

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

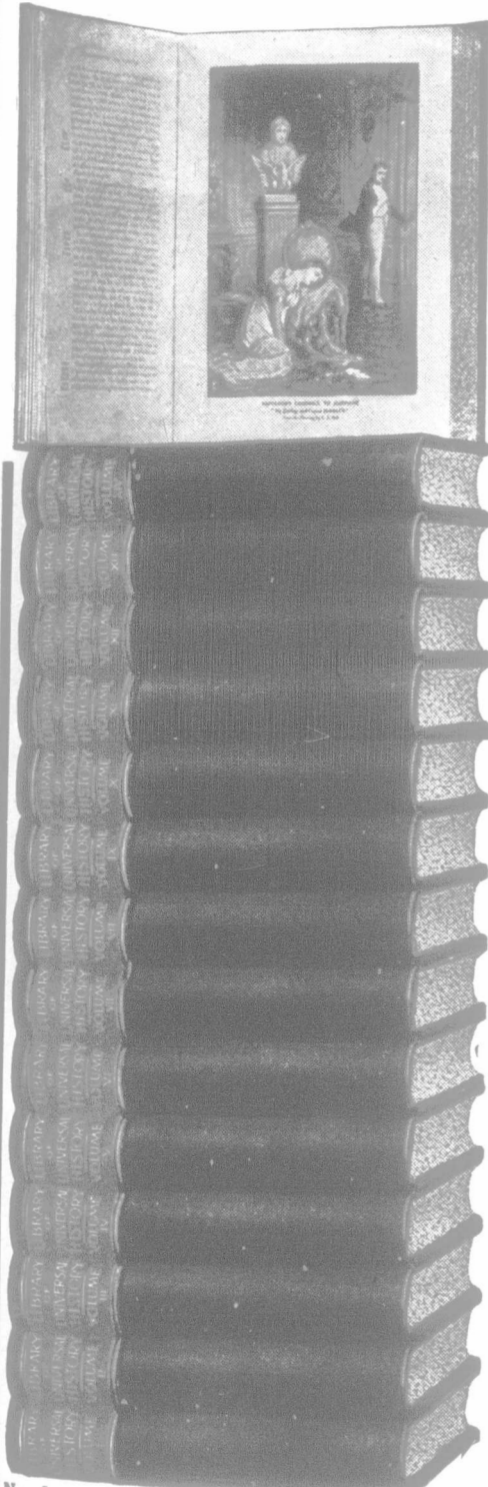
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Vol. XLVI

WINNIPEG, CANADA, MARCH 23, 1910

No. 913

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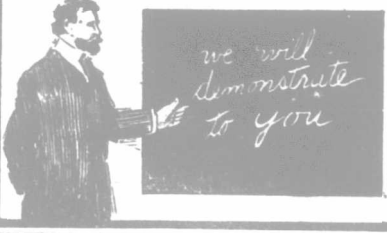
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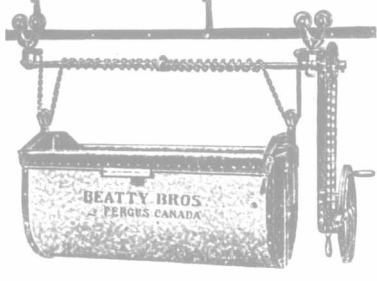
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

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Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, March 23, 1910

No. 913

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[ESTABLISHED 1866]

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EDITORIAL

Our Draft Horse Interests

This year promises to break all records in horse shows and the horse business, so far as draft horses are concerned. Western Canada received a large proportion of the fourteen hundred odd Clydesdales exported from Scotland in 1909. Clydesdale men in this country have been buying freely in the East and South. Of Percherons there are more good ones on the prairies than ever before. Shires are coming in increasing numbers and in Alberta, Suffolk Punch breeders have increased the numbers of this excellent British draft breed by substantial importations from the Old Land. The outlook in pure-bred drafters was never more promising.

At Brandon, last week there appeared the largest rings of Clydesdales, Percherons and Shires ever seen at a Western Canadian exhibition—rings large in numbers and of a particularly high standard of excellence. Regina and Calgary spring shows will excel the Manitoba Winter Fair in some respects and followers of the draft breeds may anticipate this season the strongest exhibits of this class of horse ever made at Canadian fairs. Some of the rings at Brandon last week were sensational for the number of entries, quality in the individuals and attractiveness; but where the success of one fair is duplicated by two others within a month one should have some grasp of the magnitude of the draft horse interests of the West.

Handling Winter Wheat Fields

Farmers in some parts of the winter wheat country in Alberta are writing us with regard to what they should do with fall-sown wheat that did not appear any too promising when

winter set in. In some cases the seed does not appear to have germinated; in others it sprouted but did not get through the surface, while in other cases there was a weak stand in the fall.

As a general rule it is best not to do anything with such fields too early in the spring. How the crop will come along depends on the character of the season, and it may be that a field that appeared a total failure may turn out all right if good growing weather and plenty of moisture come. D. W. Warner, a well-known expert on winter wheat growing in Alberta, discusses this subject in this issue and his suggestions are worth considering by those who are in doubt as what they should do with winter wheat that is coming out in none too promising condition.

Sheep Versus Dairying

An interesting feature of the lectures given at Brandon Winter Fair was the attention paid to sheep raising. Several who had experience averred that sheep husbandry returned profits worth while when due intelligence was exercised in the handling of the flock.

What would seem to be a wrong tactic, however, was introduced at one of the sessions when comparisons were made between sheep raising and dairying—rather with the purpose of injuring the latter. Perhaps one gives more freedom as to hours of attention required and brings equal or greater returns, but the prairie provinces need men who follow all branches of the farming industry. Some can make most from a flock of sheep, while many will run chances on a herd of good cows. There is little danger of there being too many of either in the West for many years to come. Conditions must be considered in every case; but intelligence can be used to advantage in making a profit from either.

Hog Shortage

With five or six million shortage in hog supplies in the United States compared with a couple of years ago and hundreds of thousands less than a normal supply in Canada, the present high prices offered for hogs must necessarily remain at profitable levels for eighteen months to two years at the very least. For some time past Winnipeg quotations have stood around nine cents. At this figure little argument is forthcoming to support the claim that hog raising does not pay.

While, generally speaking, it is not safe to advise farmers to undertake any particular branch of their industry more than another, it is reasonably safe at present to advocate hog raising.

The Canadian West needs live stock. Many no doubt fear a return of the calamity of a

few years ago when a goodly supply was met with starvation prices. But conditions in marketing have changed. The transportation problem will be remedied and assurances are offered that satisfactory stock yards will be provided.

During the past, bacon has been imported from the United States. Scarcity of supplies there indicates that soon it will be difficult to draw from that source. Now, then, is the time for Canadians to take up the rearing of the proper type and go about the hog industry intelligently to hold the market that rightly belongs to them.

Any Breeder Can Win

One point of which all exhibitors should feel proud is the fact that at Winter Fairs held in Western Canada, they are not obliged to be classed among the large breeders or the extensive importers before they can carry off the ribbons that indicate they have the best animals at the show. Special care should be taken to see that conditions always remain thus. Up to the present the man who owns but a single stallion can enter the show ring and feel assured that his animal will get justice—at least in so far as the judge's ability goes. It is not thus at all exhibitions. It is commonly admitted that at certain shows representatives of one stable hold the easy end of the tug in pulling the coveted ribbons. That such insinuation can be made even in general ring-side talk is deplorable; but when the awards are of such order as to supply backing for such insinuation the situation becomes serious. Smaller breeders, and sometimes larger ones, consider it is not worth their while making an entry, or at least that there is no hope of getting justice in the ribbon presentations.

This treatment has injured many fairs. The fact that such treatment is unknown to the prairie provinces has made it possible to have an exhibition such as that held at Brandon recently. May it always remain so. Those who have the interests of the various classes of live stock at heart will use every possible energy toward maintaining such conditions that any breeder can win if his animal is fit.

Garden Varieties

The progressive gardener as a rule has his seeds ordered before April comes. Many crops are on the way in hot beds or window boxes. Popular varieties from reliable seed houses only should be bought. Sometimes when enquiry is made at a local store for certain varieties of garden vegetables the reply is that the supply of that particular sort is exhausted. But they offer another variety which they try to dispose of as being just as good. Every

gardener should know the variety he wants—or perhaps he is not particular about which one of two or three he grows. In any event he should not accept a nondescript sort. Buy early and if your local man does not keep the kind you want write to a reliable seed house for it.

Managing Fairs and Institutes

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Allow me to take exception to what you stated in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, February 23, with reference to management of fairs. If I understand you rightly you argued in favor of management by the principal of the Manitoba Agricultural College. My opinion is that the principal of such an institution would have to be more than human to be able to do justice to both of these extensive charges. Principal Black's report goes to prove this, when he acknowledges that the institute department has not been the success it should have been. He says that an assistant, if appointed, would remedy the case, but it does not seem to me that it would. You state in your issue of March 2, in effect, that punishment meted out to the weaker societies, as is suggested in the proposed amendment to the Societies' Act, is not what is wanted to arouse interest and new life. I agree with you.

What is wanted is a good man to take charge of the fairs and institutes—a man educated in the right school, one who understands Western conditions, and a worker. Such a man cannot be got to take the position subordinate to any but the department of agriculture.

With reference to dead institutes I would say that farmers will generally turn out to hear a good man, but the pompous kind, who hector about questions they do not understand, kill all interest.

Man.

J. BOUSFIELD.

[Note—All will agree that a change in the management of agricultural societies is essential to the best interests of agriculture. Perhaps the details of what would be the most desirable arrangement for supervision of the work are difficult to arrive at. The members of the staff of the Agricultural College are needed in many instances for educational work in all parts of the province. As Mr. Bousfield suggests, the principal of an institution such as the Manitoba Agricultural College has little time to devote to the superintendency of agricultural societies. No doubt he is also correct in his assertion that the most capable man can be secured to work only as subordinate to the department of agriculture. However, the real solution of the problem lies with the department. With a strong and capable deputy minister of agriculture most of the defects now so much in evidence would soon be remedied. Whether he left the superintendent of fairs and institutes responsible to the principal of the Agricultural College or directly to himself would matter little. No doubt he would prefer the latter arrangement. In the meantime almost any change will be for the better.—EDITOR.]

White Wild Oats

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The editorial "What Oats are Wild?" appearing in your issue of February 23rd, again brings into discussion that knotty problem. Your article, as I read it, bases its stand for the judges of seed fairs disqualifying white oats with sucker mouths, upon "the sucker mouth" as being a characteristic of the wild oat. You also seem to consider (although you do not exactly say so) that there are white wild oats. I agree with you here, Mr. Editor. I certainly think there are white wild oats. But whether these are *albinos* of the black wild oat, or a species that is separate in itself, I am not prepared to say. At the same

time I am also of the opinion that there are sucker-mouthed oats that are not wild. You want positive proof. This I cannot give. But I think when you get to the end of my letter, you will agree with me that I have very good grounds for my belief. I have had the pleasure of assisting as judge at seed fairs, and I found a considerable number of these white sucker-mouthed oats, and these samples were obliged to be thrown out, because we considered it absolutely impossible to determine whether the seed was an albino of the black wild oat, white wild oats, or the case of atavism. Our experts and leading judges always throw them out—whether it is for these reasons I cannot say; and as a common or garden judge I certainly must follow the ideas and directions of our leading professors and agricultural scientists.

However, this does not say I may not have an opinion; which is, that samples containing white oats with sucker mouths should not be cut out entirely as wild oats. Because, there is in my opinion a reasonable doubt that all these oats are not wild; and also, that even if the oat is wild, it does not appear to have those awful characteristics of the black wild oat. In growth, propagation, early ripening and shedding and polluting of the fields, I have never seen or heard of any ground in this vicinity that has shown in any way a crop of these white wild oats, so-called. At the same time I believe I can find such an oat in very limited quantities in over ninety per cent. of the oat bins in the country. I have good grounds for stating this, for I have examined oat bins and crops standing in considerable number during the past three years, and the case was very rare where I did not come across the seed or plant of the white sucker-mouthed oat. These oats were chiefly Banner, Newmarket, Abundance, White Bavarian and Tartar King. Speaking of this latter, I have found plants exactly resembling the side oat Tartar King, only with awns showing more prominently, in projecting from the chaff to a greater length. For an example on which I base my opinion that all sucker-mouthed white oats are not wild, and which I think is sufficient proof that there is a very reasonable doubt, I have selected heads of a certain type of oats and carefully hand-picked the seeds from these heads, turning each grain on its back (the only sure way that you cannot miss), making it possible that I had pure samples of seed. These have been sown for three years in different places and on clean ground. This last season I had two sowings, one being from the seedman's stock, but of same variety. Every care has been taken and I would swear that not one of the oats sown possessed a sucker mouth, or was a pin oat, nor had the oats extended bases. On each occasion I found from one to three of these sucker-mouthed oat plants. One plant threw two shoots, while all the rest were single stemmed plants. It might be, possible that there were other plants of the same description, but my searches were long and close and these were all I discovered. Neither did I note any such seeds after the grain was threshed. If this had occurred only once I would admit that there was a possibility of these seeds having been introduced from other sources, but when it is continuous and one dribbles positively pure seed into a special piece of garden, that is clean and fenced and the plant comes up in line, ripened evenly with the rest, and is in no way different to its fellow plants, excepting the showing of a more prominent awn, has a large plump berry with the bosom oat free from the sucker mouth, and is exactly like the other grains (were it not for this sucker) both in size, shape and thickness of hull. I think there is reason for doubt that all white sucker-mouthed oats are not wild. A test trial, as to what these special sucker-mouthed oats would reproduce was made last summer, but unfortunately the plants which grew were destroyed by squirrels and gophers, and not one plant formed sufficiently to allow me any idea on the subject. However, I expect to have better luck this summer, and trust that I may gather more light on this subject, which, even then, would be only a test on the particular strain of oat tested—not general.

DRAG HARROW.

HORSE

London Shire Horse Show

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE

The 31st annual show of the Shire Horse Society had wild, stormy weather for its accompaniment. In spite of the ever-growing motor wagon competition there seems to be no falling away in the demand for good, heavy draught horses. The entries numbered 651, an increase of 5 over last year. While mares were fewer than usual, stallions entered showed an increase from 325 to 377. The quality of the exhibits was usually good, especially amongst the younger classes.

There were 39 competitors forward in the yearling stallion class, after a preliminary selection, 25 went before the judges. First place fell to Sir W. Greenwell's bay, Marden Forest King, and second to Intake Coronation, shown by the executors of Mr. Bryar. The two-year-old stallions were the largest class in the last four years, there being 107 entries of high, general quality. A compact, powerful bay, Lord Winterstoke's Rickford Coming King, was first in a close contest with Sir A. Nicholson's Leek Forest King.

The three-year-old class was rather smaller—80 entries—but fully equal in merit to the previous class. The winner of the two-year-old class last year, Sir B. Sheffield's bay Slipton King, was without question first. For second honors a referee was called in for decision, which was in favor of Messrs. Ainscough's Tatton Herald, over the Duke of Devonshire's well known Holker Mars. Of four-year-olds there were 58, nine more than last year, and a good class on the whole. Sir W. Greenwell's Marden James took first honors, with Mr. Muntz's General of Hothfield second.

Stallions, from four to ten years old, and not over 16.2 hands, numbered 29, and were excellent quality. A seven-year-old, Royalist Count, won first honors for Messrs. Forshaw. Messrs. Jackson and Thompson's Polville Dray Lad was second. In the corresponding class for stallions over 16.2 hands there were 44 competitors. Last year's winning four-year-old, A. Grandage's powerful brown, Gaer Conqueror, was first, and Lord Rothschild's Childwick Champion, a close second. Two well known winners at many shows, Lord Rothschild's Birdsall Menestral and Messrs. Forshaw's Ring o' Bells, were first and second amongst stallions over ten years of age.

The class of yearling fillies was a good one of fairly level merit. Lord Rothschild's Lorna Doone took first place, and second fell to Mr. McKenna's Carrie Nation. Two-year-old mares were a big class this year and of capital quality. A fine, short-legged, powerful chestnut, T. Ewart's Dunsmore Chessie headed the class with comparative ease, followed by E. Potter's Childwick Champion. Another large class was the one for three-year-old mares, and the first four took exactly the same order they did in competition last year as two-year-olds. J. G. Williams' Bardon Forest Princess was first, and E. E. Pearson's Leonora second.

The four-year-old mare class brought out some grand representatives of the breed. A beautiful bay mare with capital shoulders, and fine legs and feet, Sir W. Greenwell's Eureka, was deservedly first, though the second, J. G. Williams' Barnfield's Forest Queen, ran her closely. A small class only of five years old and upwards, mares under 16 hands, came before the judges. First place went to Dorothy of Waresley, owned by J. G. Williams, and second to H. S. Leon's Blue Bonnet. The corresponding class for mares, 16 to 16.2 hands, was much larger in numbers. The first, Sir A. Nicholson's Mollington Manners, and the second, Sir B. Sheffield's Lawford Diamond, were very close competitors and of nearly even merit. For mares over 16.2 hands the numbers of entries was good, and M. Michaelis' Pailton Lorais took first place. The barren mare class and the three

classes for animals.

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classes for geldings brought out many excellent animals.

A good sized crowd was present during the adjudication of the championships, and a great deal of interest was shown, and varied were the speculations and opinions on the comparative merits of the various competitors for the chief honors of the show. To Yorkshire went the society's 100 guineas gold challenge cup for the best stallion in the show, the honor being achieved by Mr. Grandage's Gaer Conqueror. The champion was bred by the late Peter Stubbs, his sire being Montford Jupiter, dam Blaisdon Jewel. The reserve for championship was Lord Rothschild's Birdsall Menestral. The £20 cup for stallions in senior classes also fell to Gaer Conqueror, and Birdsall Menestral was again reserve. Slipton King, shown by Sir B. Sheffield, took the £20 cup offered in the junior stallion classes, with Lord Winterstoke's Rickford Combing King as reserve.

For the best mare in the show the society's 50 guineas gold challenge cup was awarded to Sir W. Greenwell's Eureka. The reserve was M. Michaelis' Pailton Sorais. Eureka also took the £20 cup for mares. The £20 cup for best filly went to J. G. Williams' Bardon Forrest Princess, and the reserve to Mr. Ewart's Dunsmore Chessie.

For the sale, about 220 stallions were entered and though many were unsold, bidding was brisk in many cases. The 84 sold averaged £116 7s. The highest price was 320 gs., and two two-year-olds brought 300 gs. each.

The annual meeting of the Shire Horse Society revealed a prosperous condition of affairs. The increase of membership over last year is 108, and there has been an addition of £1,069 to the funds. The export trade showed a large increase, 677 export certificates having been granted against 389 in the previous year. The Prince of Wales will be the president for the current year. The question of the use of unsound stallions was raised, and a member moved a resolution that if in three months' time the council should have taken no action in the matter, the secretary should be asked to take a poll of the members on the subject. In discussion it was claimed that nothing short of an act of parliament, making it an indictable offence to travel an animal unless it had a veterinary certificate, would be of any benefit. The resolution was lost, only three voting for it.

F. DEWHIRST.

In selecting the sire, the weaker points of the mare must be recognized, and a horse selected that is particularly good in these points. We cannot expect a good colt if we put a small, light-boned mare to a horse of the same description. We cannot expect a colt with excellent feet if both parents are deficient in these points. If the mare is weak in her hocks or her knees or fetlocks, we must try to get a horse particularly strong in those points which the mare is deficient in. Therein lies the benefit of having a choice of sires.

STOCK

Ration for Cows and Calves

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I have a cow just freshened that is giving 30 to 32 lbs. of milk per day. Her ration consists of all the prairie hay she can eat (spear grass hay pretty green), and with 8 lbs. of bran per day. Bran is worth \$1.30 per cwt. I fancy the present flow of milk will not keep up unless other feeds are given, and would like to know what other feeds I can add. Roots or ensilage are not available. I can get chopped oats at \$1.45 per cwt., and shorts at \$1.40. What amount of feed should I give her in order to keep up the flow of milk, possibly increase it, and will it pay to buy said feeds at quoted prices? Butter is worth 30 cents per pound. I cannot say what percentage of butter-fat is contained in the milk. I have other cows due to freshen next month, which give about the same weight of milk per day.

What would you advise adding to skim milk for calves to take the place of fat contained in fresh milk so as to keep calves in good condition?

Sask. G. U.
Bran is much better value at these prices than either oat chop or shorts. Generally speaking, it is about the best grain feed for dairy cows. Prairie hay is not a milk producing fodder of much value, unless used in conjunction with more nutritious and succulent feeds. The trouble in this case is that the ration lacks succulence, and no succulent feeds, such as roots or silage are available. To overcome this some farmers follow the practice of cutting the fodder, damping it sufficiently to cause the meal portion of the ration to adhere to the roughage, mix in a little salt and cover up the mixture in a box for some hours before feeding. This improves the succulence of the ration and induces the cows to eat more of it. In this connection see article "To cut or Not to Cut" in our issue of January 5, 1910. If you have no succulent feeds this method is as good as can be advised. You would be well advised to grow some roots next

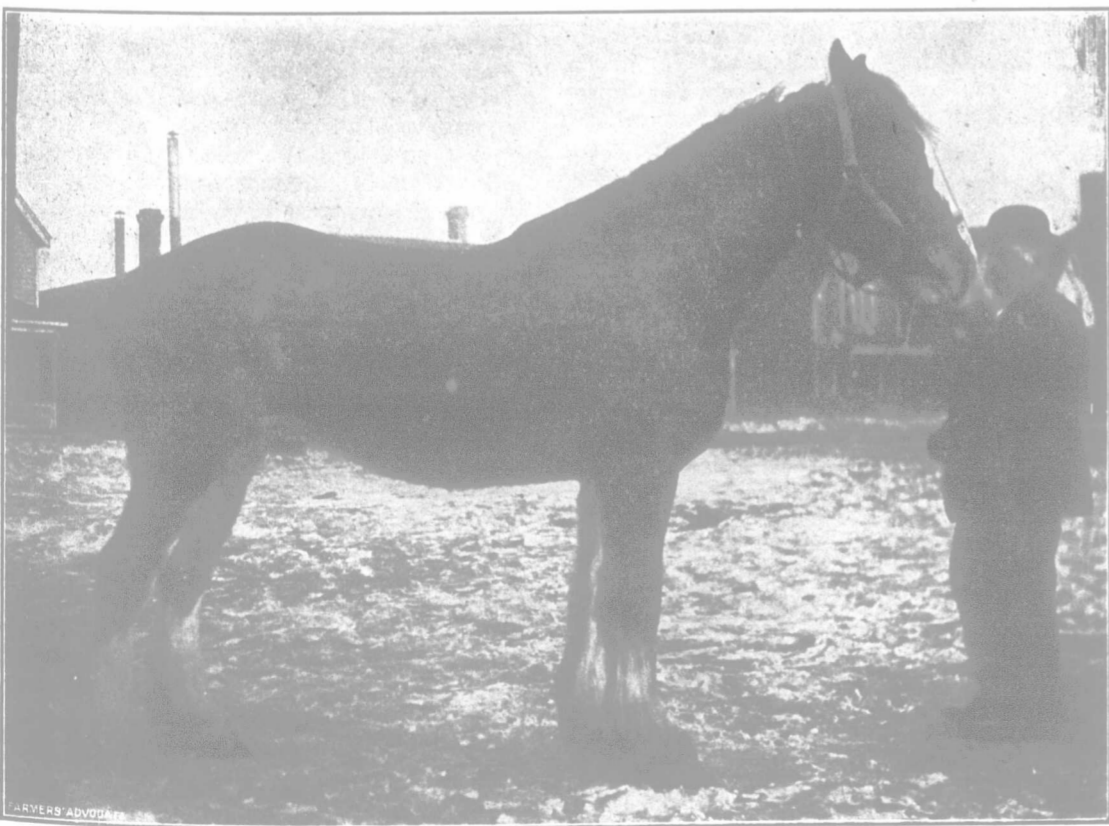
season, mangels preferably. They make a valuable adjunct to a winter ration.

Theoretically, it should be possible to substitute some other form of fat for the butter-fat removed in skimming milk and the calf fed on the skim milk, and such substitute should thrive as well as one fed on whole milk. But, in practice, it does not always work out that way. In practice it is difficult to make conditions sufficiently favorable to obtain the same thrift. However, most calves are raised on skim milk from a very early age, and a number of satisfactory substitutes for the butter-fat have been experimented with and are generally used. Flaxseed jelly is one of the best of these. Make a jelly by pouring hot water on flaxseed meal and start the calf with about a tablespoonful of jelly to each feed. This quantity may be increased gradually until the calf is receiving, say half a pound of the jelly per day at the age of six weeks. Give the calf the whole new milk for a few days, gradually adding skim milk and then the flaxseed. A calf's stomach is not in a condition to digest solids until it is ten days or two weeks of age. It is better, if possible, to feed new milk until this age, as the stomach is liable to be upset if too abrupt changes are made in the diet, or too early feeding of solids practiced. Your other question is answered in the Questions and Answers column.

Do Not Abandon the Shorthorn Bull!

Farmers in the Western provinces, particularly Alberta and Saskatchewan, will do well to consider the advice given by interested parties, whether institute speakers or not, to purchase and use sires from any of the dairy breeds on their grade herds, when they are heavily charged with Shorthorn blood. It is entirely another matter if any farmer's grade herd is already three-quarter-bred Jersey, Ayrshire, Holstein or Guernsey. There may be certain districts in Northern Alberta or Saskatchewan, where dairying is a specialty of the farmers, and even there it is doubtful, extremely so, whether they be well-advised to intermingle the blood of the dairy breeds into their grade herds with Shorthorn foundation. There is no breed of cattle that can improve the Shorthorn; any improvement necessary can or will be made within the breed. No doubt many farmers are just now wavering, as a result of energetic commendable campaigning by the advocates of the dairy breeds, but to such I would say: "Before heeding or taking their advice to run the risk of spoiling the dual-purpose characteristics of your herds, investigate the milking powers of the Shorthorn."

I have no fear of the results of such an investigation, if fairly and thoroughly made. Authentic records of performance by pure-bred Shorthorns may be had from the Macdonald Agricultural College, St. Anne's, Que., Missouri Agricultural College, Iowa Agricultural College and the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. At the latter farm, a pure-bred Shorthorn cow, Illumineta 3rd, bred on the farm from imported stock, gave over 9,000 pounds of milk in 312 days, and stood second in the herd for profitable production, cost of feed considered (vide Report 1908 — of the Agriculturist). Many herds of Shorthorns in Great Britain are noted for their milk-producing capabilities and their winnings in competition with the dairy breeds at the London dairy show. Such cows as Lady Somerset Waterloo, 1,102 gallons milk in a year; Darlington Cranford 5th, average for three years 10,038 pounds of milk per year; Joyous, 10,786 pounds milk in one year, also winner in the milking trials London to any show, 1904. Several herds, including the one from which the above records are given, supply milk by contract to London (Eng.) firms. The farm is 2,200 acres, on which 500 Shorthorns are kept, 200 cows being in milk the whole year round to fill the contracts referred to. Let me mention Tulip 5th, 10,577 pounds milk; Primula 70th, 13,783 pounds milk, second in butter test, third in inspection class and fourth in milking trials at the Tring Show, 1908; her record was made between April 1, 1908, and March 5, 1909. Blossom 5th gave in 1905, 10,475 pounds of milk; she had 9 calves, her average yield being 8,356 pounds of milk. Her daughter, Blossom 10th, is at Macdonald College.



GOOD TYPE OF HORSE TO BRING TO THE PRAIRIES.

Rose 26th, record in 1904, 13,953 pounds, average for six years (1901-1906), 10,642 pounds, and won first at the Oxfordshire show, 1901, and first in a class of 38 at Tring, where she gave 72 pounds, 6 ounces milk in 24 hours. Fairy 8th gave with her second calf 10,018 pounds of milk. This little aside we must abandon, or the figures will become wearisome to the persons who ignorantly state, "Shorthorns don't milk."

With the Shorthorn blood your grade males can be turned into profitable steers. The dairy-bred steers are of very little value unless kept for oxen until four years, and then (?) once get the blood of the dairy breeds into your grade herds and you will anathemize the day you did it, for you cannot be certain you have increased the milk flow or tendency, but you have to a certainty lowered the meat value of your stock. Farmers on the Western prairies cannot afford to overlook these facts. If you want more and better milk from your grade herds, select and feed as well as breed for it; but do not let go the substance for a shadow. Get a Shorthorn bull from a heavy milking ancestry and develop and handle his heifers as carefully as you would heifers from dairy bred sires, and the results will be far more satisfactory to you than can possibly follow a dilution with blood from dairy herd sources.

The time to purchase bulls for farm herds is at hand; auction sales at provincial and other centres are to be held this month and next; look into the ancestry of the bull you intend purchasing; do not buy him on his color, but find out if possible what his dam and relatives have done. At the same time view with suspicion and scepticism your would-be adviser, whether professor of dairying, buttermaker, institute-worker, breeder of dairy stock or others, who urge you to drop the Shorthorn in order to give a sire from one of the dairy breeds a trial.

A. G. HOPKINS.

Doubts Value of Bacon Type

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As I was raised and nearly always lived in a hog country naturally the hog question is very interesting to me, especially when hogs are so exceedingly high priced, as they are at present and have been in the near past. I think I can fully realize the necessity of having a good supply of hogs in this Western country. Nobody knows better than I do that thousands upon thousands of farmers have become wealthy by raising and feeding hogs at from three to five cents per pound, and how many farmers in this country say hogs do not pay at even the present a krecent high prices? I have read discussions on the hog question in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, but I have never seen the reason given, as I consider why it has not been profitable to the farmers of this country to raise hogs more extensively.

True, there have been arguments given that have bearing on the facts, but the real reason has seldom, if ever, been mentioned. The reason that I assign why farmers do not find it profitable in this country to raise hogs more extensively is very plain to me. It can be stated in a very few words. It is simply this: They have not got the right kind of hogs. I have been in this country five years and I have carefully watched the hog industry. I have particularly noticed the kind of hogs I could find and what the farmers make out of them. I have experimented with various breeds. I have noticed the exhibits at the Regina shows, and all has proven emphatically what my first impression was when I came to the country and saw what kind of hogs are prevalent in this country, viz., that these so-called bacon hogs require too much feed to produce a pound of pork. I have noticed the reports from both the Brandon and Indian Head experimental farms, showing the daily gains on young hogs. Hogs at from five to seven months old I find generally make a gain of from three-quarters to one and one-quarter pounds per day, seldom as high as the latter. When we have the right kind, if they do not gain from one and one-half to two and one-half pounds per day, we consider them as not doing well.

The first year I was in this country I happened

to get a few good hogs that had just come up from the United States. One was an aged sow and the other a pig five months and sixteen days old and weighed 202 pounds, considerably over a pound per day from birth. For this pig I gave in exchange two pigs that were over a month older, and the two weighed one pound more than the one I got, and the pigs I gave in exchange were better fed than the one I received. This young sow and the old one I bred to a good thick boar of the right type and breed, and the result was that their May pigs dressed on the first day of November from 190 to 210 lbs. After that I had nothing to cross them on but bacon types, or runts, as I call them, and the result was it took me at least ten months to develop their pigs to what they ought to have been at six months. By last year the stock had so deteriorated that I killed them all off and want to start anew. But where will I get hogs?

The government does not allow us to bring them across from where they have the good ones without an almost prohibitive quarantine. Were it not for this quarantine I would have brought a number of good ones in this spring, and thousands of others would do the same, and be an almost inestimable value to the country. There are places where the best of breeding hogs could be got where the contagious diseases were never known and where the veterinary inspection is as good as anywhere, and I think where the opportunities are such people ought to be permitted to bring hogs in without such a prohibitive quarantine. The gain this Western country would obtain is hardly imaginable by those who are not acquainted with the facts.

It seems that the people here know of nothing but the bacon hog and the lard hog. Such a thing as a meat hog seems to be totally foreign to them. There is as much difference between bacon hogs, as I have seen them in this country, and real meat hogs as there is between a Jersey steer and a Shorthorn steer. A Shorthorn steer, when half fat, is thicker and looks fatter than a Jersey steer when he is fat as you can possibly make him, and if you dress both you would find that the Shorthorn would have a much larger per cent. of lean meat. There is just as much, and I think more, difference between a bacon hog, such as our professors describe as models, and a real thick meat hog.

This puts me in mind of what happened four years ago. The large, thick sow I spoke of was walking through my barnyard one day when one of my neighbors was there. He greatly admired her and said she was the fattest hog he ever saw. The truth of it was I had just weaned her litter of ten pigs and she was so poor that the skin on her sides wrinkled when she walked. She simply had no fat on her at all, but she was so thickly set and so heavily built that he thought she was fat. In fact, she would out-measure at any point you might measure any fat bacon hog I ever saw, and if I had dressed her I presume 99 per cent. of her meat would have been lean. However, I fed her good for six weeks and put on 200 pounds. She then dressed 540 pounds, and her hams, closely trimmed, weighed 53 pounds each. The only fat on them was from three-quarters to one and one-quarter inches around the outside and the fine fat threads running through the lean meat that makes it taste so sweet.

I have read accounts of what an expert describes as a desirable type of hog. He said a hog should have small, finely-tapered hams. This would make any school boy in a hog country laugh and question the expert's sanity. Why should not the beef steer have a cat ham? And the same is true of the hog. I paid particular attention to the carcasses last year at Regina, and I know that a good meat hog will have twice the thickness on her ribs, and yet will have a much larger percentage of lean than the bacon hogs exhibited there. Before I conclude I want to say that I sold the carcass of one of these pigs that dressed 210 pounds at a few days less than six months' old, and the purchaser told me he never had pork with such a large percentage of lean.

Sask.

AN OHIO CANADIAN.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

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

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

March 30.—What advice have you to offer as to quantity of the various grains to sow per acre? Have your experiences of recent years shown that it is advisable to sow more thickly than you did some time ago?

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

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

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

Growing Alfalfa and Clover

In the discussions on alfalfa and clover that follow the prizes are awarded in the order in which the letters appear. Very little information seems available on the question of clover growing, but from the number of contributions received on alfalfa this great fodder crop is receiving more and more attention each year. We would welcome further practical and to-the-point articles on this subject.

Alfalfa in Manitoba

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The successful growing of clovers depends almost, if not altogether, on the nature of the soil and environment. In 1886 I seeded plots of red, white and alsike clovers, also several varieties of British grasses on light, sandy soil. With the whole I got a good catch, and a fine growth. Next spring the only living plants I could find were three or four of white clover. This white clover, through seeding itself, is to the fore yet. My next attempt was some years later, with red clover sown on a piece of moist soil in a sheltered corner. This did well and never winter-killed. Six years ago I sowed two pounds of red and one of white clover to the acre with rye grass seed. The clover seed germinated alright, but the crop was winter-killed, except in a hollow or at a moist end. The field was sandy soil. About the same time I sowed a small plot in a sheltered place on the same variety of soil, which has done remarkably well; but this piece has the advantage of being mulched with manure every fall, and is covered generally in winter with three to six feet of snow.

With lucerne I have had better success. In 1902 or 1903, I got a few pounds of Turkestan alfalfa from the United States department of agriculture, and sowed it on very light, sandy soil between two rows of trees. It was very yellow and sickly-looking for the first two years till it got the bacteria nodules on its roots. Since then it is doing remarkably well. Two years later I sowed the balance of the plot, about

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one-quarter acre with common alfalfa. This also was sickly the first year, but since is doing extra well, yielding three crops each season. This plot I feed green to the herd bull and bull calves, commencing to feed about June 15th, when the alfalfa is about two feet high. This plot, with what grass I cut round the yard, keeps from five to seven head in feed until about the end of August. Three years ago I sowed one and one-half acres in an open field to alfalfa, that was used previously as a hog pasture for a few years, then plowed up and seeded to rape and turnips. The soil in this field is ordinary black loam with clay subsoil, one end being decidedly wet and springy. I may say that I seeded the wet end more for experiment than in the expectation of securing a satisfactory crop. As from reading I understand that water should not be within eight feet of the surface in ideal alfalfa soil. But contrary to expectation the wet piece is the best, giving two very heavy cuttings each season for the last two years, with no winter-killing. The remainder of the plot was badly thinned last winter, as there was little or no snow.

Last spring I seeded about one-eighth of an acre with Grimm's alfalfa on light soil in the open without any protection. If it survives, especially after the extra dry fall, I will have no hesitation in recommending this as a perfectly hardy variety. I may say that I never inoculated either seed or soil; but can do so in future from my own soil. From what little experience I have had, I will say that there is no more profitable crop I can raise than alfalfa. It is, as far as I know, the earliest to cut, the heaviest cropper, yielding four to six tons of cured hay, and is very palatable and high in feeding value. There are few if any farms which could not have their plot of alfalfa, and there are many districts in this province where it could be grown without any protection. Where red clover will winter there should be no trouble with alfalfa.

Man. K. McIVER.

Alfalfa, Five Tons per Acre

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have had very fair success growing alfalfa. In 1908 I seeded half an acre, cut it that year and left the cutting on the ground as protection for the plants. Last year the half acre yielded two and one-half tons from two cuttings, being at the rate of five tons per acre.

I seeded at the rate of twenty pounds per acre, inoculating the seed with nitro-culture. The variety was Turkestan, it being chosen because the experimental farms recommend it as being hardier than the common varieties. The land had been broken two years previous and had been in oats the year before the alfalfa was seeded. I gave it a dressing of barnyard manure in the winter, spreading it on the surface. In the spring the land was plowed to a good depth, harrowed and rolled until I got a good, fine seed bed. The seed was sown by hand and harrowed once after seeding. No nurse crop was used. As an experiment I seeded a strip without inoculating the seed. The plants came up and survived, but were fully six inches shorter than plants from the inoculated area and of a sickly color. Of course it inoculates itself from the other.

I would strongly advise every farmer to sow a small piece of alfalfa and add to it each year. Soil may be obtained from the first patch for the inoculation of the remainder. And do not forget to manure the land well. You can't get it too rich. If the soil has never grown alfalfa before and you can get no soil from fields that have grown it, be sure to inoculate the seed. Select a fairly level piece of land for alfalfa and see that no water can stand on it. Get the right kind of seed, even if it does cost a little more, and do not let the stock pasture on alfalfa, as they eat the crown down too closely.

Alfalfa is the most valuable crop we can grow. Last fall when the grass dried up I fed my cows alfalfa and they milked fine all fall. It is the greatest feed I ever saw for brood sows and is ideal for chickens in winter.

Alta.

E. WALTON.

Handling Winter Wheat

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In answer to your subscriber from Medicine Hat, enquiring about winter wheat which was sown too late to germinate last fall, it is my opinion that such wheat if left to germinate when spring comes has a chance to make a crop, but will be later than if it had started last fall. If the season is favorable this field may make as good a crop as spring wheat, but it is sure to be a little later than the spring variety. Your enquirer does not say what kind of wheat he sowed. I think any variety would come on and mature in an ordinary season, even if it did not start during the fall; but some varieties are earlier than others, and some seasons shorter than others, so if the variety were of the latest and the season an extraordinarily short one the crop might not fully mature. I should be inclined to give this wheat a chance. I think that in the Medicine Hat country there would be but a very few seasons that our ordinary winter wheat would not ripen.

It may be that the weather will continue dry during the spring. If it does no other crop of wheat that could be put in would improve the chances, for if spring wheat were sown in the early spring both crops would come on together and be a mixed crop in quality and very likely to be too thick for best results. If he waits until he sees whether the winter wheat is coming, the season will then be too late for spring wheat, and if the seed did not start in the fall at all it will be pretty sure to start as soon as the warmth comes in the spring. At least I should have faith enough to wait until it would have a chance to start before taking any action. If the seed does not start before time to put in oats it will not come unless the soil has continued in such a dry state as to prevent the germination and growth. If this dry condition does continue until it is too late to sow oats there is a pretty slim chance to get a crop with the amount of rainfall that usually comes in that district.

I should be afraid to sow any other crop on this land with that winter wheat seed lying there. I should not want to re-seed with any other grain until I felt sure what the seed already there was going to do. I have known winter wheat to make a fairly good crop when it did not start at all in the fall; but of course it may be possible that it will not ripen, but it has a fair chance to do so. I have seen fall wheat start in the fall and grow sprouts from one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch, lie through the winter in that state and then come on and do well the following spring. But, of course, we can see that even that much of a start would be an advantage in favor of earlier maturity.

My advice would be wait and see what the winter wheat does before sowing more seed of any kind. After it is seen what the fall-sown seed is going to do there is plenty of time to take action.

The second crop, if it is necessary to sow one, may be oats, barley, green feed, or flax, or it may be possible if one has stock to turn them on the fall wheat and keep it pastured down during the summer and run it over in this way for a crop the following year if it should start too late to make a crop this season. I would say, however, that it should start at once in the spring to have any chance to make a crop this year.

Will say in regard to the pasturing proposition that I have carried rye over in this way and run it clear through one summer by pasturing it enough to keep it from jointing when it had started the fall before and do not see any reason it could not be done in this case with this patch of wheat. I only mention this as a possibility, provided the occasion presents itself to do so, but not as a choice, for it would without a doubt be more profitable to get a crop without the loss of the use of the land, especially in a country where there is plenty of pasture without pasturing the wheat. This incident will serve to warn other farmers against sowing winter wheat so late as this lot was sown and in dry soil. We take chances enough when we prepare by summer

fallow or summer tilling for our winter wheat, without sowing late in the fall in dry soil. New breaking that has been well broken and well rotted and taken care of to conserve the moisture is also a fairly safe place to put winter wheat. The very best conditions should be striven for in order to reduce the danger of failure to the minimum.

Alta.

D. W. WARNER.

Growing Maize In Alberta

That corn can be successfully grown in Alberta has been demonstrated. Thos. Rider, of Lamer-ton, north of the Red Deer river, harvested ten acres of corn last season. The grain was fully ripened and this year Mr. Rider purposes growing fifteen or twenty acres, sown from seed of last year's growth. From tests made he has found the germination quality of this seed of high percentage and well up to the standard. "For twenty-one years I grew corn across the line, but few crops equalled the one I harvested in Alberta last year," stated Mr. Rider. His corn, he claimed, grew eleven feet high, and besides was well eared. The varieties he grew were the Australian white and the yellow Terechan. Early June was the time of planting and the crop had ripened before the fall frosts came.

When asked regarding summer frosts, Mr. Rider stated that some localities might be more subject to early frosts than others, yet he was of the opinion that many localities in Alberta were well adapted, both as to soil and climate, for the growing of certain varieties of corn.

Growing corn would do away with the need of summer-fallowing and besides the summer cultivation for corn would clear the land of many noxious weeds. After a corn crop the soil is left in fine tilt, in perfect condition for the making of an excellent wheat bed. Mr. Rider is very enthusiastic over his results from growing small fruits and vegetables as well as from growing maize.

"Why Not?"

PROFESSOR BOLLEY ON THE WEED PROBLEM

Why not compost manures to destroy weed seeds and fungi spores?

Why not handle our feeding stuffs under such proper conditions of control that the seeds of weeds and the spores of disease producing fungi may be destroyed?

Why not refuse to buy agricultural seeds containing masses of new sorts of weed seeds?

Why not treat and disinfect all seeds sown or planted?

Why not have a seed plot so as to be able to pick out any weeds or disease bearing plants, thus raising your own clean seed and not depending upon the purchase of seed that is contaminated in the elevators and warehouses and seed cleaning machinery of wholesale seed firms?

Why not rotate to give weeds a harder time and give diseases which live upon special crops and special crop refuse of the soil a chance to die out?

Why not observe and think out the habits of each weed and fungous parasite with which you come in contact and plan to side-track them by attacking the habit of growth which the pest cannot change?

Why not prevent the maturing of weeds and plant diseases upon our lands and upon the roadsides adjoining and in the waste places?

Why not seed waysides and waste places to blue-grass and white clover with which sods few weeds can compete?

Why not educate our neighbor along similar lines and, if he will not be educated, why not declare him to be a public nuisance, "menace," or whatever is necessary to please the lawyers and then make him think some of the rights of others.

* * *

In United States Bulletin 339, the following estimate is put on the feeding value of good alfalfa hay, as compared with the other feeds there named: Alfalfa hay per ton, \$20.16; clover hay per ton, \$14.12; timothy hay per ton, \$9.80; wheat bran per ton, \$22.80; shelled corn per ton, \$20.16.

DAIRY

A Larger Milk Supply

Patrons of cheese factories and creameries need not only to see that the raw material is delivered in the best possible condition, but that a large and steady supply is furnished. Can any means be taken to increase the production per cow or per acre? The answer to that query implies a knowledge on the part of every dairyman as to just what each cow in his herd can produce. Does any stable nowadays furnish free quarters and good feed to cows that have no intention of giving more and that have no possibility of a profitable yield? Is every dairyman quite certain that each cow in his stable "pays"? It is an excellent plan to make sure of that vital point; it is the initial step in successful dairying, the foundation for building a profitable herd. The only way to make sure is to keep dairy records; then it is an easy matter to distinguish and dispose of any non-paying guest, and feed each selected cow up to her full capacity of production. Through a continuous check on the yield of each individual cow many herd owners have been enabled to increase the average yield by as much as 1,500 and 1,800 pounds of milk per cow in three years. C. F. W.

Enthusiasm in Dairying

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In the dairy industry are we doing the best we can under the circumstances? Your excellent article in your issue of February 23 is quite interesting to dairymen. You give reasons why dairymen do not get better results from their cows in the winter time. However, we think you have only partially answered the question. Dairying is a very big subject, and has many details. Too often we overlook some very important details, and probably what we do know on the subject is much less than what we do not know. It is proverbial how lax we are to do even as well as we know how.

We come far short of furnishing the cow the ideal ration in the winter time—sufficient protein, succulence, variety, etc.; but do we see that the cows get water at least twice a day? And do we insure that they get salt enough by putting some in their feed? They will not take enough otherwise. Do we groom them at least two or three times a week? It adds greatly to their comfort. Have we the stable warm and yet well ventilated? Are we careful not of leave them out too long in the cold? Do we feed and milk them regularly? Cows like meals at regular hours as well as we do. Provided we have pretty good cows, do we ever ask them if they will have a little more feed? Most of us can feed horses better than cows, and why should we? A good cow does twice as much work in a year as a horse. It is a different kind of work but is work just the same.

As dairymen, we need to understand a great deal more about "cowology" than we do before we can make a success of it. How many of us could take a cow that has made 25 pounds of butter in a week, and, provided we have access to the best feeds, feed her to produce it again? We fear most of us would fall down right there. Our knowledge of the cow and her requirements is far below what it ought to be. If we fail to make good use of the one "pound," how can we ever hope to make use of the "five or ten pounds?"

We all admire the man who is ambitious to "breed up," but we feel sorry for him if he fails to "feed up" and "care up," for he might better have stayed with the ordinary stock, as his stock will be only ordinary anyway.

Here is a little of our experience in caring for a small dairy herd of common cows: It may be encouraging, or it may be discouraging. Be that as it may, it will be facts, and it is facts we all want.

Part of the herd has been giving milk for ten months and will freshen in about three months. The last cow freshened about middle of Septem-

ber, so there are no fresh cows to augment the milk supply. They are averaging six pounds of butter each per week, are fed oat-hay morning and night and prairie hay at noon. Get on an average seven pounds of bran per day, but varies, the smallest producer getting the five pounds, the largest nine pounds. Each cow gets two tablespoonfuls of salt in the bran per day. They are let out to water before dinner, and each cow has a pailful of water carried to her at night. There is supply of salt in a box outside also. They are frequently groomed and made as comfortable as possible.

There must have been a mistake in the analysis you cited of prairie hay. In the analysis at our disposal, prairie hay is credited with 3.5 per cent. of protein. The 12 pounds would furnish .42 of a pound of protein instead of .073, as given in your article. This improves the ration considerably.

Sask.

JOHN H. COOK.

POULTRY

Eggs for Artificial Incubation

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

No one appears to have been able to explain exactly why it is necessary that eggs should be more freshly laid in order to be successfully hatched in incubators than with hens. Nevertheless, such is generally admitted to be the case. Eggs a month old will frequently give very good results when put under hens, but they never should exceed a week; and even three days old is a better limit for placing in machines. Early in the spring when eggs from the best birds often come in slowly and have to be kept some little time, this is often the cause of failure if an incubator is used. In such cases it will be found better to use a hen and let the machine wait until the supply increases, or otherwise to start it with only a few newly-laid ones.

Eggs awaiting the completion of a sufficient quantity to start incubation by either method should be kept regularly turned every day or two. They are best left lying on their sides in the natural position. When placed on end in egg trays the yolk settles down, and they are liable to chip too near the small end for the chicken to hatch out satisfactorily.

C. F. COOK.

Incubators Easily Handled

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The man who goes into poultry raising for profit, must, of necessity, use incubators, for the following reasons:

1. He must have his hens laying, not sitting.
2. He will be unable to get his hens to sit when he wants them, that is about the end of March and beginning of April.
3. There is less risk from disease and vermin when incubators are used.
4. Sitting hens break their eggs, and trample a certain percentage of the chicks.
5. It takes longer to feed and care for chicks with hens.
6. The mother hen usually eats more of the chicks' feed than the chicks do, and upsets and fouls their drinking water.

Any poultry-raiser with 20 good hens requires a sixty egg incubator; 50 hens a one hundred and twenty egg machine, and 80 hens a two hundred egg machine. Do not be afraid to try a machine. You can run them upstairs, downstairs or in the cellar, in cold weather or hot, so long as the air is ventilated to the extent of making it healthy for a person to live in. During warm weather most any outhouse will answer, as with reasonable care nearly any good make of machine is safe for fire.

A novice will be surprised how quickly he can become expert in running an incubator and will, if interested, derive considerable pleasure in looking after it, and later in watching the chicks roll out. The amount of labor expended during

the 22 days of a hatch will run from fifteen to twenty-five hours, and a large part of this can be done during spare minutes.

Eggs must be aired and turned as nearly the same time each day as possible, the turnings preferably twelve hours apart. Great care must be taken in testing all eggs in which dead germs exist. Don't be afraid to break eggs that look doubtful. This is the only way to become experts. Write out a list of your observations during each test. Mark certain eggs that you are not sure of and record just what they looked like. Note what they are like the next test, and don't forget to hunt for those marked ones when the hatch is completed, and note how many of them have hatched. Note what kind of eggs do not hatch. You will be surprised to find a dozen of eggs all alike in size and shape and color, and perhaps ten or a dozen more of another color and shape infertile, or with dead chicks from weak germs. This will prove that some of your hens should be culled out of the breeding pen, and you must compare the eggs so tested with each hen's eggs until you find the guilty one and remove her. In this way you will insure yourself stronger stock. Also on your note list, describe for reference, the size of air space in the larger end of a newly laid egg. Note at sitting time if it is any larger than when laid, also how many days from it was laid till time of sitting. Note at certain stated dates during the hatch the size of this space. In this way you will soon be able to tell if you are losing chicks by too much evaporation or too little. This is a very important subject and you cannot study it too closely. Too much evaporation will leave dead chicks; fully formed and too little will leave a late hatch, with many weak chicks that will not come out, and many more that might as well not.

I use a piece of blanket in the chick trays in the bottom of the incubator and when hatching in the house or outside during dry warm weather. I sprinkle this blanket with warm water about the eighth day and each second day till the sixteenth, using my own judgment so as not to overdo it. I have sprinkled the eggs on 14th, 16th and 18th days with success. Machines run by hot air require more moisture than those run by hot water.

But I must say here, what every writer on the subject will, that you must have good fertile eggs not more than three weeks old. In saving eggs for hatching, keep them in a clean, cool place, covered with a light cloth to keep the dust off them. And keep the breeding hens in sanitary quarters and feed scientifically. Keep the male bird away from the hens during the forenoon.

I do not find it as hard to raise incubator hatched chicks as those hatched by the natural method. I have raised incubator chicks with the hens, and hen-hatched chicks in the brooder and my experience goes to teach that incubator chicks are stronger, freer from vermin and disease, more easily fed and cared for, quieter to handle, and come to maturity faster than by the hen system.

Man.

W. S. PHILLIPS.

Profits From Small Incubator

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Having used an incubator and brooder several years, I am satisfied it is the most profitable way to raise chickens. It gives a chance to market chickens two months sooner than would be possible with the old way. At that time they are worth 4 cents a pound more than later hatched chicks. It also gives hens more time to lay and a person can keep a non-sitting breed and produce a large number of eggs.

Most machines will hatch a large percentage of chicks, providing the germs are strong enough to stand the incubation test. I find eggs most suitable must be collected from fully developed hens, strong and healthy. I have also found eggs from year old birds prove most suitable, as the chicks seem stronger. If a chick is hatched very weak. I think it is best to kill it at once, as I have never known them to pick up. I have never lost many chicks that hatched out strong and healthy. There is a lot in selection

of eggs from strong healthy birds. I had my first hatch out in March last year, and everything was frozen solid in the house several nights; still I got 70 per cent good chicks and made 5 cents a pound over the previous year's price.

A person must use a little judgment during the cold nights of early spring. Before going to bed I generally let the heat rise a little, and as the house gets cool the heat settles down to proper place. In this way by morning the temperature will not be far wrong; then by turning the lamp down a little it keeps the temperature down. While the house is getting warmer, after the eggs have been several days I place a small bowl of water in the bottom drawer to supply moisture to the eggs, as they become very dry and cause a great loss by the skin becoming tough.

When the chicks are hatched it is advisable to let them stay in the drawer until they get strong; then they will feel quite at home in the brooder. By a little care and attention they are soon able to care for themselves. I am quite sure an incubator and brooder is a profitable and interesting investment on any farm. I might say I have sold and killed enough chickens this last year to pay for two incubators and have kept over one hundred pullets for myself. I have a small 120 egg machine.

Alta. MRS. WM. GILBERT.

Testing Age of Dressed Poultry

One of the commonest ways of testing the age of dressed poultry is to take the end of the breastbone farthest from the head between thumb and finger and attempt to bend it to one side. In a very young bird, say a "broiler" chicken or a green goose, it will be easily bent, like the cartilage in the human ear; in a bird a year or so old it will be brittle, and in an old bird tough and hard to bend or break. Unfortunately tricky dealers sometimes break the end of the breastbone before exhibiting the bird, and thus render the test worthless. If the feet are left on the carcass they furnish a test of the age. In a young bird they are soft and smooth, becoming hard and rough as the bird grows older. The claws are short and sharp in a young bird, becoming longer and blunter with age and use. The spur above the foot is also to be observed; when the bird is very young like a "broiler" chicken, it is hardy apparent; a few months later it is long but straight; in a mature bird it is larger still and crooked at the end. It is more developed in males than in females and capons.

HORTICULTURE

Demonstration Orchards for B. C.

W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture for British Columbia, when speaking at Vernon before a gathering of farmers stated that arrangements had been made by the department for the inauguration of demonstration farms throughout the province. The government, he claimed, had determined to spare no effort to foster and develop in every possible way the agricultural and horticultural resources of the province, and this year he had succeeded in getting the large grant of \$117,250 for his department. As the fruit industry is one of the staple ones in the agricultural realm, a considerable sum will be spent in promoting the interests of fruit growing in British Columbia.

New Potato Disease

The wart disease is a new enemy of the potato crop which is attracting great attention in Europe, and which is liable to be introduced into America at any time. It affects the tubers, forming large rough unsightly warts, and, in severe attacks, completely destroys the crop. Once the fungus gets into the soil, it is impossible to grow a crop of potatoes on the land for several years.

The fungus which causes this disease was discovered in 1896 in potatoes grown in Hungary.

It is now prevalent in many places in England and there is great danger that it may spread to Ireland. It is also found in Germany and some other European countries. It has been carried to Newfoundland, but has not yet appeared in other parts of North America.

It is spread by using affected potatoes for seed, and, as this country imports considerable quantities of potatoes every year, there is danger that it may be introduced.

The U. S. department of agriculture has recently issued a circular (for free distribution) giving a brief account of this disease.

Tree Planting on the Farm

At the institutes meetings held in Alberta A. Mitchell, of the forestry branch, Indian Head, took for the basis of his remarks some of the fallacies commonly met with among tree planters. A fallacy is an erroneous belief, and it was curious to learn how many of these seemed still to exist throughout the country. One very common one was that trees did not require the best possible kind of preparation of the soil. It still seemed to be believed that with good after cultivation one could make up for some of the deficiencies of the preparation before planting. This was a real fallacy, and it could not be emphasized too strongly that the thorough previous preparation was more than half way to success.

Another fallacy was that any old time for breaking was good enough, when it should be well known by this time that the best time was the flush of the growing season when the grass was green and the sod moist. The sod then rotted thoroughly, but it had to be all turned over and laid flat, and if necessary rolled to make it so. Otherwise it would not rot thoroughly.

Another fallacy, and one that could not be too strongly guarded against, was that a plantation would succeed without backsetting. This was a fallacy of fallacies, and not only was backsetting necessary, but doing it at the right time was equally so, and many a man to-day would have saved himself days of hard labor had he backset his land six or eight weeks after it was broken. At about that time, the little spears of Blue-Joint grass could generally be seen along the edges of the sods, and if backsetting was delayed the grass roots got a chance to develop, and next year when the trees were planted patches of Blue-Joint soon came up all over the plantation. Backsetting at the right time was important, and it should be followed by disking and harrowing the same day, otherwise the sods were just hung up to dry and much of the moisture retained in the soil since breaking time was lost.

Another fallacy was that men who had these small patches of Blue-Joint among their trees, thought that by cultivating and hoeing they could destroy them. This was not so, and the only cure for such cases was to take a fork and dig the grass right up. Prevention was far better than cure, and if a man took a fork with him as he was cultivating the first season after planting, and dug up these small beginnings of trouble, it would save him many a day's labor later on. The roots were not deep and it did not take long.

The trees should be cultivated at the right time. A very unfortunate fallacy seemed to be that any time would do to cultivate trees. This was wrong, and many a man has saved himself work by running his cultivator through the trees early in the season, before the moisture had escaped from the soil. The speaker himself had on several occasions run the drag harrows across the trees immediately after they were planted. This loosened the surface soil after planting and saved time as well as moisture. The damage done to the bark of the trees was not worth mentioning. Some men still seemed to have the idea that cultivation was for killing weeds, and left their trees alone until the weeds came. These men invariably had poorer trees than their neighbors, and at the cost of a great deal more labor. Cultivation was for conserving moisture, and while the destruction of weeds was important, and should always be attended to, if the moisture was made the main issue, they

would not be troubled with many weeds. The old proverb: "He who gives quickly gives twice" should in this case read: "He who cultivates at the proper time, only requires to do it about half as often."

Proceeding, Mr. Mitchell dealt with the location of plantations, and by means of several charts drew attention to several types. One was the familiar one of a shelter belt on the north and west of the farm buildings protected by a row of willow to act as a snow fence. This was seen principally in Manitoba, but in Alberta the speaker did not think it very necessary, as he had never seen great damage from snow-drift in any plantations. The trees usually soon recover and there were plenty of excellent plantations in the country without them. Where these were used, however, a single row was not enough, as it usually was neglected and the ground soon became soddy. It should be at least a rod wide, and consist of willow and maple, as these furnish the best shade to the ground, choke out any weeds, and maintain themselves best without cultivation after a few years.

Another chart showed how to arrange a plantation when the house is on a hill. This is often met with in the country, as it is quite natural for a man to place his buildings on a dry site, and one from which he often commands a good view of his whole farm as well as the surrounding district. In such a case there is often not room for a shelter belt on the hill top, and to plant it down at the foot would be to wait for perhaps 20 or 30 years before the trees would be big enough to afford any shelter. The best way to do would be to plant a broad belt at the foot of the hill, or even at the other side of the garden, and also a close hedge of willow on the crest of the hill close to the house. The willow should be no wider than three feet apart and two rows are better than one, and it should be kept trimmed up square, at least the side next the house, and in a very short time would furnish abundance of shelter. The plantations at the foot of the hill would catch the snow-drift, and there would be no trouble from this source close to the buildings.

Another chart showed a good arrangement of a man's plantations. It enclosed a space about 217 yards long by 130 wide, and allowed plenty of room inside for garden, lawn, orchard, shrubbery and buildings. The belts were 22 yards wide, and well able to shelter themselves after a few years, and therefore the minimum of cultivation would be required. The arrangement might be criticized as being a trifle narrow, but on the whole it was a pretty good one. Needless to say the man who had foresight enough to lay out this place, had the land in perfect condition; moist and mellow when visited in the end of July, 1908, and after a very dry period.

Another chart showed how a man, after sheltering his house lawn and garden, had branched out and enclosed a small field of about three acres for root ground, and two others of about five each for sheltering his calves and raising seed for his farm. He had done this gradually, and was planning to carry his woods right round the farm. The trees were in fine order and close enough to require little or no work.

In laying out plantations for shelter the first matter for consideration was the snow-drift. They should be at least 100 feet from any buildings. After that, came economy of working, and the best way to attain this was to plant broad belts with the trees close together, not wider than four feet apart. These did not allow the drying winds to pass through them, and the branches soon met and shaded the ground, rendering further work with the cultivator unnecessary. And they should be left bushy. Pruning the trees meant exposing the soil to drying winds and sunshine again, and unless cultivation was continued indefinitely, the plantation would soon be overgrown with grass and the trees gradually die out. All the pruning necessary was put to cut back any branch of a willow, cottonwood or maple that interfered unduly with more valuable trees such as ash or elm. If on visiting a planter a hint were thrown out that another turn or two with the cultivator would

be an advantage, the average man pleaded excess of work, but if a little pruning were suggested out came the jack knife right away. Nature would do all the pruning necessary in her own good time and way. The temptation to use a jack knife seemed irresistible to most men, and the speaker wished to warn his hearers against it.

The meetings were in most cases fairly well attended, and at every meeting questions as to fruit growing were asked and much interest manifested in tree growing generally.

FIELD NOTES

Interesting Lectures at Brandon

Interesting features of the live stock industry were discussed at the Manitoba Winter Fair at Brandon recently. Following valuable addresses by experts came a series of questions from the audience that indicated a tendency to devote time to something other than the production of wheat and oats.

"TIME FOR A CHANGE"

"Is it time for a change with you people in the West?" was the question put by John Campbell, of Woodville, Ont. He opined that the province of Manitoba had reached its limit in wheat production. It was now time that stock raising was adopted. With advanced agriculture in Canada there is more room for the use of brains than in any other occupation.

Manitobans should be proud of the display of Clydesdales at this show, but they should make all classes of live stock of equal merit. He advised stocking the farm with horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry and much would be done to keep the boys and girls on the farm.

Coming to the question of cost of production of grains, Mr. Campbell wondered if Manitoba's average wheat yield was profitable. In Ontario, it was considered that it required thirty bushels of oats to pay expenses. Improved methods combined with stock raising had done much to make better returns in Ontario and it would do the same in Manitoba.

Mr. Campbell then took up the feeding of export cattle and said that the best profit was made from thorough fitting of the proper type of animal. No man should forget that much depended on the sire used. For cheap production of highly finished beef he advocated rape. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were lost annually by placing unfinished animals on the market. Cheap gains could be made during summer and fall. It was estimated that on summer feeding 100 pounds of gain could be made at \$2.50 to \$3.00, while in stable feeding the cost per hundred ran from \$8.50 to \$10.00.

In speaking of cost of feed, Mr. Campbell said that of feed consumed only one-fifth was taken up by the animal system and the greater part of the remaining four-fifths could be saved and returned to the soil. Feeders should provide succulent food such as turnips, mangels or sugar beets to use with grains and the returns would be satisfactory.

Question—How will ground flax do as a substitute for turnips?

Answer—Flax is fairly good but oil cake is much better.

Question—How will rape do on summer fallow?

Answer—I think it is one of the best systems you can adopt if you can get sufficient moisture into the soil. Then it will not be necessary to plow before sowing grain again.

Question—What would be the profit to the man who raises cattle? You have spoken of feeding animals that were bought.

Answer—The man who grows good ones is foolish to turn them over to a neighbor to finish.

PRACTICAL CATTLE FEEDING

"What should be done to improve prices for Western cattle?" was the problem taken up by R. D. Phin, of Moosomin, Sask. He said that this took up the matter of feeding as well as transportation. Too many butcher cattle went to market; too few of them were finished. Summer feeding was advocated. It would pay to fence the farm and grow succulent feed, such as rape on the summer fallow. Personally he had finished 200 cattle a year on rape with a little grain given toward the end of the feeding season.

The transportation system was criticized. Too much time was required to carry live stock to Winnipeg. After twenty-four or thirty hours the animals started using the fat of their backs. The stock weighed less and graded lower, making the price to the producer less on two counts. High prices for feed during transit and poor connection with boats also were detailed. He also pointed out that cheap beef was increasing in favor in Great Britain and that Western Canada should pay attention to this branch of the live stock industry.

Question—Do you turn your animals on a field of rape?

Answer—Yes, I have turned over 1,000 head directly to rape and have not yet lost one from injurious effects of this crop.

Question—Do you sow broadcast?

Answer—No, I sow rape in drills thirty inches apart with a re-modelled shoe drill. I place ground or heated grain in the hopper with the rape so as to avoid sowing too thick.

CATTLE FEEDING IN KANSAS

In discussing what Kansas is doing for the production of cheap beef, Prof. R. J. Kinzer said that stables or sheds were not in evidence. Hundreds of cattle men never think of providing shelter. A cow could be kept for a year on from \$9 to \$12. He had known of large herds being kept on native grass with about four pounds of cotton seed hulls per day per cow. Many sow large areas of Kaffir corn and turn the stock into this in the fall and allow them to help themselves. In summer feeding, cattle can be fed at \$4.00 per head and frequently make gains of 300 pounds on that cost. Many also fed cottonseed cake costing 1½ cents a pound, but it scarcely pays to use it, except that buyers prefer the meat to that from straight grass fed animals. Winter feeding included corn ground cob and all and alfalfa hay. During the latter part of the feeding period cottonseed meal was given. With full-grown animals of strong bone it was possible to get gains of three pounds a day for 100 or 120 days. Alfalfa had proven to be a great blessing. Alfalfa mills are now grinding the hay into alfalfa meal. This sold at \$20 to \$22 a ton. Alfalfa hay now sold at \$10 to \$12 a ton. The yield varied from 3½ to 5½ tons per acre. The cost of production did not run more than \$2.50 per ton. Some farmers have their entire farms in alfalfa and are making fortunes.

Question—What does it cost per acre for seed?

Answer—We pay about \$11 per bushel and sow twelve to fifteen pounds per acre.

Question—Do you advise seeding with nurse crop?

Answer—No, never. In Kansas we get best stand by sowing in the fall about September 10th.

He thought they fed too much alfalfa. With horses in stable it had been found not advisable to keep unlimited quantities of this hay before them all the time for fear of kidney trouble. In the field there is not this danger.

Question—Do you use your alfalfa fields for pasture?

Answer—Yes, for hogs but not generally for cattle and sheep—as, frequently when wet weather sets in the loss is heavy. However, we have not found the stand injured by pasturing.

An experiment has shown that hogs would gain about 1,600 pounds per acre of alfalfa over the gains from corn feeding. The late cuttings made best hay for hogs and sheep.

HOME GROWN ALFALFA

In order to show Manitoba farmers that alfalfa can be produced in this province, Jas. Murray, superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, presented a large bale of alfalfa hay cut out of a stack. The yield averaged 3½ to 5 tons per acre. With thorough preparation of the soil it was easily possible to grow it. A hardy strain was advised. Montana seed was good. Another strain known as Grimm's, also had proven satisfactory. Inoculation was spoken of as a precaution that might not always be necessary but was advisable. The experimental farm would send 100 pounds of soil from an alfalfa field to any farmer in the province.

Two crops could be harvested in a season. Cutting should be done as soon as bloom appeared. In the fall a stand of from six to ten inches should be left in order to protect the crop over winter.

Question—How much soil do you apply for inoculation?

Answer—One hundred pounds is enough for an acre.

Question—What time do you sow the seed?

Answer—Any time after seeding and before July 1st. Early in June is best.

Mr. Murray also referred to feeding experiments conducted with steers on the Experimental Farm. The work of three winters did not give sufficient data for definite conclusions as to whether it was best to feed in the stable or in the open.

MARKET DEMANDS

John Gosling talked on the relationship between choice cuts of the live animal and its carcass. It was claimed that packers generally told producers of live stock that they should produce large fat animals, but the fact was they could handle these only in limited numbers. A well finished animal dressing 1,000 or 1,100 pounds was acceptable, but with big fat animals there was a large proportion of briske and a loss by undue fat on the rump cut. With a good animal perhaps dressing 55 per cent. of the live weight only about 25 to 30 per cent. can be classed as high-priced cuts.

Packers used the large overdone steers as a standard, and bore down on prices offered for other stock by telling the producer that his animals were not finished. The fact stands that the demand is for moderately fat choice animals.

A grade Shorthorn steer was used to advantage in pointing out the high-priced cuts. It was noted that tender, lean meat was found on those parts of the

animal used least in locomotion. He would prefer chuck from good animals than porterhouse steak from inferior stuff. Choice cuts along the back and loin were marked off with chalk on the specimen under consideration, and many pertinent questions asked by the audience were answered by this dressed meat expert.

NOT ENOUGH DAIRYING

The dairy industry was supported by A. B. Potter, of Langbank, Sask. It was pointed out that scarcity of butter and prevailing high prices showed that it was a line of farming that warranted more attention. Practical pointers on calf raising were given. It was advised that the first calf should be dropped when the cow is about two and one-half years old, and the second not until she is four years. Milking should be continued up to within at least two months of the time the second calf is dropped. This was the proper time to develop the milking propensities of the cow.

Question—What percentage of your females are superior to their dams?

Answer—I cannot answer that. The only thing to do is to weigh and test the milk and find out what cows are worth keeping. Discard those that are poor milkers.

POINTERS ON HOG RAISING

The hog industry in Manitoba was discussed by Prof. W. H. Peters, of Manitoba Agricultural College. In Kansas he said they made profit from hogs by throwing corn to them with a scoop shovel. In Western Canada farmers could not feed corn, but there were other farm products that could be fed. Live stock dealers called for a well finished, smooth hog weighing about 200 pounds. An attempt should be made to meet these demands.

Pigs farrowed in the spring from previous year's sows gave cheapest hogs for market, but this was not the most satisfactory method of rearing hogs. Pigs farrowed in August were most profitable if well cared for. At six months they should go about 200 pounds.

Experiments were carried on at M. A. C. to determine the cost of producing marketable hogs from late summer litters.

Two pens of ten each showed gains in favor of concentrated rations. One lot gained from 42.8 pounds on October 1 to 132 on March 2, when fed on shorts and barley. The other lot was fed on pasture in the same time from 37.5 to 143 pounds. In lot number one it required six pounds of feed to make one pound of gain, and in lot number two only 5.6 pounds of feed. The net result was an evidence that it pays to balance feeding rations and supply protein. The tankage contained about 40% protein. It is obtained from abattoirs or packing houses.

However, it should not be forgotten that care was needed in addition to feed. The building must be dry and fairly warm, and the pigs should have exercise. Any floor was satisfactory, provided plenty of straw was used. Ventilation should not be neglected. An attempt should be made to keep the walls free from frost. For exercise it was advisable to have long runways.

Question—Which should feed be given, wet or dry?

Ans.—Experiments show there is very little advantage in wetting or cooking. We wet the feed slightly in summer and steam sufficiently to make it warm in winter.

SHEEP ARE PROFITABLE

The necessity and profit of keeping sheep on every farm was discussed by John Campbell. After detailing many of the advantages he referred to rape as a crop most satisfactory for fitting lambs for going into winter and being in condition to finish rapidly for market. If the soil was in good condition three pounds of seed per acre was sufficient. He liked to average a plant to the square foot. This gave a strong plant with plenty of substance. By sowing in drills and cultivating between the rows best returns were secured.

Instances were given of huge profits. In one case 124 lambs were purchased in November, for \$400, and sold in April for \$847. Taken off rape, strong and vigorous they were easily wintered and finished for the Easter market on unthreshed peas containing approximately one pound of grain per head per day, hay and cut turnips. Results of experiments conducted to show the feeding value of rape also were given, but it was recognized that it paid to have a field of grass as well as rape.

D. F. Wilson, of Forke River, also advocated rape for sheep and said he had found good results. He always turned his flock to rape in the afternoon when they were full.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Saskatchewan's minister of agriculture, expressed appreciation of the advice given by Mr. Campbell and advocated diversified farming.

T. R. Todd deplored the scarcity of sheep in the West. His experience of twenty-eight years indicated that this class of stock did well over the prairie provinces. He advised a larger bounty on wolves. In his case two dogs protected his flock, and he had not lost half a dozen since he first came to this country. Although wool brings low prices, the annual clip pays for food consumed. Figures were given to show that there was more money in sheep than in cattle.

Elevator Bill Passed

The elevator bill introduced into the Manitoba legislature was read a third time and passed last week. Amendments by the opposition, suggesting changes in clauses that had proven obnoxious to the Grain Growers' Association executive, and by George Steele, asking for a six months' hoist, were defeated, and the government bill was placed on the statutes of Manitoba.

Roads Association at Work

The Manitoba Good Roads Association is fully fledged. At the postponed annual meeting held last Wednesday in Winnipeg, over a score of delegates from municipalities surrounding the city elected officers, passed the draft constitution with a few amendments, and appointed a committee to arrange details for competitions made possible by donations of \$100 each from Wm. Harvey, of Winnipeg, and THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. The enthusiasm displayed at this meeting, coupled with the recent appointment of a provincial highways commissioner, indicates that at last some organized effort is to be made to establish and maintain a system of satisfactory roads in Manitoba.

The officers elected are: President, S. R. Henderson, Louise Bridge, reeve of Kildonan; vice-president, R. D. Waugh, Winnipeg, secretary-treasurer, G. F. Bentley, City Hall, Winnipeg, Deputy Minister of Public Works Dancer and Highway Commissioner McGillivray were elected honorary members, and invited to attend all meetings and act in an advisory capacity.

Ten municipalities already have signified their willingness to pay at least the minimum membership fee of \$20 and assist in the good work. The sum of \$200 is now available for competitions. In addition to the \$100 donated some time ago by THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a split-log drag competition, Wm. Harvey, of Winnipeg, also has made a similar contribution, to be used as the association sees fit in connection with the good roads movement.

Referring to the split-log drag—which was fully described in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE of January 19—Captain Smith, reeve of St. Paul's, said it was the finest implement in the world for keeping mud roads in shape. With one team the work done was much better than that done by what was commonly known as the triangle on which two teams were used. Councillor Major, of St. Vital, also said it was the best road implement in use.

H. O. Ayearst thought it was wise to confine the competition to roads on which gravel had not been placed, and he suggested that a committee be named to formulate rules and lay plans for competitions to be held this season. The result was the appointment of the following committee to meet at the City Hall, Winnipeg, at 2 p. m., March 23: Reeve Chapman, of Assiniboia; Reeve Haddow, of Rosser; Reeve McKinley, of Springfield; Reeve Smith, of St. Paul's; Reeve Dumas, of St. Vital; Councillor Fortier, of Kildonan, and Councillor Larter, of St. Andrew's.

Must Have Improved Stock Yards

Representatives of the Live Stock Associations, the Grain Growers' Association and the Live Stock Shippers' Association of Manitoba, left no doubt as to the advisability of a change in the management of the stock yards at Winnipeg, and improved transportation facilities throughout the Canadian West, if the live stock industry is to prosper. J. G. Barron, of Carberry; Stephen Benson, of Neepawa; Geo. Allison, of Burnbank; Jas. Shanks, of Pettapiece; Walter James, of Rosser; A. J. McKay, of Macdonald; R. L. Lang, of Oak Lake; Peter Wright, of Myrtle; R. C. Henders, of Culross; F. W. Kerr, of Souris, and J. S. Wood, of Oakville, met in the office of Dr. A. W. Bell, secretary of the Live Stock Associations, on Thursday last, to discuss the details of stock-yards and abattoir changes. J. B. Baird, representing the Shippers' Association, and Geo. Steele, representing the Manitoba government, also were present. Mayor Bleau, of St. Boniface, gave some facts as to the relationship that existed between that city and the joint stock company that some time ago proposed to establish modern union stock-yards.

All were agreed that under existing conditions it was impossible for the live stock industry to thrive. The usual quota of particulars dealing with lack of competition in buying at certain points, of slow time on trains, of side-tracking in the C. P. R. yards, of lack of feed and water at Winnipeg and other points, and of severe treatment of outsiders who attempted to deal at Winnipeg, were forthcoming. The drift of the evidence was to show that at present matters were in the hands of a monopoly, whose methods in buying, handling and selling to retailers, as well as their control over a certain portion of the retail shops, resulted in comparatively low prices to the producer and high prices from the consumer.

J. G. Barron was in the chair, and felt that trade had been held up by the companies now in operation in Winnipeg and in other parts of Western Canada. S. Benson referred to the chilled meat proposals now under consideration in Alberta, whereby there would be a central plant at Winnipeg and subsidiary killing and chilling stations at suitable centres throughout the West. This, it was pointed out, would have to be worked in connection with meat export trade.

Under present conditions he questioned the wisdom of going into the chilled meat trade. The chief difficulty he had noticed was that cattle sent in were bought regardless of quality, with little or no premium placed on well-finished animals. There was no incentive to put prime stock on Winnipeg markets. What was wanted was a public market where competition would be possible and where finished animals would be bought at reasonable prices, thus encouraging farmers to go into stock raising.

That the shippers had waged an uphill fight, was the story from J. B. Baird. Everything possible had been done to secure better facilities for shipping. If the railway companies did not soon make the necessary changes he felt certain the railway commission would take steps to see that the wishes of the shippers were met. With better yardage there would be an improved market. The interests of producers must be safeguarded. Under present conditions a shipper comes to Winnipeg with fairly good stock, for which he paid a fair price, but he is obliged for one reason or other to sell at a loss. The result is he has to buy closer next time to clear himself.

Discussing the possibility of having stock-yards in St. Boniface, Mayor Bleau said there had been little doing for a couple of months. He considered that union stock-yards, with a public abattoir in connection, would help the consumer and also be a boon to the country. However, the three Western provinces, as well as the Dominion government, should aid in such a big undertaking. The joint stock company formed some time ago, did not seem to know what they wanted. All St. Boniface wanted was a public market and a guarantee of certain buildings. They had offered to spend \$250,000 in drainage and streets, but everytime the representatives of the company approached the city council they had a new clause added to the agreement. At present there was a hitch somewhere and the city was in the dark.

R. C. Henders said there might be some truth in the lack of quality of stock sent in but it was certain that the organization in Winnipeg practically controlled both buying and retailing. Properly managed yards would ensure competition. Several others referred to the need of suitable yards under municipal control and some urged a public abattoir.

George Steele outlined the bill passed by the Manitoba legislature, offering a bonus of \$50,000 to Winnipeg or St. Boniface, provided steps were taken to establish stock-yards and abattoir, and suggesting a commission to see that the interests of producers and consumers were safeguarded. He wanted this committee appointed at once to investigate the cause of delay between the company and St. Boniface and to arrange for remedial steps being taken at as early date as possible. He considered there should be an abattoir where any person could have animals killed at a fair charge when wanted.

Mr. Benson referred to loss in weight in shipping from the West to Toronto and stated that Dr. J. G. Rutherford had said it averaged 25 pounds per head on stable-fed animals, and more on grass-fed. Mr. Baird said that the gain in weight over Winnipeg weight when empty was sufficient to pay freight. Invariably the Toronto weight when fed and watered was above that at Winnipeg as animals are bought under present conditions.

Dr. Bell—Will the price not be lowered if animals are fed and watered in our yards?

Answer—Yes, but we have extra losses from hogs dying in the heat when without feed or water, and besides our animals are lowered in grade.

BEFORE BOARD OF CONTROL

On Friday morning this deputation met the Winnipeg board of control to lay the case before them and to ascertain what the city would be willing to do to remedy matters. Mr. Benson outlined conditions as they exist and gave the previous day's quotations for hogs as follows: Winnipeg, 9 cents; Toronto, 10 cents; Montreal, 10½ cents, and Chicago, 10½ cents. It was further pointed out that pork was being brought into Winnipeg from across the line. It was urged that Winnipeg needed public stock-yards and abattoir to overcome this condition.

Mr. Barron pointed out that well-arranged yards and sheds would be of benefit to the city because of producers coming to sell and commission men coming to buy. Thousands of farmers would go in for stock raising, if they could see a reasonable profit.

Question—What is the object in having a public abattoir?

Answer—So that when a man brings in stock he can have it killed for sale to local butchers, if buyers will not give him a reasonable price for it.

Mayor Evans said he appreciated the situation, and he promised support for reasonable remedial measures. He suggested that the offer of the government to appoint a commission be taken advantage of, and offered to send a representative of the board of control along with representatives of the stock interests to lay the matter before the government. The question must be approached carefully. Temporary relief could be secured by adjustment of present conditions, and that should lead to permanent relief that would necessarily take time.

In the afternoon the deputation met the St. Boniface Council. Mayor Bleau went into the business relationships of the Union Stock Yards Company and the city, and assured the deputation that the city was not responsible for the delay. When

negotiations were opened, the company spoke of spending a million dollars if the city would spend \$200,000. Since then it developed that the company would lay out about \$300,000, while the city was called upon for an expenditure of \$600,000. Aldermen Waller and Marion joined in assuring the stockmen that the city was anxious to do anything reasonable to improve stock marketing conditions, and thought an early understanding would be arrived at.

THE GOVERNMENT APPROACHED

Developments during two days were highly encouraging to the stockmen. However, in order to hasten a solution of the difficulties found to exist, it was agreed by the deputation that the government should be approached at once. Arrangements were therefore made to talk matters over with the cabinet in the evening. Mr. Benson outlined to Acting-Premier Rogers and Hon. J. H. Howden what had been done by the delegation representing the stock interests, and asked that the government appoint a commission without delay to see that in the establishment of a public market and abattoir the interests of the public were protected, and that no monopoly were allowed to exist.

Mr. Rogers promised to have the commission appointed within a week. A special effort would be made to get competent men who would be willing to act. This commission would be backed by the government in attempts to settle matters of difference that tended to delay the establishment of yards and abattoir.

Live Stock Men Meet

Meetings of the Live Stock Associations of Manitoba were held the middle of last week, those present being J. G. Barron, I. Beattie, J. Wishart, J. G. Washington, J. Scharff, S. Benson, Jas. Shanks, Geo. Allison, R. Jackson, R. L. Lang, A. J. Mackay and W. James.

The Cattle Breeders' Association decided to hold a cattle sale on June 1st, at Brandon, entries for this sale to close April 23rd. A committee consisting of Messrs. Barron, Benson and Allison, was appointed to look after the interests of the sale.

It was suggested that the ages of all beef animals for the exhibitions of the West be changed to July 1st and September 1st.

The sheep and swine breeders discussed at great length the question of having a number of sheep brought into the province with government assistance, and no doubt if this idea is carried out there will be three auction sales of pure-bred and grade sheep held in the province next fall. This is a matter that has been dealt with in some of the other provinces with a great deal of success, and to increase the breeding of sheep the association thought this would be a most practical way.

It was also suggested that the Dominion department be asked to try some experiments with feeding at the experimental farm at Brandon.

The swine breeders, after considerable discussion decided that in the interests of the bacon hog industry it was not advisable to increase the weight of hogs entered at winter fairs. It was considered that 175 to 220 pounds is heavy enough.

The Horse Breeders' Association, after thoroughly discussing the subject, decided it was in the interests of the industry to have the owners of non-enrolled stallions prosecuted, and this will be done this year.

Several suggestions were made to the various prize lists of the province, one of the principal ones being to the Winnipeg Association, to provide classes for Canadian-bred Clydesdales.

All the associations nominated judges for the various fairs, to be submitted to the boards concerned.

* * *

Seeding was reported from several points in the Northwest, on March 16th. According to old timers this is the earliest seeding in 25 years.

* * *

The Manitoba legislature was prorogued March 17th. One hundred and twenty-one bills were passed during the session.

* * *

In the event of the American government deciding that Canada, under the interpretation of the last United States tariff, is discriminating against American goods in the matter of import duties, a tariff war will be on between the two countries. It is not known yet what action will be taken by the United States government, but unless something is done before March 31st, Canadian goods entering the United States will be subject to the maximum charges of the latest American tariff, and American goods entering Canada will be charged the surtax of 33½ per cent.

* * *

According to the commissioner of immigration at Winnipeg, demand for farm labor in the West is greater this season than ever before. The figures furnished by the commissioner show the following labor requirements for the three provinces as per requests to hand and unfilled: Experienced men—Manitoba 2,458; Saskatchewan 1,819; Alberta 1,407; total 5,684. Inexperienced men—Manitoba 1,042; Saskatchewan 421; Alberta, 458; total 1,921. Married couples—For Manitoba 262; for Saskatchewan 419; for Alberta 270; total 941. Boys wanted 22. Grand total 8,578.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

The market situation in cereals is quiet. Wheat, if the signs are right, seems shaping for an advance; oats and flax a trifle stronger. Live stock prices are advancing steadily. In the local market the advance has not been as marked as in other centers of the continent, Chicago particularly, where new levels seem to have been made in a number of lines last week.

The grain situation is difficult to sum up and base any calculations on. It looks a trifle stronger, but the strength may or may not be genuine. For the past two months wheat values have been made on rumors largely and scares faked up in one quarter or another. At present the same condition obtains. Live stock show every indication of touching record marks.

GRAIN

Wheat opened the week strongly on the upturn, due to a better feeling abroad, to further reports of damage to the United States winter crop and to some extent to a decrease in Canadian visible. The market was quiet, and remained so all week, but there was considerable strength to the undertone all through.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

	Canadian.	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year
Wheat	10,678,148	10,784,283	6,164,737	
Oats	5,522,119	5,605,265	3,311,491	
Barley	1,040,158	956,995	597,352	
American—				
Wheat	26,417,000	25,783,000	36,995,000	
Oats	9,391,000	9,039,000	8,948,000	
Corn	13,882,000	14,357,000	6,617,000	

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

	1910.	1909.
American	1,664,000	2,272,000
Russian	2,840,000	1,712,000
Danubian	488,000	168,000
Indian	336,000	504,000
Argentine	4,064,000	5,006,000
Australian	1,608,000	1,243,000
Chili	408,000	16,000
Total	11,408,000	10,512,000

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on March 11, was 5,883,195, as against 5,723,172 last week, and 5,144,082 last year. The total shipments for the week were 290,553, last year 424,797. Amount of each grade was:

	1910.	1909.
No. 1 hard	22,982	3,692
No. 1 northern	1,640,775	611,743
No. 2 northern	2,060,725	1,719,098
No. 3 northern	1,164,711	1,095,557
No. 4	335,991	563,741
No. 5	73,132	269,276
Other grades	584,877	881,964
	3,754,228	2,424,258

Stocks of oats—

No. 1 extra	1,993
No. 1 white	303,558
No. 2	2,894,038
No. 3 white	345,030
Mixed	11,883
Other grades	188,724
Barley	488,377
Flax	506,719

AMERICAN ESTIMATE OF SITUATION

According to leading American market authorities, wheat is still a good buy. The figures show a falling off in domestic consumption of flour, and with the opening of spring revival is expected not only in demand for wheat for consumption in the United States, but for export abroad. As it is, Europe, outside of Great Britain, is taking a more active interest in wheat. British buyers, however, appear to be summing up the situation in a way that makes holding off more likely looking than buying just at present.

During the bull market period of the past weeks, American farmers have not been marketing with as much freedom as they were expected to, considering lateness of the season, and in the face of prospects that were not pictured any too alluring. Now, with the opening of the seeding season, and field work is underway in many sections of the American spring wheat belt, there is small chance of deliveries increasing any during the next sixty days. The American farmer, this season, has had a marked influence on wheat values, more so than he has for some time.

As usual, the American market is responding most to reports of the Southwestern crop. Nothing new in regard to conditions in that quarter has developed. Rains are said to be aiding the crop, but whether they are or not, or whether there is any serious damage at all, remains a matter for speculation.

The Northwestern Miller had this to say of the situation in the Northwest at the close of last week:

The Minneapolis flour output last week decreased 4,905 barrels. This made the output for the week ending March 12, 261,455 barrels, against 281,495 in 1909, and 304,000 in 1908. The court this week ought to show a substantial increase. In the cor-

responding week a year ago the output was 255,555 barrels. It is doubtful whether any of the Minneapolis mills sold their output for the week. Sales usually ran from 40 to 70 per cent. of the make. The total export business for the week was a few small parcels of clears to the United Kingdom and Holland. Special reports of 48 outside mills, outside of Minneapolis and Duluth, with a total capacity of 36,300 barrels, show that in the week ending March 12 they made 119,620 barrels of flour, representing 540,000 bushels of wheat, against 130,385 barrels in 1909. The elevator people estimate the quantity of wheat in interior elevators of the northwest, or in transit to terminal markets at approximately 15,000,000 bushels. The Eagle Roller Mill Co., of New Ulm, Minn., after a thorough investigation, estimates the quantity of wheat in farmers' hands in southern Minnesota and South Dakota at 22 per cent. of the crop, vs. the government estimate of 26 per cent.

Outside America the crop situation has no new features. In Europe practically the same conditions are reported as prevailed last week, conditions, generally speaking, being favorable. Rumors of damage in Spain are not taken very seriously.

Rumors make the Indian crop suffer some for want of rain, the Punjab, particularly being said to be in need of moisture. Nothing serious, however, is anticipated as yet in this quarter.

SITUATION IN NORTHWEST

At Winnipeg receipts continue heavy, indicating that farmers are sending the surplus out freely and steadily. There is, however, a large percentage of the 1909 crop still in producer's hands. Deliveries are expected to decline from this on in spite of any kind of movement in the market, since spring is opening and all the available force in the country will be concerned in getting in the 1910 crop instead of selling wheat remains of last year's.

Oats have been fluctuating narrowly during the past week without any decided upward tendency.

Oat prices have been slated for advances frequently this season, but unless wheat moves up there is small chance of the coarser cereal gaining much.

Flax has been stronger, due to bull influences on the other side of the line.

Summing up the whole grain situation and allowing something for a damaged condition in the South, wheat should hold its own during the next few weeks, and if the signs are not all wrong, should advance some. The situation has plenty of strength at the moment. At the same time it hasn't paid yet this reason to hold wheat, and holders should keep this fact in mind. Wheat has not yet advanced sufficiently over last fall's prices to repay the holder.

ARGENTINE SHIPMENTS

Argentine weekly shipments of wheat were 1,712,000 last week 4,064,000, last year 4,840,000. Since January 1st, 1910, 22,960,000; same time last year 48,340,000. Corn 41,000, last week 8,000. Since May 1st, 1909, 86,484,000; same time previous year 61,891,000. Visible supply in chief ports of wheat now 2,480,000, week ago 3,680,000, year ago 4,480,000, two years ago 6,614,000. Corn 203,000, week ago 187,000, year ago 187,000. The wheat market was firm with good demand.

CLOSING OPTIONS, WINNIPEG

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
March	105	104	104	104	105	105
May	106	105	106	106	106	106
July	107	107	107	107	107	107
Oats—						
March	35	36	34	34	34	34
May	36	36	36	35	35	35
July	37	37	37	37	37	37
Flax—						
March	197	197	196	197	200	202
May	199	200	200	200	203	206

CASH PRICES

Wheat—						
No. 1 Nor	104	104	104	104	105	105
No. 2 Nor	102	102	102	102	103	103
No. 3 Nor	100	100	100	100	101	101
No. 4	97	96	96	97	97	97
Rej. 1, 1 Nor	100	99	99	100	100	90
Rej. 1, 2 Nor	98	97	97	98	98	83
Rej. 2, 1 Nor	98	97	97	98	98	100
Rej. 2, 2 Nor	97	96	96	97	97	98
Rej. 1 Nor for seeds	98	97	97	98	99	98
Rej. 2 Nor for seeds	96	95	95	96	97	97
Oats—						
No. 2 white	35	34	34	34	34	34
Barley—						
No. 3	47	47	47	47	48	48
Flax	196	196	195	196	196	196

LIVE STOCK

Locally, business is quiet. During the week a number of the cattle exhibited at the Brandon Winter Fair were marketed at around six cents, which is rated the high price for the week. Hogs are arriving in good numbers and fair quality; prices unchanged. The hog shortage all over the continent seems to be larger than at first supposed.

One time American market authorities were figuring that the shortage would be around 2,000,000 head, but it now appears, from calculations based on slaughter house figures, that the shortage will be nearer 6,000,000. Hogs are dear now, but if the figures showing supplies are anywhere near right, they will sell higher still before they get any cheaper.

Outside cattle markets are rated stronger. Something of a cattle or meat shortage is said to exist in Great Britain, though it has not yet effected much the price of stock.

Horses are running in stronger demand than ever. A number of shipments of Eastern horses passed West last week, common work animals picked up in Ontario, with their values figured up to \$600 per pair and better. With this week the Western trade for the season practically closes.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Receipts of cattle for the past week were light, but plenty to fill all requirements, with quality fair. The market was steady this week on all classes of cattle. Hog receipts are fairly liberal, market active, strong at prevailing quotations. Practically no sheep or lambs are arriving. Very few calves were offered; quality common.

Choice export steers, freight assumed	\$4.75 to \$5.00
Good export steers, freight assumed	4.25 to 4.50
Choice export heifers, freight assumed	4.25 to 4.50
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered	4.50 to 5.00
Good butcher cows and heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Medium mixed butcher cattle	3.00 to 3.50
Choice hogs	9.25 to 9.50
" lambs	6.00 to 6.50
" sheep	5.00 to 5.50
" calves	4.00 to 4.50
Medium calves	2.50 to 3.00

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Hogs—	Ave. weight	Price.
19	Medium hogs	152	\$9.50
166	"	205	9.25
77	"	195	9.10
504	"	191	9.00
Cattle—			
28	Steers and heifers	906	4.60
9	"	1009	4.10
30	Steers and cows	1027	4.75
10	"	1012	4.60
25	"	1103	4.50
3	"	1000	4.10
11	"	1016	4.00
6	"	975	3.75
2	"	1200	3.50
18	Heifers	901	4.65
6	"	1088	4.50
1	"	1100	4.00
2	"	890	3.00
2	Heifers and cows	1000	4.00
23	Cows	1069	4.00
10	"	1135	3.80
3	"	833	3.50
2	"	960	3.00
1	"	850	2.35
16	Cows and bulls	1109	4.25
1	Bull	1670	4.60
1	"	1935	4.50
2	"	1440	4.00
3	"	1363	3.50
1	"	1150	3.25
1	Calf.	200	4.75
9	"	208	4.25
4	"	270	4.00
1	"	150	3.75
1	"	450	3.00
Sheep—			
1	Sheep	125	6.00

CALGARY MARKETS

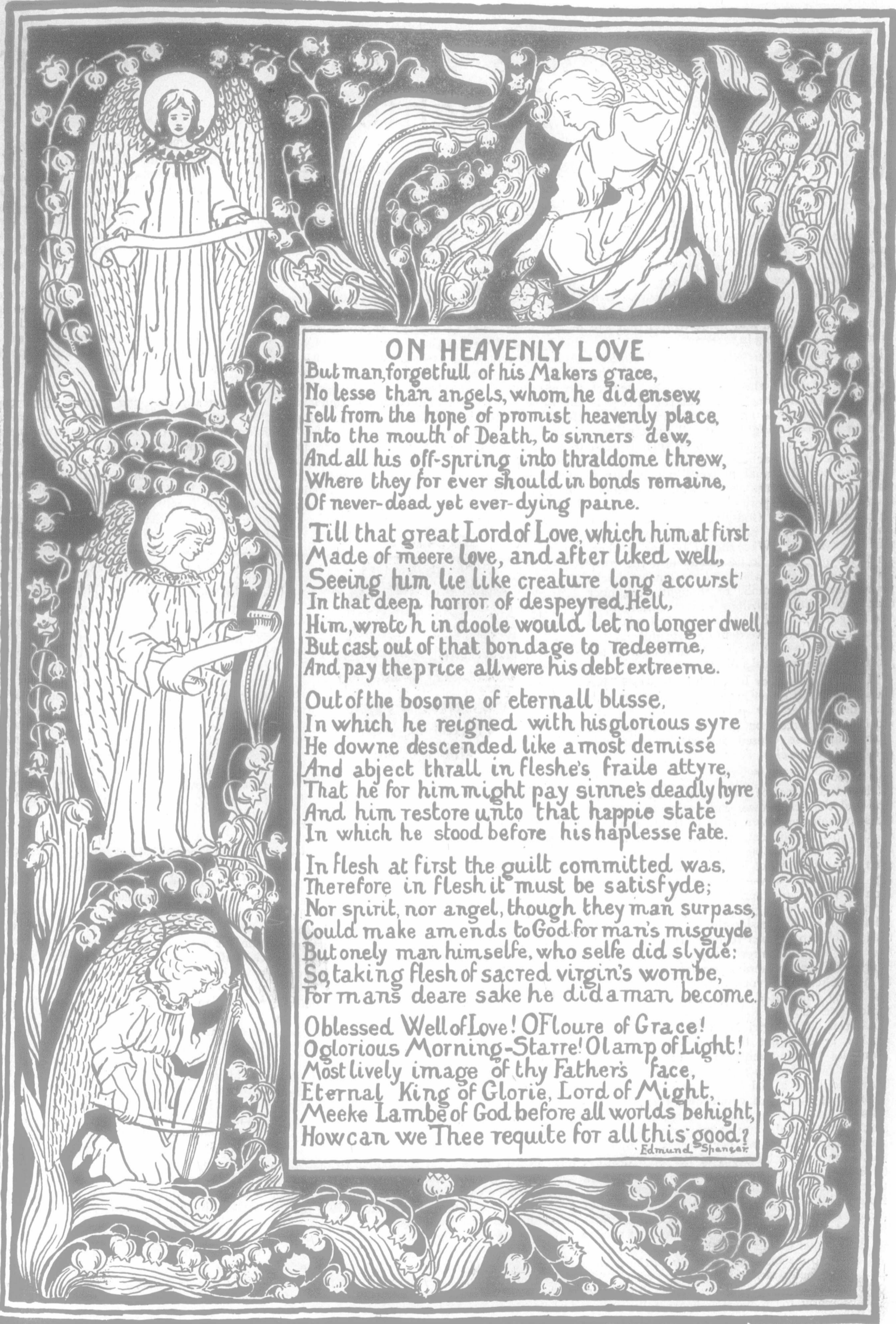
Calgary live stock prices show little variation from previous quotations. Hogs are in big demand, but shipments are not liberal. Prices for hogs range from \$8.50 to \$8.75. Beeves are selling at \$3.25 to \$4.25, there being a liberal demand for good stock. Prices for sheep are about \$5.00 per cwt. with fine offerings.

TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.50 to \$6.90; cows and heifers, \$4.75 to \$6.25; butcher cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.00; cows, \$4.75 to \$5.90; calves, \$8.00 to \$10.00; feeders, \$4.25 to \$4.80; stockers, \$2.50 to \$4.00; sheep, \$4.00 to \$6.00; lambs, \$6.50 to \$9.00; hogs, off cars, \$9.90; fed and watered, \$9.65; heavy draft horses, \$125 to \$290; agricultural \$110 to \$210.

CHICAGO

Prices have been unusually high in Chicago all week and for all classes of stock. Hogs touched record levels, as high as \$11.05 per cwt. being paid. Choice steers \$8.15 to \$8.65; cows \$5.50 to \$6.50; heifers \$5.75 to \$6.75; calves \$9.75 to \$10.50; feeders \$5.00 to \$6.00; stockers \$4.80 to \$5.45. Heavy hogs \$10.95 to \$11.05; butchers \$10.90 to \$11.05; light mixed \$10.00 to \$10.75; lambs \$9.90 to \$10.30; wethers \$8.00 to \$8.50; shorn lambs \$8.75 to \$9.30.



ON HEAVENLY LOVE

But man, forgetfull of his Makers grace,
 No lesse than angels, whom he did ensew,
 Fell from the hope of promist heavenly place,
 Into the mouth of Death, to sinners dew,
 And all his off-spring into thraldome threw,
 Where they for ever should in bonds remaine,
 Of never-dead yet ever-dying paine.

Till that great Lord of Love, which him at first
 Made of meere love, and after liked well,
 Seeing him lie like creature long accurst
 In that deep horror of despeyred Hell,
 Him, wrete h in doole would let no longer dwell
 But cast out of that bondage to redeeme,
 And pay the price all were his debt extreeme.

Out of the bosome of eternall blisse,
 In which he reigned with his glorious syre
 He downe descended like a most demisse
 And abject thrall in fleshe's fraile attyre,
 That he for him might pay sinne's deadly hyre
 And him restore unto that happie state
 In which he stood before his haplesse fate.

In flesh at first the guilt committed was,
 Therefore in flesh it must be satisfyde;
 Nor spirit, nor angel, though they man surpass,
 Could make amends to God for man's misguyde
 But onely man him selfe, who selfe did slyde:
 So taking flesh of sacred virgin's wombe,
 For mans deare sake he did a man become.

Oblessed Well of Love! O Floure of Grace!
 O glorious Morning-Starre! O lamp of Light!
 Most lively image of thy Father's face,
 Eternal King of Glorie, Lord of Might,
 Meeke Lambe of God before all worlds behight,
 How can we Thee requite for all this good?

Edmund Spenser

Eleanor Baylis Lys.

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What Mothers Should Tell Their Daughters

WHATEVER it is essential for a girl to know in order to fortify and preserve her character, safeguard her reputation, or protect her honor, her mother should tell her. Yet I am sure I am not far wrong when I estimate that not half of our Canadian mothers ever refer to those topics (in either their physical or moral aspect) which have relation to the sexual nature of their daughters. In fact, they rigidly taboo anything that might lead to a discussion of this nature. If a girl asks a quite natural question she may be severely reprimanded and made to feel that she is immodest, or lacking in reserve.

It is for those mothers who, from conscientious if mistaken scruples, from not appreciating the necessity, or from sheer carelessness, neglect this duty to their daughters that this article is written. I appeal to all mothers to be faithful mentors to your daughters in all matters pertaining to their well-being. To be their trusted confidantes and teachers and most absolutely in regard to all sexual matters, which *only* a mother should discuss with them. Remember all her curiosity is perfectly natural and legitimate and she has a God-given right to ask her mother to explain anything and everything that puzzles her. Who should be her teacher, if not her mother? So no matter how the question is put, even if the bold statement shocks your conventional mode of thought, remember that a child knows nothing of conventionalities, and take infinite pains to find out just what the difficulty is and give definite, truthful facts—not a fairy tale that later will be found by the girl to be false and misleading.

"I didn't know," or I "didn't understand," has been the reason given in nearly every case that has come under my personal notice, for the motherhood forced on girls whose shame and heartbreak were caused through lack of wise and timely counsel.

* * *

Then, too, I notice that even those mothers who feel that they owe explanation of physical facts to their daughters, seem to think that only as the girl is approaching womanhood should any such information be given. Very often, even then, the subject is approached in a shrinking, shamefaced way—the facts adverted to in such a vague manner, in veiled or misleading terms that the poor girl, half child, half woman, is left with the impression that something shameful is about to happen to her. Her conjectures and her mental unrest may prove a serious danger to her awakening sexual instincts, and to her delicate, nervous organization, which is also being stimulated to special activity at this critical period.

All this, if the girl is as "innocent" as her mother believes her to be. Now, understand, I am not blaming mothers. I am only trying to point out what an awful mistake is made by trying to keep a girl "innocent," which means ignorant of facts and conditions, that it is absolutely essential for her to know, if she is to reach womanhood, pure in mind and body, and consciously holding all her powers in reverent trust, for the working out of her high destiny, as one of the God-endowed mothers of the coming time. Such a woman, because she has always, from childhood up, realized at first dimly, but more and more fully as the blossoming springs followed each other, all the truth that was needed at each stage of her growth concerning herself will grow to maturity as naturally as the flowers do. She could always go freely with every question to mother, who was always interested, always ready for a heart-to-heart talk, always told her everything about herself so naturally, so plainly and so truthfully and reverently, and

By Mary E. Allen-Davidson, M. D.

whose neverfailing welcome was: "All right little daughter, what is it? We'll see if you and mother can't find out all about it."

* * *

In contrast with the self-reverent girl who knows, take the case of the girl who is "ignorant," whose mother has kept her "innocent as a baby"—has kept her from coming in contact with evil in any form. Let us suppose that she reaches the age of fifteen without any knowledge of sexual matters good or bad. She is then told as fully as may be of the facts in connection with the entering of womanhood. Will this girl have the same self-control and conscious dignity as the other, cited above? Is she as well equipped to do her part well and worthily in a world full of surprises and temptations? Most girls have a great deal of freedom about this time. Parental control is relaxed and oversight lessened. Has this girl's training fitted her for this freedom? Is there not grave danger that her very innocence



DR. MARY E. ALLEN-DAVIDSON, M. D.

and lack of knowledge will leave her terribly defenceless against dangers of which she is ignorant, but which, nevertheless, are around her on every side?

* * *

But let me assert here, and from a wide experience in teaching and practicing medicine and from knowledge obtained in Girls' Homes and Orphanages, that very few girls arrive at puberty, or even at a much younger age, "innocent" or ignorant of such matters. Even the tots in the kindergarten are often "wise beyond their years." Many mothers would be astonished and shocked could they listen to the conversation that their supposedly innocent daughters listen to or engage in. Why not? Mother doesn't tell them—perhaps she doesn't know. There are other things that mother has said "Oh, I don't know" when asked about. As we remarked before, the child has no conventionalities to shock, no experience as a guide and no warning from mother that nasty stories should never be listened to. So when some wise little "Miss Precocity" has "heard things" and is anxious to distribute the knowledge, your little daughter, mother who reads, may be one of the eager listeners. Under a promise of profound secrecy little Miss re-tells what she has seen, overheard or been told. And how is this knowledge gained and imparted? In the worst possible way. As something that is forbidden and shameful, some fact of the sexual function or relation is told in bold, coarse or foul terms, with embellishments that only the imagination of a child can conjure up. Not only this, but as children are as imitative as monkeys they often proceed to put what they have heard

into "play." This defiling half-knowledge may work infinite harm. The child's natural curiosity is first aroused. Then before even the sense of wrong comes, the childish mind may be contaminated and even vicious habits formed. But even when the child realizes that it is wrong the same old story is true: "Stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant." So partly in obedience to the oft-repeated warnings of associates, "Don't tell," partly from elation over knowing what it is not supposed to know, but largely from a growing craving for the unclean thing and worst of all, and saddest of all, from the fact that mother is not told, the child becomes sly and old in a perverted knowledge of sexual things.

* * *

Do you say that the instinct of an innocent child should protect it? Instinct is an *animal* endowment and curiosity is one of the strongest. Hence instinct acts rather as the door-keeper to the citadel of Nature, ready to give entrance to any influence that appeals only to animal activities. If the child is not taught the truth reverently, it will just naturally imbibe the impure knowledge if brought into contact with it, because during the most impressionable years of early youth, its nature as an animal is more active than its nature as a moral and spiritual being.

Must we not fear that girl exposed to such influences, will ever after think of sexual things with less purity of thought than is essential to the perfect exercise of all her powers, physical, mental, moral and spiritual, because of this canker at the very root of her being, this tainted thought in youth, this dwarfed and twisted childish soul? Poor little wronged human creature! Set on such a devious way of life, with sweet-voiced playmates tempting you into filthy and disabling bye-paths, and no strong, clear light of the True and Right held up before the tender feet and young impressionable soul; with mother's loved and trusted voice saying: "This is the way, come play and walk and live with mother."

* * *

But how comes it that any child in a respectable community, gains this knowledge and so becomes a disseminator of half-truths, infinitely worse than lies, or no knowledge at all?

Ah, parents! parents! Careless in speech and act, "Thou art the man! Thou art the woman!" Deny it some of you to your own soul and to God, if you dare! Has your child's eager ears never heard from your lips the unclean story, the obscene innuendo, or the filthy name thrown at another in passion. Are your acts, in the intimacies of the home, always seemly and without reproach, before your children? These unclean thoughts, words and acts that you throw off so carelessly, so recklessly, into God's good world, enter not only into your child's ears, but into its consciousness, and mix with the very fibre of its moral and spiritual life. So you are fouling the spring and fountain of its being. What chance of sweet waters of purity in thought and deed, springing from such a source? Your little daughter may go out from such a home and re-tell what she has seen and heard to other little girls whose parents may be ignorantly trusting in their innocence, because these parents have been careful to speak only "whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are of good report."

Have I said enough to convince mothers, that if you would be *sure* of excluding the impure, the half-true, but wholly misleading knowledge of sexual things, you must from the earliest years satisfy the childish mind by the truth, simply told at first, but increasing the knowledge

with increasing years and thus leave no uncultivated ground for the enemy to sow tares in?

* * *

Next, let me sound a few general warning notes for mothers in regard to growing girls, especially in country homes. Do teach your daughters to venerate and compel others to venerate their bodies. We need often to remember that the body is the temple of the Holy Ghost. To be specific, teach your girls that no strange hands must ever touch them in levity. Every girl should live in that fine rare atmosphere of aloofness and self-poise, that every man would feel it a desecration to think of touching even her hand except in earnest respect. Yet I have been in homes where romping, horse-play, tussling, wrestling and rough and tumble hilarity was the evening amusement of girls as well as boys. This would matter less if only relatives were present. Even then it makes a girl less quick to take alarm, when real danger threatens her honor. But, as in the West, where the household is often so mixed, where the hired men, for instance, come from the ends of the earth, is it wise or safe? I say, "No!" It is throwing down the walls of reserve and resistance that every girl needs, and especially the unsuspecting country girl thus brought into contact in the intimacy of the home with men who may be manly, earnest, energetic fellows, but again who may be libertines in thought and act. Will your cherished daughter be safe if opportunity occur, and she be overtrusting and too unreserved?

* * *

Again, warning two, never leave your daughters unprotected in their isolated country home. Many parents are criminally careless in this way. Not only do they often leave the daughter or daughters alone in the home, but they, the girls, are often sent to the field or barn to work, such as milk, herd, or bring home cows, etc. If girls must do this work, they at least should be trained to so carry themselves that no familiarity will be used toward them. If not, if the girl is so used to the presence and even touch of strangers (from participating in rough games with them as referred to above) that she is not alert to the very beginning of danger, and so being ignorant of their meaning and tendency allows familiarities when alone and unprotected, that she had often permitted in a crowd, what then? I have known such a course to end in the girl's betrayal and the repetition of the story: "I was alone, I did not know what he meant till he had me in his power." "No eye to pity, no arm to save!" And so a girl's honor is torn from her, her innocent girlhood blasted, and all her after life scarred by the outrage. Another note of danger: When your daughters begin to receive attention from the opposite sex see to it that too much freedom is not allowed. They may receive every courtesy and attention, but there are some customs that are senseless and harmful. For instance, a young girl is receiving attention from some gentleman. As soon as "he" appears it is the custom in some places for the others to sheer off. If he makes a call in the evening, he and the girl have a monopoly of the parlor. Not only so, but (this may be nearly obsolete) another custom is to "sit up," "hang out," or "spark" till any old time that suits their pleasure. This is all wrong. A man is allowed privilege enough if he sees your daughter in the presence of her family and also is allowed her company for drives, places of amusement, etc. Even when engaged to be married no girl should be allowed to entertain a man alone after a reasonable hour.

* * *

Lastly, train your daughters to spend the evenings at home, or in your company, or in that of those of whom you approve. Never, never allow them to feel that you do not care where and how their evenings are spent, and absolutely prohibit promiscuous street rambling. The street is a dangerous school, and street promenades bad exercise. Too often the apt street scholar graduates into the street-walker—the fitting title of one who has lost both name

and fame. But girls will never wish to become frequenters of the streets, if their mother's interest and comradeship has led her to always exercise a proper oversight. Let me illustrate:

The tot says: "Mamma, may I go out to play with Mabel?"

"Is Mabel alone, dear?"

"No, mother."

"Who is with her?"

"Kate Jackson and her brother, Bud."

"I do not know Kate and Bud. Suppose you run out and bring them in here to play, and mother will play with you for a while."

The point and principle, of course, is plain. You should know from personal observation the temperament, habits and manner of conversation of your child's playmates—not as a spy, remember, but as one who is "a partner in the game." Then you can decide whether Kate and Bud are to be cultivated, tolerated, or tabooed. From the very fact that you are in a position to judge from personal knowledge, your child will accept your decision as just and binding. This applies from your daughter's first little companion, on up through all the years. No street friendships, but any number of home companions and friends that will pass muster with mother. Plenty of legitimate amusement, plenty of work and exercise with mother as aider and abettor of it all.

* * *

If mothers thus do their duty, to instruct, warn, counsel, oversee, will they not have instilled such a knowledge as will prove a guardian-angel within the soul? Happy the daughter so equipped, and whose mother is her guide, philosopher and friend! How can she but grow up into "a thing of beauty and a joy forever!"

Lastly, when should mothers begin this instruction? As soon as the baby begins to notice its body. The facts about the care of the body, especially of the sexual organs, have to be taught very early. If the mother firmly establishes herself as the *only confidante*, the only one to do anything for the child, the greatest point will be gained.

If baby, through curiosity or irritation touches herself, very decidedly but kindly say: "No, no, baby mustn't touch! Baby will hurt herself! Mother will do it!" Then if there is any irritation, remove it and make her comfortable.

By constant repetition, constant care, baby learns the all-important lesson, that her body is to be kept clean and pure physically, and never touched except by mother. Later on lessons of modesty and reserve are gradually instilled, without interfering with fun and frolic and even boisterous play. "No one but mother must ever see the dear uncovered body. No one must ever touch you but mother, not even yourself. If you are uncomfortable tell mother, but never talk to anyone else or let them talk to you. God gave you to me and we will just have these dear secrets to ourselves. So whatever you want to know, mother will tell you."

* * *

You see! Make yourself your baby girl's unflinching resource, so that every time a new thing is seen or heard, her first instinctive and habitual thought will be: "I'll ask mother. She will tell me, for she knows!" And as you value her soul's welfare tell her the truth *always*. Not necessarily all the truth, but all that you tell

her should be true. Never put her off with an evasive answer. No one is quicker than a child to detect "shystering"—and to lie to a child when it accepts the lie for the truth, is a crime. Never say, "Oh, you can't understand," and so leave the desire "to know" unsatisfied. Tell her something that is true so simply that she will understand and promise that you will tell her more some other time.

As she grows older her questions will increase in complexity, but you will have had warning enough to prepare yourself to answer wisely. If you are not fully informed yourself, or if you doubt your ability to teach her tactfully get help. That's what we have to do in every other perplexity of life. Read books along this line such as: "What a Mother Should Know," "What a Young Girl Should Know," etc. There are a number of helpful books along these lines. Isn't it worth while? Just think! At every period of your daughter's life you will have told her what she needs to know about herself. You will have impressed upon her that her body must be kept pure, fit to be the temple of God Himself; that anything that is filthy in thought or word or deed is dishonoring and should be allowed no place in her life; that "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report," she is to think on these things. If you can humbly but truly say: "The things that you have learned and received and heard and seen in me, do," knowing that you have tried to walk humbly before God with this precious daughter, you will have the consolation of knowing that she is forever safe from sinning through ignorance and too self-reverent and pure-souled, to fall through passion or desire.

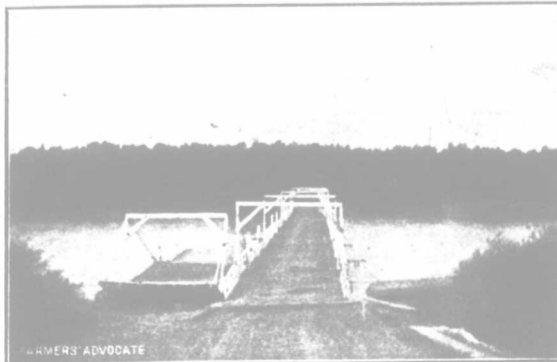
The Pipes in the Nativity

Raphael's famous painting of the Nativity contains a figure that has caused much comment and speculation. It is that of a shepherd who stands at the Virgin's door playing upon bagpipes. The comments are usually that Raphael was guilty of a strange blunder, that the bagpipes are strictly a Scottish instrument, and that the "pipes" of the shepherds were in reality a form of flute. But the bagpipes are not so exclusively a Scottish instrument after all, and the introduction of the playing shepherd into the painting was quite natural in view of an ancient custom that still prevails in Italy. In the latter days of the Advent, just before Christmas, Calabrian minstrels come down from the mountains into Naples and Rome. These men play upon pipes very similar both in appearance and sound to those of the Highlanders. Wandering through the streets, they pause to play before every shrine or picture of the virgin, the tradition being that the wild music will soothe her until the birth time of the Infant at Christmas. They also play before every carpenter shop, because Joseph was a carpenter by trade. It is thus quite clear where Raphael got his idea for the piper in his Nativity.

* * *

The year 1909 was notable for containing the centenaries of many great men, Lincoln, Gladstone, Tennyson and many more. While the present year does not have so glorious a list, 1910 includes the centenaries of not a few persons whose names have a place secure in history. Among them are;

- Ole Bull, the Norwegian violinist.
- Elihu Burritt, "the Learned Blacksmith."
- Count Camillo Benso di Cavour, the Italian statesman.
- Fanny Elssler, the Austrian dancer.
- Margaret Fuller, the American author.
- Mrs. Elizabeth Gaskell, the English author.
- Asa Gray, the American botanist.
- Maurice de Guerin, the French poet.
- Pope Leo XIII.
- The Comte de Montalembert, the French historian.
- Alfred de Musset, the French poet.
- Robert Cornelis Napier, the English soldier.
- Robert Schumann, the German composer.
- Theodore Schumann, the scientist and originator of the cell theory.
- Constant Troyon, the French painter.
- Martin Farquhar Tupper, the English writer.



PONTOON BRIDGE ACROSS THE RED, NEAR MORRIS, MAN.

Hope's Quiet Hour

THINE EASTER DAY

Within thine heart is there an open tomb?
Have God's strong angels rolled the stone away?
Rises thy dead self from its bonds of clay?
Breaks heaven's sweet delight across the dark and gloom?
Then is this day in truth thine Easter Day.

If broken down are stony gates of pride,
If shrouded bands of earth are torn away,
If sin and wrath and scorn in thee have died,
Mourn not the past. The folded shroud beside
Angels will watch; it is thine Easter Day.

Rise, new-born soul, and put thine armor on:
Clasp round thy breast the garment of the light;
Gird up thy loins for battle. In the fight
He leads you upward from our sight has gone;
It is His day; there's no more death or night.

No dark, no hurt, no more sharp shame nor loss;
All buried, hidden, 'neath the grave's dark sod;
All ways forgotten, save the road He trod;
All burdens naught in sight of His—the cross:
All joy, alive and safe with Christ and God!

—Mary Lowe Dickenson.

QUIET HOUR

Editor "Quiet Hour":

In a recent number of the "Farmer's Advocate," over the pen-name of "Faith," the subject of the so-called decline of religious feeling was lamented in such a way as to solicit a few words from me. As our friend Faith said, "There must be reasons for conditions, and remedies for those conditions, I will consider these. Many old conceptions and superstitions have been either discarded or displaced by truer conceptions, and we are still under a load of misconceptions which we must get rid of. The old idea of a seven-day creation is fast losing ground. Our religious feeling has not lost ground, but faith in old conceptions of Truth. Religious feeling does not consist of clinging to errors, but in following the light of our soul. Now, let us consider the colleges. Many well-meaning people condemn the teachings of our colleges, and would keep Truth and Light under a bushel, rather than to have to relinquish their cherished faiths and beliefs. All that the general public gets from the colleges are a few instances of the destructive or negative teachings. Of the positive or constructive side, one never hears anything, so we—the public—conclude there is no positive side. Our foundations are destroyed, and we have nothing to build upon or to build with. We forget that there is an Eternal Reality behind all appearances, and what one has heard is only as a little ripple on the surface of the ocean. Some writer has written that an honest doubt will lead to a surer faith; and so it will, for, on investigation you will either prove or disprove it, and know it for yourself. The colleges are helping us to wriggle out of the bog of error and superstition toward a fuller truth.

Now, for the third cause of the so-called decline of religious feeling. As in the dark ages the church tried to keep the masses within their small enclosure of thought, so does the church of to-day. They do not attack these new teachings, nor do they recognize them. If they attack them, they would attack the very heart of

their existence. If they recognize them, they would admit their fallibility and lose much of their authority. Now, what is the result of this attitude? Because the church consistently refuses to recognize Truth as revealed by science, archeology, etc., it is losing its hold of the people. So I hold that the church and the clergy are just as responsible for the production of materialists and atheists as are the colleges.

The masses are crying to be taught, and they are preached to; they are crying for bread, and are given a stone. The church, decrying or lamenting the advanced thought of the colleges, is losing hold on the large mass of educated and thinking people. Religious feeling is found at the bottom of every human heart, but its hunger for food must be satisfied or it dies.

Now, for the remedy for these conditions. Some would say to stop all this new teaching and adhere to the old. This was done once, and result was reformation. And that is just what the church is doing to-day, and the result of it is that a new religion is being evolved at the present day. The movement is already strongly in evidence.

If any of our readers are interested enough to wish to know the writer's ideas as to what this new philosophy

Just because religious feeling—as our correspondent says—"is found at the bottom of every human heart," and we are all hungry for truth, we are bound to walk warily, lest by bigotry we shut out the light of new knowledge or—on the other hand—we become like sponges, hungrily soaking ourselves with every new theory, only to be squeezed dry and filled up afresh by the next eloquent advocate of a "new religion." We do not want to be like the Pharisees, hidebound with the chains of tradition; neither do we wish to be "children, tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine." —(Eph. iv.: 14.)—HOPE.

LIVING FOR ETERNITY

Sir Walter Raleigh, the night before he died, wrote these lines, which were engraved on his tombstone:
"But from the earth, this grave, this dust,
The Lord will raise me up, I trust."

This is true, so far as it goes; but he might have gone much farther. For the Christian need not trust, he should know. Immortality should not be to him a faith, but an experience.

Before Christ came, men could only guess it. They could not rejoice in such "Intimations of Immortality" as Wordsworth recounts in his famous ode. A statesman once described in a powerful address the responses to desires and instincts throughout nature. The young bird starts from the icy north for some region it never

Fuller stood at a smith's forge and saw him put into the fire a piece of cold, rusty iron, which he afterwards removed, bright and sparkling. "And thus," said he, "it is with the saved; they are laid down in the grave, dead, heavy, earthly; but at that general conflagration, this dead, heavy earthly body shall arise living, light-some, glorious." This is about all that is revealed to us.

But it is enough, we know that we are to be like Him, "for we shall see Him as He is." We are to have new powers for new work and new environment powers so far above our present understanding that they could not be disclosed to us.

How happily and proudly we should live, in view of this splendid destiny: How faithful to our Lord Christ, who alone has won it for us! Let us say over and over to our selves as we go about our task, "I am to live forever; let me live well to-day."
—Amos R. Wells.

The following letter and poem were sent by our old friend, Mr. Tracy:

Dear Hope,—I send a hymn, or prayer, I wrote some time ago for my children. I do not claim to be a poet, but I did want something worth learning to my children, so asked my Saviour to give me something, and I send you a copy. I trust you will pardon all blunders when I tell you that my father settled in the township of Pickering when it was all bush, and I was about three years old, and there was no school till I was twelve, then I got one month at school, and about two the next. That is all my day school.
Your sincere friend,
EBENEZER TRACY.

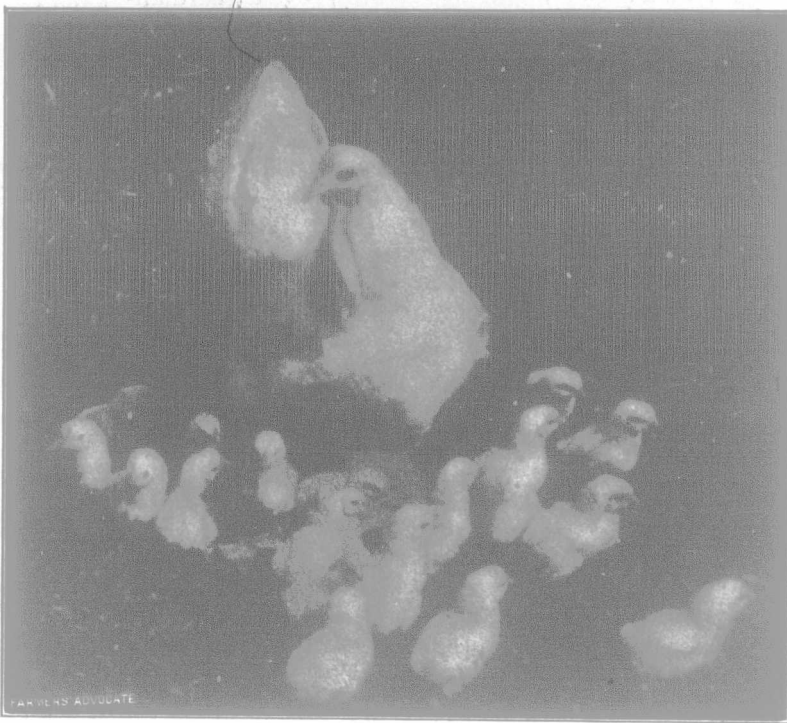
A PRAYER

Take me, dear Saviour, as I am,
A weak, unclean, and sinful man;
I need the cleansing of thy blood
To make me fit to dwell with God.
I am so glad that I do know
Thy blood can make me white as snow;

This is my joy, my simple trust,
To lean upon Thy loving breast.
While thus I trust, how sweet the peace!

It is unto my soul a feast;
May this sweet peace, Lord, with me stay,
Even unto the last great day.

And when on earth my work is done,
Then through the merits of Thy Son
Give me a place at Thy right hand,
In Thy glorious Heavenly Land.
And when in that bright world above,
So full of glory and of love,
There all Eternity employ
In praising Thee with sweetest joy.
—E. T.



"AS A HEN GATHERETH HER CHICKS UNDER HER WINGS"

will be like, he will be pleased to answer any question, provided a 2c. stamp be enclosed for postage.

A. E. WAHN.
As the church is made up of men and women who are far from perfect—either in wisdom, knowledge, goodness or common sense—it would be a continual miracle if no mistakes were made. Happily, the tendency of human beings to go to extremes in opposite directions helps to keep the balance true. Some members of the church cling to the precious traditions of past ages so tenaciously that they are unwilling to see that the present age has also great lessons to teach truth-seekers. On the other hand, some are, like the Athenians, so eager to hear new things, and so proud of 20th-century discoveries, that they toss aside as valueless the accumulated learning and experience of the ages that are past. The church has, like the woman in our Lord's parable, carelessly allowed some of the souls committed to her charge to fall out of her hands. Did not the Lord of the church warn us that it would be so? Our business is not to stand aloof and criticize—it is easy to look down loftily and find fault—but to make good use of priceless "old beliefs" in the marvellous light of "new knowledge."

saw before but feels moved to reach, and finds the sunny south. The fish of the tropic gulfs have a mysterious longing that leads them northward to cool spawning grounds. Nowhere in nature is there an unsatisfied longing, an instinct unmatched by reality. Shall the only exception be man, with this instinctive longing for immortality, planted in the breast of the lowest savage?

Look at the old age of great men such as the late Gladstone. See how their souls reach out for larger things, never so vigorously. Every year was an advance in goodness and wisdom.

But all these arguments seem needless, however strong, when we stand by the empty tomb of Jesus Christ, when we hear Him assure us, "As I live, ye shall live also. I am the resurrection and the life."

The fact that we are told little about this coming existence to satisfy our curiosity need not trouble us. As Helen Hunt Jackson sang:

"I hold that if it be less than enough to any soul to know itself immortal, immortality a place designed

So small, so low,
That to a fitting home such soul can go."

The great battle over the Bible in our day, though raging fiercely, it is not for those who have a living faith in divine Providence to be dismayed. Faith's reference to the young man at Kingston is a startling instance where a misunderstanding may occur. While the professor may have gone too far in showing the unimportant nature of the literal narrative, I have no doubt he made it clear that it was a literal record, containing spiritual wisdom for the education of his hearers. Supposing the professor had spent the precious hour in proving the parable of the Prodigal Son was merely a literal occurrence, and the parable of the man that went from Jerusalem to Jericho was similar to any story we might read in the newspaper! As a matter of fact, are not the parables concerning the falling away and consummation of Christian truth and light, spoken by the Lord, understood and believed in their literal, more than in their spiritual sense? And so with many parables in the New Testament. What does "Faith" say to such teaching as the only true interpretation to be given to the parables of both Testaments, ignoring the truth that "all scripture is given by inspiration, and is profitable for doctrine, etc." Many are coming to see the results and darkness of thus reading the Word of the Lord. All the inspired scripture in the Bible is the Lord speaking unto us, and He speaks unto us in parable,

and without a parable He speaks not unto us, and it was the Lord who put the question, "How readest thou?" in reproof of those who read the Word for literal fact and natural ideas. The apostle says to all such readers, "The letter killeth, it is the spirit that maketh alive."

Many a man would pass judgment upon what is revealed from Heaven, and would insist, and even force, his fellows to fall in line with his conclusions, and treat as heretics all who could not comply with their views.

JNO. BROADFOOT.

I wish to thank all who have written to me, for their active expression of interest in "Hope's Quiet Hour." It is impossible to publish more than a small portion of the correspondence received from our readers, without interfering with subjects of more general interest—but letters are always welcome, especially those from elderly readers.

HOPE.

Amblecote, Quamichan Lake

6-2-1910, Duncans, B. C.

Farmer's Advocate:

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in acknowledging the two books by Hope "The Vision of His Face," which have proved more helpful and encouraging to those that have as yet read them than has been pro-

claimed and I am sure that every home would become so much brighter and happier by its presence.

Yours truly,

ED. MASSY WROUGHTON.

P. S.—I would like if Hope would give us a talk, at some convenient time, on Persecution; also on Temperance, using and explaining the statement (miracle) made by our Lord turning water into wine. Do you think it was fermented?

I received a great many requests for chats on particular subjects, but it is impossible for me to talk to order. If I should go to a "Conversation Party" and be given a list of subjects—"astronomy, botany," etc., I should be tongue-tied all the evening. There is a story told of a preacher who was given—as he went to the pulpit—a paper containing the subject for his sermon. He opened it and read the one word, "Zaccheus." He preached this sermon: "Zaccheus was a little man. So am I. Zaccheus was up a tree. So am I. Zaccheus made haste to come down. So will I."

If I were to try to take all the suggestions offered me, my Quiet Hour chats would probably be as short and profitless. Besides, I want to keep Hope's Hour a quiet and restful one. Controversial subjects are far from restful. There are hosts of subjects which we can speak about without quarreling. I want to stir up love for each other, not strife.

are nice but one does not feel well among people one cannot talk to or understand what they are talking. I am glad that I now can read as good as I can, for in English papers we take I find much pleasant and helpful reading that helps me to better understanding of the language, besides the good hints about cooking and housekeeping, training of children and so forth.

Don't all the Ingle Nook friends love to work for poor homeless children? I think many help the Sunshine Guild of Winnipeg. I have not known of the Guild very long and have not yet done anything to help it along, but it is my wish that I some day may be able to help a little. I have two dear little children myself, and my heart cries when I think of them alone without parents and home, and therefore I feel for little poor children. I was myself a homeless child.

Don't you all enjoy "Hope's Quiet Hour"? I do, and I was so pleased to see two letters from old gentlemen I know and an old man who is a dear friend to me. I was very sorry to part with him when I left the old country. He is now eighty-seven years of age and the dearest old man I ever met.

I will close my letter with telling you a little hint. Before I did know of it I had lots of trouble in sewing print, but now I have learned to rub the goods which is hard to stitch with a piece of dry soap and have no more trouble about it.

With best wishes to you all and thanks to Dame Durden if she will bother with putting my letter in print.

Anine. (I think you have written us a sweet little letter and your English is just fine. There were scarcely any mistakes to correct. Why not go about among English people more, since you like them? You can read the language you say, and I know you can write it, so I'm sure it would not take you long to speak it well, and the best way to learn is by mixing with those who speak it. I would like to hear something about your

more lucky than myself. I am watching for some of the good butter-makers to write, and I will say this much: If you want good butter never let your cream stand where the sun can shine on it at any time of the day, for it will give it that so-called fishy taste, and we all know how that is appreciated. But I will leave the rest for someone more experienced than myself. I am better at taking advice than giving it and I have been getting a lot of help from the Nook, though it seems as if I have nothing to give in return but I may have some day. And if Dame Durden does not look too cross at me I will ask her for a mustard pickle recipe, for I have lost mine. What is the best kind of onion seed to get in order to have good keepers for winter? Well, I will stop for I know Dame Durden must be out of patience with this writing, for the writer and the pen are both poor.

Comet. (Mustard Pickles—2 qts. small cucumbers, or large firm ones cut in pieces; 2 qts. small onions; 1 qt. cauliflower broken in small pieces; 6 green peppers chopped fine. Put in a weak brine for 24 hours, then drain and scald in equal parts of vinegar and water (enough to cover) until slightly tender and drain again. Dressing:—6 tablespoonfuls of mustard, 1 tablespoon tumeric powder, 1½ cups sugar, 1 cup flour. Mix thoroughly while dry, then mix to a paste with a little cold vinegar, stirring it then into one quart of vinegar heated over a vessel of hot water or in a double boiler. Stir constantly until well cooked but don't let it actually boil. Pour the hot dressing over the pickles and then bottle.)

Two kinds of onions that keep well are the Red Weathersfields and the yellow Globe Danvers. I must confess to getting "cross" and "out of patience" sometimes, but the Ingle Nook is never the cause. I missed Mary very much too.—D. D.)

A YOUTHFUL HELPER

Dear Dame Durden,—As next month is the best time to rid the house of insect pests, I thought I would give a sure cure for them. Take half a pound of insect powder and one ounce of Scotch snuff, empty both out on a paper and thoroughly mix together. Get the little bellows that is made just for using this powder. Use it twice a week till every bug has disappeared, and every month or two afterwards to keep them down. Be sure to blow it into every crack and crevice in bedstead and wall and around the baseboard on the floor. I don't know whether the bugs will bless Mothers' Helper or not, but I am sure those who use it will.

Please, Dame Durden, put this in shipshape order, for this is my first letter, and I am only sixteen.

MOTHER'S HELPER.

THE INGLE NOOK

RESURRECTION

Through the length of the year the grave must take 'Tis the Easter Earth that can only give; Then bury the meaner self, and wake To the life that the nobler self may live.

Before the dawn of the Easter Sun Hide deep in the mould the dearest sin,

The unnoted lie or the wrong begun; Let the shadeless right once more begin.

Bury the pride that has sprung from naught,

The envy and hate of a blackened hour;

Arise to the Christ-life purely fraught,

With love as white as the Easter flower.

—M. A. HOWE.

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTE

Some one from Tilston, Man., ordered two patterns on March 17th, but signed no name. Will she supply the lack as soon as she sees this? D. D.

THANKS FOR REPORTING

Dear Dame Durden,—Re a hint of yours in the last issue of the Farmer's Advocate, I will tell you about two little girls I took from the Children's Aid last August, one for my home the other for a neighbor. They were started right to school, and in October my girlie took very sick, so that when she got better I thought better to teach her at home till spring. We find her a welcome addition to our household, bringing back the brightness of childhood, and awaking the almost dormant child sympathy, which is apt to sleep after our own children have grown up. She is not perfect, but with a long experience among children as a teacher and at home, can say I find her a much greater comfort and help, than any trouble she gives. So far, there has been no act of disobedience, and a word is enough to correct when there is need of any change in manner or behavior. We would be sorry indeed if by any chance we should lose her. She is attached to us and to

our home, and has not had any home-sickness since she came. I think she shows as much interest in all her surroundings as any other little girl I know in her own home. As I am familiar with the foster home of the other child, I can speak knowingly that the family are pleased with her and that she is quite as happy as them, and is a willing little girl to help and to improve herself. Hoping this will encourage some friends to care for those who need help, I remain,

Resident.

TO CLEAN WHITE FUR

Dear Dame Durden,—Well, here comes a new member for a chat, and I hope I am welcome. We have taken the Advocate for a good many years and I have always enjoyed the Ingle Nook.

Well, I came for help. Do any of the members know how to clean a white fur rug? I have one and it is pretty dirty, and I would be glad of any information as to an easy way of cleaning it. Wishing the Ingle Nook every success.

Busy One.

(Your white rug may be cleaned in the following way: Lay the fur on the table and rub with bran moistened slightly with warm water. Rub until dry, then rub with dry bran. Use flannel for rubbing with wet bran and book muslin for the dry. After using the bran rub with magnesia. Dry flour may be used instead of wet bran. Rub against the way of the fur.

Of course you are welcome, "welcome as the flowers in May," and we hope you will come again.—D. D.)

A SHY MEMBER

Dear Dame Durden,—I see so many pleasant and helping letters in the Ingle Nook, and I wish that I, too, in some way could do a little to make the department helpful, but I am afraid Dame Durden will get as much work with my letter as I have had myself. For I am not English and do not understand English very well. It goes better for me to read it than to talk or write it. I have not many friends here. I live in the country and have not much chance to see many people and we don't go many places because I don't understand. I think that English people



THE PRETTY AND POPULAR FLOWER HAT

Cut kindly loaned by D. M. McCall Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

native country and the things that seemed most strange to you when you first came to Canada. I would love to travel and see all the countries of the world, but not being rich enough to do that, I am trying to learn about them from the people who have lived in them. Will you do me the favor of adding something to my little store of knowledge of this big and beautiful world?—D. D.)

A GARDEN PLANNED

Dear Nookers,—It is so long since I visited the Ingle Nook that I am almost sure you will say I am a stranger. What has become of Mary? I suppose she is planning her garden, for I have mine all pictured out already. I did the same thing last year and the hail harvested it for me, but I hope the rest of you were

Selected Recipes

Graham Pudding.—1 cup graham flour, ½ cup white flour, 1 scant cup of molasses, 1 scant cup of sweet milk, 1 scant cup seeded raisins, a pinch of salt and 1 teaspoonful soda dissolved in a little hot water. Steam two hours and serve with a cream sauce made by whipping one cup of cream and one egg together and adding ½ teaspoonful vanilla flavoring or ½ teaspoonful lemon flavoring.

One day after the heavy milk cans had been scoured and scalded, the ironing was done, and the bread making—for the hardest tasks of the week must be done with one fire—the mother finished some sewing that was pressing, and then, as the sun was setting, stepped out into the garden. She had spaded the garden herself in the spring, for the men were too busy. A thrifty and aspiring rose-bush presented her with a beautiful blossom. She raised her hand to pluck it, but a vertigo came upon her and she fell. They ran out and lifted her up. "Poor Mother," they said, "she should not have tried to gather the rose."—Gertrude Russel Lewis, in The Craftsman.



A PLAGUE AMONG THE RABBITS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As this is my third letter to your charming club I hope it will escape the W. P. B. We had a little bit of rain here last Friday, but it did not rain long because it started to blow a regular blizzard that night. My mother and father had been to town but they got home before the blizzard started. When they came home and we told them it had been raining they were surprised.

There are not very many rabbits this year, because they had little blisters all over their faces last year and they seemed to die off. But they are all right again this year. There is one that stays around our stables and my brother shot at it, but did not kill it just then. I went out today but could not find it, so I think it must have run off somewhere else and died.

Sask. (a) I am WAH-POOSE.

WE PRINT GOOD DRAWINGS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first letter I ever wrote to your club. My father has the post office here. Sometimes I help my father in the post office when he is busy. I have a dog and his name is Tige. He pulls me in my sleigh and pulls groceries home for me. We live about a quarter mile out of town. We have four elevators in this town and three stores. Do you send drawings to your club? If you do I will send one.

Sask. (b) WENDELL CARROTHERS. (12)

A LITTLE CALF

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am a little girl six years old and I cannot write myself, so my sister is writing it for me. I am going to school and I am in the first class. My teacher's name is Miss P—. She is a very good teacher. I have a little calf called Meringe.

Man. MINNIE POESCH. (6)

LOYAL TO THE OLD HOME

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first time I have written to your interesting club. I would like to become a member and receive a button. I have three sisters and six brothers. I am going to school now and am in the seventh class. We used to live in the United States, but we live in Saskatchewan now. I like the United States best. We think that THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL is a fine paper.

Sask. (a) VIRGINIAN ROSE.

A GOOD TEACHER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My first letter was in print, so I thought that I would write again. My brother and I drive to school and we like to go very much. Our teacher's name is Miss M—, and we like her very well. She is a good teacher. We had an entertainment at the schoolhouse on the last day of school, in the afternoon. It is rather cold here now, but we have not very much snow. Our schoolhouse is two miles and a half from our house and we have about twelve going to it. I have two brothers and one sister. My sister is only two years and a half old. Well, I will enclose a two cent stamp for a button. As I do not care much for pen-names I will sign my full name.

Sask. (a) ERNEST L. ISAAC.

THAT AWFUL WASTE PAPER BASKET

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to your club. I suppose the waste paper basket had its mouth open just ready to grab it. Our school

stopped Friday. We had a kind of a concert.

I am going to send a riddle: "Ran about the rascal ran the rascal rascal ran." Tell me how many R's in that if you can. Love to all the wigs.

Man. (a) ALBA BEATTY.

A TAFFY PULL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club. Papa has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for about a year. I always read the letters in the Western Wigwam. Our school stopped last Friday. We had a fine taffy pull and after that we had our lunch with tea. I am thirteen years and am in grade VI. My two sisters and my brother and I went to grandma's on Christmas.

Man. (a) ETHEL BEATTY.

SEVENTEEN YEARS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I read the letters of the Western Wigwam members and enjoy them very much. I would like very much to become a member of this club. I live on a farm in Alberta. My father has lived in this country seventeen years. I go to school with

Dear cousin Dorothy,
This is my first letter to your Wigwam, of which I hope to receive a button. My uncle takes your Farmers Advocate every week. I have not been out here very long. My father & I came this last June, & my mother and two sisters came in October. So you see we have not been here long. We like Canada very much but the winter seems different from England. My sister & I walk three miles to school. My uncle has a big farm, plenty of animals
must close
H. Branson
Dec 13, 09

my sister. We have a mile and a half to go. I am in the third book and I am eleven years old. Hoping I will receive a button and I will see my letter in print. I will close with best wishes to Cousin Dorothy and all the Wigs.

Alta. (a) CHEERFUL.

A VERY FAT CAT

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live on the farm. I have a dog named Rab, and his mother is Nell. She had four little pups, brown and black. I have a dog cart and Rab can draw me in it. I got my button and think it is very nice. I am in the third reader. I live eight miles south of Rapid City and seven miles east of Rivers, two towns we go to often.

I have been sick for a week with a cold, but I am getting better now. My sister has a cold now too. I have a cat named Polly, and she is two inches wide across the back with fat.

Man. (a) NELLIE SMITH.

YES; DID YOU?

Dear Cousin Dorothy: This is the first time I wrote to you. We have no school now and I will write how I spend

my holiday. We had to clean the hen stable and we go sleigh riding. I feed the hens three times a day. I am 9 years old and I would like to have a button. I will close with a riddle:—

Did you ever see a goose swimming across a pond and a cat sitting on her tail?

Alta. (a) DELTON BOWMAN.

KEEPING HOUSE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. My sister wrote twice and got a button the second time. We live two and a half miles from a store, and three from the post office. My mother went to Winnipeg on Monday and I think she will be back on Friday, so my sister and I have to keep house till she comes back. My father has taken the ADVOCATE for a year, and likes it very much. We live three miles from Ash-Grove school. We used to drive in the summer, but we do not now because it is too cold. I learn arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, reading, spelling, literature, dictation, painting and music. There are about thirty children going to our school.

We have fifteen head of cattle, ten head horses, two colts, and four pigs. We take five papers, counting the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

I have been once to Brandon in 1908. We saw six hundred Indians, some buffalo, deer, swans, bears, wolves badgers, coons and peacocks. We have two dogs, Jeff and Tige. Jeff is nine years old and Tige is a pup. We milk four cows and separate the milk.

Sask. (a) AGNES ORMOND (12)

PRETTY SHORT

Dear Cousin Dorothy: This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam and I would like to see it in print. My brother and I go to school. I have two sisters and three brothers. I am ten years old. I am in the third

At school we have reading, spelling, arithmetic, history, grammar, music, composition. We intend to get the phone in next summer. I would like any girl or boy to correspond with me about my own age (13). I will close, wishing all the members success.

SNOWFLAKE.

MANY STUDIES

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have often read the letters in the Western Wigwam. We had a concert and tree at school at Christmas. I have one brother and two sisters. We have three miles to go to school. I am thirteen years old. My lessons are reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, composition, geometry, geography, history, algebra, grammar and agriculture. I have a mare and colt. My father has fifty-nine head of cattle. My father and grandfather have a threshing outfit together.

Sask. (a) SPORTSMAN.

OUT FROM ENGLAND

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I read the letters every week and I take great interest in them. I am not going to school now as it is too cold and I am afraid of getting stuck in the snow. We had three little kittens and there was an old stray cat killed them. I came from England three years this April, but I like this country well only for the cold. We had our school concert on December 23rd, and I think it was very good.

Man. (a) ANNIE M. RUDD (10)

COLD WEATHER

Dear Cousin:—As I saw my last letter in print I thought I would write again. We are having quite cold weather now. I hope it will soon get nice, so that I can go to school. Last week I did not go to school because we had the threshers. On Friday it was not nice and so they could not thresh but I guess this week they will if it is nice. I believe my studies at school are getting harder every day. Nearly every day we learn something new. I think I will come to a close and leave some place for the other members. I will close with a riddle: Black upon black and black upon brown, four feet up, six feet down? Ans.—A nigger riding a brown horse, and the nigger has a black kettle with four legs on his head.

Alta. (a) JUNE ROSE.

(Of course the studies get harder every day, but you get older and wiser every day, too, so that they will never get the best of you.—C. D.)

FATHER IS A FARMER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and I read the letters in it, so I thought I would write a letter and ask for a button. I am nine years old. I go to school every day and I am in the third grade. My father is a farmer but we live in the city. I have five sisters and two brothers.

Sask. (a) ISABEL RIDDELL.

AFTER RABBITS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I think that there are a good many interesting letters this week. I wish that I could write as good a letter as some of them do. We have taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for three years and always try to get the letter part first. For pets I have two dogs and a cat. I cannot go to school in summer for I have to stay home and work on the farm, so I go to school in the winter and some mornings it is pretty cold. We have three miles to drive to school. We have twelve horses and three head of cattle and four pigs, and we keep about fifty hens. I am going to set a lot of snares and catch a lot of rabbits to feed to the hens. For a pen-name I will choose

CANADIAN LYNX.



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Is Your Local Milliner or Merchant Up-To-Date?

WHEN you want to buy your spring hat is there not one that appeals to you and you fear there is nothing for it again but a chance in the MAIL ORDER LOTTERY? HERE IS A NEW WAY OUT. Go to the brightest store in your locality. If they do not handle McCall hats they soon will. We are after the store's trade that gives the public what is asked for.



These are only a few examples of our stylish and wearable summer models. There is surely one to suit you in our range. Look for the name McCall in the lining. We do a strictly

wholesale business. Order through your dealer or milliner.



Wholesale Millinery Manufacturers and Importers
375 Hargrave St.,
Winnipeg

The D. McCall Co. Limited

QUEBEC

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OTTAWA

TORONTO



THE BOYS' CLUB.

This club was formed in the interests of boys from twelve to twenty years. All are welcome. Address the Editor Boys' Club, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

THE BOOMERANG

Dear Sir,—I am sending an amusing experiment for the members of the Boys' Club to try.

The boomerang is a weapon used by the savages of Australia. By them this weapon is made of a flat piece of hard wood. This instrument is very peculiar; in whatever direction it is thrown it will return to the place from where it started. These Australians can throw it on the ground so that it will fly into the air, form

at a slight angle, strike the projecting end of the boomerang with a piece of stick, and the instrument will fly across the room and return to your feet.

This simple experiment will give one the knowledge of a boomerang. Man. Blake Morden.

TRAPPING WOLVES

Editor Boys' Club,—I see the boys are beginning to write, so I thought I would like to try my hand. I will do all I can to make the club a success. I will give you my way of catching wolves. I go to the bush where the wolves travel and build a good big fire. When it has burnt down I take the thick ends of the trees, and fasten my trap to them. I use two No. 3 traps. I set the traps and put a little wool under the pan, then lay a piece of soft paper over the jaws and cover it up so that it looks natural with the rest of the old fire. I put a few pieces of meat around and leave it. I have caught quite a lot of wolves this way. But what will catch them in one place will not in another.

Well, I hope we boys can make this club worth while reading. Oh, are the girls going to write to this corner or can they write to the Ingle Nook? Well, Editor, how do you think it would be if we had a badge or button of some kind—one that you will have to charge five or ten cents for? Then we might wear them at fairs and the like of that,

and we should be able to tell the boys who belong to the club. How do you like this plan? I guess I shall have to quit for this time, but I will tell how I make a set for wolves in the snow in my next letter, also how to catch muskrats, and about my trying to shoot birds. Percy Atkin.

AN ENGLISHMAN HOMESTEADING IN-CANADA

This is a story an old man told me. He said he used to live in England, had never done any farm work and were nine in the family and his father was by no means well off. It was hard for him to keep all the family, so he sent Jim, the oldest boy, out to Canada.

Jim knew no one in Canada when he came out, but he soon got acquainted with a few farmers and homesteaders, and when they found out that was the line of work he wished to follow they were quite willing to befriend him. One homesteader in particular, whose name was Tanner, seemed to be a great help to Jim. He came from the same county in England; but Tanner had been in Canada and had a homestead, a yoke of oxen and farm implements.

After some advice from Tanner, Jim decided to hire with a farmer by the name of Watson. This man owned lots of land, horses and cattle. There were three other hired men besides Jim, and at first his salary was only twelve dollars a month. He liked the place well and worked there a year; then he felt that he understood farming well enough to take up a homestead. He managed to find one quite close to Tanner's and they agreed to help each other in all their work.

In the spring when he went on his homestead, he had no oxen or horses, but he got a yoke of oxen from Mr. Watson on his wages. Of course, oxen were used more than horses as they were cheaper and would stand much more hardship. He borrowed Tanner's plow and managed to break

thirty acres and prepare it for oats that spring. Mr. Watson supplied him with seed oats also. He had no stables, and in fact no shack yet, but lived in a tent.

Jim plowed and harrowed as much land as he could between seeding and haying season and put up enough hay to do them all winter. By this time the grain was ready to cut, and although Jim had very little himself, he was satisfied. The threshing season was hardest of all, for he worked on the machine, and found the work very hard, as he had never done any farm work in England.

He had arranged with Tanner, that they would both start cutting logs just as soon as the harvest was over, so now they were both ready to start the cutting and both went at it early in the morning and worked until late at night until they had enough logs to build a shack and stable. Jim managed to get some of the other men around to help him build them, and they had a "bee" and got the buildings in shape for winter before there was any signs of cold weather. It did not take him long to get his house comfortably fixed and then he gave his attention to plastering his stable and fixing it up for the cold winter that they all told him about.

It came too, and although a little later than usual, it was no warmer; and indeed sometimes Jim almost despaired of ever seeing warm weather again. But then, as now, it went as quickly as it came and he soon forgot all about the day the thermometer dropped to 55 degrees below.

The next two years were hard years and of course went against Jim's progress, but he did not lose anything, even if he did not make much. After that he got on better and continued to increase his stock and implements. He went in for mixed farming more than the other farmers around and found it an improvement, especially when the crops were a failure.

In spite of the fact that he was a very awkward farmer at first he

a perfect arc over their head and strike them on the back. This boomerang can be made in miniature.

Procure a stiff piece of cardboard, and cut from it a figure like the one illustrated, and you have a boomerang. Lay the boomerang on a flat book, allowing one end to project

Loose Tea Loses Flavour

—deteriorates in quality and flavour before half your last purchase is used up, but

"SALADA"

Tea, in its sealed lead packages, always has a delightful freshness. You buy it in pound or half-pound packets from your grocer just as you require it. Besides, you know, "SALADA" was picked just fifteen weeks ago in Ceylon.

— Black, Mixed and Natural Green, 40c, 50c, 60c and 70c per lb. —

managed to get along well, and before many years was writing to his father to come out to Canada. He did not come to this country merely to make a living for himself, but also to open a better way for his parents and brothers to get along. When the thought of sending for them first came to him, he remembered how he felt when he came out and saw the little shacks scattered about on the prairie and the little sod roofed stable, and he wondered if it would not be better to leave them in the old country where the scenery was so beautiful. But this idea was not long in his mind; he knew that scenery made very little difference, and they could never be so well off in the old country even if he did send them money.

At first his parents would not think of leaving their home and coming away over to Canada, but when the homestead plan was suggested to the boys they were bound to come. They tried all the ways they could think of to persuade them to come, and at last they gave in. So the boys and girls prepared at once to leave England and get away before their parents could change their minds or repent having promised to go. They left in such haste that they did not even take time to write Jim of their plans, and one day while in town for provisions he was suddenly surprised by hearing someone calling his name. Looking around he found himself face to face with his father. Needless to say he was delighted to see them all, for he had been out here nine years. He lived thirty miles from the town and did not know how to manage about taking his mother and sisters out in his sleighs, but Tanner came to his assistance and offered to take them out in his cutter, which was really a very big jumper; but no one minded that as long as they would get out quickly. It took the boys a short time to decide that Canada is the place but their mother and father were not so taken with it at first, and indeed it took them quite a while to give in that they would stay at all. The older boys got homesteads quite close to Jim's and all worked together. Of course Jim wanted his mother and father and sisters to live with him until they decided to take up the reins of housekeeping in some other bachelor's shack.

Jim told me the story of his own and his brothers' homesteading; but I will not tire you more by repeating the latter for I only started out to tell you about Jim.

Tom Mackay.
(Your story is well told and interesting and I hope you will give us some of the homesteading experience of Jim and his brothers in another letter.—Ed.)

THE WHY OF A COWBOY'S DRESS

Editor Boys' Club:—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE ever since it started in Winnipeg, and I have read it since I was big enough to read. I am very glad to see a club for boys started. I think the poem, "The High Heeled Boots," a very good selection.

You asked what use they were. They prevent the foot from slipping through the stirrup, and in case the rider is thrown he will not be dragged. They also act as a brace when the horse pitches forward. The chaps guard from the wind and cold and the rain is kept off the rider and saddle by the slicker. The trappings of the horse are few. The long reins are used for keeping the horse from going away when left. They are left hanging, and most cowboys use wicked bits so when the horse starts away he will step on the lines and give his mouth a jerk that he feels. The lariat is used for roping and tethering. It is a pleasure to get on a good saddle horse and herd for a while. Most of them are trained to the work and like it as well as the rider does.

I don't look at the question of Blake's in the same light as Mr. Bowen; for I think farming or ranching one of the most honorable of occupations. There are many men who cannot and do not make a success of farming, because they do not figure to save and do not understand cattle or the working of the land. Do not our leading men in parliament come from the farm? They may have to work, but the returns are great and sure. I am afraid I am taking up too much room and would like to see someone else's view on this subject.

WESTERN COWBOY.

The Golden Dog

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R.C.S.
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"And what said they? Oh, be quick, aunt! Is not Le Gardeur to be tried by martial law and condemned at once to death?"

"No, Amelie! The Count de la Galissoniere, with the advice of his wisest counsellors, among whom is your god-father and others, the dearest friends of both families, have resolved to send Le Gardeur to France by the Fleur de Lys, which sails to-morrow. They do this in order that the King may judge of his offence, as also to prevent the conflict that may arise between the contending factions in the Colony, should they try him here. This resolution may be wise, or no, I do not judge; but such is the determination of the Governor and Council, to which all must submit."

Amelie held her head between her palms for some moments. She was violently agitated, but she tried to consider, as best she might, the decision with regard to her brother.

"It is merciful in them," she said, "and it is just. The King will judge what is right in the sight of God and man. Le Gardeur was but a blind instrument of others in this murder, as blind almost as the sword he held in his hand. But shall I not see him, aunt, before he is sent away?"

"Alas, no! The Governor, while kind, is inexorable on one point. He will permit no one, after this, to see Le Gardeur, to express either blame or approval of his deed, or to report

his words. He will forbid you and me and his nearest friends from holding any communication with him before he leaves the Colony. The Count has remitted his case to the King, and resolved that it shall be accompanied by no self-accusation which Le Gardeur may utter in his frantic grief. The Count does this in justice as well as mercy, Amelie."

"Then I shall never see my brother more in this world—never!" exclaimed Amelie, supporting herself on the arm of Heloise. "His fate is decided as well as mine, and yours too, O Heloise."

"It may not be so hard with him as with us, Amelie," replied Heloise, whose bosom was agitated with fresh emotions at every allusion to Le Gardeur. "The King may pardon him, Amelie." Heloise in her soul hoped so, and in her heart prayed so.

"Alas! If we could say God pardoned him!" replied Amelie, her thoughts running suddenly in a counter-current. "But my life must be spent in imploring God's grace and forgiveness all the same, whether man forgive him or no."

"Say not my life, but our lives, Amelie. We have crossed the threshold of this house together for the last time. We go no more out to look upon a world fair and beautiful to see, but so full of disappointment and wretchedness to have experience of."

"My daughters," exclaimed the Lady de Tilly, "another time we will speak of this. Harken, Amelie! I did not tell you that Pierre Philibert came with me to the gate of the Convent to see you. We would have entered, but the Lady Superior refused inexorably to admit him even to the parlor."

"Pierre came to the Convent,—to the Convent?" repeated Amelie with fond iteration, "and they would not admit him. Why would they not admit him? But I should have died of shame to see him. They were kind in their cruelty. Poor Pierre! he thinks me still worthy of some regard." She commenced weeping afresh.

"He would fain have seen you, darling," said her aunt. "Your flight to the Convent—he knows what it means—overwhelms him with a new calamity."

"And yet it cannot be otherwise. I dare not place my hand in his now, for it would redden it! But it is sweet amid my affliction to know that Pierre has not forgotten me, that he does not hate me, nay, that he still loves me, although I abandon the world and him who to me was the light of it. Why would they not admit him?"

"Mere Migeon is as hard as she is just, Amelie. I think too she has no love for the Philiberts. Her nephew Varin has all the influence of a spoiled son over the Lady Superior."

Amelie scarcely regarded the last remark of her aunt, but repeated the words, "Hard and just! Yes, it is true, and hardness and justness are what I crave in my misery. The flintiest couch shall be to me a bed of down, the scantiest fare a royal feast, the hardest penance a life of pleasure. Mere Migeon cannot be more hard nor more just to me than I would be to myself."

"My poor Amelie! My poor Heloise!" repeated the lady, stroking their hair and kissing them both alternately; "be it as God wills." When it is dark every prospect lies hid in the darkness, but it is there all the same, though we see it not; but when the day returns everything is revealed. We see naught before us now but the image of our Lady of Grand Pouvoir illumined by the lamp of Repentigny, but the sun of righteousness will yet arise with healings on his wings for us all: But oh, my children, let nothing be done hastily, rashly, or unbecoming the daughters of our honorable house."

CHAPTER LIII.

LOVELY IN DEATH THE BEAU-TEOUS RUIN LAY."

The chant of vespers had long ceased. The Angelus had rung its last summons to invoke a blessing upon life and death at the close of the day. The quiet nuns filed off from their frugal meal in the long refectory and betook themselves to the community or to their peaceful cells. The troop of children in their charge had been sent with prayer to their little

couches in the dormitory, sacred to sleep and happy dreams.

Candles flickered through the long passages as veiled figures slowly and noiselessly passed towards the chapel to their private devotions. Scarcely a footfall reached the ear, nor sound of any kind, except the sweet voice of Mere Madelaine de St. Borgia. Like the flow of a full stream in the still moonlight, she sang her canticle of praise to the guardian of the house, before she retired to rest:

"Ave, Joseph! Fili David juste!
Vir Mariae de qua natus est Jesus!"

Lady de Tilly sat listening as she held the hands of her two nieces, thinking how merciless was Fate, and half rebelling in her mind against the working of Providence. The sweet song of Mere St. Borgia fell like soft rain upon her hard thoughts, and instilled a spirit of resignation amid the darkness, as she repeated the words, "Ave, Joseph!" She fought bitterly in her soul against giving up her two lambs, as she called them, to the cold, scant life of the cloister, while her judgment saw but too plainly that naught else seemed left to their crushed and broken spirits. But she neither suggested their withdrawal from the Convent, nor encouraged them to remain.

In her secret thought, the Lady de Tilly regarded the cloister as a blessed refuge for the broken-hearted, a rest for the weary and overlaid with earthly troubles, a living grave, which such may covet and not sin; but the young, the joyous, the beautiful, and all capable of making the world fairer and better, she would inexorably shut out. Christ calls not these from the earthly paradise; but the afflicted, the disappointed, the despairing, they who have fallen helplessly down in the journey of life, and are of no further use in this world, these he calls by their names and comforts them. But for those rare souls who are too cold for aught but spiritual joys, he reserves a peculiar though not his choicest benediction.

The Lady de Tilly pondered these thoughts over and over, in the fulness of pity for her children. She would not leave the Convent at the closing of the gates for the night, but remained the honored guest of Mere Migeon, who ordered a chamber to be prepared for her in a style that was luxurious compared with the scantily furnished rooms allotted to the nuns.

Amelie prevailed, after much entreaty, upon Mere Esther, to intercede with the Superior for permission to pass the night with Heloise in the cell that had once been occupied by her pious kinswoman, Mere Madelaine.

"It is a great thing to ask," replied Mere Esther as she returned with her desired boon, "and a greater still to be obtained! But Mere Migeon is in a benevolent mood to night; for the sake of no one else would she have granted a

Do farmers eat the proper sort of food?

The farmer of today buys a much larger proportion of the food that goes on the table than he did ten years ago. It's a good thing that this is so because he has a great variety to select from.

He should, however, use great care in selecting for the best results in health and strength.

The widespread tendency in the city to increase the amount of Quaker Oats eaten is due very largely to the recent demonstrations by scientific men that the Quaker Oats fed man is the man with greatest physical endurance and greatest mental vigor.

Farmers should give this subject careful thought and should increase the quantity of Quaker Oats eaten by themselves, their children and the farm hands.

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A LIFE SAVING DRINK

It is a fact that a cup of Hot Bovril will ward off a serious disease.

When you are exhausted or run down, you are open to the attack of many ills.

A cup of Hot Bovril supplies immediate strength and puts the system in condition to resist any prevalent sickness.

BOVRIL is the most palatable of beverages, for all that is good in prime Beef is in

BOVRIL

3-12-09

said her longest graces over her scantiest meals.

"I thank St. Joseph for what he gives, and for what he withholds yea, for what he takes away!" observed Mere St. Louis to her special friend and gossip, Mere St. Antoine, as they retired from the chapel.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Questions & Answers

GENERAL

Questions of general interest to farmers are answered through our columns without charge to bona-fide subscribers.

NITRO CULTURE FOR CLOVERS

Where can I get nitro culture for treating clover seed before sowing?

Ans.—Nitro culture, containing bacteria required by the different clovers and alfalfa, has been provided in bottles by Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

CROP ON SHALLOW BREAKING

I have about fifteen acres that I hired a man to break last season. It was broken about two inches deep, but was well disked last fall.

CORN AND ALFALFA

I wish to grow corn for fodder, but I find the seasons too short to ripen seed here, and it looks like a costly business to buy seed every year.

SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP

If a man and his wife buy each a South African scrip can they both reside on the one and fulfill their duties by doing the necessary improvements on the other one.

Questions & Answers

A POSTCARD WILL BRING OUR LARGE SEED CATALOG

McKENZIE'S Specially Selected SEEDS

In this age of substitution where the quality and genuineness of the seed used is in doubt, avoid all risks by using

McKenzie Superior Seeds.

QUICK MATURING GARDEN SEEDS

(Post-paid prices)

Table listing garden seeds: BEET (Early Blood Turnip), BEAN (Golden Wax Improved), CELEBY (White Plume), CABBAGE (Winningsstadt), CABBOT (Oxheart), CORN (Squaw), CUCUMBER (Long Green), LETTUCE (Grand Rapids), ONION (Yellow Globe), ONION (Red Wethersfield), ONION (Australian Brown), PEA (Stratagem), RADISH (French Breakfast), TOMATO (Earlina).

FREE BLOOMING FLOWER SEEDS

(Post-paid price.)

Table listing flower seeds: ASTERS (Comet, Victoria, mid), ANTIRRHINUM (Tall, Dwarf), BALSAM (Colors or mixed), DIANTHUS (Double mixed), DAIRY (Burbank's), HOLLYHOCK (See illustration, mixed), MARIGOLD (African, mixed), MORNING GLORY (Mixed), NASTURTIUM (Tall, Dwarf, mixed), PHLOX (Drummond, mixed), SWEET PEAS (McK's Prize, mixed).

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

SEEDSMEN TO WESTERN CANADA

from one of their old alfalfa fields and sow it on an acre of your land.

M. A. C. S. A. BEDFORD.

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRIES

In our issue of March 2nd, dealing with a question on cranberries and hazel nuts, Prof. S. A. Bedford stated that he had been unable to find the high bush cranberry listed for sale in Canada.

SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP

If a man and his wife buy each a South African scrip can they both reside on the one and fulfill their duties by doing the necessary improvements on the other one.

2. Did the Dominion government grant the South African veterans any extension of time on their warrants?

Ans.—1. No. Each party will have to reside on the land covered by their scrip, or on their own separate property, but the wife could not reside on her husband's property and do her duties for the land covered by her scrip.

2. Yes. Two years.

Questions & Answers

VETERINARY

Enquiries dealing with matters of a veterinary nature are answered through our columns by a competent veterinarian free of charge to bona-fide subscribers.

AZOTURIA

Heavy team of geldings 7 years old,

used for logging and hauling, while on the road took suddenly ill. One horse seemed to lose all power of the hind dart and died in 36 hours.

The second horse was affected in one hind leg. We kept hot cloths on him and used a liniment, rubbing the leg well. After a couple of days he could walk and is getting along nicely.

Ans.—The disease is azoturia. It attacks horses that are in good condition, which have been idle for a few days.

Those cases that are unable to stand are to be most dreaded. As a rule, if the horse can stand, or can get up if down, he will recover. As a preventive horses that have been regularly worked and then for any reason have to stand in the stable for a few days, should have exercise every day.

When a horse is attacked on the road, which is usually only a short distance from home—from a quarter of a mile to two or three miles. If

dispensation of the rules of the house."

That night Lady de Tilly held a long and serious conference with Mere Migeon and Mere Esther, upon the event which had driven her nieces to the cloister, promising that if, at the end of a month, they persisted in their resolutions, she would consent to their assumption of the white veil; and upon the completion of their novitiate, when they took the final vows, she would give them up with such a dowry as would make all former gifts of the house of Repentigny and Tilly poor in the comparison.

Mere Migeon was especially overjoyed at this prospect of relieving the means of her house, which had been so terribly straitened of late years. The losses occasioned by the war had been a never-ending source of anxiety to her and Mere Esther, who, however, kept their troubles as far as possible to themselves, in order that the cares of the world might not encroach too far upon the minds of the community.

"Oh, Mere Esther: Mere Esther!" exclaimed the Lady Superior. "I feel too great a satisfaction in view of the rich dowry of these two girls. I need much self-examination to weed out worldly thoughts. Alas! Alas! I would rather be the humblest aunt in our kitchen than the Lady Superior of the Ursulines. Blessed old Mere Marie used to say 'a good turn in the kitchen was as good as a prayer in the chapel.'"

Mere Esther reflected a moment, and said, "We have long found it easier to pray for souls than to relieve bodies. I thank good St. Joseph for this prospective blessing upon our monastery."

During the long and wasting war, Mere Migeon had seen her poor nuns reduced to grievous straits, which they bore cheerfully, however, as their share of the common suffering of their country. The cassette of St. Joseph, wherein were deposited the oboli for the poor, had long been emptied. The image of St. Joseph au Ble, that stood at the great stair, and kept watch over the storeroom of corn and bread, had often guarded an empty chamber.

RESPONSIBLE MAN with team and wagon wanted who can give bond, as salesman for our Extracts, Stock, Poultry, Powders, Liniments, Spices, Talcum, Soap, etc. Write for permanent work in your own county. George Hassall, Sec., 221 Main St., Keokuk, Iowa.

Be Wise in Time

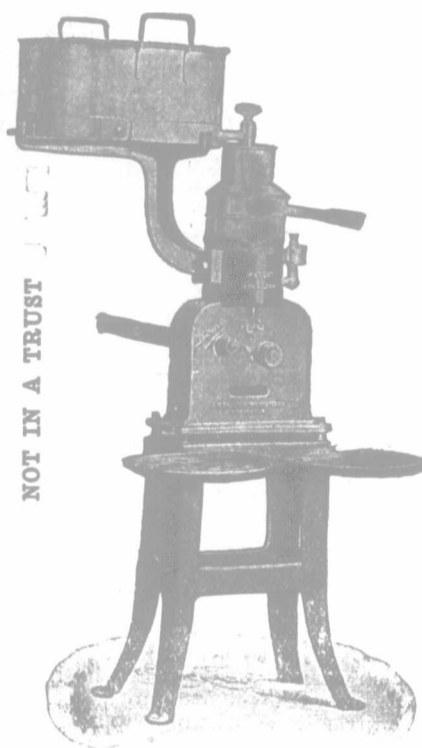
You cannot keep well unless the bowels are regular. Neglect of this rule of health invites half the sicknesses from which we suffer. Keep the bowels right; otherwise waste matter and poisons which should pass out of the body, find their way into the blood and sicken the whole system. Don't wait until the bowels are constipated; take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

They are the finest natural laxative in the world—gentle, safe, prompt and thorough. They strengthen the stomach muscles, and will not injure the delicate mucous lining of the bowels. Beecham's Pills have a constitutional action. That is, the longer you take them, the less frequently you need them. They help Nature help herself and

Keep the Bowels Healthy Bile Active & Stomach Well

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold by all Druggists in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.



NOT IN A TRUST

DOMO CREAM SEPARATORS \$18.00 to \$49.00

We honestly believe the Domo to be not simply as good, but better than any other cream separator made.

We stand behind our faith in the Domo.

Send us the price of the Domo you want to try, and if after thirty days' trial you are not satisfied, return the machine and we will refund your money, and also any freight charges you may have paid, or, deposit the money in your bank, or send us reference from your bank, and we will ship you the Domo you want to try. Give it a thirty-day trial; set it up along side of machines two or three times its price, and if it is not better than any other make, return to us.

We make these offers because we know the Domo is the best.

Don't pay 2 or 3 times more than you need to pay; keep the rest for yourself. The chances are you will need it soon.

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No.	Capacity, Lbs. per Hour.	Price.
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HAMILTONS'

DEPT. A1

SOMERSET BLDG., WINNIPEG

possible he should not be driven further, but should be put in the nearest stable. If he is down he can be conveyed there on a stone boat. He should be well blanketed, especially over the loins, and made comfortable with a good bed. If a veterinary surgeon can possibly be secured, his services should be sought without delay. The veterinarian would draw off the urine immediately upon his arrival—the urine is of a very dark color in this disease. If one is so situated that the services of a veterinary surgeon cannot be obtained; after having got the horse into a warm loose box, with a good dry bed under him, apply heat across the loins and over the croup. This may be done by heating bran or salt in a sack, or by wringing blankets out of hot water, laying them on the croup and loins, and covering the blankets with a rubber cloth or other impervious material, so as to retain the heat. Change the blankets often, do not let them get cold. A physic should be given as soon as possible, preferably

an aloetic ball. Also diuretics and stimulants should be given, such as nitrous ether, in two ounce doses in a pint of cold water repeated every four hours until three doses have been given. If there is delirium bromide of potash may be given in one ounce doses, dissolved in a pint of water, repeated every two hours for three doses. The rectum should be frequently emptied with the hand, or, enema pump and warm water. Encourage the patient to drink plenty of water. This will assist in eliminating from the system the deleterious material causing the disease. As the disease usually occurs during the winter season the water should be slightly warmed. If the horse is unable to rise, he must be turned over every four hours; but if he is down for longer than a week his chances of recovery are very remote. If he does get well it will take considerable time before he will be serviceable. This is a disease that should be treated only by the skilled veterinarian

VERMINOUS COLIC

Had an old mare die with colic. I had relieved the pain and believe she was taken with inflammation of the bowels, caused from the colic or worms, for I opened her and found intestines full of flat worms about six inches long and nearly one-half an inch wide. There were also long, round worms. Kindly give opinion of death, also a cure for these worms, as I believe my other horses are wormy.

Man. J. B.

Ans.—The cause of death was verminous colic—colic due to a large number of worms in the intestine. You had better administer a full dose of turpentine and raw linseed oil to each of your horses as they also are likely to be affected. The dose of turpentine for adult horses is from two to four ounces; raw linseed oil from one to two pints. The doses vary according to size and age of the horse. Sautonin, in two to three dram doses, administered every evening for three evenings, then followed with the linseed oil is good, but sautonin is very expensive. The horse should be prepared for treatment by being fed on bran mashes only (no hay or grain) for twelve hours; then administer the oil and turpentine in the morning, at least one hour before feeding. Continue the mashes—no hay or grain—until purging commences, then give half the usual allowance of feed, increasing as the purging ceases. You may then give a teaspoonful of powdered sulphate of iron, mixed with the grain three times a day for two weeks.

SWAMP FEVER

A mare twelve years old in foal, due last of April has had three colts in succession. She always was in very good shape and a great milk-er, but swelled under the belly before foaling. I have been working her this winter as other years. The last trip I had her to town, seven miles. I noticed her a little duller than usual. Recently I hitched up to go half a mile for water. About half way I stopped, and she was puffing and blowing as if run for miles. I went on and when she got home she seemed done out. I put her in and blanketed her although she did not seem cold. I found she did not eat much, only pick a little hay and grain very slowly. Her temperature was about normal and her pulse up to about 55 to 62. She seems bright enough but gaunt. Her dung is soft and smells very strong. Her gums and inside nostrils look pale; and inside vulva quite white. A white matter slime runs from her, also a little water, if she goes to scratch herself or turn around quickly. She seems to be quite itchy around the udder and inside of legs, and also around tail and top of hips. She lies a little, but not very much. I have fed her boiled oats or barley at night a couple of times a week, a little bran now and then not many oats; an odd oat sheaf a piece, a little boiled flax now and then, salt, etc.—anything that I thought would do them good, and keep them in good shape for hard work and lots of oats when spring opened. I also fed a little condition powder of gentian, sulphate, soda, fennigreek, ginger and sulphate of iron, equal parts.

Some think it is swamp fever. Her hair seems dry and not falling at all, while her mate and an old mare is pretty well shed of coat. Her tail seems to pull more easily than usual. I notice an odd little louse on her, around tail. I see an odd pin worm from her in the manure, but seems to be filled with black stuff. Is that the iron? My hay is mostly prairie "wool." I just fed light on it, mixed with straw, etc., so that when heavy work started they would get lots of it and oats. What is the trouble, medicine, treatment in general and cause if possible? G. A.

Ans.—The symptoms point to swamp fever. The whiteness of the visible mucus membranes indicate that she is now suffering from the anemia which follows the actual fever. We know of no medicine or other treatment that is likely to be of any use, to bring about a permanent

Money in Poultry

There is money to be made in poultry raising if you KNOW HOW. Our course in Poultry Raising prepared any taught by the acknowledged Canadian experts will enable you to MAKE MONEY out of your poultry. Write for full particulars.

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One main reason why you should buy this seed from us is that we know what kinds are the best, as we buy the produced article back again from the producer, and in buying from us you help make a market for your goods Write us.

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EASILY COAXED.

The new school teacher had a talk with Mrs. Hobart one day in regard to discipline. 'I don't see how you manage Bobby as well as you do,' said the teacher. 'I like him but he is such a mischievous little fellow, and he will not mind; yet every one says he minds you. I wish you'd explain it to me.'

'Well,' said Mrs. Hobart, doubtfully, 'I'd just as soon tell you, but I'm afraid it won't help you much. You see, I kind of coax him.'

'Coax him!' echoed the teacher.

'Yes,' said Mrs. Hobart, 'that's what I do, I say to him: "Now, Bobby, wouldn't you rather be mother's good boy, and have griddle cakes and syrup for supper, and play games till 8 o'clock, than have just plain bread, and milk that's been through the separator, and go to bed right after it, with the curtains drawn so you can't see the stars?"'

'I can most always coax him that way.'

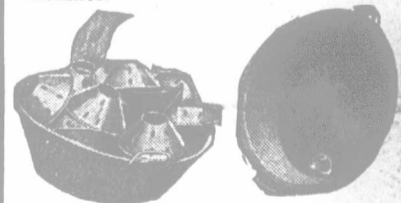
'Once in a while, if he's real set to be naughty, I'll say: "See here, Bobby, which'd you rather have mother fry you some doughnuts, or cut a little willow-switch, not so little either?"'

'I can coax him that way, sure, if the other fails.'—Youth's Companion.

Put the Joke on Him

If any one tells you that disks are no essay in a modern cream separator, put the joke on him. Ask him why traction engines and automobiles need no horses. He'll say, "Because they have got power enough without horses."

Then tell him that Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators need no disks because they produce skimming force enough without them—that Dairy Tubulars have no "fillings" yet produce twice the skimming force, skim faster, skim several times cleaner and last longer than common machines.



Full pan shows disks from common separators. Other pan shows the only piece used inside Sharples Dairy Tubular Bowl.

Tubular sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Tubulars probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sell. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. The World's Best.

Write for Catalog No. 186

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

cure. A icine will condition and in m aly able usually last long Fowler's Mix. G dose, thr a pint of her grai oats and cise. Th present Dominio

C. Young her ears. There an head mo the grou until the camphor make he for about Man. Ans.— with can soap an saturate warm w of pure t well into few drop two dra tiled wa ears mo is obtain

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cure. A course of the following medicine will often improve the animal's condition, and perhaps prolong life, and in many cases the horse is actually able to work for a while, but usually this improvement does not last long: Tincture of iron, 8 ounces; Fowler's solution of arsenic, 8 ounces. Mix. Give two tablespoonfuls at a dose, three times a day, diluted with a pint of cold water, and mixed with her grain. Feed liberally on good oats and hay, and give gentle exercise. The cause of the disease is at present being investigated by the Dominion authorities.

CANKER IN DOG'S EARS

Young collie dog is troubled with her ears. They are hot and inflamed. There are no sores visible. Shakes her head most of the time and rubs it on the ground; sometimes scratches ears until they bleed. Was advised to try camphorated oil, but it seemed to make her worse. Has been this way for about a year.

E. H.

Ans.—Your dog's ears are affected with canker. Wash out both ears with soap and warm water; then with a saturated solution of baking soda and warm water; then with a small quantity of pure alcohol. When quite dry, drop well into the ear, with a dropper, a few drops of the following: Protargol, two drams; glycerine, two drams; distilled water, one-half ounce. Dress the ears morning and evening until relief is obtained.

OLD WIRE CUT

Have a horse coming four years old, was wire-cut just below the gamble joint in front and to inside of leg last July. The wound healed nicely, but the joint and down to the foot has always been swollen, and at times it becomes more swollen and sore and feels very hot. Horse has been running out all winter, but have him in the stable now. Would like to work him this summer. What shall I do to keep down the swelling and remove the soreness? Will he likely be fit to work this summer?

READER.

Ans.—About the only thing you can do is to work this horse. Work will keep down the swelling. The condition has become chronic. Medicine will not have any effect.

HORSE HAS INDIGESTION

Have a three-year-old colt that I cannot put flesh onto. He gets three gallons of oats a day, with bran mash at intervals, and all the hay he can eat. There is some mucus around the anus, but not as much as I have seen on some horses. He is always twitching his tail and stamping with his hind feet. I noticed an answer in your paper a little while ago to pretty near the same case and got your prescription at the druggist's. He could not give me Calomel so this is what he gave me: Aloes, 8 drams; calomel, 1 dram; nux vomica, 1 dram. I gave ginger and soap, but he did not purge, so I started him on his feed again. I had his mouth looked at by a veterinarian about six weeks ago. After that I thought he would pick up. I have never seen horse pass worms. I would like to see him put on flesh before spring work begins.

JNO. SMART.

Ans.—The trouble is indigestion, and possibly there may be some worms. We advise you to again prepare for a physic by feeding bran mash only (no hay or grain) for twelve hours. Then administer the ball, and continue the mashes until purging begins. Then feed half his usual allowance of hay and oats, increasing the amount as purging ceases. Follow up for two weeks with the following powder in tablespoonful doses three times a day, mixed with his grain: Powdered sulphate of iron, 3 ounces; powdered ginger, 1 ounce; powdered nux vomica, 1 1/2 ounces; powdered gentian, 3 ounces; common salt, 6 ounces. Mix well.

SPRAIN

Horse working on water tank last fall strained hind leg, slipping sideways. Leg is stiff, but stiffness becomes less as he is worked. Leg is tender on inside below stifle joint. Inclines to spread leg when starting in morning. Advise treatment.

Man.

G. Z.

Ans.—Your horse has probably sprained a muscle. About the only thing to be done is to well rub the affected part with a good liniment. Ask your druggist to make you a bottle of ammonia liniment. Well rub in a little two or three times a day.

CALF HAS INDIGESTION

Calf about ten months old, in fair condition, but seems to be bloated all the time. Stands around a good deal in a humped-up position. Have noticed her throw out mouthfuls of hay and water. She also froths at the mouth some. I feed her good blue joint hay at night, and turn her loose to pasture in the day.

Alta.

E. S. P.

Ans.—Your calf is suffering from indigestion. There must be something wrong with your method of feeding. Give the calf a physic: Epsom salts, 6 ounces; powdered ginger, 2 drams; molasses, sufficient to sweeten. Dissolve all the ingredients in a pint of warm water and give as a drench. Mix a tablespoonful of bicarbonate of soda with each mash or grain.

ERGOTISM

My cow has had hay and sheaf oats all winter and is in good condition. Half her tail and also half her ears have become dead. She still eats well. When she freshens will her milk be fit for drinking? Is the disease contagious? Would you advise me to cut off the dead parts? What is the best treatment?

T. H.

Ans.—The disease is undoubtedly "Ergotism." You had better amputate the dead portion of tail. Sever the tail about one inch above the diseased part, then the bleeding stump must be cauterized with a red hot iron to arrest the hemorrhage. Her milk will be fit for use after the dead portion is removed. A complete change of feed is quite necessary, so as to avoid the possibility of a recurrence of the trouble from the original source.

WARTS ON COW'S TEATS—FIBROUS TUMOR

A heifer two years old has warts on teats and unless they can be removed will not be able to milk her. Can they be removed? If so, how should I go about it?

I have also a filly, one year old, which has a ball of flesh on her chest about the size of a coconut. It seems smaller where it joins on to the body. It appeared last year and then went away and did not appear again until about a month ago. I think it is caused from the manger.

E. R. C.

Ans. 1.—Warts on the teats are often very troublesome, but may be greatly benefited or entirely removed by smearing the teats thickly with olive oil. If this fails to remove them, they may be cut off with a sharp pair of scissors, and the sore parts touched with a stick of nitrate of silver. They may now be oiled, and the caustic repeated when necessary, to prevent their renewed growth.

2.—This is a fibrous tumor, and must be dissected out by a veterinary surgeon.

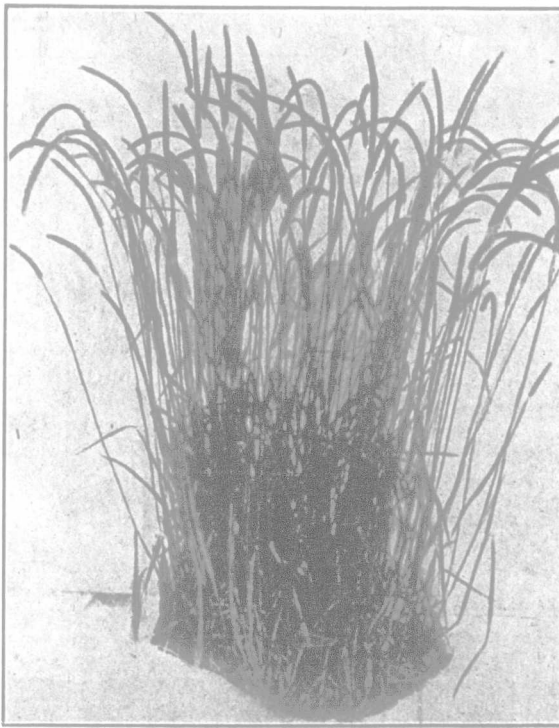
AZOTURIA

Horse was looking well and feeling fine. Was feeding him on oat sheaves, boiled feed three times a week and a little chop. On February 28 was hauling water with him a distance of about one and one-half miles. On the return trip when about half a mile from home he began to lag, but seemed in no pain. We got him in the stable but had no time for treatment of any kind. He strained once or twice, took a lunge forward, then backward, fell down and lay for about half a minute, got up only to fall again and was dead two minutes later.

Man.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Your horse died from Azoturia, a disease induced by idleness and heavy feeding without exercise. It is a rather fatal disease, though death seldom occurs as quickly as in this case. For treatment see answer to W. C., B. C., in this issue.



Timothy-nodding Type

Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd
Winnipeg, Canada.

STEELE, BRIGGS

"LION"
Red Clover

"CONDOR"
Alsike

"MARTEN"
Timothy

"HARDY"
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The best seed and biggest sales in Canada. This is not a mere "HAPPEN SO" but the result of painstaking care in selection and preparation. Write for samples and prices before you buy and get our CATALOGUE FREE.

TRADE NOTES.

A BOOK WORTH READING TWICE

Books issued as an advertisement are often handsome and sometimes interesting. Rarely, though, are they both at once in any such degree as is the latest product of The Pedlar People of Oshawa, those advertisers "in plain English," with whose straight talks most of our readers are familiar. This progressive house has just issued a new edition of their famous booklet, "Roofing Right," which is elaborately illustrated from actual photographs of farm buildings in all parts of the Dominion that have been roofed with Oshawa shingles to the satisfaction of their owners and occupants.

The new "Roofing Right" contains forty-eight pages, magazine size, and is as complete a treatise on the merits and faults of all kinds of roofing materials as has probably ever been put between covers. When one has read it through there is little left to guess at on the question of roofing. The book is written in a frank, plain way and must prove valuable to anyone interested in the choice of roofing for any building. We learn that the Pedlar People have a few copies remaining of the large edition recently printed, and we suggest to our readers the wisdom of applying at once for this valuable work, which is sent free and postpaid on request to any subscriber of this paper who mentions it when making his request. When writing ask for Booklet No. 5.

PURE-BRED ANIMALS AND PLANTS

"There is as much difference between pure-bred and ordinary plants as between pure-bred and ordinary animals." This statement is made by D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit, flower and vegetable breeders, and appears in their 1910 annual catalogue just issued. They argue for the great value and economy of pure-bred seeds. "Any fundamental natural law which applies to animals applies equally to plants." A good cow (i. e., a pure-bred) eats no more than a poor one, but may give twice as much butter-fat. "Good blood makes as much difference with corn as with cows. But pure-bred plants, like pure-bred animals, are not produced in one or two generations, for no matter how superior an individual of common origin may be, its progeny are as a rule like the general run of its antecedents. Hence the need for seedsmen like D.

M. Ferry & Co. They have experience, the best plant breeding equipment in the United States, and the business acumen to sell only such seeds as have been bred from the choicest stocks for many generations.

D. M. Ferry & Co.'s seed annual for 1910 may be had free of charge by writing to them at Windsor, Ontario. It contains much of interest for those who think.

HOME-MADE BEEF TEA IS TASTY

Medical men to-day realize very fully that home-made beef tea, while expensive and troublesome to make, yields practically no nourishment.

It is a stimulant, true, but why use it, say many medical men, when Bovril is cheaper, less troublesome, and contains all the nourishment of prime beef? One reason which makes doctors so ready to prescribe Bovril to invalids and children is that it is so easy of digestion, and being made in model modern factories, under the supervision of several world-famed chemists, it is absolutely standardized—always the same.

The Bovril Co. controls vast estates in Argentina and in Australia, which secure a supply of highest grade beef, and assure to users of Bovril uniform high quality.

Bovril should be used to the exclusion of home-made beef tea, and has, besides, many uses in the kitchen—as boullion, for gravies, etc., etc.

GOSSIP

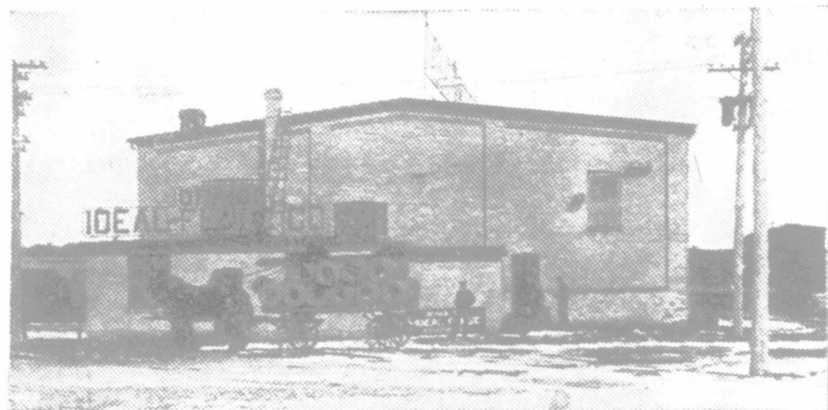
The Merchants Bank of Canada have opened up new branches at Elko, B. C., and at Brooks, Man.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BOARDS

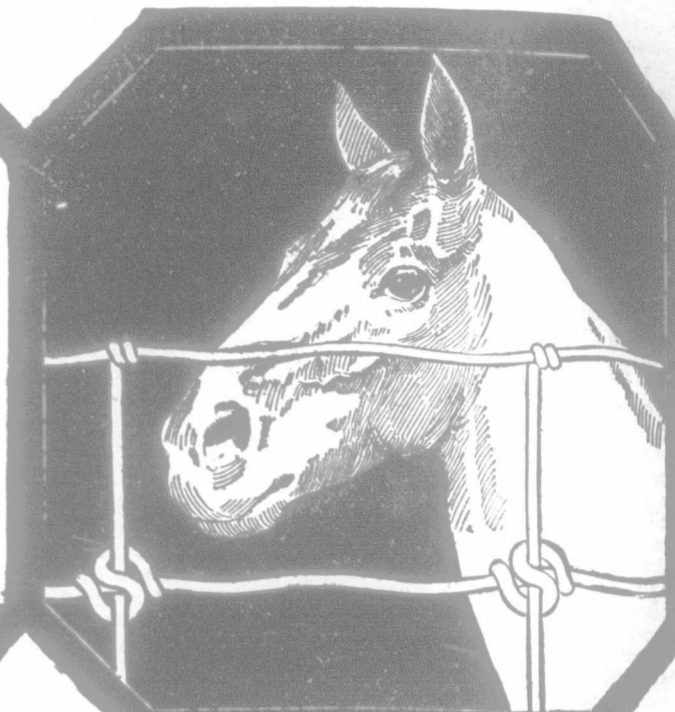
The following letter dealing with municipal school boards has been submitted by J. J. Dougan, secretary-treasurer of the British Columbia Trustees' Association, who was in attendance at the Manitoba Trustees' Convention recently:

By request of a number of those interested I beg to offer in brief the following observations anent municipal school boards in British Columbia: It may be pardonable to preface what I am going to say with a reference to my personal experience and observation, extending over the past four decades. I had the misfortune of just failing to be a native of British Columbia, but nevertheless I had the distinction of attending the first district (now called rural) school in the province. That school I shall long remember.

WHERE IDEAL FENCE IS MADE



IN WINNIPEG



The Dominion Government and the Big Railway Companies Choose Ideal Woven Wire Fence because it is Strongest, Best Made and Lasts Longest. Mr. Farmer, if their Expert Buyers find Ideal Best, you will find it Best.

The Story of the Dominion Government Buffalo Park.

The Canadian Government bought the last Big Herd of Buffalo on the American Continent. This herd was in Montana. It cost hundreds of thousands of dollars to get and transport to Canada. A huge Government Park was reserved for them at Wainwright, Alberta.

Now, the Canadian Government did not go into this matter in a small way. They had the buffalo. They had a park of 110,000 acres. They wanted to make sure they would keep the buffalo.

They therefore decided to surround that park with the biggest fence in America. An enclosure of 74 miles.

Government experts were put to work to get the best fence on the market. A strong fence—strong enough to stand a savage stampede of wild buffalo. A fence that would stand all kinds of climatic changes. One, in short, that would last longest and give the best service.

The Government Experts Chose Ideal Fence.

There is the story, Mr. Farmer. It is the story of a 74 mile fence, with 1,500 tons of material in it. 96 horses were required to haul the material 20 miles from Hardisty to the Park.

It was the biggest individual fence order ever given to a Canadian Fence Company. Given, too, because the Dominion Government was convinced that Ideal Fence was the best fence that could be bought.

And when you buy Ideal Fence you buy the same good quality, the same strength, the same stiff, strong, lasting fence, that the Canadian Government got for their Buffalo Park. Buy Ideal every time. When you do, you take no chances. You get the strong fence with the long life.

The Story of the Big Railways' Choice.

If you could ask the leading officials of the Western Railroads what fence they used most of for their roads in Western Canada they would reply:

"IDEAL FENCE."

You know, Mr. Farmer, there is no business that wants better service for their money—or gets better service—than these big Railway Companies.

Every dollar must show in good results. So, if they buy more Ideal than any other fence, you may safely say: "Well, they know what they are doing. Ideal Fence must be best."

You are right. They know it is best. They have tried it out.

And you, too, will know it is best when you follow their lead and buy Ideal.

It is the strongest, best made, longest-lasting fence you can buy in Canada.

Ideal Elastic Barb Wire.

You can get 300 rods of this guaranteed hard, stiff, coiled, heavily galvanized barb wire for what you would pay for 200 rods of cabled soft barb wire. Make your dealer furnish it. He can get it. If he won't, we will give you prices. Write us.

A new departure. Two-thirds cost. Enormously better value.

The Story of Western Farmers' Experience.

Every Western Farmer who has used Ideal Fence has found it heavy, stiff, strong, lasting.

Built for permanent service. No. 9 hard steel wire throughout. Heaviest galvanizing on any fence.

Stiffest laterals and strengthened by hard drawn elastic steel uprights.

Ask the Ideal Agent about it or write to us for information.

The Powerful Ideal Lock.

Ideal Fence has the most powerful lock ever devised for a woven wire fence. The strength of the lock is enough to sell Ideal Fence. Get the strongest when you buy fencing, Mr. Farmer.

Made in the West for Western People.

We make Ideal Fence at our factory in Winnipeg. Equipment for rapid production is complete and best this side of the lakes. We always keep big stocks on hand. You can get what you want when you want it.

A Word to Fence Dealers.

You know how good a seller Ideal Fence has always been, and you know why. When a Western Farmer asks you about woven wire fence show him just why Ideal Fence has been the biggest seller. Point out its features. No man will buy any but Ideal if he has its value fully and carefully explained to him.

Mr. Farmer, Get the Best for Your Money.

We know Ideal Fence is the best fence you can buy.

The Canadian Government chooses Ideal. The big Railway Companies choose Ideal.

It has the biggest sale amongst Western Farmers.

Now, we want you to buy Ideal. And when you do, you, too, will say: "Ideal Fence is positively the best, strongest, and in the long run the cheapest fence in Canada."

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IDEAL

IDEAL FENCE CO., LTD.

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

It was a type of many others that followed, and may best be described as having physical apparatus a broken stove, a wooden poker, the much-used ferule and inartistic carving left on the long wooden bench by that combination known as "the boy and his jack-knife."

The schools grew in number, but not in quality for the most part, till some six years ago, when what we call the municipal school board superseded the rural, or individual school board. It was an evolution—a big step to take—and naturally strong opposition was raised by many and even by trustees and teachers. Being at that time in charge of one of the Vancouver city schools I thought, as did nearly all, that ruin was sure to follow. Few took any other view; but the change was made, and naturally no step since the organization of our schools was watched with keener interest. In a short time one hundred and twenty-seven rural school boards disappeared, their place being taken by twenty-one municipal boards, and where three hundred and eighty-one trustees had been required only one hundred and five were necessary. Lately four more municipal school districts have been formed, and others will be formed as sections of the country become sufficiently settled.

The municipal boards were given increased powers, so that instead of being trustees in name they became such in recognition by the people, the municipal council, and the council of public instruction. Trustees found that they now had to manage a business, and learned for the first time that they ought to be as well posted in educational matters as are the teachers. Soon, opinions favorable to the change were freely expressed by the trustees, by the inspectors, and by ratepayers. The senior provincial inspector gave voice to his finding in these words: "The erection of the rural municipality into a school district has proved a very long step in advance of anything yet attempted in this province for the improvement of rural schools, and since the formation of the rural municipal school districts on this island (Vancouver) there has been heard on all sides nothing but expressions of approval with the working of the new enactment. I have great pleasure and satisfaction in working with the new boards for the betterment of the schools."

Inspector J. S. Gordon contrasts the rural and the municipal schools. Of the former he remarks: "The conditions prevailing in rural districts are far from satisfactory. We find in many of these districts the minimum salaries, the poorest of teachers, and the school besides being small, poorly lighted, and poorly equipped, is dirty, cheerless and unhomelike. This regrettable condition of things may be attributed primarily to the apathy of the people in school matters." Of the municipal schools he says: "The work done in these districts has been found much better on an average than that of the non-municipal schools. In nearly every instance the teachers have been careful and painstaking, while the trustees have attended to their duties in a businesslike way. In the municipal schools the policy of the trustees is to encourage those teachers who display special ability and fidelity, and they are finding ways of making the teacher's tenure of office of longer duration."

The chief superintendent of education, Dr. A. Robinson, says that the percentage of regular attendance for the past year is the highest in the history of the province.

To sum up the advantages in part are: (a) Better teachers, because better selection, more inspection and supervision, closer co-operation, better buildings, more thorough equipment, greater permanency of teachers. (b) Costs the government less per capita; in 1909, the cost to the government for rural schools was \$18.52 per pupil, and for municipal, \$15.19 per pupil. (c) Manual training and the high school can easily be the choice (and generally are) of the municipal school. It is fully conceded that the government, the people and the trustees all gain under this system. The gain to the child is inestimable. There are larger classes, inducing gentle emulation; there are fewer classes, so that a teacher can devote more attention to all, and par-

BE PREPARED FOR THE HARVEST WITH THE RIGHT MACHINE

YOU cannot afford to run any risk of delay at harvest time. Every minute counts when the grain is ripe for cutting. Every minute of smooth, rapid, uninterrupted work will pile up your profits. Every minute of delay due to a slow, inefficient, bungling or broken-down machine will rob you of a part of your just reward. Let the harvest find you prepared. Start today to look over your equipment. Face the question squarely.

Is it going to permit you to get all the profits from your acres. If it is not—now is the time to choose the machine that will. Because you are going to be busier every day from now on.

We want you to take proper time to make your selection because we know if you do you'll want a Deering. It's one of the best machines for your use. It's built to meet the conditions encountered on Canadian farms.

It will get all your grain no matter if it is tangled or down in the shortest possible time. It has strength, a wide range of adjustment for all conditions of grain and ground surface, and the draft is as light as it is possible to secure in a perfect working binder.

It is a proved machine. It has been in use for more than a generation, and its superior has never been produced. You cannot make a mistake in purchasing one. The Deering line comprises—

Harvesting Machines, Binder Twine, Mowers, Tedders, Hay Rakes and Side Delivery Rakes, Hay Loaders, Disk, Shoe and Hoe Drills, Cultivators, Seeders, Smoothing, Spring Tooth and Disk Harrows, Land Rollers, Scufflers. Deering agents also handle Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators, Hay Presses, Wagons, Sleighs and Manure Spreaders.

Call on the local agent for catalogue and particulars on any Deering machine or implement, or write the International Harvester Company of America at the nearest branch house named below:



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

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(Incorporated,
CHICAGO U S A



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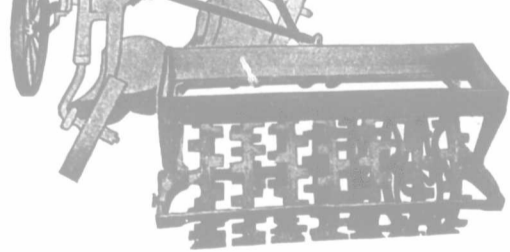
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will improve your stock. Add some distinction and character to your horses. They will produce for you the best all-purpose horse for light work about the farm or on the road. It is a mistake to suppose the Hackney is for show only. They fill the interval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

The Baxter-Reed Ranching Co., Ltd.
OLDS, ALBERTA

Long distance phone

PULVERIZER ATTACHMENT FOR PLOWS



A proven success; a labor saver; and money maker for users. Very little draft; no side draft. Does not interfere in any way with plow.

Conserves moisture at right time—immediately after plowing. Weight is sufficient, as packing is done when soil is moist. Made with or without extra frame for carrying extra weight.

PROOF OF SUCCESS OF THIS ATTACHMENT

1st packer sold in Canada sold at Oxbow, Sask., in 1908: last year about 60 sold there. We have scores of letters; here is one:

Oxbow, Feb. 26th. 1910.
"I have one of the large Pack-ers, but find your Attachment much better, as the work of packing can be done while plowing, the draft being hardly noticeable on the horses."
(Signed) A. RIDDELL, M.P.P.

PRICES JUST HALF LAST YEARS

Size	Without extra Frame	With extra Frame
Sulky	\$14.00	\$17.00
Gang	\$15.00	\$18.50
Triple	\$16.00	\$19.75

OUR GUARANTEE.

If after using two weeks on the plow you are not fully satisfied return and we will refund you your money and any freight paid by you. Order now, and make sure of prompt delivery.

HAMILTONS' Dept. A2. Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg

ticularly to the more backward or defective.

Under the municipal school system we have a larger opportunity of beautifying character, and we can now successfully inculcate loyalty and patriotism. It would be no act of empiricism to say that he is a philosopher and philanthropist who would open a school and thereby close a prison. The municipal school will ensure to every boy and girl within its jurisdiction the more modern, liberal, vocational, and really best education that the province can offer its sons and daughters.

I was asked to state if I did not think that the plan was better fitted for British Columbia than Manitoba. My reply is absolutely "No," not unless the "sunset province" is to enjoy a monopoly of the most progressive and efficient school administration; and I am free to say, that shall never be, when we consider the interest in, and devotion to, their schools manifested by the trustees and the people in this great prairie province. From my close acquaintance with Manitoba schools I am fully assured that her trustees are second to none in getting the very best in both method of material. Manitoba is not acting the role of follower. She is the leader, and British Columbia today owes much to her for late methods, for efficient teachers, and for our present and most efficient city superintendent, W. P. Argue.

I do not want to offer a prophecy, but I believe it will not be many years before Manitoba is ahead of British Columbia in municipal schools, as well as in consolidated schools.

THE HUMAN SIDE OF TWINE

When we drive home from the implement dealer with our little load of Sisal twine for the coming harvest, we do not often realize that we are giving that twine its final lift on the journey of many thousands of miles which it has taken months to make. Seldom do we appreciate when we give it its final resting place in the binder box that the first hands which touched it were those of a Maya boy or girl in far off tropical Yucatan, whose ancestors were a great civilized people, with temples and literature, centuries before Columbus discovered America; or if it is Manila twine, the first step in its long pilgrimage was under the guidance of a bare-footed, brown-skinned little Philippino savage, who perhaps never heard of a binder, and whose views of agricultural implements are a pointed stone or a crooked stick.

Yet, if it were not for the industry of these two widely separated nations, the farmers of this country would still be obliged to bind their grain with old-fashioned wire, which never worked, or with untrustworthy cotton strand. In fact, the problem of twine was the problem of successful binding for years after the self-binder was an established fact. It took many years and thousands of dollars to eliminate this primary drawback to the early grain growers of the country. One manufacturer alone spent \$15,000 trying to make twine out of grass, \$35,000 using paper as a substitute, and \$43,000 on straw—all in the end to be discarded as unsatisfactory. Then, after searching the world with a close-toothed rake, as it were, it was found that two fibres could be made to do the work—Manila and Sisal. The Manila—long, soft and even—had generally been used in multiple strands for making cable and cordage; while the Sisal—strong, pliable and smooth—was found to lend itself perfectly for the manufacture of a single-strand cord, such as the self-binder necessitated.

Then commenced a merry struggle between the distant races for the honor of supplying the twine which was to make his majesty, the farmer, the greatest food producer in the world. At first, owing to the established position of the Manila hemp trade, caused by the cordage industry, the little brown brother in the Philippines forged ahead, but he made no progress in his methods of production, using the knife and block and other simple methods followed by his primitive forefathers in extracting the fibre. It was soon seen that Sisal would either be the ultimate material to supply the demand, or the demand would not be filled. At this point of the race a number of clever, aggressive

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

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

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

WANTED—A good teamster for general stock and grain farm. One who thoroughly understands all kind of farm work, also handling of heavy draft horses. C-o Box C. Farmer's Advocate.

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

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

HELP WANTED—Three good men; season or year; good wages. Will rent farm well stocked to help that make good. E. P. St. John, Kibbey, Sask.

LADIES SEND for our catalog showing our wonderful ladies' tailored, all wool venetian suit at \$7.95. Send today. Standard Garment Co., 8 Coope Block, London, Ont.

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

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

FOR SALE—Pure "Gold Coin" potatoes, 3c. per pound, \$1.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Lemberg. R. W. Allen, Cristo Farm, Lemberg, Sask.

FOR SALE—Thirty head of mares, all with foal from a pure-bred Shire horse, 1,200 to 1,450 pounds in weight; all broken to work, and practically young mares. Apply Brimhall Bros., Raymond, Alta.

WANTED—A married couple for farm with no children. Must be experienced and steady. A good home for the right people. Canadians preferred. Write at once, stating wages and giving particulars. Engagement 1st April. T. A. Grigg, Strathearn P. O., Sask.

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

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

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

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Manitoba's premier strain. Stock for sale. F. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW—48 to 72 pages monthly. Bright, practical, fully illustrated. Every department in charge of a specialist. 34th year of publication. 50c. a year, 3 years one dollar, anywhere in Canada outside Toronto. Address Toronto, Ont.

PURE-BRED S. L. WYANDOTTES and S. C. Brown Leghorns, for sale. Prices right George Dobson, Mortlach, Sask.

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

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

WANTED—Single comb, white Leghorn cocks Box 97, Watrous, Sask.

FOR SALE—One registered Hackney Stallion, rising 4 in the spring, 17 hands high. Will take Scrip on him. Correspondence solicited. W. B. Emmons, Box 47, Dubuc, Sask.

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

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

LADIES' TAILORED SUITS, \$10.75 and upwards. Send for samples and styles. Dresses from \$5 upwards. Southcott Suit Co., 12 King St., London, Ont.

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

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

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

SECTION OF GOOD LAND—4 miles from Saltoosta, Sask.; fenced; 100 acres broken. Several fine sections of virgin prairie near towns and elevators, on the crop payment plan. James Armstrong, 4 Richmond St., East, Toronto, Canada.

FREE BOOKLET—Are you interested in a milder climate where the flowers bloom in February. British Columbia is the greatest opportunity land in Canada. Write for our booklet. Dept. D. L. W. Bick, 1104 Broad St., Victoria, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARM LANDS—50,000 acres on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Fort George district—retail of an acre. Rich soil, ideal climate, easy terms. The Mercantile Trust Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Fort George lands—50,000 acres fertile wheat and mixed farming lands. Send for photographs and surveyors' reports. The Wright Investment Co., Dominion Trust Building, Vancouver, B. C. Canada.

SEND \$1 receive postpaid 4 cloth remnants suitable for boys' knee pants; give age and we will cut pants. Southcott Co., 12 King St. London, Ont.

FOR SALE—Brome and Rye Grass Seed \$10.00 per ewt., and 600 bushels Mensury Barley at 50c. per bushel; also 80 head of work horses, brood mares and colts from 1 to 3 years, and twelve good oxen. W. R. Howay, Aroola, Sask.

FARM FOR SALE—In the Carrot River Valley, 160 acres, 80 acres cultivated, spring creek, good well, excellent water, wood lot about 20 acres, poplar, seed grain, some good new machinery, usual log buildings; heavy land, clay subsoil; school on section; eleven miles to town. Price for quick sale \$2,600, part cash. J. W. Bayliff, Spruce Bank Farm, Tisdale, Sask.

PURE SEED OATS FOR SALE—Garton's Regenerated Abundance; grown on breaking; heavy yield; one dollar per bushel; cheaper in quantities; also Norton Beauty seed potatoes; very early; splendid cropper; seventy-five cents a bushel. Thos. Lund, Stonewall, Man.

LOST OR STRAYED

LOST—On February 4, a brown mare, white stripe on face, and water attached; weight about 1400 lbs. Reward for returning same to (L. Stansfield, 6-22-22 Bulyea, Sask.) or to McKay's Livery Barn, Earl Grey, Sask.

Yucatecans, educated in the sciences in this country and abroad, sprang into the game. They saw the future commercial possibilities of the neglected Sisal plant. At their own expense they built railroads into the arid, dry territories where henequen grew. They invented new machines, capable of cleaning 100,000 leaves a day, and soon began to compete on an equal basis with the Manila fibre.

The Spanish-American War temporarily advanced the price of Manila fibre to such an extent that good grades of Manila fibre commanded a price which was practically prohibitive for binder twine. Therefore, manufacturers of binder twine concentrated their energy and genius in the production of a perfect binder twine from Sisal. This required some adjustment of machinery and some change in methods, but manufacturers of twine succeeded so that the twine made from Sisal has for some years been as perfect and satisfactory as any.

First-class binder twine can be made from high-grade Manila fibre, but it is very difficult to make even a seasonably good article of binder twine from low-grade Manila. Before the American occupation of the Philippine Islands the Spanish officials at times exerted their arbitrary power for the purpose of maintaining the quality of the fibre which was produced by the natives. It was not an uncommon thing for the governor of a district to seize a quantity of inferior fibre and publicly burn it in the middle of the plaza. This was an object lesson to the natives to produce better grades of fibre. However, since the Americans have taken possession of the Philippine Islands no authority has been exercised and no influence exerted by the officials in connection with the quality of fibre. The result is a very much greater proportion of low-grade fibres than has ever been produced in previous years. It is anticipated that large quantities of this low-grade fibre will be used in the manufacture of binder twine for the harvest of 1910.

It is to the farmer's interest always to keep a weather eye on the future, and in this particular instance to secure his twine supply, whether it be Sisal or Manila, at as early a date as possible. Care should be taken to buy only good grades.

TREATING FARM ANIMALS

Generally speaking it is advisable to call in a competent veterinarian when sickness appears among stock. However, many Westerners are several miles from a veterinarian and precautions must be taken to have on hand a reliable book, giving symptoms and treatment for common ailments. Such information is found in "The Farmer's Veterinarian" recently prepared by Charles William Burkett. This book contains a practical treatise and popular advice on the nature, cause and treatment of diseases, as well as on the care and management of stock when sick.

This excellent book can be secured through THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE on remittance of \$1.50, or we will send it free to anyone sending us \$3.00 in payment of two new subscriptions.

BREEDERS' 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.

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

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

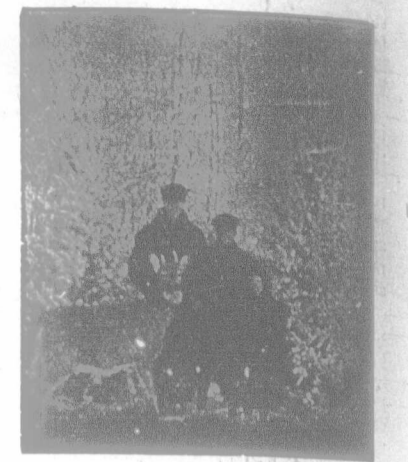
GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

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

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

D. P. WOODRUFF, Caldwell, Alta., breeder of Kentucky Saddlers, young registered stallions of the best breeding for sale.

VIRDEN NURSERIES



400,000

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, MANITOBA
ESTABLISHED 1890

LABELS
Metal Ear Labels for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

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

PURE-BRED POULTRY, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE ORPINGTONS
We have the finest strains in North America. Stock and eggs in season.
ENIVAR POULTRY FARMS
LANSING P. O., ONT.

HANDSOME BOOK FREE—The 1910 illustrated Planet Jr. catalogue of Farm and Garden Implements. Write for it today. S. J. Allen & Co., Box 1109B, Philadelphia, Pa.

SHIP YOUR
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TO
McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
224 KING STREET
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
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STOP THE LEAK



KILLS INSECT PESTS IN THE GROUND
Saves money by stopping losses. Sure death to all Ground Insects. A profitable investment for every grower. Make a trial and convince yourself. Booklet containing full information free upon application.

STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO., LTD.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

PERTH ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALE

The annual Aberdeen-Angus Sale at Perth, Scotland, is reported larger and more satisfactory than usual. The entries were 243 females and 374 males. Last year 160 females and 291 males were sold. The following is a summary of the sale with comparative prices for 1909:

	Average 1910.	Average 1909.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
298 Bulls	28 3 7	33 11 1
41 Cows	36 2 5	26 6 10
37 Two-year-old heifers	35 3 9	35 4 1
118 One-year-old heifers	25 13 11	26 16 7
498 Head	28 15 4	32 2 8

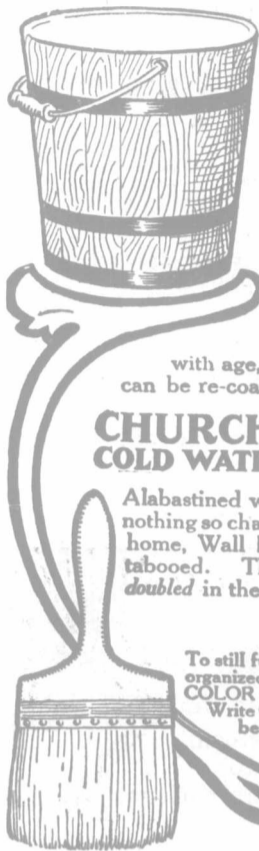
The total proceeds of the sale for the two days amounted to £14,211 15s. for 494 head, against £12,661 8s. 6d.

FIELD CROPS IN CANADA

According to Census and Statistics Monthly for February the values of field crops in Canada in the years 1860, 1880, 1900 and 1909, computed from average prices, are presented in the following table:

Crops.	Total yield.	Average price per bush.	Total value
1860.			
Wheat	28,212,760 bush.	1.129	31,852,206
Oats	41,129,421	0.354	14,559,815
Barley	5,691,088	0.658	6,280,019
Rye	3,853,014		
Peas	12,296,955	0.719	8,841,510
Buckwheat	3,648,450	0.470	1,714,771
Corn	2,624,030	0.555	1,456,336
Potatoes	38,934,877	0.350	13,627,207
Turnips and other roots	24,416,893	0.100	2,441,689
Clover and Grass Seed	132,623 tons	4.000	540,492
Hay	2,240,356 lb.	6.850 per ton	15,346,438
Hops	300,439 lb.	0.137 per lb.	41,160
Total value for 1860.			96,701,643
1880.			
Wheat	32,350,269 bush.	1.167	38,652,763
Oats	70,493,131	0.361	25,448,020
Barley	16,844,868	0.619	10,426,973
Rye	2,097,180	0.733	1,537,232
Beans	749,662	1.019	763,905
Peas	13,000,000	0.779	10,127,000
Buckwheat	4,901,147	0.737	3,612,145
Conn.	9,025,142	0.615	5,550,462
Potatoes	55,368,790	0.322	17,828,750
Turnips and other roots	48,251,414	0.100	4,825,141
Clover and grass seed	324,317 tons	4.000 per ton	1,297,268
Hay	5,053,008 lb.	7.525 per ton	38,023,885
Hops	905,207 lb.	0.133 per lb.	120,392
Tobacco	2,527,962	0.075	789,597
Total value for 1880.			158,403,533
1900.			
Wheat	55,572,368 bush.	0.627	34,850,010
Oats	151,497,407	0.271	41,120,812
Barley	22,224,366	0.417	9,286,524
Rye	2,316,793	0.541	1,273,339
Corn in ear	25,875,919	0.237	6,147,668
Buckwheat	4,547,159	0.471	2,143,941
Beans	861,327	1.197	1,031,153
Peas	12,348,943	0.619	7,649,798
Mixed grains	7,267,621	0.365	2,656,039
Flax	172,222	1.450	249,853
Grass and clover seed	288,275	3.900	1,123,988
Potatoes	55,362,635	0.349	19,314,572
Field roots	76,075,642	0.110	8,368,320
Hay and forage	9,104,058 tons	7.377 per ton	67,160,635
Tobacco	11,266,732 lb.	0.222 per lb.	2,503,372
Hops	1,004,216	0.199	191,890
Total value for 1900.			205,071,914
1909.			
Wheat	166,744,000 bush.	0.848	141,320,000
Oats	353,466,000	0.346	122,390,000
Barley	55,398,000	0.459	25,434,000
Rye	1,715,000	0.731	1,254,000
Peas	8,145,000	0.887	7,222,000
Buckwheat	7,806,000	0.583	4,554,000
Mixed grains	19,391,000	0.563	10,916,000
Flax	2,213,000	1.248	2,761,000
Beans	1,324,600	1.420	1,881,400
Corn for husking	19,258,000	0.663	12,760,000
Potatoes	99,087,200	0.367	36,399,000
Turnips and other roots	107,724,600	0.169	18,197,500
Hay	11,877,100 tons	11.140 per ton	132,287,700
Fodder corn	2,779,500	5.430	15,115,500
Sugar beets	86,000	5.810	500,000
Total value for 1909.			532,992,100

The total value of field crops increased from 1860 to 1880 by 63.80 per cent., from 1880 to 1900 by 29.46 per cent., and from 1900 to 1909 by 159.90 per cent. The increase of grain values (including wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, buckwheat, beans, peas, flax and mixed grains) was in the same periods respectively 48.55, 10.71 and 210.58 per cent., and of potatoes, field roots and hay and forage 94.38, 56.31 and 112.98 per cent. The increase of value of all crops from the harvest of 1860 to the harvest of 1909 was \$436,290,457 or 451 per cent.



A pail, with water— a brush—and a pkg. of Alabastine

are all you need to transform an ordinary-looking wall into a beautiful and artistic wall which will appeal to the most refined taste. Any one can apply Alabastine. Alabastine colors are permanent—they do not rub off. They give that artistic soft, velvety effect which can be produced only by Alabastine. It hardens becoming a part of the wall. Alabastine can be re-coated without removing the old coats.

CHURCH'S Alabastine COLD WATER

Alabastined walls are now the most popular. There is nothing so charming, so sanitary, so cheap. In the modern home, Wall Paper, held on by flour paste, is now tabooed. The sales of Alabastine in Canada have doubled in the last two years.

FREE STENCILS

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

The Alabastine Co., Ltd., Paris, Ont.
50 Willow St. 8

The right protection

You ought to have roofs made of the real, natural waterproofer—Trinidad Lake asphalt—for every building on your farm.

Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of Trinidad Lake asphalt. It protects against rain, snow, sun, air, heat, cold, and fire because it doesn't crack, rot, rust, or blow off; and it lasts longer than any other roofing. That's the roofing that saves you time, labor, and money.

Easily applied by any intelligent farm-hand. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book. Ask your dealer for Genasco, and look for the hemisphere trade-mark. Mineral or smooth surface. A written guarantee—if you think it necessary.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

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

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Cross-section, Genasco Smooth-surface Ready Roofing

Trinidad Lake Asphalt
Asphalt-saturated Wool Felt
Trinidad Lake Asphalt

Carson Wants

Cream

And is prepared to pay the top notch of the market for it.

We have been in business only one year and we have scores of letters from people who have shipped to us, stating how well they have been treated since they began dealing with us.

We pay express charges and supply cans free of charge.

Payment is made every 15th and last day of each month by express order, for which there is no charge deducted. It costs you nothing to give us a trial, and if not found satisfactory you are not bound in any way to stay with us.

Prices of butter-fat quoted at any time. Write us.

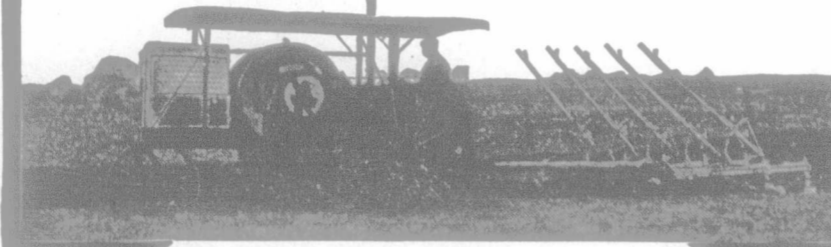
The Carson Hygienic Dairy Co., Ltd
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Mention the Advocate when Answering Ads

ALWAYS READY == FOR WORK ==

THAT'S the kind of a traction engine you ought to have—the International gasoline kind—that saves you money all the way 'round, in help, time, labor and fuel. For the International Gasoline Tractor, when you use it to plow with, don't need two men on the engine, one on the plow, a man and team hauling water and a man and team hauling coal. One man can operate the tractor.

It Plows a Straight Furrow Turns in Smallest Space



You don't have to wait to "get up steam" with an International Gasoline Tractor. No time wasted. Fuel is cheaper—the International Tractor uses less fuel even than other gasoline tractor—and it carries a whole day's supply right with it.

It is light, easily operated, can go anywhere and do anything a steam tractor can—with no flying sparks. And it doesn't need any licensed engineer to run it.

The International Tractor is wonderful at all kinds of farm work—this is shown by the way it won the gold medals at the agricultural-motor contests last year.

Investigate its merit. See the local dealer now for catalogue and particulars or write the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for further information.

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

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THE
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LOOK FOR THE I. H. C. TRADE MARK. IT IS A SIGN OF EXCELLENCE AND A GUARANTEE OF QUALITY.



Amatite ROOFING

Saves Labor and Money

A roofing that has to be painted every year or two is a constant care. Suppose you should neglect to paint yours in time. The chances are that when you did remember, (which would probably be when you discovered it leaking) it would be too late to paint or patch. You would need a new roof.

Now you can avoid all this bother and expense by buying Amatite, which needs no painting or coating of any kind.

We will send you a sample free. Write for it to-day and settle the question for yourself. It will only cost you a postal card and will save you many dollars in the end.

Amatite comes in convenient rolls ready to be laid on the roof. Anyone can do the job. Liquid cement to seal the laps and large headed nails are supplied free in center of each roll.

We wish you knew as much about Amatite as we do; you'd buy it every time. It's the kind of ready roofing that makes satisfied customers.

Send to-day for a free sample to nearest office. That tells the story.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver

Horsemen

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

for 394 animals sold last year, and £8,792 14s. for 362 head disposed of in 1908.

* * *

The production of wheat in North Dakota during the past decade has been as follows: Year 1900, 19,892,021 bushels; year 1901, 45,858,945 bushels; year 1902, 43,905,077 bushels; year 1903, 48,539,250 bushels; year 1904, 57,294,680 bushels; year 1905, 73,060,346 bushels; year 1906, 72,534,821 bushels; year 1907, 54,830,416 bushels; year 1908, 69,426,304 bushels; year 1909, 90,000,000 bushels.

SCARCITY OF BACON

Trade Commissioner J. M. Mussen, of Leeds, Eng., writes as follows to Trade and Commerce Report, Ottawa:

A pronounced feature of the provision trade in this district is the scarcity of bacon, and it is to be regretted that Canadian shippers are seemingly not in a position to profit by the opportunity in sending forward supplies. On an average, bacon is costing the English housewife three to four cents per pound more than the price usually charged for this commodity. Indeed, according to one authority, prices ruled higher during last year than they have done for the last forty years. The increase in price is not only caused by the decrease in the raising of hogs in this country, but is also due to the shortage in the supplies forthcoming from the United States, largely owing to the increase in population, and also to the high price of maize and other feeding stuffs. In short, there are not enough hogs from which to make bacon, and, as far as can be seen at present, the scarcity and dearness is likely to continue.

The imports of bacon into the United Kingdom during January of this year were 331,493 hundred weights, whereas they amounted to 424,968 and 476,594 hundred weights in the same month of 1909 and 1908, respectively.

POTATOES UNDER IRRIGATION

United States Farmers' Bulletin No. 386 contains the conclusions arrived at by E. H. Grubb, a practical potato grower of Colorado, in regard to the production of potatoes on irrigated farms. In dealing with the preparation of the soil it is pointed out that the question naturally arises: How shall we perfect and husband fertility? Live stock is the real basis of success in every agricultural district of the world. The feeding of grains and grasses on the farm replaces in the soil the vegetable matter which produces the humus and furnishes the nitrogen that keeps up the fertility of the soil. In the mountain country, where water is a prime requisite, it should be remembered that there is no better storage for water in the soil than decayed vegetable matter, and if one grows grain crops and ships them off every year, his land will become less porous and harder to work, and fungous diseases will more readily find a lodgment there. It is utterly impossible to grow good potatoes without an open porous soil.

CULTIVATION.


As soon as possible after the potatoes are planted the cultivator should be started. This implement has four shovels, each 4 or 5 inches wide and about 15 inches long, two on each side of the row, and is drawn by two heavy horses. These shovels should run as close as possible to the planted tubers without disturbing them. The first cultivation adds to the depth of the dirt over the seed, and permits the use of a light smoothing harrow without disturbing the tubers. The cultivator also loosens the soil on each side of the row and better fits it for the potato roots which will soon invade it.

After this the potatoes should be

Horse Owners! Use

COMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure



The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE SCAR OR BLEMISH.

Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

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The Choicest Fruit Land in the
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New Map now ready giving particulars of

IMPROVEMENTS

New Prices and Terms

Many Lots all ready for the Spring work. Trees growing. Write for particulars to

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Standard the world over. For every possible condition of earth and rock drilling and mineral prospecting we make a drill especially designed for the requirement.

Catalog No. 105, the most complete "drill hole" catalog ever issued, Free.

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Regina Stock Farm
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Breeder of
Ayrshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine
Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

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

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A perfect engine for pump-
 out, shelling, sawing wood,
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 FREE TRIAL—WRITE FOR CATALOG—ALL SIZES
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THE FARMER IMPLEMENT CO.
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 WESTERN JOBBERS.

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DALY, CRICHTON & MCCLURE
 Barristers and Solicitors

Office: CANADA LIFE BUILDING
 WINNIPEG MANITOBA

"Suffrage for women and equal rights is a good thing," said a member of the Austrian Embassy to-day, "but our country has it on you. You see, a man cannot get off the earth without his wife's or mother's written consent."

The diplomat has received an abstract of a new Austrian law, which provides "that no man can go ballooning or use any other method of aerial navigation unless he has first obtained permission in writing from his nearest female relative of the first degree."

This law was formulated in order to protect the State in case of accident.—New York World.

Nervous Headache

AND MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM DISAPPEARED WHEN THE NERVES WERE RESTORED BY DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Feeble, wasted, starved nerves often make their condition known by nervous headaches. This is one of the first and most marked symptoms.

If you are at all subject to rheumatism you have noticed how much worse it gets when the system gets run down.

Both nervous headache and muscular rheumatism disappear when Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is used to rebuild and revitalize the wasted and weakened body.

Mr. James Riley, moulder for the Waterbury Engine Co., 46 Jarvis St., Brantford, Ont., writes:—"I suffered for years with muscular rheumatism and as I also had frequent and severe attacks of nervous headache I concluded that the trouble came from the nerves and began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. As I continued this treatment the rheumatism was gradually driven out of the system, my nerves got stronger and steadier and the headaches disappeared. I consider Dr. Chase's Nerve Food a splendid nerve regulator and health builder."

You cannot possibly make a mistake in using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food when the nervous system gets run down, for by forming new, rich blood this great food cure builds up the nerve cells as nothing else can.

When you have made up your mind to test this treatment, go at it in earnest and keep at it regularly until you feel again the joy of health and vigor.

50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers; or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes

harrowed once a week, if possible, first lengthwise of the rows and then across, until the vines are 5 to 6 inches high. This practice gets rid of the weeds so thoroughly that the use of the hand hoe in the row is rendered unnecessary. It destroys all the weeds in the hills and between the hills in the row.

After this the cultivator is used but is not run so deep as at the first cultivation. Frequent shallow cultivation keeps the surface of the soil loose, conserves the moisture, and gives a chance for the root system to spread.

IRRIGATION.

With thorough cultivation, for potatoes planted the first of May, irrigation is seldom necessary until July. Generally speaking, irrigation water is cold and it is highly important not to irrigate too frequently, since the water not only causes the soil to run together but lowers the temperature to a point that is not favorable to the growth of potatoes. Irrigation water is applied only when the condition of the plants indicates that they are in need of water, as by darkening of the foliage. Or one may dig down in the hill and press a handful of soil in the hand; if it fails to retain its form, irrigation is needed. Care should be taken not to wait until the ground is too dry, because one can not cover the whole field of potatoes in one day's irrigation, and some are likely to suffer for water before being reached. The writer's experience is that if potatoes are grown as rapidly as possible, so as to become strong and well established early in the season, they withstand the maximum of unfavorable weather conditions later on.

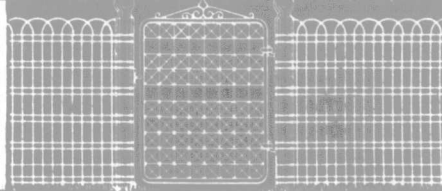
When the time for irrigation arrives, a V-shaped trenched half-way between the rows should be opened in alternate middles with an 8 or 10 inch lister plow; that is, a narrow plow with a double moldboard which throws the dirt each way. In these furrows the irrigation water is run so that the soil will not become solidified by flooding, and the necessary amount of water may be properly distributed. For the second irrigations furrows are opened in the middles that were not opened at the first irrigation, and this alternation is continued for succeeding irrigation. At the head of each field is a feeder ditch from which the water is admitted to these irrigation furrows between the rows. It is essential that the right quantity of water be used, and that it be uniformly distributed. Cultivation should commence as soon after irrigation as the soil will permit so as to insure rapid and uniform growth without check. This will not only result in the production of smooth, uniform tubers of attractive appearance, which are always in demand at high prices, but will also result in large, profitable yields and at the same time keep the soil in good mechanical condition for future crops. Do not irrigate after August 10, so as to give fifty or sixty days for ripening in dry earth.

If great care and scientific methods are necessary for best results in the production of market potatoes, they are tenfold more important in growing seed stock for next year's planting. Uniform growth of tubers for seed purposes, without check in development, produces a seed potato of higher vitality than tubers of uneven growth; and the clean, smooth tuber with tough skin, free from clinging soil or dirt, keeps better and is freer from disease germs during the long season before next year's planting.

The conclusion arrived at by Mr. Grubb was that there is no line of farming in the irrigated districts that gives such marvelous profits as that of scientific potato production. With scientific knowledge which can be acquired by experiments in supplying perfectly balanced plant food and main-

Peerless Lawn Fence

Is Strong and Attractive. All the wires are uniformly crimped, large gauge, steel spring wire, heavily galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. Never sags, never rusts. Improve your property with a Peerless Fence. Cheap as wood and more handsome and durable. Also full line of farm and poultry fence and gates. Write for information. THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd. Dept. M, Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.





Guaranteed to Wear Longer

or you get 2 pairs free



We guarantee the following lines of Pen-Angle Hosiery to fit you perfectly, not to shrink or stretch and the dyes to be absolutely fast. We guarantee them to wear longer than any other cashmere or cotton hosiery sold at the same prices. If, after wearing Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery any length of time, you should ever find a pair that fails to fulfill this guarantee in any particular, return the same to us and we will replace them with TWO new pairs free of charge.

Let us again remind you that we guarantee the following lines of Pen-Angle Hosiery to outwear others. That means the best wearing hosiery sold anywhere.

The reason why they will wear longer is because of the exceptional quality of the cashmere and cotton yarns we use. And because we knit them on Penmans' exclusive machines. We have the sole rights to use these machines in Canada.

They're Seamless

These machines form-knit the hosiery to fit the form of the leg, ankle and foot perfectly, without a single seam anywhere to irritate your feet or rip apart.

They reinforce the feet, heels and toes—the places that get the hardest usage—without you ever being aware of any extra thickness.

You see, these machines increase the wear resistance of Pen-Angle Hosiery and at the same time make them more comfortable—your ideal hosiery.

Make up your mind right now that you will never again buy hosiery with horrid seams up the leg and across the foot—hosiery less serviceable—but get Pen-Angle 2 for 1 guaranteed hosiery.

For Ladies

No. 1760.—"Lady Fair" Black Cashmere hose. Medium weight. Made of fine, soft cashmere yarns. 2-ply leg. 5-ply foot, heel, toe and high splice, giving them strength where strength is needed. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1020.—Same quality as 1760, but heavier weight. Black only. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1150.—Very fine Cashmere hose. Medium weight, 2-ply leg. 4-ply foot, heel and toe. Black,

light and dark tan, leather, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, cardinal. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.
 No. 1720.—Fine quality Cotton hose. Made of 2-ply Egyptian yarn with 3-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, sky, pink, bisque. Box of 4 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$1.50.
 No. 1175.—Mercerized. Same colors as 1720. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

For Men

No. 2404.—Medium weight Cashmere half-hose. Made of 2-ply Botany yarn with our special "Everlast" heels and toes, which add to its wearing qualities, while the hosiery still remains soft and comfortable. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, navy, myrtle, pearl gray, slate, oxblood, helio, cadet blue and bisque. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 500.—"Black Knight." Winter weight black Cashmere half-hose. 5-ply body, spun from pure Australian wool. 9-ply silk splicing in heels and toes. Soft, comfortable, and a wonder to resist wear. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1090.—Cashmere half-hose. Same quality as 500, but lighter weight. Black only. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

No. 330.—"Everlast" Cotton Socks. Medium weight. Made from four-ply long staple combed Egyptian cotton yarn, with six-ply heels and toes. Soft in finish and very comfortable to the feet. A winner. Black, light and dark tan. Put up in boxes. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

Instructions

If your dealer cannot supply you, state number, size and color of hosiery desired, and enclose price, and we will fill your order postpaid. If not sure of size of hosiery, send size of shoe worn. Remember, we will fill no order for less than one box and only one size in a box.

Catalog Free

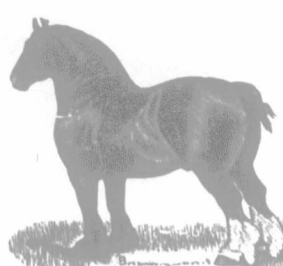
If you want something different than the styles and shades listed send for handsome free catalog which shows an extensive line in colors. 44



Pen-Angle Hosiery

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HORSE IMPORTER
Clydesdales and Percherons
Will also handle WORK HORSES
Nothing but the best kept in stock
Barn 13th Street,
One block North of Jasper Ave. **EDMONTON, Alta.**

TRAYNOR BROS.' CLYDESDALES ARE TOP NOTCHERS

You should look these over before buying. Our present offering includes

The Champions of the 1908 Chicago International; Champions of the 1909 Regina Show, and Fillies and Stallions from the Great Sires "Baron's Gem" and "Black Ivory," also imported Stallions and Mares from a number of the best breeding horses in Scotland

See our stock and be convinced that we have the best horses for the least money considering the quality

Regina on the C.P.R. Condie on the C.N.R.
MEADOW LAWN FARM
Condie, Sask.
J. D. TRAYNOR R. I. TRAYNOR

The Inaugural Meeting of the Canadian Suffolk Horse Society will be held in Calgary, at the office of P. Burns & Co. by kind permission, on Monday, April 4th at 4 p.m.

Plow and Harrow at Same Time

This plow attachment pulverizes and levels the soil as it is fresh turned and moist, thereby making a perfect seed bed before the ground gets lumpy and dries out. It is light running and requires no more horses than for ordinary plowing. Made for sulky and gang plows.



The cutting blades are made of the best plow steel, with plenty of curves to the blade so that it produces a draw cut. These blades are self-cleaning and cornstalks or trash cannot lodge.

THE NATIONAL ROTARY HARROW ATTACHMENT is destined to become the greatest farm labor-saver of the age! It does the work far better and easier than the old drag, because of the draw cut blades, and also because the ground is easiest pulverized and leveled when it is fresh turned. When your plowing is done, your harrowing is done! By all means SEE this great machine attachment. It will save you dollars, time and trouble. Ask your dealer to show it to you today. If he hasn't it, write us today and we will see that you are supplied. **DJ**

NATIONAL HARROW COMPANY, Box 114, LEROY, ILL.

The Spring Park Nurseries LIMITED Brandon, Manitoba

All kinds of forest trees, standard apples, crab apples, small fruits, flowering shrubs and bulbs, all grown on our nurseries at Brandon, Man. Parties wishing to plant for spring of 1910 please write for catalogue.

The Spring Park Nurseries, Limited
Brandon, Manitoba

taining soil fertility, the scientific principles of which are similar to those used by every successful breeder in feeding and fitting prize-winning stock; and with the proper proportions of plant foods—phosphates, nitrogen, and potash—in the soil as found in many parts of the West; and by use of the clover and alfalfa, there is no reason for those who contemplate engaging in the potato industry to fear the outcome. Too much stress cannot be put upon the value and importance of live stock in keeping up favorable soil conditions, as no country now known has been continuously successful in crop production without the use of manures from the the feeding of forage and grain crops.

MAKING HEROES OF THE WRONG SORT

The Toronto papers recently told the story of a very smart little swindling game worked in the city some time ago, but which has just come to light. Shortly before Christmas a gentleman living in one of the fashionable suburbs was called to the telephone and a polite, feminine voice informed him that his next-door neighbor was having an anniversary celebration that night, and that the speaker, who was to be one of the guests, was sending a gift, which she did not wish to arrive until the evening. Would he, then, be good enough to allow it to be sent to his house, and to keep it until called for? Certainly, the neighbor would be very pleased to do this. The parcel was delivered and early in the evening a boy called for it. The gentleman who was doing the unknown feminine voice a favor went to the door himself, gave the boy the parcel, and, as he had noticed it was marked as cut glass, he cautioned the lad to handle it carefully. He thought no more about the incident until a few days later he received a bill for \$40 from a down-town merchant for two cut glass bowls. Neither he nor his wife had made any such purchase so he started to investigate the matter. He found that the merchant had also had a telephone conversation with a suave ladylike voice, which had informed him that the possessor thereof was the wife of the obliging suburbanite and that she wanted two cut-glass dishes sent up on a certain day on approbation. As the family's credit was good the request was promptly acceded to. Then later the smooth voice had spoken again over the telephone, telling the merchant that the bowls had arrived and were satisfactory. Further inquiry also elicited the fact that neighbor had had no celebration and had received no offering of cut-glass. The police are now trying to discover the owner of the voice and the present possessor of the bowls.

Very interesting little story, isn't it? How fine and clever such a performance seems to a certain large class of young people reared in cities! And right here is the reason why so many city youths go wrong. The country boy reads of such achievements, but, like the doings of Jesse James and his more modern rivals in fiction, they are to him only stories. The country boy never gets close to any such criminal smartness. Crimes in the village are sordid and clumsy. A man may break into the corner grocery at night and steal some tobacco and a jackknife or two. He is taken to the lock-up in full sight of the whole community. Everybody regards him with horror. There is no romance in the matter at all. To the country boy crime is attractive only as fiction. The real thing is too close to him to seem anything but mean, contemptible, and foolish as well.

To the city boy who is not carefully reared all this looks different. He looks on it as a clever swindle. "Gee!" he says to himself, "what do

Watches that Keep time

In buying a watch here you run no risk for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory.

At \$10 postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the West—a 15-jewel "Reesor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid metal, solid back, dust-proof case, the same movement in 20-year gold-filled case, \$14.00.

D. A. REESOR
"The Jeweler"
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
BRANDON, Man.

Boog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Boog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists** 45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

A shrewd old Vermont farmer came into a lawyer's office the other day and proceeded to relate the circumstances in a matter about which he thought it would be profitable to go to law.

"You think I hev got a good case?" he finally asked.

"Very good indeed," the lawyer assured him. "You should certainly bring suit."

"What would your fee be for the whole thing?" the old farmer asked. "Fifty dollars," was the prompt response.

The client pulled out an old wallet, extracted a roll of bills and counted out \$50.

"Now," he said, "you hev got all you would get out of this case anyhow; so s'pose you tell me honestly just what you think my chances of winning a suit are?"—The Green Bag.

CURE WAS QUICK AND COMPLETE

Dame Parent's Heart Disease Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

She Suffered for Two Years but Now Advises All Troubled as She Was to Give Dodd's Kidney Pills a Trial.

St. Robert, Richelieu Co., Que., March 21.—(Special)—"I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all my friends." These are the words of Dame Joseph Parent of this place. And the good dame gives excellent reasons why she does so. "For two years," she says, "I suffered from Heart Disease, Headache, Backache and a dragging sensation across the loins. Seven boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me. I hope all who are troubled as I was will give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial." Some people may ask how Dodd's Kidney Pills, which are purely a Kidney remedy, can cure Heart Disease. And the answer is simple. Diseased Kidneys fail to drain the impurities out of the blood. If these impurities are left in the blood they not only increase the work of the heart in propelling the blood through the body, but act on the valves causing disease. Pure blood removes the cause of the disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills make pure blood by putting the Kidneys in condition to strain all the impurities out of it.



The Tick Question

Ticks do not develop wings in adult life, therefore never leave the animal except by accident. They not only sap the very life out of the sheep, but also destroy the wool.

Dr. Hess Dip AND DISINFECTANT

is sure death to all sheep ticks. It is also a guaranteed cure for Sheep Scab, Foot Rot and every form of Mange or other parasitic disease of the skin in horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, dogs and poultry. It is also excellent for disinfecting and deodorizing hog pens, chicken yards, cow stables, sinks, closets, etc. One gallon of Dip makes from 70 to 100 gallons. Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant diluted one part to 70 of water meets the Government requirements for official dipping for sheep scab.

If your dealer can't supply you, we will. Write for circular.

DR. HESS & CLARK
ASHLAND, OHIO, U.S.A.

"SAVE-THE-HORSE" SPAVIN CURE
REG. TRADE MARK
\$5 a bottle, with written binding guarantee. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and veterinarians. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpins, Ringbones, (except low), Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Shin Splints, injured Tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Hence works so usual. Dealers or express paid.
Troy Chemical Company, Elmhurst, N. Y.
And 14 Van Horne St., Toronto, Ontario

Robin Hood Flour IS DIFFERENT

Suffered From Her Terrible Pains From Her Kidneys For Nine Months.

For Backache, Lame or Weak Back—one of the commonest and most distressing symptoms of kidney inaction, there is no remedy equal to Doan's Kidney Pills for taking out the stitches, twitches and twinges, limbering up the stiff back, and giving perfect comfort.

A medicine that strengthens the kidneys so that they are enabled to extract the poisonous uric acid from the blood and prevent the chief cause of Rheumatism.
Mr. Dougald A. McIsaac, Broad Cove Banks, N.S., writes:—"I was troubled with my kidneys for nine months, and suffered with such terrible pains across the small of my back all the time that I could hardly get around. After taking two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken three I was completely cured."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering specify "Doan's."

you know about getting away with a thing like that!" The performance fascinates him, stirs him to emulation. And the trouble is he may never hear the sequel of the story. Certainly he never sees the offender dragged in manacles and disgrace through the public street; never sees the wretchedness that overtakes the criminal in the end. So this boy, if he is bright, perhaps some day thinks out some better get-rich-quick-scheme than the one worked by the cut-glass thief just related. He thinks out plans by which he can acquire unearned money without breaking the law—technically.

An instance of the successful working of such a scheme is just reported from old London. A refined-looking man entered a big Bond Street jewelry store some time ago and purchased an extraordinarily fine black pearl, paying for it \$10,000. He mentioned that he was an American, that the gem was for his bride, and that he was returning to the United States as soon as he was married. Four months later the same man again visited the big jewelry store sought out the senior partner of the firm, from whom he had purchased the rare pearl, and asked if he could buy a mate for it, to please his wife. The jeweler had no such pearl, but he said he would endeavor to obtain one. The customer urged him to advertise for it in all the journals of the trade, accurately describing the size, weight, and color desired. He also expressed his willingness to go as high as \$17,500 for the pearl, on account of a rise in price of such jewels, and because of his urgent desire to satisfy his wife's desire. The jeweler did as requested and one day a man offered for sale at a rival store in Regent Street, just such a pearl as the Bond street firm had advertised for. The Regent Street firm offered \$15,000 cash for it, knowing that the Bond Street firm wanted such a pearl, and seeing an easy profit of \$2,500 which could be divided between the friendly rivals. The man accepted the offer, but the pearl was never called for in Bond Street by the wealthy purchaser. This unknown person had simply made a profit of \$5,000 by investing \$10,000 for four months.

This sort of transaction is becoming too frequent, and the men who work such schemes are not by any means all mere flim-flammers of the variety who have no visible means of support. They are in all sorts of commercial enterprises, "doing business" on the same lines as the sharp who bought and sold the black pearl. It seems to be up to the newspapers to expose some of these smart deals, so that the get-rich-quick men that work them may be pictured in some such true light as is the village thief as he is marched hand-cuffed to the lock-up with all eyes on his real character. At all events The FARMER'S ADVOCATE intends from time to time to make some effort in this direction.

Dates selected for Neepawa Fair this year are June 30 and July 1 and 2. R. D. Young is secretary.

U. S. MARCH CROP REPORT

The crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics of the United States department of agriculture estimates, from the reports of correspondents and agents of the bureau, that the quantity of wheat in farmers' hands on March 1, 1910, was about 23.5 per cent., equivalent to 173,344,000 bushels, of last year's crop, as compared with 21.6 per cent. (143,692,000 bushels) of the 1908 crop on hand March 1, 1909, and 23.8 per cent. (152,571,000 bushels), the average for the past ten years of the quantity on hand on March 1. It is estimated that about 59.3 per cent. of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, as compared with 59.2 per cent. of the 1908 crop, and 56.6 per cent., the average for the past ten years so shipped out.

C. R. ROGERS C. M. VANSTONE

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders of
CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS AND HACKNEYS

If you are needing a stallion, now is the time to buy one and fit him to your liking so that he can go ahead and pay for himself this year. Our barns are full and we have more coming. We are satisfied with a reasonable profit, and will give you a gilt-edged guarantee and we will live up to it. Tell us what you want.

VANSTONE & ROGERS
Branch at Vegreville, Alta. Head Office and stables, WAWANESA, Manitoba.
JAS. BROOKS, Manager.

HORSES

Shires and Percherons

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

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

W. W. HUNTER
OLDS, ALBERTA

"TIGHNDUIN" Stock Farm

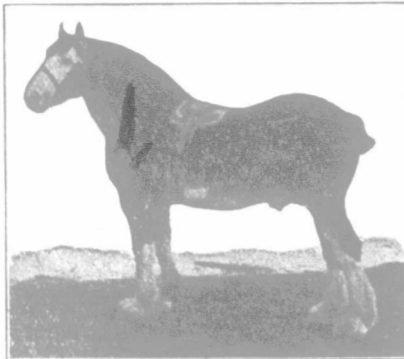
LASHBURN, SASK.
on C. N. R. main line.
Breeders and Importers of Pure Bred
Clydesdales, Hackneys and Shetlands
Mares, Stallions and young Stock for sale. Also pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle.

J. Morison Bruce, Prop. J. G. M. Johns, Mgr.

Clip Your Horses In the Spring

The price at your dealer's is only \$9.75. This machine turns easy, clips fast and will last a lifetime. We guarantee it for 25 years because the gears are all cut from the plate, ready for solid steel bar. They are made file hard. They are enclosed and protected safe from dust and dirt and they run in an oil bath. Friction and wear are practically done away with. It is the only ball-bearing clipping machine. It has 6 feet of high grade flexible shaft and the famous Stewart one nut tension clipping knife. This is the noted knife that will stay sharp longer and clip more horses than any other clipping knife ever made. Price of the complete machine all ready to use is only \$9.75. Get one from your dealer. If he does not have it write us direct.

The Great Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine
Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. 110 La Salle Ave. Chicago



"BARON'S GEM"
One of the greatest Clydesdale Sires ever brought to the West.

HILLCREST STUD

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

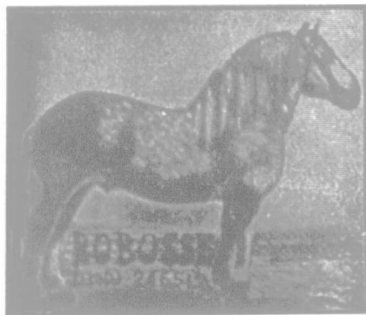
Customers buying from us have no middlemen's profits to pay, as we buy and sell our own horses.

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

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CONDIE, SASK.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS for SALE



IMP. ROBOSSE

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

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

DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORNS



Having sold my farm I must dispose of my entire herd of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. I have yet my champion herd and their descendants that won for me honors at many of the leading Alberta exhibitions in past years. There are females of all ages, descendants of the most noted families in Scotland. I have used such stock bulls as Trout Creek Hero, the champion bull in Alberta, for a number of years; Loyalty (imp.); Remus, a Toronto prize winner, and Lucerne (imp.), the latter a bull of exceptional merit. My prices are very reasonable.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALBERTA

GLENCARNOCK ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE



We have a choice lot of well grown young bulls of 1909, of the low down blocky type sired by Imported Prince of Benton, who was one of the best Angus bulls ever imported to America. We have also a choice lot of two year old heifers by the same sire out of big heavy fleshed, choicely bred cows of the easy keeping sort. Now is the time to get a bull that will sire the low down heavy fleshed steers that bring the top price.

GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.

ROBT. BROWN Herdsman

JAS. D. MCGREGOR Prop.

BOW RIVER HORSE RANCH EST. 1880

CLYDES, FRENCH COACH AND THOROUGH-BRED STALLIONS AND FILLIES FOR SALE

Large carriage and saddle horses a specialty. Buyers met. Phone

G. E. GODDARD

Cochrane, Alta.

The quantity of corn in farmers' hands on March 1, 1910, is estimated as 37.9 per cent., equivalent to 1,050,865,000 bushels, of last year's crop, as compared with 39.3 per cent. (1,047,763,000 bushels), of the 1908 crop on hand March 1, 1909, and 38.2 per cent. (925,386,000 bushels), the average for the past ten years of the quantity of the crop on hand March 1. It is estimated that about 23.1 per cent. of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, as compared with 21.3 per cent. of the 1908 crop, and 20.0 per cent., the average for the past ten years, so shipped out. The proportion of the total crop which is merchantable is estimated as 82.6 per cent. of the 1909 crop, as compared with 88.2 per cent. of the 1908 crop, and 83.6 per cent., the average of the past ten years.

The quantity of oats in farmers' hands on March 1, 1910, is estimated as 36.1 per cent., equivalent to 363,159,000 bushels, of last year's crop, as compared with 34.6 per cent. (278,847,000 bushels) of the 1908 crop on hand March 1, 1909, and 36.4 per cent. (310,763,000 bushels), the average of the past ten years of the quantity of the crop on hand March 1. It is estimated that 32.7 per cent. of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, as compared with 30.3 per cent. of the 1908 crop, and 28.7 per cent., the average for the past ten years so shipped out.

LONDON HACKNEY SHOW

Very fine weather favored the Hackney Horse Society's show at the Agricultural Hall, London, last month. In recent years the Hackney has come to the front in a marked manner, and the annual show is the most interesting of the spring series of shows.

The number of entries has grown from 133 in 1885, to 655 this year, and the prize money from £350 to £2,150. Although the advent of the motor car has lessened the demand for medium and poor drivers, there is an excellent market nowadays for Hackneys of good quality and breeding. Many of last year's winners were again shown. The first class to come before the judges, was the yearling colts, and the first prize was rather easily secured by Sir W. Gilbey's Sparkling Cadet, by Royal Danegelt.

A newcomer to the show, a long, smart-looking chestnut, J. McKeague's King's Proctor, was the winner of the two-year-old stallion class, with Sir W. Gilbey's Sprightly Spark in second place.

The Royal Danegelt strain was again evident in the winner amongst the three-year-old stallions, W. W. Rye-croft's Heaton Performer, a fine, even, well-boned horse. Antonius, a well-known winner, owned by Sir W. Gilbey, topped the three-year-old stallions, exceeding 15.1 hands. The class for stallions five years old and over, exceeding 15.2 hands, was the best class shown, and Mr. Buttle's fine chestnut, Kirkbrow Toreador, last year's champion, took first place. A referee was necessary before R. P. Evans' Evanthus was placed first over B. Tubbs' Leopard, in the class for stallions over five years old, between 14 and 15.2 hands. The judges took a long time to come to a decision in the class for four-year-old stallions, over 15.2 hands. Very close in merit were J. Beal's King of the East and Sir W. Gilbey's Flash Cadet, but the former was given first honors. In the class for four-year-old stallions, between 14 and 15.2 hands, another prominent winner, Dr. A. Bowie's Mathias A1, was placed first.

The female judging commenced with the yearling class, and the first award went to J. W. Astley's Nelson Encore, a filly of exceptional promise. An extra fine winner was C. H. Enrichsen's Lady Beckerham, in the three-year-old class for mares over 15 hands. Last year's champion mare, Adbolton St. Mary, was easily first in the class for mares over 15.2 hands.

Last year the society formulated new rules designed to check excessive shoeing of show horses, and these rules were rigidly enforced again this year. Hackneys exceeding 14 hands are allowed shoes, nails included, up to 2 lbs. in weight. Yearling colts and fillies are exempted from this rule. For ponies

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We're the largest Bagpipe dealers in North America.

Lawrie's famous make in the kind we sell. Write to-day for

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Chanters, Bags, Reels, etc. in big stock. Repairs promptly done.

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I am the only nurseryman in Canada who offers for sale the finest proof Hybrid Apple trees, which were introduced at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and tested at Brandon and Indian Head.

Write for list and full particulars to E. D. Smith, Winona, Minn.

E. D. SMITH, WINONA

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES

Bestest drillers known. Great money earners. DOMIC MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, ONT.

SOME HINTS FOR THOSE WHO DRIVE HORSES

Don't ask a horse to "back" with blinds on; I'm afraid to.

Don't let some blockhead drive me that has less sense than I have.

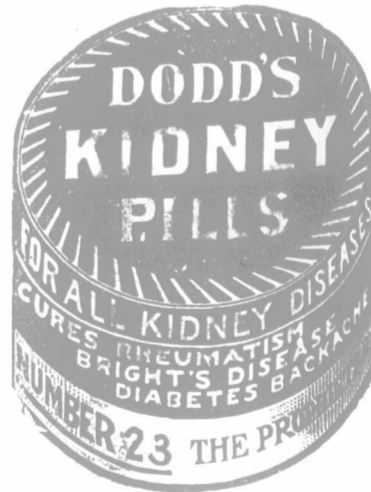
Don't run me down a steep hill, for if anything should give way I might break your neck.

Don't whip me when I get frightened or I will expect it next time and may make you trouble.

Don't trot me up hill, for I have you, the buggy and myself to carry. Try running up hill with a load yourself.

Don't drive me with an "over check" on; the sun hurts my eyes and I can't see where to step. It's inhuman and cruel.

Teach me to stop when you say "whoa," and this you can do without jerking my head off or tearing my mouth. It may check me if the lines should drop or break and save a runaway and smashup.—California Voice.



March 23, 1910
Both dust & plaster but loc life of f ing is needs ing wi —alwa send y design ceiling
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Fistul even b have ab cutting, day-and falls. Or leaving t particu
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METALLIC CEILINGS

Both clean and fire-proof—no dust and dirt falling, as from plaster ceilings. Costs no more, but looks thrice as artistic. The life of a plastered or papered ceiling is short and nearly every year needs repairs. Our *Metallic Ceiling* will last as long as the house—always fresh and clean. We can send you hundreds of pretty designs to select from for both ceilings and walls.



Our beautiful free booklet tells you all about *Metallic Ceilings and Walls*. Send for one.

"Really I don't know how people can stand the constant drudgery necessary to keep the ordinary ceilings and walls clean. *Metallic* is so clean and sanitary."—The Philosopher of Metal Town.

MANUFACTURERS 1749



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

not exceeding 14 hands, and for yearling colts and fillies, no shoe (nails included) must exceed 1 lb. in weight.

The selection of the champion stallion was a difficult matter, so nearly matched in quality were Kirkburn Toreador and Antonius, but last year's champion, Kirkburn Toreador was again selected for the premier honor, with Antonius as reserve. The special for best stallions, four years old and upwards, went to Kirkburn Toreador, and the special for junior stallions went again to last year's junior champion, Antonius. Ad-bolton St. Mary, the handsome dark chestnut, repeated her triumph of last year for the mare championship and special in the senior mare class. The junior mare special and reserve for mare championship went to Mr. Enrichsen's Lady Beckenham.

F. DEWHIRST.

CAUSTIC BALSAM TO SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

Please send me pictures of "famous horses." Have sold Gombault's Caustic Balsam for years to satisfied customers.—C. S. Burroughs, Jennings, Okla.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN AUCTIONS

The annual Shorthorn auctions at Perth, Inverness and Aberdeen, were held the last week in February. Prices were not so high as last year in averages for all the sales, but taken all round results were satisfactory and do not denote any less interest in the leading Scotch beef breed. At Inverness the average price for 104 bulls was £20 18s 7d., as compared with £22 7s. 10d., as an average price per 101 bulls in 1909. At Perth cows averaged £44 7s. 3d., as against £22 18s. 3d. in 1909; two-year-old heifers, £26, as compared with £28 6s. 4d., and yearling heifers, £28 15s., as compared with £22 13s. 4d. a year ago. Bulls sold up well. 301 bulls sold for an average price of £53 4s. 8d., as compared with an average price for 279 bulls of £43 13s. 6d. last year. At Aberdeen bull prices averaged £24 13s. 3d., as against £20 8s. 1d. in 1909.

STEAM ENGINES FOR CONTEST

In response to requests by the manufacturers to add classes for Steam engines at the Winnipeg Industrial motor contest the management has decided that classes will include engines up to 60 brake h.p.; 60 to 90 brake and over 90 brake h. p.; providing there are three or more engines entered in these classes.

The committee in charge have also decided to limit the number of entries made by each firm in each class to one, and that an entry fee for each engine in the internal and external combustion classes be \$25.00. This is done to partly offset the expense in conducting the competition, in a way that will be entirely satisfactory to every competitive manufacturer.

EX-MEMBERS QUEEN'S OWN

Several thousands of former members of the Queen's Own Rifles will assemble from all parts of the continent at Toronto next June, for a reunion in celebration of the semi-centennial of the regiment. The festivities will commence Saturday, June 18th, with a reception at Government House, His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, like many other notables, being an ex-member of the crack regiment. On Sunday a monster church parade of members and the present members will be a unique affair. During the week, grand historical pageants on a scale only equalled at the Quebec tercentenary will be given by several thousand performers on the Rosedale athletic grounds. In addition, there will be numerous social meetings of old comrades.

In nearly every town and city in the Dominion, and in many in the United States and elsewhere, are men who have served in the Queen's Own, and the semi-centennial committee is desirous of getting personally in touch with as many of them as possible. To that end, it will greatly facilitate matters if the ex-members who see this will at once communicate with the permanent secretary, Mr. G. L. Riddell, 36 King Street East, Toronto, and prevail upon all the other ex-members they know to

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM



TROJAN (imp.), Grand Champion, Demiseles, Exhibition, Calgary, 1908:

Our new offerings of Clydesdale Stallions is bigger and better than ever. We have them at all ages and prices ranging from \$500 up. They are imported and home-bred, sired by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Acme, Labori, Baron's Gem, Baron Kerr and others. We also have a big selection of Mares and Fillies for sale.

Our Clydesdales are all of the heavy draft type.

Trojan, grand champion at the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary in 1908, is heading at present our stud. Visitors always welcome and will be met by our rig if notified a few days ahead at Balgonie (Station on C.P.R. main line, 16 miles east of Regina).

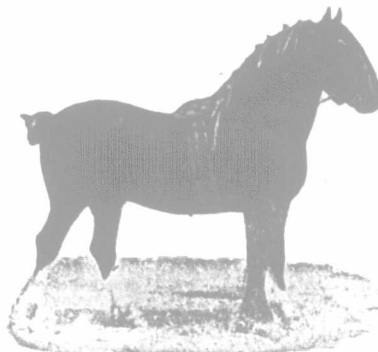
P. M. Bredt & Sons

Edenwold P. O.

Via Balgonie, Sask.

FOREST HOME CLYDESDALES

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



ANDREW GRAHAM

POMEROY, MAN.

22 Imported Clydesdales Just Landed

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

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

Craigie Mains Clydesdales



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

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LUMSDEN,

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

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Artificial MARE IMPREGNATORS

We GUARANTEE you can get from 2 to 6 mares in foal from one service of stallion or jack. Increase the profits from your breeding stables by using these Impregnators. No experience necessary to use them successfully. Price, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each prepaid.

Popular SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT, especially recommended for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, \$7.50 prepaid.

Write for CATALOGUE which illustrates and describes our Impregnating Devices, Breeding Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Shields, Supports, Service Books, Etc.

CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 35, Cleveland Ohio, U.S.A.

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You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but ABSORBINE

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle at druggists or direct. Book \$1.00 free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind.

12 bottles. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocels, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Alays pain quickly.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.



LEASING OF LANDS

The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

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

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

CHOICE SOOTH SHORTHORNS AT REASONABLE PRICES
Two imported yearling shorthorn bulls, one red, one roan. One 2 year old imported bull, red choice individual, an extra sire. Ten young bulls; 9 to 16 months old, all by imported sire. Thirty young cows and heifers, bred to high-class imported bulls. Long distance Telephone. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Junction. G.T.R. 30 miles west of Toronto.
J. F. MITCHELL Burlington, Ont.

Glencorse Yorkshires
Also for sale
Malstein-Frisian bull calf, nine months old, sire Duke Varcoe Beryl Wayne (7718), dam Duchess de Kel (7158) and litter of registered Babie Collie puppies.
Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES
Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale, five young stallions, from one to three year old.
GEO. HANKIN & SONS
Oakner P. O., Man. On the G. T. F.

SHORTHORNS Great Private Sale
Special prices and terms for choice breeding shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and see them or write for particulars, also Prize winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale in season.
R. W. CASWELL, Star Farm, Saskatoon, Phone 375
Box 1282, Saskatoon, Phone 375
G. F. R., C. N. R., G. T. F.

McDonald's Yorkshires
A few fine long pure-bred Yorkshire boars on hand. Farrowed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$30.00 each.
Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls.
A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.

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

BRAMPTON JERSEYS
Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd
in prizewinners, in number of sales, in dairy quality, in breeding cows, in breeding sires, in importation, in home-bred animals, in breeding results. Jerseys of all ages and both sexes for sale.
B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

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

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL
Resembles new milk as nearly as possible in chemical composition. Used throughout the world. Halves the cost of raising calves. Prevents scouring. Rapidly matures them. Send for pamphlet "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."
B STEELE, BRIGGS SEED Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

We Want Your Help for a Minute
Have you a neighbor who does not take the Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal? If so, tell him about it and secure his subscription. At the same time remember our generous list of premiums which are published on another page.

The J. C. Ranch
Breeder and importer of high class Clydesdales. Young stock always for sale. Male and female. A car load of young stallions just arrived. I can supply you with a show ring champion or a range stallion.
JOHN CLARK, JR. Gleichen, Alta.
Box 32.

CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS, \$35 to \$70.
All stock registered. These are a nice lot, six to twelve months old. Also a few young SHORTHORN COWS of Dairy strain.
CLYDESDALE COLTS FOR SALE
Yorkshire pigs, both sexes, ready to vean
J. BOUSFIELD, Prop., MACGREGOR, MAN.

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

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby
Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England
EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK
of every description. Owing to the rapid increase in business, Mr. L. C. Scruby has been taken into partnership. During the spring months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.

CATTLE FATTEN QUICKER
—take on weight faster—make better beef—when dehorned. Cows give more milk—and half the danger in shipping by rail or boat is eliminated.
KEYSTONE DEHORNER
does the work in 2 minutes. Cuts from 4 sides at once. Write for free booklet. R. H. MCKENNA
219 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. Late of Picton, Ont.

RECORD DAIRY TEST
Alberta is becoming recognized as a dairy province, and soon will she also be regarded as the home of record dairy cattle. C. A. Julian-Sharman, a prominent dairyman of Red Deer, has had a number of animals entered in the test under the auspices of the American Jersey Cattle Club. A cow of his own breeding, Rosalind of Old Basing, has won high honor for her owner and for Alberta. This cow by her record has qualified herself not only for the Canadian record merit and the American Jersey Cattle Club register, in a twelve months' test for milk and butter, but has surpassed as well the highest Canadian Jersey and Ayrshire records. She gave 10,864 1/2 lbs. milk, 567 1/2 lbs. of butter fat and 671-84 lbs. of butter in the twelve months.

INTERNATIONAL SHEEP FAIR
A movement is on foot to establish a permanent international sheep fair, to be held in Chicago some time in September or immediately after the fair circuit is over. This show is to be exclusively for sheep, with all breeds represented and to include goats, collie and shepherd dogs, wool and mohair exhibits, wool grading and sorting, sheep and goat shearing contest, sheep dipping and a lot of other features that will make it interesting and educational. It will not be a fat stock show, although feeding experiments will be conducted in a limited way by the agricultural colleges. It is not intended to compete in any way with the International.

do the same. Mr. Riddell will promptly send them particulars.

EGG TRADE AND CO-OPERATION
Discussing Denmark's poultry industry in a recent issue of Trade and Commerce Weekly Report, B. T. Macnamara, commissioner at Manchester, Eng., writes:
The wonderful success that has attended the poultry farmers of Denmark proves beyond doubt the great value of poultry to the farmers, small holders and peasants of England. The conditions in Denmark for poultry farming are not so good as those in England, and, in addition to this, the size of Denmark is only half that of Scotland, yet Denmark exports usually more than a million pounds worth of eggs to this country.

The export trade from Denmark is so good, and the prices obtained are so high, that the Danes themselves use Russian eggs for their own consumption. So far back as 1905, 104 million eggs were imported into Denmark from Russia, and the laws of Denmark make it impossible for these eggs to be re-exported.

Until 1864 the poultry trade in Denmark was as neglected as it is in England to-day. At that time the only hen known in Denmark was the Danish land hen, which was only a moderate layer, and whose eggs were very small.

The conflict with Prussia made the Danes turn their attention to some means of economic development. They determined to increase the resources of the country by the production of, among other things, eggs. In 1875 the Leghorn breed of fowl was introduced and is now the national bird.

The following table shows how the Danish export trade in eggs has increased:—

Date	Value.
1867	£ 1,800
1877	51,388
1887	262,514
1896	561,444
1909	1,698,329

The success of the egg trade in Denmark is due principally to co-operation among small farmers and peasants. Every one in Denmark keeps a few hens, but they combine to market their produce at the cheapest possible rates.

The National Poultry Organization is trying to establish the same methods of co-operation among English farmers and others and the cultivation of poultry would restore to England the whole of this Danish trade in a very short time.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup
Is Specially Calculated To Cure All Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Pain or Tightness in the Chest; and all Bronchial Troubles yield quickly to the curative powers of this prince of pectoral remedies. It contains all the virtues of the world famous Norway pine tree, combined with Wild Cherry Bark, and the soothing, healing and expectorant properties of other excellent herbs and barks.

Mrs. John Peleh, Windsor, Ontario, writes:—"I was troubled with a nasty hacking cough for the past six months and used a lot of different remedies but they did me no good. At last I was advised by a friend to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and with the first few doses I found great relief and to-day my hacking cough has entirely disappeared and I am never without Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in the house."

The price of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is 25 cents per bottle. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, so be sure and accept none of the many substitutes of the original "Norway Pine Syrup."
Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Heider Eveners
Are the best that skill and brain can produce. Made for 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 horses. HEIDER 2 horse Wagon Evener for wagon, manure spreader, grain drill or any other implement with pole. HEIDER 4 horse Plow Evener works 4 horses abreast on gang sulky or disc plow, 1 horse in furrow. We make Clevises to attach our Eveners to all plows. ASK YOUR DEALER you write us at once, we will tell you where and how to get them. Let us prove to you accept no other kind and insist on getting HEIDER EVENERS if you want the best on the market. We also make wagon doubletrees, singletrees, neckyokes HEIDER MFG. CO. Dept. Carroll, Iowa.

The Stewart-Nelson Co., Ltd., Gen'l Agents
Brandon, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary

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

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

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

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

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AUSTRALIAN FROZEN MEATS

Writing to Trade and Commerce Weekly Report for March 7th, D. H. Ross, commissioner at Melbourne, says: The returns of exports of frozen meat from the Commonwealth during 1909, indicate that shipments of mutton amounted to 1,633,042 carcasses, or an increase of 649,638 carcasses, equivalent to 67 per cent. over the previous year. Shipments of lamb, however, showed a decrease of 108,809 carcasses, or nearly 8 per cent. Exports of beef amounted to 390,626 quarters, an increase of 156,527 quarters, or over 66 per cent.

The following is a comparison of Australian frozen meat exports for the past four years:-

	Mutton Carcase, &c.	Lamb Carcase, &c.	Beef Quarters
1906	1,160,272	1,293,804	294,392
1907	1,318,957	1,347,456	308,114
1908	983,404	1,379,260	234,099
1909	1,633,042	1,270,460	390,626

Out of last year's totals, nearly 92 per cent. of the mutton, 98 1/2 per cent. of the lamb and 75 per cent. of the beef were shipped to the United Kingdom. Regular shipments of comparatively limited extent are being made from Australian ports by the mail steamers to Vancouver.

CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION

A shipment of 59 Clydesdales was received recently at St. John, of which 34 head came West. J. D. Simpson, Moose Jaw, had 27, three males and the remainder females. One of the outstanding animals was Prince Minoru (15343), by Hiawatha (10067), out of Nemo, by the Cawdor Cup champion Prince Alexander (88599). A five-year-old horse was by Baron Afton (11255), and a two-year-old colt was by Abbey Fashion (12793). Among the females were gets of Royal Fortune (10432) and Fortune Still (9752). Several were by Allandale (12418), one of the fillies being out of a mare by Prince Thomas (10262). A well-bred filly was by Royal Favourite (10630), out of a mare by Baron's Chief (10971). A pair were got by the Glasgow premium horse Casabianca (10523), a notable son of Baron's Pride (9122). Several were by Everlasting (11331), and two were by Hapland's Pride (13515).

J. G. Kennedy, Lyleton, Man., had seven head. In his lot was one colt Scottish Crest (13182), champion stallion at the Highland and Agricultural Society Show at Peebles in 1906. The dam is a good mare, by King of the Roses (9927), which won at Perth when the great show was held there. The fillies are thick, well-ribbed, short-backed, draught types, got by Baron Mitchell (10688), Sir Ronald (10464), Blacon Sensation (12487), Urieside (11569) and Lookout (12213).

Scottish Clydesdale circles have been agitated lately over a question of the ownership of Baron o' Buchlyvie, one of the most noted sons of Baron's Pride. Baron o' Buchlyvie was owned jointly by James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, and William Dunlop, Dunure Mains. It appears that when the partnership of the owners in the horse was dissolved some time ago it was not jointly understood that one partner had purchased the other's interest in this noted stallion. The court decided in favor of Mr. Kilpatrick. The action was to collect £2,000 taken to be the plaintiff's half interest in the stallion. At this price Baron o' Buchlyvie is valued at \$20,000 by his owners.

IOWA DAIRY SPECIAL

Agriculturists in Iowa indicate their enthusiasm over the dairy industry by equipping a special train and making a tour of the state to conduct an educational campaign. This train covered 2,000 miles and addresses were delivered, it is estimated, to 50,000 people. Dairy Expert Hugh G. Van Pelt gives the following report of the campaign: On Thursday evening, March 10th, there arrived at Burlington, Iowa, the most-talked-of special train ever run over Iowa railroads, or railroads in any part of the United States. A 2,000-mile trip over the Burlington lines in southern Iowa has been completed by the special dairy train, run under the auspices of the Iowa State Dairy Association. Iowa has 550 creameries,

IT IS FAR BETTER TO BE An Old Man Who Feels Young THAN A Young Man Who Feels Old



HERE IS AN OLD YOUNG MAN



HERE ARE THE BOOKS THAT GIVE THE SECRET OF PERPETUAL YOUTH. LET ME SEND THEM TO YOU FREE.



HERE IS A YOUNG OLD MAN

Years count for nothing if you have the vitality. You can feel young all your life where there is ample nerve force to back your courage. Let me make you a "HEALTH BELT MAN." Let me supply you with that vim, vigor and manly strength which conquers all obstacles. A man at 60 should be in the prime of life; early decline unfits you for the world's work. I have talked with more than 100,000 debilitated men; the lack of vital vigor is responsible for most failures; you can't command the attention and admiration of women or even men if you lack personal vitality. My HEALTH BELT fills you full of vital force; it strengthens weakened parts; it gives you courage to meet squarely any eyes which may look into yours. You become as attractive in your personal influence as the strongest, most full-blooded man you know. Thousands upon thousands have been cured by

my HEALTH BELT. Worn nights for two or three months, it sends the continuous tonic current of electricity into your system all the time you are sleeping. No privations, no medicines, no restrictions, excepting that all dissipations must cease. Cures weak back in one night; benefits from first hour. It has special attachments which carry the current to the weakened parts. Used by both sexes for rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc. C. Simpson, Pilot Mound, Man., writes: "Your Health Belt restored me to health and strength. Use my name as you see fit." If in or near this city, call and try the Belt in my office, otherwise send for the free book, which explains all and tells you how, for a few dollars, my Health Belt will give you back your manhood. No charge for advice at office or by mail. Use the coupon if more convenient.

FREE UNTIL CURED

Call or write to me and I will at once arrange to let you have the Belt on trial, not to be paid for until cured. No deposit or advance payment. Send it back if it doesn't do the work. Liberal discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way.

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—Please forward me your Book as advertised, free

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

1,500,000 dairy cows, 110,000 creamery patrons and ships away 110,000,000 pounds of butter every year. But those creameries could turn out twice as much butter if they had the cream. Those patrons could furnish twice as much cream if they had better cows and cows might do twice as well as they are now doing if they had the right kind of feed and care.

These are things the Iowa State Dairy Association believes are greatly hindering dairying, and this organization is bending every effort in correcting the troubles. A campaign to create interest in and to improve dairy cattle and dairy methods is under way. The keynote of the argument on this special train has been, not necessarily more cows, but better cows, healthier cows and better feed and care. While it is true that there are a million and a half cows in Iowa, it is also true that at least one-third of them are not producing enough butter-fat to pay for the feed they eat. And while it is true that if the cows the farmers of Iowa are milking now were of the dairy type they would pay their owners much more profit, it is likewise true that these same cows, little as they are adapted to milk production, might even become quite profitable if given a chance.

The educational work in dairying under the direction of the Iowa State Dairy Association, was taken up most vigorously in southern Iowa, for the reason that only 25% of the butter produced in Iowa is made in the southern part of the state, while that section, by reason of its climate and other natural advantages, should be the garden spot of the world for dairying. That 20,000 people the number that were reached by the special corn train, should listen to the gospel of profitable dairying, as preached from this dairy

train, would possibly be as much as could reasonably be expected. If 25,000 people should visit the train and hear the speakers that would be success in a gratifying degree, but to have talked to 50,000 people in 105 towns in southern Iowa and poured into their eager ears and shown to their inquiring minds and searching eyes the real truths concerning, and the unlimited possibilities of profitable dairying, has astonished the world and broken all records of special educational trains of this character and satisfied the Iowa State Dairy Association that its campaign is already a success. At no stop has there been less than a hundred farmers and the attendance ran as high as twelve hundred.

At first the lectures were delivered in the two lecture coaches, but before the journey was three days old the news of the success of the dairy train had spread ahead. The crowds had increased beyond the accommodation of the coaches and for the remainder of the trip, from the car doors.

So great was the interest in this work and so important was it considered, that in every town the business houses were closed, the schools dismissed and the country people for miles around joined with the town folks in absorbing the real truths with reference to successful dairying, as told by the enthusiastic and practical experts upon the train, who have made this work a life-long study. In many towns the train was met by brass bands, the blowing of whistles and the cheering of the people. As the dairy special pulled out of each town, there were many questions still unanswered because of the lack of time and enthusiastic requests for one, two and three day dairy meetings later on. In the evening the stereopticon was used to throw upon the screen photographic views of good

and bad in dairy cattle, dairy barns and dairy utensils and to emphatically impress the difference between them. During almost the entire trip, the country roads were nearly impassable, but at every stop among the crowd there were to be found at least a score of farmers who had driven, come on horseback or had walked ten or fifteen miles, through a foot of sticky mud to see the train and to hear the expert speakers.

The train was in charge of Prof. Hugh G. Van Pelt, State Dairy Expert, for the Iowa State Dairy Association, and the speakers, cattle and dairy equipment were furnished by this organization. The assembling of the train, which was composed of an engine, an arms palace car, a baggage car, two large finely-equipped audience cars, a large, handsome private or hotel car, thoroughly equipped for the accommodation of the lecturers, who lived on board this train for three weeks, required no end of careful thought and consideration, as well as the selection of the speakers, which made it a success.

On board this great special dairy train and actively engaged in the demonstration and lectures delivered from the train were the following: Hugh G. Van Pelt, of Waterloo, Iowa, who is undoubtedly the best informed man on selecting and the feeding of dairy cattle in the world; Dr. David Roberts, of Waukesha, Wis., former state veterinarian, who gave the farmers an opportunity of asking any questions pertaining to live stock diseases; E. R. Shoemaker, Waterloo, Iowa, chairman of the legislative committee of the Iowa State Dairy Association, who addressed the people on the possibilities of dairying in Iowa, and a hearty supporter of this campaign of education; H. F. Luick, of the Dairy Husbandry division of the Extension Department, Iowa

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MOVING PICTURES

OF THE WONDERFUL WORLD CHAMPION

DAN PATCH 1:55

ABSOLUTELY FREE TO STOCKOWNERS

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

A MILE OF 2400 MOVING RACE PICTURES OF DAN PATCH 1:55 and every picture shows the King of all Horse Creation as plainly as if you stood on the track and actually saw Dan Patch 1:55 in one of his Thrilling Speed Exhibitions for a full mile. 2400 distinct moving pictures taken of Dan in one minute and fifty-five seconds means twenty-one pictures taken every second all of the way around the entire track from the back seat of a high power automobile. You can see Dan shake his head to let his driver know that he is ready for a supreme effort and then you can watch every movement of his legs as he flies through the air with his tremendous stride of 29 Feet. You can see his Thrilling Finish as he strains every nerve to reach the wire, you can see his driver dismount and look at his watch while thousands of people crowd around, you can see his care taker force his way through the crowd and throw a beautiful woolen blanket over Dan to prevent his catching cold and then you can follow him up the track before the Madly Cheering Multitudes. As a Study Of Horse Motion it is better than the actual speed mile because you can see Dan right before you for every foot of the entire mile. When first shown to the public this marvelous picture caused people to stand up all over the theatre calling "Come on Dan!"—"Come on Dan!"


This Remarkable Moving Picture is the Most Realistic and the Most Thrilling ever presented to the public. I have taken a part of the Original 2400 Wonderful and Sensational Pictures and made them into a Newly Invented Moving Picture that you can carry in your pocket and show to your friends at any time, day or night. It does not need a machine, it does not need a curtain, and it does not need a light.

MY NEW MOVING PICTURES MAILED FREE TO STOCKMAN, postage prepaid, IF YOU ANSWER THESE THREE QUESTIONS

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

IF YOU ARE NOT A STOCKOWNER AND WANT THE MOVING PICTURES SEND ME 25 CENTS FOR POSTAGE. For Packing, etc., In Silver or Stamps and I will mail you this Wonderful Moving Picture of Dan Patch 1:55, The Fastest Harness Horse The World Has Ever Seen.

Address - - - INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., E. B. SAVAGE, Proprietor, TORONTO, CANADA. 49



WEAK MEN

I Want to Talk to You

I want to talk to those who have aches and pains, who feel run-down physically, who realize that the old "fire" and energy which was so evident in youth is absent now; men who can't stand the amount of exertion they could years ago. I want you — if that means you — to come to me, and if I say that I can cure you, I don't ask you to pay me until I DO so, if you will give me reasonable security for the Belt while you use it. That is fair, surely? You take no chances, as I know what I can do, and I'll run the risk.

If it were not for the prejudice due to the great number of fakes in the land, I would not be able to handle the business that would come to me. The "Free Belt" fraud and the "Free Drug" scheme, which are not free at all, have made everyone skeptical, but I know that I have a good thing, and I'll hammer away until you know it.

Dear Sir, — I received your Belt and have found great benefit from its use. I used it as you directed and found it perfectly satisfactory. I have some more customers for you, but it is the money that sticks them, but if they had the Belt for a while, and experienced its benefits, they would soon get the money. It is everything you say, and more, for it is a sure cure. Yours very truly, — WM. E. GOOD, Indian Head, Sask.

Dear Sir, — I have been perfectly satisfied in every way with your treatment, and it is every bit as good as it is said to be. I just wore the Belt for about six weeks straight after I got it, almost three years ago, and I have never worn it since, nor have I felt any pains about me anywhere whatever. My back is perfectly well and strong and I am as healthy as any person could be, and wishing you every success, I remain, — A. H. JOY, Haunted Lake, via Alex, Alta.

Dear Sir, — I wish to state that I am fully satisfied with your Belt, which has thoroughly cured me. I may also state that the Belt still retains its current and I bought it just two years ago. I use it now and again when feeling out of sorts. I find it is a splendid spring tonic. — JAMES WOODLEY, Birtle, Man.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

will put new life into a body exhausted and debilitated. It will prepare any man for a battle for success by charging his nerves with the fire of vigorous energy. It will make you strong. It will send the life blood dancing through your veins; you will feel the exhilarating spark warm your frame, the bright flash will come to your eye, and a firm grip to your hand, and you will be able to grasp your neighbor and feel that what others are capable of doing is not impossible to you. This grand appliance has brought strength, ambition and happiness to thousands in the past year.

My arguments are good, my system is good, but I know you haven't time to study these. You want proof, and I give you that, and lots of it. When your own neighbors tell you I cured them, you will know I did it.

The Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt cures Indigestion, Constipation, Weakness of the Liver and Kidneys, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago Sciatica; overcomes the effects of exhaustive habits — every sign of weakness in men and women. It puts new life and energy into the Nervous System. Ginger up! Use this Belt and become a Man!

Call at my office or send me this coupon and I will mail you my 80-page FREE BOOK. It points the way to health and prosperity.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN,

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada

Gentlemen. — Please send me, prepaid, your Free Book.

Name _____

Address _____

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

State College, Ames, Iowa, who addressed the farmers on the care, management and feeding of dairy cattle; G. W. Patterson, assistant dairy expert, Waterloo, Iowa, who is actively engaged in the organization of cow testing associations, and who addressed the farmers on the importance of testing and weighing their milk; and J. W. Johnson, Bussey, Iowa, who was the official press representative of the special dairy train.

Perhaps no private car has ever accommodated at any one time more experts in their line of work than did this private coach attached to this special dairy train and previously used by William Jennings Bryan in his political campaign. This is one of the heaviest and best built coaches on the Burlington line, which accommodates very comfortably the seventeen people required in running this great dairy special.

MANITOBA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The fifth annual convention of the Manitoba Educational Association will be held in Brandon, March 29 to 31. Interesting addresses by prominent educationists will be given on Tuesday afternoon and on Wednesday and Thursday. Single return rates are given on the standard certificate plan.

For further information write the secretary, D. McDougall, Box 971, Brandon.

HOGATE'S RECENT SALES

Writing to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, under date of March 14, J. B. Hogate, of Brandon, who made creditable winnings with Clydesdales, Percherons and Hackneys at the recent Winter Fair in Brandon, reports the following sales:

Lord Collingwood (Imp.) [9983] (13597), sire Hiawatha (10067); dam, Lady Dundold (16687); the second prize Clydesdale stallion at the recent Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show, also third prize winner at the Glasgow stallion show last year; a horse of superior quality and action, weighing over a ton; was sold to the Kenton Horse Co., Kenton, Man.

Peter the Great (Imp.) [9981] (14781), sire, Hiawatha (10067); dam, Lady Alexandra (22822); a beautiful stallion of quality, weighing over nineteen hundred, and a credit to any community, was sold to G. W. Chase, of Prosperity, Sask., who is an up-to-date farmer with a number of registered mares.

Bold Boy 4th (9363), a very promising two-year-old Canadian-bred stallion, raised by G. W. Chase, went to R. Crostgrove, Whitewood, Sask.

King Brown (Imp.) [9987] (15030), sire, Revelanta [6687] (11876); dam, Rosie Brown [9540] (15030); a great drafty two-year-old, with bone and general make-up that promises to develop a stallion of the right kind, went to C. A. Sinclair, of Macoun, Sask.

Varlet (Imp.) [1116] (65869), a beautiful black Percheron stallion, with size, quality and great action, was sold to a syndicate at Roblin, Man.

Turpin (Imp.), a choice, black Percheron that has been a special favorite of the visitors at the barns, went to Togo, Sask.

Manaton (Imp.) [9986] (13619), sire, Marconia (11817); dam, Daisy of Smithston (18482); a fine, big Clydesdale stallion, weighing about twenty hundred, was bought by A. W. Campbell, Reston, Man.

Gregorian (Imp.) [1118] (72462), a beautiful grey Percheron stallion, was sold to T. J. Grenerud, Atwater, Sask.

A Durham farmer was traveling to London to consult a lawyer, when the fear struck him that he had left certain important papers behind. He made a hurried search in his bag.

"If I did leave those papers," he remarked, "I'm a fool!"

Just as he was examining the last bundle of papers he exclaimed: "Well I'll bet I'm a fool!"

A man on the other side of the compartment lowered his newspaper for a moment and said, slowly and deliberately:

"Oblige me, sir, by laying a little money that same way for me."

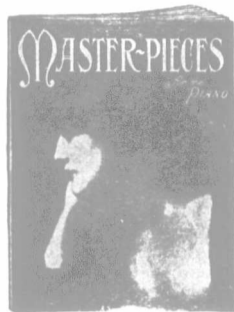
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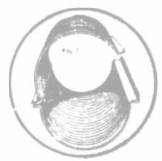
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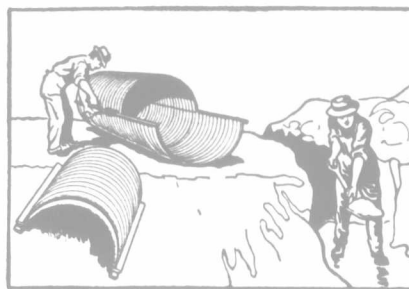
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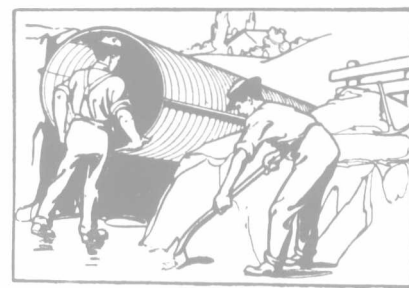
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