

**PAGES
MISSING**

lured sugar and bake
a. These should be
own.

Pudding.—Melt in a
and a half of butter,
te smooth two ounces
add gradually three
ing all the time. Let
minutes, then pour the
in, and add one ounce
teaspoonful vanilla.
of two eggs, one at a
ff froth, and stir these
thick layer of stewed
pour the batter over,
minutes.

is a very nice cake.
ounces fresh butter,
ugar, one-half pound
nd ground rice, one-
; powder, four eggs,
eat butter to a cream,
l stir into butter, then
: flour, sugar, rice and
gether, and stir into
Don't open the oven
ur. Bake one hour.
ste.—Make a good
se by mixing to the
with cold water a
r and one and one-
n sugar, put the cup
: paste in the centre
oiling water and stir
aste thickens, when a
olic acid should be
t. It may be bottled
nitely.

—Remove the shells
ts, boil till very soft
through the chopper
h takes less time and
ld salt, pepper and
tuffing is ready for
nut filling was the
d for a turkey.

—One white of egg,
of cold water, two
f preserved ginger,
fix the water and
her; put in the gin-
solid paste with ic-
into marbles. Melt
of plain chocolate
out adding water.
the ginger centres
dry.

at to a cream two
and one cupful of
half cupful sweet
fuls of flour sifted,
fuls of baking pow-
ful of cornstarch
of milk and add
thoroughly, add one
non extract, and
of six eggs beaten
ake in a moderate
rn spread with an
ws.—Boil one cup-
gar with six table-
until it spins a
ed from a spoon,
ling syrup slowly
ipped white of an
eat it all the time.

—Roll bread dough
ch thickness, cut in
them with a hard
sugar creamed to-
with vanilla, nut-
inkle with currants
and cut into buns.
n moderately hot

ments which have
ough long storing
being boiled in a
and any good pure
le, using about a
for a gallon of the
boiling process the
ll rinsed twice, a
d in the last water
will bleach them as
loride of lime or
and is absolutely
terial.

agonizing spots
circulation and to
gs are beneficial:
hot water at night
ire of coal oil and
earing shoes with
ppers and having
e too large. The
s excellent applied
throat or rheuma-



Emerson,
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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

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February 10, 1909

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EDITORIAL

James Gordon, M. P. P., otherwise "Jim" Gordon, of Gordon, Ironside & Fares, has agreed to attend the winter fair at Brandon and discuss with farmers the production of cattle for the trade. A man from the J. Y. Griffin Co. will also be in attendance and will make a few observations on the raising of hogs. This is as it should be. The interests of producers and packers should be mutual, so far as keeping up the supply of stock is concerned, and conferences, such as are proposed for the winter fair, are essential to mutual co-operation.

A Legislature's Duty to Agriculture

Members of the Manitoba Legislature will be confronted with a bill which they discarded last season. The object of this bill is to amend the Agricultural Societies Act so that it will be in every way legal for societies to receive financial assistance from the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of extending their usefulness in the direction of holding field grain competitions and other means of agricultural grace. The passing of the bill will mean that several thousand dollars annually will be added to the available funds for agricultural work. The proposal is in the direction of larger expenditures, and for this reason, it was given its quietus at the last session.

But a reference to the expenditures upon agriculture by the province, as compared with its revenues, and as compared with the expenditures of other provinces upon agriculture, shows that there is a sad lack of proportion between the total revenues and the appropriations for agriculture. Manitoba, as a business concern, has a revenue of over \$1,000,000, and her expenditures upon agriculture are less than one-tenth of that amount. The question is, should not the great basic industry—the industry upon which the province solely depends for its existence, be more generally fostered from common funds?

In the legislature, the agricultural representation is dominant, and for once, at least, the party line should be ignored. With most

industries, class interests stands before party interests, and rightly so, for provincial and national prosperity must be attained through the prosperity of each individual.

Agriculture in Manitoba is handicapped by many circumstances that need not be mentioned here, but relief from many of those untoward conditions can be had, if only the legislature is fully alive to its responsibilities and opportunities.

The Findings of the Pork Commission

Although conceived with the best of intentions, it is hardly possible that the recommendations of Alberta's pork commission will effect much improvement in the trade. The commission unintentionally showed how prices could be improved, and incidentally pointed out a remedy when it said there must be a large and steady supply of hogs, and that farmers must be responsible for that supply. Under such a condition it would be no trouble to get capital to invest in a packing plant, and conversely it is because capital has had no positive assurance that a supply would be forthcoming that there has not been in the past more competition for hogs. With large supplies, there is little danger but that buyers will be plentiful, although the difference of opinion as to how much the packer should make on handling hogs will still exist.

The commission practically asks the people to bind themselves to supply hogs, irrespective of market conditions and prices, or, in other words, recommends the Government to loan a certain number of farmers money to build a packing plant, taking as security the building, together with agreements from farmers to provide hogs for the plant, both parties assuming that the raising of hogs will always be profitable in that district. If the industry proves profitable, well and good; if for a season or two it is not, farmers will either be forced to keep on at an unprofitable branch of farming, or put up the money that the Government would have invested in the plant.

Unsatisfactory as conditions in the hog-raising industry have been, or are yet, they are not so bad as to require such heroic treatment recommended by the commission. As we have said before, the people as a mass, or through the governments, do not need to go to the trouble of building competitive plants to regulate the trade in any particular industry, they can remove evils by a more direct method, and one more in accord with the natural forces in trade; nor do they need to be reminded how.

Government Hail Insurance

Figures laid before the legislatures of Alberta and Saskatchewan, showing the revenue and expenditures of the governments of these two provinces under the heading of hail insurance,

do not indicate that insurance by the government against damage to crop by hail is likely to prove satisfactory to these provinces as a whole. In both there is a rather serious deficit, the premiums paid on crops falling short of meeting the claims for damages done.

Hail insurance is a problem of some magnitude. There is no question but that facilities should be provided that would enable a farmer to insure his crop and be reimbursed, to some extent, in case he suffered loss. It is in the providing of facilities that a difference of opinion may very properly exist. Certain districts in all three provinces seem more liable to hail than others, and, naturally, it is in these districts that one finds the largest number of advocates of government hail insurance. Certain other districts may never be hailed at all, but seem liable to early summer frosts, and in these districts it is pretty hard to find men favoring a public system of hail insurance, in which they would be required to help to pay the claims of farmers in another part of the country, whose crops are hailed out, and, at the same time, receive nothing for damage that might be done by another of the natural elements to their own. That is the greatest objection to government hail insurance as sometimes advocated. When one reviews the situation as a whole, it is evident that there are reasons against government insurance, quite as important as those that may be urged in its favor. If it is right to tax a whole province for the benefit of those whose property may be destroyed by one form of natural destruction, it is quite consistent that those whose property is damaged by other forms should demand similar treatment, i. e., the farmer in a frosted district for the damage done to his crop by frost, and the rancher for anything unforeseen and unprovided for, that may strike his herds or flocks. In fact, it is difficult to determine the line where public protection should cease, and beyond which the individual should be deemed responsible for any loss that might occur.

In Manitoba the Union of Municipalities has taken up the question of hail insurance, and hopes shortly to submit to the government some scheme of mutual hail insurance, whereby practically every dollar paid in the form of premiums will be returned to the people who paid it. The estimated charge is 3 cents an acre on 56,000 acres under crop in 33 municipalities in the southwestern part of the province, which rate is considered sufficient to provide \$3.00 per acre for all crops destroyed by hail. This scheme provides for municipally-conducted insurance, and while it has not yet been definitely outlined, seems to meet most of the requirements of a public system of hail insurance without introducing the objectionable features of a system in which all parts of the province would be required to contribute.

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HORSE

Breeds Percheron and Clydesdale Grades

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Anent the discussions going on in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of the merits of the Percherons and Clydesdales, I would like to say that during the past four years I have been breeding grade mares to registered Percheron and Clydesdale stallions and from eleven mares bred during the past three years I have the live colts. One mare slipped her foal at 7 months, but that is the only loss I have had. All these colts will make horses weighing from 1400 to 1600 pounds, when mature. I certainly consider the horse-breeding business one of the most profitable that a farmer can engage in, considering the prices at which they are selling now and have been for the past few years.

Man.

E. H. G.

British Clydesdale Winnings

The accompanying table gives a bird's-eye view of the winnings of the gets of the first ten Clydesdale sires in 1908, at the seven leading British shows of the season, namely, the Glasgow Spring Stallion Show; the Kilmarnock, Ayr, Glasgow and Edinburgh general shows; the Royal Show, and the Highland. The table shows little variation from similar tables for years immediately preceding. Baron's Pride (9122) maintains his position of unrivalled supremacy, and, among the first twenty sires, there are, besides himself, six of his sons, his two half-brothers, Sir Hugo and Baden-Powell, and several of his descendants. The best stallion of the year, individually, judged by his prize-winning record, was, in the final round-up, declared to be Baron o' Buchlyvie, the eight-year-old son of Baron's Pride.

SIRE	Total Prizes	Firsts	Seconds	Thirds	Cham. ships	No animals
Baron's Pride (9122)	61	26	5	9	8	30
Hiawatha (10067)	42	11	7	22		
Revelanta (11876)	26	3	5	5		9
Baron o' Buchlyvie (11263)	24	3	4	1	3	16
Royal Favorite (10630)	21	3	7	4		9
Everlasting (11331)	19	5	1	6	1	10
Marmion (11429)	9	1	1	2		5
Silver Cup (11184)	8		1	4		6
Sir Hugo (10924)	7	3		2		5
Montrave Ronald (11121)	7	1	4			3

Should I Breed Two-Year-Old Fillies?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have several young mares which I want to breed. Would it be injurious in any way to breed a mare at two years of age? Some tell me that a mare seldom raises her colt at three years of age. I would like to have the opinion of older horsemen on this point.

Alta.

BEGINNER.

This question is puzzling lots of people at this time of year. Age is not in every case the first consideration. Generally speaking, light active fillies are not sufficiently mature in spirit and body to make good dams at three years, while draft-bred fillies will generally raise a good foal at three as a year later. The draft-bred fillies appear to mature earlier, or are less excitable. Of course, there are exceptions and a great deal depends upon the care and feeding, also upon the individual character of the filly. Often half-sisters will be quite different, one will be active and coltish at two or three, while the other will have quite a matured appearance at two. Then, if the fillies are to have no particular care or feed, breeding them at two is likely to stunt them and their foals are liable to be weak or small. Given a big growth, in a draft filly that is to have good care and feed, we would have no hesitation in breeding her, but a light, nervous immature filly that gets just average feed and care, would be better not bred until three years old. Quite often, fillies get into restless habits as yearlings and to quiet them down they are sometimes bred earlier than they would otherwise be.

Is Tame Hay Better Than Oat Sheaves?

In our issue of January 20th the following question was submitted and answers invited:—Which is the better to grow for horse feed, tame hay or oats cut green?

First and second prizes of \$3.00 and \$2.00 were offered, also a valuation of \$2.00 put upon any additional answers we published.

This is the second of these competitions; they are popular with readers and contributors, and make one of the most valuable features of the paper. Look up the questions for this week and remember that answers must be in our hands one week previous to publication.

The answers to the above questions are published in order of merit, first going to D. G. MacKay, and second to J. E. Slater. We also publish two other answers.

Tame Hay vs Oat-Hay

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Without going into the details which would be necessary to conclusively prove a case for either of the above crops, and which would not be of much assistance to the average farmer in making a choice, the following principal points are touched upon as briefly as possible:

Feed values.

Economy of production.

Ease of handling.

Effect of the crops on the soil.

The crops as means of controlling or eradicating weeds.

FEED VALUES

On account of the number of contingencies affecting oat-hay, it is difficult, if not impossible, to make more than an approximately correct comparison of the feeding values of this fodder and tame-hay. In a number of analyses oat-hay is assigned a nutritive ratio of 1 to 11.6 and that of tame-hay, taking the average of brome-hay, western rye grass hay and timothy, may be fairly expressed by the ratio of 1 to 15.1. This shows an appreciable difference in favour of oat-hay, but it must be borne in mind that to attain to a ratio of 1 to 11.6, oat-hay must be made at a time when the nutriment stored in the grain allowed to form, has not been secured at the expense of a heavy loss of nutriment, palatability and digestibility in the straw. The feed ratio of oat-straw allowed to ripen is 1 to 33, so it will be readily seen that a serious loss takes place when the nutritive constituents are drawn from the head, which, although retained in the grain, leave the straw very low in digestible nutrients.

As comparatively few of the crops of oat-hay would be cut on the day when they had attained their maximum feed value, it is safe to assume that the analysis of the average would not show a higher nutritive ratio than that of tame hay, so for the purpose of this article, it is assumed that tame hay and oat-hay have an equal feeding value.

ECONOMY OF PRODUCTION

In so far as economy of production is concerned, the argument must favour the hay field, as after the seeding of the grass seed there is no further expense for cultivation or seed until the field is plowed up. Then, in the event of there being a surplus, tame hay would be more easily disposed of and would sell for a much higher price per ton than oat-hay, no matter how well cured. Most grasses also afford considerable pasture after the main crop has been cut—a valuable consideration. Taking everything into account, we feel sure that in an average of, say, five years, ten acres of hay land would produce as many tons of fodder as the same area sown to oats. In some years when rains are late, the oats would probably produce nearly double the tonnage of the hay-field, but on the other hand, with a good rain early in the season, followed by dry weather in July, the reverse would be the case. If oats were invariably sown on well fallowed land the average of production would undoubtedly be in their favour, but in nine cases out of ten, this crop is sown on stubble-land plowed 4 inches deep in the latter part of May or the first of June. As is now generally well known, a satisfactory catch of grass-seed can be secured in any part of the country.

EASE OF HANDLING

There is not much difference in the labor required to handle the two crops, both coming in at a time when no other crop is requiring attention and there is usually very little difference between the weather of the haying season and a couple of weeks later when the oats would be ready to cut.

EFFECT OF THE CROPS ON THE SOIL

In addition to the foregoing, the effect of the crops on the soil and the value of both as an aid in the eradication of weeds, and more particularly weed oats, should be taken into consideration. Without going into details, it may be said that in so far as the farmer is concerned, everything is in favour of the tame hay crop. Seeding to grass is one of the most valued parts of a rotation and in the older parts of the provinces, where maintenance of the remaining fertility is more than ever a live question, it will be seen that the grass and hay crops, whether it be brome, western rye, timothy or alfalfa, are bound sooner or later to play an important part.

THE CROPS AS AN AID TO CONTROLLING OR ERADICATING WEEDS

As a means of controlling or eradicating wild oats and other noxious weeds, both the grass plot and the oat crop may be made to serve a very useful purpose, but along slightly different lines. Where a systematic attempt is being made to clean up a dirty field, the grass-plot will hold the weeds in suspense until they can be attended to in detail and for the purpose of eradicating weed oats there is probably no better plan than cultivating a well made summer-fallow three inches deep just before seeding, and sowing clean oats about the 10th May, cutting them before the kernel has formed and again cultivating the field. The next spring, cultivate again and sow to oats, barley or any crop that can be ripened or cut for feed before the wild oats have a chance to mature. This plan, if persisted in for two or three years, will almost certainly result in the cleaning of the field.

If the foregoing be accepted as true, it would seem that tame hay should invariably have the preference; but while maintaining that every farm should have a hay field, we do not believe that in every case it would be wise to place entire dependence on it. If a farmer has a hay-field, the matter of fodder for his stock is usually settled one way or the other sufficiently early in the season to permit a crop of oats being sown for hay, in the event of a dry spring and the consequent certainty of the failure or partial failure of the hay crop. That is, if May and the early part of June are dry and the condition of the hay crop indicates a partial failure, a few acres of stubble-land plowed 4 inches deep and seeded with 2½ to 3 bushels of oats per acre could be depended upon to help out the supply of fodder.

To summarize, every farmer should have a tame hay field on his farm, because, on the average, it will produce as heavily and more cheaply than oats sown for hay; the crop is easily handled; a catch is easily secured; it is the equal of the average oat hay in feeding value; it is invaluable in a rotation, or as a means of restoring humus to the soil; it may be made of great assistance in checking or holding weeds in suspense until they can be properly attended to and because the surplus, if any, is more saleable and fetches a higher price than oat-hay. But, as circumstances indicate, he should sow oats for hay the year the grass seed is sown, as there will be no hay crop till the following year; as an adjunct to a short hay crop, and as a means of assisting in the eradication of weed oats, care of course being taken to sow only clean seed and to prevent any part of the crop going to seed.

Sask.

D. G. MACKAY.

Manitoba Farmer Favors Oat Sheaves

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In reference to your question as to which is the better to grow for horse feed, tame hay or oats cut green, I would like to say that, in my estimation, the green oat sheaf out-classes, in almost every respect, any variety of tame hay that has, as yet, been proved adaptable to the Manitoba climate. As timothy is a typical hay and seems to be the most popular and most widely grown hay in this part of the province, I will take it as a standard against which to build up an argument in favor of green oats.

In the first place, I should judge that all advantages and disadvantages ought to be considered, to give a fair test—particularly those to the horse, to the land, and to the farmer. Also that the question should be considered in the light of existing circumstances, taking the average farmstead as a basis, rather than that of the few up-to-date farms with all modern conveniences.

We shall first consider the horse, upon which the differences are of least consequence, as here the pros and cons in both very nearly balance

nevertheless, there are in favor of the sheaf.

You have a uniform bundle, to be fed the handled, and there is under feed being given and wet the weather out-of-sorts you may of greenness, just whe color, the horse will e; is no waste—no old stu with it; weeds are also green oats will smot reverse sometimes ha Another advantage is eating as soon as he ge waiting for his oats. clean make a splendid mares and young colts, nourishing properties. better or cheaper food green oat sheaf, when kept in good conditio easily handled than t and are not so liable to being off oats all win about a month before the horses a healthy an work. Besides being feed for winter, oat s convenient for away-from-hauling or road work important advantages r

We shall now consid to the land. The land two crops should be abo to ensure a good crop.

If you sow on a piece of d wild oats, false flax, s what are the results? with a proper method, especially the wild oat pletely eradicated. (T proved by a unique m lowing by the aid of t believe it to be one of tl ever used in combattir a certain amount of ex are worth it. Some of these methods.) Now grass seed (timothy) is in a nurse crop. Two taken off. This gives t no cultivation, making ground for the above r the wild oats. These li generally make their ap ing wheat crop. The l stronger. But, if you v sive wheat crops after them with the two wh two green oat crops, everything into consid difference in the profits of working the green oa proof for this.

Let us consider the farmer. All those advan of course, sum up to h advantages besides those the horse and the land. be found in the outlay presume that the farme were he to do so, the cost in either case, for though t est to grow, it leaves the Some might contend th one seeding is an adva But this advantage is mac consider the facility with the minimum amount o harvesting the two sepa comparison to the work and the need of cultiva weeds. (I would consid obtained in preparing for a benefit rather than a lo clean the ground and p Allow me to contrast the In the seeding you sow th of the early morning, o a drill with a grass seed a sow it—such an implem to get hold of, in this crop is sown similar to an late in the spring after th It is also cut before the ha is stacked shortly after all work is not nearly so hea coiling and stacking hay. are the handier, especiall

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D. G. MACKEY.

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nevertheless, there are few points to be advanced from outside. No worry about the right amount to feed, as that, by a little thought may be regulated on the binder. Mention of the binder brings to one's mind the fact that you use twine in tying oat sheaves. Yes, but it is not necessary to do so unless you are convinced that the twine pays for itself, in lack of waste, saving of time, feeding conveniences, etc.

You have a uniform allowance, tied in a neat bundle, to be fed the year round, which is easily handled, and there is no danger of an over or under feed being given; no matter how windy and wet the weather may be, or how tired and out-of-sorts you may feel. Cut at the right shade of greenness, just when the top oats are turning color, the horse will eat all the sheaf, and there is no waste—no old stubble or such litter mixed in with it; weeds are also scarce, as a good crop of green oats will smother them out—quite the reverse sometimes happens with timothy hay. Another advantage is that the horse will start eating as soon as he gets his sheaf and not stand waiting for his oats. Sheaves well cured and clean make a splendid and safe fodder for brood mares and young colts, on account of their strong nourishing properties. In winter, there is no better or cheaper food for idle horses than the green oat sheaf, when fed alone. Horses are kept in good condition, while they are more easily handled than those fed too many oats, and are not so liable to stock in the legs. After being off oats all winter and then coming on about a month before the spring opening, gives the horses a healthy and vigorous lift for the hard work. Besides being a handy and convenient feed for winter, oat sheaves are also very convenient for away-from-home work, such as wood-hauling or road work. These are the most important advantages regarding feeding.

We shall now consider the advantages gained to the land. The land on which you grow the two crops should be about the same; fairly strong to ensure a good crop. But if, as is often the case, you sow on a piece of dirty ground infected with wild oats, false flax, skunktail or couch grass, what are the results? In the green oat crop, with a proper method of handling, these weeds, especially the wild oats, may be almost completely eradicated. (This is a fact we have proved by a unique method which we are following by the aid of the green oat crop. We believe it to be one of the most effective methods ever used in combatting this weed. It entails a certain amount of extra work, but the results are worth it. Some other time, I will describe these methods.) Now for the grass crop. The grass seed (timothy) is sown a year in advance in a nurse crop. Two seasons' hay crops are taken off. This gives the land three years with no cultivation, making an excellent breeding ground for the above mentioned weeds, except the wild oats. These lie buried in the soil and generally make their appearance in the succeeding wheat crop. The land after hay is left the stronger. But, if you were to grow two successive wheat crops after the hay and compare them with the two wheat crops following the two green oat crops, there would be, taking everything into consideration, no very great difference in the profits obtained. Our method of working the green oat ground will also stand proof for this.

Let us consider the benefits reaped by the farmer. All those advantages already mentioned, of course, sum up to him; but there are other advantages besides those coming to him through the horse and the land. Principally, they may be found in the outlay and returns. We will presume that the farmer is to grow the seed; were he to do so, the cost would be about the same in either case, for though the grass seed is the hardest to grow, it leaves the land in the best shape. Some might contend that getting two crops at one seeding is an advantage in favor of hay. But this advantage is made insignificant when you consider the facility with which oat seed is grown, the minimum amount of work in sowing and harvesting the two separate green oat crops in comparison to the work done on the hay crops, and the need of cultivation to keep down the weeds. (I would consider the extra cultivation obtained in preparing for a second green oat crop a benefit rather than a loss, even were it only to clean the ground and preserve the moisture.) Allow me to contrast the work in the two crops. In the seeding you sow the grass seed, in the calm of the early morning, or hunt the neighbor for a drill with a grass seed attachment, by which to sow it—such an implement, it seems, is very hard to get hold of, in this country. A green oat crop is sown similar to any other grain crop, only late in the spring after the principal rush is over. It is also cut before the harvest rush comes on and is stacked shortly after all the grain is cut. The work is not nearly so heavy as mowing, raking, coiling and stacking hay. In feeding, the sheaves are the handier, especially, if you have to feed

from outside. No worry about the right amount to feed, as that, by a little thought may be regulated on the binder. Mention of the binder brings to one's mind the fact that you use twine in tying oat sheaves. Yes, but it is not necessary to do so unless you are convinced that the twine pays for itself, in lack of waste, saving of time, feeding conveniences, etc.

I shall now offer a few remarks on certain phases of the rations not already mentioned. In bulk, you receive more from an average green oat crop than from an average hay crop. You can sell any surplus you may have without the use of a pair of scales. Outside in the stack the butts only are exposed to the weather. There is slight danger of rusty or musty sheaves if you observe the following rules: cut before the rust comes on, stook in small round stooks and, as we do, on the plowed ground (part of our plan in killing wild oats), this lets the wind in under the stook—no stubble to hinder it. Also the black, fresh earth will hold and reflect more heat from the sun than stubble land, making a hotter and drier curing ground. In decent weather, sheaves may be cured in this way in about two weeks.

And, finally, though I truly believe that green oat sheaves are better than hay, yet a little experience along both these lines would do nobody any harm. You may read of this or that man's experiences, but unless you do a little experimenting for yourself, you can never find out the real facts as they exist under your conditions.

Langford, Man. JOHN E. SLATER.

Should Consider Economy of Feeding Horses

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In taking up a question of this kind viz: hay or green oats for horses, we have to look at it from the viewpoint of economy, without losing sight of having horses fit to do their work when required. As most horses on farms are idle for five months of the year, the question will naturally resolve itself into how to feed horses during the idle or winter period, and during the summer or working season. It is, in the writer's opinion, a ruinous practise to grow oats for hay on any except very cheap land, in fact, there is no country, except this, where it would ever be thought of unless to feed to dairy cows or something from which a much better revenue is derived than from idle horses. Where straw is so plentiful, (and, in fact, taking the country all over, it is doubtful if the chaff is all used for feed) what is to hinder it from forming the bulk of the roughage used during the idle months? Oats, to make hay, have to be cut very green, for unless cut in the early milk stage, they have a way of ripening the straw and the grain so that you gain nothing. You are feeding oats and straw without the apparent results seen by feeding separate. By cutting at this green stage, the nourishment may, of course, be in the straw, but I will leave that side of the question to be decided by others.

Take an average field which, if allowed to ripen, would yield forty bushels to the acre; by cutting at the green stage you lose one-half, and the other half will be very inferior quality. If any farmer cares to try, he will find by threshing the oats he will save half of them and still have his horses fit to go on and do their summer's work. By sowing a few acres of corn and giving them a sheaf of that every day, straw for the balance and by putting a little ground flax into the oats fed, horses will gain and be healthy, with very little expense.

During the working season the horse deserves to be fed well and even if timothy hay is eight or ten dollars a ton it is better to feed it than sell it. On any farm that the owner intends to stay on for any length of time, it is necessary to seed it down, and the first crop, at least, should be cut for hay, which can be fed to working horses at a profit. To sum up, while not disparaging green oats, which have a place on the farm such as a change for colts, calves and milking cows, it is better to thresh the oats for horses, feeding straw and corn for roughage during the winter, and tame hay along with the oats in the working season.

Dufferin Mun., Man. "RUSTICUS." Gladstone, Man. WM. ARMSTRONG.

Likes Both Hay and Sheaves

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

When I read the question in your paper "Which is better to grow for horse feed, tame hay or oats cut green?" I settled the question in my own mind almost immediately, but I always like to look at both sides of everything. So I figured this all out and although I am of the same opinion still, I am open to conviction, but would like to see the man that can convince me.

Just at this time of year, oat sheaves are about the best and most convenient feed we can get. They are very handy to take out of a stack, to haul, and for use in the stable. They are not wasteful, especially in a high wind. They are the best feed for idle horses as they cannot bolt or waste them, as they generally do with threshed grain.

Horses that are driving or working steady are better with hay and oats. They will not scour so much on the road and do better every way. Working horses require more grain than idle ones and with hay a person knows exactly how much grain he is feeding, which he does not if feeding sheaves. When working a team hard, I prefer even straw and oats to sheaves.

But it certainly does not look economical to feed hay worth anywhere from five to fifteen dollars per ton and oats that cost four or five cents per bushel to thresh, when you can feed the same oats in the sheaf and make use of the straw which has no market value.

Horses are better with a little hay as spring approaches and during the rush of summer's work they almost have to get it. I have seen horses worked without hay or oats either, but it does not pay. If a man has hay to spare in the spring he can generally get a good price for it.

Just now the question of time enters the subject. From the first of seeding until freeze-up, the farmer should make every day count. To plow extra land and sow it to oats takes considerable time right in the busy season, but a man can sow his grass seed along with his barley or other grain and lose no time or labor. Haying time comes just before harvest and a man can put up his hay then, while if he had no hay he would probably do nothing and lose valuable time. If he depend entirely on green oats, he would spend time on them when he should be stacking grain, threshing, or plowing.

However, I think it is a good plan to stack up some oats in the fall especially if barn room is scarce. The sheaves will be fresher than hay that has stood out in the weather and perhaps moulded.

I like my oat sheaves ripe enough to thresh, if necessary, but not ripe enough to shell easy.

Perhaps it is outside the subject to mention the good that growing hay and rotation does the soil, but anyway, it would be expensive to use hay entirely and burn straw.

On the other hand, oat sheaves alone are not enough the year around, so I say grow both. A change of feed is a great thing for horses and you can then feed which you like.

Louise Mun., Man. ALLAN McEWEN.

"The Real Draft Horse"

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of January 27th, I notice the letter of Mr. Rawlinson of Mayton, Alta., on "Real Draft Horses." The draft horse of today must have, besides weight, something to stand on, first good feet, long sloping pasterns, nice flat bone, good straight action, keeping the hocks well together at both the walk and trot. The Clydesdale will hold his own against all other breeds in these points of the modern draft horse. Mr. Rawlinson claims that it is the Shire you see moving the big load in the cities of the Old Country. I would like to know where all the geldings bred in Cumberland and Dumfriesshire, and other border counties, find a market. Mr. A. Foster of Carlisle, one of the largest horse dealers in the north of England, has a demand for more than he can supply in London. I guess they will go down to London for "vanners," as Mr. Rawlinson terms them. I know the class of horses they raise on the Border, being a Border man myself. A few years ago, when the Royal Show was held in Carlisle, the agricultural class for two and three-year-old geldings was considered by many good judges, to be the best ever seen in a show ring. The use of such fine breeding horses as "Lord Lothian" "Royal Citizen" etc., has made this district famous. The latter horse is now in British Columbia, but he has left some fine stock on the Border. The Shire men will have to import a better class of horses, if they want to get them popular in the West. The Clydesdales have come to stay, for they are the horses best adapted for the country.

Gladstone, Man. WM. ARMSTRONG.

STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

An Iowa farmer recently paid \$6.85 per cwt. for feeding cattle to eat 60 cents a bushel corn. Others paid from \$5 up at the Denver show for feeders. Probably, if Canadian farmers figured the cost of feed, the first cost of cattle and the eventual selling price, they would not see so much difference in conditions on either side of the line.

Fair Profit from Winter Feeding

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I noticed some articles in recent numbers of your paper on the winter feeding of steers. I will give you my experience in winter feeding last year, which is very much the same as my experience has been in previous years, except that I started feeding the last week in January, instead of about Christmas, as I usually do.

Last year I bought my bunch of steers in January. Counting those that I had on hand myself, the thirteen head fed cost \$365.00, an average of approximately \$28.00 each. In the last week in the month I started feeding hay and grain. They got all the good prairie hay they would eat, and, at the start, about three pounds of oat chop each, once a day. After about two weeks I doubled the grain ration, giving them the same amount at a time, but feeding twice a day. Later in the season the chop was further increased to eight or ten pounds per day and some barley mixed with it. The steers were watered twice a day, had salt in a box before them all the time, and occasionally just as a change, I gave them a little green feed, oats cut green. They were fed altogether outside, the chop being given them in a large trough and the hay fed on the ground. They had a shed for shelter.

As nearly as I could estimate this bunch of 13 steers consumed twenty tons of prairie hay worth \$5.00 per ton, and 10,000 pounds of oat chop, which, with oats worth from 25 to 30 cents per bushel, would be worth \$75.00. The six largest of the bunch I delivered May 5th, at 4½ cents per pound. The remainder—the seven smaller ones—I kept until May 25, and sold them for 4½ cents per pound. The entire lot brought me \$698.00. The cost of the steers plus the grain and hay consumed amounted to \$540.00, which, deducted from the selling price leaves a profit of \$158.00 on the bunch, or a little over \$12.00 per head. They cost me an average of \$28.00 each and sold for an average price of \$53.70 each.

I was a little late in starting to feed. By starting about Christmas, one can have the cattle ready for market earlier. Some cattle require more feed to make gains than others. I have been feeding now for about six years, and have had about the same measure of success each season, except that I have sold for as low as 4 cents per pound.

Alta.

R. REISTER.

Fattening Butcher Stock on Hay

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I take it for granted that the discussions going on at present in your journal on the winter feeding of cattle refer to the feeding of export steers. If I am right, I would say to begin with that, in my opinion, the feeding of export beef should be done by the farmer. The man who grows the grain is the man behind the gun in the feeding of beef in winter. I claim that he can get more money out of his light and frosted grains by feeding it to steers, than he could get for it in the grain market. Besides, he can drive the beef to town in one day and save all the wear and tear of hauling the grain to market.

Some might ask, why could not the rancher feed for export in winter? The reason is that the rancher is generally located in some rough and hilly district, where grain is not grown to any extent, and I know by twenty-six years experience in Alberta, that you cannot turn off export steers in spring without feeding grain or chop, and the money you spend hauling chop to your steers is money that you can never get back. Consequently, you should drive the steers to the farm and the feed. An open shed for a wind-break is all the shelter they will need. Be sure there is plenty of water in the feed yard and a salt trough.

In the feeding of good butcher beef for the home market, the rancher can deliver the goods at any time during the winter, providing he is located in a district where he can get plenty of hay. He has all the facilities necessary for the production of this kind of beef, but not for the making of export steers. All the feed required is prairie hay, water and salt. All the shelter needed is an open shed to break the wind. In feeding in these circumstances, and for butcher beef, the steers should be taken in off the range when winter begins and fed twice a day. It will require about 100 pounds of hay per day for each steer. They will not clean up every straw of this amount, but will put on beef faster if they have a little left over to lie down on after feeding.

In feeding I like to have two feed pens, one for the fattening steers and the other for stockers, and when the steer pen gets a bit rough, I turn in the stockers. They will soon clean it up and by changing in this way from one pen to another, no feed of any account will be wasted. At the same time, the fattening steers thrive well by reason of the abundance of feed they have access to.

Winter cattle feeding is not generally practiced in this district, as hay is often a scarce article, but in districts where hay is plentiful, it will pay from five to ten dollars per head profit. One thing I would like to emphasize is that you have got to have good cattle to feed, else there will likely be no profit at all. I prefer the Shorthorns or Herefords.

Alta.

JOHN CLARK, JR.

Proved Cure for Abortion

A correspondent asks for further information on the treatment for abortion mentioned in our December 30th issue by Mr. Hibbert of Knee Hill Valley, Alta. For the benefit of those who have abortion to contend with, Mr. Hibbert gives his method of treatment in detail, which is so simple and effective that abortion should not be considered troublesome.

Mr. Hibbert says: "Take 10 pounds of common salt and 4 ounces of crude carbolic acid and mix until the salt has taken up all the acid. The mixture will then look like sand. Do this in a salt box with a paddle, not with the hands. Set the box or tub in the yard where every beast can get at it and keep a supply before them all the time; give them no other salt as long as abortion is suspected, after which the acid may be missed for a week or so. See that the bull gets the mixture as well as the cows. Give him all he will eat, as he is an important member. Then I have a treatment for dairy cows, this is one teaspoonful of crude carbolic and one tablespoonful of salt to a pint of water, given in a drench. Give this every other day for three times, then once in three days for two or three times, this, with the salt outside, will ensure against abortion for a month. To get an aborted cow to breed again, give her the dairy cow treatment.

"If one buys cattle, give them the salt and acid, and especially if a new bull is introduced, give him three or four drenches.

"This treatment has stood a severe test for over four years and has never failed to cure."

There does not seem to be any reason why this would not work as well with aborting mares. (Ed.)

Philosophy of Unkle Jim

i thot ide rite a fu hints fer grenhorns on farmin an speshuly the kar ov horsus. Ive livd in this kuntry kwit a fu yeers in fack i was born heer an even the old pharomers mite tak a fu pinters frum whut i sa. it don't pa 2 feed ots 2 kolts or horsus whot aint werkin feed them hevvy when u werk them it dont pa to rase kolts aniwa onles u hav sum old mars whot has spaving er sumthing an kant werk. then if u hav a intire ov ure own u kan rase them cheep. wen u ar goin ani ware hich up an go sum peopl wauk thar horsus a peec on the start an goin down hills but it wasts tim alwas leev ur halters on then its handy 2 ti up in frunt of the stor or hotl. a good kin ov holter shank is bind rop that's genely lain roun the stabl an pigs pen. sum peopl us martngals an brichin wen teemin but it wasts tim in harnissin up an ani wa the brichin hangs aroun thar hoks an trips them.

ive notissed peopl tak bridls ol the wa too the hors too get the frost out ov thar bits but the hors's mouth is warm enuf to do that an the sno will alwas melt of the horsus wen u put them in altho sum fellers wast tim rubbin it of

in mi stabl i hav no windos i hav a dor on 3 sids an wen i go in the stabl i open them ol an tha mak lots ov lite an then i kan go out ani direkshun i want 2 tha mak good ventlashun becoz the wind bls rite throo i cud rite a lot mor on this subjec but i havint tim jus now il rite agen on sum uther topick.

yures trooly

UNKLE JIM.

P.S. Keep a good dog 2 chas up ure horsus. frum the pastur.

FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.

A Weakness in Seed Fairs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Although the Seed Fairs held under the joint auspices of the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa and the local Agricultural Societies are doing much toward the betterment of the seed throughout the provinces in which the Seed Fairs are held, it has occurred to me that, while on the whole, the plan is conducive to "better seed and more of it," the motto of the Seed Branch, there are principles underlying the movement that are not receiving the attention their importance demands.

During the summer "Standing Grain Competitions" are held under the same joint auspices, and in the winter handsome prizes are given for wheat, oats, barley and roots; the samples exhibited in the competition to be representative of a larger lot available for sale for seed. The prize-winning grains are then tested for germination and if the test is satisfactory the prizes are paid and the grower's name and the amount of similar seed he has for sale catalogued in a Farmer's Bulletin issued by the Department.

On the face of it, it would appear that a farmer purchasing seed which had won at the Seed Fair or from an address in the Bulletin, would get seed true to name and free from weed seeds. But would he?

Let us look at a case, which, without for one moment wishing to detract from the excellent work that is being carried on by the Seed Branch, is fairly representative of a large percentage of the experiences of men who have purchased seed from winners at Seed Fairs.

A farmer entered a field of Red Fife wheat in the Standing Grain Competition and won first prize in his district, which means primarily that the exhibit was approximately true to name, free from noxious weeds and gave evidence of a prolific yield. At the Seed Fair he showed two bushels fairly representative of 1200 more at home from the same field and was beaten by several points by a sample from the most notoriously dirty farm in the district. This farm had not one acre that was fit to enter in the Standing Grain Competition, as it was impossible to tell whether bearded or bald wheat had been sown and every weed in the noxious list grew in abundance. However, the farmer was the owner of a threshing machine and the grain was saved in the best possible condition without rain. By the aid of a good fanning mill the wild oats and all other weed seeds were taken out, and to all appearance the sample produced at the fair was worthy of the prize, as the grain grown on the first-prize field in the Standing Grain Competition suffered considerably in color and appearance from the effect of a heavy rain before it was threshed. (This, however, did not affect its quality as seed).

Naturally, the judges were absolutely unable to distinguish between the pure Red Fife in the one case and the mixture of bald and bearded wheat in the other, but when the name cards were placed on the sacks the unfairness at once became apparent to any one who knew the farms.

This incident not only shows how the prime object of the Seed Fair is defeated, but also suggests the remedy.

Under the present conditions a farmer who had a clean bit of land in a good state of cultivation, and was desirous of growing a crop for the next season's Standing Grain Competition, would naturally go to the Seed Fair to procure the seed, if it had to be purchased. Naturally the first-prize wheat would be what he wanted. He buys it at a premium, and picture his disappointment when the crop intended for the competition heads out fifty per cent bearded wheat.

Who is to blame? Not the Judges, they cannot tell bearded from bald wheat when it is in the bag. Not the grower, because every clause of the conditions of the Seed Fair has been complied with, and not the purchaser, because he had no means of seeing the wheat when it was growing and simply bought the best he could under the circumstances. The system must therefore be responsible.

Now the remedy suggested by this and other similar cases is union of the Standing Grain Competition and the Seed Fair and the following plan, while imperfect, might be used as a basis from

which the management of the Agricultural Society of rules which might be in the provinces holding

First. Everyone who grows wheat, oats, barley, etc., shall enter his field in the Standing Grain Competition.

Second. To enable the Seed Fair to be held, the winner in the Standing Grain Competition shall be the score-card of his field, the percentage of points decided by the Seed Branch, special attention to points received for freedom from other varieties of grain. A standard could be exhibited at the Seed Fair "Suitability of variety" score-card, (for this purpose necessary for the grain to score not less than 75% each of the other conditions of the sample from a field, in the aggregate, had been any one essential condition).

There would be increased Standing Grain Competition be assumed that no hardships, the regulations, as the plan was not fit for the Standing Grain Competition should certainly not be even being a competitor a

The Seed Fair would be almost sure to nothing radically wrong the judging in the Standing Grain Competition. In the event of a general election in the same boat and hail would pick out only the Standing Grain Competition.

By admitting entries to the Standing Grain Competition in one district county under the same regulations as are in vogue at present, extra work would fall on the Grain Competitions, as to give each competitor a score-card, said copy to be of the Seed Fair, attached to the farmer, in turn, would be scored, the other conditions of seed for sale, germination and

On account of the different judges in the various provinces, probably be as well to no qualification, say, 75 per cent by the winning field.

No doubt there are drawbacks with this plan, but the writer sees them discussed in the pages of the Farmer's Advocate. Hear them talked over at the next meeting of the Seed Fair in connection with the Seed Fair in the provinces this winter. Mr. Editor.

Sask.

Making the Weed

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Given a farm where the writer has a foothold that it is impossible to raise a purely grain raising, what one can do, in brief, is the problem proposed for solution. Doubtless there is of opinion as to the best course to follow in growing grain on such a farm, but it logically follows that the weeds have been brought under control the better, wheat especially.

There is an old saying that "the farmer's own bottom," and every man should be the position above stated, make his master of his own fate. His own particular farm, the suitability for growing different crops, as regards market facilities, and that are best adapted to his farm and the kinds of live stock successfully.

There are a good many ways of making a farm into a profitable and good one, do not pretend to lay down set cases, I will try to indicate some of them in such circumstances.

There are certain conclusions that may be reached from a position may as well reach

which the management of the Seed Branch and the Agricultural Society officers could frame a set of rules which might be applied in every district in the provinces holding the competitions.

First. Everyone who intends exhibiting samples of wheat, oats, barley or flax at the Seed Fair shall enter his field in the Standing Grain Competition.

Second. To enable a man to enter at the Seed Fair it should not be necessary that he be a winner in the Standing Grain Competition, but the score-card of his field should show a certain percentage of points. (The number to be decided by the Seed Branch). In determining this, special attention should be given to the points received for freedom from weeds and freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain. A standard could be set for eligibility to exhibit at the Seed Fairs by eliminating the "Suitability of variety" from the Standing Grain score-card, (for this purpose only), and making it necessary for the grain to be shown at the fairs to score not less than 75% of the marks given for each of the other conditions. This would cut out the sample from a field, which, while scoring high in the aggregate, had been given low marks for any one essential condition affecting its value for seed.

There would be increased interest taken in the Standing Grain Competition and it might safely be assumed that no hardship would be entailed by the regulations, as the product of any field that was not fit for the Standing Grain Competition should certainly not be allowed the prestige of even being a competitor at the Seed Fair.

The Seed Fair would be helped, as anyone qualifying in the Standing Grain Competition would be almost sure to exhibit at the fair, if nothing radically wrong overtook his crop after the judging in the Standing Grain Competition. In the event of a general frost everyone would be in the same boat and it is hardly likely that hail would pick out only those who showed in the Standing Grain Competition.

By admitting entries to the Seed Fair under the Standing Grain Competition score-card, grain grown in one district could be shown in another under the same regulations regarding membership as are in vogue at present. A little bit of extra work would fall on the judges at Standing Grain Competitions, as they would be required to give each competitor a certified copy of his score-card, said copy to be sent to the Secretary of the Seed Fair, attached to the entry form. The farmer, in turn, would be required to state that the seed exhibited was a product of the field scored, the other conditions as to quantity of seed for sale, germination, etc., remaining the same.

On account of the difference in scoring by the different judges in the various districts, it would probably be as well to make the percentage of qualification, say, 75 per cent of the points scored by the winning field.

No doubt there are drawbacks in connection with this plan, but the writer would be glad to see them discussed in the agricultural papers and hear them talked over at the meetings in connection with the Seed Fairs to be held throughout the provinces this winter. Thanking you, Mr. Editor.

Sask.

"PURE-SEED."

Making the Weedy Farm Pay

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Given a farm where the weeds have gained such a foothold that it is impossible to make a profit out of purely grain raising, what course should the farmer take to put his farm on a paying basis? Such, in brief, is the problem propounded by the *Advocate* for solution. Doubtless there will be a wide diversity of opinion as to the best course to pursue, but since growing grain on such a farm has ceased to show a profit, it logically follows that until such time as the weeds have been brought under control, the less grain grown the better, wheat especially.

There is an old saying that "every tub stands on its own bottom," and every man who finds himself in the position above stated, may as well realize that he is master of his own fate. He must make a study of his own particular farm, the nature of the soil, its suitability for growing different crops, its position as regards market facilities, the kinds of live stock that are best adapted to his farm and circumstances, and the kinds of live stock he feels he can handle successfully.

There are a good many ways of converting such a farm into a profitable and going concern, and while I do not pretend to lay down set rules for any particular case, I will try to indicate some of the things one may do in such circumstances.

There are certain conclusions the farmer in such a position may as well reach and the sooner he does

so the better for himself, though I am aware the man who has farmed with grain growing as the chief end in view is loath to make radical changes. There should be an increase in his force for working the farm, for if he is out for a fight with weeds he must be prepared to do his field work with promptness. When the time is opportune to crack at his field enemies he must be prepared to be on hand. It is a condition that demands careful planning and prompt execution. Another conclusion he will be forced to reach is that good fences are just as much a part of the equipment of a farm as buildings.

Now for some of the things a man with a weed-infested farm may do, to make it produce a living for himself and something besides.

He can seed down a portion of his land to grass-timothy, brome or rye—and this land can be utilized for growing hay and for pasturage. If he has an inclination for dairying, he can pasture his cows in the summer on a part of the seeded-down area, and feed them hay grown on the other part, in the winter. If he prefers fattening cattle for market, he can utilize the pasture and hay for that purpose as well. By seeding down a liberal acreage he will have less cultivated land to work and can give it more attention, and by the time the first fields are ready to break up again he will have others seeded. He need not fear that by seeding down a given area he will be short of the revenue that area would produce if sown to grain, because he will probably find he will have greater returns the other way.

He can summer fallow a field each year in such a way that most of the weeds in it will be put out of business. When a field is intended for fallow the work on it should be most thoroughly done. It should be skimmed over in the fall and harrowed. Early in June of the following year it should be well plowed again six or seven inches deep and kept well cultivated for the rest of the open season as often as is necessary to keep down all growth.

He can grow plenty of coarse grains which can be fed to stock, even though for the first few years the land is pretty dirty. As wheat is the dirty crop on the farm it would be advisable to grow as little as possible of it till the weeds were pretty well under control. When I characterize wheat as the dirty crop, I mean wheat induces weeds to multiply in the soil because they have every opportunity to do so in a crop that takes as long to mature as wheat does. Barley on the other hand, may be grown to reduce rather than increase weeds. If land is skimmed over in the fall and harrowed and then plowed again during the last week in May, and seeded to barley something toward weed destruction will have been accomplished. Coarse grains can be converted into money through the different kinds of live stock kept on the farm, if each is handled with intelligence. The man who has been growing wheat as the chief source of his income and now finds that he can no longer do so through the invasion of pests, can reach success by the stock route more surely than he could by wheat.

He can start fencing by enclosing a field with good woven wire fencing and in this field sow a mixture of grain and rape and then turn in a bunch of hogs to pasture on it as it grows. They will return him more money than if the field was producing wheat. That field will be in shape the following year for a good crop of grain and another crop can be enclosed.

He can grow a field of corn each year, as many acres in extent as he has stock to consume it. The cultivation that will be necessary to make the crop a success will put that particular piece in good shape for almost any crop, and the profit from it in fodder will be substantial.

He can, if he is able to provide the necessary fencing, kill lots of weeds by keeping sheep and pasturing them on certain fields, and make a profit out of the weeds while getting rid of them.

He can do a number of these things or all of them if he is in a position to do so successfully. It is not practical, I am aware, to turn a sharp corner from wheat-raising to the line of farming I have suggested all at once, but the wise man, who finds his land getting too dirty for profitable grain growing, can map out his future course and lay his plans for a new order of things.

Doubtless there will be some men who will say that there is no money in dairying, no money in fat cattle, no money in hogs, etc. I do not take the ground that conditions in the live stock industry are satisfactory, but I do say that the man who goes into these things can find a way of getting a fair profit out of them if he goes the right way about it. I say further that the man who defers action waiting until conditions in any industry are just right, will have to wait a long time. There is no time like the present and the proper thing to do is to get into the business and take a hand in making conditions better. There is much room for improvement in the cattle industry, but conditions cannot remain as they have been and time will inevitably bring better conditions.

There is no occasion to take a pessimistic view of farm life because of this weed invasion. It was inevitable, and it will be the means of compelling farmers to adopt a different system of farming. The result ultimately will be larger crops, bigger revenues and more general prosperity. When farmers, as a whole, start to work on the more modern system, values of farm lands will steadily advance. The change may come slowly, but it will come.

Morden, Man.

GEO. H. BRADSHAW.

Government Hail Insurance

The reports presented to the legislatures of Alberta and Saskatchewan giving receipts and expenditures in the hail insurance department of the work of the two governments indicate, in both cases, a rather serious deficit. In the case of Alberta, the government received in premiums for hail insurance \$26,011.41 and paid out \$69,465.31 for losses sustained by farmers. In addition, there were expenses in connection with hail insurance amounting to \$3,381.97, making the total disbursements on this account \$72,847.28, leaving a deficit on the season's business of \$46,835.87. In Saskatchewan, the revenue obtained from premiums amounted to \$145,632. The claims paid reached a total of \$258,816 with additional expenses of \$17,871, leaving a deficit of \$131,055. In Alberta the acreage insured was 740,651. In Saskatchewan, approximately 850,000 acres of crop were insured.

Corn and Rape in Northwestern Manitoba

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I noticed in the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* some time ago that considerable attention was being given to the question of corn growing in the prairie provinces, so I thought I would give my experience in the growing of this crop in north-western Manitoba. I have grown three varieties: Longfellow, Jehu and Northwestern Dent, and have been successful with them all. Of the three, I like the Northwestern best, as it grows fine, large ears, which make excellent feed for poultry. The ears grow well up from the ground, too, making it an easy variety to cut with the binder.

Regarding the growing of corn, I would advise beginners not to plant too much at the start. It takes a lot of work to keep corn land clean. My plan of preparing the land and putting in the seed is about as follows: I like to get the land well covered with manure during the winter. It is then plowed in the spring as early as possible and harrowed a few times to germinate as many weed seeds as possible and kill the plants. I sow the corn with a seed drill about the middle of May, in rows 36 inches apart. The rows are arranged by closing up five sprouts of the drill and leaving the sixth one open. The drill is set to sow at the rate of 2½ bushels of wheat per acre, which means just about ¼ bushel of corn to the acre. The land is harrowed a few times after sowing, in fact, right until I can see the rows of corn.

When the rows are in sight, the cultivator is started and used as often as the condition of the soil or the weed growth renders necessary. Just before cultivating for the last time, I broadcast 3 lbs. of rape to the acre in the rows. The rape makes a valuable feed in the fall and its growth checks the weeds after I stop cultivating.

I cut the corn with the binder, taking one row at a time. It cuts fairly easily, considering the thickness of the stalks. The corn is set up in good sized stooks and is drawn in as required for feed. Corn is a great feed to keep up the milk flow, either summer or winter. I believe siloing is the best way of preserving corn and hope to have a silo next season.

Langford, Man.

R. C. T.

How Improved Varieties are Secured

The letter from Messrs. Dow Bros. in this issue opens the question of methods of improving farm crops. The problem is a large one. Some crops may be improved by enriching the land, others do not respond to such treatment; some are partial to certain locations, others are not affected by their soil environment, degree of maturity of seed affects the reproduction power of all kinds of crops and constant self-fertilization or inbreeding which is characteristic of our field grains, tends constantly to deteriorate qualities that have been developed by breeding or by exceptional means of cultivation. So we have two distinct sides to the plant improvement problem, the one having to do with the treatment of the plant in its vegetable form, and the other the development of characteristics by the handling of the reproductive organs and the selection of the seed or breeding. The article by Messrs. Dow refers wholly to the improvement by giving attention to the seed.

But in the matter of plant improvement by means not associated with the treatment of the soil, there are different methods to be followed. The article referred to discusses one of these methods, namely, the selection of the best types from which to secure seed for future crops. This

is a splendid system and one that is possible of practice by any careful observer, but the ultimate improvement by selection may soon be reached, or rather it may be put this way, that by selection, there is no fresh introduction of new blood into the plant to excite a variation in the direction of an improved character, which means that it is impossible to raise the quality of a given variety above its best specimen. Of course, if the average crop were raised to the standard of the best individuals, the total enhanced value would be enormous, but the average can never be as high as the best, and plant breeders have gone a step farther to secure improvement.

This next step is called "regeneration" and is carried out by fertilizing the flower of one plant with the pollen or "bloom" of another of the same variety, and this crossing of the reproductive organs so disturbs the natural course that plants having extreme characteristics are produced. From these plants having extreme characteristics, those whose extremes are in the direction of improvement are selected and re-selected just as Messrs. Dow describe, until a type very much superior to the best of the original stock is produced. Thus, grain or grasses are "regenerated" and this is the most useful of all scientific practices in connection with the rapid improvement of grain crops. It is also the next in simplicity to selection as outlined by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association for practice by farmers. "Regeneration" although simple, cannot be practised with any degree of success by amateurs. It is the work of a skilled plant breeder.

Then the plant breeder can set up greater variation and secure further extremes by crossing different varieties, and still farther by intermixing several varieties, from which operation enhanced characteristics are secured and by this means the possibility of raising the average quality of a type of grain is carried still further.

Attention is called here to these scientific facts that our readers may not be under the impression that selection, with all its advantages, marks the ultimate extent of improvement in plants, and to prepare a way for the reception of genuinely improved forms when they are offered as improvements over the commonly grown varieties.

On Selecting Seed to Improve Crops

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

There are many who are not convinced of the value of a system of selection as applied to the improvement of seed, or who consider the prices generally asked for seed thus produced are excessive. How many are there who will deny the value of selection as it has been applied to live stock for so many years? Who would, for a moment, think of breeding from stock of purely mongrel ancestry? Yet this is simply what has been the general practice up to within a few years in the case of plants, where the opportunity for improvement is undoubtedly greater than with live stock.

Our pure-bred stock has been brought to its present high standard mainly by the selection of desired types. Of course, cross-breeding was necessary in the production of the different breeds, but the foundation once laid, all further improvement may be said to have been gained by selection within the strain, cross-fertilization being little more than the means of combining and perpetuating the desirable variations.

This system of cross-breeding for the production of new breeds or varieties, although not greatly taken advantage of until comparatively recent years, and not so easily available to the general breeder, is equally open to the plant improver as to the stockman. Why should it not give equally as good results?

If one has a sow which produces eight or nine young at a litter and another which farrows but three or four, will he not rightly consider the progeny of the former the best to breed from? Or would one breed from a horse which is badly blemished in preference to another which is clean limbed and sound? Why then, if we go into a field of wheat and find a plant producing but two heads of small size, should we consider it as good to raise seed from as the next one, having perhaps, six or eight heads of larger size? Or, if we examine a field of oats and find one plant badly rusted and another perfectly free of this blemish, should we not prefer the latter for the production of seed? As a matter of fact, experience has shown that selection does give equally as good, if not better, results in plant effects. It might be mentioned that in 1907, when so much of the oats were of very low vitality,

and when our crops, in common with others, seemed to stand still for days, we took the precaution, at threshing time, to save samples from each load of our registered oats and from this, after being thoroughly mixed, an official soil test gave a germination of 98 per cent plants being strong.

The advantage which is gained by cross-fertilization in live stock is offset by a tendency to produce other variations than those desired, as well as by the fact that as animals produce but few of their kind, it takes much longer to produce a required quantity of improved individuals. Then, too, where the stockman deals with tens, the plant improver has thousands to choose from, the chance of desirable variations thereby being greatly increased, even though it be admitted that they do not occur in the same proportion as with the animals.

When, therefore, the length of time in which stock-breeding has been carried on, is taken into consideration, the opportunity for improvement is greatly in favor of the plant-breeder, further improvement being, naturally, more difficult in proportion to the higher standard already reached. Even though the plant improvers do no more than raise the quality and productiveness of their seed up to the average of the best plants selected, the room for betterment is vast. It is surprising to find how many plants there are, even in a field of good quality, which produce but one or two heads. Anyone who has had experience in the selection of seed, knows that, while a field of grain may appear, from the outside, to be so uniform as to make the selection of the best heads an exceedingly easy thing, yet upon entering the plot and closely examining the plants individually, the difficulty is really the reverse. To one entering such a plot with a certain ideal in mind, and beginning a search for individuals approaching that ideal, the outstanding impression is that he has undertaken a hopeless task, as it would seem impossible, among such an aggregation of types and characters, to find anything approaching it. However, having determined to accept the best obtainable, and confining his attention to their discovery, he finds there are many desirable plants, and the work goes on till the required quantity is selected, or the plot has all been gone over.

It may seem to those who have had no experience in the production of selected seed that the prices asked are rather high. However, when everything has been considered, we think this is not the case, and that these prices compare favorably in proportion to the difference prevailing between the prices of live stock of ordinary quality and those of high grade.

It should be remembered that the work of selection, when properly carried on, entails a good deal of work. We have seen various statements as to the amount of grain which can be secured by a day's selecting. While these may not be exaggerated as to the amounts picked, we will venture the assertion that the work will not have been properly done. We have seen wheat grown from selected seed where the heads, though of large size were of all types from the long, thin, pointed and open, to those of short, stout and close formation. These had evidently been secured from a hurried selection without regard to type. As for our own experience, last season two of us were six days selecting and in that time picked only enough for 63 pounds of oats and 60 of wheat. Of course, this may be the other extreme, but good work cannot be done without plenty of time.

This work, too, must be undertaken at a time when the farmer is in the midst of his busiest season, when, therefore, his labor is more valuable than at any other part of the year, a time, too, when help is always scarce. Indeed if a farmer be dependent on hired help, it will be difficult for him to take up the work of selection on a scale large enough to produce seed for sale, especially on some such system as carried on by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, where special plots must be maintained and properly prepared.

Quite apart from other considerations, registered or selected seed is really cheaper than the ordinary quality at prevailing prices. An increase of only one bushel an acre will make up the difference in price. Thus if a farmer sell his wheat at 75 cents a bushel and buys selected seed at \$1.25, he disposes of 2½ bushels to obtain 1½, a difference of one bushel or 75 cents an acre. There is no doubt that selected seed will return several bushels per acre over the ordinary quality. "The McDonald-Robertson Seed Competition," forerunner of the Canadian Seed Growers'

Association, and covering all Canada, showed an increased yield of slightly over 10 bushels per acre in three years. Allowing that half this may be accounted for by the small size of the fields and other considerations, and saying nothing of further improvement in those strains which have been continuously selected for five years since, we have the comfortable margin of five bushels in favor of the selected seed, or taking the above price a clear gain of three dollars per acre over the ordinary quality.

Gilbert Plains Mun., Man.

DOW BROS.

Managing a Weed-infested Farm

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The question, what should a farmer do when his farm becomes so badly infested with weeds that half, or more, of the crop grown is weeds of one kind or other, and what line of farming in those circumstances is likely to produce profitable returns, is one that might be answered in various ways. The old Manitoba answer, years ago, was to go into mixed farming. Well, we are into "mixed" farming and our effort now should be to get out of it as quickly as possible, as it is not the right kind. Growing half weeds and half grain is a poor kind of "mixed" farming.

In my opinion the man on the weedy farm has this problem before him:—he wants to clean the place up and at the same time get into a line of farming that he can make money at. The question is:—how can this be done? Stock raising, that is, raising beef cattle, at present beef prices is hardly likely to prove a profitable proposition, but a good bunch of dairy cows always brings in a good revenue. To keep cows means that you have to raise hay and hoe crops, which of course help to clean the land. Then, if a man has a good mare or two, he can raise a few colts each year, which, at present prices, are profitable. Hogs, too, are profitable at the present time. To raise hogs we have to grow barley, and by growing barley—if we do it properly—the land is cleaned of weeds.

Seeding to grass is of great value in fighting weeds. The land is given a rest and is generally pretty well cleaned by cutting hay off it. We aim to keep one hundred acres seeded down to timothy all the time. When broken up and put to wheat again, it always yields well, averaging sometimes as high as 40 bushels per acre. Clover is another valuable agent in the building up of soil. We have tried it for a few years in a small way with satisfactory results. If the farmers of Manitoba can make a success with this crop, it will be a great help to them and to the province. At present, one of the serious drawbacks to seeding to clover is the high price of seed.

In conclusion, I would advocate for the old and weedy farm, less wheat, more hoe crop, more barley, more hay and more summer fallow. Also the proper management of these various crops that the most may be accomplished in the eradicating of weeds and the maintenance of the fertility of our soil.

Man.

H. S.

Drifting and Hard Pan

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Everyone in our district is puzzling over the condition of their land. In the fall, when we come to plow, there is about three or four inches on top that is dry and loose, like an ash bed, but the plow runs along on a hard furrow bottom, into which we cannot get the share down.

Morton, Mun., Man.

F. A. J.

The condition complained of by our correspondent is very prevalent in many parts of the West, and arises largely from repeated crops of grain year after year without any grass between them. By this plan, the soil is deprived of nearly all its vegetable fiber and a large part of its humus. It has very little ability to hold moisture and often drifts badly with the wind. The remedy is to seed such land to some good grass, selecting the variety best adapted to the locality, leave the grass from two to three years and it will fill the land with vegetable fiber which, later on, decays and provides humus. This humus is full of plant foods, and a good retainer of soil moisture. By filling the soil with the fiber of grass roots, it prevents it from drifting with the wind.

The hard pan formed at the bottom of the furrow is caused by plowing at a uniform depth at all seasons of the year. This is not the plan recommended by the best authorities: they advise that from the time of breaking new land, the depth should be gradually increased until the maximum is reached, which will vary with different soils but is generally about six or seven inches. The increase should be made in fall plowing or in summer fallowing. This enables the sun and frost to sweeten the soil before the seed is sown. If the increase in depth is made with spring plowing it often brings to the surface a hard cold soil which remains hard even after harrowing and the grain is sown under very unfavorable conditions for germination and growth. When the maximum depth is reached it should then be plowed at varying depths, making the fall plowing deep and the spring shallow, this will prevent a hard furrow sole being formed.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

No questions come along the way. We presume that you do not understand there is some mystery about it, and that you grasp the theory and practice. If cows always sit in the same position; if cream separates always from the milk, or containing the same persons handling milk, there would be no brains over testing it.

Feed

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am thinking of what kind of feed we should use. I also intend growing chop and using straw for feed. I want to grow all the feed that can be grown on the place.

Spring rye cut just fair hay, but is more allowed to become a cattle reject. It is not while it lasts, but it is not a good feed.

Could you not grow best and most productive feed for milk production as can be grown on the place? Have you ever seen your cows? I follow the system was about a first cut fall rye, which as long as it lasted, then clover, vetches, every day as required, stage, when I cut and stalks until rye came stable was an open side facing the field, pitching off the loads, manger. I found that milk when this plan was used was better than any other I have seen.

In this country I have the best and pasture, occasional plowing, remain productive. Comes next and West.

Many speak highly of Essex rape, or rape, as a taint the milk some of it for milking cows. It is our most progressive bushel or less of wheat fallow and feed it off the stalks. This plan is too heavy, this plan is the surface should be in spring before seeding, bake and greatly reduce soil, this plan is not a M. A. C.

Winter Dairying

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Last fall, I noticed asking what was the best plan for wintering dairy cows. A few weeks ago I got suggestions for wintering dairy cows. I have had experience in wintering dairy cows, and were liable to occur, and my experience was similar position.

The writer started with little capital and twice hauled and once met our household expenses derived from we aim to have returns during the winter. Some months very large, but they are not. There are no groceries. There are no get suitable buildings but the longer they wait. Personally, I do not just so long as the dairy during an occasional comfortable and feels smart. She is liable to lose her appetite will be due to the cold in the stable will be fed. And not only her appetite about his father, her too. By babying a cow, milk, but it costs too much.

My stable is only a part of ventilation is equally I just leave some of the

Canada, showed an average of 10 bushels per acre at half this may be size of the fields and saying nothing of strains which have or five years since, gain of five bushels in taking the above acres per acre over the

Dow Bros.

Infested Farm

A farmer do when his with weeds that half, weeds of one kind or in those circumstances returns, is one of ways. The old to go into mixed farming and our of it as quickly as kind. Growing half and of "mixed" farm-

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H. S.

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S. A. BEDFORD.

DAIRY

No questions come to us more frequently than questions along the line of milk and cream testing. We presume that the reason for this is that people do not understand this part of dairying. They think there is some mystery about it which they cannot understand, and that it is impossible for the layman to grasp the theory and practice of milk and cream testing. If cows always gave milk of the same composition; if cream separators or gravity methods of creaming always produced cream of the same richness or containing the same percentage of fat; and if all persons handling milk and cream were strictly honest there would be no need for any of us to worry our brains over testing problems.

Feed For Dairy Cows

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am thinking of going into dairying next fall. What kind of feed would spring rye make, cut for hay? I also intend growing flax, barley, oats and rye to chop and using straw and rye hay for rough feed. I want to grow all the feed required. As much information as can be given on these points will be appreciated.

Sask.

COWMAN.

Spring rye cut just as the heads are forming makes fair hay, but is more readily eaten if fed green. If allowed to become at all mature, it is very woody and cattle reject it. Spring rye makes very fair pasture while it lasts, but the crop is not generally heavy. Could you not grow fodder corn? It is by far the best and most productive crop for feeding cattle, and is excellent for milk production.

Have you ever considered the advantages of soiling your cows? I followed that plan for years. My system was about as follows: For spring feeding, I first cut fall rye, which was fed three times a day as long as it lasted. This was followed by green oats, then clover, vetches, second crop of clover, corn cut every day as required until it reached the roasting stage, when I cut and stooked it all and fed dry corn stalks until rye came around again. My summer cow stable was an open shed with manger running along the side facing the fields and it was very little labor pitching off the loads of green feed directly into this manger. I found that the cows gave large returns of milk when this plan was followed and only a limited area of land was required.

In this country I have found brome gives the earliest and best pasture, and if kept thinned out by an occasional plowing with a breaking plow, it will remain productive for a number of years. Timothy comes next and Western rye grass last.

Many speak highly of a mixture of oats and dwarf Essex rape, or rape alone, but I have found this to taint the milk somewhat, and have always avoided it for milking cows. Another plan followed by some of our most progressive farmers is to sow about a bushel or less of wheat on the partly prepared summer fallow and feed it off before winter. If the land is not too heavy, this plan packs the soil about right, but the surface should be broken up with a cultivator in spring before seeding, otherwise the surface will bake and greatly reduce the amount of water in the soil, this plan is not advisable for very stiff clay land.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Winter Dairying on a Pioneer Farm

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Last fall, I noticed an inquiry in your columns asking what was the best course to pursue in a district that was liable to be frequently hailed or frozen out. A few weeks ago, I noticed that you were asking for suggestions for the benefit of homesteaders. I have had experience in a district where hail and frost were liable to occur, homesteaded in such a district, and my experience may be of some use to others in a similar position.

The writer started on a homestead some years ago with little capital and very poor health. He has been twice hailed and once frozen out. We have always met our household expenses and such like with the revenue derived from our cows. Consequently we aim to have returns the year round, in fact, find the returns during the winter months the most satisfactory. Some months our sales of butter are not very large, but they always balance the outlay for groceries. There are those who are waiting till they get suitable buildings before they try winter dairying, but the longer they wait the longer they will have to. Personally, I do not believe in too warm a stable, just so long as the droppings do not freeze, (unless during an occasional cold night) a cow is quite comfortable and feels smart. In a close, badly ventilated stable she is liable to go off her feed, at any rate, her appetite will be dull. You will find that the appetite of the cow in the well ventilated, moderately warm stable will be first class from fall till spring. And not only her appetite, but as the little boy said about his father, her "drinkatite" will be all right, too. By babying a cow, one may get a little more milk, but it costs too much in the long run.

My stable is only a primitive affair and my system of ventilation is equally so, but it answers the purpose. I just leave some of the filling out from between the

joists, where there will not be any direct draft on any animal. It is an easy matter to shove a little hay or straw into the opening when a cold snap comes. I would emphasize these points, for when one reads of the ravages of bovine tuberculosis in other places, it is well to be on guard and see that it does not gain headway in our herds.

The prevailing custom of tying a long row of cows in side by side, packed like sardines in a box, their heads held securely by rigid stanchions, has little to recommend it. For one thing the animals are too cramped. Just watch a herd of cows lying outside some nice day and note how many have their heads around on their sides. They seem to enjoy it and when a cow is contented she is either making milk or putting on beef. I tie mine in double stalls eight feet wide and consider that none too much room for two big cows, especially if they are heavy in calf. If I were doing it over again, I would make single stalls as they are much cleaner.

The problem of a balanced ration has to be practically solved by the individual dairyman himself. Much depends on the kind and quantity of seed available, but by juggling around a little and carefully noting results, one can generally make a good milking ration from the feeds found on the ordinary farm. I have found it best not to feed green feed too exclusively, have obtained better results by feeding hay once a day. The system we follow is somewhat like this: As soon as the fall nights get quite cool, we commence stabling those cows that we expect should milk all, or at least part, of the winter and feed a little green feed morning and night to each. They run out all day as we still have a good range around us, but the feed in the stable is increased as the grass dries off. During severe spells we keep them stabled all day, for fear of getting their udders or teats frozen. Once the winter has fairly set in, we do not allow them to range any more if we can avoid it, although sometimes they will strike off with the young cattle. First thing in the morning, we feed, clean back the manure, and bed them afresh. After breakfast, we milk. That is between seven and eight. Later on, they are turned out for water. If the day is fine and warm they remain out to feed around the straw rack in the yard, but if not, they are put back in the stable and fed. In that case, they are turned out for water again towards evening, and their night's feed put in their mangers while they are out. Milking time is immediately after tea, between six and seven. Some may object to those hours for milking as it means milking by lantern light for the first part of the winter. But if you tried milking by daylight during the shortest of the winter days it would mean the morning milking about nine o'clock and the evening about four, and that division of time would be unequal. I always try to feed a little chop, even when feeding green feed, and if it does not constitute part of the ration, I give a liberal allowance of chop twice a day. A mixture of one-third barley and two-thirds oats has given me good results. Another important item, and one that is frequently neglected, is plenty of salt. We salt every morning and find it pays, the flow of milk is heavier and the butter churns more readily and is of a better quality.

Looking at it from one point of view, the profit in winter dairying is much greater with fresh cows. But it is not always possible to have them fresh at the start, so one has to do the best with what he has, and try to arrange matters better for the next winter. Shippers and cows that will not be fresh till late in the following summer should be made to milk all winter if possible. They have to be fed a certain amount, anyway, and very little more added to that will make them pay their keep and likely a little more. Do not be afraid to start right in with the cows you have, whether they be good, bad or indifferent. Very few homesteaders can afford to purchase high-priced, special purpose cows, and few of us have time for the first few years to care for these hot-house plants. The winter is generally a busy time with us getting out building materials, firewood and such like. A man who will not make the best of a third rate cow would never make a success with a high class one. If he looks after the third class cow, you may depend upon it he will have the first class one by and by.

There are many things to discourage the beginner, especially the inexperienced one, they usually think they do not make enough, and consequently give up. Another common cause of discouragement is the man who is always boasting of the fabulous sums he realizes from his cows. It is only natural that such talk disheartens the new man, and he usually falls to running down his own cows and wishing he had those of the other man. It is always well to remember that although Ananias has been dead over nineteen hundred years, he still has a strong following. My advice is to buy a small pair of spring balances, get a pencil and note book and start out to do a little practical experimental work on your own account. Weight each cow's milk, weigh your cream before churning, weigh your butter. Note any difference in yield if the ration is changed, figure out just what it is costing you to produce the butter. Study how to increase the yield and lessen the cost of production. Make a good quality of butter and put it up in neat and attractive form. Try to sell to good advantage. If the local dealer will not pay enough, hunt around for a market elsewhere. Get interested yourself, get your wife and children interested and you will find dairying pleasant as well as profitable.

Alta.

LOCHINIVAR.

POULTRY

How to Get Winter Eggs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Having been asked by the editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE to tell our many readers how to get eggs in the winter, I may say the first thing to be thought of is a good laying strain of fowls.

It has taken me many years of hard work and careful selecting to build up my good laying strain, and now that I have got one it is little or no trouble to make the hens lay winter or summer.

Any old hen will lay a few eggs in the summer, and many people think that because they do so they should also lay in winter. But, to get eggs in winter in our cold climate is a very different proposition.

If our readers have hens that stop laying every fall after they have given them good care, it must be because they have a poor laying strain. In that case the best thing for them to do is to send to a breeder of pure-bred poultry and see that they get birds from a heavy laying strain.

\$10.00 should buy a good pen of say, four hens or pullets and a good male to mate with them.

Let them keep their other hens and make as much money as they can out of them as summer layers till they get a good start of winter layers from their new pen. The best plan, when spring comes, is to provide a small portable house for the pen you have bought, and keep them right away from your other poultry, unless you have suitable fencing. Keep them somewhere near the house so that it will not be much trouble to look after them during the hatching season.

The first year you should be able to raise enough chickens from that pen to give you a good start the following spring.

All the eggs from this pen should be marked when gathered, and set them under a hen as soon as you get a setting of thirteen, but not before, as I never find hens sit well on any less or any more.

When the chickens are a day or two old you can toe mark them, and in that way you will know all the chickens from your new pen in the fall.

The next spring, after the pullets have been laying all winter you will have no trouble in knowing your best layers. The best of the pullets should be put in a pen and mated up with a good cock or cockerel from a heavy laying strain. Send to the same breeder for your male bird to mate with them for you, and in a few years' time you will find that you are getting a nice income from winter eggs.

I find that the pure-bred Barred Rocks are the best breed to keep in this country, and I am working for a heavier laying strain every year, as I know that is what the farmers want, when we have such a good market for fresh eggs in winter.

So many poultry men tell me that I cannot produce standard plumage and good laying qualities in the same strain of fowls, but when I find I can raise only correctly marked feathers, I will give up poultry raising, as I feel sure that feathers, without utility qualities to back them up, are not much use to farmers or farmers' wives.

After you have got your good layers the next thing to be thought of is, how are you going to care for them?

A laying hen must have a comfortable house and a good appetite all the time to do her best. I feed my hens three times a day, and give them all the skimmed milk and fresh water they want. They should have to work for their grain, and the simplest way to compel them to do this is to feed the grain in the sheaf.

They should have roots at noon—mangels, turnips or carrots, also any kind of meat you can manage to get for them.

They must also have their food fed to them regularly. Hens have a better idea of time than you, and if they are not fed when the regular time comes round, they become fretful and uneasy, and the result is loss.

The henhouse should be dry and not too warm; just warm enough so that their combs will not freeze in severe weather. Plenty of light is necessary so that they can see their grain as they scratch for it. Fresh air is a very difficult problem in this climate, but no one need be afraid of using plenty of cotton screens on the south side of the buildings. The cotton allows fresh air to enter, and I am sure keeps out just as much cold

as glass. Grit must be supplied in some form, and is most important. Lime must also be given, as it is needed for the making of the shells of the eggs.

Just now I am selling eggs at fifty cents per dozen, and find a good market for them at that price.

There is nothing that pays so well on a farm as poultry if well looked after. The best producing hen in the country if cared for as many farmers do will soon stop laying.

The house for good layers is not one that goes down to 20° or 30° below zero at nights. A house that only goes down to freezing point at night, and is nice and light in the day time is the one in which the hens will keep busy all day and keep themselves warm and not consume all the food in keeping up their body heat, but will have some left to go into egg production.

The hens should have a mash about three times a week to give them a change.

In very cold weather I find it advisable to warm any threshed grain I feed, as if you get it out of a cold bin it will have the frost in it, and as soon as the birds have eaten a little of it they will all crowd together trying to get warm. By thawing out the grain before feeding it you will find the hens will keep busy nearly all day provided you keep plenty of straw on the floor for them to walk in. This makes work for you, but it pays, especially during such weather as we have had since the New Year.

I will be pleased to help our readers at any time, as I want to see poultry keeping a success in Manitoba, which I am sure it is going to be.

South Cypress Mun., Man. (MRS.) A. COOPER.

Relations between Japan and the United States are again becoming a little strained, due to the action of the legislature of California in passing a measure debarring Japanese children from the state schools, and designating the Japs as "undesirable persons." Nevada also seems to be looking for trouble in the same direction as California is finding it. As the federal government has no authority over the acts of the states, it is quite possible that the two western states may make trouble for the country.

* * *

The Committee in charge of the 1912 Centenary exposition in Winnipeg has decided to ask the Dominion government to set aside 250,000 acres of land fit for settlement in the prairie provinces, for the purpose of financing the exhibition, also that each farmer be invited to contribute annually during 1909-10-11, five bushels of wheat raised by himself and carefully selected, and that as an inducement, substantial cash prizes ranging from one thousand dollars down, be offered for the best average samples, according to Government inspection for the whole period. Unless the government can be induced to aid the scheme in a substantial way, plans for the exposition will have to be abandoned.

Live Discussion of Weeds

At the Brandon winter fair, March 9, 10, 11 and 12, Mr. T. N. Willing, chief weed inspector for Saskatchewan, will give an address on common weeds and the methods of getting rid of them, illustrated by lantern slides. This is a new lecture prepared by Mr. Willing the slides being loaned by the seed division of Ottawa. From present indications, one of the best discussions on the eradication of weeds ever presented to a western audience will be one of the drawing cards to the winter fair.

Saskatchewan Crop Report

The annual report from the department of agriculture giving the acreage and yields of various crops has just been issued from Regina.

Compared with the season of 1907, the returns of last year are almost twice as large; and this increase applies to both acreage and yield. It has been found however, that the average yield per acre of each crop was small, and somewhat less than in 1907, although barley shows a slightly better average than in that year. It is plain, however, that the yields of the last two years are much below the possibilities of the province and unless it can be demonstrated that former seasons were more favorable for crop growth than was the past summer, it may be assumed that methods of cultivation, particularly those in vogue in some of the newer districts, should be held responsible to a certain extent for the failure to reach the old-time high average yield.

The total acreage sown to wheat in 1908 was 3,703,563 which gave a total yield of 50,654,629 bushels, and average of 13.68 bushels per acre. The acreage of 1907 was 2,047,724, the yield 27,691,601, an average of 13.52. The crop from 25,135 acres of wheat was not threshed, and as these figures are included in the acreage from which the 1908 crop was produced, the average yield per acre was thereby somewhat lessened.

The acreage sown to oats in 1908 was 1,772,926 acres, total yield 48,379,838, and average of 27.29 bushels per acre. The acreage sown in 1907 was 801,810, the yield, 23,324,903, an average of 29.09 bushels per acre. It was ascertained that the crop from 124,763 acres of oats was not threshed; but as this grain was doubtless intended for feeding in the sheaf, it is assumed that the yield of grain from that portion of the crop would be equal to the average of the rest of the crop, and consequently the average yield per acre is not thereby lessened.

There were 229,574 acres sown to barley in 1908, which gave a total yield of 3,965,724 and an average of 17.28 per acre. Of the barley crop, 2,600 acres were reported as unthreshed, which will increase the total yield for this grain also to some extent. The acreage in 1907 was 79,339, the total yield 1,350,265 bushels an average of 17.02 bushels per acre.

The flax crop of 1908 totalled 264,728 acres, gave a yield of 2,589,352 bushels, an average of 9.78 bushels per acre. In 1905 there were 128,528 acres sown to this crop, which yielded 1,364,716 bushels, an average of 10.62 per acre. It is estimated that 3,674 acres of flax remained unthreshed at the time the report was compiled, so that the total yield of this grain too will be somewhat greater than indicated.

For the first time in her history the wheat and the oat crops of Saskatchewan exceed those of Manitoba. Bulletin No. 78 issued by Manitoba Department of Agriculture places Manitoba's wheat crop of last year at 49,252,539 bushels, or about one and a half million bushels less than the crop grown in Saskatchewan. The average yield, however, was higher in Manitoba than in Saskatchewan by 3.6 bushels per acre. Manitoba's oat crop was 44,686,043 bushels produced from 1,216,632 acres, or an average yield of 36.8 bushels per acre. Saskatchewan produced 48,379,838 bushels of oats which averaged 27.29 bushels per acre.

LIVE STOCK

During the year the department has compiled more complete statistics of live stock of the province than has been attempted before, and the results here given

indicate the number of each kind of live stock in comparison with the record of the censuses of 1901 and 1906.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Poultry.
1901	83,461	217,053	73,097	27,755	No record
1906	240,566	472,854	121,290	123,916	No record
1908	343,863	745,037	144,370	426,579	3,411,052

Mr. Moffat to Mr. Millar

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The idea of taking away from the farmer the privilege he now enjoys of loading his grain over the loading platform seems to worry Mr. Millar, and in place of giving the Grain Growers' Association any credit for the good work they have done, he seemingly would like to tear it all down.

First, he refers to a circumstance that happened at Indian Head in which one farmer had to pay one-half a cent more than he would have had to pay if the elevators were allowed to make such charges as they saw fit. What can be proved by taking one single point out of hundreds? As a matter of fact we have about sixty farmers' elevators throughout the west, and the legislation passed last session will prevent the all powerful monopoly making certain charges at these points, until the farmers' elevator is put out of business; and then go back to the old game just as they have done in the past, to the farmers' sorrow at many points.

Surely our friend will not attempt to say that the above facts are not correct. If he does, we can get reliable farmers by the score to offer sworn testimony in proof of our contention. Our friend says a farmer should be able in one winter's study to learn how to ship his grain; that the intelligence of the farmer should be much higher than it is, and that the farmer must be equipped before he can protect himself, and that no change in system will give him relief.

Apparently, Mr. Millar, they look like a hard bunch to deal with. You are right, Mr. Millar, and I am with you. You admit the evil did exist and still does exist, but how are we to remedy this evil. Will if you will give us the assistance you are giving the other fellows and jump right in and help us, if we all stand together, we must win. There is only one way we can be beaten and that is by dissension among the farmers. Now we have got this combination wondering as they never did before, and you had better assist us to keep them doing so.

Your idea that one-half of the 500 shipping points may be getting fair treatment is no doubt an honest opinion, but it is evident that you are not familiar with conditions at those points, or you would think otherwise. If you believe I am wrong in this, I would suggest that the "Grain Growers' Guide" ask the farmers at all shipping points to report on the question and you will find that such is far from being the case. As to the good results of our near-approaching railway systems; so far, it is a dismal prospect. It is certain the millenium is not in sight yet. For instance, the British North American Elevator Company, and the Port Arthur Terminal Elevator Company control nearly all the Canadian Northern system, and we are told it is the same company divided into two names in order to evade the provisions of the act dealing with warehousing of grain. And we are told that the same company is likely to get the Grand Trunk Pacific terminals as well. You must first break the combination that exists between line elevators, terminal elevators, the large milling firms and the railroads. Their interests are all identical and in common with each other through the stocks they hold, which makes them co-partners.

In regard to the examination of the government elevator craft, I must say that if Mr. Millar has not examined it any better than he has examined the old system he is not in a position to criticize it. That the three provinces should agree unanimously on the new system, and that the inter-provincial council should approve of the action, scarcely suggests that they are all mistaken. If so, it is a mystery to me.

In so far as his kind action to charity is concerned, if he did not know, he should know, that the Old Country prices stand for nothing this year, and if he did get export figures based on Old Country prices, he then did not get the value of the grain by 5 to 10 cents. For reference, take the *Corn Trade News* and the *Old Country Miller*, so ably set forth by the "Grain Growers' Guide," which clearly shows up what actually did take place:—August 25th, Australian wheat, \$1.15; Manitoba wheat \$1.24 2-5; November 3rd, Australian wheat, \$1.20; Manitoba wheat \$1.16 2-5; Australian wheat made 5 cents and Manitoba lost 8 cents.

The above condition was brought about by manipulation, and as a result, we have been taking less than the value of our grain. So it is clear that if Mr. Millar did get all that was in his grain, based on export price, he did not get the intrinsic value of his grain. So that there is nothing in his challenge; but I mean to show that we are not getting the value of our grain. As an illustration, on November 10th 1908, No. 2 Northern was worth, by Winnipeg quotations, \$1.00, Lyleton freight rates and commission amounting to 10 cents, making track wheat at Lyleton on the above date worth 90 cents. On the same date 2 Northern sold at Hansboro, N. D., in bonded elevator, street price 85 cents. Same wheat which graded 2 Northern in bonded elevator, North Dakota

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

The Manitoba Legislative opened with the usual pomp and ceremony on February on February 4th.

* * *

Winnipeg's population is estimated at 150,000 in the new directory of the city just issued.

* * *

Winnipeg is considering the remodelling of her sewage system: The project outlined, if carried through, will cost in the neighborhood of seven million dollars.

* * *

A delegation waited on the British Columbia Government last week, presenting a petition signed by 35,000 electors asking for a local option law. The Government promised consideration.

* * *

The Manitoba Agricultural College requires a lecturer in agriculture, who can speak French. A representative of the board of agriculture has been for some time in the east in search of a lecturer to fill the position.

* * *

The Laird-Scott, criminal libel case was up for hearing last week at Regina. No decision was rendered, the jury disagreeing. Subsequently, however, the case has been settled and taken from the courts.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

President Roosevelt, it is said, has been offered a 30 weeks' engagement, at \$10,000 per week, \$300,000 in all, to head a Wild West show on his retirement from the White House.

* * *

Seven hundred negroes were arrested in one bunch in Pittsburg, last week. There is likely to be trouble with the blacks in that city. The police force has been increased and the negroes are arming themselves.

* * *

Wars and rumors of wars in different quarters of the world continue to agitate the nations. The situation in the Balkans is again rather alarming, and those in touch with conditions there believe the moment is fraught with grave threatenings to the peace of Europe. On this continent, Guatemala and Honduras are reported on the verge of hostilities.

* * *

A steamer leaves New York this week carrying 8,000 dead Chinamen, gathered from all the Chinese graveyards east of the Mississippi. No Chinaman's bones can rest securely anywhere in the world but at home, so periodically, a Chinese society, supported by small weekly contributions, makes up a shipment of dead Chinaman, taking the bodies back to the locality the man originally came from. This is one of the shipments.

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Millar

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would grade in Lyleton or Winnipeg as 3 Northern, which would make track prices in Lyleton 88 cents. On the same date, the same wheat, under American inspection, graded 1 Northern and is sold street price 99 cents, showing that the Dakota farmer got 5 cents a bushel more than we got at track price. These facts can be verified, if necessary, by hundreds of farmers in Southern Manitoba who are familiar with the conditions.

Now you will notice on November 10th the spread between 3 Northern and 1 Northern was only 5 cents and on January 13th, 1909, the spread between 3 Northern and 1 Northern was 7 cents. So that the above comparison may not show all the difference that really does exist.

And last, but not least, it seems strange why Mr. Partridge's name should have been brought into this matter. Does Mr. Millar think Mr. Partridge is the only man that can run this craft, or does he think that Mr. Partridge is the writer of my last letter? If so, I wish to inform him that Mr. Partridge never even heard of such a letter until he saw it in print, if he ever did see it. But if Mr. Partridge is favorable to such a craft, I fail to see why that should hurt the craft, or even make it a dangerous vessel. It appears to me Mr. Miller is hard up for something unpleasant to say when he had to name any individual in this matter.

He has assailed the Grain Growers' Association for the legislation they are trying to obtain, but I have reason to believe that it is backed up by 80 to 90 per cent of the farmers of the three provinces. Then if he goes into the matter of the ballast that other men, who are favorable to such a needed reform carry, he will have a heavy task on his hands. And I think it would be necessary for both of us to pass our exams before we will be looked upon as men competent to pass judgment on our superiors in such important matters as those referred to.

Now, Mr. Millar, you must admit that the price obtained in the Old Country markets is fictitious and not the real value that the supply and demand would warrant. And you must admit that the Dakota farmers are receiving from 5 to 12 cents more than the Manitoba farmers are receiving for the same article of wheat. And you likewise know that the surplus of both countries is sold in the same market, and that the freight rates are equal, if not in our favor.

Now let us have our storage facilities, both internal and terminal, and that means a sample market, where grain will be sold for its intrinsic value and do not compel us to sell our grain at the value that is placed upon it when the grade is attached.

J. G. MOFFAT.

Mr. Millar's Compliments to Mr. Moffat

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

With your permission I will reply to Mr. Moffat's letter as it appeared in the "Guide."

It would appear from the heading tacked on to the letter that the "Guide" is filling a long felt want as it provides a medium for hurling dirty, cowardly insinuations at those whose argument cannot be met.

Mr. Moffat says: "If you will give us the assistance you are giving the other fellows and jump right in and help us, if we all stand together we must win." For the last eight years I have conscientiously worked for, what seemed to me, the farmer's best interests and I have no intention of quitting now.

Mr. Moffat draws a word picture of a terrible octopus threatening the farmer in the shape of a combine of milling firms, railways, elevator companies, etc. He says, "We are told" so and so. The farmer would be much better off if he were told things that could be backed up and would be of practical use to him, enabling him to save more from his crop rather than telling him a host of fish yarns to keep him "stirred up." If those stories of rottenness in connection with our grain trade are true, why do not those who tell the stories put up when challenged? I am suspicious of this, that Mr. Moffat says "We are told" and have good reasons to be.

Mr. Moffat says: "I must say that if you have not examined it (the Government elevator craft) any better than you have examined the oil (a misprint for "grain" I suppose) system, then you are not in a position to criticize it." The intention is obviously to cast reflection on the work of the Commission of which I was chairman. The investigation into the grain trade by the Commission was thorough and fair, and its numerous recommendations were approved at the inter-provincial conference, later at Ottawa, and have become law with but very slight change by way of subtraction, addition or alteration. The beneficial results are too apparent to need mention. It was obviously the wish of a few "disgruntled" ones that the work should fail, because of wounded pride, but they have succeeded only in making their own discomfiture amusing.

Mr. Moffat does not seem to be very sure that what "we are told" is correct, as instead of taking up my challenge he backs out and now gets behind another statement to the effect that the British market is "fictitious and not the real value that the supply and demand would warrant." I have recently challenged a similar statement made by Mr. Partridge. When Mr. Partridge has decided it is discreet for him to ignore my challenge, which he will, then I will turn it over to Mr. Moffat and will back up the statement

that the British market for Canadian wheat is a fair one and the prices paid are based on supply and demand. Now it is up to someone to get busy. Don't back out this time, Mr. Moffat.

Mr. Moffat's letter touches on the vexed question of difference in price obtained by the Canadian farmer and the American farmer adjacent to the 49th parallel. He says "The Dakota farmers are receiving from five cents to twelve cents more than the Manitoba farmers are receiving for the same article of wheat."

I would like to ask Mr. Moffat some questions in this connection. Is it not also true that the Dakota wheat is among the choicest wheat grown in the United States and though about a grade poorer than Manitoba wheat of same grade in appearance, is about, if not quite, equal in value to the average of Western Canadian wheat of same grade? (2) Do not the immense near-by mills of Minneapolis and Chicago keep the price of this gilt edged stuff in Dakota higher in price, all things considered, than the wheat in most other parts of the United States? (3) Is Mr. Moffat sure that when this Dakota wheat is selling at such a high price that the inferior hard wheats and the soft wheats throughout the States are equally in demand? If there is a surplus of any type of wheat in the United States and the surplus will not bring more than export price, (even though Dakota wheat is selling at a premium) is not that surplus likely to be from the softer and inferior wheat rather than from the Dakota wheat? (4) Does not this softer wheat, purchased on an export basis, enter largely into the composition of the flour that, after supplying the enormous home market, is thrown upon the British market, largely as a dumping ground for the surplus? It is easy to see that at times it is better for the United States millers to

The question for discussion this week is: What is the quickest, surest and most practicable method of getting rid of wild oats?

The answers should be about 500 words in length, and for what we consider the best we will allow \$3.00, and for the second \$2.00; any others used will be valued at \$2.00. The answers should be in by the 24th in order to be published in the March 3rd number.

export with the merest shade of profit, or no profit, rather than keep their accumulated surplus at home to depress the home market. (5) If a part of the United States bordering on tide water has a surplus of wheat, be it hard or soft, and no home market short of several hundred miles of an all-rail haul, where will it go? Unless the inland market is very high, it will be sold on an export basis and go to Britain, either as wheat or flour, and yet the price of Dakota wheat may be several cents above Manitoba at the same time. If a high class horse is in demand at a high price in New York, is that proof that the scrubs of the Bad Lands of Montana are in equal demand?

I might go on at great length on this point, but I believe I have made it clear that the surplus in wheat and flour can be accounted for and I will draw only one more comparison in this connection. We are a new country, making rapid development. Our transportation system by rail and lake is taxed to its uttermost. We have no price-setting home market for wheat or flour. The United States has its better equipment of competing railways, an enormous home market for wheat and flour, and more boats on the lakes with a better chance of a return cargo than ours. Here and there are little advantages the United States people have over us because of being an older country. We should not expect old country conditions all along the line at present. We have the confidence of the British importers and millers to a degree not excelled by any wheat exporting country on earth and not equalled by the United States, and let us hold on to that and try to better our condition by doing something practical instead of spending our time in what is, to my mind, on a par with swearing at the country merchant because he is not paying as much for potatoes or eggs as is the Winnipeg merchant.

Mr. Moffat says I have assailed the Grain Growers' Association. I have not done anything of the sort.

Before closing, I may say that I intend my challenge made to Mr. Partridge, which I have now thrown open to Mr. Moffat, to be an answer to Mr. Moffat's statement that Australian and Manitoba wheats changed their relative positions on the Old Country market, as regards price, to the extent of thirteen cents per bushel because of manipulation. I don't believe his statement and I will certainly "put up" if he will.

I have met all Mr. Moffat's arguments squarely, and unless he has something new, I do not see that the public can be benefited by a continuance of the controversy, and so far as I am concerned, it is at an end.

Indian Head.

JNO. MILLER.

Farmers' Grievances Before Railway Commission

The Dominion Railway Commission held session in Winnipeg last week to consider grievances against transportation companies. A number of cases were presented touching on the farmers' interests, among the most important of which was a complaint lodged by the Western Live-stock Association regarding stock-shipping facilities at certain points in the west, and a number of farmers' grievances presented by the Grain Growers' Association, chief of which was one touching the question of the charges for bulk-heading in cars.

In the live stock case, the commission, after considering the evidence submitted, all of which tended to show that the yard facilities for live stock at most shipping points in Manitoba were altogether inadequate, that transportation facilities were poor, time slow and delays frequent, the chairman stated that sometime during July or August, the engineer for the commission would make a thorough inspection of the yard facilities at various points referred to, and the commission would be guided in its decision by his views.

The first important order of the board in the cases lodged by the Grain Growers' Association was regarding payment for car doors. The chairman ordered that where shippers upon all or any railways subject to the jurisdiction of the parliament of Canada in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are compelled to furnish car doors to enable cars to be used for traffic, allowance shall be made on the following basis: Lower car door, \$1; upper car door, 50c; and adjustment on the above basis shall be made by the agent at or nearest the point of shipment by (a) at the time of the shipment payment to the shipper of the account out of funds of the railway company of which he is agent, in his hands, or (b) the shipper may deduct from the freight charges, if any, payable by him upon the shipment in such car to which the said doors were supplied, the amount of such bill, on the foregoing basis, receipting the same and turning the account in to the agent as so much cash.

Complaints from certain points that the railways maintain agents only during the grain shipping season were considered. It is likely that an order will be issued to the railway companies that at all points where the total business is \$15,000.00 per year, an agent must be maintained at all times.

The question of the charges for bulk-heading was pretty thoroughly threshed out. The shippers' interests were represented by Mr. McKenzie of the Grain Growers' Association, who pointed out that the charges for bulk-heading privileges were excessive. The railway and elevator companies argued, in defence of the existing charges, that, considering the delay in unloading bulk-headed cars, the extra switching which their unloading at the terminals entailed, the delay to the cars during the busiest season, and the damage to the cars due to the careless manner in which the partitions were put in and removed, the charges for the privilege of bulk-heading were not unreasonable. The Commission reserved decision on this point. C. P. R. counsel intimated that since the privilege to put bulk-heads into cars was one granted by the railways to shippers, and not a right which the shipper possessed under the grain act, the railways were considering the withdrawal of the bulk-heading privilege.

Things to Remember

- Convention for Agricultural Societies, Winnipeg, February 15-17.
- Manitoba Poultry Show, Portage la Prairie, February 16-19.
- Convention Western Horticultural Society, M. A. C. Winnipeg, February 18-19.
- Manitoba Dairymen's Convention, February 18-19.
- Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Convention, Weyburn, February 17-18.
- Killarney Seed Fair and Poultry Show, March 5.
- Manitoba Winter Fair, Seed Fair and Brandon Conventions, Brandon, March 9-12.
- Saskatchewan Fat Stock Show, Spring Horse Show, Pure-bred Cattle Sale and Poultry Show, Regina, March 23-26.
- Alberta Spring Horse Show, Fat Stock Show and Auction Sale of Pure-bred Cattle, Calgary, April 5-9.
- Portage Exhibition, July 6, 7, 8 and 9.
- Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 7-17.
- Brandon Exhibition, July 19-23.
- Provincial Exhibition, Regina, July 27, 28, 29, 30.
- Killarney Exhibition, July 26, 27, 28 and 29.

Grain Conference at Calgary

What was announced as the Alberta Provincial Seed Fair at Calgary on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of this month, proved to be largely a conference of farming and commercial interests with respect to the problem of shipping Alberta's grain west to Vancouver instead of east via Ft. William. The conference was decidedly representative of the interests concerned, transportation officials, farmers, bankers, officials of boards of trade, etc., were in attendance and all were unanimous that the outlet for Alberta's farm products would be westward. When the business interests had discussed the problems of enlarging markets and local transportation difficulties, the farmer delegates devoted considerable time to wrestling with the question of car distribution and elevator storage.

Alberta, last fall, had an experience, the nature of which is familiar to every farmer in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Grain kept pouring into the local markets, soon filled up the elevators and as cars were not forthcoming, there was a grain blockade at scores of points which tied up business and caused no end of inconvenience. Next year, conditions promise to be intensified, with the result that Alberta is confronted with a serious commercial problem, and railway companies will have to cope with a difficult situation. All the associated inconveniences of such a situation were threshed out at the convention and seed fair, culminating in resolutions suggesting remedies.

In connection with the shipping of Alberta wheat it was pointed out by L. P. Strong of Calgary, that the winter rate on shipments to Liverpool by the different routes was from Calgary via Fort William and rail to St. Johns, 50 cents per cwt, and ocean rate 6 cents or a total of 56 cents, from Calgary to Vancouver the rate is 22½ cents; from Vancouver to Liverpool either via the Suez Canal or the Horn, the rate is 22½ cents, making a total of 45 cents. The conference was unanimous in its opinion that Alberta's products would have to find a way to market via Vancouver, in order to reduce transportation charges against them. Some of the more important resolutions were as follows:—

That this conference endorse the idea of shipping grain to the markets of the world by the Pacific coast.

That this convention is of the opinion that it is very desirable and in the interests of the farmers and every resident in this province that the name Alberta should be identified with all oats and barley as well as Red Winter wheat.

That this meeting recommend to the government of the Dominion of Canada and the governments of the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia that there shall be appointed a grain inspector for the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, who has knowledge and experience in handling and grading the cereals produced in these provinces, and that he have charge of all deputy inspectors throughout these provinces.

That in order to facilitate the immediate erection of a terminal elevator at the Pacific coast, through which Alberta grain can be profitably exported to the markets of the world, this convention urge the erection of the terminal elevator at once by the Dominion government, operated and controlled by the government and this resolution shall be at once telegraphed to the government at Ottawa, asking a reply as soon as possible.

That, in case the Dominion government refuse to grant our request to build terminal elevators at the Pacific coast after reasonable delay, we would urge the Canadian Pacific Railway company to undertake the work in order that said elevators be ready for the crop of 1909.

That the Manitoba Grain act be so amended in its application to the Province of Alberta that any farmer or number of farmers wishing to put their grain through the elevators by sale or otherwise, be enabled to get cars in the same proportion as though they loaded from the platforms and that the railways be obliged to keep a book for the purpose of recording their requests for cars in accordance therewith, and in the event of this amendment being made, that the government prepare a draft agreement to be entered into by the parties interested, and that this draft agreement be attached to the act as schedule H.

To carry out the intent of the resolutions, the following committee was appointed:—George Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; E. J. Fream, secretary United Farmers of America; C. W. Rowley, banker, Calgary; L. P. Strong, Alberta Pacific Elevators; J. F. Ellis, produce buyer; T. H. Woolford, farmer.

During the conference, the seed fair was held, the judges of wheat being Prof. Bolley of North Dakota, and W. H. Fairfield of Lethbridge, and of oats and barley, Frank Reid, Regina and Arch. Mitchell, Indian Head.

Prof. Bolley delivered two valuable and interesting addresses on the practical problems of grain growing, and other speakers contributed to the discussions of the production end of the grain business.

T. C. Martin, editor of *The Dundee Advertiser*, and a member of the commission which visited the Dominion in 1908, addressing the Farmers' Club of Dundee, said he thought the Scottish farmers on the commission had brought home from Canada the idea that they had not much to learn from the Canadian farmer. Cultivation was by no means perfect, and there was a good deal of slovenly work allowed. Weeds, for instance, were abundant. Another impression he had formed was that Canada was going to be a sober nation. He did not remember one banquet out of many they had, at which alcoholic liquors appeared. In Toronto, at a municipal banquet on the largest scale, there was nothing to drink but mineral waters and some concoction of ginger.

A meeting of the inter-provincial council of the farmer's organizations is called to assemble after the convention of the Saskatchewan grain growers at Weyburn on the 17th and 18th inst.

The management of the Winnipeg Exhibition has decided to add a class to their farm motor competition for engines ranging from 75 to 120 horse power. The keenest of interest is already being taken in the event.

MARKETS

Wheat, during the past week, has been more active than for some time. On Tuesday, all markets advanced, in Winnipeg only slightly, in American and European exchanges to a more considerable extent. The immediate cause of strength was the serious falling off in the visible supply of this continent, coupled with a decrease in shipments abroad. The Argentine and Australia are offering wheat in increasing volume, but the farsighted ones are watching the world's supply and not being misled by heavy shipments from the south at flood season.

Everything in the situation at the moment indicates higher wheat values. The crowd in Chicago that controls a long line of the May option remains firm, and the smaller fry hang on with them. Whether or not Patten makes good his boast to sell at a twenty-five cent profit, the few odd millions of May wheat he picked up around a hundred, things are shaping up very much as if he would, if not at \$1.25 at least, at quite an advance over present May quotations. There is going to be some splendid speculative opportunities offered between now and next July or else all the guessers are wrong. With the world closer to supply limits than it has been for years, there will be plenty of chance for green bugs and other natural and unnatural agents of destruction to do great service for the price manipulators. Up to the present, however, nothing sensational in nature has been published concerning the American winter wheat outlook, and that is the thread the situation will be swinging on in a very few weeks. The acreage sown to winter wheat last fall was lower than for years before. Dry weather injured it in some sections very seriously. How it is coming through the winter though, nobody seems to know. But we shall likely hear a good deal on the subject very soon.

Coarse grain shows no additional activity. Prices for the week were as follows:

	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 North-ern	100½	100½	102	102½	102	102½
No. 2 North-ern	97½	97½	98½	99	97½	99½
No. 3 North-ern	95½	95½	96½	96½	96	97
No. 4	91	91	91½	92½	92	92½
No. 5	86	86	86½	87½	87	87½
No. 6	80½	79½	80	80	79½	80½
Feed	70	70	70	70	70	70
No. 1 Alber-ta Red	99½	99	100	100	100½	100½
Oats—						
No. 2 White	38½	38½	38½	38½	39	39½
No. 3 White	37½	38	37½	38	38	38½
Feed	37½	37½	37½	37½	38	38½
Feed 2	36½	36½	36½	36½	37	37½
Barley—						
No. 3	48	48	48	48	48	48
No. 4	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
Feed	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	41
Flax—						
No. 1 N. W.	126	125	125½	126	126	126
No. 1 Man.	124	123	123½	124	124	124

OPTION MARKET

The following were the prices for futures at Winnipeg during the past week, with daily fluctuations:

	Monday—	Open	High	Low	Close
Feb.	100	100½	100½	100½	100½
May	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
July	103½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Tuesday—					
Feb.	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
May	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
July	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½

Wednesday—				
Feb.	100½	101½	101	101½
May	103½	104½	103½	104½
July	104½	105½	104½	105½
Thursday—				
Feb.	101½	102½	102	102
May	104½	105	104½	104½
July	105½	105½	105½	105½
Friday—				
Feb.	102	102	101½	101½
May	104½	104½	104	104½
July	105½	105½	105½	105
Saturday—				
Feb.	101½	102½	102	102½
May	104½	105	104½	105½
July	105½	105½	105½	105½

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

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

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS

Fresh turned creamery bricks	33	@	30
Storage bricks	27	@	27
Boxes, 26 to 14 lbs.	26	@	27

DAIRY BUTTER—

Exrta, fancy dairy prints	24	@	26
Dairy in tubs	21	@	23

EGGS—

Manitoba, fresh	40		
Cold storage, candled	33		
Pickled	31		

POULTRY—

Turkey, Manitoba	18	@	19
Turkey, fine Ontario (undrawn and case weights)	18	@	19
Spring chicken, per lb.	15	@	15
Boiling fowl, per lb.	12½		
Ducks, per lb.	15		
Geese, per lb.	14		

VEGETABLES—

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

HIDES—

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

DRESSED MEATS—

Beef carcasses, per lb.	5	@	5½
Hind quarters	7½		
Front quarters	4½		
Dressed hogs	8		
Dressed lamb	14½		
Dressed mutton	12½		

SMOKED MEATS—

Hams, medium	12½		
Hams, large	11½		
Bellies	13½	@	13½
Backs	12½	@	13½
Shoulders	7½		
Picnics	7½		
Long clear	10½		
D. S. backs	10½		
Mess pork, bbl.	\$19.00		
Pigs feet, pickled in 15lb kits	\$1.00		

LIVE STOCK

Winnipeg offerings were extremely light: Butcher stock, quoted at from \$3.25 to \$3.75; lambs, \$6.00 to \$6.50; hogs, \$4.57 to \$5.75.

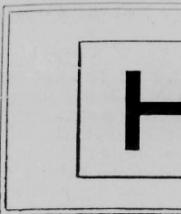
Arrangements for the establishment of the new stock yards are proceeding favorably. The railway officials, who were on a tour of inspection of the American and Eastern Canadian stock yards, have returned. Building operations will probably commence as soon as spring opens. It is estimated that during the present year at least \$250,000 will be expended in tracks and yards, exclusive of the purchase price of the land, the packing houses, abattoirs and other industries that are being vaguely spoken of. The yards are to be located across the river from Winnipeg and will be known as the St. Boniface Union Stock Yards.

TORONTO

Choice export steers, \$5.00 to \$5.50; medium, \$4.60 to \$5.00; butcher cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.00; bulls, \$3.00 to \$4.00; stockers, \$3.60 to \$4.00; sheep, \$4.00 to \$4.50; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.25; hogs, \$6.65 to \$6.90.

CHICAGO

Beef cattle, \$4.00 to \$7.10; cows and heifers, \$1.85 to \$5.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.30 to \$5.60; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.75; lambs, \$5.25 to \$7.60; hogs, mixed, \$5.95 to \$6.50; heavies, \$6.15 to \$6.55; bulk of sales \$6.10 to \$6.40.



People a the

The British Mus anniversary.

Admiral Alexieff, British firm, has been from the Russian ser

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To George M. Sm tinction of being the Rhodes scholar re Saskatchewan and dent in the West a Smith is a fourth University of Toro degree this coming next October.

Dr. Giles, profess University, has rece of a vehicle with a m dating from 900 y specifications that able to construct a is a kind of chariot, considerable precis beating of a drum and the ringing of s ten miles. A li is a mile.

The Minister of W. L. Mackenzie Ki the cotton mills at was a strike, and M vestigate conditions child labor laws we children under four The state of some of One did not know holiday. A great v very ignorant, some ages. Mr. King reco regard be enforced children at school un

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HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

The British Museum is celebrating its 150th anniversary.

Admiral Alexieff, for accepting a bribe from a British firm, has been fined \$5,000 and dismissed from the Russian service.

S. C. Stephansson, the gifted poet of the Icelanders in Canada, is making a tour of the settlements of his people on the Canadian prairies and in Dakota and Minnesota.

The post-mortem examination of the four murderers guillotined in France recently show the brains free from any sign of degeneracy and unusually well developed. Therefore Prof. de Brierre concludes there was no reason whatever why these men should not have led perfectly regular, moral lives—except—that they did not want to.

The Rhodes scholarship committee for King's College, Windsor, N.S., has awarded the scholarship this year to Medley K. Parlee, a son of the Rev. Henry T. Parlee, rector of St. Mary's Church, Aylesford, N.S. At the end of his first year at King's college Mr. Parlee won the Almon-Welsford prize for the highest aggregate for the year, and in the following year he obtained the Stevenson scholarship.

To George M. Smith, of Calgary, falls the distinction of being the student selected this year as Rhodes scholar representing the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Four years a resident in the West and twenty years of age, Mr. Smith is a fourth year undergraduate in the University of Toronto, where he will take his degree this coming May, proceeding to Oxford next October.

Dr. Giles, professor of Chinese at Cambridge University, has recently discovered specifications of a vehicle with a machine for measuring distance dating from 900 years ago. So clear are the specifications that Prof. Hopkinson has been able to construct a working model. The vehicle is a kind of chariot, and registers distances with considerable precision, and records them by the beating of a drum at each li, or Chinese mile, and the ringing of a bell at every completion of ten miles. A li is about one-third of an English mile.

The Minister of Labor tabled the report of W. L. Mackenzie King on the labor conditions in the cotton mills at Quebec. Last summer there was a strike, and Mr. King was sent out to investigate conditions. It was found that the child labor laws were being evaded, and many children under fourteen were being employed. The state of some of these children was pitiable. One did not know the meaning of the word holiday. A great many of the children were very ignorant, some not being able to tell their ages. Mr. King recommended that the law in this regard be enforced and another passed keeping children at school until the age of fourteen.

Herr Brucker, an alderman of Freiburg, Germany, is described as neither a saloonkeeper nor a tippler, yet he has announced himself 'too true a friend of alcohol to permit his name to be imperishably associated with a fountain which spouted mere water.' He expressed great indignation when his fellow aldermen, refusing to take him seriously, had his name placed with the others of the council on a new fountain erected in the city. These astonishing alder-

men decided to relieve the town treasury by paying out of their own pockets the cost of making some extensive repairs to the fountain. When Brucker was asked to contribute his share he indignantly declined, with the result that each of his fellow city fathers has had to contribute to make up the deficit.

Of the many signs of progress in China, one of the most interesting is the editing and publishing of a daily newspaper by a woman named Mrs. Chang, a native of Peking. After marriage to a Chinese official, she spent several years in Central China, where she learned much about the condition of the people; and subsequently, upon the death of her husband, returned once more to her native city in North China. Meanwhile Mrs. Chang's mind had become intent on the progress of her country, and she courageously decided to start a daily newspaper for women, called the Peking 'Woman's News,' which, on its own lines is said to be without a rival in the whole world.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

A Place to Play

To further the laudable object of providing Winnipeg children with play-grounds other than vacant lots and the public streets the superintendent of neglected children, F. J. Billiardé, has prepared a pamphlet on the subject. It is composed of a series of articles, on such phases of the question as "The Need for Public Play-grounds," "The Public Playground and its Relation to the Juvenile Court," and "The Cost and Management of Public Playgrounds."

In some ways, present-day children are receiving too much attention. They become overwhelmed and self-conscious in the presence of adults who are seizing upon their youthful mental processes and indulging in psychological hysterics over the workings of the child mind. What the youngster really needs is a good place to play, with careful, but concealed, supervision from some wise elder, and his mental processes will take care of themselves.

The country child has no difficulty in finding a playground, but is often sadly deprived of the time to enjoy his happiness in it. No child under fourteen should be deprived of the opportunity for play every day of his life, even if there can be no more than half an hour or an hour devoted to it.

Old Age Annuities in Canada

The Canadian government is sending out a little booklet, compiled by S. T. Bastedo, the superintendent of this new department, and containing a full explanation of the Government Annuities Act of 1908, "under which provision may be made by, or for, every man, woman or child against want and poverty, and for that happiness which comes with the removal of the dread of destitution in old age."

If you wish to put by money in this way for your old age the method is very simple. The money is handled through the postal department and you can do your business at the nearest money order office or post office savings bank, or you can deal directly with the department at Ottawa. You can deposit any sum from 25 cents a week up, and do it weekly, monthly, or yearly, as you prefer. Your deposits are limited to a sum that with four per cent. compound interest will yield a minimum of \$50 and a maximum of \$600 per year after you have reached the age of sixty. For instance, a man beginning at 20 years of age and paying 25 cents a week until he is 60, is providing a yearly income for the remainder of his life of \$129.91, which will be paid quarterly unless otherwise expressly provided.

Annuities may be provided for children from the age of five and upwards. Joint annuities for man and wife can be arranged to be paid as long

as either is alive. If, for sickness or any other reason your contributions cease for a time, payment may be resumed at any time, and a just proportion of the original annuity will be paid to you, if in the aggregate your deposits have been sufficient to earn the minimum annuity of \$50. If the total is not sufficient to yield \$50, all payments will be returned to you with compound interest at three per cent. If you should die before the expiration of the allotted time all your payments with three per cent. interest will be returned to your heirs. No medical examination is required, and pass books for the convenience of depositors will be supplied by the postmaster, who will also give you the booklet from which these facts have been taken, and will supply you with a card upon which you apply for further definite information regarding rates and ages.

A Travelling Scholarship

The Manitoba University Board has announced that the sum of \$600 has been set apart for a travelling scholarship. The object of this scholarship shall be to help students who have finished their final year in Manitoba University to pursue some special course of study at some other university or institution of learning. No student shall be allowed to hold this scholarship for more than two years, and having once held it he shall never again be considered eligible to take advantage of its privileges.

The regulations governing the award of this scholarship are as follows: Those eligible to compete for the scholarship shall be students who have graduated not more than twelve months previously, at the regular spring examination, in one of the special courses, or in the course in medicine or engineering.

One travelling scholarship shall be offered for competition in every alternate year, or oftener if a scholarship be vacant; and the course in which it is offered shall be decided by rotation in the following order: The special course in classics; the special course in mathematics; the special course in Modern languages; the special course in English philosophy; the special course in science; the special course in medicine; the special course in engineering. The course in which it is proposed to award it shall be announced in the Calendar of the year previous.

The scholarship shall be awarded to the student obtaining the highest marks at a special examination in the subjects of the selected course, the date and place of holding which shall be announced in the Calendar of the year previous. Provided always that the scholarship shall not be awarded to any student who shall not have (a) obtained first class standing at the special examination, and (b) obtained first class standing, and have passed in all subjects of his final examination. If these conditions be not satisfied, the scholarship may, if the board of studies deem it advisable, be offered under similar conditions in the subjects of the course next in rotation.

The place at which the successful student shall pursue his studies, shall be paid each year in two moieties; provided that the second moiety in each year shall not be paid until the student shall have spent at least three months in studying at the institution selected; and shall have produced a certificate of his having made satisfactory progress, from the authorities of the institution.

The scholarship will be awarded next spring in the department of classics. The special scholarship examination in classics will be held at the same time as the matriculation examination, beginning May 24, and applications for same should be forwarded to the registrar on or before April 24. The examination will consist of six papers:

- 1, Greek prose; 2, Latin prose; 3, Greek sight translation; 4, Latin sight translation; 5, Latin and Greek grammar; 6, Roman and Greek history.

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THE QUIET HOUR

THE SECRET OF RICHES

The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich, and He addeth no sorrow with it.—Prov. X., 22.
Who shuts his hand hath lost his gold,
Who opens it hath it twice told.

—George Herbert.

We all want to be "rich," though we may not all agree about the meaning of the word. George MacDonald says: "To have what we want is riches; but to be able to do without is power," but of course we don't all want the same things. Some may want to become millionaires, others think that fame is the great object of ambition. Some long for a quiet, peaceful country home, while others are only happy in the stir and rush of a city. Some like ease and luxury, while others much prefer "roughing it." Some are eager to gain, while others earnestly desire to give. Some want to be loved, others want to pour out their lives in self-devoted loving service to God and man. If we don't get what we want, then we are not rich, no matter how much money we hold. One whose chief desire is to be accepted in the best society, is poor and miserable if the lavish use of millions fail to secure that desire. One who hungers and thirsts after righteousness could never be satisfied with anything else, and would not consider himself rich just because the riches and fame of Solomon were given to him.

In the November number of "Canada West" there is a modern fairy tale, called "The Midas Touch." It describes how the son of a practical business man was considered by his father to be weak-minded. Instead of studying the financial page of a newspaper, he preferred to study poetry; instead of trying to figure out how he could obtain enormous dividends, he became absorbed in the mystery of the stars. His father thought that he had made a grand success of his own life, because he had started in life as a poor boy and now had to pay taxes on more than \$60,000 worth of personal property. "He estimated every man's worth by the size of his bank account, and to him the word success had only one meaning, which was wealth."

It was a great sorrow to this "successful" man that his son Arthur could not be made to understand that God had put man into this world "for the sole purpose of getting rich."

Arthur was sorry that he could not rise to his father's ambition, and one day a fairy came to his aid and gave him the power of turning into money everything that he touched. He was delighted to find that leaves plucked from a tree became bank notes of large denominations. He patted a little dog on the head and it turned into a heap of silver coins; but to his horror, when he reached out an eager hand to grasp his father's, that poor man, who had sunk the glory of his manhood's opportunity in the paltry ambition of money-getting, was instantly transformed into a "bright, new nickel and a ten-cent piece." The fairy explained to Arthur that when he turned things into money they were transformed according to the standard of measurement which men had chosen for themselves, showing their intrinsic value. "Do you mean to say," Arthur demanded, "that my father, a prominent citizen, and a man who has made millions of dollars, is of less real value?"

But the fairy vanished without giving him any answer.

I have described this story in detail because it is a splendid object lesson. No one wants to feel that his real intrinsic worth is only fifteen cents, and yet many seem to turn their energies as enthusiastically in the direction of money-getting as though that were the best way of living successfully.

Our Lord describes the sad condition of a "fool" who had heaped up so much property that he didn't know what to do with it. He thought himself rich and prosperous, and yet he was miserably poor, for that night his soul was required of him, and he had to go out into the darkness, leaving all his wealth behind. His treasure and his heart were certainly not in heaven, and he must change suddenly from a rich man to a beggar.

Those who have laid up treasure in heaven, by giving many gifts of love during their journey of life, will be surprised to find how rich they are when the great call—which must come sooner or later—forces them to give up the treasures they think they hold. God pays the highest interest, and money or time placed at his dis-

standing shoulder to shoulder with his comrades and doing some really hard fighting. A brave young soldier would be bitterly disappointed if he never had a chance to face danger and endure hardship, to prove his pluck in a hard march, and his courage under fire.

"The blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich," with a wealth that has no ugly sediment of bitter disappointment. A man who has, by example and precept, inspired his children with the spirit of cold-hearted worldliness will feel terribly poor, in the midst of millions, when he looks at a friend who is surrounded by loving sons and daughters. And a man who sells his integrity for money will bitterly repent the foolish bargain he has made. How can money make anyone enjoy life if his conscience is continually informing him that he is a liar and a thief, or has obtained his riches through grinding down his poorer brothers and sisters?



A PRISONER OF THE FROST

posal is a splendid investment. Even in this life it always pays to go into partnership with God. Usually He sees to it that the man who honors Him, in word and act and thought, receives honor from men, and as much worldly prosperity as is best for his real, eternal interests. A man who is hungering after holiness will not thank God if He heap wealth upon him at the expense of his soul's growth. It is as hard as it ever was for a rich man to keep his heart's desire always set on the highest things. Those who consecrate all that they are and all that they have to God's service can safely trust their temporal prosperity in His hands. He is pledged to see that they have everything that will make them really rich—rich in love and happiness, rich in purity, courage and patience. A true man would be disappointed if life were too easy, if he slipped luxuriously through, in a pullman palace car, without once

The opportunity to become really rich lies in our own hands, the opportunity of living successful lives. The most successful life the world has ever known was a young carpenter in a little country village. He had no capital, no influential friends (from a worldly point of view). He died a shameful death in the very prime of life, and, under God, only the charity of a comparative stranger saved His body from a shameful burial. He devoted the best years of His vigorous young life to healing those sick in body and in soul, without charge. And even common gratitude seemed to fail Him at the last when His people—the people He had loved and helped with untiring enthusiasm—cried "Crucify Him!" and cut His agonized soul to the quick with taunts of derision. What a wonderful example of a man's powers of triumphing over a mountainous array of obstacles and achieving success with all the cir-

cumstances against him! That undaunted man sacrificed all He had to give, and the riches of millions have been poured out at His feet. He has won not only gold—little He cares for that, unless it is the outward expression of love and loyalty!—but the hearts of earth's noblest men and women, and the hearts of dear, innocent children, multitudes which no man can number are His treasured possession. Rich! what man in all the world's history was ever as rich as He who sacrificed heavenly riches willingly, gladly, joyously, for the sake of His brethren?

He is rich to-day in love and joy—and so may we be if we choose His method. A farmer knows the truth of the saying: "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." If it is true in regard to grain, it is no less true in other respects, though the harvest may be slower in appearing. "The liberal soul shall be made fat: and he that watereth shall be watered also himself." This applies to everything. A miser, who clings to his wealth and will not spend it, might just as well have gilded stones to hold; he is not master of his money, it is master of him. Everything we have is lent by God; we are only stewards and should lay out time, money and opportunities to the best advantage, not for our own profit, but for the highest service of God and men. Then God, who holds all kinds of riches in His hand, is pledged to look carefully after our interests.

"We lose what on ourselves we spend,

We have, as treasure without end,
Whatever, Lord, to Thee we lend
Who givest all."

HOPE.

THE GUEST OF SLEEP

Sleep at the Inn o' Dreams—

A kindly host he waits,
And all night a goodly throng
Comes softly through his gates.

A varied company—

Scholar and clown and king,
Or prince or priest, or great or least
He gives them welcoming.

For each he fills the cup

Where poppy-petals swim,
Wherefrom each guest at his behest
Drinks deeply, toasting him.

And old men drink of youth,

And sad men of delight,
And weary men drink deep again
The pushing wine of might.

And poets drink of song,

But best and oh, most sweet,
Above that brim where poppies swim
The lips of lovers meet.

Sleep at the Inn o' Dreams—

A kindly host he waits,
And all night long a goodly throng
Comes softly through his gates.

—Theodosia Garrison, in Scribner's Magazine.

THE STARS

I shall walk bravely through my days,

Though love, that flaming torch
That lighted me,

Has dropped away in darkness utterly,

I shall not falter on these unguessed ways,

Nor cry aloud for any spark to see
The forward step, lest, failing, I
Might be

A lost thing dazed and wailing in
The haze,

For God, who gives each soul its
Certain light

Will leave me not in darkness. For
A space

I may go blindly where no guid-
ance bars;

Yet, confident that in this torchless
night,

Sudden shall break above my up-
turned face

The white, unchanging radiance of
The stars.

—Theodosia Garrison, in Ainslee's

IN

INGLE NOOK NE

One of our shut-in men employed during a time of inactivity. She has no pieces and would be glad that we can spare. If I see me I will see that they to their destination. D.

TELL US OF YOU

Dear Dame Durden much pleased to have you to write more letters, as chance to have another shut in through the cold time drags rather heavily, through Ingle Nook another, but until you are afraid of writing too often

I have been reading in this winter, which is a pleasant long evening fond of poetry and good old works, Dickens is author.

I hope you were a little frigid zone, during the winter, in Saskatchewan, (T where I live) felt it quit but misery lacks company feel it quite as cold after 30° and 40° below zero in We shall soon forget a as spring is fast approaching everything seems imbued and energy.

I wonder if anyone is rendering lard, instead of large crock to dig out w to bake, using quart tins cans to turn it in. I find when wanting lard or d set a can where it is war work is being done, when trouble, it is ready for u be put away up-side-down and are very convenient.

A nice way to use a is to boil it until tender, bone, put through the liquor down to a pint, in season highly with salt put in quart bowls, to st cool place until ready to may be turned out on a for tea, and will be just looks.

Hoping all of the men well at Christmas as Dame will close for fear of crow else who would like to m

You surely haven't written It seems a long time since from you. I had the pleasure of an acquaintance of y cheon recently—a young woman who has tried for own account. She was v interesting. I hope, for y the great cold is over f Personally I do not find Extremes of heat are mu me to bear than any am D. D.)

SOMETHING TO THIN

Dear Dame Durden— for some time an inter of your interesting circle bold enough to enter.

I do not know whether school teachers to enter or not, but as I am not teach and am a farmer's daughter you will overlook that such it be.

This is the first winter at home in Manitoba, having the east some four years having taught since and I find the Western winters:

In this connection, I have the report of the annual of the Woman's Institute of Guelph, and the question of Have we such an institution this province? If there be I have never heard of it a too bad that such a province as ours should let O

INGLE NOOK

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

One of our shut-in members is making a silk quilt to keep her hands well employed during a time of bodily inactivity. She has not quite enough pieces and would be glad to receive any that we can spare. If they are sent to me I will see that they are forwarded to their destination.

DAME DURDEN.

TELL US OF YOUR READING

Dear Dame Durden:—I was very much pleased to have you ask Chatterers to write more letters, as that gives me a chance to have another chat. When shut in through the cold weather, the time drags rather heavily unless we can visit, through Ingle Nook, with one another, but until you "said to" I was afraid of writing too often.

I have been reading more than usual this winter, which is a pleasant way to spend the long evenings. I am very fond of poetry and good books. Of the old works, Dickens is my favorite author.

I hope you were a little south of the frigid zone, during the past few weeks. We, in Saskatchewan, (There! you know where I live) felt it quite cold enough, but misery likes company, so we did not feel it quite as cold after reading of the 30° and 40° below zero in other places. We shall soon forget all about this, as spring is fast approaching when everything seems imbued with new life and energy.

I wonder if anyone has tried, when rendering lard, instead of putting in a large crock to dig out when in a hurry to bake, using quart tomato or syrup cans to turn it in. I find it so handy when wanting lard or dripping just to set a can where it is warm, while other work is being done, when, without any trouble, it is ready for use. They can be put away up-side-down in a cool place and are very convenient.

A nice way to use a shank of beef is to boil it until tender, take from the bone, put through the mincer, boil liquor down to a pint, mix with meat, season highly with salt and pepper, put in quart bowls, to stand away in a cool place until ready to use, when one may be turned out on a small platter for tea, and will be just as good as it looks.

Hoping all of the members fared as well at Christmas as Dame Durden, I will close for fear of crowding some one else who would like to make a call.

PUSS.

You surely haven't written too often. It seems a long time since we heard from you. I had the pleasure of meeting an acquaintance of yours at a luncheon recently—a young English-woman who has tried farming on her own account. She was very bright and interesting. I hope, for your sake, that the great cold is over for this year. Personally I do not find it unpleasant. Extremes of heat are much harder for me to bear than any amount of cold. D. D.)

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Dear Dame Durden:—Having been for some time an interested reader of your interesting circle I am making bold enough to enter.

I do not know whether you allow school teachers to enter your circle or not, but as I am not teaching just now and am a farmer's daughter, perhaps you will overlook that objection, if such it be.

This is the first winter I have spent at home in Manitoba, having come from the east some four years ago, always having taught since and I must say that I find the Western winters rather lonely.

In this connection, I have been reading the report of the annual meeting of the Woman's Institute of Ontario at Guelph, and the question occurred to me, Have we such an institution as that in this province? If there be such an one, I have never heard of it and I think it too bad that such a progressive province as ours should let Ontario or any

other province surpass us in anything. I think that the Woman's Institute would be a great thing for the women of Manitoba. It would give them a chance to mingle with other women, learn new ways and means of doing work and otherwise brighten and enliven them. The men have their Grain Growers' Association, which is becoming more popular, and why should not the women have a "Housekeepers' or Home-makers' Association?" Here they might discuss, and probably, in a measure, find some means of remedying the much-vexed problem of capable and efficient help. Why should a woman go on day after day drudging away almost as her grandmother and even great-grandmother did, when her husband has more machinery than his grandfather ever imagined in his most far-fetched dreams?

When will our province be far enough advanced to support an institute like the MacDonald Institute of Guelph? I think it, too, would be a good thing and is there not a chance through that to raise the level of the "hired girl?" During my work as a teacher, I find that the greatest trouble on our farms and one of the great reasons for farmers moving to town is the great lack of capable help. If a girl could attend some school, learn to do things right and carry a certificate showing her capabilities, would it not raise her social standing and also her efficiency?

Well, I fear you will have become very tired of all this, so I must go, but before I do, could you or some of your correspondents give me a pattern for knitted or crocheted bedroom slippers? Wishing you and your corner every success, I am,

Yours truly,

Manitoba. SCHOOL-MARM.

(You would be welcome to a seat by our fire even if you were teaching and weren't a farmer's daughter, and as it is, we are very glad to have you come. It would be an all-round advantage to our page to have the school teachers coming in to have a chat with the mothers. Both are engaged in the most important work in the world—the training of a child for citizenship, and an interchange of thoughts and viewpoints would be very beneficial. I hope other teachers will follow your example.

No, there is no Woman's Institute in Manitoba, nor in either of the other prairie provinces. British Columbia has a few organized of very recent years. Up to the present time the women on prairie farms were pretty badly scattered, but now that the country is being settled so rapidly in many sections, the organization of a Home-makers' Association—I like that name better than "Woman's Institute"—should be more than a mere possibility. Let us talk it up in the Ingle Nook and something will surely come of it: The Domestic Science institution is likely to be realized within a year or two in connection with the Manitoba Agricultural College. It is a splendid thing, I think, for it raises housekeeping from drudgery to a fine art.

Directions for making crocheted bedroom slippers will be found in the issue of January 13th, which no doubt you have seen since writing your letter. I haven't directions for the knitted variety. D. D.)

AN OLD MEMBER RETURNED

Dear Dame Durden:—It is so long since I have written to the Ingle Nook that I am sure you have forgotten me. I find lots of help in the Ingle Nook and can hardly wait till the next week's paper comes. Thank "Lonesome" ever so much for her kindness and trouble in sending the directions for crocheted slippers. I have made several for Christmas presents. I spend my spare time in doing fancy work, such as doilies and cushion tops. I am now making a Battenberg scarf for a bureau and have it nearly done. Could you or any of the readers tell me where I could get a good stamping outfit for all kinds of doilies? Would like one just to do my own stamping. I learned to do oil

painting on velvet when I was a girl. It is rather long since, but I do not think I have forgotten how yet, though I have forgotten the name of the oil. Does any one know the name and also where I could get it? The pantograph is just what I wanted and I am going to try my hand at making one. I have just received the last ADVOCATE and seeing directions sent by "Sarah" for bedroom slippers, I am going to try them soon. Thank her ever so much.

I have a way of frosting a cake and putting "greeting" on, but don't think it is what she wanted. I will send it anyway. It is rather hard to make, especially the first time. Take a little milk, about one-half cup, and put on the stove. Cut up enough chocolate into the milk to make a good chocolate color. Let stand on back of stove till well dissolved. (Cocoa is better, if you have it.) When cold, put in enough powdered sugar to make a paste thick enough to spread on the cake. Flavoring can be put in to suit the taste. Then make the "greeting" of white paste using a little milk and powdered sugar and flavor. This must be made thick enough so it can be rolled in the hands and so it will not run when it stands. Then shape into letters. The cake may be made of white, and fruit coloring used for letters or chocolate. Some cut out the words "Greeting," on the cake and put different colored frosting. Some take small candies and put on, making the words and then putting a few around the edge of cake.

To make sweet carrot pickles, boil the carrots till tender; if large, cut in halves or quarters. Then to two cups of vinegar take one cup of sugar and a little cinnamon and cloves. Pour over the carrots and let come to the boil, then put in jar and cover.

I must now draw my letter to a close as it is getting too long, and I know Dame Durden will feel like throwing it in the waste paper basket. If I may come again, I will write about the dowry law.

PEACHERINA.

(I enquired in an art store about the paints for art work on velvet, and they said that the ordinary oil paints were used as on canvas, though it might be necessary to add a little more turpentine to get the best results.

Many thanks for all the helpful ideas you have contributed. Do not leave such a wide gap between your visits again, please. D. D.)

AFTER A LONG SILENCE

Dear Dame Durden:—I expect by this time that I am outlawed from the Ingle Nook, though all "unbeknownst" I have run in upon you all every week. Dear me, I used to be so scornful of women's pages in the papers, they seemed to me so empty, but to come to you is like slipping into a chair with a cushion at one's back. The reason I have stayed out so long is because there has been so little time for sitting. But your list of New Year resolutions and Nameless' letter both moved me to action.

I haven't anything to say, you know; it's been mainly fruit, garden and my sweethearts of babies with me; but I do want to tell you all how I have enjoyed your letters. Where is Octavia Allen, and New York and the others of the "old set?"

How I laughed when Dame Durden complained in one of her notes, of some kind neighbor informing another kind neighbor that after all Dame Durden didn't look a bit clever. It made you seem so human and possible, it was the one touch needed to make you real, and not "fairy-booky."

I feel something like Nameless about voting, "it's the silliness of it that riles me." I must confess to not having been very much interested in politics before I was married, since then I have had to be in order to be allowed to talk at all, at certain times. I know positively that I am far better fitted to cast an intelligent vote than a great many men who do, but at the same time I greatly doubt my judgment in all political matters. A woman perhaps sees more clearly than a man, but I don't think—I am speaking of average men and women—she can see quite so far.

Did it ever occur to you that even in individual voting there is needed a balance so that no result should be shot too far? For Parliament we have in England, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons; in Canada the Senate and Commons; in the United States the two Houses. And in the home, to me it seems the woman's place is the position of the Second House.

A good woman is a mighty force, especially if she is endowed with tact, and knows how to use her prerogatives. A woman's greatest strength lies in the fact that man expects her to be really good and true. And, too, her opinions are more likely to be accepted under the cloak of her apparent weakness—her inability to cast a public vote; she is not an active fighter, consequently, not antagonistic. If men were utterly bad, utterly demoralized, it would be time for us to arise en masse and take our place in our own parliaments without more ado. But they're not, thank God.

For my part, I am quite content to be "the power of veto," and stay at home to tend things while the man of the house goes into the world's hard, rough, miry places. It's his place to fight, mine to clear his eyes, love him, and point out the bit of good road on ahead. And there are an infinite number of ways to do the latter, from a cup of good, clear coffee to love and prayer.

But if I do not think women suited for an active part in the franchise, I am absolutely sure the almost unlimited chance for power that men have is very wrong. There ought to be some distinction drawn between a MAN who knows why he votes, and a HUMAN creature of the same sex who cannot or will not use his own wit and reason in judging matters.

And how and where are men to draw this line? you ask. Dear me, I don't know; a woman wasn't made to puzzle out and weigh things pro and con. We aren't just enough, as a class; there would be surely some flaw made by our more emotional nature.

But I do know where my, and all women's, part comes in. (And this is for dear Minnehaha, and the others, because Nameless said she said so). It is with my boy and my girls. Teach your boy to despise a lie, stand like a rock, use his brains and common sense, and then let him do his own part of the work. It is what he was made for, I'm sure. As for the daughters, they are to be taught truth, honor, steadfastness just like the boys, and then they branch to comforting, mothering, loving, and all the infinite complex duties that fall to the lot of women.

Who dares say that a woman in the home—her rightful place—is not a power? If we would only use it wisely we would want for no other.

I didn't mean to say all this before I started, and, dear Dame Durden, if you don't like it please do what you like with it.

With all good wishes for a happy New Year.

B. C. HELMET-OF-RESOLUTION.

(Bless your dear heart! You haven't been outlawed. I thought you had discovered that you didn't like us as much as you thought, and had just dropped the Ingle Nook from your calling list. With a letter from you and one from Oregonian on the same day, I feel as if I were rewarded, instead of punished, for my "blue" letter in Jan. 6th. It almost encourages me to be blue again.

"I haven't anything to say, you know." Well, the next time you "haven't anything to say," say it to us, and you'll find us all resigned to hearing it, when the results are like these. You have found the true inwardness of Woman's Rights, and I can't say anything to weaken your position, and it needs nothing to make it stronger. I think one strong reason why intelligent women want the suffrage is to counter-balance the vote of the thousands of degraded, unintelligent, unthinking masculines who have no trouble in having a voice in the country's affairs. Then there is another side—there are hundreds of women, like "Helen Phillips" and myself, who are without homes, doing our part in the world's work in the



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We have a large assortment of all books needed by the progressive farmer. If interested, turn to page 184 for prices and information in regard to the books as premiums.

same arena with men, and having no husbands to influence and no children to train to good citizenship. The loss is ours, I'll admit, but what are you going to do with us, my Helmet-of-Resolution?

We don't want you to neglect the babies, but when you find this Woman's Page like a cushioned chair and the keeper thereof not "fairy-booky" (that's a lovely word!) but human, perhaps you can spare us a visit oftener. D. D.)

A LETTER TO THINK ABOUT

Dear Dame Durden:—I wonder if you could give me some advise as to obtaining employment in Winnipeg. I have been living on a lonely homestead for three years and feel that I must have a change. In former years I have lived alone, while my husband has been away in the summer, but this year, I think I will shut up the house and obtain employment and change of scene at the same time. I understand that only women who are willing to do domestic work are in demand in Winnipeg, so I would not waste time in trying to get work in my own (former) profession, that of secretary and journalist. On the other hand, I rather squirm at the idea of "going out as a servant", or "hired girl," as I believe the correct term is. I am a good housekeeper and cook. Would you advise one to advertise for work as "housekeeper" or as "help," or are there any organizations in Winnipeg other than the ordinary employment agencies—for bringing women workers and employees into touch? Any advice on the subject would be gratefully received. M

en employ themselves in light domestic duties, shopping, or sewing in the mornings; but afternoons and evenings are devoted to walking, calling, receiving callers; sometimes attending philanthropic or educational meetings or going to an occasional concert or theatre. The daughter plays tennis and spends two hours a day keeping up her music and singing. At least two novels from Mudies are consumed weekly. Both dress well and spend a good deal of time and thought on their clothes. Now, may I ask whether it would mean ruin and chaos to that household if, say instead of paying one of these calls, or attending one of these concerts in the week they were to attend a meeting dealing with subjects of public interest—such as, for instance—the employment of young children in factories or rights of married women as regards property; or if a book dealing with such subjects were substituted for one of the weekly novels? Would that comfortable middle class abode go to rack and ruin if once a year, or less, these ladies were to put on their hats after lunch and walk to the polling booth to record their vote for the man whom they considered best fitted to represent their constituency? I have known many farmers' wives and working men's wives, too. I have known the latter to stand for two solid hours after breakfast talking to each other over the fence. Most of the farmers' wives I know, spend several hours a week calling or being called upon by neighbors; many of them read columns of dress news, murder trials, accounts of weddings and letters to matrimonial columns in the weekly papers. Some



IN PASTURES GREEN

Having followed the suffragist campaign in the English papers and being myself a suffragist of several years standing, I am interested in seeing the subject brought forward in your columns. The amazing and incomprehensible thing to me is not that women should want the suffrage, but that anyone should be found so lost to common sense as to deny it to them. Such people are absolutely on the same level as the Mohammedans, who considered that women, like dogs—faithful animals as both are—were not of sufficient intelligence to have any part or lot in religious matters. They were not persons at all; they were simply females, their use being to minister to the pleasure of the persons—that is, men—and to bear children. Although the anti-suffragists do not say this in so many words, they evidently have much the same idea. How tired one becomes of hearing them smugly trotting out that poor old clap-trap objection: "Woman's sphere is her home and her children," thereby implying that the perfect woman is she whose entire thoughts and entire time are employed in looking after her children and her house! Now, I have never met a woman of any class, or of any nation, not even on a Canadian farm, whose entire time and thoughts during her entire adult lifetime were so utilized. I will leave society people out and think first of the middle class women among whom I was brought up. I think now of one typical household of four—father, mother, grown-up son and daughter. Two servants are kept; things run on wheels; the household management is perfect. The two wom-

do fancy work, some make patchwork quilts at the cost of much precious time and eyesight, others make numerous rag rugs which they strew over the best parlor carpet, others do a lot of fancy icing on their cakes or study Eaton's catalogue until they know it by heart. Others spend quite a time fixing their clothes to keep them in the fashion. We all do something besides the "strict attention to business." And what about our thoughts? All you young woman who read this, are your thoughts entirely concerned with your home duties? Again I ask, would the homes of Canada be ruined, the pies all burnt, the cows all un milked, the churning all undone, if, while we churned or kneaded the bread, for instance, we thought out that question, recently alluded to, of the farmer's wife who sees the homestead on which she has toiled so hard, sold over her head by a drunken or idle husband? Would it greatly matter if one rag rug the less were made in the year so that a solid book on social questions might be read? Would not an occasional public meeting be as improving as a gossip with our neighbor on the short comings of the other neighbors?

I must not trespass on your space any further, although the subject is one in which I am deeply interested, but before concluding may I ask if you would say whether there is a branch of the Woman's Suffrage Society in Winnipeg and the name of the secretary.

OVER SEAS ALONE.

(I think your best plan, perhaps, is to put an advertisement in the daily

papers in Winnipeg, right in your confectionery home is most in demand and there is always a help wanted advertisement. If you could three months you could and perhaps see a call vice as you would I do not know of any, as you mention, except of Welcome, corner



A CHRISTMAS

Dear Cousin Dorot glad to see my last hope I may have as We had a Christmas t and I was in a dialog I think the new nan Mama is away in Ont and I are keeping hot lot of presents for Chr get many Cousin Doro name is Dorothy. We a present when school Man. (a)

(Yes, Santa Claus me, indeed. He sent nice books which I he to read as yet. C. D.)

A LETTER AN

Dear Cousin Doroth a Happy New Year think I have forgotte Wigwam" but I have very cold these last fi

I wonder if any of t seen a deer in Alberta, and seen myriads of t seen two also. The n deer, a friend was wit going to school when a horses stopped and We did not know wha could not get them to g we saw the deer runni Then the horses went looking for something way. Well, I am sorr not send any drawing would say, "Why d But it would not be g in the paper. But a enclose a story.

Alta. (a)

JOE AND TI

Once upon a time boy who lived in H was Joe. He had li eyes, and he was very his mother called him told him to go and cal So Joe went quite ne his father was worki "Father!" "Father!" the last word he hear "Father! Father!" ar mother was calling t "Is that you, mother voice asked the questi Joe called again to h father answered, "H "Here I am, Joe," strange voice. Then to come to tea. "Con answer from the str

When father and house Joe told his p strange voice. Then him the story about t she used to tell beaut people of old, but no repeat the words o

light domestic sewing in the ns and evenings calling, receiving tending philan- d meetings or concert or thea- ys tennis and keeping up her At least two consumed week- ad spend a good ought on their ask whether it l chaos to that ad of paying one ling one of these ey were to attend subjects of pub- or instance—the children in factor- ed women as re- a book dealing vere substituted novels? Would idle class abode f once a year, or to put on their d walk to the rd their vote for considered best air constituency? farmers' wives ves, too. I have and for two solid talking to each Most of the farm- nd several hours g called upon by em read columns r trials, accounts s to matrimonial y papers. Some

papers in Winnipeg. You are quite right in your conjecture that work in the home is most in demand just now, and there is always a long list of home help wanted advertisements in the papers. If you could take a daily for three months you could watch this list and perhaps see a call for just such service as you would like to render. I do not know of any such organizations as you mention, except the Girls' Home of Welcome, corner of Austin and

Sutherland, Winnipeg. If I hear of anything that seems to be suitable I will let you know.

There was at one time quite a flour- ishing Suffrage Society in Winnipeg, but removal from the city of some of the most active members proved fatal and the society died a lingering death.

Did you make any experiments with the wall-flowers about which you wrote a long time ago? D. D.)



The Western Wigwam

A CHRISTMAS CONCERT

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was very glad to see my last letter in print and hope I may have as good luck again. We had a Christmas tree at our church and I was in a dialogue and a charade. I think the new name is a nice one. Mama is away in Ontario, so my sister and I are keeping house. I got a nice lot of presents for Christmas. Did you get many Cousin Dorothy? My sister's name is Dorothy. We gave our teacher a present when school closed.

Man. (a) FAVORITE.

(Yes, Santa Claus was very good to me, indeed. He sent me some very nice books which I haven't found time to read as yet. C. D.)

A LETTER AND A STORY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I wish you all a Happy New Year. I expect you think I have forgotten "The Western Wigwam" but I haven't. It has been very cold these last few days.

I wonder if any of the members have seen a deer in Alberta. I have seen two and seen myriads of tracks. Papa has seen two also. The morning I saw the deer, a friend was with me. We were going to school when all of a sudden, our horses stopped and started to snort. We did not know what they saw and we could not get them to go, but pretty soon we saw the deer running for the woods. Then the horses went all right, but kept looking for something all the rest of the way. Well, I am sorry to say that I do not send any drawing. I suppose you would say, "Why don't you draw?" But it would not be good enough to put in the paper. But as I can't I will enclose a story.

Alta. (a) FLEET FOOT.

JOE AND THE ECHO

Once upon a time there was a little boy who lived in Holland. His name was Joe. He had light hair and blue eyes, and he was very happy. One day, his mother called him from his play and told him to go and call his father to tea. So Joe went quite near the dyke where his father was working, then he called, "Father!" "Father!" And as he said the last word he heard someone calling "Father! Father!" and wondered if his mother was calling too. So he asked, "Is that you, mother?" But again the voice asked the question Joe had asked. Joe called again to his father, and his father answered, "Here I am, Joe." "Here I am, Joe." came from the strange voice. Then Joe told his father to come to tea. "Come to tea." was the answer from the strange voice again.

When father and son reached the house Joe told his parents about the strange voice. Then his mother told him the story about the Echo, and how she used to tell beautiful stories to the people of old, but now she could only repeat the words of other people said.

FLEET FOOT.

FINE SKATING

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I think I will write. I had a fine time at Christmas. There was fine skating this winter for a while. I like to read the letters from the children. I am going to send a picture which I think will do for a button for the Wigwam. I think the Western Wigwam is a good name.

Alta. (a) GEORGE JOHNSTON.

(Your design was a very good one, but as you did it on ruled paper I cannot show it to the members. Isn't that a pity? C. D.)

MADGE FROM IOWA

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Will you let me join your club? We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for three years and we all think it a good paper. I read the Western Wigwam letters every now and then. I cannot draw well enough to send.

We have 31 head of cattle, two them are small calves. We have 18 head of horses, three of them are colts. Some of the children that write to your paper name their horses and cattle. We have two dogs and one cat. I have one brother, but no sister. I lived in Gunden Grove, Iowa, till I came up here four years ago.

Alta. (b) MADGE GRUNNEY.

(If you practice well, your drawing will improve. You should not draw on both sides of the paper as it will always show through. Write again to us. C. D.)

TELL MORE ABOUT THE COYOTES

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live on a farm one mile from town. There are two coyotes around our place every night. I hope this letter will miss the waste paper basket. I go to school every day and like it. We have twenty one horses and seven cows and six oxen. We have 960 acres of land. My father owns a threshing outfit and also a plow. I will close, wishing the paper every success. I will end with a riddle. "A riddle, a riddle, as I suppose; a thousand eyes and no nose. Answer: A thimble.

Sask. (a) A WESTERN RANCHER

A WESTERN BEAUTY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As this is the first time I have written to your club, I hope to see my letter in print. I go to school every day, but we are having holidays now. I am eight years old and I have a brother that is ten. We are in the third reader at school. I will close with a riddle: A calf was born in the fall and it died in the spring and died the same day it was born. Ans.: It died in a spring of water.

Sask. (a) A WESTERN BEAUTY.

RENNIE'S SHORT SEASON VEGETABLE SEEDS



Special Varieties that will grow and mature in MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA. See page 12 of our new catalogue for 1909.

William Rennie Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba

LOVELY DRESSED DOLL

Given for selling Colored Picture Postcards, 6 for 10c.



This Charming Fairy Princess has flown thousands of miles over land and sea from the far-away famous Black Forest of Germany, the homeland of all the fairies, and is now here in Toronto stopping with us till some nice little girl invites her to her home. Like all fairies, she is as pretty as a picture, and, being a Princess, she is the prettiest of all the fairies. She is 20 inches tall, and is beautifully dressed from top to toe. Has a straw hat, edged with white lace and trimmed with a pink rose and pink ribbons; curly hair; a sweet, little face with a peach-bloom complexion; laughing eyes, and lips just parted, showing a row of pearly teeth. Her dress is made in the latest fashion from a delicate pink material, with an overdress of sparkling, gauzy silver veiling, trimmed with pink satin ribbons and bows and pink roses and she has white stockings and dainty white slippers, with little silver buckles. She is exactly like her picture, which was drawn by a fine artist. She will come to you on one simple condition, which is that you sell for us only \$3.00 worth of Lovely Picture Postcards; Valentine, Easter, fancy, birthday, flower, views, etc., highest quality, beautifully colored. At 6 for 10 cents they go like hot cakes. Here is your chance to have a Fairy Princess of your very own, to live with you all the time, to play with you, sleep with you closing her eyes just as you do. She will make you happy and contented all day long. You may never get another chance like this, so don't miss it. Send to us for the cards right away. Write your name and address plainly. The Gold Medal Premium Co., Card Dept. 33 F, Toronto.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS MENTION THE ADVOCATE

PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

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FAT STOCK SHOW HORSE SHOW
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REGINA, MARCH 23-26,

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GREAT EDUCATIONAL EVENT FOR LIVE STOCK MEN

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

ENTRIES CLOSE FEBRUARY 25TH.

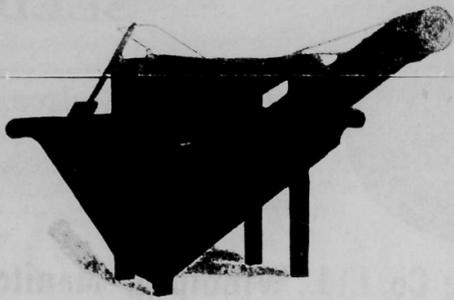
SINGLE FARE RATES FROM ALL STATIONS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

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

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

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Smut Cleaner



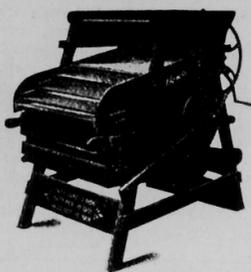
**Smut in
Wheat,
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Prevented**

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

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**The Most Popular
Fanning Mill
on the Market**

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

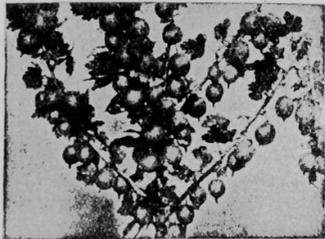
This arrangement constitutes the most perfect device ever invented for separating wheat from oats or other kinds of grain. In addition to this, the Hero Mills are sent complete with screens for cleaning all kinds of grain.

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IN THE GLORIOUS KOOTENAY, B. C.



If you want a delightful and lucrative occupation with a perfect climate and magnificent surroundings write for our illustrated and descriptive booklet No. 5, entitled:

**Robson, the Cream of
the Kootenay.**

IT'S FREE.

McDermid and McHardy

210 Portage Ave.

And Nelson, B. C.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

A VACANT CHAIR

Dear Boys and Girls—You will be sorry to hear that another of our girl members has died. Our little chum, "Canadian Blackbird" has left her home and gone to sing in another and better world than this. We can only imagine what a sad time it is for her home people, who will miss her every day. Be glad and thankful, kiddies, if you live in an unbroken home, and be as kind and thoughtful as you can to every person in it, for the time may come when there will be some vacant places. It is not often I talk to you of sad things, but as long as there is sorrow and death in the world, we must not lose the power to pity those to whom grief comes.

Our "Phila Delphia" is not getting strong very fast and gets discouraged sometimes, but she is not so sick that she forgets to be kind, and she keeps up all her interest in the Western Wigwam.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

THE LIGHTHOUSE LAMP

The winds came howling down from the north,
Like a hungry wolf for prey,
And the bitter sleet went hurling forth,
In the sinking face of the day.

And the snowflakes drifted near and far,
Till the land was whitely fleeced,
And the lighthouse lamp, a golden star,
Flamed over the waves' white yeast.

In the room at the foot of the light-house
Lay mother and babe asleep,
And little maid Gretchen was by them there,
A resolute watch to keep.

There were only the three on the light-house isle,
For father had trimmed the lamp,
And set it burning a weary while
In the morning's dusk and damp.

'Long before night I'll be back,' he said,
And his white sail slipped away,
Away and away to the mainland sped,
But it came not home that day.

The mother stirred on her pillow's space,
And moaned in pain and fear,
Then looked in her little daughter's face
Through the blur of starting tear.

'Darling,' she whispered, 'it's piercing cold,
And the tempest is rough and wild;
And you are no laddie, strong and bold,
My poor little maiden child;

'But up aloft there's the lamp to feed,
Or its flame will die in the dark,
And the sailor lose in his utmost need
The light of our islet's ark.'

'I'll go,' said Gretchen, 'a step at a time;
Why, mother, I'm twelve years old,
And steady, and never afraid to climb,
And I've learned to do as I'm told.'

Then Gretchen up to the top of the tower,
Up the icy, smooth-worn stair,
Went slowly and surely that very hour,
The sleet in her eyes and hair.

She fed the lamp, and she trimmed it well,
And its clear light glowed afar,
To warn of reefs, and of rocks to tell,
This mariner's guiding star.

And once again when the world awoke
In the dawn of a bright new day,
There was joy in the hearts of the fisher folk
Along the stormy bay.

When the little boats came sailing in
All safe and sound to the land,
To the haven the light had helped them win,
By the aid of a child's brave hand.

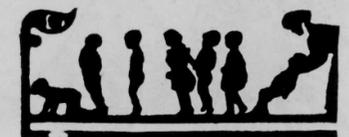
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Thousands of Mothers

—KEEP THEIR CHILDREN HAPPY AND CLEAN BY USING BABY'S OWN SOAP. DO NOT USE ANY OTHER BECAUSE BABY'S OWN IS BEST FOR BABY—BEST FOR YOU.

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Ladies' Watch & Ring

GIVEN FOR SELLING PICTURE POSTCARDS, 6 FOR 10c.

This lovely Pearl and Amethyst Gold-filled Ring guaranteed for five years, for selling \$1.00 worth of Lovely Picture Postcards, Valentine, Easter, Fancy, Birthday, Flower, View, etc. of highest quality, beautifully colored. At 6 for 10c they go like hot cakes. This dainty little solid Silver Ladies' Watch for selling \$5.00 worth. Just say you will do your best to sell. Write your name and address plainly. Gold Medal Premium Co., Card Dept. 35F, Toronto.

LOVELY POSTCARD ALBUM

With 100 Colored Cards.



GIVEN FOR SELLING Colored Picture Postcards, 6 for 10c.

This Big Postcard Album is handsomely bound; the front cover elegantly decorated in colors. It holds 400 picture cards. With it we give 100 colored postcards, no two alike, for selling only \$3.00 worth of lovely picture postcards, Valentine, Easter, fancy, birthday, flower views, etc., highest quality, beautifully colored. At 6 for 10c they go like hot cakes. Just say you will do your best to sell. Write your name and address plainly. The Gold Medal Premium Co., Card Dept., 37F, Toronto.



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WATCH GIVEN
FREE

For selling our Picture Post Cards, beautiful Canadian and English Views, and Men's Collar Buttons. Watches are guaranteed silver nickel, man's given for selling \$3.00 worth, and lady's for selling \$5.00. Send us your name and address and we will mail you Post Cards to sell 6 for 10c, or Collar Buttons to sell at 10c for set of 4. You may sell whichever you wish. Both are very easy sellers. Write to-day. A Post Card will do. The Reliable Premium Co., Dept. H, Watrous Ont.

THE

A ROMANCE OF

By

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Varin, however, prop should be brought in. "Send her to us, O King," we are nobles of Persi Shushan the palace, whouse according to the Medes, seven days at a the King bring in Que show her beauty to the nobles of his court!

Bigot, too full of wine, yielded to the wis companions. He rose in which in his absence Cadet. "Mind!" said her in, you shall respect."

"We will kiss the dust answered Cadet, "and the greatest king of a France or Old."

Bigot, without further ed out of the hall, tra corridor and entered where he found Dame old housekeeper, dozing He roused her up, and to the inner chamber to mistress.

The housekeeper rose at the voice of the l was a comely dame, check, and an eye in looked inquisitively a as she arranged her c back her rather gay rib!

"I want your mist great hall! Go sumi once," repeated the Int The housekeeper co pressed her lips toge prevent them from sp monstration. She went her ungracious errand.

CHAPTER

CAROLINE DE ST

Dame Tremblay entere apartments and retur moments, saying that not there, but had gone secret chamber, to be, more out of hearing which had disturbed her "I will go find her the Intendant you m your own room, dame.

He walked across room to one of the go that decorated the wall a hidden spring. A do disclosing a stair hea that led down to the foundations of the Cha

He descended the sta though unsteady steps spacious room, lighted eous lamp that hung silver chains from the ing. The walls were ric with products of the Gobelins, representing Italy filled with sun groves, temples, and were pictured in end of beauty. The furni chamber was of regal Nothing that luxury co art furnish, had been adornment. On a sofa and beside it a scarf glove fit for the hand quon.

The Intendent looked c as he entered this bigh his fancy, but saw no occupant. A recess in t at the farthest side of t tained an oratory with a crucifix upon it. Th partly in the shade. Bu the Intendant discer enough the kneeling, c prostrate, figure of Ca Castin. Her hands w beneath her head, whic to the ground. Her lon lay dishevelled over her

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BY USING
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HER BECAUSE
FOR BABY—
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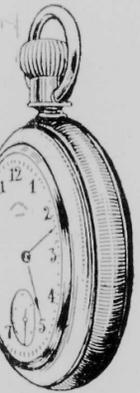
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Silver Ladies' for
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Just say you will
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Picture Post-
10c.
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elegantly decorated
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y, birthday, flower
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is, handsome Canadian
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Send us your name and
rds to sell \$ for 10c., or
You may sell which-
ers. Write to-day. A
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THE GOLDEN DOG

A ROMANCE OF THE DAYS OF LOUIS QUINZE IN QUEBEC

By WILLIAM KIRBY F. R. S. C.

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

Varin, however, proposed that she should be brought into the hall. "Send her to us, O King," cried he; "we are nobles of Persia, and this is Shushan the palace, where we carouse according to the law of the Medes, seven days at a stretch. Let the King bring in Queen Vashti, to show her beauty to the princes and nobles of his court!"

Bigot, too full of wine to weigh scruples, yielded to the wish of his boon companions. He rose from his chair, which in his absence was taken by Cadet. "Mind!" said he, "if I bring her in, you shall show her every respect."

"We will kiss the dust of her feet," answered Cadet, "and consider you the greatest king of a feast in New France or Old."

Bigot, without further parley, passed out of the hall, traversed a long corridor and entered an anteroom, where he found Dame Tremblay, the old housekeeper, dozing on her chair. He roused her up, and bade her go to the inner chamber to summon her mistress.

The housekeeper rose in a moment at the voice of the Intendant. She was a comely dame, with a ruddy cheek, and an eye in her head that looked inquisitively at her master as she arranged her cap and threw back her rather gay ribbons.

"I want your mistress up in the great hall! Go summon her at once," repeated the Intendant.

The housekeeper courtesied, but pressed her lips together as if to prevent them from speaking in remonstrance. She went at once on her ungracious errand.

CHAPTER VIII.

CAROLINE DE ST. CASTIN

Dame Tremblay entered the suite of apartments and returned in a few moments, saying that her lady was not there, but had gone down to the secret chamber, to be, she supposed, more out of hearing of the noise, which had disturbed her so much.

"I will go find her then," replied the Intendant you may return to your own room, dame.

He walked across the drawing-room to one of the gorgeous panels that decorated the wall, and touched a hidden spring. A door flew open, disclosing a stair heavily carpeted that led down to the huge vaulted foundations of the Chateau.

He descended the stair with hasty though unsteady steps. It led to a spacious room, lighted with a gorgeous lamp that hung pendant in silver chains from the frescoed ceiling. The walls were richly tapestried with products of the looms of the Gobelins, representing the plains of Italy filled with sunshine, where groves, temples, and colonnades were pictured in endless vistas of of beauty. The furniture of the chamber was of regal magnificence. Nothing that luxury could desire, or art furnish, had been spared in its adornment. On a sofa lay a guitar, and beside it a scarf and a dainty glove fit for the hand of the fairy queen.

The Intendant looked eagerly round, as he entered this bright chamber of his fancy, but saw not its expected occupant. A recess in the deep wall at the farthest side of the room contained an oratory with an altar and a crucifix upon it. The recess was partly in the shade. But the eyes of the Intendant discerned clearly enough the kneeling, or rather the prostrate, figure of Caroline de St. Castin. Her hands were clasped beneath her head, which was bowed to the ground. Her long, black hair lay dishevelled over her back, as she

lay in her white robe like the Angel of Sorrow, weeping and crying from the depths of her broken heart "Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world, have mercy upon me!" She was so absorbed in her grief that she did not notice the entrance of the Intendant.

Bigot stood for a moment, stricken with awe at the spectacle of this lovely woman weeping by herself in the secret chamber. A look of something like pity stole into his eyes; he called her by name, ran to her, assisted her to rise, which she did, slowly turning towards him that weeping, Madonna-like face which haunts the ruins of Beaumanoir to this day.

She was of medium stature, slender and lissome, looking taller than she really was. Her features were chiselled with exquisite delicacy; her hair of a raven blackness, and eyes of that dark lustre which reappears for generations in the descendants of Europeans who have mingled their blood with that of the aborigines of the forest. The Indian eye is preserved as an heirloom, long after all memory of the red stain has vanished from the traditions of the family. Her complexion was pale, naturally of a rich olive, but now, through sorrow, of a wan and bloodless hue—still very beautiful, and more appealing than the rosiest complexion.

Caroline de St. Castin was an Acadienne of ancient and noble family, whose head and founder, the Baron de St. Castin, had married the beautiful daughter of the high chief of the Abenaguais.

Her father's house, one of the most considerable in the Colony, had been the resort of the royal officers, civil and military, serving in Acadia. Caroline, the only daughter of the noble house, had been reared in all the refinements and luxuries of the period, as became her rank and position both in France and her native Province.

In an evil hour for her happiness this beautiful and accomplished girl met the Chevalier Bigot, who as Chief Commissary of the Army, was one of the foremost of the royal officers in Acadia.

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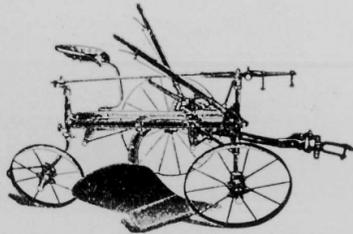
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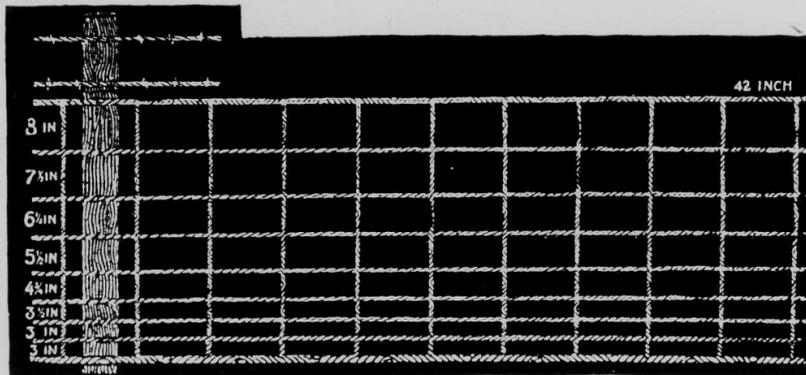
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ners pleased and flattered the susceptible girl, not used to the seductions of the polished courtesies of the mother-land of France. She was of a joyous temper—gay, frank, and confiding. Her father, immersed in public affairs, left her much to herself, nor, had he known it, would he have disapproved of the gallant courtesies of the Chevalier Bigot. For the Baron had the soul of honor, and dreamt every gentleman as well as himself possessed it.

Bigot, to do him justice, felt as sincere a regard for this beautiful, amiable girl as his nature was capable of entertaining. In rank and fortune she was more than his equal, and left to himself, he would willingly have married her. Before he learned that this project of a marriage in the Colony was scouted at Court he had already offered his love to Caroline de St. Castin, and won easily the gentle heart that was but too well disposed to receive his homage.

Her trust went with her love. Earth was never so green, nor air so sweet, nor skies so bright and azure, as those of Caroline's wooing, on the shores of the beautiful Bay of Minas. She loved this man with a passion that filled with ecstasy her whole being. She trusted his promises as she would have trusted God's. She loved him better than she loved herself—better than she loved God, or God's law; and counted as a gain every loss she suffered for his sake, and for the affection she bore him.

After some months spent in her charming society, a change came over Bigot. He received formidable misivises from his great patroness at Versailles, the Marquise de Pompadour, who had other matrimonial designs for him. Bigot was too slavish a courtier to resent her interference, nor was he honest enough to explain his position to his betrothed. He deferred his marriage. The exigencies of the war called him away. He had triumphed over a fond, confiding woman; but he had been trained among the dissolute spirits of the Regency too thoroughly to feel more than a passing regret for a woman whom, probably, he loved better than any other of the victims of his licentious life.

When he finally left Acadia a conquered province in the hands of the English, he also left behind him the one true, loving heart that believed in his honor and still prayed for his happiness.

The days of Caroline's disillusion soon came; she could not conceal from herself that she had been basely deceived and abandoned by the man she loved so ardently. She learned that Bigot had been elevated to the high office of Intendant of New France, but felt herself as utterly forgotten by him as the rose that had bloomed and withered in her garden two summers ago.

Her father had been summoned to France on the loss of the Colony; and fearing to face him on his return, Caroline suddenly left her home and sought refuge in the forest among her far-off kindred, the red Abenaguais.

The Indians welcomed her with joy and unbounded respect, recognizing her right to their devotion and obedience. They put upon her feet the moccasins of their tribe, and sent her, with a trusty escort, through the wilderness to Quebec, where she hoped to find the Intendant, not to reproach him for his perfidy,—her gentle heart was too much subdued for that,—but to claim his protection, and if refused, to die at his door.

It was under such circumstances that the beautiful, high-born Caroline de St. Castin became an inmate of Beaumanoir. She had passed the night of this wild debauch in a vigil of prayers, tears, and lamentations over her sad lot and over the degradation of Bigot by the life which she now knew he led. Sometimes her maddened fancy was ready to accuse Providence itself of cruelty and injustice; sometimes, magnifying her own sin, she was ready to think all earthly punishment upon herself as too light, and invoked death and judgment as alone adequate to her guilt. All night she had knelt before the altar, asking for mercy and forgiveness,—sometimes starting to her feet in terror, as a fresh burst of revelry came rushing from the great hall above, and shook the door of her secret chamber. But no one came to her help, no one looked in upon her desolation. She deemed herself utterly forgotten and forsaken of God and man.

Occasionally she fancied she could distinguish the voice of the Intendant amid the drunken uproar, and she shuddered at the infatuation which bound her very soul to thir man; and yet when she questioned her heart, she knew that, base as he was, all she had done and suffered for him she would infallibly do again. Were her life to live over, she would repeat the fault of loving this false, ungrateful man. The promise of marriage had been equivalent to marriage in her trust of him and nothing but death could now divorce her from him.

Hour after hour passed by, each seeming an age of suffering. Her feelings were worked up to frenzy; she fancied she heard her father's angry voice calling her by name, or she heard accusing angels jeering at her fall. She sank prostrate at last, in the abandonment of despair, calling upon God to put an end to her miserable life.

Bigot raised her from the floor, with words of pity and sympathy. She turned on him a look of gratitude which, had he been of stone, he must have felt. But Bigot's words meant less than she fancied. He was still too intoxicated to reflect, or to feel shame of his present errand.

"Caroline!" said he, "what do you here? This is the time to make merry—not to pray! The honorable company in the great hall desires to pay their respects to the lady of Beaumanoir—come with me!"

He drew her hand through his arm with a courtly grace that seldom forsook him, even in his worst moments. Caroline looked at him in a dazed manner, not comprehending his request. "Go with you, Francois? You know I will, but where?"

"To the great hall," repeated he; "my worthy guests desire to see you, and to pay their respects to the fair lady of Beaumanoir."

It flashed upon her mind what he wanted. Her womanly pride was outraged as it had never been be-



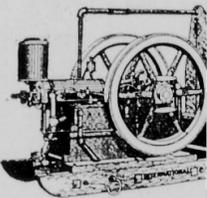
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place. Such may be my fate, Francois.

"Then you will not go, Caroline?"
"No, kill me if you like, and bear my dead body into the hall, but living, I can never show my face again before men—hardly before you, Francois," added she, blushing, as she hid her tearful eyes on his shoulder.

"Well then, Caroline," replied he, really admiring her spirit and resolution, "they shall finish their carouse without seeing you. The wine has flowed to-night in rivers, but they shall swim in it without you."

"And tears have flowed down here," said she, sadly,— "oh, so bitter! May you never taste their bitterness, Francois!"

Bigot paced the chamber with steadier steps than he had entered it. The fumes were clearing from his brain; the song that had caught the ear of Colonel Philibert as he approached the Chateau was resounding at this moment. As it ceased Bigot heard the loud impatient knocking of Philibert at the outer door.

"Darling!" said he, "lie down now, and compose yourself. Francois Bigot is not unmindful of your sacrifices for his sake. I must return to my guests, who are clamoring for me, or rather for you, Caroline!"

He kissed her cheek and turned to leave her, but she clung to his hand as if wanting to say something more ere he went. She trembled visibly as her low plaintive tones struck his ear.

"Francois! if you would forsake the companionship of those men and purify your table of such excess, God's blessing would yet descend upon you, and the people's love follow you! It is in your power to be as good as you are great! I have many days wished to say this to you, but alas, I feared you too much. I do not fear you to-day, Francois, after your kind words to me."

Bigot was not impenetrable to that low voice so full of pathos and love. But he was at a loss what to reply: strange influences were flowing round him, carrying him out of himself. He kissed the gentle head that reclined on his bosom. "Caroline," said he, "your advice is wise and good as yourself. I will think of it for your sake, if not for my own. Adieu, darling! Go, and take rest: these cruel vigils are killing you, and I want you to live in hope of brighter days."

"I will," replied she, looking up with ineffable tenderness. "I am sure I shall rest after your kind words, Francois. No dew of Heaven was ever more refreshing than the balm they bring to my weary soul. Thanks, O my Francois, for them!" She kissed his lips, and Bigot left the secret chamber a sadder and for the moment a better man than he had ever been before.

(To be continued.)

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- ough, M. B., Winnipeg
- ertord, J. G., Ottawa.
- J. B., Neepawa.
- ts, W. A., Gladstone.
- h, H. D., Winnipeg.
- l, W. H., Carman.
- r, J. H., Winnipeg
- nson, C. A., Reston
- nson, J. A., Carman.
- W. F., Minnedosa.
- son, J. A., Manitou.
- r, W. R., Portage la Prairie
- apson, H. N., Bannerman.
- apson, S. J., St James.
- nce, P., Winnipeg.
- on, T., Killarney.
- h, J., Roland.
- h, E. P., Winnipeg.
- ey, H. F., Wadena.
- nster, M. A., Hamiota.
- amson, A. E., Winnipeg
- n, A. P., Portage la Prairie
- s, J. M., Rapid City.

is direct contravention TORRANCE, Registrar.



Cut This Coupon Out

Brandon Pump and Windmill Wks.
Please Send Your Catalogue E.
Name _____
P.O. _____
Prov. _____

FARMERS ADVOCATE

BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES

Every Pump and Windmill Absolutely Guaranteed

- 14 ft. Star Power Mill and 8 ft. Floor Grinder, \$160
- 13 ft. " " " with Mast Grinder, \$110
- 12 ft. " " " with Mast Grinder, \$100

The above Mills are all fitted with Upright Shafting, Boxings, Couplings, Guy Rods, Turnbuckles, all ready to erect.

8 ft. Star Pumping Mill and 30 ft. Steel Tower, only \$60

CATER'S WOOD AND IRON PUMPS

Lead in the West

OVER 15,000 NOW IN USE

If your dealer doesn't handle our goods write to us direct and we will supply you.

BRANDON PUMP AND WINDMILL WORKS
BRANDON, MAN.



GOSSIP

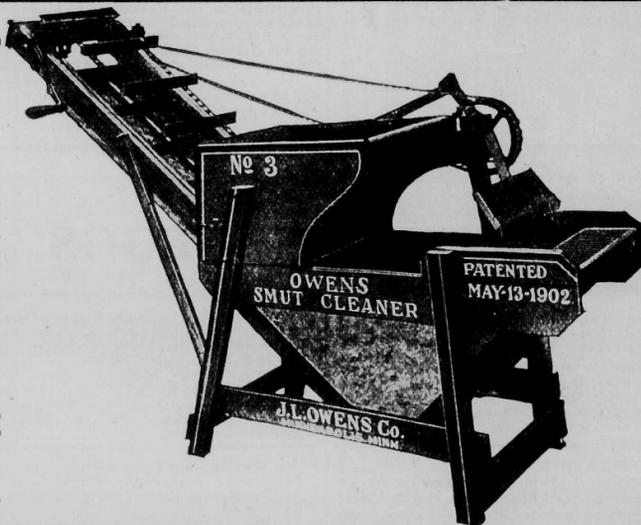
The annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association will be held in Hall No. 6, Monument National, 296 St. Lawrence Main St., Montreal, Que., on Wednesday, February 17th, at 10 o'clock a. m. All interested in the breeding of Ayrshire cattle are invited to attend. The directors will meet in the parlors of the Queen's Hotel on Tuesday afternoon, February 16th, at 2 o'clock. On Thursday, February 18th, the members and their friends are invited to visit the Ayrshire herds in the vicinity of Ste Anne de Bellevue - Stonycroft herd, Macdonald College herd, and others. This will be an interesting and profitable day's outing.

FACTS ABOUT SMUT

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

The **Harmer Implement Company**

142 Princess St., Winnipeg



NEW SEED COMPANY IN WESTERN CANADA

The incorporation has just been completed of the Garton Pedigree Seed Company which has been organized to handle, in commercial quantities, in Canada, the new and improved varieties of farm plants originated by the world's greatest farm plant breeder, Mr. John Garton of Warrington, England. The Canadian company has been capitalized at \$200,000 and the stocks taken up by some of the most reliable commercial men in the Dominion. Mr. E. L. Drewry is president, Wm. Whyte of the C. P. R., is vice-president, T. R. Garton, brother of the plant scientist, is managing director and A. M. Nanton, Wm. Black and J. A. Mackray are directors. The products of the Garton's breeding grounds are not unknown in Canada, especially since the government distributed some 3000 bushels of their oats last year in connection with the seed relief work. At seed fairs this winter, these oats have taken a large percentage of the prizes and reports from the growers indicate that they are wonderfully adapted to Canadian conditions. Newer and better stocks are now offered by the newly organized company which has adopted the plan of guaranteeing their seed absolutely free from wild oats and other noxious weeds. The operations of this company promise to contribute a very great part to the betterment of the quality and yields of our wheat, oats, barley and other field crops.

FOR SALE

The Imported Clydesdale Stallion **Bulwark (12070)**

This horse is a proved foal getter and has done excellent service in our district. His breeding is of the best, being by Baron's Pride (9122), and his dam, Kate of Ambrac (2286) was by Scottish Pearl, by St. Lawrence who was by Prince of Wales (673). His breeder was Wm. Nicholson, Bombie, Kirkcudbright, Scotland. Best of reasons for selling. May be seen at address.

ALEX. MORRISON, Homewood, Man.

Pres. Carman Clydesdale Ass'n.



B. ROTHWELL
HILLSDALE FARM - OTTAWA, ONT.

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

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

Correspondence solicited.

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

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

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

IF YOU want to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

STRAYED from N.W. quarter section 30, township 8, range 26, west of 4 meridian, some mare, branded E. H. on right hip, 5 years old. Reward given for information leading to recovery. J. R. Jacob, Macleod, Alta.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARMERS and others preserve eggs for winter, safe and easy, costs 1¢ per dozen. Price \$1.25 one hundred dozen; \$5.00 five hundred dozen. H. F. Baker, 961 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

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

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man. Berkshires and Yorkshires from prize winning stock; all ages; write for particulars.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. C. GRAHAM, Lea Park, Alta.—Shorthorns—Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-00

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

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta., Breeder of Shorthorns and Berks shires.

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

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

POPLAR PARK HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. tf

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

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

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

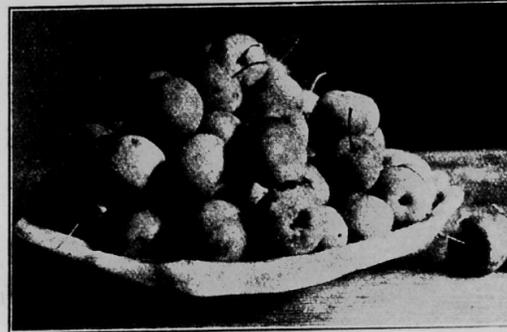


Plate of Crab Apples Grown in the Patmore Nursery, Brandon.

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

And for a Home with a shelter we offer a

TEN DOLLAR COLLECTION

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

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

Write for our List of Trees and House-plants to

PATMORE NURSERY CO.

Established 1883

BRANDON, MAN.

WALL PLASTER

NO MORE LIME PLASTER

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

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

Graphic Demonstration of Experiment by the
ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, ONT.



We Don't Ask You

to take our unsupported word as to the superiority of Home Grown Seeds. We give you FACTS, as demonstrated by experts of the Ontario Agricultural College.

To make you acquainted with "RRRS"—RELIABLE RED RIBBON SEEDS—we will send you, FREE, a package of CANADIAN GROWN WHITE ICICLE RADISH, and our new catalogue, if you ask for same, also kindly send us names of friends who are buying seeds this spring.

ONTARIO SEED CO.

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

The Va Economy

In BOVRIL all the stimulating qualities of Fibrin and Albumen. These elements in BOVRIL its value and merit from meat extract. A 1 lb. bottle of cups of nourishment at a cost of 3

ORDER BY

MANY DO HEART A

More People Than Have Heart

"If examinations one, people would be ber of persons walking heart disease."

This startling statement doctor at a recent incident like to say that heart as this would imply "but I am sure that going about with weak large."

"Hundreds of people work on the verge of physical failure? I know that kills them that the ness of the heart is m

"But undoubtedly disease, is more prevalent should think that the wear and rush of life have a lot to do with

There is no doubt but and we would strongly suffering in any way try a course of MIL

AND NERVE PILLS Price 50 cts. per bottle at all dealers or will receipt of price by Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A Woman's

Are you discouraged a heavy financial load? physical burden? I know delicate women—I have but learned how to relieve your burdens. Write stop the doctor's bill? will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to remedy (Orange Lily) with my hands to be given a box will cure you—it has so, I shall be happy and (the cost of a postage stamp confidentially. Write to ment. MRS. F. E. CUI



SYNOPSIS OF CA WEST LAND R

ANY person who is tired or any male overstead a quarter section land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, must apply to Dominion Lands Agency district. Entry by proxy agency, on certain conditions, daughter, brother homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' cultivation of the land. A homesteader may live his homestead on a far solely owned and occupy father, mother, son, daughter. In certain districts, a standing may pre-empt. side his homestead. Duties.—Must reside six years from date of homestead the time required to e and cultivate fifty acres.

A homesteader who has stand right and cannot may take a purchased district. Price \$3.00 per side six months in each fifty acres and erect a ho

Deputy of the N.B.—Unauthorized publication will not be paid for

SHRUBS Some



SECTION
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ask for same,
send us names of
are buying seeds

SEED CO.

ian Seed Growers

Waterloo, Ont.

The Value and Economy of Bovril

In BOVRIL is concentrated all the stimulating and flavoring qualities of beef plus the Fibrin and Albumen.

These elements give to BOVRIL its high nutritive value and make it different from meat extracts.

A 1 lb. bottle will make 50 cups of nourishing bouillon at a cost of 3½ cts. each.

ORDER BOVRIL NOW. 97

MANY DON'T KNOW HEART AFFECTED.

More People Than are Aware of It Have Heart Disease.

"If examinations were made of everyone, people would be surprised at the number of persons walking about suffering from heart disease."

This startling statement was made by a doctor at a recent inquest. "I should not like to say that heart disease is as common as this would imply," said the expert, "but I am sure that the number of persons going about with weak hearts must be very large."

"Hundreds of people go about their daily work on the verge of death, and yet do not know it. It is only when the shock comes that kills them that the unsuspected weakness of the heart is made apparent."

"But undoubtedly heart weakness, not disease, is more prevalent nowadays. I should think that the stress of living, the wear and rush of modern business life, have a lot to do with heart trouble."

There is no doubt but that this is correct, and we would strongly advise any one suffering in any way from heart trouble to try a course of MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

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

A Woman's Sympathy

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

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



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of, the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

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

Questions & Answers

In asking questions be sure to sign name in full and give post office address.

LUMBER FOR SHACK

I am building a log shack 15 feet square and 9 feet high. I would like to have a half-storey upstairs with a hipped roof. What amount of lumber would it take to put one on, and what would it cost with lumber \$32.00, and shingles, \$4.50 per thousand? W. P. Sask.

Ans.—It is a little difficult to estimate, from the description given, exactly what you will require. If, as we are assuming, you intend the upper storey to be enclosed entirely by the roof, you will require about 1,100 feet of lumber to enclose it, that is, providing for one ply sheathing and double boarding the ends. This will cost \$34.75. You will require 4,500 shingles at a cost of \$20.75. This does not provide for rafters and collar beams, which will cost practically \$18.00.

In submitting inquiries such as this, it is advisable always to send along a rough sketch, showing the type of roof desired. Exact estimates cannot be given unless full information is at hand.

WARTY GROWTH ON PENIS OF BULL

I have a pure-bred yearling Short-horn bull with a bleeding growth on the point of his penis, which I noticed this fall. It is about the size of a walnut. Would you kindly advise me what to do for it? Could you give me plan of implement shed? Alta. D. S.

Ans.—Warty growths frequently make their appearance on this organ in bulls, and often prove very troublesome to treat. If the animal is a quiet one, a favorable opportunity should be watched for, and, while the penis is protruded, grasp it with the hand, and examine the growth. If it has a small neck, tie a piece of small cord very firmly around it; tie it sufficiently tight to entirely arrest the circulation. In a few days the growth will die and drop off. The part should then be dressed with an antiseptic solution, which can be done by injecting the medicine well up into the sheath twice a day. A two-per-cent. solution of carbolic or creolin will do very well. If the growth has a wide base, which will not permit the application of a ligature, it must be removed with the knife. The operation had better be done by a veterinary surgeon, if possible, as there is usually considerable bleeding which may be difficult to control. In some cases cures have been brought about by frequently touching the growth with nitrate of silver, bluestone, and even with a red hot iron, the latter causes great pain, and either cocaine or chloroform should be administered. From an economic view, it is often advisable to prepare the animal for slaughter, except in extremely bad cases, when the flesh would be unfit for food.

We expect to publish some plans of implement sheds in an early issue.

WHEAT SMUT; HOOPS FOR A WHEAT TANK

1. Will the smut spores that are blown by the wind upon the cultivated land when threshing smutty grain produce smut in the next year's crop? If so, will it affect the crop raised on the land for more than one season? Would seed well treated with formaldehyde, and sown on ground so infected produce a crop free from smut?

2. What size and number of iron hoops are required to safely stand the strain on a tank 8 feet in diameter and 7

SEEDS FOR THE WEST

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

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE (FREE)
WITH INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO
PLANT AND CULTIVATE

Steele, Briggs Seed Co

WINNIPEG, MAN. Limited.

Steedman's aim.

To make children
Happy & Healthy.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS

contain no poison.

They prevent fits and convulsions,
and relieve feverish heat.

STEEDMAN'S
THE DOUBLE
IS
YOUR GUARANTEE.

SHIP YOUR
FURS AND HIDES
TO
McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
228 KING STREET
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
TRAPPERS GIVE FREE TO THOSE WHO
SHIP TO US.

MENTION THE ADVOCATE

Special Notice. BETTER THAN SPANKING.

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 54 Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

Ahead of the Rest As a Sure Hatcher!

There are 40 or 50 different makes of incubators on the market. Enough to stock a museum. Yet the Sure Hatch steadily keeps in the lead—and has for a dozen years. It's because we build the Sure Hatch right and sell it at a lower price than any other dependable machine.

Send today for the Sure Hatch Book that Tells the Inside Facts—FREE

This is the only book that goes to the very bottom of the incubator question. It practically turns all kinds of incubators inside out. Tells what's wrong with scores of machines that are bidding for popular favor on the strength of a "bargain" price. Shows why such machines hatch more trouble than chicks. Puts a crimp in the claims of makers of expensive machines who ask you to pay a fancy price for polish and finish and paint and varnish.

This book takes the Sure Hatch apart and shows its entire mechanism. Explains the correct principle of incubator construction. Proves that these correct ideas are built right into the machine.

A recent addition to the parts which go to make the Sure Hatch the most complete and perfect machine on the market is an Overflow Pipe and Cup. This attachment prevents the possibility of water getting into the lamp or on

the chimney, or dripping down upon the floor. No other incubator has this feature. The California Redwood used in the Sure Hatch Incubator gives our machine a more handsome appearance than any that sell for double. But we don't ask you to buy it because of its beauty. Buy it because it does the work better and at less cost than others.

Every Sure Hatch absolutely guaranteed for five years. Sixty days' trial given. Please send today for the grand FREE Sure Hatch Book. Get the inside facts. Then you can choose from the 40 or 50 different makes a machine that will be a money-maker. You will find the book brimful of valuable information.



SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO., Box 172, Fremont, Neb., or Dept. 172, Indianapolis, Ind.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK



GRANTED 1862

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, Limited
SHEFFIELD, ENG.

Avoid imitations of our

CUTLERY

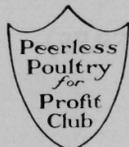
By Seeing That This EXACT MARK

Is on each Blade

Sole Agents for Canada:

JAMES HUTTON & CO., MONTREAL

Every Owner of the Peerless Incubator and Brooder gets the free advice and help of the Peerless Poultry-for-Profit Club and a chance to compete for the \$510.00 in Cash Prizes



Money Makers of the Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited, Pembroke

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

EVERY farmer in Canada should raise poultry.

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

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

Yet the supply was not sufficient to meet the demand.

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

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

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

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

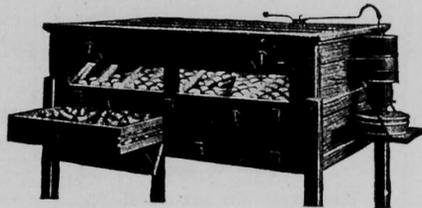
The Peerless—the most successful incubator because it is built to suit Canadian conditions and climate.

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

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

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

Not one of them came up to the standard which we were looking for. The best United States machines failed



because they were not built to suit Canada's climate. The Canadian Incubators were mere copies of obsolete United States machines—built to sell, not to hatch chicks.

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

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

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

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

We want them to investigate the poultry department of their farms and see what big money they can make out of it if they go about it right.

For this reason we offer 103 prizes to the farmers of Canada who meet with the best results in poultry raising.

The prizes are as follows:

- First prize 100.00
- Second prize 50.00
- Third prize 25.00

- Ten Prizes of \$10.00 each,
- twenty prizes of \$5.00 each,
- twenty-five prizes of \$2.00 each
- and twenty-five prizes of \$1.00 each, making a total of \$510.

Professor A. G. Gilbert

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

Write to-day for full particulars of the contest.

We ship the Peerless Freight prepaid.

LEE Manufacturing Co., Limited, 285 Pembroke Street, Pembroke, Ontario, Canada



AN ABSOLUTE FACT

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

160 Acres of Farm Land

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

Free Map & Booklet

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

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

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS MENTION THE ADVOCATE

2. Three hoops of eighth inch by inch and a quarter iron, the first one two feet from the top, the second one 4 feet, 10 inches and the third one 6 feet 4 inches from the top, will be ample to stand the pressure.

HARNES OIL

Could you give me a recipe for making harness oil?

Sask.

G. W. D.

Ans.—A good oil for farm and team harness is made by melting 3 pounds of beef tallow, but do not let it boil, then pour in gradually 1 pound of neatstoot oil and stir until cold. If properly prepared, the grease will be perfectly smooth and soft; if not it will be more or less granulated. A little lampblack may be used to color.

FREIGHT ON WHEAT

What is the cost per bushel to export wheat from Ft. William to Liverpool?

Sask.

S. H. B.

Ans.—During navigation the cost by lake and rail to seaboard is from 13 cents to 15 cents per cwt, and about 4 cents on the ocean. The rates constantly vary by boat and exporters are always on the look-out for cheap boat space. In the winter the rate is 25 cents per cwt. to St. John and ocean rates are about 4 to 5 cents to Liverpool. This would figure out at about 8½ cents to seaboard and about 2½ cents to Liverpool, a total of about 11 to 13 cents from Ft. William to Liverpool for summer, and in winter about 17 to 20 cents per bushel.

GOSSIP

THE MANITOBA WINTER FAIR AND FAT STOCK SHOW

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1909.

10.00 a.m.—Fifteenth Annual Meeting of Swine Breeders' Association.

1.30 p.m.—Judging Seed Grain.

1.30 p.m.—Judging Sheep and Swine.

3.00 p.m.—Judging Cattle.

7.30 p.m.—"The Hope of our Country;" Thos. McMillan, Seaforth.

8.15 p.m.—"The Market Capacity of Bacon Hogs in the West;" W. S. Nicholson, Winnipeg.

9.00 p.m.—"Have Sheep a place in Manitoba Agriculture?" A. J. McKay, McDonald. Discussion opened by Thos. Harper, Harding, and Geo. Allison, Burnbank.

9.30 p.m.—Address by W. H. Peters, B.S.A. Professor Animal Husbandry M.A.C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10TH.

9.00 a.m.—Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba.

9.30 a.m.—Judging Seed Grain (continued).

10.30 a.m.—Judging Cattle (continued).

1.30 p.m.—Stock Judging Competition.

2.30 p.m.—"Steer Feeding with Minimum Labor and Expense;" W. P. Puffer, M.L.A., Lacombe, Alta. Discussion opened by G. H. Bradshaw, Morden; Jas. Murray, B.S.A., Experimental Farm, Brandon; and J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.

3.30 p.m.—Demonstration in Meat Cutting; by Professor D.A. Gaumnitz, Asst. Professor, Animal Husbandry, Minnesota Agricultural College.

4.00 p.m.—Grain Judging Competition, W. C. McKillican, Seed Branch Dominion Department of Agriculture; and J. A. Mooney, vice-president Canadian Seed Growers' Association in charge.

4.00 p.m.—Annual meeting of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association. F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask., Secretary.

4.30 p.m.—"Practical Book-keeping as it affects the Farmer, Breeder and Thresherman;" by F. E. Werry, Principal, Wheat City Business College



7.30 p.m.—"Grading;" L. H. Newman, Seed Growers' Ass.

8.00 p.m.—"The Foals, Cause and Graham, Carberry by Dr. J. S. Thor.

8.30 p.m.—"Manitoba kets;" J. B. Ba Mound, President Shippers' Association led by A. M. C. Beef Commission, Phin, Moosomin.

9.00 p.m.—"The H Act of Manitoba;" Deputy Minister c

THURSDAY, M

9.00 a.m.—Annual Horse Breeders' A

11.00 a.m.—"Weed Contest;" L. H. N Canadian Seed Gr E. D. Eddy, Seed Department of Ag

1.30 p.m.—Judging horses.

4.00 p.m.—Judging by Prof. Gaumnitz.

4.00 p.m.—Meeting Canadian Seed Gr Detailed program with this meeting during the fair for those interested.

4.30 p.m.—Annual adian Red Pooled

7.30 p.m.—"Enemies;" W. C. McF Seed Branch, Alber

8.00 p.m.—Public sentation of prizes. McGregor, presiden ter Fair, Brandon; Minister of Agric Rutherford, Dom Commissioner; W. Principal, M. A. C. erford, Deputy M ture, Saskatchewan

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LIVESTOCK IN THE

The Crop Reporti Bureau of Statistic States Department estimates, from r spondents and agent the numbers and va mals on farms at United States on J as follows:

Farm Animals.	Number
Horses	10,640,000
Mules	4,053,000
Milch cows	21,720,000
Other cattle	49,379,000
Sheep	56,084,000
Swine	54,147,000

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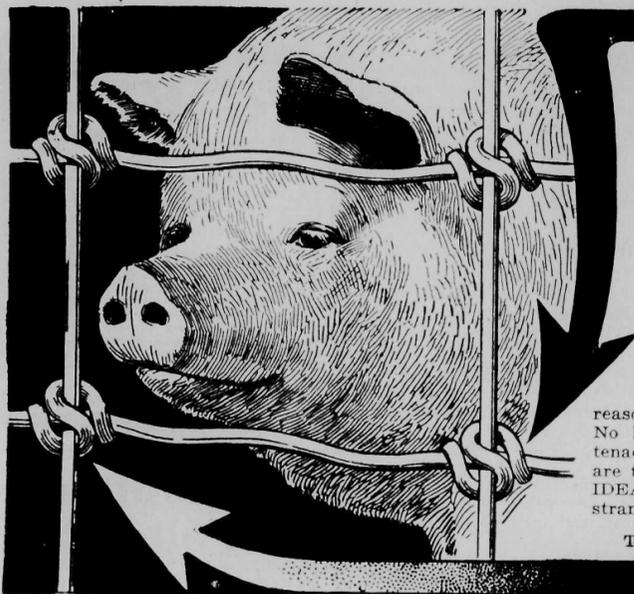
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PUT UP THE HEAVY, HOG-PROOF IDEAL WOVEN WIRE FENCE

You want a fence that is so heavy, stiff and strong that it will discourage any attempt at rooting. After an argument with the IDEAL your hogs will become thoroughly discouraged of trying to get under it. The IDEAL is undoubtedly the fence for you.

The IDEAL is the fence the railroads purchase because of its weight and quality. No. 9 hard steel wire throughout. Heaviest galvanizing on any fence. But the IDEAL lock is the BIG reason why you should buy the IDEAL fence. No lock equal to the IDEAL in gripping-tenacity has yet been discovered. Chances are there never will be. When stretched up, IDEAL is a very handsome fence. Every strand measures exactly true. Every lock is

correctly applied. You see, the IDEAL is manufactured by the most improved fence machinery, in a plant that is considered a model among fence factories. With such superior manufacturing facilities the natural result is a fence overshadowing others in quality—and that is IDEAL fence. For further reasons read our free booklet.

Agents Wanted to Sell This Superior Fence

IDEAL Agents make the best living, because IDEAL Fence has the weight, strength and quality that make it sell easiest. Let us send you our money-making proposition.

THE IDEAL FENCE CO., LIMITED, DEPT. F, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

7.30 p.m.—"Grading up Farm Crops," L. H. Newman, Secretary, Canadian Seed Growers' Association.
8.00 p.m.—"The Mortality among Foals, Cause and Prevention," John Graham, Carberry. Discussion led by Dr. J. S. Thompson, St. James.
8.30 p.m.—"Manitoba Live Stock Markets," J. B. Baird, M.P.P., Pilot Mound, President, the Western Stock Shippers' Association. Discussion led by A. M. Campbell, chairman, Beef Commission, Argyle; and R. J. Phin, Moosomin.
9.00 p.m.—"The Horsebreeders' Lien Act of Manitoba," J. J. Golden, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11th.

9.00 a.m.—Annual Meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association.
11.00 a.m.—"Weed Seed Identification Contest," L. H. Newman, Secretary, Canadian Seed Growers' Association; E. D. Eddy, Seed Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture in charge.
1.30 p.m.—Judging all classes of horses.
4.00 p.m.—Judging dressed carcasses, by Prof. Gaumnitz.
4.00 p.m.—Meeting of members of Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Detailed programme in connection with this meeting will be posted up during the fair for the information of those interested.
4.30 p.m.—Annual Meeting of the Canadian Red Polled Cattle Association.
7.30 p.m.—Enemies of "Grain Growers," W. C. McKillican, Dominion Seed Branch, Alberta.
8.00 p.m.—Public Meeting and presentation of prizes. Address by J. D. McGregor, president, Manitoba Winter Fair, Brandon; Hon. R. P. Roblin, Minister of Agriculture; Dr. J. C. Rutherford, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner; W. J. Black, B.S.A., Principal, M. A. College; W. J. Rutherford, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Saskatchewan.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12th.

10.00 a.m.—Unfinished Business.
4.00 p.m.—Show Closes.
God save the King.

LIVESTOCK IN THE UNITED STATES

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from reports of correspondents and agents of the Bureau, the numbers and values of farm animals on farms and ranges in the United States on January 1st, 1909, as follows:

Farm Animals.	Numbers.	Total Value.
Horses	10,640,000	\$1,974,052,000
Mules	4,053,000	437,082,000
Milch cows	21,720,000	702,945,000
Other cattle	49,379,000	863,754,000
Sheep	56,084,000	192,632,000
Swine	54,147,000	354,794,000

Compared with January 1, 1908, the following changes are indicated: Horses have increased 648,000; mules increased 184,000; milch cows increased 526,000; other cattle decreased 694,000; sheep increased 1,453,000; swine decreased 1,937,000. In average value per head, horses increased \$2.23; mules increased \$0.08; milch cows increased \$1.69; other cattle increased \$0.60; sheep decreased \$0.45; swine increased \$0.50.

In total value, Horses increased \$106,522,000; mules increased \$20,143,000; milch cows increased \$52,888,000; other cattle increased \$17,816,000; sheep decreased \$19,104,000; swine increased \$15,764,000.

The total value of all animals enumerated above on January 1, 1909, was \$4,525,259,000, as compared with \$4,331,230,000 on January 1, 1908, an increase of \$194,029,000, or 4.5 per cent.

SUFFOLKS DOING WELL

Writing us on January 8th Mr. Norman Jaques says:

"Did you notice the success of the Suffolk sheep at the Smithfield show at Christmas. The champion of the show was a Suffolk, also the champion cross-breds were Suffolk crosses, and the Suffolk carcass made 8 cents per pound more than the next highest price. The Suffolk is the mutton sheep of the world. I have some good Shropshires and know from experience that their meat cannot compare with the Suffolk."

It may interest you that, during the recent cold snap our thermometer, a most reliable instrument, registered 68, and during it, none of our freshly imported Suffolk horses were blanketed, while ten of our older Suffolk mares are wintering outside with little or no shelter and are getting fat on hay and straw.

"I am sending a letter from Mr. R. H. Dangar, one of the largest agriculturists in Australia. Could you find room to publish it? I think that after Mr. Turner's statement that "the Suffolk can only produce the cheapest horse", an outside and independent opinion would be the best answer. The interest which this discussion has aroused would also warrant it."

The letter reads:
"I note that you are importing the Suffolk into Canada in some numbers, and I hope they do as well with you as they do here. My grandfather, uncles and I have imported them from England for the past 50 years, maintaining pure studs, as well as crossing them in all ways. My uncle, Mr. A. A. Dangar, and I have held an annual sale of colts in Sydney for the past 14 years. These colts are purchased by breeders all over Australia for all purposes, some to use on pure mares, some to cross with heavy drafts, and the lighter colts for crossing with light, well-bred mares to get utility horses, such as bus, van, light lorry

Planet Jr.
A practical farmer wanted to get bigger crops with less labor—and he invented the Planet Jr. It did better work and saved two-thirds his time. Now he makes Planet Jr. Seeders, Wheel Hoes and Cultivators for two million farmers and gardeners. Made to last and fully guaranteed.
No. 8 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator will do more things in more ways than any other horse hoe made.
Write today for our 56-page free 1909 catalogue, which tells all about 45 kinds of Planet Jr. implements.
S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1109B Philadelphia, Pa.

A. E. MCKENZIE CO., LTD.
BRANDON, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.
Western Canada's greatest Seed House Agents for
PLANET JR. TOOLS

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS MENTION THE ADVOCATE

London, England
IMPORTANT SALE
200 REGISTERED HACKNEYS
AND
HIGH CLASS HARNESS HORSES
ON
TUESDAY, MARCH 9th, '09
At The Repository
Cricklewood Lane, Cricklewood, London, England

The Sale takes place the week following the close of the Great Hackney Horse Show, when many prize winners will be sold. Catalogues on Application to

TICHENOR = GRAND COMPANY
Proprietors and Auctioneers

BARN S THAT SCATTER LIGHTNING

Yes, we mean just that. If you want to know about a reliable

Barn Roofing

that is fire, lightning, rust and storm proof—write us. We'll give you some hard facts that ought to turn you against wood and convert you to metal. Give us a chance—write us.

THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

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

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.



GUDET 57609 (71210), Two-year-old, Weight 1900 lbs.

The above is typical of what you will find at Rosedale Farm. My drafters excel in weight, size, finish and bone. New importation just arrived Jan. 11 direct from France. Also have some Canadian-bred two-year-old stallions. Always have work horses for sale.

R. W. Bradshaw

Rosedale Farm, Magrath, Alta. Breeder and Importer of Percherons

UP-TO-DATE PRINTERS

We are printers of all work desired by the UP-TO-DATE farmer such as Bill Heads, Envelopes, Cards, Catalogs, Booklets, etc. Send in your order and we will, if desired, submit an estimate.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Ltd.

Winnipeg, Manitoba

horses and even hacks. Fillies of this cross, mated with the thoroughbred, give very good results, throwing carriage horses and hacks with plenty of substance and quality. They have proved their hardiness out here in bad seasons, and improve with age, as they are horses of great longevity, they are good tempered, easy to break, great workers and fast and very game. I have hardly ever had one that was a jibber."

THE WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLY

On January 1st, 1909, the world was shorter on wheat reserves than has been the case in any year since 1899. On that date the total reserves amounted to 24,900,000 quarters, as compared with an average reserve on the same date for the 16 years previous of 24,860,000 quarters. Only in two years in that period did the reserves on Jan. 1st fall below those of 1909, in 1899 and in the Leiter year, 1898. Commenting on this, Broomhall has this to say regarding the outlook in Great Britain:

"Here is plenty of evidence of the moderation of the present world's reserves of wheat in commercial channels and of the actual scarcity as far as concerns European consumers. As far as can be seen at present there is not much likelihood of holders being able to reconstitute their stocks during the ensuing seven or eight months, unless, perhaps, by a break up of the bull party in the States, as then owing to the overlapping of the Argentine-cum-Australian movement with the North American, Europe would probably get a surplusage as she did last year, when it may be remembered the world's shipments reached an average during February of 1,500,000 quarters per week; indeed, between the second week of January and the second week of April last year, the weekly shipments averaged 1,380,000 quarters. This season there is reason to believe that the shipments will not be as large, for the Argentine and North American will probably both fall short of last year's, which, if such be the case, will more than counterbalance the excess of Australian and of any moderate increase of Russian or Danubian. The probabilities, therefore, seem to be that during the coming months with much larger requirements, the supply will be less than last year's by one or two hundred thousand qrs. per week."

THE COST OF STORING WHEAT

A correspondent in an American exchange makes the following estimate of the cost, per bushel, of storing wheat for five months in an elevator. He has evidently fewer difficulties to contend with than the grain-grower in this country would in having his wheat stored. However that may be, the data given offers a basis on which the cost of storage may be estimated. Readers are invited to figure on the same basis the cost to them of storage for the same period.

Last summer the writer took two bushels of wheat from the machine, regardless of the quality, condition or variety put it into two sacks of one bushel each. At intervals of 15, 30 and 90 days the sacks were weighed for shrinkage. The final weights were taken for the experiment, which was 4 pounds per bushel or 6.2 per cent. loss.

With this loss per bushel of wheat the cost of storing 1,000 bushels is estimated as follows: The cost to put in elevators and the cost to put in the individual bins is estimated the same to market 1,000 bushels at 84 cents per bushel, \$840.

Cost to sack up for hauling off	
3 days	\$ 6.00
At 75 bushels per load, and	
two loads per day, 6 1/2 days	13.00
Interest at 6 per cent. on \$840	
for 5 months.....	21.00
Insurance	1 50
4 pounds shrinkage per bushel	
at 84c. per bushel, 4,000.....	56.00

Total cost to store 1,000 bu. \$97.50

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Advisor. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

Consumption May Follow That Cold

Much is said and written of tubercular troubles. A run-down system attacked by a cold is the beginning of the trouble.

Mathieu's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil arrests the disease, cures the cough, dissipates the cold, soothes and heals the inflamed and diseased tissue and builds the system up.

It is beyond all question the greatest cough and cold cure and system builder combined. Large bottle 35 cts. from all dealers.

Sold by wholesale trade everywhere
Distributors for Western Canada

Foley Bros, Larson & Co.

Wholesale Grocers and Confectioners
Winnipeg - Edmonton - Vancouver

Learn To Dance At Home



We absolutely guarantee to teach you in a few weeks at home. Full instructions, charts illustrating each figure. You cannot fail to learn, hundreds have done so. Send 50c for book, hundreds sold. Write now.

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

It was a primary school. The children had been cutting the Greek cross from colored papers. "What other forms of cross do you know, Carl?" asked the teacher. "The Roman cross and the cat cross," replied Carl. "What do you mean by the cat cross?" Before he could reply, a little voice piped: "I think he means the Maltese cross. He's got a Maltese kitty at home." So it proved.—*Youth's Companion.*

Do Fat Folks Worry?

Most thin people would say, no. Most fat folks, yes. They have all the causes for worry thin people have, and one other—their fat. Fat mortifies women because it spoils their appearance, and it distresses men, for it affects their activity. A few are afraid of it. There are few fat members of either sex who would not gladly dispense with 30 to 50 pounds if they knew how.

The "how" is my excuse for taking up this newspaper space. Although very few fat folks know it (and those who do are no longer fat), there is a very simple method of reducing safely. All one has to do is take after meals and at bedtime one teaspoonful of the following simple receipt, which any druggist will fill for a few cents: One-half ounce Marmola, 1 ounce Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic, and 4 1/2 ounces Peppermint Water, and the trick is turned.

This is a certain cure for "fat folks' worry," for it does away with all necessity for exercise or dieting. It never causes wrinkles or stomach disturbances, and 12 to 16 ounces, I am told, is by no means an unusual amount of fat for it to take off daily.

The results show \$97.50 per 1,000 bushels to store for months, which is over 10c. per bushel believe are placed on the threshing time—at 10c. The interest is paid for most banks would be more than this rate on money for that length of time. The cost to haul off the surplus are estimated to be the shrinkage is about 4%.

NOTES FROM

A FEW MEASURES

While much sympathy is shown for stockowners affected by the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in America, there was in a natural and ill-considered at the damper which the agitation for the much-debated embargo at least indicated after all, more than a disease being imported on this score was by no means a natural and ill-considered during the past few years the outbreak did not but the statement originally affected through parts of the country has considerably stressed of those who want to see them up.

From foreign to home an easy transition, with the latter, a new able in some portions of the country to endeavor to create a market with England, and is the Department of Agriculture's secretary, Mr. T. I. delivered a couple of Policy of the Finish of the Department's touring Aberdeenshire of Northern Scotland dead meat trade is caused he has also pursued the same subject at a consuming center.

at an early date account of the information and this is being away by many farmers would enable them to an undertaking. They try that is foremost in the Co. Wexford, which is now enjoying facilities to South Wales and rapid service to the polis, thanks to the Great Western Railway to be no great reason our farmers should not their Scotch rivals' be trade is, in certain of improvement on the mals. For one thing finishing of the beast second, it obviates the and weight always in sit of a living animal provides in the offal the country, a substandard raw material, the would justify the estimated remunerative local these and other reasons with interest the department to venture in.

One great hardship home-produced meat suffered for many years the widespread practice of giving imported prominence as the native Of course, the law did to make any distinction of origin of the offered for sale, and in no breach of law for from his customers where he obtained his ally, perhaps, hoping they were being fur reared and home-killed could learn to the farmers on both sides have often complained and, seeing that the

The results show that it cost \$97.50 per 1,000 bushels, or \$.0975 per bushel to store wheat for five months, which is only a trifle less than 10c. per bushel. The figures I believe are placed low enough. \$0.84 was the price paid per bushel at threshing time—at the writer's home. The interest is placed low enough, for most banks would require more than this rate on this amount of money for that length of time. The cost to haul off the wheat and insurance are estimated figures, but the shrinkage is actual data.

NOTES FROM IRELAND

A FEW MEAT TOPICS

While much sympathy was felt for the stockowners affected through the recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in America, there was in some circles here a natural and ill-concealed satisfaction at the damper which it occasioned upon the agitation for the alteration of the much-debated embargo. The occurrence at least indicated that there was after all, more than a remote chance of disease being imported, and that danger on this score was by no means so mythical as certain parties lustily proclaimed during the past few years. Of course, the outbreak did not occur in Canada, but the statement that some of the originally affected animals passed through parts of the Dominion by rail has considerably strengthened the hands of those who want things to remain as they are.

From foreign to home meat supplies is an easy transition, and, in connection with the latter, a new movement, observable in some portions of Ireland, is significant enough to merit notice. It is an endeavor to create a dead-meat trade with England, and is being fostered by the Department of Agriculture, whose secretary, Mr. T. P. Gill, has lately delivered a couple of addresses on "The Policy of the Finished Article." One of the Department's Inspectors has been touring Aberdeenshire and other parts of Northern Scotland, to see how the dead meat trade is carried on there, and he has also pursued his inquiries into the same subject at London, the great consuming center. We are promised at an early date a full, illustrated account of the information thus elicited, and this is being awaited with eagerness by many farmers whose circumstances would enable them to participate in such an undertaking. The part of the country that is foremost in the movement is the Co. Wexford, in the south-east, which is now enjoying increased transit facilities to South Wales, and a direct and rapid service to the English metropolis, thanks to the enterprise of the Great Western Railway. There seems to be no great reason why a number of our farmers should not take a leaf out of their Scotch rivals' book. A dead-meat trade is, in certain obvious respects, an improvement on the export of live animals. For one thing, it compels the finishing of the beasts at home; for a second, it obviates the loss in condition and weight always incurred in the transit of a living animal; for yet a third, it provides in the offal, which remains in the country, a substantial amount of raw material, the presence of which would justify the establishment of different remunerative local industries. For these and other reasons, we will await with interest the development of the proposal to venture in a new direction.

One great hardship from which our home-produced meat has seriously suffered for many years past has been the widespread practice among butchers of giving imported stuff as much prominence as the native article, if not more. Of course, the law did not require them to make any distinction as to the country of origin of the meat which they offered for sale, and it was, accordingly, no breach of law for a man to conceal from his customers information as to where he obtained his supplies, incidentally, perhaps, hoping they would fancy they were being furnished with home-reared and home-killed meat, for all they could learn to the contrary. British farmers on both sides of the Channel have often complained of this as unfair, and, seeing that the liberty of butchers



The lock on Frost Woven Fence

There are reasons for the conspicuous success of "Frost" Agents. The reputation of their goods gives them an influence no other Fence Agents have. They have the most complete line: Woven Wire Fence, Field Built Fence, Ornamental Fence and Gates. No order they cannot fill. They can supply every possible fence requirement.

They are able to sell fencing of the famous "Frost" quality at a rate that makes the price for inferior goods appear highly unreasonable, to say the least.

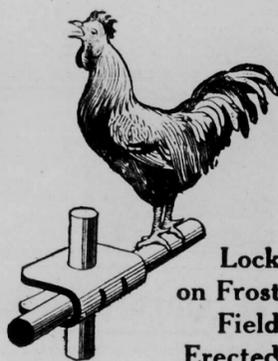
FROST WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED, Hamilton, Ont.

MANITOBA FROST WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man.

"Frost" Fence

Frost Agents have Reasons to "Crow." They increased their sales 25% last year. Why not join them?

Nine out of ten Manufacturers, Merchants and Agents will tell you that last year was a "lean" business year, yet "Frost" Agents did not find it so. They increased their sales of "Frost" Products 25%. Do you wonder that they are crowing?



Lock on Frost Field Erected Fence

On account of its elasticity, the farmer has great faith in Coiled Wire for horizontals in his wire fence. Without that springiness or elastic feature, wire fence will, as you know, soon become slack, unsightly and fail to give the service required.

"Frost" Coiled Wire has made "Frost" Field Erected Fence famous. But provisions for expansion and contraction are as necessary in a machine-made fence as in the field-built kind. In "Frost" Woven Fence there are extra provisions made for this. A piece of this fence stretched on the posts has every

appearance of a field-built fence with coiled laterals. Horizontals and Stay Wires in the "Frost" Woven Fence are identically the same grade as the "Frost" Coiled Wire used for horizontals in "Frost" Metal Lock Fence. Now we are increasing our field force this year, so why not join our "crowing" Agents and take orders for the easy selling "Frost" Products, and largely increase your Bank account.

Remember there is only one "Frost" Wire. The farmers have become educated to this and you will find a big trade awaiting you.

has been at times abused, our stock-raisers cannot be blamed for feeling that their interests might be better guarded. It has fallen to the lot of a prominent Irish Member of Parliament, Wm. Field, (himself a leading butcher near Dublin), and President of the Irish Cattle traders and Stock-owners' Association), to introduce an important bill into Parliament, which is to be known as the Meat Marking Bill. This measure, which it is hoped, in the interests of fairness, will become law, applies only to Ireland, and it will require every person who sells imported, frozen or chilled meat, killed beyond the limits of Great Britain or Ireland, to deliver to the purchaser an invoice stating the fact. Any auctioneer selling such meat will have to do likewise, and also declare the fact clearly to his audience. Every seller of imported meat will also be required to affix, in a conspicuous position on his place of business, in printed or painted letters not less than three inches square, the words, "Dealer in Imported, Frozen and Chilled Meat," and he will also have to register his name as such with the local authority, who will keep a list of dealers that will be accessible for free public inspection during business hours. For offences under the act, a first penalty will be a fine not exceeding £5, and for the second and subsequent offences the fine will not exceed £20. It will be noted that only imported dead meat is affected in this measure, as port-killed animals are not included.

During the greater part of 1908 a most depressing condition prevailed in the mutton trade, and prices for sheep have been unusually low. Farmers have looked in vain to agricultural economists to explain the reason for the exceptional dullness, and nobody seems to be able to satisfactorily diagnose the cause of the trouble. Some attribute it to the increase in the ovine population of the Kingdom; others believe it to be due to the restricted consumptive demand arising from the lamentable state of the labor market in practically all big centers. Still, this should also affect pork and beef, which it has not done. Be the cause what it may, several well-informed authorities are of opinion that the depression that has overhung the sheep trade since last spring will soon be lifted, and it looks as if the trend of latest markets would warrant the hope.

This letter has been confined to some phases of the meat trade but each topic is fairly important, and, as Shakespeare says: "Meet it is that I should set it down." "EMERALD ISLE."

CONTINUOUS INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL DISTILLERY APPARATUS

For light, heat and power from NATURAL GAS, and portable stills for vegetable, waste matter and wood alcohol. Economy and rapidity of construction a specialty. Unquestionable references. Write for particulars to

The Continental Natural Gas Alcohol Co.

See Harper's Weekly, Oct. 3, 1908

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

Please Mention the Advocate when answering advertisements

<p>Huge Success. OUR "G" Brand Grained Leather Half-Wellington CLOGS Lined Thick Felt.</p>	<p>CUT THIS OUT and keep it safely. For MEN, WOMEN, Youths or Lads, All One Price. Postage Paid to your door. \$2.00. Sizes Made, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 a.</p>	<p>Grand for Winter. Quickly pulled on. Grained Leather TOPS. Thick Cosy Lining. Wood Soles. Very light, about 1" thick.</p>
<p>Every Canadian ought to write AT ONCE for a Sample Pair of our</p>		
<p>Celebrated "G" Brand Half Wellington Clogs</p>		
<p>Being Cosily Lined with THICK BROWN FELT your Feet are Warm and Dry. We will Despatch by RETURN MAIL and you will be Delighted. You have NO IDEA HOW NICE AND COSY THEY ARE, until you see them. Your friends will all be writing for them whenever they see them. One Customer in Carlton Place wrote for a Sample Pair of our Wood Soled Clogs. Next Post, he wrote for other Thirteen Pairs. Another Customer writes—"They only want SEEING."</p>		
<p>We could easily fill this Paper "twice over" with Testimonials. Write off to Good Old SCOTLAND by First Mail.</p>		
<p>JOHN GREENLEES, 4 Wellington St., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.</p>		

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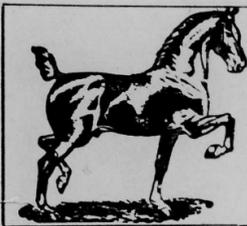
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Montreal

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UNION STOCK YARDS, HORSE EXCHANGE

WEST TORONTO - CANADA
The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market
Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and Harness on hand for private sale every day.
The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. **North-West Trade a Specialty.**

HERBERT SMITH Manager.
(Late Grand's Repository)

10 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

Personally selected from the leading Scotch herds. They are of such noted families as Broadhocks, Butterfly, Claret, Clara, Roan Lady and Jilt. I also have for sale four bull calves from imp. sire and dam, and a number of good young cows and heifers. Catalogue being prepared. Write for one. Prices as well as quality will please you. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Junction station, G. T. R.

FRED BARNETT, Manager

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.



We have a bunch of the best **Clydesdale Fillies** bred, that could be picked up in Scotland. Every one is an outstanding individual. Four two-year-olds are bred to Scotland's most noted sires. Three colts and a few home-bred fillies and mares.

Burnett & McKirdy - Napinka, Man.



Glencorse Yorkshires

Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36th, sired by Dalmeny D. C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K.G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th-imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.



LIVE STOCK EAR LABELS
Now is the time to get posted. Send your name for free sample and prices. Write to-day.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

PURE BRED HOGS, \$15.00 EACH

To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks. and Berks., aged from 5 to 6 mos., at \$15 each, f.o.b. Napinka. This offer holds good to Nov. 1st, after that date price will be advanced. The Yorks. are from prize winning stock. A 1 individual in both breeds. Also Shorthorns.

A. D. McDONALD
Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE

They are milkers. They are just as good as the best for beef. We have a few young bulls and a number of females for sale.

YORKSHIRE HOGS

We are offering for sale some splendid young sows bred to farrow in the spring.

Glendenning Bros. Harding, Man.



HIGHLAND and SHORTHORN CATTLE

CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY HORSES

ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD

I am offering twenty-five Highland bulls and thirty females; twelve Shorthorn bulls and five females. I have selected and bred my stock with the express purpose of supplying the ranchers. Among my Clydesdale horses are winners of many championships including Baron's Craigie and Miss Wallace, male and female champions at the coast exhibitions.

G. L. WATSON

Highland Ranch, Cariboo Road, B. C.

\$35.00 to \$75.00

will buy a young SHORTHORN BULL from nine months to a year old. Breeding right, good rustlers and most of them from heavy milking cows. I shall be glad to answer correspondence and give descriptions.

J. BOUSFIELD

McGregor, Manitoba



To Reduce My Herd Of SHORTHORNS

I am offering for sale 20 cows and heifers and a few young bulls. My prices are right.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA.

Shorthorns and Tamworths

For immediate sale. The well known bull, Neepawa Chief, winner at Neepawa, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, guaranteed sure stock getter. Red Jack, a splendid 3 year old, also 3 exceptional yearlings. In Tamworths, everything in the herd. This stock has won firsts and championships wherever shown. A nice bunch of May pigs for quick sale. Write for particulars. **A. W. CASWELL**, Neepawa, Man.

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the grand championship bull Alister, (Imp.) This herd won, during 1908, at Edmonton, Alta., Regina Provincial, Central Saskatchewan, Saskatoon and Prince Albert fairs 3 Grand Championships, 6 Championships, 32 firsts, sixteen seconds and twelve thirds. Several animals for sale, a number of prize winners in the lot, also Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

R. W. CASWELL, Importer and Breeder,
Phone 375, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask.
G.T.P., C.P. and C.N. Railways.

HACKNEY AND CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

Can sell you Champions bred at home with quality and vim which will give satisfaction from the start. Also a few mares and fillies at prices away below competition.

WILL MOODIE

Riverside Farm, De Winton, Alta.



Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

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

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.



J. C. POPE
Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.

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

Mr. A. I. Hlozman, Court Lodge

Egerton, Kent, England, exports pedigree Live Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Ponies, more Romney Marsh Sheep, and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

Brampton JERSEYS CANADA'S PREMIER HERD

Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from. Write for prices and particulars. Long distance phone at farm.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.
Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que.

Importer and Breeder of High-Class, Pure-bred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders.

Breeders in the west can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission, saving travelling and other expenses. Correspondence invited.

CANADIAN BUTTER IN GREAT BRITAIN

Much disappointment was expressed over the decline in the shipments of Canadian butter, which had reached the point in 1905 where it was beginning to have a distinct place in the British market. If the quantity exported had shown an increase instead of a decline, if the shipments had even been maintained at the level of 1903-5, the demand for our butter should have shown considerable improvements. As it is now with the insignificant amount shipped in 1908, nobody is taking much interest in it.

A marked feature of the butter trade of the United Kingdom in 1908 was the large increase in the shipments from Australia and Siberia, the supplies from both countries having exceeded those in all previous years. The quantity of Irish creamery continues to increase and to improve in quality, but as it is a home production, the figures do not appear in the Trade and Navigation tables. The importance and volume of the Irish supply is therefore often overlooked. The total value of the Irish butter shipped annually to England and Scotland is variously estimated at from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. About two-thirds of the whole quantity is made in creameries. There are now nearly 900 creameries in Ireland.

THE CARE OF HARNESS

No chain is stronger than its weakest link, and a worn spot under a buckle, or a faulty spot in a trace, may hold the lives of more than one suspended in mid-air. It is impossible to give too much care, too much consideration, to the harness behind which we sit.

The one great desideratum is that harness must be kept dry. Not hot, remember; simply dry. The idea of having a few random hooks on the stable wall and throwing the harness from the horse to the hooks is ridiculous.

The cases should be supplied with proper fittings, the right saddle trees, bridle and headpiece, and collar hooks, etc., and these cost practically nothing, while the desirability of keeping a saddle or a collar in shape, or a crupper from being distorted—to the discomfort of the animal wearing it—must surely be obvious at the mere mention of the fact. All reins should be trained to hang perfectly straight, this being insured by "handling." After cleaning, they should always be lightly stretched and then put away.

Anyone can buy expensive harness with money; the "horseman" is known by the condition of his harness in, not by the bill for its cost. All metal work should be carefully cleaned, using guard cloths to prevent scratches and the accumulation of "composition" or dust under the edges, while all residue should be perfectly brushed out of all design-work or trifling ornamentation, which high-class harness carries very sparingly indeed. The buckle itself should move easily in its sheath, which should also be supple and not simply a dry tube, liable to crack and break when the crucial test of the maximum strain comes along.

This is the day of patent leather finish, as against the old-time sole leather, and this means a tremendous decrease in the work of cleaning a set of harness, and keeping it up to the mark. Varnish should never be used, except on very old harness, for it takes the heart out of the leather and kills it. Good harness badly kept, and hung in a hot room, can be killed in six months, and yet, on the surface look, to the inexperienced eye, as though it were as fresh as when new from the manufacturer.

When simply cleaning the harness, it should be hung at a suitable height, brushed over to dislodge dust or caked dirt, the stitching and loops, and under and around the buckles receiving close attention, and this should be followed by a soft cloth, always well shaken from time to time. The harness should then be "gone over," passing each part through the hands, limbering it as it goes, insuring perfect inspection, and giving special attention to any spot needing it. Then some of the standard "compositions" may be lightly applied, according to directions, the stuff well rubbed in,

RANGER BARB WIRE
HEAVY SINGLE WIRE
STRONG DURABLE
The only absolutely successful single strand barb wire ever made.
M. M. S. Poultry Fence Saves 50%
We make the most complete line of Field, Hog, Poultry and Lawn Fencing in the country. Write for our new catalogue.
DEKALB FENCE CO., - DeKALB, ILL.
Southwestern Office and Warehouse, Kansas City, Mo.

GRIMM'S HARDY ALFALFA

One acre of Grimm's Hardy Alfalfa will grow feed equal to 9 of timothy. Get copies of Experimental Bulletins from **A. B. LYMAN, Excelsior, Minn.**, who sells (express paid) only the true Grimm Seed.



ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises, Cure the Lameness and Stop Pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. **Horse Book 2 D free.** \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.

ABSORBINE, JR., for manking, \$1. Reduces Strained Torn Ligaments, enlarged glands, veins or muscles—local ulcers—always a pain. **Horse Book 2 D free.**
W. F. YOUNG, P. F., 48 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMAN, SOSS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by **Martin, Boyle and Wynne Co.**, Winnipeg, **The National Drug and Chemical Co.**, Winnipeg and Calgary, and **Henderson Bros. Co., Ltd., Vancouver.**



DEHORN YOUR CATTLE

Wonderful how it improves them. Heifers develop into better milkers. Steers fatten quicker.

KEYSTONE DEHORNER

does it. Cuts clean—hurts little—does not bruise flesh or crush bone. Write for free booklet.
R. H. MCKENNA,
Late of Picton, Ont.

219 Robert St. Toronto

Strawberry Plants for Sale

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

JAMES CHEGWIN, Leduc, Alta.

FREE TREES FOR SHELTER
Distributed by
DOMINION GOVERNMENT

Applications for Trees for 1909 planting will be received till March 1st, 1909.

For further particulars apply to

NORMAN M. ROSS,
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Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1274 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

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The safest, Best BLS the place of all liniments. Removes all Bunches of Hair and Cattle. SUPERIOR FIRING. Impossible! Every bottle sold is warranted. Price \$1.50 per bottle. By express, charges paid. Its use. Send for description. **The Lawrence William**

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We are head quarters making Machinery and c of any house in the West.

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There is no case so old that we will not cure.

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Ninety-six pages of text with special attention to ailments. Durable. Illustrated. Make a sending for this book. **FLEMING BROS**
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SECRETARY

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The only absolutely successful tire ever made. Saves 50% on Field, Hoop, Country. Write **WALKER, ILL.** Kansas City, Mo.

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Alfalfa will grow feed of Experiment Station, Excelsior, and only the true

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Medicated, strained, Ligaments, Cure the pain from a Horse Spavin. Horse can be ridden free. \$2.00 a dozed. For mankind, Ligaments, Inflammation, muscles—hoals look. Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents. **Winnipeg and Wynne Co., and Chemical Co., Pearson Bros. Co.,**

DEHORNER
CATTLE
Improves them, better milkers.
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Cures little scurf or crust. Free booklet.
KENNA,
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For Sale
Horses at Le... for spring... per hundred... or \$15 per... rges.
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Horse Owners! Use
GOMBAULT'S
Caustic
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A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Take the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. **SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTICS OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scurf or blemish.** Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. **The Lawrence Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.**

Well Drilling Machinery
We are head quarters for all kinds of Well-making Machinery and carry the largest stock of any house in the West.
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Ring-
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There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded, if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**. Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.**

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BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE
To introduce we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of
CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS
"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"
and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address
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\$1500 to \$5000 a Year
has been made by hundreds of people operating the
"American" Drilling Machines
There is no business in the world where a few hundred dollars investment, combined with a little energy, will obtain a competency so surely or quickly as the operation of an "American" Well Machine. 40 years' experience and 39 regular styles and sizes make them the world's standard. Complete New Catalog FREE. **The American Well Works Gen'l Office & Works, Aurora, Ill.** First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago. R. H. Buchanan & Co. 234 W. Craig St., Montreal.

SECRETARY-MANAGER
Applications for the position of Secretary-Manager for the Regina Agricultural Association will be received up to noon on 15th February, 1909. Salary, \$1,200 per annum. Apply to
E. B. Andros, Sec'y., Box 1343, Regina, Sask.

\$1000 REWARD
FOR THEIR EQUAL.
No slide head. Oil only twice a year. Ask about our two wheel power mills and our arm saver huskers. Get book 113 1/2 free. Write for it today.
DOUBLE POWER MILL CO.
Appleton, Wis., U. S. A.

and any debris cleared away, and the set of single harness will be gone over perfectly in twenty minutes; pairs and fours relatively longer. The padding of the saddles and collar will be cool and dry, and are the final things to brush off before the harness is placed in its case. When not in steady use, it should be taken out, aired, brushed, dusted and "handled" every week. In steady use or when the harness comes in very wet and dirty, it should be well washed every week. As a rule a tub is filled with water just having the chill barely taken off, not in the least "tepid" or "warm," in which has been dissolved a half pound of white castile soap, neatly shaven previously, pouring boiling water on it, stirring occasionally until it sets in a clear, translucent jelly. This is dumped into the tub of water and mixed at once. The harness is taken apart and all placed in the tub, except, of course, the saddles and padded parts. Take the harness from the tub, rinse well in several tepid waters and hang to drain in a moderately warm room. There should always be a small oil stove around the harness, wherever it is kept, not only for cleaning days, but also for the constantly recurring wet and dense humid days, when moisture will search in through almost anything, producing mildew and a small army of kindred ills. As the harness dries it should be constantly worked, handled, supplied, looking for congestion and dispersing it, especially at all points of contact, tugs, buckles, loops, etc. This must be done continuously, so that when the harness is really dry it is ready to absorb the "composition," which must be well worked "into" the grain of the leather. It is worse than useless to simply smear it on and brush it off. It is the grain food, the tissue food, which must be kneaded into the leather. The substance is generally applied with a small brush, lightly covering every part, and then polished, polished and again polished. The most difficult ingredient to get properly and adequately applied is "elbow-grease." The heat generated by such friction drives in the composition, and, as the grain is filled, the surface takes the fine, lasting polish, without caking, leaving the suspended oil in the grain of the leather, giving new life and sustaining the old life. It is not light work, it is not easy work, and, unless a man takes pride in it, seldom done well.

BUFFALO DOING WELL IN ALBERTA
The buffalo imported from Montana to Elk Island Park, near Lamont, 40 miles east of Edmonton, seem to be doing extremely well. According to Mr. Howard Douglass, Dominion Parks Commissioner, not a single adult of the 340 at Elk Island has been lost during the past twelve months. Sixty of the calves born had lived, so that at present the number was 400. A few calves had died, but that was directly due to the strenuous rounding-up of the animals and their shipment to the park. The transference in October, 1907, had occupied six weeks, and during that time considerable strain had been put upon the animals. In consequence many calves had been born in the depth of winter, a thing which was not likely to occur again. The remainder of the Montana herd, 300 in number, will probably be shipped to Alberta about the end of April or the beginning of May next. These will be placed in Buffalo Park, on the G. T. P., 120 miles east of Edmonton, on the Battle River. The Government park there consists of 110,000 acres, the whole of which is fenced in. As soon as the buffalo are unloaded at Buffalo Park, the government will utilize the cars with the cages and troughs for taking some 350 of the Elk Island Park buffalo also to Buffalo park, thus leaving about 50 animals at Elk Island. The Montana cowboys would be engaged to transfer about 75 of the buffalo now at Rocky Mountain Park, Banff, to Buffalo Park as the accommodation at Banff is too small for the number there at the moment. About 25 buffalo will be left at Banff, while at Buffalo Park the government will have a fine herd of about 700 animals. Cross fences have been built at Buffalo Park for the purpose of inter-breeding between the Canadian and Montana buffalo.

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SELECTED RECIPES

Orange Salad.—Pare and slice four large, sweet oranges, place in salad dish and pour over them the following dressing: One large tablespoonful of melted butter, stir in one tablespoonful of flour, add two eggs, one teaspoonful of mustard, one tablespoonful sugar, salt and cayenne pepper to taste; stir constantly until it comes to a boil, then add one cup of vinegar. When cold, pour over the oranges. Garnish with parsley.

Tomato Souffle.—Put one can of tomatoes, the white leaves from a

head of celery and three sprigs of parsley, one-half a small white onion and a grate of nutmeg in a stew-pan and cook over a brisk fire for half an hour. Strain and add one teaspoonful of white pepper. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, stir in two tablespoonfuls of flour, and as soon as the flour thickens pour in slowly one cupful of the cooked tomatoes, stirring continually. If liked grated cheese may be sprinkled over the top before baking, bake in a well-buttered dish in a moderate oven about twenty minutes. Serve as soon as taken from the oven.

Sally Lunn.—Sift together one and one-half cupfuls of flour, half a cupful of corn starch, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and a saltspoonful of

salt. Warm a scant cupful of milk and melt in this three tablespoonfuls of butter. Stir into the flour, adding also half a cake of compressed yeast dissolved in a little lukewarm water. Beat very well; add one egg, yolk and white beaten separately. Pour all into a buttered cake pan and let rise until double its bulk, about two hours. Sprinkle lightly with granulated sugar and bake in a moderately hot oven. Serve warm, out into squares. If set overnight for breakfast one-fourth as much yeast is required.

Sea Foam Fudge.—One and one-half pounds of brown sugar; one-quarter cup of boiling water; the whites of two eggs; a cup of halved pecan nuts. Boil the sugar and

water until it "hairs" when dropped from a spoon, then pour upon the beaten egg-whites, whip well, add the nut meats and pour into tins. Do not use more than a quarter-cup of water, or the fudge will not be good. The water must be at a hard boil.

English Fried Cakes.—Two cupfuls of sugar, two dessertspoonfuls of melted lard, three eggs, one cupful of sweet milk, five teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two and one-quarter cupfuls of mashed and sifted potato, six and one-half cupfuls of flour, also salt and nutmeg or other spices to suit. This will make six dozen fried cakes, and they will not soak up the lard when frying.

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DR. McLAUGHLIN: Dear Sir,—I am more than pleased with the results of your Belt. My general health is greatly improved. I feel like a new-made man. My digestion is perfect; my bowels move regularly every day; the piles are almost gone, and the catarrh is getting better. To be free from such a disagreeable, loathsome disease as catarrh I consider the price of the Belt itself, and to be cured of torturing piles, I cannot tell what a relief that is to me. All scrofulous affection of the skin has disappeared. I will recommend your Belt to anyone that is in bad health as I consider you worthy of it, because you tell the truth in your advertisements as well as in your letters. So many nowadays can give you a whole lot of smooth talk but in the end they do not live up to it. In conclusion, I thank you ever so much for being the means of bringing a cure about in my case. I consider your Belt is one of the greatest inventions of this day. May success attend your endeavors to cure suffering humanity.

My way of restoring strength is different from others. It is my own plan, and is as simple as anything can be. I find a man suffering from stomach trouble, arising from a weakness of the organs of digestion and assimilation. Now, what is the use of pouring drugs into that poor stomach? It does not want drugs to force an action. It wants strength. The proof of this argument is substantiated by the following letter from A. P. Hickling, St. James, Man., who has worn my appliance:—

DR. McLAUGHLIN: Dear Sir,—My indigestion has quite disappeared and my kidneys are free from pain. I no longer feel any weakness in my spine and my appetite has returned, so that I can enjoy as good a meal as any man my size. I have gained five pounds in weight, yet the neighbors say I do not look as fat as I did. I am also free from diarrhoea, which was severe during the summer months. I am most thankful to say that the Belt has about cured me of other weaknesses. I believe your Belt is a genuine success."

You know there is not an organ in the body which will not do its work well if it has the strength. You will never feel a pain or moment of distress unless some part of your body is weak. Remember and don't paralyze your poor stomach with poisons. My plan is to give strength to the part that is ailing. I do that, and the trouble is gone before you understand why.

My treatment is a success in any case where strength is lacking, whether in the nerves, stomach, heart, kidneys, liver, or any other part. My appliance gives a soothing, constant electric glow, which is taken by the body just as a sponge takes up water. It cures weakness in any guise, as well as any other form of pain. My cures prove the truth of my argument.

I don't think there is any case of weakness, failure of vitality, or of any trouble resulting from the imperfect action of any organ of the body that I can't cure. Of course, I do not cure all cases, but I do cure any case I undertake. I have such confidence in my treatment that

I WILL CURE YOU FIRST AND YOU CAN PAY ME AFTER THE WORK IS DONE

All I ask is that you secure me while you are using it. I don't ask you to take any chances. I am willing to do that.

My strongest arguments are the letters from prominent people whom I have cured. Every man or woman who comes into my office gets a practical illustration of my method of cure, and goes away convinced that the claims I make for my **ELECTRIC BELT ARE TRUE.** After seeing original letters from the cured (letters I am permitted to exhibit) their doubts are dispelled. They know that I have not only proven that electricity is the substance of life and organic vitality, but I have perfected the best known appliance in the world for replenishing that force in the body when lost.

My cures are simply marvelous. Take the case of Stewart B. Cheesman, Deer Park, Griswold, Man:—

DR. McLAUGHLIN: Dear Sir,—I am writing to tell you of the splendid results I have obtained from the use of the Belt purchased from you a month ago. The varicocele has almost left me, and also my back is now completely cured. Upon my word, Doctor, your Belt cannot be beaten, your words have come true; it is the best thing I have ever invested in. I am more than pleased with it, and you have my full permission to use my name if you think fit. Wishing you the best of success, I remain, your sincere friend.

I am an enthusiast, you say. Why should I not be? I have the gratitude of thousands of people who have been cured by my Electric Belt after the failure of the best physicians. I am enthusiastic because I know that I offer suffering humanity the surest cure for the least expenditure of money that is known today. I have gained my success by learning how to treat my patients and then curing them. I understand the action of the current on the human system. My years of experience have taught me how to apply electricity. I charge nothing for my knowledge, knowing that it helps me. My patients are my friends. They are advertising my business.

You can talk with the men and women who have been cured by my treatment, and that's worth considering. I might preach for years in my efforts to gather converts to my way of curing disease and nobody would pay any attention to my arguments, but when I tell you I have cured your neighbor, Mr. A. Smith, or your friend, Mr. Johnston, and you can go and ask them about me and they tell you I have cured them, then I have given you proof, and you know that I do all I claim. And I want you to give me credit for what I prove. There's nothing surer than the word of an honest man, and when such men as these admit that I have cured them you know that I can cure you.

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