better acquainted. I can quote some comparative figures

which will interest you. To-day I'm emphasizing shingles.

"You can get them either galvanized or painted. They are always reliable. They are more economically durable and quicker to apply than any others, fitting accurately, and therefore most easily laid. They have been thoroughly tested in all kinds of climates, invariably proving fire, lightning, rust and weather proof.

"If you're building, make sure of satisfaction by ordering Eastlake's for the roof. Full- est information if you write."

THE EASTLAKE STEEL SHINGLES



THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED, TORONTO and WINNIPEG MANUFACTURERS FOR METAL TOWNS

find in America. Anyone who con- templates building should look up this advertisement, and write this firm for catalog mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate."

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOVRIL COMPANY

The annual general meeting of the well-known Bovril Company, Limited, was held in London, England, a few days ago. After a very satisfactory

statement of the present financial position, the shareholders were given a very good idea of the extent of their business by being told that the increased cost of beef, the raw material of Bovril, had in twelve years occasioned a reduction of profits the extent of \$3,000,000. This loss will be prevented for the future for a very good reason: the company has just recently purchased 438,082 acres of the finest grazing grounds in the world in the Argentine Republic where the company will breed and raise their own

EN

If so, why not for them. The 20,000 homes every medium at once.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS and bulls for sale, heavy milking strains, prices right. John Gemmill, Pilot Mound, Man.

FARM TO LET—Within 15 miles of Winnipeg. Apply Box 792 Winnipeg.

FARMERS write me for prices on Fence Posts. Direct from the bush and get the best. J. H. Johnson, Malakura, B. C.

FOR SALE—Crop payments, half section, Reston, Manitoba. No payment until you sell the first crop, afterwards one-half to one-third. James Armstrong, Confederation Building, Toronto.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Two yoke of oxen, well broken, and several head of Durham cattle. Will exchange for horses or mules. S. P. Graham, Prairie Grove, Man.

SCOTCH TERRIERS and wire-haired fox-terriers \$8.00 up. Enclose stamps for reply. Bradley-Dyne, Sidney, B. C.

FOR SALE—Twenty Veterans Land Grants, immediate delivery. F. Whimster, Portage la Prairie, Man.

FOR SALE—NE 1/4 Sec. 26 tp 12 R 12 West, 1 Mile from Railway Siding, unimproved. Price \$2300, easy terms. For particulars apply to T. R. Vardon, McGregor, Man.

FOR SALE—South 1/4 of Sec. 13, 17, 9 West 2 m., adjoining village of Summerbury, Main line C.P.R. Soil heavy black loam, clay subsoil, level, no sloughs or bluffs. Every foot can be broken. All prairie at present. Price \$25.00 an acre. Small payment down, balance on terms to suit purchaser at 6% interest. An ideal farm, right at town. Come and see it. Apply for particulars to Robt. Mills, Summerbury, Sask.

SABLE COLLIE PUPS for sale from good working stock, \$5.00. G. Gogard, Cochrane, Alta.

FOR SALE—Four young registered Clyde Stallions, price \$200 each. Address W. Gibb, Brookbank P. O., Montraille Co., N. Dak.

WOLF HOUND PUPS from prize stock, price \$5.00. Douglas Wallace, Niverville, Man.

FOR SALE—On 10-25-23 Municipality of Grand View P. O. one Suffolk Stallion, Sudbourn King of Trumps (2794) 170. Foaled 1898. Light chestnut weighs 1850 lbs. Certificate as to soundness. An excellent stock-getter. Good life and action. Stock the best. Sold on easy terms to good man. Reason for selling, has been on the ground for six years. Colin Hatchins, Grand View, Man.

LUMBER—At wholesale prices. Submit your estimates for quotation. Manufactures 1070-9th A.W., Vancouver.

CASH—For your Real Estate, Home or Business, no matter where it is located or what it is worth. I can sell it for you in the shortest possible time. I co-operate with over 10,000 experienced Real Estate Salesmen in every part of North America. If you desire a quick sale, send description and price. If you want to buy property of any kind anywhere, tell me your requirements. I can save you money. Address The Real Estate Specialist, c/o Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

FOR SALE—Brome and Rye grass seed, seven dollars per cwt; also early potatoes, pure Irish Beauty, choice table potatoes, two dollars per cwt. Sacks free. Two hundred tons tame hay, ten dollars per ton. W. R. Howay, Arcola, Sask.

FOR SALE—Black Percheron Stallion, six years old, imported from Iowa. Guaranteed sure foal getter. Apply N. Wright, Innisfail, Alta.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LAND—Good steam threshing and plowing outfit near Winnipeg, Manitoba. Box 14, Lake Wilson, Murray county, Minn.

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

POTATOES—"Maple Leaf", \$1.00. "Dollar Finder", \$2.00. "Victory" (new), \$3.00 per bushel. John C. Walker, Holland, Man.

SNAPS 100 FEET inside City Limits, Winnipeg (Clear Title) \$250. 200 feet inside City Limits, Portage la Prairie, \$200 (Clear Title). Above lots guaranteed high and dry. Thos. Wright & Co., 354 Main Street, Winnipeg.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home. Waste space in cellar, garden or farm can be made to yield \$15.00 to \$25.00 per week. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

FOR SALE—One-fourth section, forty acres under cultivation, newly broken; good buildings good fences around property. Three miles from Rathwell Man. Bargain for quick sale. Price \$2200. Terms easy. Apply FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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

SCRIP—Anyone having Scrip for sale apply to N. Wright, Innisfail, Alta. 13-6

SPLENDID FARM—173 1-2 acres, rich loam, between 30 and 40 acres cleared, 30 acres old pasture, several acres slashed and sown on burnt ground; barn, 60x80 ft. Bales for 12 cows, 3 horse stalls. Good well water; new fowl house; frame house, five rooms, kitchen, larder; close to Nicomen station; two hours C. P. R. to Vancouver. Terms \$5,500. Cash down \$2,750, remainder in 12 months. Apply F. Turner, De Roche P. O., B. C., Phone in house. 13-6

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

STRAYED from Sec. 19 Township 30 Range 24 West 2nd, Bay horse, aged, scar on tail and right side left hind foot white. Reward given for information leading to recovery. Gordon R. Archibald, Kenn, Sask.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

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

BANTING STOCK FARM—Clydesdales, Short-horns, Tamworths, T. E. M. Banting, proprietor, Wawanesa, Man., Phone 85.

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

HOLSTEINS—A. S. Blackwood, De Winton, Alberta. Stock for sale.

GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Clydesdales, Short-horns and Berks. Write for prices.

T. E. WALLACE, Portage la Prairie, Man. Breeding Short-horns of various ages for sale.

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

WALTER JAMES AND SONS—Rosser, Man., breeders of Short-horn cattle and Yorkshire and Berkshire swine. Four yearling Short-horn bulls at rock bottom prices. Now booking orders for spring pigs.

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

H. C. GRAHAM, Lea Park, Alta.—Short-horns and Scotch Collies, for sale. 1-4-09.

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

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta., Breeder of Short-horns and Berks.

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

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

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

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Short-horns, Yorkshire hogs and Pekin ducks.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Cockerels, \$1.50 each. Eggs in season, \$1.50—15. Chas. Peach, Sintaluta, Sask.

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

LITTLECOTE POULTRY YARDS—Pure bred Barred P.R. eggs. Warranted to hatch a good percentage of strong chicks. \$1.50 for fifteen eggs. Incubator cap, special rates. Few Cockerels left. Mrs. M. Vislone, St. Charles, Man.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Western raised from imported prize-winning stock. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per 15; \$10 per 100. Day old chicks a specialty. Geo. W. Bewell, Abernethy, Sask.

W. H. TEBB, Langenburg, Sask. Real Barred Rocks. Eggs half price. Pen No. 1 headed by Fourth Cockerel, Manitoba Poultry Show, 1908; pens 2 and 3, sons of above bird properly mated to line bred females. Eggs from all pens, \$1.50 per thirteen; \$3.00 per thirty. Eggs from a yard with free range headed by four of these choice males, one dollar per fifteen; five dollars per hundred. Ship Gerald or Langenburg.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, from grand winter-laying strain. One dollar for fifteen eggs. R. M. Richardson, Melita, Manitoba. 13-6

C. W. ROBBINS—Breeder. Laying strain Buff Orpingtons. Eggs, \$2.00—15. Chilliwack, B. C.

cattle. There are already 100,000 head of cattle on the farms and that number will be largely increased.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS.

The enormous increase in dairying interests of late years is one of the lead-

BUFF ROCKS—Blue Andalusians, Black Langshans, Brown Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks. Eggs 10 cents each. Bradley-Dyne, Sidney, B. C.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Splendid stock for sale. Eggs, \$2.00 per setting; \$5.00 for 3 settings. F. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

EGGS FOR SETTING—From pure bred S. C. White Leghorns and Barred Rocks; have some fine pens of winter layers; city address C. H. Baird, 265 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

PRIZE WINNING White Wyandotte eggs for sale, \$1.00 per dozen. \$3.00 per 4 dozen. \$6.00 per hundred. Also young and old birds in fall. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred White or Barred Rock Cockerels, \$1.50 each. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. Thos. Common, Hazelchiffe, Sask.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—15 for \$2. County Champions. Two pens of select females, headed by a Bradley cock and a Hawkins cockerel. Nine chickens or another setting at half price. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTE AND BARRED ROCK—Eggs from trap nested hens, bred for Eggs, Size and Vigor. A few Wyandotte cockerels cheap. Well worth writing for particulars. West Poultry Yards, Milestone, Sask.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Should be put in a Natural Hen Incubator, for best results. Make one yourself from plans furnished free. West Poultry Yards, Milestone, Sask.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—exclusively. Eggs for hatching \$2.00 per 13; \$6.00 per 50; \$10.00 per 100. Before buying elsewhere write for card giving my recent show record. Ship C.P.R. or C.N.R. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man.

MOUNTAIN SIDE POULTRY FARM—Our pens of Buff Orpingtons and Barred Plymouth Rocks contain our prize winners. Eggs \$1.50 per thirteen. Seller V. Thompson, Strassburg, Sask.

ing factors of the Canadian agriculturist's financial success. The unprecedented demand for profitable dairy cows has constituted the golden era for breeders of pure-bred animals of the dairy breeds, and among the several breeds of dairy cattle none hold a more

FIFTH ANNUAL SALE OF PURE BRED CATTLE

Under the Auspices of the CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION OF MANITOBA
Brandon, May 27th, 1909

Cheap Railroad Rates for delivery of stock to and from the Sale
Entries positively close April 20th
For full information and entry forms, apply to
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I CAN GET IT. No matter where your property is located or what it is worth.

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

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

THE REAL ESTATE SPECIALIST

Care of Farmer's Advocate, Ltd.
14-16 PRINCESS ST. WINNIPEG, CANADA.

general favor with the than the Jerseys, their their rich yellow milk, ing qualities, all tendir especial favorites with ally. For strictly high heavy-milking produc- nowned Brampton herd Messrs. B. H. Bull & Ont., stands practical As a show herd, the success year after ye superiority indelibly, the herd never contain class animals as at ported, 25 were impor nearly all the others sires and out of impo 50 yearling heifers and still taking milk are a miles to see. Arthur's of the greatest living Flying Fox and gran Lad, is proving one of ful sires of the breed prizes galore, as well Most of the youngster sired by him, others be Fereor and Blue Bloo three being champ Among the females, the 1908 first-prize grand shape, and w vincible bid for cha next fall. When fresh of milk a day, and is August. She has an by Imp. Arthur's Fly grand good one. Th champion, Imp. Bra is also doing well, and more honors. She is a and a great producer, second-prize two-year around the circuit, a higher honors this year dfully sweet heifer grand udder. She hi old bull calf (imported show calf all over. S Flying Fox, that are giving 30 lbs. a day, prepotency of Fox a champion, Minnette, sister to the great Ad bert, although now ir making 35 lbs. a day. ling bull, a grandson worth looking after. there are 12 fit for those mentioned the Mokena, a son of old lbs. 6 ozs. of butter in other is a five-month ling, the Calgary, Reg champion, and whos lbs. a day. He is sire Among this lot are s winners at Toronto Anything in the herd

MORE CLYDES F At a sale of Clyde on the 26th, several fillies were bought The names of the a chasers, and the price Mariana, imp. (8051) Lashburn, Sask.



EGGS

delusions, Black Lang-
ns and Indian Runner
s each. Bradley-Dyne.

OTTES—Splendid stock
per setting, \$5.00 for 3
Stonewall, Man.

From pure bred S. C.
arred Rocks; have some
ars; city address C. H.
s., Winnipeg.

Wyandotte eggs for
n. \$3.00 per 4 dozen,
so young and old birds
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White or Barred Rock
eggs \$1.00 per setting.
iffe, Sask.

—15 for \$2. County
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cock and a Hawkins
s or another setting at
ser, Deloraine, Man.

VD BARRED ROCK—
hens, bred for Eggs,
Wyandotte cockerels
riting for particulars.
lestong, Sask.

—Should be put in a
or, for best results,
plans furnished free.
filestone, Sask.

ROCKS—exclusively,
per 13; \$6.00 per 50;
re buying elsewhere
y recent show record.
Mrs. A. Cooper.

RY FARM—Our pens
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winners. Eggs \$1.50
Thompson, Strassburg.

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ANADA.

general favor with the Canadian people than the Jerseys, their beautiful form, their rich yellow milk, their easy keeping qualities, all tending to make them especial favorites with the people generally. For strictly high-class quality and heavy-milking productiveness the renowned Brampton herd, the property of Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., stands practically without a peer. As a show herd, their unprecedented success year after year stamps their superiority indelibly. Now 175 strong, the herd never contained so many high-class animals as at present—40 are imported, 25 were imported in dam, and nearly all the others are by imported sires and out of imported dams. The 50 yearling heifers and 35 calves that are still taking milk are a sight worth going miles to see. Arthur's Golden Fox, one of the greatest living sires, and sons of Flying Fox and grandsons of Golden Lad, is proving one of the most successful sires of the breed, his get winning prizes galore, as well as championships. Most of the youngsters on the farm are sired by him, others being sired by Imp. Fereor and Blue Blood of Dentonia, all three being championship winners. Among the females, Brampton Ruby, the 1908 first-prize two-year-old, is in grand shape, and will make an invincible bid for championship honors next fall. When fresh she gave 42 lbs. of milk a day, and is due to freshen in August. She has an August bull calf, by Imp. Arthur's Flying Fox, that is a grand good one. The 1908 all-around champion, Imp. Brampton Primrose, is also doing well, and looks like winning more honors. She is an ideal dairy cow, and a great producer. Imp. Kate, the second-prize two-year-old last fall all around the circuit, will certainly get higher honors this year. She is a wonderfully sweet heifer, and carries a grand udder. She has a nine-months-old bull calf (imported in dam) that is a show calf all over. Several other two-year-old heifers, daughters of Arthur's Flying Fox, that are now in milk, are giving 30 lbs. a day, thus showing the prepotency of Fox as a sire. The old champion, Minnette, a 75% in blood sister to the great Adelaide of St. Lambert, although now in her 15th year, is making 35 lbs. a day. She has a yearling bull, a grandson of Fox, that is worth looking after. In young bulls there are 12 fit for service. Besides those mentioned there is Blue Blood Mokena, a son of old Blue Blood, and out of Mokena, a cow that has made 18 lbs. 6 ozs. of butter in seven days. Another is a five-months-old son of Darling, the Calgary, Regina, and Winnipeg champion, and whose milk yield is 50 lbs. a day. He is sired by Golden Fern. Among this lot are several of last fall's winners at Toronto and elsewhere. Anything in the herd is for sale.

MORE CLYDES FOR THE WEST

At a sale of Clydesdales at Toronto, on the 26th, several colts, mares and fillies were bought by Westerners. The names of the animals, their purchasers, and the prices are:

Mariana, imp. (8051); J. M. Bruce
Lashburn, Sask. \$325

Rose Campbell, imp. (14556);	
J. M. Bruce	420
Mable Stamp (5,580); J. M.	
Bruce	205
Isa of Lochroan, imp. (1094);	
Laura Lee, imp. (10,948); J. M.	
Bruce	310
Mary D. (17,163); J. M. Bruce	245
Dunrobin Barn (6000); J. M.	
Bruce	450
Sander Johnnie (8016); Wm	
Hopps, Elkhorn, Man.	360
Charlie Currah (8200); Wm	
Hopps, Elkhorn, Man.	360
Mackenzie (4798); Wm. Hopps	250
Star, W. G. Sparrow, Melfort,	
Sask.	160
Trotter & Trotter, Brandon, Man.	280

DRINK'S WIDOWS AND ORPHANS

An interesting survey of alcoholic mortality in comparison with investment statistics relating to the liquor trade is supplied by Dr. C. W. Saleeby in a letter to the Daily Chronicle.


"Some time ago," he writes, "we heard a good deal, both in and out of Parliament, about the debenture widow whose little all is invested in brewery securities. There is, on the other hand, the widow so made by alcohol. I am not aware that anyone has attempted to estimate the number of each of these two classes. The following—the result of no small labor—is merely a rude approximation:—

"It has been stated that there are half a million persons who have invested money in the licensed trade. Let us allow that half of these are men. The death rate of all males, above fifteen years of age, is slightly over sixteen a thousand. At the census of 1901 536 in each thousand males aged fifteen years and upwards were found to be married. Ignoring the differential death rate of the married, as compared with bachelors and widows, it follows that about forty-one hundred male investors in the licensed trade die each year, of whom some 2,197 will be married men, leaving behind them the same number of widows entirely or partly dependent on these investments.

"The widows made by drink are nearly six times as many.

"Numerous enquiries at home and abroad agree somewhat closely in stating 14 per cent. of the entire death rate to be due to alcohol. The proportion of one in seven is accepted by Dr. Archdall Reid, who considers that all efforts to restrain drinking increase drunkenness. I do not think the justness of this figure can be disputed at all, except as an under-estimate. We are here dealing with male deaths only, and I will do my contention the obvious injustice of supposing that the proportion of deaths due wholly or in part to alcohol is no higher among men than among women. If one could allow for the existence difference, the result would be even more terrible.

"Taking the figures for 1906 for England and Wales alone, we have 167,307 deaths of males over fifteen, 23,422 of these wholly or partly due to alcohol,



**You Want the Best
Then Buy at
Mirror Lake**

Transportation—Four boats daily to Kaslo and Nelson.
Orchards—Young or in Bearing.
Land—Cleared or uncleared, in large or small blocks.
Soil—The Best.
Water—Abundance for all purposes flumed over the land.
Public School—in district and High School at Kaslo which is only 2 1/2 miles distant.
No Summer Frosts at Mirror Lake. Prices Reasonable.
Raw Lands on Kootenay Lake, subdivided, with lake frontage, on actually existing roads, with good transportation, at \$10.00 per acre up.
Come, See and Be Satisfied.

K. K. Bjerkness or E. Norman, Mirror Lake, Kalso B. C.



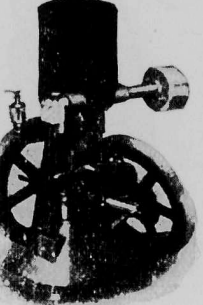
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"PLAIN GAS ENGINE SENSE"

A Book for Gas and Gasoline Engine users. Supplied free with our Engines, or 60 cents postpaid.

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**SCOTT MACHINE COMPANY Limited
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WALL PLASTER

NO MORE LIME PLASTER

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

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"Ideal" Fence has features that shrewd buyers appreciate

That's why our Agents are so successful

Taking orders for "IDEAL" fence is far easier than you may think. The "IDEAL" has features that shrewd buyers appreciate. The railways buy "IDEAL" because of its weight and quality, because of the gripping tenacity of the lock on the

"IDEAL" WOVEN WIRE FENCE

It is undoubtedly the strongest fence lock in existence. The farmers buy "IDEAL" for the same reasons as do the railways. "IDEAL" fence is easiest to sell. That is why our agents are so successful.

Don't you think it would be wise to write us for complete particulars in regard to becoming the "IDEAL" fence agent in your locality? Do so to-day. If you wait until to-morrow you give your neighbor a chance to get in ahead of you.



**The Ideal Fence Co. Limited
DEPARTMENT F
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**

CHURCH'S COLD WATER
Alabastine
MAKES ARTISTIC WALLS

The best decorators discourage the use of "old fashioned" wall paper, and recommend Alabastine. Because, with the use of the dainty Alabastine tints much more beautiful and artistic effects can be obtained. You can be your own decorator, too. By following the simple directions we send, anyone can use Alabastine with complete success.

A handsome book, called "Homes, Healthful and Beautiful," showing many stylish schemes for using Church's Cold Water Alabastine, will be mailed free to you on request. Let us hear from you by next mail.

Your hardware dealer will sell you 5 lb. package of Alabastine for 50c. Remember Alabastine is the only wall finish made of Gypsum rock cement. None genuine without a little church on every package.



The Alabastine Co., Limited 50 Willow Street, Paris, Ontario

and of this number 12,554 were married men (i.e., 536 a thousand). The average size of a family in England and Wales is 4.62, according to Whitaker. If we multiply the number of widows, 12,554 by 3.62, we shall have an approximation to the number of widows and orphans made by alcohol in 1906. There were 45,445, or over 124 widows and orphans made by alcohol every day in the year.

"We may now note some further data helping us to compare the 12,554 alcohol-made widows with the 2,197 whose husbands' fortunes were wholly or in part bound up with the welfare of the licensed trade. (Of these latter, also, of course, a large proportion would be alcohol-made.)

"Dr. Tatham's recently published letter on occupational mortality in the three years, 1900, 1901, 1902, informs us as to twenty-one occupations in which the alcoholic death rate is grossly excessive. In these twenty-one occupations selected by Dr. Tatham as having an alcohol mortality which exceeds the standard by at least 50 per cent. we can work out the alcohol factor and find that it amounts to 245 per cent. The table would take up too much space for me to ask you to print it, but it is already on demand, public or private. The figures work out to show that 5,092 married men in this twenty-one trades died in each year from alcohol. I have taken 24.5 per cent. of the whole number of deaths in the three years, and reckoned the married proportion of these.

"The calculation shows that in these twenty-one occupations the comparative alcohol mortality is 24.5 per cent., as against only 12 per cent. in all other occupations.

"Among the occupations in Dr. Tatham's table may be noted coalheaver, coach, cab, etc., service, groom, butcher, messenger, tobacconist, general laborer, general shopkeeper, brewer, chimney sweep, dock laborer, hawker, publican, inn and hotel servants. A glance at the table will show that in most cases the men who are dying are "industrial drinkers," who frequent public houses in the districts where the reduction in the number of the licenses under the present bill will occur. Often nowadays the widows are heavy drinkers, and the lives of their children centre round the public house.

"If the only wealth of a nation is its life—and history teaches no more certain truth—and if, since individuals are mortal, the quantity and quality of parenthood—or of childhood, according to the point of view—are the supreme factors in the destiny of nations, do not the foregoing figures warrant the contention that he who at this date is for alcohol is against England?"

HOW FLOWERS HIDE HONEY

Before "the bee sucks", as Ariel put it, he must find the wonderful places where the flowers hide away the honey, to be found like the priests' hiding holes in ancient mansions, by the right sort of visitor, and to keep away all intruders.

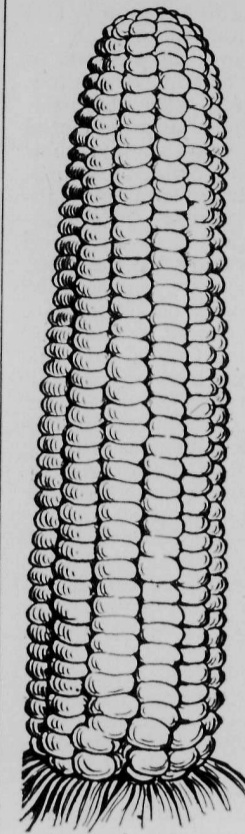
In the recesses of the crown imperial lily at the centre can be seen six large honey pits, one on every floral leaf, and each is brimming over with a big drop of honey and glistening like a tear drop. Shake the flower and it "weeps" as the big drops fall from it, soon to be replaced by other tears in the rapidly secreting flowers. The simple folk call the flower "Job's tears."

The snowdrop is literally flowing with honey, for in swollen veins traversing its fragile whiteness are rivers or nectar. The petals of the columbine are ingeniously and elaborately designed with a view to providing good places of hiding for the honey. Each is circular, hollow-shaped like a horn. In each the honey is secreted in a round knob at what would be the mouthpiece end of the horn, and the five are arranged in a ring. Though the honey store is obvious from without, yet the insects who would sip it must creep into the flower and penetrate with a long nose up the curving horn of the knob.

The monk's hood has quaint nectaries. If the hood be drawn back, there suddenly springs into sight two objects on long stalks which are sometimes like a French horn, sometimes like a cowl,

CANADIAN GROWN SEEDS

For Farmers and Market Gardeners



DEVITT'S EARLY SUGAR CORN

Originated by Ben Devitt, Esq., of Waterloo, about 30 years ago and steadily improved by him.

It is the table corn par excellence—just what you gardeners want for your select trade, the sweetest of all, very early—white kernels and good size ears. We are the only seed men in Canada growing on their own fields, vegetable, flower and field seeds. It is of vital interest to you.

FREE PACKAGE.

Write for complete catalogue and free package of Devitt's Early Sugar Corn, also give names of your neighbors.

ONTARIO SEED CO.

Pioneer Canadian Seed Growers
 42 King St.
 Waterloo, Ont.



POULTRYMEN!

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

Croup in Children

Parents dread croup because of its suddenness, its distressing-pain and the danger there is. It is cruel to let children suffer when a simple remedy is available.

Mathieu's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil gives immediate relief, heals the inflamed parts restores health and strength to the system.

Croup comes suddenly—Be prepared for it. Large bottle, 35 cts. from all dealers.

Sold by wholesale trade everywhere
 Distributors for Western Canada

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Wholesale Grocers and Confectioners
 Winnipeg - Edmonton - Vancouver

WANTED

Sensible people who know a good thing when they see it. If this strikes home Reader and you are thinking of coming to BRITISH COLUMBIA to FRUIT FARM write for our list of properties. We have at PORT HAMMOND the best of shipping facilities by rail and water being on main line of C. P. R. only 24 miles from Vancouver and on the Fraser River, good markets for all kinds of produce, fertile soil, no Alkali, also good fishing and shooting.

E. W. POWELL & CO., Port Hammond, B.C.

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East Kootenay Irrigable Fruit Lands

We have for sale five acre blocks of lands specially adapted for fruit growing, within twenty minutes walk of the business center of the city of Cranbrook, which can be purchased on easy terms. Also farms of all sizes, and lands suitable for farming. Write us for particulars.

BEALE & ELWELL

CRANBROOK, B.C.

"THE LAND OF THE BIG, RED APPLE"

Write us for information of the best of the Famous Okanagan Valley. Our booklet is free to those interested.

Fruit lands at reasonable prices where irrigation is not required. Climate unsurpassed, rich soil, pure water, good schools—in fact everything one could wish for to make life worth the living.

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ARMSTRONG

B.C.

Fence Fri

Every buyer of Peerle comes a friend of ours. It less fence saves him time and time. PEERLESS Fence is made of all No. well galvanized. PEERLESS requires very few posts, money on the net cost of

PEERLESS

The Fence That Saves

One of the reasons why Woven Wire Fence is better fences is because of the lock. It holds securely against the wire, yet there is elasticity to prevent snapping shocks, changes in temperature through it—under it or over any other cause. It has so many advantages in a fence in preference to any other fence we have not room in this to tell you of them.

Your name on a postal note new printed matter, containing useful information in regard to fencing. Write for today.

The Banwell Hoxby Wire Fence Co. Ltd.
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 Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

\$1500 to \$5000

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"American" Dredger

There is no business a few hundred dollars bin with obtain a cor quickly as "American" years' experience and world's star Complete N The Amer Gen'l Office First Nat. I R. H. Buchanan & Co. 234 W.

Strawberry Plan

From my strawberry and Ohrville, Al delivery. Prices, \$2. add 40c. for mail order thousand and express.

JAMES CHEGWIN,

They passed a mag during their travels. house," said Brown to I can not bear to look not?" asked Jones. "Brown. "Because the out of blood, the ache his fellow-men; out of dren and the wails of Scott!" exclaimed Jones. What is he—a money no, I dear friend; he is a

Check Yo

Hold it where it is, or take either without disturbing ease or your digestive organs without physical risk, mental wrinkle. "Sounds well, but only, you say. True, but of indorsers of these worth while natural, is feeble. P. Marmola Company, Detroit 75 cents, or, better still, take to your druggist and get cases of Marmola Prescription will find it generously fill meals and at bedtime, you should be losing a pound disturbance, as we said, habits or organs. Fact is, not to be denied, for the duplicate of the famous Prescription: One-half ounce Fluid Extract Cascara ounces Peppermint Water will tell you is the World in its class.

WV SEEDS

Market Gardeners

DEVITT'S EARLY SUGAR CORN

Originated by Ben Devitt, Esq., of Waterloo, about 10 years ago and readily improved by him.

It is the table corn par excellence—just what you gardeners want for your select trade, the sweetest of all, very early—white kernels and good size ears. We are the only seed men in Canada growing in their own fields, vegetable, flower and field seeds, of vital interest to you.

FREE PACKAGE.

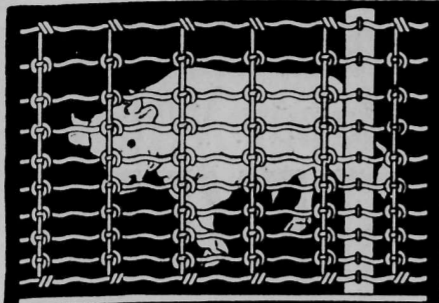
Write for complete catalogue and package of Devitt's Early Sugar Corn, also give names of your neighbors.

ONTARIO SEED CO.

Senior Canadian Seed Growers

42 King St.

Waterloo, Ont.



Fence Friends

Every buyer of Peerless Fence becomes a friend of ours because Peerless fence saves him trouble, money and time. PEERLESS Woven Wire Fence is made of all No. 9 Steel Wire well galvanized. PEERLESS FENCE requires very few posts, and you save money on the net cost of your fence.

PEERLESS

The Fence That Saves Expense

One of the reasons why PEERLESS Woven Wire Fence is better than other fences is because of the PEERLESS lock. It holds securely and without damaging the wire, yet there is just enough elasticity to prevent snapping from sudden shocks, changes in temperature or from any other cause. Stock cannot get through it—under it or over it. There are so many advantages in buying PEERLESS Fence in preference to others that we have not room in this advertisement to tell you of them.

Your name on a postal brings you our new printed matter, containing much useful information in regard to fencing. Write for it today.

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



\$1500 to \$5000 a Year

has been made by hundreds of people operating the "American" Drilling Machines. There is no business in the world where a few hundred dollars investment, combined with a little energy, will obtain a competency so surely or quickly as the operation of an "American" Well Machine. 40 years' experience and 99 regular styles and sizes make them the world's standard. Complete New Catalog FREE. The American Well Works Gen'l Office & Works, Aurora, Ill. First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago. R. H. Buchanan & Co. 234 W. Craig St., Montreal.

Strawberry Plants for Sale

From my strawberry beds at Leduc and Ohrville, Alta., for spring delivery. Prices, \$2.00 per hundred, add 40c. for mail orders; or \$15 per thousand and express charges.

JAMES CHECWIN, Leduc, Alta.

They passed a magnificent building during their travels. "That's a fine house," said Brown to Jones, "and yet I can not bear to look at it." "Why not?" asked Jones. "Why?" repeated Brown. "Because the owner built it out of blood, the aches, the groans of his fellow-men; out of the grief of children and the wails of women." "Great Scott!" exclaimed Jones; "the brute! What is he—a money-lender?" "Oh, no, dear friend; he is a dentist!"

Check Your Fat

Hold it where it is, or take off some. You can do either without disturbing your meals or your ease or your digestive organs. You can do it without physical risk, mental effort or danger of a wrinkle. "Sounds well, but these are words only," you say. True, but there is a nation full of indosers of these words, so your protest, while natural, is feeble. Prove it. Write to the Marmola Company, Detroit, Mich., inclosing 75 cents, or, better still, take that amount over to your druggist and get one of the extra large cases of Marmola Prescription Tablets. You will find it generously filled. Take one after meals and at bedtime, and within thirty days you should be losing a pound of fat a day, without disturbance, as we said, of either your meals, habits or organs. Fact is, these statements are not to be denied, for the tablets are an exact duplicate of the famous fat-reducing Marmola Prescription: One-half ounce Marmola, 3-4 ounce Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic and 4 3-4 ounces Peppermint Water, which any druggist will tell you is the World's Fair medal winner in its class.

or looked at sideways, not unlike a pair of doves. Their presence within the hood has provided the nicknames "Adam and Eve," and Noah's Ark." Thus the honey bags are carefully tucked away and protected.—Chicago Tribune.

Questions & Answers

FORMALIN TO KILL LICE ON CATTLE

How much water with formalin should I use to kill lice on cattle? I saw a recipe for it in the ADVOCATE. Sask. L. M. A.

Ans.—One-half ounce of formalin to each quart of water may be used. Only half the body should be done at a time, the other half the next day. It may be necessary to repeat the application in a week. If the formaldehyde is bought, put about one dessert spoon full in two and one-half quarts of water.

MARES MILK BAD

I have a mare that has lost two colts. When foaled they are strong and healthy but soon get weak and die. The mare's milk is green. They tell me it is poisonous. Is it possible to raise the colt without its mother on cow's milk? Will you give description how to feed for the first couple of weeks? Sask. F. M.

Ans.—We never before heard of a mare giving green milk, but we do often come across mares that are poor milkers, and others whose milk is considerably lacking in quality, so much so indeed that the milk is termed blue-milk. The treatment in such a case is to endeavor to feed the mare well on easily digested and nourishing food. With some mares it matters not how well they are fed, their milk will not improve. Such mares should not be bred from. The colts may be raised on cow's milk. Commence by adding two parts of warm water to one part of cow's milk; to this add a little sugar to sweeten. As the colt grows older less water and more milk should be given, until about the time the colt is eight weeks old, he will take the whole milk undiluted. To get the colt started take the finger of an old glove and fasten it to the spout of a tea pot. Make a hole in the end of the finger and he will soon learn to like it as well as a dug.

RECLAIMING HOMESTEAD

Would you please answer the following questions for me? A takes up a homestead, but he abandons it after a time, and B takes it up. If B does not do his homestead duties, can A cancel the homestead and get it back again? Sask. A. D.

Ans.—There does not appear to be any reason in the homestead regulations why he should not. Of course, A should show good cause for abandoning in the first place.

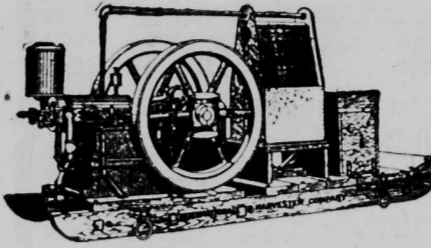
SECURING TREES FOR PLANTING

I am a farmer on the prairie of Alberta, and want to make my farm as home-like as possible. I am located about 70 miles east of Penoka. The country is fairly dry, and the land is of a brown loam.

I am very anxious to set out some trees for shelter, and I understand that by complying with certain provisions, that you are given trees to plant free from the Forestry Department.

I am perfectly willing to do or make any provisions that are considered best for the welfare of the young trees, and would be pleased if you would give me the address of the Forestry Branch and tell me what I am supposed to do in order to procure the trees free. I intend getting the land in suitable condition this year, and would like to plant the trees next spring, if possible. Alta. F. A. McM.

Applications for trees must be made to the Tree Planting Division, Indian Head. In March the applications that have been received since the previous February are gone over and the routes of inspectors are arranged, so that



Needed on Every Farm

How a Reliable Engine Economizes Labor

Of course, you, like other farmers, want to economize your time.

Think in how many places a power would be a help to you—would save time and work—if you had it in a handy form ready for use in a minute.

Think how much hard work it would save you in cutting feed—in sawing wood, posts or poles—in running the cream separator or churn—in operating shop or other machinery.

The I. H. C. gasoline engine is a power that is always ready at your hand. It is not necessarily stationary, like the windmill, and on that account adapted to doing only one kind of work.

The engine is built in many styles—there are portable engines on trucks and skidded engines which can be moved wherever the work is to be done. Then there are stationary engines, both vertical and horizontal, in sizes from 1 to 25-horse-power, air cooled and water cooled, and also gasoline traction engines 12, 15 and 20-horse-power. Besides, there are special sawing, spraying and pumping outfits from which you can select an outfit.

The engines are simple in design so that they can be easily understood.

They are strong and durable—constructed with a large factor of safety, inasmuch as they have greater strength than would ordinarily be required. Yet they are not clumsy or too heavy.

All parts are accessible and easily removed and reassembled. Every engine will develop a large per cent of power in excess of its rating—you get more power than you pay for.

They are absolutely reliable—you cannot find one inefficient detail. They are unusually economical in fuel consumption—less than a pint of gasoline per horse-power per hour. This means that a 2-horse power engine will produce full 2-horse power for five hours on only one gallon of gasoline.

Would it not be a wise plan for you to investigate and learn how an I. H. C. engine will save time and lighten the labor of your farm?

International local agents will supply you with catalogs. Call on them for particulars, or write the home office.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg. International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U.S.A. (Incorporated)

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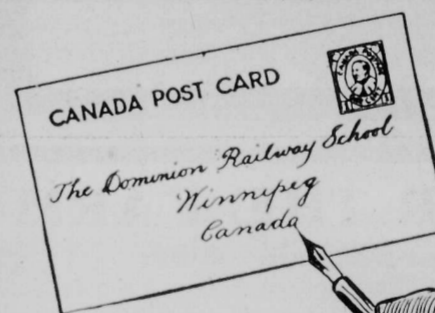
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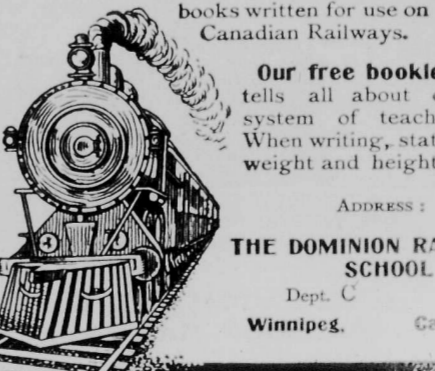
Vancouver

IF YOU WANT A BIG SALARY YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF TO WRITE US A LETTER OR A POSTAL.

Don't you often wish you had a good position and a big salary? You see other men who have. Do you think they get them by wishing? Don't you feel if you had the chance you could do their work? Of course you could. Just say, "I'll do it," and you will. Get your pen. Write us a letter or postal. We will show you how.



We teach and qualify you by mail in from 8 to 14 weeks without loss of time from your present work. Positions are secured; in fact, there are many openings right now if you were qualified to fill them. Our Course is the most complete treatise on the subject of Railroading in existence. We defy any school to show a course anywhere nearly as thorough. Don't tamper with your education by buying cheap bargain courses. Ours is the only School of its kind in Canada with textbooks written for use on Canadian Railways.



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FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN! Earn from \$75 to \$150 per month.

With the rapid progress of railway building in Canada it takes only two or three years to be advanced to engineer or conductor, whose salaries are from \$90 to \$185 per month.

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used on your buildings every five or six years will completely seal the wood against the weather, and the dampness will not get into the wood, turning it soggy to be split and cracked by the sun and frost. Then consider the higher real estate value that well painted buildings have compared with unpainted ones.

S. W. P. is a high quality, scientifically prepared house paint made of the best materials in right proportions ground (not mixed) by special machinery. The S. W. agent in your locality has a full stock of paints, varnishes, stains and enamels for every purpose. Ask him for color cards. Write us for booklet, B-60.



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LARGEST PAINT AND VARNISH
MAKERS IN THE WORLD.
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

Brighten Up

Protect Your Sheep

Your sheep may be clean, but what about the flock in the next field?

Or suppose a scabby flock passes your farm!

Every shed they enter—every bush and fence they touch—becomes a source of infection.

Protect your own sheep.

A month after shearing—and again in the autumn—dip every sheep in the flock in Cooper's Dip.

It is the one infallible cure

for Sheep Scab, Lice, Maggot Flies and other Parasites.

Used all over the world. Last year, enough Cooper's Dip was sold to dip two hundred and fifty million sheep.

FREE

Tell us how many sheep you have and mention this paper and we will send you free copies of our pamphlets "Disease of Sheep" and "Sheep Scab—How To Cure It."

Cooper's Dip

For sale by druggists and dealers generally or direct from
WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS - - TORONTO.

POWER FOR THE FARM



Every up-to-date farmer should have a power windmill or gasoline engine.

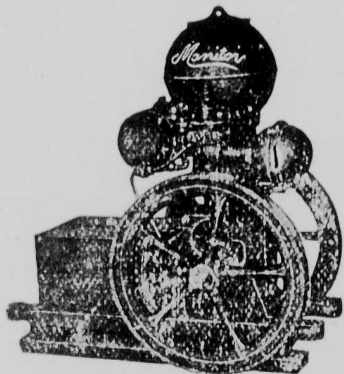
The Manitoba Power Mill is made for the West in the West. The simplest strongest and best regulated mill on earth.

The Manitoba Gasoline Engines combine Simplicity, Durability and Economy. Made in all sizes from 1 to 25 horse power. Every engine thoroughly tested for two weeks before shipment. This saves trouble for the buyer. See the new 20 horse power Manitoba Threshing Engine before buying. It will pay you.

SEND FOR NEW CATALOG.

We also make PUMPS of all kinds; Grain Grinders, Steel Saw Frames, Tanks and Water Basins.

MANITOBA WINDMILL AND PUMP CO. LTD.
Box 301 BRANDON, MAN.



7 H. P. Vertical

every man who makes an application may be visited and his proposed plantation inspected. This work is done during the summer, and trees supplied the following spring. Under such arrangements it is necessary to make application before the first of March, in order to get trees the following year, then, during the first summer the land upon which it is proposed to plant the trees must be broken, or fallowed, or planted to a hoed crop. These provisions are found necessary in order that the trees supplied may have every opportunity to grow. The government goes to the expense of raising trees from seed and rightly takes precautions to see them set in congenial soil.

Applications may be made at any time and as soon as received, instructions as to preparing the land will be sent, and later on the inspection will be made.

DEBT OF A MINOR

A minor buys machinery for his father, but signs his own name to the note. He was still under age when the note fell due. Can the agent collect from him now that he is of age?

Sask. G. A. N.

Ans.—There are several points of law involved in this case: First, contracts with minors are not recognized by law, but a minor on becoming of age may validly a contract, and so make it valid; second, parents are liable for necessities purchased by a minor unless notice has been given to the contrary. It, therefore, remains to be determined whether the father accepted the machinery and used it as a necessity, understanding, of course, that machines cannot be had for nothing. If he did accept and use the machine, then he is liable for the note of his son. But if the son took the machinery to his own farm without his father knowing it, then the agent should endeavor to get him to validly the contract, and in the event of him not doing so, either sue on the ground of obtaining goods under false pretenses, or take the machinery back.

PARTIAL DISLOCATION OF THE PATELLA

I have a colt rising two years old, which seems stiff in the left hind leg when I go to back him out in the morning. After he gives it a jerk it seems all right. I have watched the columns of your paper for some time back, but I have never seen anything referred to, similar to this one. Do you think it is weakness in the stifle joint, or the muscles of the leg? He has a habit of standing close up on the manger and very seldom moves in the stall unless when he lies down. He eats well and seems to be in good health.

Sask. D. L.

Ans.—The symptoms of your colt's stiffness or lameness points to partial dislocation of the "pattela", or stifle. Colts and young horses are very liable to be affected in this manner, but usually grow out of it, as the muscles develop. It is possible that your colt has been standing tied up in the stable this winter more than he should have been. The muscular system becomes soft and placid for want of exercise, hence the dislocation. The remedy is to give exercise on level ground (not in deep snow), and attend to his feet, if the hoofs are grown to an inordinate length, cut them down to their proper length.

BUCHU LEAVES

Will you please inform us through your columns, the benefit or otherwise of buchu leaves, fed to horses?

Sask. W. G.

Ans.—"Buchu", like many other drugs, is frequently given to horses by the owner or attendant, for the cure or relief of the many ills, both real and imaginary (generally the latter), that the horse is supposed to suffer from. It is a very mild acting drug, and, when used by professional men, it is usually combined with other drugs, so as to enhance its medicinal effects. Buchu leaves and its different preparations are mild tonics, and diuretics, and exert a stringent effect on the bladder and the other urinary and genital organs. We know of no condition wherein this

Make that Boy Happy With A STEVENS



He'll be more of a man for every breath of clean fresh air he gets—and always a boy. And a Stevens will give him all of this—health and enthusiasm and manliness—more than anything else you can give him.

It will make him quick of hand and eye and brain—equips him for the "grown-up" time when he'll need every well-trained faculty he possesses.

A Stevens is true to the mark, accurately finished and adjusted and thoroughly tested.

Your boy will enjoy this book—**DAN BEARD'S "Guns and Gunning"**

An interesting and valuable volume on camping, woodcraft, habits of game birds; which animals are pests and which are not, etc. Sent postpaid for 2c paper cover; or 30c cloth cover, stamped in gilt.

Send for Stevens Catalog of Rifles, Shotguns, Pistols—learn how well made they are and how moderate in price. 6 cents for postage brings it. Ask your dealer and insist on Stevens—there are no substitutes; if you can't obtain it, we'll ship direct on receipt of catalog price.

J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co.
10 Grove Street
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U.S.A.



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200,000

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

JOHN CALDWELL, Virden Nurseries
VIRDEN, MAN.
Established 1890



British Columbia IRRIGATED FRUIT

WITH FREE WATER

Several hundred acres of the finest fruit land in the world, now placed on a plan located in the famous Kootenai valley. Many of them front and are beautifully situated, rich sandy loam; it produces apples, small fruits and valuable local market is situated miles away. It is located in the mining district of the Kootenai valley. Location, about 100 miles from Vancouver, east of the Okanagan Valley, way facilities. Abundant surface water; no rent to pay from \$100 to \$175 an acre for full particulars. Satisfy the money to be made in this

D. R. TAIT, Secretary
Kettle Valley Irrigation
MIDWAY,
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ROBINSON & BLACK, 32

ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATION
For getting from 1 to 6 mares in a stallion, \$3.50 to \$6.00. Safety in barren and irregular breeders, \$7.50. Stallion Bridges, Shields, Supports, prepaid and guaranteed. Stallion Goods. **CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 35 Clev.**

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To introduce we will send one (value \$1.00) of

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"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FREE" and our booklet on Blackleg FREE to each stockman names and addresses of 20 If you do not want Vaccine name and address on a post will promptly send the booklet to-date, valuable and interesting this paper. Address The CUTTER LABORATORY

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That Boy With A WENS

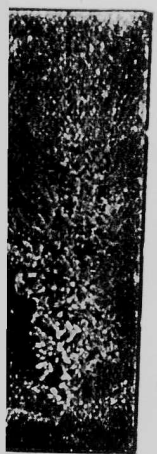


be more of a or every breath in fresh air he and always a And a Stevens ive him all of realth and en- m and manli- more than any- else you can m. ill make him of hand and nd brain— him for the n-up" time e'll need every he possesses, to the mark, nd adjusted d. this book—

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valuable odraft, which paid 30c gill. also- y are rice, s it. in- are 't t. j.

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O s, shrubs, creepers, ks in the West, of ssian poplars and express, prepaid, r. Trees may be satisfactory. No cheap. A postal list and printed

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IF YOU'VE NEVER WORN TOWER'S THE BRAND SLICKER

you've yet to learn the bodily comfort it gives in the wettest weather

MADE FOR HARD SERVICE AND GUARANTEED WATERPROOF AT ALL GOOD STORES

TOWER CANNING CO. TORONTO CAN.

British Columbia IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS WITH FREE WATER

Several hundred acres of the finest fruit lands in the world, now placed on sale. They are located in the famous Kettle Valley, and have been sub-divided into blocks of various sizes. Many of them front along the river and are beautifully situated. The soil is a rich sandy loam; it produces bumper crops of apples, small fruits and vegetables. A valuable local market is situated only a few miles away. It is located in the flourishing mining district of the Kootenay, where the monthly pay roll is \$250,000. The climate is magnificent. Location, about thirty miles east of the Okanagan Valley. Excellent railway facilities. Abundant supply of the finest water; no rent to pay for it. Prices from \$100 to \$175 an acre. Write to-day for full particulars. Satisfy yourself as to the money to be made in this rich country.

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ROBINSON & BLACK, 381 Main Street

ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS

For getting from 1 to 6 mares in foal from one service of a stallion. \$3.50 to \$6.00. Safety Impregnating Outfit for barren and irregular breeders. \$1.50. Also Serving Hobbles, Stallion Binders, Shields, Supports, Service Books, etc. prepaid and guaranteed. Stallion Goods Catalog FREE. CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 35 Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

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Double Track, Velvet Running Roadbed, Fast Time, Modern Equipment, Unexcelled Dining Car Service, Courteous Employees.

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drug could be used to advantage by laymen, as the diseases in which the drug could be used would have to be diagnosed by an expert and skilled veterinarian.

WAGES UNPAID

A worked for B sixteen days in October, 1907, at \$2.00 per day; B paid A \$8.00 on account when he left, for the balance B gave A a note which he had received from C. When A took the note to the bank, he found out that C had no money there. A wrote to C about it, and C said in his reply, that he had notified B two months before B handed A the note, saying that he was not going to pay it. Is B liable to be punished for offering the note, and what steps can A take to collect the balance? Could A collect interest on same?

Alta. D. J.

Ans.—In any event B is liable for A's wages in full. B may have given the note in good faith, not having received C's letter, and if so, he is not guilty of an offence but must pay A's wages and interest on the amount. If A can prove that B received the notice from C, then B is liable under the law.

TROUBLE OVER HORSE DEAL

I bought a horse of B's agent from Ontario, by lien note, and horse was guaranteed to be a first class horse in every way as far as soundness, and have witness for same. Before I got the horse home I found different, and came back next morning to notify B's agent, but he was gone. I could not find B or agent until the note came due, and then B sends a collector but I would not pay for the horse.

I did not get enough work out of the horse all summer to pay for the oats he ate. Had to have a veterinary for him before I had him a month, and the veterinary said it was an old cause. I offered to settle for part payment so I could get rid of horse before wintering, and B said if I did not settle in full he would sue. Horse died and B sued. Can he collect?

2. Will B have to put up costs in Saskatchewan before trial?

3. How will a cement floor do for a granary?

Man. Reader.

Ans.—Horses are generally bought on their face value, but if it can be proved that the agent deliberately misrepresented the horse and guaranteed him, then the buyer might allow the matter to go to court, in which case he will have to furnish the proof that the horse was not all that was claimed for him at the time of the sale, not a very easy thing to do under most circumstances.

2. No; the costs are generally assumed upon the loser of the case.

3. There is no reason in the world why it would not do.

IRRIGATED LANDS

I should be much obliged if you could give me any information about the irrigated land in the Bow River Valley. I have been told that land, that has been irrigated in the States, has become water-logged and sour after a few years. Is this likely to happen in this valley? I am thinking of buying land this summer, and have been advised to try the Bow Valley. Any hints would be very acceptable.

Man. A. T.

Ans.—We have seen stories in papers of the ill effects of irrigation in certain parts of the Western States. It seems that where the water used for irrigating purposes is strongly alkali, that eventually the alkali becomes so strong that crops will not grow. The water used in such cases is taken from wells. In the case of the Bow River Valley lands we cannot conceive of such a condition arising, as the water is not alkali, nor even "hard," and would not be put on so frequently as to sour the soil, as that would defeat the object of irrigation. Land cannot become sour unless it gets too much water, and as the water supply is under control it follows that the land may be kept sweet or sour at the owner's will.



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Three months of this year have gone and you are run right down! If you are "played out" in 3 months how can you hope to keep up for the rest of the year? Read the following story from B. C. and receive the hope it gives to every weary, worn and played-out man and woman.

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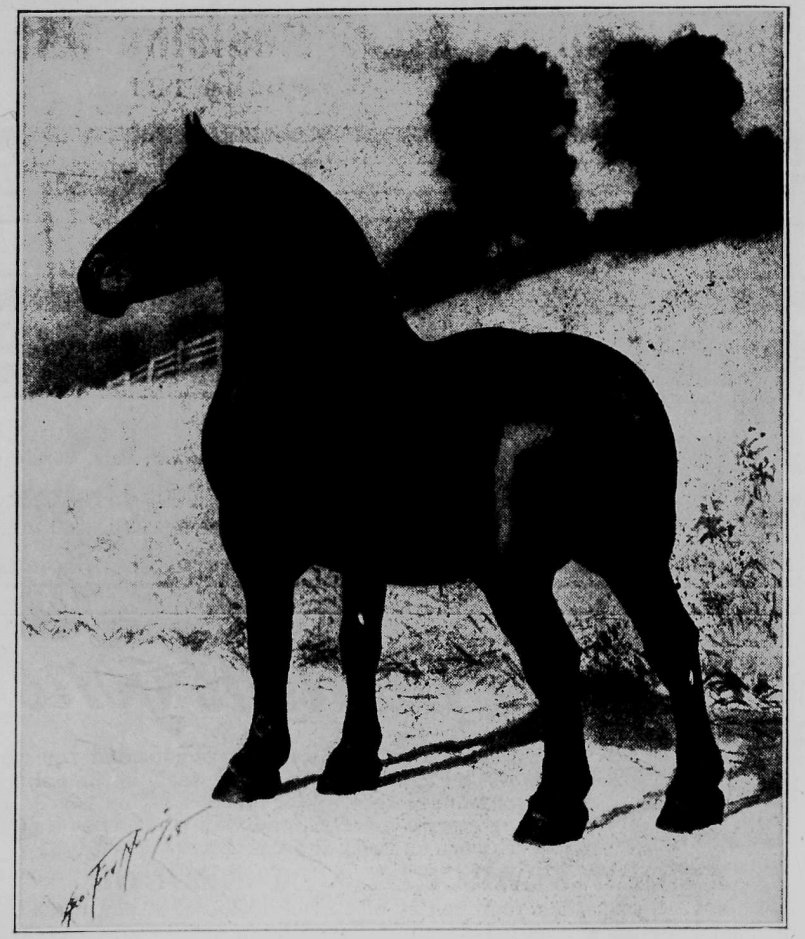
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GUDET 57609 (71210), Two-year-old, Weight 1900 lbs.

The above is typical of what you will find at Rosedale Farm. My drafters excel in weight, size, finish and bone. New importation just arrived Jan. 11 direct from France. Also have some Canadian-bred two-year-old stallions. Always have work horses for sale.

R. W. Bradshaw
 Rosedale Farm, Magrath, Alta. Breeder and Importer of Percherons

RHEUMATISM IN A MARE

I have a mare aged twelve years, is sometimes affected in winter with lameness in her hind legs, particularly the off one, in intensely cold weather, is very stiff in fetlock and pastern joints, joints move with a kind of jerk. This mare is built very heavily in front compared to her hind end. She has been used as a dray mare for six years and although clumsy at all times, shows no signs of lameness in summer. Joints never appear at all swollen. Would it be wise to breed her? I can't say how long she has been affected, as I only got her last spring.

Sask. H. C. C.

Ans.—Your mare is suffering from rheumatism which is aggravated by cold. As she is free from the trouble during the summer it may not be necessary to treat her until the commencement of next winter. She should then have a good dose of physic. After the physic has ceased to work, salicylate of soda in two dram doses, mixed with damp feed morning and evening may keep her free from the attacks.

INDIGESTION IN MARE AND COLT

I have a grade Clyde filly that has not been doing well since she was weaned, or a little before, no life at all, always thin and poking about by herself, but has a very good appetite. I have not noticed any worms. She is in the stable at night and rough days getting wheat straw and oats twice a day and boiled barley twice a week with a little flax in it. Lately her water has been dark colored. She has had a cough at times, only, but now the cough seems to be worse (harder). I have been giving her the cough mixture, "thick black syrup" given by doctors.

2. I have a grade Clyde aged mare that played out last harvest while working on the binder, and her water was a very dark color. After giving her a few doses of sweet nitre she seemed to be very weak. The least work would make her breathe quick and heavy, and sweat easily. I was afraid that she was taking swamp fever, so got some swamp fever powders. Shortly after that she broke out in a rash, and a scurf filled her hair, starting on the inside of her hind legs and then all over the body, her hair not coming out like in mange. She raised a colt last season, as well, and worked steady all summer. This winter she still seems to breathe quick and heavy when made to move fast, and does not seem to pick up like the other horses. She has been getting wheat straw and nearly one gallon of oats twice a day, and twice a week boiled barley with a little flax in it.

I think she is with foal again.

Ans.—Both your mare and filly are suffering from indigestion. We are of the opinion that if you will feed good hay in the place of straw they would both do better. The weakness and difficult breathing—heaves—which is troubling the mare is also a symptom of indigestion and will disappear under better dietetic conditions. Feed boiled flax seed and scalded bran mashes once a day instead of boiled barley, and give the filly a dose of raw linseed oil, a half pint would be the maximum dose, if she is very small give a smaller dose. Put a tablespoonful of oil of turpentine in the oil, if there are any worms this will dislodge them. If the mare is in foal it would not be safe to give her a physic, so you must depend on the laxative diet. These cases require to be treated by a complete change of diet—drugs will do no good. Feed just as much hay as can be consumed in one hour, three times a day, the bowels will then not be loaded all the time, consequently the mare's lungs will have room to expand.

MILK FROM THREE TEATS

If a cow is milking out of three teats only; will she give the same amount of milk as formerly out of four teats?

O. K.

Ans.—No, but she will give more out of the three than she would out of the same number if all four were sound.

PNEUMONIA IN PIGS

A reader at Tregorva, Saskatchewan, sent us a pig suffering with a complaint

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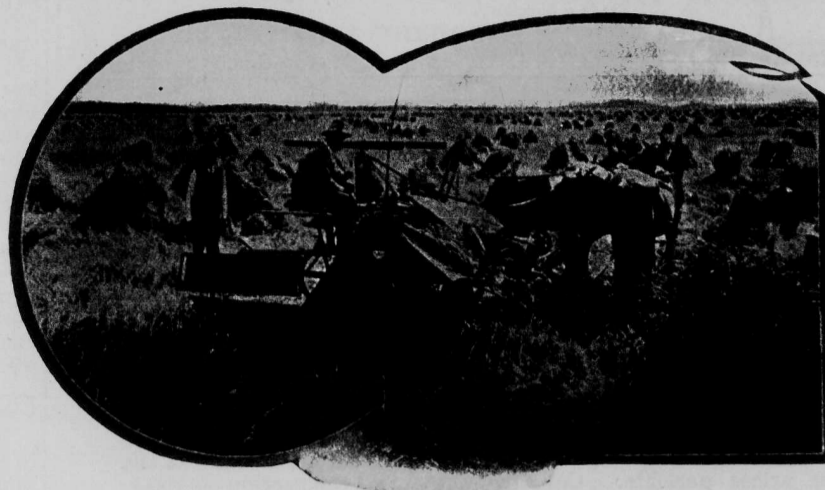
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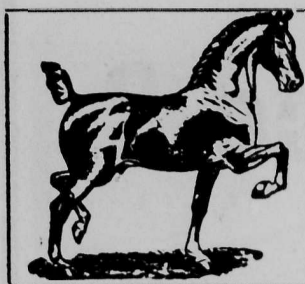
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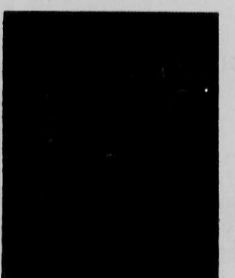
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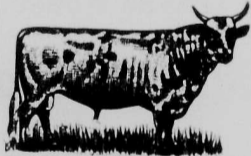
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of which he says several of his pigs have died. After keeping the pig three days and making a close examination of the carcass, we diagnose the case as pneumonia. At first the pig was affected with bronchitis, which had extended to the structure of the lungs, and as a consequence set up inflammation (pneumonia). The cause was either exposure during severe weather, or they were badly housed, possibly the floor was cold, or draughty, or there may not have been sufficient bedding allowed. On the other hand, they may have been kept warm, but the house was too small and poorly ventilated. They would then be breathing and re-breathing vitiated air, loaded with effete and poisonous material, this being of an irritant nature frequently produces similar conditions as those found to be existing in this pig. The treatment can be determined from the cause, whatever that may be. Remove the cause, the pigs will then improve, and others will be saved from a similar fate.

CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES

What ingredients should be used, in what proportion, and how compounded to form a good condition powder for a horse? Alta. R. H. G.

Ans.—Oats, with a little bran and a handful of ground flaxseed or oil cake daily, together with good hay, and comfortable quarters, and exercise, are all the "condition" powder most horses need, but if one is bound to resort to drugs, we would recommend the following: Two ounces each—of ferric sulphate, pulverized gentian, pulverized nux vomica, and nitrate of soda. Mix and give a teaspoonful night and morning in ground oats and bran. J. H. Grisdale, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, recommends mixing five pounds each of ground corn, oats and bran, five ounces of oil meal, a dessertspoonful of gentian, a teaspoonful of iron sulphate, and half pound of salt, feeding about a pound at a feed.

CEMENT HOG TROUGH

Would like you to publish plans and directions for making cement hog troughs. D. S.

Ans.—Anyone familiar with cement work can contrive a casing in which a suitable hog trough can be formed. Ordinary boards or planks can be used. Many prefer sloping sides, with two or three inch bottom. Place a frame the required length, width and height, where the trough is to be, allowing two and a half or three inches space for cement. Soak this core in water and ram the concrete firmly, but gently, filling all the space under and around the core level with the top. One part of high-grade Portland cement to two or three parts of clean, sharp sand, or fine gravel, is about the proper strength. In a few hours the core can be removed. Then cover with straw, chaff or canvas, in order to retain the moisture until it is perfectly hard.

WEAK OXEN

I have a pair of oxen that I feed on oat provender and bran. I have driven them some. After standing in the stable for a few days. I took them out and they staggered and appeared weak. I took one out to-day and he commenced to play and fell. They eat fairly well. They cough some, but not a great deal. I think they have distemper. T. G.

Ans.—The cough indicates tubercular trouble, and, if this be so, nothing can be done. I would advise you to have them examined by a veterinarian. I am inclined to the opinion that they simply lack strength, and would advise good food and tonics. Feed good hay and chopped oats, with a few pulped roots. In changing the food, do so gradually, and increase the grain ration as they become accustomed to it. Take equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, and nux vomica, mix, and give each a heaped tablespoonful three times daily. As soon as they are able to walk, give a little exercise every day, increasing the amount daily as they gain strength. V.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction. Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Has Imitators But No Competitors. A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle. As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam 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, testimonials, etc. Address: The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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

POTATO DIGGER The Hoover. Does perfect work. Fully guaranteed. Write for illustrated catalogue of Diggers, Pickers and Sorters. THE HOOPER MFG. CO., Box No. 32, Avery, Ohio. Transfer points—Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Marshalltown, Iowa; Idaho Falls, Idaho; Portland, Oregon; Spokane, Wash.; Winnipeg, Man.; Hamilton, Ont.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS. ANY person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Duties.—Six months residence upon, and cultivation of, the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$500.00. W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

MANY DON'T HEART AFFECTION. More People Than are A Have Heart Disease. "If examinations were made one, people would be surprised at the number of persons walking about with heart disease." This startling statement was doctor at a recent inquest. "like to say that heart disease as this would imply," said "but I am sure that the number going about with weak hearts is large." "Hundreds of people go about work on the verge of death, a know it. It is only when the that kills them that the unconscious of the heart is made apparent." "But undoubtedly heart disease, is more prevalent than should think that the stress wear and rush of modern have a lot to do with heart trouble." There is no doubt but that suffering in any way from heart trouble, should try a course of MILBURN AND NERVE PILLS. Price 50 cts. per box or 3 boxes at all dealers or will be mailed receipt of price by The T. Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ABSORBE. Removes Bursal Enlargement, Thickened, Swollen, Curbs, Filled Tendons from any Bruise. Cures Spavin Lameness. Pain does not bleed the hair or lay the horse bottle, delivered. BOYD & CO. (SOLE AGENTS) For Synovitis, or Rheumatic Deposits, Varicose veins, Hydrocele, Allays pain. BOYD & CO., P. O. Box 46, Monmouth St., LYBAN, SOUS & CO., Montreal, Can.

Hardy Trees. We Grow Them. GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. CATALOGUE. STRAND'S IRRIGATION. R. E. D., 11 Gaylo.

Bear in Mind Our Direct Sale. JUNE 2nd. We are offering for immediate two Clydesdale Stallions, two imported, by Lord Guthrie, by Hiawatha; also several class Shorthorn bulls, on years old, at moderate prices better than to write or call want anything in this line. The Forest Home Farm Immediate possession given Andrew Graham, Pomeroy.

Pacific Coast. Trees, Greenhouse and Horticulture. 157 page Catalogue free. M. J. HENRY 3010 Westminister Road, Van.

JOHN Baigreggan Stock. A consignment of the best stables of Scotland for sale. Experience counts will get the benefit of dileman's profits. I do not transact all my business by choice.

MANY DON'T KNOW HEART AFFECTED.

More People Than are Aware of It Have Heart Disease.

"If examinations were made of everyone, people would be surprised at the number of persons walking about suffering from heart disease."

This startling statement was made by a doctor at a recent inquest. "I should not like to say that heart disease is as common as this would imply," said the expert, "but I am sure that the number of persons going about with weak hearts must be very large."

"Hundreds of people go about their daily work on the verge of death, and yet do not know it. It is only when the shock comes that kills them that the unsuspected weakness of the heart is made apparent."

"But undoubtedly heart weakness, not disease, is more prevalent nowadays. I should think that the stress of living, the wear and rush of modern business life, have a lot to do with heart trouble." There is no doubt but that this is correct, and we would strongly advise any one suffering in any way from heart trouble to try a course of **MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS**

Price 50 cts. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25. at all dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

WIT AND HUMOR

The artist was of the impressionist school. He had just given the last touches to a purple and blue canvas when his wife came into the studio.

"My dear," said he, "this is the landscape I wanted you to suggest a title for."

"Why not call it 'Home'?" she said after a long look.

"'Home'?" Why?"

"Because there's no place like it," she replied meekly.

Archbishop Magee was once present at a full-dress debate on the eastward position, when doubts were expressed as to the exact meaning of the words "before the table." After a speech or two, Dr. Magee seized a piece of paper and wrote:

"As to the phrase, 'The piper that played before Moses,' doubts have arisen. Some believe its meaning to be that the piper played before Moses—that is, at a period anterior to his birth. Others hold that the piper played before Moses in the sense of preceding the great law-giver when he danced; while others teach that the piper played (coram Mose) before, or in the presence of Moses, when the son of Amran dined. All these are wrong. The phrase is to be understood as implying that the piper played at the north end of Moses, looking south."

The document was handed up to Archbishop Tait, who looked grave.

Harkins had lived in his new home but a few weeks and scarcely knew his neighbors by sight at the time of his fire. On rushing out of the front door he found two of his neighbors already on the scene.

"Oh," says Harkins cried excitedly, "will you run to the corner and turn in an alarm?"

"Very sorry," exclaimed the man, "but I have a wooden leg and can't run."

The other neighbor pressed forward. "I say," said Harkins, turning to his new ally; "while I am getting the things out run over to the next block and holler fire."

"I'm suffering from laryngitis and can't holler," said the other neighbor in a stage whisper.

There was not a moment to spare, but Harkins found time to turn to them and say politely:

"Suppose both of you go into the house and bring out easy chairs and sit right down and enjoy the fire."

WANTED—A WORD

Apropos of nothing in particular, how singularly deficient our language is in a word signifying someone who is much more than an acquaintance, and much less than a friend. Those of us who dare to be slangy use the one word which really describes the person signified—viz.: a "pal." But for those who dare not, what remains? Can anyone, even the most depraved, conceive of a bishop speaking of his "pals?" One grows positively anxious at the mere thought. What would happen? Would his archbishop call him over the coals, or would he have to appear before some ecclesiastical court? No, the poor man dare not do it, so he goes with the majority, and loosely speaks of his "friends," when he knows perfectly well that the word is a misnomer. Acquaintances really make little impression on our lives as a whole. A few dinners,



I. A. & E. J. WIGLE

Importers and Breeders of

Percheron Horses

MAPLE LEAF FARM
Kingsville, Ont.

And Western Sales Barn, Calgary, Alberta, have a fresh consignment consisting of Stallions and mares at their Sale barn, Victoria Park, Calgary. Write for descriptive catalogue.

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E. J. WIGLE, 342 18th Ave. W. Calgary

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CRAIGIE MAINS CLYDESDALES

Have a reputation that we are determined to maintain. There are no Clydesdales too good for us to import, and we offer them to our customers at prices that cannot be equalled.

We offer sound, young breeding stock of the most approved type and bluest blood. We have had years of experience in bringing horses from Scotland for the Western farmers, and we think our present collection fills the demand better than anything we have offered before.

Intending purchasers may look up Wm. McDonald, at Pense, or Jas. Kennon, at Lumsden, and be driven free to the farm.

A. & G. MUTCH, LUMSDEN, SASK.

Terms: Two Payments to Parties furnishing us good Bank Reference



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Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain, Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain. Does not Blister, removes the hair or lay the horse up. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 D free.

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LYMAN, SOSS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

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Hardy Trees & Plants
We Grow Them. Sell Direct and GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.
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STRAND'S NURSERY
R. F. D. 1 Taylor Falls, Minn.

Bear in Mind Our Dispersion Sale

JUNE 2nd, 1909

We are offering for immediate delivery two Clydesdale Stallions, two years old, one imported, by Lord Guthrie, by Marcellus, by Hiathawa; also several first-class Shorthorn bulls, one and two years old, at moderate prices. Can't do better than to write or call on us if you want anything in this line.

The Forest Home Farm is for sale. Immediate possession given if required.

Andrew Crahan, Pomeroy, Man.

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Trees, Greenhouse and Hardy Plants. 157 page Catalogue free.

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3010 Westminister Road, Vancouver, B.C.

JOHN A. TURNER

Balgreggan Stock Farm **CALGARY**

A consignment of Clydesdales, personally selected from the best stables of Scotland, has just arrived home and are now offered for sale.

Experience counts in the horse business, and my customers will get the benefit of my years in the business. No middleman's profits. I deal direct, personally select and personally transact all my business. The first to come has the largest choice.

JOHN GRAHAM

Carberry, Man. **McLeod, Alta.**

CLYDESDALES **HACKNEYS** **SHORTHORN**

I have a new lot of Clydesdales and Hackneys, on the water now and should reach Carberry about March 13th all well. This new consignment together with what I have on hand, will give a selection not equalled by any stable on the continent. Will give more particulars of the new lot later. In Shorthorns I have still a few young bulls left and females of all ages for sale. Another litter of working Collie Puppies just ready for shipping, all bred from imported parents. If you intend buying anything in my line, come and see the stock or write at least, and let me show you how well I can treat you. Terms Cash or Bankable paper.

SUFFOLK HORSES

—AND—
SUFFOLK SHEEP

IMPORTED STALLIONS for sale, winners at the Dominion and other fairs.
RAM AND EWE LAMBS for sale bred from imported rams and ewes. Three Championships and six firsts awarded to this flock at Dominion Exhibition, 1908.

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Positive Cure for
Gapped Hoof,
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Bony Tumors,
Sores or Parasites,
Removes all
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10,000 FIFTY-ACRE FARMS

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

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

Titles Direct from the Mexican Government

REDUCED TRANSPORTATION RATES to Colonists.
NO TAXES for ten years.
NO IMPORT DUTY.
NO EXPORT DUTY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Local Agents for Pacific Government Lands and Concession Corporation Ltd.

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Phone 1092

614 Trounce Ave.

Victoria, B.C.

Phone 1092



It Made a Man of Me!

Read what J. F. Worley, of Gull Lake, Sask., says:

Dear Sir,—When I got your Belt, nineteen months ago, my stomach bothered me so that I could not sleep at night, and my head hurt me so that I thought I would lose my mind; I thought I would sure go crazy, and my limbs would cramp so that I would have to get out of bed and rub them; so when I received your Belt I did not wear it more than three nights till I could lie down and sleep all night, so the money I paid you for your Belt is cheerfully yours. If this will help you any, you can use it, for I think that electricity is the proper way of curing all chronic diseases. Wishing you the best of success."

Give me a man broken down from dissipation, hard work, or worry, from any cause which has sapped his vitality. Let him follow my advice for three months and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age.

Dear Sir,—I wish to tell you that I am in splendid health and strength. Under Providence, your Belt made a new man of me. I gave it away when I was cured, and I know that it fixed the other fellow up, too. Thanking you, I am, WM. C. ALLAN, 639 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,—I have been using your Belt for Lumbago and Weak Kidneys, and have found it just what I needed, as my back is stronger and I feel better in every way. I can recommend it very highly to any one suffering from these troubles, as I was a chronic sufferer for many years before I got the Belt.—SAMUEL QUINN, Edmonton, Alta.

Letters like that tell a story which means a good deal to a sufferer. They are a beacon light to the one who has become discouraged from useless doctoring. I get such letters every day.

My Belt has a wonderful influence upon tired, weak nerves. It traces and invigorates them and stirs up a great force of energy in a man.

Are you weak or in pain? Are you nervous or sleepless? Have you Varicocele, Rheumatism, Weak Back, Kidney Trouble, Weak Stomach, Indigestion or Constipation? Are you lacking in vitality? I can give you the blessing of health and strength. I can fill your body with vigor and make you feel as you did in your youth. My Electric Belt is worn while you sleep. It gives a soothing, genial warmth into the body. This is life—vigor.

After you have read the above, write to me, explain your case, and I will at once tell you if I can cure you or not. To prove to you the confidence I have in the curative power of my Belt, I am willing to accept your case, and after I have cured you, then pay me. All I ask is reasonable security. You may then use my Belt at my risk.

Tell me where you are and I'll give you the name of a man in your town that I've cured. I've got cures in every town. That's enough. You need the cure. I've got it. You want it. I'll give it to you or you need not pay me a cent. Come and get it now. The pleasurable moments of this life are too few, so don't throw any away. Where there's a chance to be husky and strong, to throw out your chest and look at yourself in the glass, and say, "I'm a man," do it, and don't waste time thinking about it.

CALL TO-DAY—Come and see me and let me show you what I have, or if you can't, then cut out this coupon and send it in. It will bring you a description of my Belt and a book that will inspire you to be a man among men, all free. My hours—9 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Wednesday and Saturday to 9 p. m.

Put your name on this coupon and send it in.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada

Send me your Free Book, closely sealed, and oblige.

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WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS MENTION THE YOU SAW THAT AD. IN THE ADVOCATE

receptions, garden parties, dances and so on, are the beginning and the end of it.

Our friends!—Ah, well, let any man or woman begin seriously to count them. "One who is attached to another by affection," is the primary dictionary definition, and it is not by any means a bad definition.

Those who are attached to us by affection! They are few and far between enough, for most of us are not so lovable as we would fain believe we are. The friend that sticks closer than a brother! The thing itself is so rare that surely the word that stands for it should not be taken for a lesser thing. Yet we use the word so glibly in these days that it has little meaning.

But between the south of friendship and the north of acquaintanceship lies a large neutral zone where, indeed, we spend most of our time. For there dwell all the nice, pleasant folk whom we like, and who like us, but to whom, nevertheless, we would not dream of telling our innermost thoughts, or of showing our hearts. They are the good "pals" for a holiday jaunt, who will share their jokes with us, and their small change too; who will come to see us married, and will almost as cheerfully come to see us buried. Good "pals" for the sunshine, yes, and even for the summer shower. It is only when the wind rises in the north, and the clouds begin to gather, and the snow begins to fall icily, pitilessly on our hearts, that they fall away, and we turn with blinded eyes and groping hands to our friends—if we have any. Of course there is a good old English word that our imaginary bishop can use—"companion"—and it would be quite the right word. But I am told it has become obsolete excepting in servant-girlhood, where it is used to differentiate their female from their male friends. So we are still in want of a good, serviceable "grippy," expressive, up-to-date word which means a "pal" and may be used by a bishop. Cannot someone come forward and help us to fill an absolute vacancy?

—Victoria Colonist.

Arthur—They say, dear, that people who live together get to look alike.
Kate—Then you must consider my refusal as final.—The Christian Register.
.....
Macdougall (to his new fourth wife)—"The meenister doesna approve o' my marryin' again, an' sae young a wife, too. But, as I tell't him, I canna be aye buryin'!"—Punch.
.....
The mother's suspicions were aroused, and that night, when the young man left the house, and the daughter came upstairs, she interviewed her.
"Elizabeth," she said, sternly, "didn't I hear Mr. Smipley kissing you in the parlor as I came along the hall?"
"No, mamma, you didn't," responded the daughter, emphatically.
"Well, didn't he try to kiss you?" persisted the mother.
"Yes, mamma," demurely.
The mother spoke triumphantly.
"I knew it!" she said. "Did you permit him?"
"No, mamma, I did not. I told him you had always taught me that young men should not kiss me."
"That was right, that was right, my dear," said the mother, encouragingly. "And what did he say to that?"
The girl blushed but was undaunted.
"He asked me if you had ever told me I was not to kiss a young man."
The mother began to feel that possibly she had omitted a vital link in her instructions.
"What did you tell him?" she asked.
"I said I didn't remember it, if you had."
The girl stopped, and the mother broke out:
"Well, go on, go on."
"I think that's what you heard mother," and the daughter waited for the storm to burst.

Headstones and Monuments

Remember — BRANDON



ABERDEEN TO BRANDON

Nine-tenths of the granite die comes direct from the quarries. Buy from us, a jobbers' profits. Our prices bottom, and our work the Western Canada.

MAIL ORDERS.

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

Somerville Steam and Granite Works

Rosser Ave., BRANDON

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The "Wise Men of and shun "Guess" paint.

By "Guess" paint, The painter "guesses" mixed with so much paint he "guesses" it is mixed.

Another kind of "Gurers who have not learned Condit that paint climatic ex



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