

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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MARCH 20, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLH, NO. 756

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Less of Windsor Salt goes farther — and does better work than any other salt. If you're a stranger to this pure, dry perfect Salt, ask your grocer for a bag.

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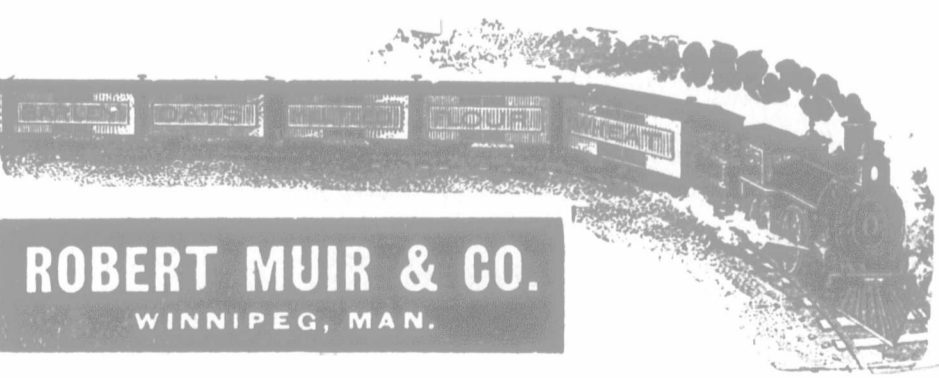
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Made by G. F. Stephens & Co. Ltd. Winnipeg, Canada.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

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

Application for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local agent or sub-agent.

An application for entry or inspection made personally at any sub-agent's office may be wired to the local agent by the sub-agent at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of telegram, such application is to have priority, and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "personation," the entry will be summarily cancelled and the applicant will forfeit all priority claim.

An applicant for inspection must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for inspection will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

A homesteader whose entry is in good standing and not liable to cancellation may, subject to approval of Department, relinquish it in favor of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, but to no one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

When an entry is summarily cancelled, or voluntarily abandoned, subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for inspection will be entitled to prior right for entry.

Applicants for inspection must state in what particulars the homestead is in default, and if subsequently the statement is found to be incorrect to material particulars, the applicant will lose any prior right of re-entry, should the land become vacant; or if entry has become granted it may be summarily cancelled.

Duties—A settler is required to perform the conditions under one of the following plans:

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

Before making application for patent, the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal—Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal, and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds, shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz—A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of \$5 per annum for an individual, and from \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company, according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in a place, may locate a claim of 1,500x500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$300 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2 1/2 per cent. on the sales.

Placer mining claims are generally 100 feet square, entry fee, \$5; renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental \$10 per acre for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

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

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

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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED
M. W. N. McELHERAN, MANAGER. ARTHUR G. HOPKINS, EDITOR IN CHIEF

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14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.
Branches at London, Ont. and Calgary, Alta.

BRITISH AGENCY—W. W. CHAPMAN, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W. C., London, Eng.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.

REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Express or P. O. Money Order or Registered letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.

THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.

LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Address all communications to
FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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10,000 Well-Bred Cattle For Sale

Owing to the curtailment of their range by settlement, the **New Walrond Rancho Company, Livingston, Alberta,** intends to offer during the coming summer their entire herd of **Shorthorn, Hereford and Galloway Cattle** for sale.

Owing to the winter feeding and careful handling these cattle are semi-domestic, the young heifers are easily made gentle. For settlers they are the most desirable imaginable, being absolutely free from tuberculosis and other diseases common among dairy breeds, and while they are high-class beef cattle, they yield a large quantity of very rich milk.

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WINNIPEG

Seventh Annual Spring Show and SALE of Pure-Bred Bulls

Sixth Annual Provincial **Horse Show**

Third Annual Provincial **Fat Stock Show**

Will be held under the auspices of the Alberta Dept. of Agriculture and the Live Stock Associations, at **Victoria Park, Calgary**

2nd to 5th of April, 1907

ENTRIES for the Bull Sale.....Close February 1st
Horse Show.....Close March 1st
Fat Stock Show.....Close March 1st

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Does Rupture pain?.....
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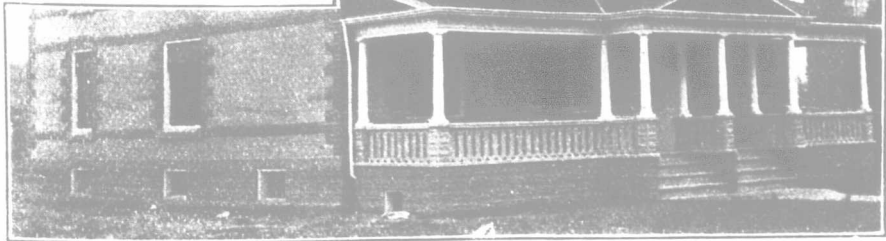
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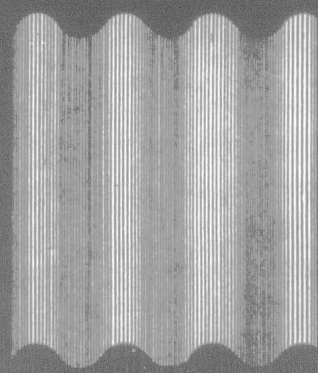
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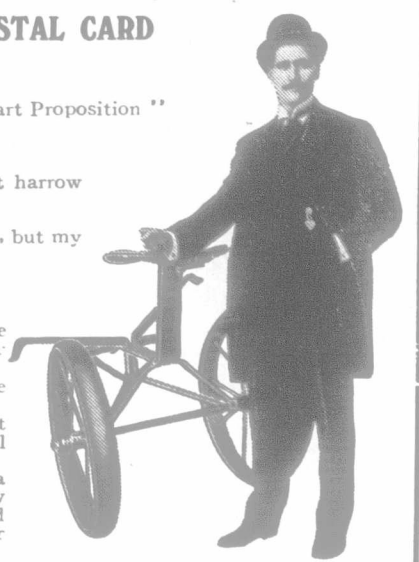
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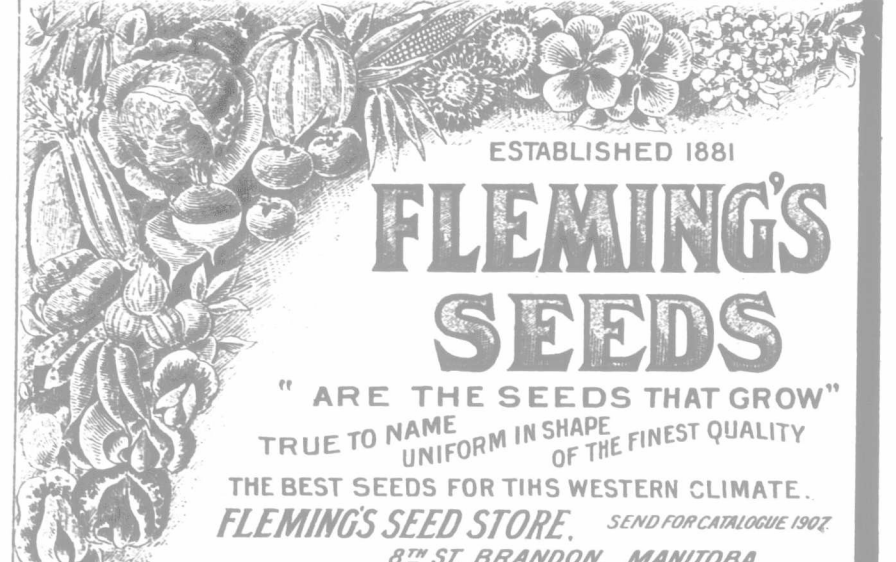
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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

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March 20, 1907.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 756

EDITORIAL

The *Montreal Witness* man must be attempting a joke of the Osler type when he hints at the breakdown of transportation as a blessing in disguise to the Western farmer—if wheat goes up!

The dear fellow needs to come West and learn that for lack of transportation and insufficient storage, while it is possible that a few may benefit, there will be a big loss from spoiled wheat. Car lots of snow and wheat mixed do not bring much competition from the buyers in April.

It would appear good business, commonsense, or what else one cares to term it, to plant trees for fuel purposes. Farmers have been urged to plant for windbreaks and shelter belts, and we think after the experiences of the past winter will think the other advice quite relevant.

North Dakota owns up to the fact that the farms there are getting smaller, and is glad over it. Judging by the yields, some Manitoba farms must be getting smaller, and the owners are not a bit pleased.

A Car Demand Shortage.

Once upon a time in Canada there was another side to the car shortage question, a survey of which may cast some gleam of hope upon the present aggravating conditions. It is only a few years ago since the railroad managers anxiously requested an interview with Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, and excitedly poured into his ears the alarming news that the farmers of that province were becoming bankrupt, as proven by the fact that fewer and fewer freight cars were being ordered each year. Statistics were submitted showing how great this falling off actually was, and as the measure of prosperity according to a railway manager's standard is the box car demand the decrease in revenue from Ontario farms was appalling. The deputy, however, did not stampede. He had before him and in his mind's eye the actual conditions. The railway managers were right that the demand for freight cars was falling off, but the farmers had been adopting a system of production and marketing that made a car load of produce worth ten times as much as it sold for under previous methods. They had adopted concentrating processes, so that barley, oats, hay, wheat, etc. were no longer marketed as such, but as live stock, cheese and butter. Freights were saved and higher market values secured, not to mention the beneficial effect of such methods upon the soil itself. The innovation was the beginning of a better era; since its advent farm values and prices for all products have risen, due largely to the production of certain commodities in commercial quantities and consequently adding greater values to the land. These incidents, while they do not point the only way to the remedying of the car shortage trouble, at least show that there is something that the producers can do to improve their positions.

When Jupiter Nods.

"The Dominion certainly treats the prospective settlers in the West with liberality, and while this policy is fully justified by results it is evident that any greater consideration in the matter of grants or pre-emptions would defeat its purpose by facilitating the idle holding of land."

The sentences quoted are from the editorial columns of the *Toronto Globe* of March 5th, a journal usually found on the side of the people.

but in this, likely unwittingly, it is ranged up on the opposite side.

In the first place the assertion is proof positive that this great journal is not really in touch with Western agriculture. Wheat growing is the occupation of the majority of Western farmers and is likely to be for many years to come, and the ideal wheat farm for the general farmer has for years been accepted as one of 320 acres. The *Globe* has not looked at the matter from this standpoint, but has evidently in mind the 150 acre farm of Ontario, which practically corresponds in ease of working and details of management with the Western half section (320 acres). The checkerboard system of settling the country was a mistake, as it tended to sparseness of the settlement, but the restoration of the pre-emptions, always with settlement conditions, is from our point of view—that of the practical farmer and resident of this country for well on to two decades—a good thing, and in the interest of the country, and we submit that in opposing it our esteemed contemporary is not fully informed on the merits of the question. The idle holding of land cannot be charged up to the farmers of the West. The cost is far too heavy for them to attempt it. Raw prairie costs them anywhere from \$10 to \$15 an acre and the interest charges are never below 5 per cent. The pre-emption idea is a direct encouragement for the man of family, and we think our big contemporary will admit that the farmer with a family of children is the best man for the country. If the opposition of the *Globe* to the pre-emption idea were successful it would only result in placing the Western farmer more at the mercy of the land speculator. As we understand it, Mr. Oliver's bill will mean that settlement duties will have to be performed, and that a price (\$3) per acre will have to be paid. We are firmly opposed to land grants to any corporation in the future, but submit that the resumption of the pre-emption privilege is in the interests of the country. Amongst other things it would tend to prevent the migration from the older settled districts of parents forced to move West in order to get more room for their families. This is a condition noticed in many parts of Manitoba to-day, and it is not a movement on which the country is altogether to be congratulated.

Is Not the Franchise Too Easily Obtained.

One of the ideals of public spirited persons, men or women, is that the franchise is prized by the average individual, who they fondly believe is proud to exercise it by casting a vote either in municipal, provincial or federal elections. If these ideals are not hopelessly shattered they are at least thrown down when one views the carelessness at election times with which some cast their votes, supposedly either for a money or some other consideration. Undoubtedly the great menace to our civilization is the illiterate mob who have been given the voting power. We know in saying this that it savors of a doctrine which leans to an aristocracy rather redolent of Old Country Toryism, but we believe that the giving of the franchise has been far too reckless; our legislations have either as a result of hysteria or lack of balance or worse made it possible for the lower element of a community to govern the superior class. Years ago men bled and died for the franchise, but they never would have done so if they had dreamt of it being cast as it is now too often, as pearls before swine.

We firmly believe, now that education can be obtained so cheaply, that an elementary educational test should be the basis of obtaining the franchise; the person who cannot write and read English should not be given the right to vote. The Jap is barred from our shores unless he can do this much; surely at least an equal restriction should be placed upon the franchise. Our politicians of both parties have been liberal in handing out this precious possession of every

true Britisher. Nothing supports so strongly the contention of some for women's suffrage as the character and conduct of some of the opposite sex who now possess it and who seemingly do not value it rightly or who would barter it to fill their pockets or their stomachs.

A Move in the Right Direction.

Immigration work is to be pushed hard by the Dominion Government this year. More and more attention is to be given to the Old Country field. Amongst other methods to be tried is the giving of large bonuses to the steamship and other agents in the Homeland who will be required to guarantee the quality of the emigrants on which the bonus is to be paid. Labor seems scarce in every direction and the price of it increasing. The move of the Dominion Government is most opportune, for others are hard after the Old Country Britisher. Queensland amongst the Governments of the Australian Commonwealth is going so far in assisted passages that emigrants to that country can get out there for fifteen dollars. As the Australian Commonwealth has for years made almost a specialty in Old Country emigration and as those Colonies reached their development far more rapidly than did Canada it would appear that their immigration propaganda was profitable to them. Certainly it appears to us, that in view of the repeated statements of such authorities as General Booth that the Canadian demand for laboring men can be met in Great Britain, it would appear to be the most sensible as well as patriotic for the Federal Government to put forward its most strenuous efforts to secure people who want work and speak the language. Unfortunately there is a prejudice against the Englishman, correctly in a few cases, but unjustly in the majority, and that prejudice has undoubtedly had its influence with the politicians. Another possible reason is the influence of the big contractors on the parliamentarians. These men know they cannot drive and herd Britishers as they can men of alien tongues; hence their preference for those they can drive the easiest and hardest.

The Annual Vendue at Calgary.

Every person in Alberta interested in live stock, and that means nearly everybody out there, talks about the bull sale to be held the first week in April at Calgary, similar to the way people talk wheat, wheat, wheat further east on the prairies. It certainly is the great event of the season, for besides the sale of purebred cattle there is to be a horse and cattle show. The stockmen consider the time opportune to hold the annual meetings of their various live stock associations, so that a busy time is outlined for those attending. Information reaches us that this year's gathering will eclipse all former attempts, the entries for the horse show alone doubling that of last year; further, for the cattle sale 245 head have been entered. It will be remembered that last year slightly over two hundred head were disposed of at auction. It is also matter for congratulation that the entries for the fat stock show are one third larger than a year ago. Alberta is a country especially adapted to mixed farming, and the fat stock show is one of the best means yet devised for raising the standard of live stock products. At such shows is exemplified the handiwork of noted feeders. Further, by means of slaughter tests, the most profitable types are demonstrated and valuable comparisons drawn. If you never attended the sale and show before make an effort to be there this time. Many are interested more largely in horseflesh than in cattle, and for them, as is seen at once by the horse entries, there will be lots to interest. Some intend to invest in purebred stallions. That there is

abundant need for such a move is appreciated when the percentage of horses of no breeding and grades is compared with the number of purebreds enrolled at Edmonton, only thirty-five per cent. of the stallions being purebred. The opportunity will be afforded prospective buyers to look the horses over and see what they are capable of, as well as to compare their qualities with those of others whose standard has been set by the judge.

HORSE

Mr. David Cockerill of Pense, Sask., has invested in some speed. His purchase is Castlewood 2.09 1/4. Some fast ones are finding homes in Western Canada.

It is said the old race horse hero, John R. Gentry 2.23 1/4, has become the property of a Lindsay, Ont., man, and will come west to "pick some cherries" on the Manitoba circuit.

There are some thirty odd nominations for the King's Plate, which will be run at the Woodbine track, Toronto, in May. The race is the most classical event in Canada, and is for province-bred three-year-olds or over which have never won a race nor have been absent from Canada.

Now do the troubles of the horse breeder begin, between difficult cases in foaling and navel ill in foals.

R. M. Dale, the importer and breeder of Thoroughbreds at Qu'Appelle, Sask., is the first to report a 1907 foal. The youngster, a filly, arrived on February 11th and is by Kelston and out of Drowsy by Big Stone.

We in Canada are apt to be so engrossed with Clydesdale affairs and prices that we overlook the activity in the trade of other breeds. Sir A. P. Muntz of Shire fame held a sale recently which for spirited bidding and high prices is rarely equalled. Fifty-one head averaged \$745. They were made up of 14 brood mares, 8 three-year-old fillies, 12 two-year-old fillies, 6 yearling fillies, 2 yearling colts, 5 two-year-old colts and 4 stallions. The highest price of the sale was made by Dunsmore Fuchsia, the London champion female, who brought \$2,600. Sixteen got by her sire, Dunsmore Jameson averaged, \$1,182.

Clydesdales—Past and Present.

What are the leading points of a Clydesdale horse, according to current standards, and in what respect has there been modification during the past thirty years? is a question propounded by the editor of the *Scottish Farmer*, and his answer is: Much in every way. At the beginning of that period the popular horse was a thick, round-ribbed, short-legged animal, with a round, open hoof, but not too oblique in the pasterns. It was necessary that he should wear a considerable growth of hair on his limbs, to secure which "blistering" was regularly resorted to, and straight movement in front and in rear was called for, but a good horse otherwise was not objected to if his hocks were set wide, provided he did not twist the points of the hocks outward when walking or trotting. In 1875 and 1876 the best horses at the Glasgow Stallion Show were, respectively, Time o' Day (875) and Darnley (222). In 1878 the best aged horse was Ivanhoe (306), and the best three-year-old Strathclyde (1538). Between these horses and Hiawatha (10067) there is a great gulf fixed. Between the types represented by all of them, except, perhaps, Darnley, and the type represented by quality horses like Revelanta (11876) and other sons of Baron's Pride (9122), which in recent years have figured prominently at the stallion show, there is almost nothing in common; yet all belong to the same breed, and the latter type has been evolved out of the material of which the earlier formed part.

In the early days one often heard of "foundered" stallions. Laminitis was a common disorder among highly fed horses, and show mares were also frequently victims of the disorder. To-day, although laminitis is not unknown, it is seldom heard about, and a stallion which, in common parlance, "puts down his heels," is

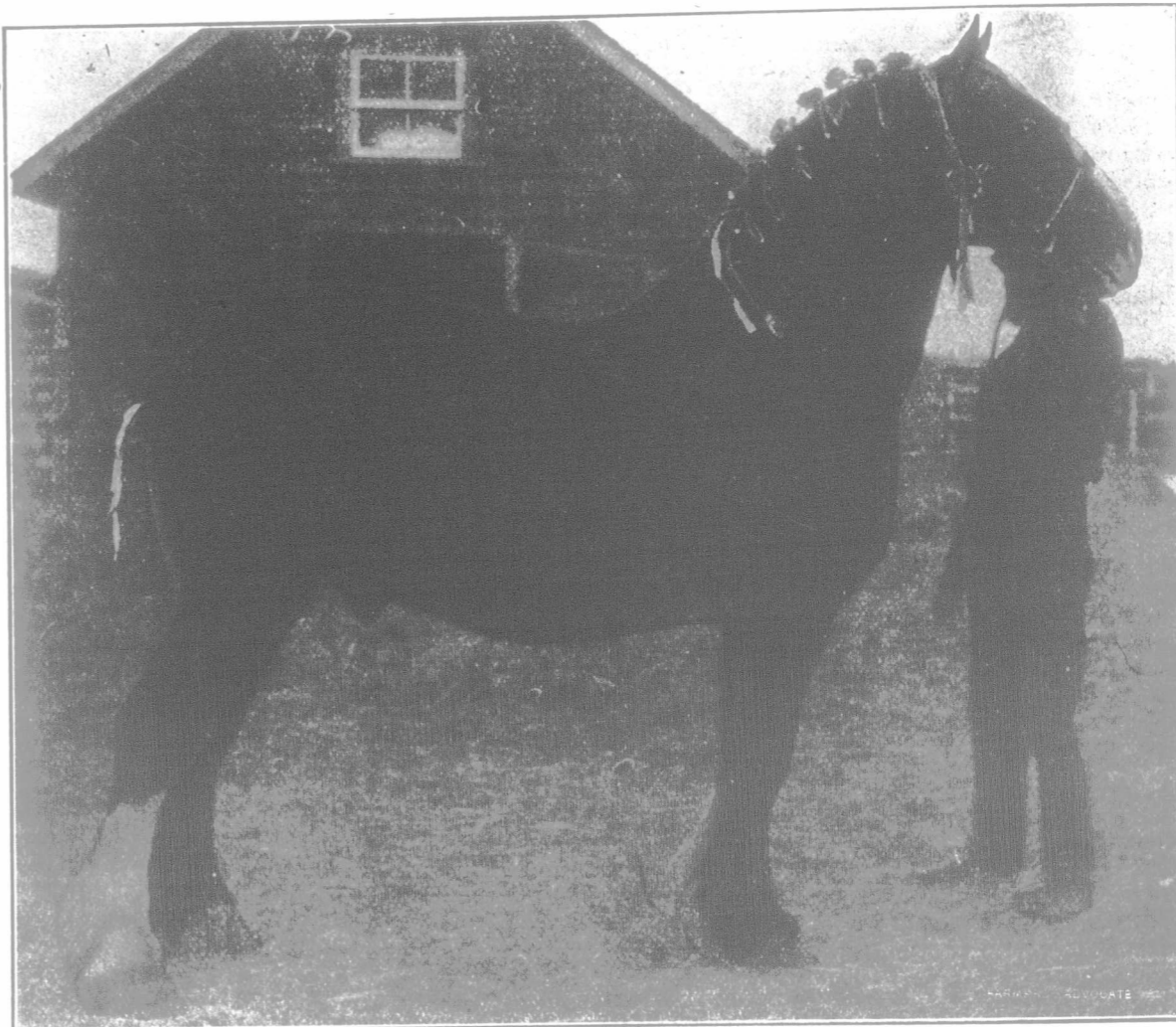
rarely seen in the show yard. This means a big increase in the health and soundness of the breed. The great demand among fanciers now is for a horse which moves straight. Quality, which means durability and wearing efficacy, is above all things desired, and a term is in use as a recommendation to a young horse which the men of a generation ago would never have listened to. That term is "slender." It is not regarded as a qualification in a growing animal that he should be matured and "set." If we see a lad of eighteen "set" and built like a man who has reached manhood, we scarcely expect to see a man who will be handsome when he is matured. So with a horse. A young horse is thought highly of if his limbs are sharp and broad above, feet well-shapen and well-grown; if he moves straight, with his fore legs planted well beneath his brisket,

Quality in Horses

There is no subject upon which there seems to be more diversity of opinion amongst horse-men than as to what constitutes "quality" in a horse.

It is a term in very common use, but if you ask a number of horsemen what they mean by it you are sure to get a variety of answers. One will say it means breeding; another conformation; another finish; another "class"; another symmetry; another individuality; another an accentuation of all fine points; another magnetism; another refinement of lines, or perhaps a combination of some or all of these attributes. Some say that quality is recognizable, but indefinable and unexplainable.

The term "quality" is an abstract one, in-



BESSEMER 12047, (IMP.)

Five-year-old Clydesdale stallion which stands in the Bowden, Alta., district. Property of G. A. Skinner, Bowden.

and perpendicular, and his hind legs moving in line, with the points of the hocks inclining inward, rather than outward. The Ivanhoe-Time o' Day, thick, short-legged type is not fancied in the young horse, and the growthy, upstanding, stylish youngster is credited with the prospect of thickening sufficiently when his growth has stopped.

Should anyone misdoubt this account of the development of Clydesdale type during the past thirty years let him compare the sketches published in the Merryton catalogs of 1875 to 1880 with the portraits of Clydesdales published by ourselves during the past 12 years. Let it be granted that some of the Merryton sketches may not have been true to life, in the sense in which photographs are, it will still be admitted that they represented the ideal in the mind of perhaps the best judge of draft horses in Scotland of his time. Put Mr. Drew's sketch of Lord Harry or Prince Imperial alongside the authentic photographs of Baron's Pride and Hiawatha, and the contrast is at once seen. In the Clydesdale of the present day there is as much substance and weight as in the horse which Mr. Drew aimed at producing, while there is far greater and more general uniformity in the quality of the bone, and much greater style and character. The change did not take place in a day. As we have already observed, the breed is the same; the material wrought upon has been moulded through a gradual assimilation of the idea that wearing qualities are the only desirable attributes of the ideal draft horse.

Be sure and have the foaling box clean. If it has been used before for this purpose, clean out to the floor and sprinkle with quicklime. Prevention of navel-ill is better than attempting a cure.

dicating a special attribute in an individual just as being well bred, well conformed and possessing finish are attributes of some individuals. When one says that a horse has "quality" one means that he has a special attribute which may or may not be combined with any or all of the others mentioned. Of course there are varying degrees of "quality", so that the term can only be used in a comparative sense. In the light class of horses it is very often used synonymously with breeding. Certainly the more warm blooded a horse is the higher degree of quality he is apt to possess; but one may take two equally well-bred thoroughbreds and find one showing evidence of the possession of a higher degree of quality than the other, so that breeding and quality do not mean the same. Neither does quality signify the possession of symmetry, good conformation, finish or "class". A horse may be defective in any or all of these respects, and still possess a high degree of "quality". He may be fiddle-headed, lop-eared, ewe-necked, sway-basked, flat-sided, slack-jointed, cow-hocked and calf-kneed, and yet show much "quality".

Much confusion is caused by using the term "quality" synonymously with "class". Horses are spoken of as high class, medium class, and so on, indicating the degree of excellence which they possess for the purpose for which they are best suited. Two individuals can be taken as an example showing equal "quality", but one of them, on account of better conformation, more style and action, may be worth twice as much as the other; consequently he is a higher class individual, although the two are equal in "quality"; so that "quality" and "class" do not mean the same.

If, then, "quality" does not mean breeding or conformation, or symmetry, or finish, or

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"class", or a combination of any or all of these, what does it mean? It is an easier matter to explain what constitutes "quality" than it is to give a concise and at the same time comprehensive definition of what it is. It may not inaptly be defined as fineness of texture. How frequently one hears a prospective purchaser say to a dealer, "He is a very nice horse, but very light in bone." The dealer almost invariably replies, "Yes, but his bone is of good 'quality'" and still further endeavors to make the statement more emphatic by saying that the bone is so dense, so compact, so ivory-like, that a cubic inch of it will weigh more than a cubic inch of some other horse that has indisputably more bone. It is a fact that the bone of some horses is much more dense or compact, and is, as the dealer expresses it, of better "quality" than that of some others.

What causes this greater density in the bones of some individuals than in those of others? We have to look to the elements of which bone is composed for the determining cause. The animal tissues are made up of fluids and solids. The solids are composed of three simple elements; viz.: granules, fibres and cells that are only determinable by means of the microscope. A microscope reveals differences in these elements in different individuals. This is most easily determinable with regard to the element fibres. The fibres that form part of the tissues of an individual of high "quality" are more slender, more compact and tougher than those of less "quality". One can appreciate this even with the naked eye, in examining the walls of horses' hoofs. In a horse possessing a fairly high degree of "quality", the fibres which run from the coronet down, in forming the basis of the wall, are most palpably finer than in those of the wall of a coarser individual. So with the bone; the elements that combine to form it in a horse of high "quality" are finer and more highly organized than in those of a coarser individual.

What you find in regard to quality in the bones of an individual, you find pervading in all the tissues of his organism. You do not find a horse with coarse bone and fine skin, or coarse skin and fine bone. If the bone be fine, or has "quality" in an individual, the muscles, tendons, ligaments, skin, hoofs, hair and all the other tissues which enter into his composition are equally fine or of equal "quality." The "quality" of a horse's bone may be perfect, but undue or disproportionate length, or other defective form, or faulty relationship of one bone to another may make his conformation very imperfect indeed, so that it is difficult to understand why some horsemen think there is any relationship between "quality" and conformation.

A high degree of "quality" is apt to be associated with defects, or one might also state that a horse might have too much quality. Size, or more correctly, substance, is strength, other things being equal. A horse with a high degree of quality may be so lacking in substance as to impair his power for the performance of work or severe tests of endurance or speed. He may be so light-limbed that he cannot stand the "wear and tear" of hard work and remain perfectly sound. We often find horses that are superfine with disproportionately small feet, and every experienced horseman knows that it is seldom that such horses do much work and remain sound. A horse, however, cannot have too much "quality", providing it is combined with sufficient substance for the purpose for which he is required. A high degree of "quality" and sufficient substance are most important attributes in contributing to perfection in horse-flesh.

There are many everyday evidences of the ill consequences of deficient quality in horse-flesh. You hear a horseman say that a horse has soft legs and he points out an individual inclined to fill about the skin of the fetlocks, to show windgalls which extend up to the sheaths of his back tendons, and whose hocks are inclined to be puffy throughout. If he gets a bruise or injury of any kind to the skin of his legs the consequent swelling is apt to extend and is inclined to remain. Abrasions, cuts, cracks and scratches heal very tardily. Concussion and direct injury to bone are very much inclined to result in bony enlargement, such as splints that spread out and have not well defined limits. Standing in the stable too much readily produces stocking of the legs. There is a predisposition to greasy legs. Feet are inclined to be flat, large and easily bruised.

These tendencies show coarseness of tissue

and low organization, a meagre blood supply and inactive nutrition. Horses with "quality" also develop windgalls and splints, if subjected to sufficient cause, but their character differs from those of the coarse horses in being clean-cut and well defined and not having the tendency to spread out. A horse with quality may have a bog-spavin, but it will show as a well defined prominence and not as a round puffiness of the hock throughout.

Draft horsemen talk "quality" just as much or more than those who have to do with the light breeds. The difference in the "quality" of individuals of the draft breeds is just as well marked as in the light breeds. Take, for instance, a Clydesdale or Shire, either of which will have a considerable quantity of long hair on the back of his legs, which is often referred to as a "feather." If this hair be found to be fine and silky, not coarse and wiry, you will find that it is possessed by an individual that shows "quality" throughout. His skin will not be coarse and beefy, his legs will be fluted, his bone will have a tendency to flatness, showing density of structure. The hair of his mane and tail will be fine like that at the back of his legs. The eminence and depressions formed by the bones of his head will be comparatively finely chiselled. He, in fact, shows "quality" when compared to other members of the same breed that are equally well bred as far as possessing the characteristics of the breed, and as far as the stud book is an indication of breeding. This is a further example of the fallacy of the view that "quality" and breeding are the same thing.—Dr. F. C. Grenside to the New York V. M. A.



W. F. STEVENS,

Secretary of the Alberta Farmer's Association, Clover Bar, Alta.

Still, Why Not Suffolks?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Your answer to my question "Why are Suffolk horses not more common in our Nor' West country?" only makes me ask the question again. You say that Suffolks are active, gentle, very healthy, long lived and good doers and that they average a good useful weight. Now, if the Suffolks possess all these favorable characteristics, as no doubt they do, is not this description nearly an ideal, and what more does one want for a farm horse? Taking the above into consideration and the name that Suffolks have as agricultural horses, the only conclusion I can draw is that the "Punches" are not well enough known. If I am mistaken in this I should be glad if some of your Ontario readers who are also Suffolk breeders will put me right and give the reason why Suffolks are at such a discount in the horse census of the West.

Sask.
[Probably if the Suffolk breed had an association in Canada to keep these horses more in the public eye there would be more of them raised. The difficulty in the past seems to have been that the first cross was not followed up by good individual stock getting stallions, and as with

almost every other breed or class of stock the second cross has not been quite so promising as the first and consequently the breed lost rather than gained in favor. It requires men of strong preferences, firm convictions, persistency, courage and money to establish a breed firmly in a new country and such men the Suffolk horse has not had behind him. On the other hand such men have pinned their faith to the Clydesdale in Canada and the Percheron in the States, and have clung to their ideals after fortunes have been swept away, and as a consequence these two breeds have the preference in America to-day. The Suffolk is a good class of horses, but it has not as yet inspired a strong company of financial martyrs to take up its cause.—Ed.]

STOCK

(Contributions invited, discussions welcomed.)

Care Needed in Selecting Bulls to Breed Grade Cattle.

With the coming of the spring sales of purebred bulls the average farmer will begin to consider the choice of a sire to which to breed his cows. In the older settled districts, such as are to be found in Manitoba, decreasing crop yields have caused many a man to ponder and think and decide to keep more stock. That decision made he will be wise who backs it up by a resolution to keep cows that will pay dividends. The combination, dual-purpose, or general-purpose as some term her, is the cow for the farmer who intends carrying on a live stock breeding side-line as an adjunct to his grain growing. Going up and down the country it is possible for one to find grade cows of splendid individuality, and ability to produce sufficient milk to make a profit—there are such cows; but as a rule their owners know the value of them, so that unless it be in rare instances, such cows cannot be bought. It is then essential that the farmer deciding to take up the line of work mentioned should endeavor to breed the kind of stock he needs. In order to do so, a lot of care will be necessary in the selection of a bull. The disadvantage of purchasing at one of the public sales is that no opportunity is afforded of seeing the dam, or of getting any reliable information as to her performance at the pail, and it is essential that such knowledge should be had if an attempt is to be made to breed milkers. At the same time the farmer will not be wise to attempt by his breeding selections to attain distinction by means of the mingling of the blood of the special dairy breeds, heavy yielding cows, unless he will stay right with that line of breeding. In other words he will not be wise to use one of the dairy breeds for one crop of calves and on the female progeny of that crop then revert to the beef breeds. He must make up his mind to either the special dairy bred bull all the time, or else take more time and pains to procure a purebred bull from a cow having in combination the dual-purpose characteristics. The Red Polls and some families of Shorthorns contain such individuals, but such valuable animals will not be stumbled across, but will only be had after perhaps many disappointing searches. Look around among the breeders of purebred cattle in your neighborhood. There, perhaps you may find the particular animal which may be unappreciated by the purchasing public, or even its owner. In any event do not mate your cows at haphazard.

Some Troubles in the Farrowing Pen.

One result of breeding the bacon type of hog is that some pig diseases are rarely seen in Canada, and fortunately so. A disease much dreaded by pig raisers is thumps. Thumps, in practically all cases, is caused by heavy feeding combined with lack of exercise and sunshine, and consequently appears most frequently in pigs that are farrowed in cold weather. To the inexperienced man the symptoms are never evident until it is too late to save the pig. The first pig stricken is always the fattest one in the litter and the one that you have been the proudest of. You will notice that the pig's hair stands straight out and appears to be rough, when its ears begin to crinkle and finally the flanks begin to thump perceptibly, at which time you might as well begin to dig a small grave. To prevent this

dread disease, feed the sow sparingly and force the pigs to take exercise. If you will shut the pigs away from the sow for a while they will usually indulge in exercise about the time they begin to get hungry. An especially valuable pig may be placed in the bottom of a barrel and left there for some little time, and he will generally exercise quite freely while thus confined. By all means get the pigs into the sunshine whenever it is possible, for sunshine is the life of every young animal. If the young pig be carried successfully through the first month of his existence the rest of his raising is comparatively easy.

Soon after farrowing the sow may be noticed as uneasy and reluctant to let her pigs nurse. This condition may be due to one of two causes, either sharp tusks injuring the teats of the sow, for which the remedy is to catch each pig and break off the tusks with a light forceps, or it may be that the udder is inflamed from various causes, an exciting one being the feeding of the sow on barley meal previous to farrowing. Barley meal has been proven unsatisfactory for brood sows near farrowing; it is too heating.

Wants Advice on Sheep Raising.

One of our readers, W. J. H. writing from New Ottawa, Sask., asks: "Where can I get any reliable data of the experience of Western breeders of sheep? Would like to invest in breeding but am told that the coyotes make it practically prohibitive in the newly settled districts."

[It is true that most farmers who have tried sheep raising have found the coyotes troublesome, but, probably the necessity of fences has been the greatest deterring factor in the keeping of sheep on most farms. In the hope that it will be of value to our correspondent we publish the experience of Mr. John McQueen, a wheat farmer and sheep raiser of southeastern Saskatchewan. If any others of our readers can add something to this we shall be glad to hear from them.—Ed.]

The sheep industry in the grain growing districts of Manitoba and the Northwest has been neglected. In the first place, I will try and give some reasons why it has been so. The pioneer farmer of the Northwest found he could grow wheat year after year on the same ground without much trouble, except occasional summer fallowing, and as sheep require herding or fenced pasture during the crop growing season, and housing in winter, fencing and lumber being very expensive, it has prevented many from going in for sheep.

Quite a number that have flocks of sheep have been obliged to part with them on account of the loss they suffered from wolves. Another reason why so few farmers have gone in for keeping sheep is the want of practical knowledge of their management. As I fancy fully one-half of the wheat growers of the Northwest were not brought up on farms, and therefore, could not be expected to know much about stock.

One of the greatest benefits from keeping sheep on a wheat farm is the way in which they eat up all kinds of weeds—putting a flock on land to be summer fallowed it is simply marvellous how they chop everything down. If weeds come up on the fallow after it has been plowed, sheep will in a short time clean them off, as when they are fresh and succulent they are very fond of them. Sheep feeding over summer fallowed land firm and pack the soil and cause it to retain moisture.

The keep of sheep on a wheat farm for the greater part of the year costs very little. They can be brought through the winter, if comfortably housed at night, with a limited quantity of oat sheaves, and as much oat and wheat straw as they can eat. For a month and a half in spring, and two months and a half in the fall, they can have the run of the farm and pick up a living. On the stubbles in the fall they will get into first-rate condition, as no matter how careful one is in taking off the crop, there are always a great many heads of grain left on the ground, which sheep will gather up.

In regard to the breed and kind of sheep best suited for a wheat farm, unless a man is a thorough stockman and able to manage a purebred flock, a good grade to produce mutton and wool is the most profitable, and, with all due deference to the owners of long woolled flocks, a short woolled grade, either Shrops or Oxford, is best suited for the snows and vigorous winters of the Northwest. Whatever breed is kept, pure-

bred rams ought always to be used. If the ewes be small, deficient in wool or have any other defects, by using purebred rams, specially strong in the points where the ewes are weak, one can, in a very short time, grade up a flock and make it more profitable and valuable.

A great deal will depend on the size of the farm, accommodation, amount of feed and nearness to market, whether it is more profitable to sell the lambs in the fall or keep them until they are eighteen months old. A good wether lamb in the fall should be worth from \$3.50 to \$4.00; if kept for another year it should bring \$5.50. Clip of wool should make 50 cents; so a sheep at eighteen months should clear \$6.

I should like to speak shortly on the management of my own flock. Being fond of sheep and having kept a large flock of breeding ewes in Scotland, I had a great desire to try them in Canada. Having from 1,200 to 1,300 acres in crop every year, considerable pasture and an extensive run, I had a good opportunity to start a flock.

In the fall of 1897 I purchased thirty young ewes and fifty ewe and wether lambs-grade Shrops; they were small sized sheep. Purebred Oxford rams have been used nearly every year since; the flock is now large enough and has as much Oxford as Shrop blood in it. The flock now numbers 580, 360 breeding ewes; the balance ewe and wether lambs, rams, etc. The lambing season starts about the middle of April. The flock runs out until the wheat is so advanced that they can damage it. During this time they are brought into a fenced quarter section every night. A shepherd boy takes entire charge of the flock during the day when the crop is on the ground; part of the time they graze or pasture on land to be summer fallowed; balance of the time on an extensive run of prairie with creek running through it. They are put into fenced pasture every night about five o'clock, taken out in the morning between 7 and 8.

After a crop is threshed, or whenever a field is cleared, the flock gets on the stubble; from that time onward they require very little attention and run all over the farm until deep snow comes. The only loss I suffer in the fall is from dog-worrying. Every season there is more or less of it, and although the wolves are numerous they have not, so far, done me any damage.

All my oat straw, and always a large amount of wheat straw, is threshed and stacked for stock near the buildings; also a considerable quantity of oat sheaves. The sheep get one sheaf to every four or five in the morning, and as much oat and wheat straw as they can eat. The greater part of the fat wethers are killed and shipped frozen. There is a good demand for the mutton at from 8½c. to 9c. per pound. As a rule the wethers will weigh from 56 to 60 pounds, so with the pelts they clear \$6. Before many years I expect the greater part of the cultivated land in the Northwest will be divided into fields and fenced, a rotation of crops grown and so much land always in grass. If such be the case farmers will have no difficulty in keeping sheep. Besides keeping the land clean and free from weeds, eating up coarse fodder, which otherwise would be wasted, they will be a very considerable source of income, and a farmer can at any time have fresh meat for himself. I think there is a great future, though it may be a little distant, for the sheep industry on wheat-growing farms, as the country for breeding and raising sheep could not be better adapted.

The B. C. Spring Fair and Auction Sale.

The announcement of the first spring fair and auction sale to be held at New Westminster B. C., March 20, 21, 22, has caused considerable interest amongst the live stock breeders of the coast province. The prize list is out and copies may be obtained from the secretary, Mr. F. M. Logan, Victoria, B. C. This function, besides affording farmers and stockbreeders an opportunity to buy, sell or exchange animals is also designed to have some influence from the educational standpoint. There will be milking and carcass competitions, a stallion show, as well as lectures and demonstrations on live stock. It will pay every farmer in B. C. who can possibly manage it to attend at New Westminster the third week of March.

FARM

(Comment upon farming operations invited.)

Smut and Its Prevention.

Prof. Bolley of the North Dakota Agricultural College gave some very interesting matter in the talks he gave at Brandon before the live stock associations. His experiments with smut preventatives showed to him conclusively that formalin up to the standard strength (forty per cent. formaldehyde) was the best, and further that when properly used the crop was increased. His explanation for that rather startling conclusion is that the formalin solution has decreased the number of germs on the grain which would be liable to cause fermentation and possibly destroy the vitality of the seed. While sound wheat treated with formalin ran over twenty-two bushels per acre, and untreated sound wheat twenty bushels, sound bluestoned wheat went seventeen to eighteen bushels. He had found that the yield of oats was reduced a half with copper sulphate (bluestone). Untreated oats went thirty to forty-seven bushels, formalin treated fifty-two to eighty bushels. The professor advised treatment every year and gave the following formula as the best to use:—16 ounces (forty per cent. strength, formalin) to forty gallons of water, three quarters of a gallon of the solution to each bushel of wheat. Treatment should be given in the morning for the afternoon seeding. Questioned as to the infectiousness of the soil on which a previous crop had been smutted and fallen (97 per cent.) and after it had been disced and plowed in, he had found treated and untreated sound seed to produce a crop free of the pest. With oats, using the pickling machine, he put them through and repeated in two hours, or if sprinkled and mixed with the shovel, after a thorough mixing, piled and covered up with a blanket to confine the fumes which did the work. The unsatisfactory results obtained by some people with formalin had been due, he was certain, to the chemical being below standard (forty per cent. formaldehyde), and he warned his hearers that they purchase from reliable houses only. There was, he declared, absolutely no danger of the formalin losing strength from leaving the cork out of the bottle; in fact the solution tended to become stronger, the water being the portion that evaporated. He had found that hot water was very good treatment for smut, but was not capable of general use as easily as was the formalin method. The speaker insisted upon the advantage to be derived from breeding strains resistant to the various plant diseases and advocated the use of seed from the district accustomed to its surroundings rather than to bring seed from localities far away or grown under conditions entirely different to those in which it was intended to grow it.

Some Observations on Manure and Cropping.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

On or about Christmas or perhaps a trifle later I read in the ADVOCATE an article (by whom I cannot recall to memory) on the subject of the value of barn-yard manure to crops. The article seemed to deal with the subject in a way that would rather invite suggestions more than to make any of its own. I hope I am not asking too much of you to allow me a few inches of your valuable space to express my opinion on barn-yard manure and its effects on grain crops in general. A great many people claim that manure hauled direct from the stable is much more valuable as a fertilizer than manure which has been piled in the stable yard for some time and which has been allowed to decompose there. Of course this looks reasonable enough, as anyone who has given the matter any consideration will agree that a certain amount of its strength and fertilizing qualities will leak away into the earth and be washed away by rain. Nevertheless, if it be properly decomposed in the barn yard, it is, in my estimation, preferable on account of its being in a more readily available form, and on account of there being less material to handle and less required per acre; though I confess it is much slower filling. Some prefer to haul it on to the land direct to save handling it twice. Some want to have it out of their way so that it will not cause snow to collect around

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their buildings. I always liked to pile manure about two feet deep for a while; then to get a couple of men to haul it out all at once. It is worth a good deal to have it done all at once so as not to have to haul it every time the stables are cleaned. But I am spending too much time and words over a subject which I did not intend to write on when I took up the pen. I meant to deal mainly on the effects of manure on farm crops. I am not a firm believer in the theory that manure applied directly before a wheat crop is in any way injurious to that crop. I do believe, however, that it should be well rotted when so used and should also be put on barley ground or some other stubble from which the crop has been harvested early. It should, I think, be put on as soon as the crop is off, and then plowed as soon as you can possibly get it done, so that it will get the benefit of any fall rains. I think that by the middle of April it should be pretty well decomposed and should be in good shape for a crop of wheat, other circumstances being favorable. I should not advise any one, however, to apply manure in the spring to land which he intends to crop to wheat, more especially if the manure contains much straw or is improperly rotted, as it will have a tendency to keep the soil from packing, as it must certainly do to grow a crop of wheat that will stand up properly. There are a lot of farmers who will not agree with me in what I have said above; but that is what my experience has taught me. I have not the slightest doubt that much better results can be obtained by cropping the land with barley after a manure dressing, and following that crop with wheat. The manure seems to be more readily available to the wheat plant after one other crop has been grown. Another reason why this latter method is preferable to any other that I know of is that the barley crop thereon is generally good, as it seems to be a cereal which does not require that the manure be so thoroughly decomposed as in case it were oats or wheat. Some prefer to put the first crop in with some sort of root crop or corn or something of that sort, and no doubt they will get a better crop of wheat after this sort of a crop. If oats be sown on land that has been manured, or to put it more plainly, if they be sown as first crop after manure, I should advise sowing some variety which will not grow too tall nor too stalky. Have read a good deal lately about the methods employed by the farmers of North Dakota in getting their land in shape for wheat. I think that their plan of growing corn is all right for the first crop of wheat, but I always had the idea that a heavy crop of corn absorbs too much of the manure's strength from the soil at the very first. And it is my idea that the good effects of the manure will not be noticeable for so long a term of years as would be the case if the land were under a grain crop the first year. The same thing is true of rape or turnips, but is not so much so, especially with the latter. The best crop of wheat that I ever saw in the country grew on land that had been manured and cropped with turnips. I think the rape method very good, but like corn, as, as I have said before, it seems to extract more strength from the soil than a grain crop. Perhaps after all I have said about these things I may be wrong in quite a few things. But those are simply my ideas. Most of them are based on experience. Some of them are not, however; they are, some of them, just as I saw them on the neighbors farms. Just a line more, in regard to the spreader. I think it is one of the best labor-savers that has been brought out of recent years. I think that about three farms in a bunch should get one, if possible, between them.

Killarney, Man.

HANS.

Live Stock Breeders Need the Help of Corn.

Considerable attention has been given in the past few years to the improvement of wheat and other cereals on Western farms, and if corn is to be grown successfully some effort will have to be made by those interested in the growing of this large grass.

Two main points stand out in the growing of corn to which the farmers must give a lot of attention if they would be successful. The first is a selection of a variety suited to the country, and the second is the method of cultivation given. For the best information on the matter we have to turn to our southern neighbors, especially those resident in the Dakotas and Minnesota, states in which the growing of corn has made tremendous strides in recent years. One of

the things to strive for is to get corn to ripen on our Western lands, and we shall strive in vain if we neglect the two points referred to at the start of this article. Why ripen corn? Because we must grow our own seed if the crop is to be made a staple, and we believe it essential to the welfare of the agriculture of Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan and western and southern Alberta that corn should be made a staple crop. We do not in so urging the growing of corn expect to market ripe corn, but when the great amount of feed that can be procured is considered, its value in cattle raising and beef feeding, besides its adaptability as a cleaning crop, no doubt can remain as to its value to the Western farmers. We have the land for corn growing—warm, rich soil, and while the seasons are short, during those periods we get a maximum of sunshine and warmth and rarely an overplus of moisture. As the production of seed is one thing to strive for it is well to remember the words of an authority who states that:

IMPROVED STRAINS ARE NEEDED FOR DIFFERENT LOCALITIES.

Strains of corn that doubtless had a common origin have become so changed that some of them have a growing period of six months, reaching a height of 18 or more feet, while others ripen in ninety days, having attained a height of only 2 or 3 feet. These changes are the result of selection, which is partly natural and partly the work of man. By selection a strain can be greatly improved in production and at the same time adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of the locality in which it is being improved. Because of difference in soil, climate, and length of growing season, a corn improved in one locality does not afford the best seed for localities which are unlike it.

A good corn for any section is a corn that matures in time to escape frost and drought and that produces grain or shelled corn of good quality abundantly. An error is very frequently made in northern sections in attempting to grow a corn that is not sufficiently early in maturing. On the other hand, a corn should be sufficiently late in maturing to utilize the entire period of good growing weather, as longer growth is favorable to greater production.

A desirable stock is one without suckers, or offshoots, thick at the base, with well-developed roots, gradually tapering toward the top, and bearing a good ear or ears slightly below its middle point. It is perhaps not advisable to obtain a taller growth of stalk than 10 feet, and in the extreme north the short growing season does not permit of more than half this growth of stalk. The stalk should be free from smut or other disease, possess well-formed blades, preferably 12 to 16, and have its ear attached by an ear stalk, or shank, not more than 4 or 5 inches in length.

It should be borne in mind that the stalk is the individual and that it corresponds to the individual animal, which, with good breeders, is so carefully chosen. Experiments conducted by the Department of Agriculture have demonstrated that important stalk characters, such as height, height of ear, character of root growth, quantity and width of foliage, number of suckers, number of ears per stalk, etc., are transmitted to a strong degree. It is therefore necessary to select seed ears from stalks that are well developed, and this can be done only by selecting from standing stalks at ripening time.

The most important character seed ears can possess is ability to reproduce abundantly a good quality of ears. The possession of certain other desirable characters can be determined by inspection, but this, the most important character, can be determined only by comparative growing tests.

There are many visible characters that a good seed ear should possess, and a corn having them, in addition to the character of great productivity, can be secured by selecting such ears from the progeny of those ears that yield most in the comparative production tests. The improvement of the visible characters of a corn is not so difficult as the improvement in power to yield abundantly, but both can be accomplished at the same time by persistent selection to type from the progeny of the most productive seed ears.

An ear of cylindrical shape, well rounded at each end, affords the largest percentage of grain per cob as well as kernels of the most uniform shape. The cob should be neither too large nor too small, and should possess the property of drying well and quickly, causing it to be of light weight and of a bright healthy color. The

kernels should fit compactly together throughout their full length on both sides and edges, and should be uniform in shape and length on all portions of the ear. In poorly selected strains of corn undesirable ears of almost every possible size and form occur; undesirable points are grains of short and irregular shapes and a poorly developed butt and tip.

Length is a very desirable character for the kernels of a corn to possess, as it is by increased length in proportion to the diameter of cob that the percentage of grain is increased. Soft, chaffy kernels, though long, or kernels with prolonged chaffy caps, are not desired. It is much better to select for increased length of kernel than to select for small cob. Selecting for small cob results in reducing the size of the ear, and it is also an easy matter to reduce the size of the cob to such an extent that the pressure of the kernels causes the ear to break. The shape of a desirable kernel is that of a wedge having straight sides and edges. This shape admits of the kernels fitting together so compactly that little or no space is wasted. The germ, the most nutritious portion and the portion in which is located the embryo plant, should be large, smooth, and firm.

To sum up: selection is the keynote to sound; even the most primitive attempt produces good results, as was exemplified by the illustrations of Squaw corn, pages 224 and 225. Squaw corn has been ripened for years on the Indian reserves without any attempt to do so, and when that is the case, it appears to us that such bred-up Squaw corn as the Gehu and Will's Dakota can be relied upon almost anywhere in the Canadian West where corn has been grown for fodder on which cobs are formed. Corn growing in Manitoba has been preached for fifteen years by our experimental farm experts, but they have been as those crying in the wilderness because it was urged first as a silage crop, and Eastern varieties were recommended with the exception of the North Dakota Flint.

Pointers for the Beginner on Western Land.

A farm that produces only grain and grasses is one-sided and undeveloped. Successful farmers will find their success depending fully as much upon animals as upon plants. A few good years may make grain farming seem an almost ideal method. For continued prosperity the aid of farm stock is quite essential. Farm animals not only help to tide over in bad years, but they afford steady help to the grain-producing power of the soil. Only upon farms where certain high priced crops are grown, as certain fruits, will it pay to grow crops exclusively. In such cases the large returns warrant the considerable cost of artificially renewing the soil. A proper amount of farm stock, coupled with a wise method of crop rotation forms a natural and cheap method of retaining and increasing the natural soil fertility. To pursue a course contrary to this means an inevitable depletion of the soil which will make farmer and country poorer in the end than in the beginning. The new-comers who are rapidly breaking all of the land owned by them, with the purpose of making it a grain farm are making a fatal mistake. Such a course is not suited to any region and especially a region with a rainfall naturally deficient and with extreme droughts liable.

The continual growing of small grains not only exhausts the fertility of the soil, but the physical condition of the soil is injured and the amount of water in the soil is greatly reduced. These injurious effects may be off-set, in large part, by summer fallowing and by cultivated crops. It has been found that cultivated crops are nearly if not quite as valuable as bare summer fallow in keeping up the quality of the soil. Wherever practicable, a cultivated crop, preferably corn or potatoes, should be grown in rotation. But a little more work is required than for summer fallow and the crop is almost extra. At the South Dakota Station for a series of years, wheat alternating with corn yielded two bushels more per acre than when alternating with summer fallow. At the North Dakota Station, in two four year rotations, as much wheat was obtained with three crops of wheat and one crop of corn in one rotation as with four crops of wheat in other rotation. The corn crop was clear gain. At the same station in 1900 wheat continuously yielded four bushels per acre, while wheat after corn yielded 24 bus., other conditions the same. At Highmore, South Dakota, in 1904, wheat after wheat yielded 2.5 bushels per acre

and wheat after corn yielded 14.8 bushels per acre. These facts are important enough to arrest the attention of even the get-rich-quick farmers. Probably even more important in the rotation than corn is a grass crop of a legume of some sort. The grass crop, while not really enriching a soil, is said to add humus, and it is certain that the fine roots hold together the soil particles and prevent the soil from blowing. In addition the soil is more mellow and friable after being in grass. A legume, such as clover or alfalfa, actually enriches the soil by increasing the store of nitrogen and also adds to the texture of the soil.

BREAKING PRAIRIE SOD.

It is generally held that the ideal method of subduing prairie sod, preparatory to a crop, is as follows:—The sod is broken as shallow as possible in June or early in July. For this purpose a walking plow is considered preferable. In August, after the soil is rotted, the ground is plowed again, back-set, as it is called. For this purpose a stubble plow is used, turning back the old furrow and bringing up two or three inches of the new dirt. This ground is prepared, as circumstances indicate, during the fall and the following spring, for the crop. It is often advisable to go over the new breaking with an implement to flatten the sods against the ground to aid the rotting process. On gravelly land with little turf or on scrub land, it is better to plow once, breaking as deeply as possible.

Many of the new settlers will want to grow a crop upon their land the first season. In such a case, one plowing must suffice. The plowing must be done earlier in the season and should be at least three inches deep. Preparation for the seed may be made as circumstances demand. Fall breaking is generally advised against. In Manitoba spring breaking and backsetting yielded 28 bushels of wheat against 14 bushels on fall breaking. In any case it is better to break no more than can be properly taken care of.

Flax is the crop most commonly grown on new breaking. Flax matures in less time than most other crops and so may be sown later. Flax roots, while shallow, seem to exert a strong "pull" on the soil moisture. Thus in an ordinary season flax would be a more successful crop than the cereals, such as wheat, oats, barley or emmer. This ability that the flax has for drawing the moisture prevents the sod from rotting and so leaves the soil in a poor physical condition for the succeeding crop. In a wet year flax may aid the rotting of the sod by taking so much of the moisture that grass is prevented from growing. Wheat and oats are less recommended to be grown on new breaking than flax. Like flax, they are apt to leave the soil in poor physical condition.

There is great diversity of opinion as to the proper time of plowing stubble land. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan, spring plowing in nearly every case, gives larger yields than fall plowing. In southwestern Minnesota, it is found that spring and fall plowing give nearly the same yield. At the experiment station at Fargo, fall plowing yields somewhat more than spring plowing. The question of yields apart, fall plowing is preferable on account of available time. Deep plowing is preferable to shallow plowing, although the latter method oftentimes shows good yields.

THE SMALL GRAIN CROP.

Many of the same principles apply in grain growing that apply in growing of stock. People are coming to believe that it pays to keep pure-bred or at least high grade animals. As a rule better results are secured from them than from low grade stock. The same rule applies in grain growing. A high grade grain, if suited to the region, will yield better than a low grade grain. Obtain, if possible, pedigreed seed grain. After a fine strain of seed is once obtained, great care should be exercised to keep it pure. It is well to grow the grain intended for seed in a small field by itself and greater care can then be given it. Many experiments have shown that it is a losing proposition to change seed grain from one part of the country to another. There is also no advantage in changing seed with your neighbor. In changing seed there is always danger of importing noxious weed seed and perhaps new plant diseases. If a farmer, by changing, can secure an improved, better yielding variety, well and good. The mere changing with no definite end in view should not be encouraged.

After the grain intended for seed is once secured it should be carefully cleaned and graded. For this purpose, an improved type of fanning mill is necessary. With a good machine, nearly

all of the weed seeds can be gotten rid of and in addition, the small shrunken grain. With most weeds, the principal source of fouling the land is through impure seed grain. A fanning mill would soon pay for itself for the work it does in eliminating weed seed. In addition, the grain cleaner performs an important office in taking out the small and shrunken seed grain. Numerous experiments have shown that small seed grain, even when well formed, yields less than large seed grain. For this reason care should be taken to sow only large plump seed.

Before or after the grain is properly graded, it is best to determine its ability to grow. This is especially necessary if the previous history of the grain is unknown or if it is known to have been injured in any way through frosting, stack or bin burning. It is a simple matter to make a germination test. During the test the seeds should be kept moist and the temperature should range from 65 to 75 degrees, such as is found in the ordinary living room. A good way is to prepare a dish part full of moist sand and on this lay a moist cloth. Count out 100 average seeds and lay them on the cloth. Moisten another cloth and lay over this and cover with an inch of moist sand. If the dish be kept moist and warm (not above blood heat), the seeds can be counted out in a week's time. If ten or fifteen fail to grow and others are weak, the grain should not be used for seed. In case of corn a test of each ear should be made. For this purpose, four or six kernels may be taken from the ear and placed by themselves on the cloth. Each group of kernels should receive a number corresponding to that given the ear. If one or two of the kernels of an ear fail to grow, another test of the ear should be made or the ear thrown out entirely.

Before grain is sown it should be treated in order to ward off certain diseases. Wheat is treated for stinking smut, barley and oats for loose smut, and flax for the disease known as flax wilt. For the purpose of treatment a solution of formaldehyde is generally made up consisting of one pound of 40% formaldehyde to 45 gallons of water. Any device for treating may be used provided that all of the grains are moistened with the solution. Some prefer dipping and others prefer sprinkling and shovelling. Efficient machines are on the market for the treatment of grain. In treating flax some care needs to be exercised to prevent it from caking as it is apt to do when too wet. Besides largely preventing the disease above mentioned, treatment of grain hastens germination, which is of much value in dry climates. In ordinary seasons, treated grain outyields the untreated grain.

SEEDING.

The proper depth for sowing wheat is probably about two inches. At Fargo a depth of two inches gave the best yield. At Indian Head, with a rainfall much like that of Western North Dakota, wheat seeded two inches deep, in a series of eight years yielded two bushels more than that seeded three inches deep. Oats and barley may be seeded somewhat deeper than wheat, although in many instances in dry climates these grains sown two inches deep yielded as much as when more deeply sown. Grain should be seeded more deeply on lighter than on heavier soil. When the season is dry, grain may be sown as deeply as four inches if such sowing be necessary to get the grain into moist earth.

Many conditions affect the quantity of seed, not the least important being the condition of the season, which of course, cannot be foretold. The size of the kernel has much to do with the quantity needed. If the grain has been treated, allowance should be made as the kernel is swollen and also swollen grain feeds more slowly. With a limited amount of moisture in the soil fewer plants can be brought to maturity than if the moisture is abundant. On the other hand it is claimed that the seeding should be thick enough to shade the ground from the burning sun. If the grain be sown early and becomes frosted, it will tiller out so that a smaller amount sown early may produce as thick a stand as a later sown larger amount. At Indian Head, the following rates have given the best yields for a series of years:

Wheat (hard), five pecks; oats, two bushels; barley, two bushels; flax, 40 pounds.

The following table is taken from one published by Prof. W. H. Olin of Colorado. It gives the best rates of seeding for the Colorado plains under non-irrigated conditions:

| Name of Grain Crops. | Lbs. per Acre. |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Wheat..... | 45 to 60 |
| Barley..... | 50 to 60 |
| Oats..... | 40 to 60 |
| Rye..... | 35 to 50 |
| Emmer (Speltz)..... | 45 to 60 |
| Corn (in hills, shelled)..... | 4 to 6 |
| Field Peas..... | 30 to 50 |
| Field Beans..... | 15 to 25 |
| Millet..... | 5 to 10 |
| Flax..... | 20 to 30 |
| Forage Crops..... | |
| Alfalfa..... | 20 to 25 |
| Brome Grass..... | 15 to 25 |
| Vetches..... | 20 to 30 |
| Root Crops..... | |
| Sugar Beets..... | 10 to 15 |
| Mangels..... | 8 to 12 |
| Carrots..... | 3 to 5 |
| Stock Turnips..... | 1 1/2 to 4 |

It is observed that these seedings are less than those recommended for localities farther east.

In sowing durum wheat, a greater amount should be sown than of the hard wheat, as the berry is larger and it stools less freely.

Grain should be drilled when possible as it requires less seed and the yield is greater. Regarding the kind of drill, it may be said that the single disc and the shoe drills are most in favor at the present time.

Much difference of opinion exists as to the proper time of sowing grain. A series of experiments, extending over a number of years have been carried on at Indian Head and at Brandon regarding this point. Seeding was begun as soon as possible, though at no time earlier than April 6th, averaging about April 20th, and continued at intervals of a week apart for 6 weeks. The first seeding gave almost invariably the lightest yield, the second and third being generally the best. Late sown grain is more apt to rust. The general experience of farmers is that medium sowings do better than either very early or very late.

HARROWING GRAIN.

Many farmers and experimenters have found that harrowing the young grain after it is up is of much value. In parts of Minnesota and eastern North Dakota harrowing has slightly decreased the yield. The method is found to be of much value in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and it is rapidly gaining in favor in South Dakota and in parts of North Dakota. The best implements for the purpose are the slant-tooth drag and the weeder. Either of these implements may tear out some grain, but not enough to do injury if properly handled. If one has a large amount of grain to cover, two weeders may be fastened end to end, making an implement 24 feet wide which will cover 50 acres per day. There are three advantages claimed in harrowing grain. In most fields a large number of weeds germinate along with the germination of the grain. The vast majority of these weeds are shallow rooted and will harrow up much more readily than the grain plant. By harrowing the grain crop, the weed crop is greatly lessened. In addition harrowing the grain tends to conserve soil moisture by forming a dirt mulch over the surface. The importance of conserving soil moisture in a semi-arid region need not be emphasized. Harrowing the grain also aerates the soil, which undoubtedly brings about an increase of bacterial activity, thus serving to increase the available plant food.

At the present time there are exploited certain systems of farming for semi-arid conditions. While these "systems," so-called, contain a great deal that is good, yet it must not be thought that they contain any magic talisman. The success of any system depends more upon the man behind it than upon the system itself. As far as the author knows no system contains more than well known agricultural principles. Aside from the principles already enumerated, the well firmed seed bed and the dirt mulch on top of it are particularly essential under semi-arid conditions. The dirt mulch needs to be as fine as the conditions admit. A dust mulch is not practicable because the high winds of the plains will carry it away.—From Bull. 74, N. D. Station.

Enclosed find \$1.50 to cover my renewal subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Your paper has been a great help to me and I wish to thank you for so kindly sending it to me. I am sure of the noble men and women of your country and glad to be uplifted by contact with you through your paper.

J. B. NEWVILLE Lumsden

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What the Canadian Seed Growers Association is Doing for Canadian Agriculture.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

While in attendance at the Brandon, Manitoba Mid-Winter Inter-Provincial Fair I was greatly impressed with the grand work which the Canadian Seed Growers' Association has accomplished for that commonwealth.

In the matter of growing seed grain and other seeds for cropping purposes, the Canadian farmers belonging to this Seed Growers' Association have already placed themselves right alongside of the Stock Breeders' Association and are beginning to hold their meetings in conjunction with those people. They are even of sufficient importance and number to be able to hold fair and special meetings upon their own strength and merits. Indeed, this mid-winter fair at Brandon, while of large importance because of the stock interests there, fine show of poultry, horses, sheep, cattle and swine, etc., nevertheless found the Seed Growers' Division of the fair of sufficient importance to attract fully as much, if not more, attention than either branch of the Stock Growers' Association.

In as much as our own fairs make little or no success of the seed division, I was much interested in determining wherein lies the success of our Canadian brothers in this line, and having opportunity to act as judge in the seed department it was comparatively easy to observe why. Some year ago Mr. Robertson, a man interested in the welfare of the farming communities, offered certain prizes to farmers who would show at the fairs the best seed products bred from pedigreed, hand-selected seed. Each farmer was to show a bunch of hand-selected stools of wheat, to show ten pounds of seed grown from this hand selected grain the second year and two bushels of the general crop raised the third year from this pedigreed grain. The three exhibits constituted a class. This work met with such marked improvement in the growing of cereals by those who undertook to compete in these contests that the Canadian Seed Growers' Association was the result.

The association formed admits only those farmers to membership who comply with the requirements noted; and the secretary of the association issues certificates to the members just in proportion as they have pounds or bushels of this high grade seed for sale. The association has now been in operation for a number of years and there are members in every province of the Dominion who are breeding seed grain, wheats, oats, barley, peas, corn, and other agricultural seeds under the directions of this association, each member being allowed to sell seed guaranteed by the certificates of the association. He can charge whatever price he sees fit for the seed, the interests of the association being limited only to the point that what he sells is up to the standard. The members of the association who were exhibiting at Brandon informed me that the demand for this high grade pedigreed seed grain far exceeded the possibility of the farmers to produce it. There were some fifty or sixty exhibits of very high grade seed, each man issuing his certificate of the length of time he had been pedigreeing his grain and the number of pounds of hand-selected grain, and the number of bushels of general crop that he had for sale. In some cases this was as high as one thousand or more bushels. I learned that this season the general crop is selling at \$1.10 to \$1.25 per bushel.

There were many other exhibitors at the fair, but the men who had been selecting their grain on their own farms after the plan laid down by the Seed Growers' Association showed such superior stuff that the ordinary exhibitor did not even have a look-in in the possibility of winning prizes. The first prizes in all classes of wheat showed six years of pedigreed breeding in the district of Saskatchewan. The seed was Red Fyfe and weighed 65½ pounds to the bushel, and 52 bushels to the acre. That farmer had 800 bushels for sale, so that anyone can see that he is farming with profit. There were several other varieties of wheat exhibited, but the prize wheat, in all cases, whether 1st., 2nd., or 3rd. prizes, exceeded 64 pounds per bushel.

The Dominion Government has a very strenuous Pure Seed Law which demands high standards of viability and purity. We can readily see how this has brought about the education of the members of the Seed Growers' Association when we know that the member loses his standing in the association if on inspection, his grain be found to contain any of the seeds of noxious weeds barred by the Canadian Seed Law. We were not allowed to give prizes to any sample of seed, of wheat or oats, for example, in which we could find a single seed of wild oats. Some of my readers will be interested to understand why it is that a member of the association cannot sell more seed than the high grade pedigreed stuff. The workings of this association are essentially as follows:

A member must each year hand-pick enough plants from his general crop to furnish seed sufficient to grow the hand-selected plot for the second year. He must plant this seed upon land under special cultivation, as prescribed by the rules of the association. His general crop must be grown under special conditions, and he must allow the association inspector to visit his fields during the

growing season, and at threshing time must give him the acreage, etc., of the general crop. The inspector examines the crop while it is ripening with reference to its purity, as to kind and freedom from weeds, smut, ergot, etc. He also takes a record of the yield per acre at threshing time. This inspector reports these matters to the elective secretary of the Seed Growers' Association, a paid officer. The secretary, when satisfied of the returns, issues to the owner of the grain sufficient certificates to cover the sales that he may desire to make, but only to the extent of the inspector's report.

Certificates are issued for hand selected grain in the straw, for pounds of hand-selected seed, and for bushels of general crop. It is thus seen that the farmer or seed grower cannot sell a larger quantity than he has certificates issued for, unless he fraudulently forges others.

The Seed Branch of the Canadian Department of Agriculture has become thoroughly interested in the work, and the Dominion has made a grant to the officers of the association to further the work, I think of \$1200 a year. The Department of Agriculture also provides the inspectors for each province.

The results of this work and its educational effects have already lifted the seed standard of the Canadian farmers very materially, and we predict that it is the natural future for our own farmers. It puts the work for seed growing and the dependance for seed upon the farmers themselves, and thus relieves them of a reliance upon seed jobbers and dealers in cheap and adulterated products. The great importance of this work lies not alone in this, but in the fact that each member of the association becomes a real breeder of home-grown seed, and the work of all of our different experiment stations has continually shown that home-grown seed will always give the best results, other conditions being taken into consideration.

Conditions on each individual farm are slightly different than those afforded by any other farm in the world, and therefore, the plants which produce the most perfect seed on the home-farm are the ones which can best stand those conditions there found. Each farmer of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association not only finds that he can furnish some seed at a higher price to his less fortunate and, perhaps, less intelligent neighbors, but that the yield on his own farm quickly rises to a standard of excellence which puts him in line for a top-notch success as a farmer.

—PROF. H. L. BOLLEY,

Agricultural College, N. D.

DAIRY

Suggestions re Saving Ice.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Evidently there is not at the present time among the farmers a full understanding of what great advantage and value the collection of ice would be, and in this connection how it would also effect an improvement of all dairy products.

Before I state my views about gathering ice I want to say that I by no means consider myself acquainted with the conditions in this country yet, as I have only been here for a year and there will perhaps be several difficulties to overcome. Notwithstanding, I don't believe that the small labor and expense which are entailed in the collection of a few tons of ice will withhold anyone from doing so in consideration of the great gain and benefit it will give. I had just a look at an ice heap at a farmer's last summer; the ice was piled up almost in the same way as we used to do in Denmark some years ago. The farmer told me that it would make it very difficult for his wife to keep the milk and cream in reasonably good condition if she had no ice.

The first essential in the preservation of ice is to have a good covering—the better the ice is isolated the less will the loss be.

Perhaps many a farmer will say: "I can't procure any kind of material for covering ice." I shall say in reply: Yes! certainly you can; in all that straw and chaff which is going up in flames every fall there is a sufficient protecting material for ice. Well! I know very well that straw is not the best material for that purpose; but it can be used in this country as well as in Denmark.

By means of the experiments performed by the late Professor Fjord at the State Experimental Station in Copenhagen, 1875 and 1877, it was ascertained that chaff has as great isolating power as various other materials when used in a dry condition. By chaff is here meant only the husk of corn. As a standard in connection with the experiments the amount of water which in a certain time was abstracted from the ice isolated with chopped straw was denoted by 100. Among eighteen various isolating materials dry cotton indicated a loss of water indicated by

79, dry barley chaff by 90, dry wheat straw by 110, dry sawdust by 114, wet mould by 560. Thus it was determined by this trial that chaff and straw are good coverings for ice, and so far as I can see the easiest to obtain in this country.

Concerning the piling of an ice stack, it will of course always be well to choose a shady place either at the north side of a building or at the north side of some shady trees or bush; if it be rising ground and of sandy or light quality so that there will be no danger of the water in the ground penetrating into the bottom of the ice pile, it would be preferable to dig a hole from two to three feet deep.

It is not my purpose to give a detailed estimate of the amount of ice which will be sufficient for a season. I shall merely add a few statements to prove that the amount required is not so great as one would think.

At the time the ice system was used in the Danish creameries it was always customary to collect as many pounds of ice as there were expected pounds of milk in a year—usually 100 cubic feet or 5,700 pounds per cow; but as we here speak of cooling the whole milk it will be easily understood that the amount of ice necessary for cooling the cream will be very much less. Let us estimate the cream at twenty per cent., which is probably the highest amount farmers get by separation, and based on the above amount of ice for the whole milk we find that twenty cubic feet or 1,140 pounds will be the corresponding amount required for the cream of one cow's milk in a season. But while the above mentioned number is a computation for all the year round or at least for a much longer time than can be counted on in this country, I am fully convinced that 1,000 pounds, or half a ton will be an abundant provision of ice per cow.

As to the quantity of covering necessary for an ice stack; from four to five feet of chaff will be sufficient, particularly if the first foot piled is pulverized and as free from straw as possible.

It will always be well to build an ice stack in a square form so that the height may be equal to the diameter of the base, and in the same manner it will be well to give the stack a pyramidal shape which will effect a closer pressure upon the covering and also make the surface less exposed to loss.

When the time has come for using ice, the best way to get through the covering will be to cut a hole in the north side, but not larger than you can help. In taking out the ice one should always remember to get close to the bottom; having got the quantity you want, the hole or gangway must be stopped up immediately, which is most easily done by means of a bundle of straw pressed hard into the opening. The time of the day most suitable for getting ice will be of course, the early morning or late in the evening.

To the question as to how the ice in cooling the cream, I will say in reply that all that is needed is a tub of the same height as the cream-can or pail, but wide enough that a small pail can stand beside the bigger one, because—as I think is well known—the newly separated warm cream must never be poured into the cooled. No, on the contrary, the last separated cream should be allowed to stand by itself from one separation to another. In addition to the ice there must be so much water in the tub that the ice and water have at least the same height as the can. With regard to the place for the ice and water tub, we should recommend, provided that there is not to be found any clean, fresh airy room in the house, that a small pent-house be built in shady spot not exposed to any bad odors.

In connection with the last statement I wish to remark that it would be somewhat of an improvement in the hauling of milk and cream at home if the separator could be moved away from the kitchen and the frying pan. For this reason it would be a good thing to arrange the above mentioned pent-house so that there would be room for the separator too.

I know very well that the description of collecting, preserving and using ice as here given is quite open to criticism, but that is exactly what I wish; it is always profitable when an idea can be subjected to discussion.

My purpose in the previous statements has only been to describe a very simple and effective method by which the cream ought to be handled at home.

Every buttermaker and every man interested in dairying knows that it is impossible in the summer time to get the cream in such a condition that it will yield even an ordinary product. To make any change for the better I cannot see

that there is any other way than for the farmer to cool the cream as near the freezing-point as possible, at all events never to let the temperature go above 35° or 36°.

I don't think it is necessary to say that by no means do I countenance any departure from the other well known rules respecting the proper treatment of the milk and cream at home.

JANS SKARK.

[Note, Mr. Skark has been in Canada only a year, having come direct from Denmark, where dairying is a science. Our readers will agree that the above is a highly creditable article from a person who a year ago could not speak a word of English.—Ed.]

A Complaint re Alleged Short Weight in Butter.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Being an old subscriber from the Edmonton district, staying or wintering in the Okanagan Valley, and having the welfare of our province at heart, I find that some of our Alberta butter-makers are hurting the trade, as they are sending light weight butter here; bricks do not weigh the full pound with the paper and almost all go an ounce and a half short. This is hurting the trade of Alberta and should be stopped; the creamery that offends (I will give you the number of it on a separate piece of paper) is a Government institution. I have weighed bricks that went as low as twelve and a half ounces. There should be a law that would put the maker on the stone pile or as we found in the north the most effectual, the Government wood pile with a mounted police man and a gun as a persuader to work. I can prove my statements by plenty of witnesses.

Summerland, B. C.

C. N. WILLIAMS.

[We have drawn the attention of Superintendent Marker to this matter, and we are sure if complaints were forwarded to him at the Dept. of Agriculture, Edmonton, a remedy would soon be applied.—Ed.]

POULTRY

Mating Utility Fowls.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Those who wish to raise hens that will lay when eggs command the best prices must hatch their pullets before the middle of May. Hens which are to raise early chicks should be mated now in the quarters which they are to occupy through the spring, and be fed a laying ration.

As the male bird is half the flock, too much care cannot be given to selecting him. A great many fail to develop a strain of profitable birds because they breed from a male of one type this year, one of another type next year, and one of still another type the next year. This becomes a serious matter in view of the fact that offspring which combines the good points of both parents are a very small part of the flock, while the part combining the bad points is likely to be large, especially when the bad points are prominent.

First of all a person should have a definite type in mind towards which he is endeavoring to build up his entire flock. This type may vary somewhat according to the breed and the market which the breeder is aiming at, but there are certain characteristics which must go into the make up of any profitable type of fowl.

The first thing to consider in selecting a male bird is his health and vigor. No matter how attractive he may be in shape and color he will bring loss instead of profit if he be not full of vitality and in perfect health, for if he lacks these qualities a great many of his chicks will die at an early age, and you have lost your time and feed.

In picking out a bird just stand in front of him and see that his breast is broad and his legs well apart. One of the worst points a bird can have is narrowness between the legs, the legs coming out from the body at the same place. Stand at one side and draw a line with your eye from the middle of his back straight downward. It is in this matter of depth of body that the greatest difference is found between well bred and carelessly bred birds. Full breasted and long bodied birds may be found in the flocks of careless breeders, but never deep bodied birds. From a side view you get the curve of the breast and the balance of the body. A bird developed behind the legs noticeably more than in front is to be avoided. Now stand behind him and look at his back. It should be broad throughout its entire length. A narrow back will not do; neither will one broad at the shoulders and tapering toward the tail.

Opinions differ as to length of body; some maintain that to be a good layer a hen must have a long body, but the trap nest fails to prove it. Many 200 egg hens are not noticeably long, while others are. It is certain that to be a good layer or a good market fowl a bird must have ample feeding capacity, but breadth, depth and length go into the make up of feeding capacity, and overdoing one is likely to result in neglect of others. This matter must be settled largely by the breed one chooses. Wyandottes should be just as equally balanced in dimensions of the body as possible. The body should be all curves. Their length, width and depth should be as near alike as possible. In the Orpington the depth of the body is emphasized without neglecting the other dimensions, while in the Plymouth Rock the emphasis is placed on length of body so far as may be without narrowness of breast or back. Though it is an open question as to whether or not a hen must have a long body in order to get a good layer, from what I have observed of trap nest records I incline to the opinion that a hen must have ample breeding capacity, but whether it be obtained by equalizing length, depth and width of body or by slightly emphasizing one dimension without neglecting the others, is not a matter of importance. This is certain: The well rounded bird comes to maturity earlier and fattens quicker, while the bird of greater length weighs more when full grown. Which is preferable depends largely upon whether one has a better market for early broilers or full grown fowls.

As to color, nothing is more attractive than a flock of uniform color. So far as possible one

should use male birds of one established color. The birds not only look better, but command a better price when sold alive.

Barred Rocks are the hardest of all birds to mate for color, but there are certain principles of color reproduction that may easily be kept in mind. The male must be lighter than the female, but the less the better so long as he is a shade lighter. Birds of the same color or with the male bird darker produce young with no definiteness of barring. When the male is a great deal lighter than the females the young are uneven in color. It is well to pluck a breast feather from the hen which is nearest the color you would like your flock to have and select a male whose breast feathers are just a little lighter. He should be free from brass in the hackle and back and have no rustiness in any part of his body. The bars of course should be clearly defined and regular.

The buff male must be darker than the female, especially on the back. If he be lighter than the females the young will be of a washed out color. If he be too dark they will be mottled instead of a solid buff. Look out for two things in the color of a buff male. See that his breast is of the same color as the female's back. This will secure the right amount of difference in color. See that he is buff to the skin in all parts of the body.

In white birds remember that under color is of most importance in maintaining a white strain. Birds white on the surface, but running yellow towards the skin and having white feathers with yellow quills, will tend to breed more and more yellow. See that your male bird is white on the surface, white to the skin and has white quills.

There are some minor points which I consider important. The head should be well rounded, never long and slim. The eyes should be full so that you can see them when standing in front of the bird. A slim head and a sunken eye are both indications of low vitality. The feathers along the comb on the top of the head should lie down smoothly on the skull. I have repeatedly noticed that fowls with feathers standing up along the comb are poor layers. Males with such feathers produce poor layers.

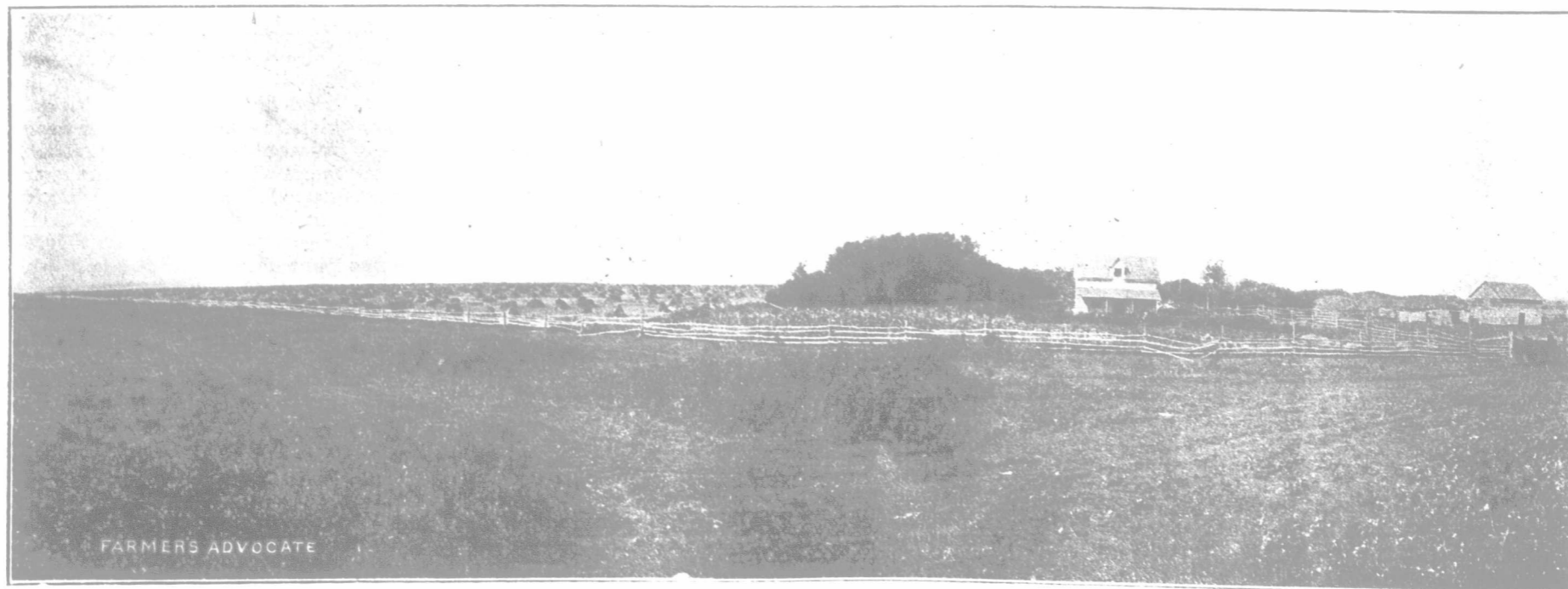
Always choose birds of one definite type of shape and color.

Crossfield, Alta.

W. I. THOMAS.

Poultry Fattening at Creameries.

During the present year the Department of Agriculture of Saskatchewan will establish poultry fattening stations in connection with the Tantallon and Moosomin creameries which are under Government supervision. In authorizing this work the Commissioner of Agriculture believes that it will be the means of demonstrating in a practical manner why greater care and attention should be given to the development of this branch of farming throughout the province. With the rapid development of the country the demand for birds in good flesh placed on the market according to market requirements is constantly increasing, and the object of the fattening stations is to assist and educate the people how to fatten and prepare birds for the consumer in order to secure the best possible price. The system of conducting the work will be similar to that pursued in handling eggs and creamery products.



HOME OF R. GRAINGER, ESQ., IN THE MILDRED, SASK. DISTRICT.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Horticulture and Forestry

In the Interests of Alberta Horticulture.

Suitable accommodation will be provided at the creameries and the birds will be received at stated periods for fattening. The weight of the birds accepted from each farmer will be placed to his credit, and an advance of 10c. per lb. will be made. The balance, after deducting the cost of fattening, will be paid to the patrons when the chickens have been disposed of. This new departure promises to attract considerable interest among the farmers. The work is of such a nature that boys and girls on the farm can handle it, which means the attention demanded by the growing of wheat and other larger activities of the farm will not retard its development. Already upwards of 1000 birds have been promised by the patrons of the Moosomin and Tantallon creameries, and it is believed that such profitable returns can be given the farmers as will stimulate an interest in poultry production whereby the work can be greatly enlarged. The Department is desirous of securing the co-operation of all interested farmers.

Mating for Spring.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Now is the time the farmer should begin to lay out his plans for the coming breeding season. If you are breeding purebred birds of any particular breed and want to get a nice uniform stock of females for another year I should advise the purchase of a pullet-bred cockerel. In buying I find most farmers either want a dark colored cockerel if a Barred Rock or buy a dark one this year and a light colored one next. This is a mistake, and one of the reasons so many get discouraged with breeding and exhibiting. A good many farmers start in at a local show and take a prize or two; then a man comes along (who probably has given some thought to the mating question) and sweeps everything, and people of course wonder how he does it. If you don't

As we expected, the editorial in our January 16th issue on "Tree Brokerage" brought forth a protest from the Alberta Nursery and Seed Company. It seems there is a difference of opinion between this company and ourselves as to what constitutes Alberta grown or acclimatized stock, and the company asks to say that although they have not been established long enough to supply all their customers from their own nurseries at Calgary, still they are making every effort to equip themselves so that they will be able to grow all the stock they sell. In the meantime they assert that by keeping stock in their nurseries a year they have acclimatized it, and vindicate their representations. Their nursery and trial grounds they inform us are to be under irrigation this spring, and extensive operations will be under way.

We are glad to know the Alberta nursery and Seed Co. are making these preparations to supply the demand for stock in the province, and give them this and previous publicity not to injure their business, but rather to discharge our duty to those of our readers who appealed to us for our opinion. We trust the people of Alberta will understand the difficulties of establishing a nursery business, and will not place temptation in the way of any salesman of any company, by offering orders for trees that are neither native nor acclimatized nor hardy enough to stand transplanting in Alberta soil.

Planting a Pacific Coast Orchard.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As a result of my experience of a number of years of fruit growing I should advise a beginner to discard all advice given by anyone other than one who has grown fruit commercially on this coast. The advice of agents who are taking orders for trees counts for nothing; neither does that of those from Old Ontario, where the conditions are quite different from those obtaining here," said a prominent and successful man who has been in the business for years. Because an apple takes first prize in England or at any of the Eastern shows does not mean that it could be made a success here. Much of the fruit shown in England is grown in upper British Columbia, where the conditions are very favorable for winter fruit. Here on the coast the summer and early fall varieties are the correct thing commercially. The winter fruit may be grown and with a large measure of success, but it cannot compete with that from the Okanagan and other up country points where there is water for irrigation. Summer apples do not require irrigation, and the market for the early fruit is equally as good as for the latter kinds and there is no second handling or storing to be done.

In choosing a location be sure that it is sheltered from prevailing winds and not a swamp. Fruit is apt to become injured or blown off the trees if too much exposed. The blossoms, too, are sometimes injured before they are fertilized. Swamp lands are apt to be much colder than those that are high and dry, and therefore liable to be affected by early frosts. If the lands be high, well drained and planted with the proper varieties there is never any danger of frost injuring the blossoms.

For soil, a good black or red loam fairly deep with a clay subsoil to hold the moisture is the ideal thing. While the black loam is usually richer the red soil gives apples a better color.

There is a double purpose in draining. One is to carry off surplus water and the other to ventilate the soil. If the land be level the drains may be placed at regular intervals, sufficiently close together to carry off all stagnant water quickly. Often, however, the drainage depends upon the slopes and hollows. Anything from twenty to fifty feet apart may do, according to the land.

If the land be new it is well to grow a crop or two of grain or potatoes in order to get the soil thoroughly pulverized. Subsoil plowing is also an advantage, as land so treated holds the moisture more readily and the roots of the young trees are better able to penetrate. Usually, if the soil be of even average quality, no manure will be needed for the first few years.

Practically all growers are now agreed that one-year trees are preferable to larger ones. By planting these they may be properly trained and they stand moving much better than later. Nothing is to be gained by hurrying. If the land be not bearing apples or plums it will be growing strawberries or raspberries which pay equally well, if not better, and it is wise to be slow and sure rather than fast and freaky. While spring planting is usually considered best, the trees are better planted carefully in the fall than hurriedly during the busy spring season.

We plant all our trees eighteen feet apart each way, thus giving 135 trees to the acre. This allows plenty of room to cultivate between the rows when they reach maturity. The holes are dug three feet wide and eighteen inches deep. They are then filled in to within about eight inches of the top with black soil. Around the trees the ground is well trodden and the little trees pruned in order that they may become sturdy and not affected by wind.

What varieties would I plant? I would set half the patch to Wealthy apples. That is the only apple I would plant, except, perhaps, a few crabs. Last year these apples yielded twice as large a crop as any other and this is a common occurrence. Then Wealthy is undoubtedly the best commercial variety and that is the one to plant. In order to leave room on the orchard for a house I would, if going into the business new to-morrow, plant in the following quantities:

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| Wealthy apples | 400 trees. |
| Hyslop crabs | 100 " |
| Bartlet pears | 300 " |
| Cherries | 200 " |
| Italian prunes | 100 " |
| Grand Duke plums | 100 " |
| Englebert plums | 100 " |
| Total | 1300 " |

If near a city or suitable market I would plant small fruits between the rows of trees. For this purpose I recommend Magoon strawberries 2 acres, Raspberries 2 acres, Loganberries 1 acre, Red currants 1/2 acre, Champion gooseberries 1/2 acre, Victoria rhubarb 1 acre. The remainder of the unplanted land might go to potatoes, as potato land is good as a change off for strawberries. Cereal crops should never be grown between fruit trees, as they not only use up the food that should go to the young trees, but the land, not being cultivated, becomes dried out and the trees suffer much from lack of moisture. As the trees grow the rows of small fruits will have to decrease, until at the end of about six years they will require all the ground.

In an old orchard it is customary to plant a cover crop of wheat and vetches for the winter. This, plowed in the spring, provides the trees with sufficient nitrogenous food. Besides this it prevents washing out during winter rains.

In order that a beginner may be able to calculate the cost of working an orchard the following estimate of the season's cultivating and spraying is given.

If a cover crop be used plow lightly in the spring. If not, then use the disc harrow, going over it two or three times. Then once each way with the drag harrow will put the land in good shape. At short intervals during the season the land may be cultivated with a pulverizing harrow, say four times altogether.

The orchard must be sprayed in the fall with Bordeaux Mixture and in the spring with lime, salt, and sulphur wash. Sometimes during the summer it is necessary to spray part of the orchard with resin, soap, and quassia for aphids. Older apples are seldom affected in this way and therefore do not need the spray.

After the first few years the orchard will need some artificial fertilizer every year unless stable manure can be procured.

Of course besides this there is the expense of picking and packing the fruit, but there is no difficulty with the marketing if the article be a good one, as it should be. The gross revenue from an orchard of ten acres laid out as above should not be less than three thousand dollars a year on an average, and with careful management it may be more. One industrious man may do all the work except during the picking season. With small fruits the expense of picking is rather high, but apples, pears, and plums do not cost much in that line.

From the above it will easily be seen that fruit growing stands well ahead of every other occupation in British Columbia. Those who have gone into the business with a desire to learn and with a determination to succeed have made money and there have been few failures in spite of the fact that so much experimental work had to be done. The person who commences now has a great advantage over his predecessors as he will profit by their experience. Moral—Begin now, before the land becomes too expensive.

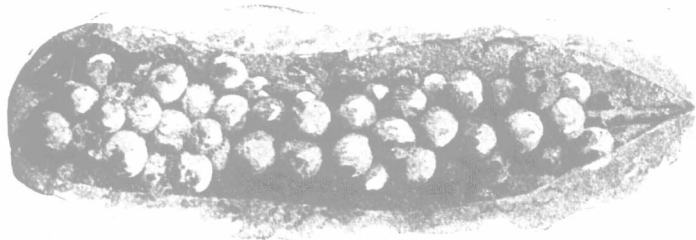
Victoria, B. C.

H. F. PULLEN.

Keep Thinking about Fruit Tree Planting Time

The many many unsuccessful attempts to provide fruit for the table by farmers on the Western plains has been the cause for comparatively few orchards being planted, but with the disappearance of the bachelor and the advent of a wife and family a new stimulus is given to again make the attempt. Further, nurseries are in existence from which home grown stuff may be had and greater success expected than from imported plants.

First of all, it will pay to grow rhubarb. Plant out two-year-old plants. You can pull some stalks from these the first season, but do not pull too heavily; after the first year, you can pull an average of twenty to thirty pounds per plant.



LOMBARD PLUMS—A KOOTENAY PRODUCT.

want to show you will naturally want to have a nice uniform flock of pullets, and the surest way to get them is either to buy a pullet-bred cockerel or buy a setting of eggs from a pen mated to produce exhibition pullets. If you get a cockerel or two out of a setting of eggs ordered this way you may be sure that you have a bird which will answer your purpose. A great many people are not aware that almost all the successful fanciers practice two matings and for generations back their prize winning cockerels have been line bred to produce show cockerels, or their prize winning pullets have been line bred to produce show pullets. In the case of the former the females are never exhibited and in the case of the latter the males are never exhibited; this is really the only sure way of breeding show birds, although I once exhibited a Brown Leghorn cockerel which won first prize and scored 93 1/2 points and a full sister which took 2nd and scored 93. This, however, is a rare occurrence and might not happen again in a lifetime. A great many farmers of course do not care for a show bird, and to these I would say start with a high class laying strain. It has long been my opinion that unless you are breeding Mediterraneans, that is, Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish and such, that one cannot be too careful in purchasing birds or eggs. Birds which have been bred for generations for large size and exhibition qualities only, very naturally soon lose their faculty for laying eggs in large numbers and it is my opinion that it is just as important to buy a setting of eggs or a cockerel from a noted laying strain (unless you want exhibition birds) in the heavier breeds as it is to buy a bull of known milking strain. We find the Mediterranean breeds are not so easily effected as it is their business to lay the same as it is the business of a Jersey cow to milk, and all the fitting for show she may get doesn't do away with the fact that the Jerseys are good milkers.

Holmfild, Man.

H. E. WABY.

during the season, and surely this would be profitable—all returns and no outlay—but, don't forget, you will have to keep up a supply of young vigorous plants by planting new crowns every few years or your old plants will soon run out from over-production.

Gooseberries and currants have done well in this country, but while some varieties will succeed well on a certain soil, other varieties will not do so well on the same soil, but will thrive in some other location. Here is where it will pay you to be careful in selecting varieties. Try to find out before you plant which varieties are likely to be the most profitable in your location. Gooseberries and currants of the right varieties, when once planted, will produce fruit for many years with very little care, giving good returns for very little cost. Isn't this profitable?

But the best fruit of all to grow is raspberries. We grow them and we pick raspberries from early in July to early in October, fresh fruit daily for three months. We find raspberries are always in demand; there is no danger of the market for them being glutted, for they are considered so valuable for summer or winter use that the demand far exceeds the supply, and they command a very high price. We find that with raspberries it is best to plant at least four varieties. We grow Turner and Philadelphia for early fruit and for main crop Dr. Reider, Marlboro, Miller and Cuthbert for fruiting in August, and a variety we call Premier, an everbearing variety, which fruits continually from July until hard frost comes. Schaffers Colossal is another good variety. Raspberries come into fruiting the year after planting and the same plot will remain good for six or eight years, with a fair amount of attention.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The famine distress in Russia is so great in certain districts that peasants are selling their girls to whoever will buy them. Some Canadian cities, including Winnipeg are opening up lists for subscriptions in aid of these suffering people.

John Alexander Dowie, "Elijah the Restorer," founder of Zion City, died on March 9th. His health has been failing ever since Voliva disputed his power and estranged many of his followers.

A powder magazine on board the French battleship *Iena* exploded in Toulon Harbor, totally destroying the vessel, killing over a hundred men and wounding at least two hundred more.

Floods on the Alleghany, Monongahela and Ohio rivers are working havoc in the eastern Central States. Business is almost at a standstill in Pittsburg and Cincinnati.

Elliott Stevenson of Detroit has been appointed Supreme Chief Ranger of the I. O. F. in place of the late Dr. Oronhyatekha.

The electricians of Paris, France, went on strike, with the result that the city was in darkness for two nights and many factories were without power.

CANADIAN.

Senator Casgrain, who has been in the Senate since 1887, died in Windsor, Ont., at the age of eighty-two.

To secure desirable immigrants from Great Britain the Department at Ottawa is allowing an increased bonus to British booking agents. The Salvation Army is preparing to send 30,000.

There will be a Pure Food Show held in Winnipeg, July 1 to 13, under the auspices of the Retail Merchants' Association of Western Canada.

There were 144 new school districts opened in Alberta in 1906, and it is expected that as many more will be opened this year.

Lieut.-Col. Boswell, of the 90th Rifles, Winnipeg, is dead. He took part in the battle of Fish Creek during the Riel Rebellion of 1885.

Things to Remember.

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| Alberta Fat Stock and Stallion Show and Auction Sale, Calgary | April | 2-5 |
| Manitoba Educational Association Convention, Brandon | April | 3-5 |
| Manitoba Live Stock Auction Sale | May | 30 |
| V. A. A. Association Fair, Brandon | July | 22-27 |

Great Britain's Changing Agriculture. The Fiscal Committee's Report.

The fiscal debate has of late been so little heard of that one might fancy Joseph Chamberlain and his policy had become figures of past history. A contrary reminder, however, is afforded by the appearance of a very partly volume, bearing the title, "Report of the Agricultural Committee of the Tariff Commission." It may be remembered that a couple of years ago this Committee was specially appointed in connection with the larger and more pretentious Commission, for the object of inquiring into the proposals of Mr. Chamberlain, in respect to their bearing upon the agricultural interest, and to report to the Commission as to (1) their effect on present agricultural conditions; (2) whether any modifications in detail are desirable, and if so, what should be the nature of such modifications, having due regard to the general interests of the community; (3) the best way in which the interests of the manufacturing and the agricultural industries, where they conflict, can be harmonized. The Committee consisted of twenty-three members, thoroughly representative of the different branches of farming on both sides of the Channel. The Right Honorable Henry Chaplin (ex-President Board of Agriculture) was chairman. There were 33 meetings held and nearly 150 witnesses examined, while forms of inquiry sent out received replies from over 2,100 agriculturists, care being taken to have these as representative as possible. The Committee found it necessary not only to investigate present agricultural conditions in the United Kingdom, but also to undertake a wide survey of British agricultural policy and of international market conditions of modern times. Needless to say, the report, which was prepared for publication on Friday, Nov. 23rd, is a document of unusual importance and world-wide interest, and perhaps Canadian readers may appreciate an early intimation of the findings of the Committee. To review the evidence and other highly-valuable matter embodied in the report, would demand unavailable space, but the conclusions arrived at by the members of the Committee

9. Agriculture, in almost every branch, shows a great decline, despite a very large increase in the population and a consequent increase in the demand for agricultural produce.

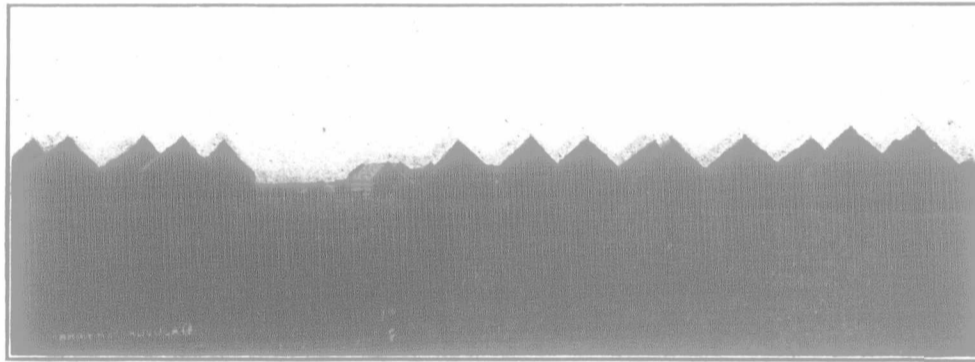
10. There has been a general fall of prices during the last thirty years, due to monetary and other causes affecting nearly all commodities, and fluctuations of this character are to be anticipated in the future. But the prime cause of the decline in agriculture is the greater fall, especially in the case of grain, in agricultural prices than in prices generally.

11. In the case of agriculture, the effect of the fall in prices has been accentuated by other causes; such as (a) the greater relative increase in the burden of local and imperial taxation upon the land; (b) transport conditions; and (c) the inability of the Board of Agriculture to aid the British farmer as his foreign competitors are aided.

12. The position of the United Kingdom is absolutely exceptional. No other country shows so marked a decline in agriculture; no other country depends to so large an extent upon importations from abroad for its food supply; in no other country has the balance between agriculture and manufacturing industries been so completely disturbed, to the disadvantage of agriculture. This remarkable decline in agriculture is not alone a menace to national security, but by restricting the home market, must have a most prejudicial effect upon the general industry of the country.

The foregoing weighty sentences represent the main conclusions arrived at by the Committee, and, in view of them, it surprises no one to read, a little further down, the suggestions of the Committee with regard to remedial measures, which may be thus summarized:

"We are of the opinion that, for removing the disabilities under which British agriculturists suffer, a change in the fiscal policy of the country is absolutely necessary, but if this change is to be permanently effective, it must be combined with measures dealing with transport, the enlargement of the powers of the Board of Agriculture, and local taxation. We are also of the opinion that the position of the industry



STACKS OF WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY ON THE FARM OF G. A. SKINNER, BOWDEN, ALBERTA.

are certainly of sufficient importance to warrant their reproduction. They are as follows:

1. The production of wheat in the United Kingdom, which in the period 1841-45 was sufficient for 24,000,000 people, or nearly 90 per cent. of the population, has since that time steadily declined, until home-grown wheat now feeds little more than 4½ millions, or 10.6 per cent. of the population.

2. With the single exception of oats, in England all other corn (grain) crops in the United Kingdom show considerable decline, though in no other case to the same extent as wheat. Taking corn crops as a whole, the area cultivated has declined three million acres, or nearly 40 per cent., in the last thirty years.

3. This serious reduction in grain cultivation has synchronized, during the past thirty years, with a decline amounting to over one-sixth in the area under green crops.

4. The area under grass has increased by nearly one-third during the same period. This increase has not sufficed to make up for the decline in arable cultivation, and the quantity of meat produced from home-fed stock has only increased by less than 5 per cent.

5. Whereas home-fed meats represented 85 per cent. of the total consumption thirty years ago, they now represent 55 per cent. only.

6. The importations of dairy produce have increased about 140 per cent. during the last thirty years, and dairy farmers in most parts of the United Kingdom have been led to devote themselves more and more to milk farming, in which foreign competition has not developed to any extent.

7. The dependence of the United Kingdom upon imported food supplies of all kinds has increased from 124 to 205 millions sterling since 1875, and, allowing for the fall in prices, the volume of food imports is estimated to have increased during the same period by 130 per cent., or nearly four times as much as the increase in population.

8. The foreign producer, especially of wheat and meat, has not only supplied the increased British home demand due to increased population and increased consuming power of the population, but has also taken from the British farmer a large part of the market upon which, having no foreign trade, his existence depends.

generally would be improved if means could be found to create further facilities for land purchase in the United Kingdom."

EMERALD ISLE.

Mining the Soil.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Manitoba and what was originally the North-West Territories are certainly being settled up with great rapidity—one might say almost too quickly to do justice to the resources of the country.

The soil in most parts of the three provinces is good, and only wants to be looked after now to repay in the future for the present extra attention.

There is a class of settlers—alas! he is common—who goes out into the new districts open for settlement with the purpose of cropping the land as long as it will pay him. When he has taken all the nutriment from the soil he decamps with his gains to start his *modus operandi* in new territory, but it is his particular way of making a living, and he is satisfied. They are finding out in the States that this cropping without replenishing the soil has brought their grain acreage lower than it was in the days when the soil was new. The result is that the Government is taking pains to show the farmers that this particular kind of farming is not the sort to meet their future prosperity with.

Many have found what an immense task bringing a poor farm back to its former condition is; the expense alone is not the least of it. If people come to this country only to encounter poor farms with a small crop average, it will certainly tell in time to come. I have seen settlers dissatisfied with the country solely because they do not raise bumper crops on breaking, or because they have not sufficiently cultivated their soil; whereas their neighbors who have spent more time can raise as large a crop again.

This sucking of the soil is like mining out the nutriment—you can get good results for your money for the time being, but the seam gives out and then you must go to a new strike.

Mining operations, if carried on to any extent, are going to be detrimental to the future prosperity of the country, as it is on agriculture alone that we

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It is the ambition of many settlers to acquire as much land as possible, and crop as large an area, as time will permit. They do not think that with half the amount of land and with proper cultivation as good results could be obtained and better interest for their money. A country of large farms has never been so prosperous as those in which small holdings are in vogue. New Zealand and Denmark are good examples of this.

The class of settler who will make the country is the one who comes to stay. What frequently deters him from starting up here is the absence of established men, especially in the new districts. He knows that his future success to a certain extent depends on his neighbors. The chief signs of a neighborhood that has come to stay can be seen by the appearance of the homestead. When we see a mingling of good substantial buildings in a district with facilities for stock keeping we are sure that this is not the farm of a land sucker. The latter gentleman, if I may call him such, would not put much time or capital into either buildings or stock. In his way of thinking, it is not possible to squeeze the pound of flesh from either one or the other. He may occasionally keep a small herd of range cattle; but no dandy cows for him, as they would produce manure for renovating the soil.

It is the custom when leasing a farm in England that the renter be restricted from selling from the farm that which would cause the deterioration of the soil. He has also to farm in rotation. If this were not the case the landlords would have their tenants terminating their leases by impoverishing the soil. The latter would be able to sell all farm-yard manure, likewise roots, hay and straw grown on the place, which should be fed to the stock on the establishment.

This, of course, would not be practicable in this country, but only goes to show what precautions are taken in older countries against the land sucker.

Lloydminster, Sask. V. P. CARTER.

The Salvation Army and Emigration.

General Booth of the Salvation Army a few years ago saw in emigration one of the keys to unlock the problems of England. With the General, to conceive was to act. In 1904 and 1905 over 5,000 people emigrated, chiefly to Canada, through the agency he set in motion; in 1906 the number reached approximately 12,000, and from present indications, it is quite probable that in 1907 the total will be brought up to 25,000. It is not easy for us to make a fair estimate of the character of this inflow of population from a Canadian standpoint, as distinguished from the general tide coming in independently, or under government or other agencies, as the individuals become so scattered, but we can frankly say that we have heard many highly-favorable expressions in respect to the class of persons brought out under Army auspices. According to a careful census furnished by the emigrants, some twenty-one per cent. were actually members of the Army; thirty-eight per cent. avowed themselves Church of England, and forty-one per cent. Presbyterian, Wesleyans, Roman Catholics and other denominations. Under the wholesome condition of Canada, the newcomers should find their own state and status very greatly improved, the Dominion will be advantaged by their presence here in proportion as they live up to the standards and directions of the Army, while the congested population of the Old Land will be reduced, and its possibilities of regeneration will be made vastly easier.

Now, this movement is certainly going to continue, and since it must be reckoned with, deserves careful consideration. Primarily, it is based upon the principle that the troubles of congested England are to be remedied, not in work-houses or other pauperizing, state-aided institutions, but upon the land. Having been at some pains to enquire into the *modus operandi* of the Army's emigration campaign, we are satisfied that it has not been a mere dumping process. As was pointed out in a previous issue, Great Britain should not shift on to Canada degenerates of her own making, and the avowed policy of the Army is individual regeneration at home, and the sending abroad of those ascertained to be sober, honest, thrifty and industrious. That line of procedure should be closely followed by all organizations engaging in an emigration propaganda. The attention which the Army's work has arrested, and the confidence of the people in it, may be inferred from the fact that as many as 700 applications per day have been received at times during this season at headquarters, London, Eng., from persons desirous of coming to Canada; and that there is a process of selection going on, we gather from the further fact that, up to the time of our enquiries, out of 70,000 applications, but 10,000 persons were actually sent out. They come from all parts of Great Britain, and next season a special office for Scotland and Ireland will be opened at Glasgow, in addition to the general office in Old London. In all probability, the applications for the approaching year will double those of 1906, which will plainly necessitate greater work and vigilance on the part of those in charge, in order to maintain the standard of those who emigrate. We are quite sure that the General and Col. David C. Lamb, the efficient London officer in charge of the work, fully realize this.

When persons make applications, they are supplied with complete information regarding the country to which they desire to go. They are furnished with application forms, which must be filled out, giving

particulars regarding their character, capabilities and financial condition, including medical certificate and references. A percentage of them come from the country, but probably a greater proportion of them are those who have drifted (or their fathers did) from rural districts to towns, and in a few years gladly embrace the opportunities of the new land.

One class of these emigrants have enough to pay their way out, some need a small advance from the Army; and in case of worthy, married couples with families, after rigid personal enquiry, loans are advanced for the expense of their transfer, in so far as funds available for that purpose will permit, to be repaid by easy instalments, which it is gratifying to find is being done to a very considerable extent. Once the emigrant is accepted, he or she is supplied with all necessary information and transportation papers, and the parties are personally looked after from the landing stage at Liverpool or other port of sailing till they are located in Canada. When passengers are booked, information is at once sent to the Army headquarters in Canada, and duly-accredited officers at Quebec, Montreal, Toronto or Winnipeg, as the case may be, know who are en route, and the pin badge, "Good-bye—Welcome," beneath and above clasped hands, makes identification easy. During the past season emigrant parties came out on the Dominion C. P. R. and Allan liners, the S. S. Kensington being specially chartered for this service, and flying the Army flag. These parties are invariably in charge of Army officers. Among those entrusted with this work during 1906, mention might be made of Brigadier A. E. Braine, head of the Army's publication department in London, Eng., a most capable executive officer, who, from very humble beginnings, has risen, by merit and integrity, to an honored place. Tactful, thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the people under his charge, a good musician and entertainer, as well as a disciplinarian, his presence aboard ship was most beneficial to all concerned. Those acquainted with the conditions on emigrant ships will readily perceive the advantage of such leaders and counsellors, and also the desirability of maintaining some form of public oversight to prevent over-crowding with its attendant evils.

Some Good Arguments For Municipal School Boards.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE: Apropos the recent discussion in your journal re schools and school officers and the advisability of school trustees sitting on the advisory board I crave your indulgence while I give expression to my views.

I consider that the whole system of appointing school trustees is fundamentally wrong. One half of the school trustees in rural schools to-day in Manitoba, if not wholly incompetent, are utterly indifferent to the true welfare of our schools. In their choice of a teacher they are guided largely by outside considerations which should not influence them in the least in the selection of a teacher. Not the least of these considerations is the religious belief of the teacher. I have known a board of trustees who dismissed a teacher because forsooth he was unable to sing in the choir. They had examined his credentials and certificates and were well pleased with him as a teacher, but nature had been ungenerous in this particular respect, so he had to go.

A friend of mine who taught a few years ago in a graded school in Manitoba told me that a complaint was laid against him and forwarded to the Department of Education, the charge being the use of profane language in the schoolroom. Afterwards it came out that the heinous crime that the teacher was guilty of was using the quotation "damned with faint praise." That an illiterate ratepayer should lay such a charge is not so strange, but that he should be backed up by the three mighty autocrats who presided over the destinies of this particular school almost surpasses belief; yet such was the case. Although nothing was done to the teacher at this particular time yet afterwards things were made so very uncomfortable for him that his resignation was shortly forthcoming.

It has been my experience that the average school trustee does not give to his position the consideration that is its due. Too frequently he allows himself to be swayed by the importunities of disaffected ratepayers, with the result that teachers are dismissed. It matters not how high the reputation of the teacher stands as a teacher—he may have performed his services faithfully—but once let him offend the susceptibilities of some churlish ratepayer and his usefulness as a teacher is gone. A systematic effort is at once begun for his removal. And this is the real fault of our present system, for had we municipal school boards composed of educated men who would be independent of parish politics, in nine cases out of ten difficulties between parent and teacher could be avoided. The parent would at once know that any little personal spleen which he might entertain towards the teacher would not be considered sufficient by the members composing such a board to warrant them in dismissing a competent official.

Every one admits that one of the greatest evils to-day to be found as a barrier to good schools is the frequent changing of teachers. But this evil will not be effectually overcome unless the absolute powers vested in the hands of school trustees is

curtailed, so far as the summary dismissal of teachers is concerned. Take the case of a married teacher who in good faith signs a contract for a years' services, but who is dismissed with the usual months' notice for no other reason than a majority of the trustees on the part of the trustees or a majority of the trustees. The teacher is absolutely helpless—were an investigation held he could easily clear himself of any charges brought up—but even then his employers may refuse to retain him. Is it any wonder that our schools are being deserted by male teachers—that few male teachers choose to marry on such an insecure tenure of office?

It may be said that the trustee I have described is an exception. Not so as every teacher who has had to do with rural school boards knows full well. To remedy this regrettable state of affairs I contend that what is needed is municipal school boards, and to the obtaining of this end every one who has the best interests of our schools at heart should direct his efforts.

Manitoba.

OBSERVER.

Economics, Finance and the Credit System

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The first mentioned topic received considerable discussion at the hands of Mr. Campbell in a recent issue, but the economics I wish to speak of is what might be termed private economics, not public, or economics on such a broad scale as this gentleman referred to. Before saying much I would ask the reader to think awhile and see how the different words in the heading relate to each other. Economics is the practice of economy, and economy means saving or being careful in the advent of being in future need. If it be used in connection with finance or money matters it brings us to the point where a cash or credit system may receive consideration. At the present time a slight movement is noticed in business circles to eliminate or alleviate some of the faults of a credit system, the trouble being the losses which monthly or annually occur therefrom. It is a general business principle to add to the selling price a certain percentage either wholesale or retail, I understand as a means of making up the loss. Under this management the most honest or sure-pay customers pay the defaulters' share, the good carry the burden while the bad go free. The only sure way is straight cash the same as the T. Eaton Co., and there may be other firms also. In one or two places in the West credit is being refused until the first of March anyway, and it might well be extended. At Cartwright a system has been adopted somewhat different but one of the platforms claimed is a better control of the losses of the credit system, if not its elimination. Books of coupons are sold containing the equal of so much currency, \$25 or \$50 maybe \$100, and for this accommodation the person who wishes credit gives his personal note due in the fall. The different firms are all under one management and it is claimed by the promoters that they will know better just how deep certain individuals are indebted and when to stop the credit. This may stop an individual getting too much credit off them, but we fail to see how it makes the pay any surer or more certain. The move is said to be a matter of economics in favor of the good payers. The proof of a pudding is the eating and we wait for results. As I remarked before, straight cash is the only sure method, but we hear it often said it is not feasible. Why? If a man has not money how can he buy? A person who buys should be very sure he has an equivalent if not the money before he contracts a debt. If he has a good equivalent, we see no reason why a bank or financial man or institution could not supply the need and by security make the equivalent of a safe percentage good in money. At the Grain Growers' Convention this matter received attention and we hope to see it bear some fruit. Why should not a farm plant, horses, cattle, grain, etc. be good money security to a limited amount. The grain is mortgaged to dealers, why not to farmers? A system at present followed to secure money from a bank is by joint note. Why should a man who can furnish security himself have to draw on a neighbor or friend or be called upon to act likewise for a neighbor who can give security himself. We believe it's time enough to act thus as a case of charity not business. The credit system has no doubt been a benefit to a few who strictly knew how to use it but a curse and a stumbling block in hundreds of other cases. A gentleman was once heard to remark that a certain man of his acquaintance would buy the United States and bring it over to Canada "if" he could buy it on "time." Some people act just the same, but the people, while somewhat to blame are not wholly at fault. We see storekeepers giving freely of their credit to young men and perhaps girls or irresponsible parties. Surely wages are high enough and the demand for labor keen enough in this country to allow of paying cash and still living in decency. Are they not fostering a shiftless and unbusiness-like habit in young people which they will probably continue till otherwise checked. In some cases we find them migrating in a day or a night and Mr. Creditman is out and the percentage of the credit system makes a call on the honest, perhaps poor, man. 'Twould be a radical change, but we should then know better the value of a farm and many other things in connection with people, business and commerce. Ask any storekeeper or machine man and he will tell you he has stacks of

unpaid and carried over paper. Only the other day a business man told me he drew a mortgage for a certain debt owed by a farmer in consideration for which he gives three quarters of the crop on a certain property next year and pays 12 1/2% interest. We have not the least doubt that between notes or mortgage some of next year's crop is already sold and is still a supposition. Would credit be right, to a man with such a business proposition before him as above? Would it not be well for those who ask credit to be sure they have an equivalent something beside a myth before contracting a debt! Would it not be well for the credit man to endeavor to put a man or patron on a more business-like basis. There has always been a seed time and a harvest, but no guarantee that there will always be a profit over cost. Let us examine our financial standing, if liabilities already equal the assets, or nearly so, let us take no chance of contracting more than we can pay, thereby adding to the stigma that farmers are dishonest, slow pay or disgraceful. Poverty is no disgrace, though inconvenient, and straight charity would be better than someone paying our debts through the credit system.

ONLOOKER.

An Experience.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I feel that I am indebted to contribute an article occasionally to help on the good work you are doing, and shall be only too glad to have an opportunity of giving my opinion on any subject pertaining to farming that I am capable of giving an opinion upon, although I am not very fond (as the poet puts it?) of rocking the fountain pen simply to get my name before the public. I might add that I was among the first settlers to help pioneer this part of the great West. When I came here from eastern Ontario in the year 1893 and settled on my homestead where I now reside, there were only a few settlers, mostly bachelors, in this district, and most of them with a capital equal to my own; namely, a box of clothes (including two white starched shirts) and about \$2.50 in cash. Although I was a youth of barely 21 years I was married and my wife had a box of clothes as well, but we have lived to see a wonderful change in these parts and have of course shared a fair part of the prosperity that only this great West is capable of giving a poor man without any means.

With reference to the farming of this district there is considerable land under cultivation at the present time and we are beginning to get the noxious weeds as well as older districts. Wild oats are the worst yet, although we have ball mustard and I hear of a few Canadian thistles. I never had any trouble killing wild oats, by plowing shallow in the fall and harrowing in the spring, and about the first of June plowing deep again and sowing barley, until last year when I treated 50 acres with very poor success. It appeared to be too wet and the plow did not kill them, they simply turned over and kept growing. But I seeded most of it to Timothy, so I expect to finish them yet. I drew manure direct from the stable last winter and put it on part of this ground and the Timothy appeared to be twice as good last fall as where there was no manure.

I have also been experimenting a little in the cattle business this last four or five years. I started with only a few and I'm very glad I did. It has not cost me so much as if I had started with a lot. Some old settlers told me that they had better success when they let their cattle run to the straw piles; others told me to draw it in a bluff of trees; and some said they should have a little shelter to keep the snow off their backs. I also read in one of my papers last winter (I think it was the FARMER'S ADVOCATE) an opinion of some men on feeding steers for market, that they were as well out of doors. Now I don't dispute the candid opinion of any of these men, but simply add what looks like beef in one man's eye would look like bones in another's, because five year's ago I thought a calf was a calf; no matter how small he was they all looked alike to me, but I can begin to see different now.

I have tried all of the above ways of wintering and I am thoroughly convinced that it is as far from the right way as the North is from the South. Last fall I built a shed out of slabs from the saw mill and covered the roof with straw and put my cattle inside when the first snow fell and they were never out until this warm spell came only long enough to get water, about 80 rods to the river. I also think this a mistake, as they should have water twice a day and this is too far to drive. They have had mostly barley straw and some oat and wheat straw, only a little at night, this last three weeks and they really look better now than when they were in in the fall, although the pen is cold. They are all dehorned and loose and I have never cleaned the stable this winter; it was nice and dry until this thaw. So I have decided to put up comfortable quarters for my cattle next winter. I don't see how I can afford to leave them out of doors any longer.

Man. D. E. C.

Dear Sirs:—
Keep on with your good work for the farmers' rights. Justice to all, partiality to none.
Nesbitt JNO. WALKER.

A Hint to Homesteaders.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I should like to advise all who may be going to make a start on their homesteads this spring not to overlook the price of meat in these outlying districts, and at all costs to take out one or more breeding pigs, as I have been very thankful all this winter for providing myself with some. The 1st of April last year, I bought two yelts supposed to be with pig for \$17.00. One turned out barren so I sold her to a neighbor for \$12.00, thus leaving mine at \$5.00. In June she farrowed six nice pigs, which ran along with one cow's milk, the wash from the house, and a few oats. In the fall I let them run and found hardly anything of their keep until the snow came. Then I shut up one and made it 130 lbs. with 3 bushels of wheat and small potatoes. In January I killed the second, which dressed 150 lbs. I have one now that will dress 200 lbs. in another week or ten days. Two of the sow pigs I have half gone in pig; the other I gave a neighbor for the loan of his mower in harvest. The mother of these six has beside her now a litter of 10 even pigs 2 weeks old which at 7 weeks I can sell at \$5.00 per pair without asking for customers. All the feed these pigs have had is 9 bags of wheat, two of oats and some 5 bags of seed potatoes that got frozen. Salt pork has been from 17c. to 20c. per lb. all winter, so you will see 480 lbs. of pork would have cost me \$81.60. The two yelts are now worth \$20.00 and the sow and ten pigs in one month more \$35.00. The wheat cost 50c. per bushel, the oats 25c. per bushel (\$10.00), without counting the potatoes which would have done no good if I had not had the pigs. Two bags of shorts will be \$2.00 more, which will put the total cost up to \$12.00, and the capital invested \$5.00. From the above figures you will see I made a saving of \$81.60 for pork and have pigs to the value of \$55.00 left. Surely this should induce the homesteader to grow his own pork. I know I could not have got 17c. per lb. for the pork I raised, but still a penny saved is a penny earned.
Eye Brow Hill, Sask. E. C. S.

A Big Man Resigns.

Prof. W. A. Henry, Dean and Director of the Agricultural College and Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., and author of that standard work "Feeds and Feeding" has resigned on account of ill health. Dean Henry has been the undoubted head of all agricultural college men, largely on account of his administrative talents. He was graduated from the Department of Agriculture of Cornell University many years ago and began at Wisconsin as professor of botany. His forte was in gathering around him first class men, and he also had the faculty of keeping before those men the great need of making their work of practical use to the agricultural public. This aim undoubtedly helped him, for no man in his line was able to get from the legislators so much for the great work to which he had given his life, as Professor Henry, and he secured their help in putting needed appropriations through the Legislature by his clear presentation of the case and by the appeals to state pride. Dean Henry is not yet an old man, and the University of Wisconsin will get the benefit of his counsel and advice as the regents of the university have made him professor emeritus.

Proposed Grants to Provinces.

Sir Wilfred Laurier has given notice of an address to the King petitioning for an amendment to the British North America Act of 1876 in regard to the scale of payments made to the several provinces. The amendment is as follows:—

(a) Instead of the amounts now paid, sums hereafter payable yearly by Canada to the several provinces for the support of their Governments and Legislatures to be according to populations, and as follows:—(1) Where the population of the province is under 150,000, \$100,000; (2) where the population of the province is 150,000, but does not exceed 220,000, \$150,000; (3) where the population of the province is 200,000, but does not exceed 400,000, \$180,000; (4) where the population of the province is 400,000, but does not exceed 800,000, \$190,000; (5) where the population is 800,000, but does not exceed a million and a half, \$220,000; (6) where the population of the province exceeds a million and a half, \$240,000.

(b) Instead of an annual grant per head of population now allowed, the annual payment hereafter to be at the same rate of eighty cents per head, but on the population of each province, as ascertained from time to time by the last biennial census, until such population exceeds two million five hundred thousand and at the rate of 60 cents per head for so much of said population as may exceed two million five hundred thousand.

(c) An additional allowance to the extent of \$100,000 annually for ten years to the province of British Columbia.

MARKETS

Last week witnessed one of the greatest sensations of the year in the wheat market, though the cause of the flutter was altogether external to the actual conditions of the crop or the supply and demand of actual grain. Prices in the American markets declined 1 1/2 cents in two days, 13th and 14th, and recovered again their previous level. In Winnipeg the decline amounted to a decline of about 1/2 cents. The cause of the break was the panic condition of the New York stock market, where everyone was trying to sell, which resulted in a drop in the most prominent stocks of from 10 to 25 per cent. At least one Canadian firm went down in the swirl, and but for assistance from England the panic would have been more far reaching. As it is money has become tighter World's supplies of wheat continue liberal, especially from Argentine and America. The improved weather conditions have brought out large supplies in the northern States and in our own territory.

In Winnipeg interest has centered around the hearing of evidence in the case of the Canadian Stock and Grain Co., which is charged with fraudulent dealing in stocks. It is unfortunate that our legislatures allow such companies to assume names which are so misleading, as for instance, this company does not profess to handle wheat although the name serves to attract business from wheat dealers.

Considerable interest also centers around the prosecution of the representatives of the Grain Exchange which is listed to come off before the court now sitting in Winnipeg, but as one of the principals in the defence is "absent" in Scotland the case is called to "come up later."

At last week end Thompson, Sons and Co. report "Manitoba wheat has been firm and occasionally quite active. In our Winnipeg market fluctuations have been influenced by the action of the U. S. market, but our prices being closer to a legitimate export basis our market is neither so nervous nor erratic as Chicago, etc. Winter continues to hang over our Western Country and there seems the prospect of a late seed time for spring wheat, and also a late opening of lake navigation. Prices at close of business are 70 1/2c. 1 Hard, 74 1/2c. 1 Nor., 72 1/2c. 2 Nor., 69 1/2c. 3 Nor., spot or March delivery, and on our option market, future deliveries, March 74 1/2c, May 76 1/2c."

| OTHER GRAINS. | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| No. 4 wheat..... | 66 |
| Rejected 1—1 Hard..... | 71 |
| Rejected 1—1 Northern..... | 70 1/2 |
| Rejected 1—2 Northern..... | 67 1/2 |
| Rejected 1—3 Northern..... | 65 1/2 |
| Rejected 2—1 Northern..... | 68 1/2 |
| Rejected 2—2 Northern..... | 65 1/2 |
| Rejected 2—3 Northern..... | 63 1/2 |
| Rejected 1 Northern for seed..... | 70 |
| Rejected 2 Northern for seed..... | 67 1/2 |
| Oats..... | 35 1/2 |
| Barley..... | 43 |
| Flax..... | 1 24 |
| Bran..... | 17 50 |
| Shorts..... | 18 50 |
| CHOPPED FEEDS.— | |
| Barley and oats..... | 24 00 |
| Barley..... | 21 00 |
| Oats..... | 26 00 |
| HAY, per ton (cars on track, | |
| Winnipeg..... | 10 00 @ 11 00 |
| Loose loads..... | 8 00 @ 10 00 |
| POTATOES, Winnipeg, per bushel..... | 80 |

| PRODUCE (WHOLESALE PRICES.) | |
|--|---------|
| BUTTER— | |
| Creamery, fancy in bricks, fresh, per lb..... | 30 |
| Second grade in bricks, per lb..... | 25 @ 26 |
| In boxes, per lb..... | 22 @ 25 |
| Dairy, fancy in bricks, per lb..... | 23 |
| Select, in tubs, per lb..... | 20 @ 21 |
| CHEESE— | |
| Manitoba make, per lb..... | 14 1/2 |
| Ontario make, per lb..... | 15 |
| Ontario make, twins, per lb..... | 15 1/2 |
| EGGS— | |
| Manitoba new laid, per dozen..... | 27 @ 30 |
| POULTRY— | |
| Spring chickens..... | 15 |
| Spring ducks..... | 16 |
| Fowl..... | 12 |
| Young turkeys..... | 18 |
| Geese..... | 14 |
| Practically all poultry is refrigerator stock. | |

| LIVE STOCK. | |
|------------------|-------------|
| CATTLE— | |
| Steers..... | 3 50 @ 4 25 |
| Heifers..... | 3 00 @ 3 75 |
| Cows..... | 2 50 @ 3 50 |
| Bulls..... | 2 00 @ 3 00 |
| Veal..... | 2 50 @ 4 50 |
| SHEEP— | |
| Wethers..... | 5 50 |
| Ewes..... | 5 00 @ 5 50 |
| Lambs..... | 5 50 @ 6 00 |
| HORSES— | |
| Good broken..... | 7 35 |
| Rough..... | 6 50 |
| Light..... | 6 25 |
| Dressed..... | 8 75 |

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HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART

Miss Alice Longfellow, sister of the great American poet, is very ill at her home in Cambridge, Mass. She has nearly reached the century mark.

Archibald Clavering Gunter, the American novelist, died in New York. His first successful novel was "Mr. Barnes of New York."

A movement is on foot to obtain a Rhodes scholarship for Trooper Milloy, who was blinded in the South African war, so that he may attend Oxford University.

Professor G. J. Blewett, formerly of Wesley College, Winnipeg, and now in the Ryerson chair of moral philosophy in Victoria College, Toronto, has published a volume of essays entitled "The Study of Nature and the Vision of God."

Coins to the value of \$10,000 were stolen from the collection in the Carnegie library, Vancouver, B. C. The thief was caught, acknowledged his guilt and restored most of the coins.

Rev. R. E. Knowles, of Galt, Ont., the author of "St. Cuthberts" and "The Undertow," was seriously injured in a railway accident recently. Concussion of the spine is feared.

Otto Goldschmidt is dead. Although a musician and an excellent instructor in music, he is better known as the husband of Jenny Lind, to whom he was married in 1852.

An important collection of ancient and modern pictures was sold at Christie's in London, Eng. Among the pictures was "A Dutch Farm" by Cuyt, which brought \$19,950; portrait of Miss West, by Lawrence, \$21,000; portrait of Charles Oldfield Bowles, by Hopper, \$11,550; and Morland's "Happy Cottagers," \$14,700.

Carved in rock crystal, a portrait bust of Charles I., believed to be the work of Nicholas Briot, realized £288, 15s., at a sale in London; and a miniature of Elizabeth, Countess of Cardigan, by J. Isabey, signed and dated 1623, was sold for £173, 5s.

One of the most interesting books of the season is "The Fighting Chance" by Robert Chambers. It is, like "The House of Mirth," a story of New York Society, but it lacks the pessimistic and melancholy tinge of that book, while making no effort to conceal the undesirable features of the society it portrays. The chief characters are a likeable man whose gentleman forefathers all arrived at the gutter through drink and an equally likeable girl whose restlessness and unconventional impulses were inherited from restless and unconventional ancestors. Both are ready to go under when love comes to them and in its strength they accept the chance to fight the good fight against inherited weakness.

On all sides are we not driven to the conclusion that, of the things which man can do or make here below, by far the most momentous, wonderful and worthy are the things we call books? Those poor bits of rag-paper with black ink on them—from the daily paper to the sacred Hebrew Book—what have they not done? what are they not doing? For indeed, whatever be the outward form of the thing (bits of paper and black ink) is it not verily the highest act of man's faculty that produces a book?—CARLYLE.

WORK FOR THE NEW MANITOBA LEGISLATURE

The provincial election in Manitoba is a thing of the past, after three weeks of energetic effort by both parties. The question of who shall administer the affairs of that province for the next four years has been settled by the return to power of the Roblin Government. A Manitoba Government, of whatever political persuasion, can find plenty to do without touching a single purely party issue during the whole term of office; and the opposition can conscientiously join with the party in power in the attempt to solve some of the difficult problems which have to be attended to during this period. There is no room for argument, for instance, over the need for a widening out of the educational system in order to deal adequately with the changed conditions of larger population and greater wealth. Better facilities for transportation, a less expensive telephone service, more help for agriculturists (as far as these can be dealt with by the province), should engage the attention of every member of the new Parliament; and to what work could the energies of any body of men be better devoted than that of removing the reproach, based on statistics which do not lie, that "Manitoba is the most drunken province in the Dominion?" It looks as if the new legislators could be kept busy, and out of any of that mischief that Satan finds for idle hands to do.

THE PARISH OF THE LATE ARCHDEACON VINCENT.

Recent papers have announced the death of Archdeacon Vincent, D.D., at Albany on the southwest shore of James Bay. He was born in Winnipeg seventy-one years ago, and the spirit of the pioneer explorer was strong in him. That is not surprising, for his father and his grandfather had both gained a wide knowledge of this great country as officers of the Hudson's Bay Company. The spell was upon him too, but, instead of taking the form of commerce, his bent was to go into the vast country between Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay on a mission of education and enlightenment to the natives of the region.

His labors extended over nearly half a century. Schools for Indians were established at Albany and daily services held there. But his district was seven hundred miles long and as wide as he liked to make it, and to visit the fifteen hundred souls scattered over that area each year meant hundreds of miles of travelling, and hardships to shake the endurance of the strongest. He has laid down the burden of the work that called him with a voice of such charm that, even after going back to Manitoba four years ago, he was not content to stay, but returned to the country he had so helped. And his works will follow him, for it requires no great prophetic powers to see that in the near future railroads will run from Alberta and Saskatchewan, from Manitoba and Ontario, traversing the tract to which he and his associates brought the first touches of civilization, and reaching the shores of Hudson's Bay, the first link in the direct connection between Western Canada and the Motherland.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LIQUOR LICENSE ORDINANCE IN ALBERTA.

There are to be no rural taverns. No application can be entertained for a license except in a city or town or in a village containing at least 40 dwelling houses within an area of not greater than 960 acres. Further than this, there is to be a restriction as to the number of licenses that can be granted in municipalities. There is to be one for the first 500 people, one for the next 500 and one for each additional 1000. This restriction made it necessary to require further accom-

modation at licensed places. Instead of 20 bedrooms in towns and cities and 10 in villages, each hotel must in future provide 45 bedrooms in cities, 30 in the towns, and 15 in the villages. Existing hotels must come up to the standard by July 1st next.

John T. Moore M. P. P., Red Deer, made a strong speech in favor of the abolition of the bar. The attempt to close the bars at seven p. m. is not likely to be successful, but public opinion seems to lean to the idea that ten p. m. should be the hour in place of eleven-thirty as now.

REASONS FOR DECREASE IN BANK DEPOSITS.

There was a decrease of \$17,000,000 in the deposits made in the chartered banks of Canada for the month of January this year. A variety of explanations are advanced to account for such an extensive decrease. The theory that an Ontario paper puts forth is that people are taking their savings to invest in mining shares in Cobalt. Another explanation is that more money is being put into real estate for safe keeping, or being sent across the line to protect stocks bought on a margin in Wall Street. But all of these reasons together will scarcely account for seventeen millions. The Western man can add another that will bring up the total well towards that sum—the failure to move the wheat crop of 1906. Thousands of bushels of grain have never moved farther than from the field to the nearest station, there to lie in huge heaps under the snow all winter. With the wheat unsold there is no money for running expenses, much less to put in the bank. Withdrawals are more common than deposits, and will be until transportation facilities of the West are better proportioned to the industrial activity.

A HYPOCRITE ACCORDING TO THE DICTIONARY.

The very mention of the word "hypocrite" recalls to the mind the Pharisees of Holy Writ, the Uriah Heeps of literature, and at least a few people of the thinker's own acquaintance. Hypocrisy, in the common acceptance of the term, is the attempt to appear better than we are, but in accepting that as its significance we are departing from the real meaning of the word. The dictionaries say "Hypocrisy is the concealment of one's real character," and the original of hypocrite was "one who acts a part upon the stage," without reference to the virtues or vices assumed in acting a part.

Using the word in its correct sense, then, a man who pretends to be worse than he really is becomes as much a hypocrite as the man who pretends to be better. Someone says that hypocrisy is the homage that calculating vice pays to virtue; but it is equally true that hypocrisy (in its literal sense) is the submission that weakened virtue pays to vice.

How many men engage in some sharp business practice, disliking it in their hearts, but going with the crowd who are pushing and shoving towards success and apparently approving! How many women inwardly disapproving of the ways of Vanity Fair, yet do with apparent ease in Society what Society does, rather than risk being called "queer"! A young boy utters his first oath or drinks his first glass without getting the slightest pleasure from either, doing it merely to impress the "gang" with the idea that he is one of them and as daring as any. Young girls cultivate habits of speech and action that would horrify their mothers, about the propriety of which they themselves have serious doubts, simply because they want to be with certain company and are afraid of being pitied for their connection with mother's apron strings.

They are hypocrites, and hypocrites because they are too cowardly to live up to their beliefs or leave the company that makes it impossible to do so. They are none the less hypocritical because the bad is outward and the good inward.

Bob, Son of Battle

(Continued from page 379.)

"I suppose no man iver had sic a son as him, Wullie. Ye ken what I've done for him, an' ye ken hoo he's repaid it. He's set himsel' agin me; he's misca'd me; he's robbed me o' ma Cup; last of all, he struck me—struck me afore them a'. We've toiled for him, you and I, Wullie; we've slaved to keep him in hooose an' hame, an' he's passed his time, the while, in riotous leevin', carousin' at Kenmuir, amusin' himsel' wi' his—" He broke off short. The lamp was lit, and the strip of paper, pinned on to the table, naked and glaring, caught his eye.

"What's this?" he muttered; and unloosed the nail that clamped it down. This is what he read:
"Adam Mackadam yer warned to mak' an end to yer Red Wull will be best for him and the Sheep. 'Inis is the first yoll have two more the third will be the last."

It was written in pencil, and the only signature was a dagger, rudely limned in red.
M'Adam read the paper once, twice, thrice. As he slowly assimilated its meaning, the blood faded from his face. He stared at it and still stared, with whitening face and pursed lips. Then he stole a glance at David's broad back.

"What d'ye ken o' this, David?" he asked, at length, in a dry thin voice, reaching forward in his chair.
"O' what?"
"O' this," holding up the slip. "And ye'd oblige me by the truth for once." David turned, took up the paper, read it, and laughed harshly.

"It's coom to this, has it?" he said, still laughing, and yet with blanching face.
"Ye ken what it means. I daresay ye pit it there; aiblins writ it. Ye'll explain it." The little man spoke in the same small, even voice, and his eyes never moved off his son's face.

"It's plain as day. Ha' ye no heard?"
"I've heard naethin' . . . I'd like the truth, David, if ye can tell it."

The boy smiled a forced, unnatural smile, looking from his father to the paper in his hand.
"Ye shall have it, but ye'll not like it. It's this: Tupper lost a sheep to the Killer last night."

"And what if he did?" The little man rose smoothly to his feet. Each noticed the other's face—dead-white.
"Why, he—lost—it—on—Wheer d'yo' think?" He drewled the words out, dwelling almost lovingly on each.

"Where?"
"On—the—Red—Screes."
The crash was coming—inevitable now. David knew it, knew that nothing could avert it, and braced himself to meet it. The smile had fled from his face, and his breath fluttered in his throat like the wind before a thunder-storm.

"What of it?" The little man's voice was calm as a summer sea.
"Why, your Wullie—as I told yo'—was on the Screes last night."

"Go on, David."
"And this," holding up the paper, "tells you that theyken, as I ken noo, as maist o' them ha' kent this mony a day, that your Wullie, Red Wull—the Terror—"

"Go on!"
"Is—"

"Yes."
"The Black Killer."
It was spoken.

The frayed string was snapped at last. The little man's hand flashed to the bottle that stood before him.
"Ye—liar!" he shrieked, and threw it with all his strength at the boy's head. David dodged and ducked, and the bottle hurtled over his shoulder.

"Crash!" it whizzed into the lamp behind, and broke on the wall beyond, its contents trickling down the wall to the floor.

For a moment, darkness. Then the spirits met the lamp's smouldering wick and blazed into flame.

By the sudden light David saw his father on the far side the table, pointing

with crooked forefinger. By his side Red Wull was standing alert, hackles up, yellow fangs bared, eyes lurid; and, at his feet, the wee brown mouse lay still and lifeless.

"Oot o' ma hooose! Back to Kenmuir! Back to yer—" The unpardonable word, unmistakable, hovered for a second on his lips like some foul bubble, and never burst.

"No mither this time!" panted David, racing round the table.

The Terror leapt to the attack; but David overturned the table as he ran, the blunderbuss crashing to the floor; it fell, opposing a momentary barrier in the dog's path.

"Stan' off, ye—" screamed the little man, seizing a chair in both hands; "stan' off, or I'll brain ye!"
But David was on him.
"Wullie, Wullie, to me!"

Again the Terror came with a roar like the sea. But David, with a mighty kick catching him full on the jaw, repelled the attack.

Then he gripped his father round the waist and lifted him from the ground. The little man, struggling in those iron arms, screamed, cursed, and batted at the face above him, kicking and biting in his frenzy.

"The Killer! wad ye ken wha's the Killer? Go and ask 'em at Kenmuir! Ask yer—"

David swayed slightly, crushing the body in his arms till it seemed every rib must break; then hurled it from him with all the might of passion. The little man fell with a crash and a groan.

The blaze in the corner flared, flickered, and died. There was hell-black darkness, and silence of the dead.
David stood against the wall, panting, every nerve tightstrung as the hawser of a straining ship.

In the corner lay the body of his father, limp and still; and in the room one other living thing was moving.

He clung close to the wall, pressing it with wet hands. The horror of it all, the darkness, the man in the corner, that moving something, petrified him.

"Feyther!" he whispered.
There was no reply. A chair creaked at an invisible touch. Something was creeping, stealing, crawling closer.

David was afraid.
"Feyther!" he whispered in hoarse agony, "are yo' hurt?"
The words were stifled in his throat.

A chair overturned with a crash; a great body struck him on the chest; a hot, pestilent breath volleyed in his face, and wolfish teeth were reaching for his throat.

"Come on, Killer!" he screamed.
The horror of suspense was past. It had come, and with it he was himself again.

Back, back, back, along the wall he was borne. His hands entwined themselves around a hairy throat; he forced the great head with its horrible lightsome eyes from him; he braced himself for the effort, lifted the huge body at his breast, and heaved it from him. It struck the wall and fell with a soft thud.

As he recoiled a hand clutched his ankle and sought to trip him. David kicked back and down with all his strength. There was one awful groan, and he staggered against the door and out.

There he paused, leaning against the wall to breathe.

He struck a match and lifted his foot to see where the hand had clutched him. God! there was blood on his heel.

Then a great fear laid hold on him. A cry was suffocated in his breast by the panting of his heart.

He crept back to the kitchen door and listened.

Not a sound.
Fearfully he opened it a crack. Silence of the tomb.

He banged it to. It opened behind him, and the feet came to his feet.

He turned and plunged out into the night, and ran through the blackness for his life. And a wild owl swooped softly by and looked at him.

"For your life! for your life! for your life!"

CHAPTER XXII

A MAN AND A MAID

In the village even the Black Killer and the murder on the Screes were forgotten in this new sensation. The mystery in which the affair was wrapped and the ignorance as to all its details, served to whet the general interest. There had been a fight; M'Adam and the Terror had been mauled; and David had disappeared—those were the facts. But what was the origin of the affray no one could say.

One or two of the Dalesmen had, indeed, a shrewd suspicion. Tupper looked guilty; Jem Burton muttered, "I knoo hoo 'twould be"; while as for Long Kirby, he vanished entirely, not to reappear till three months had sped.

Injured as he had been, M'Adam was yet sufficiently recovered to appear in the Sylvester Arms on the Saturday following the battle. He entered the tap-room silently with never a word to a soul; one arm was in a sling and his head bandaged. He eyed every man critically; and all, except Tammas, who was brazen, and Jim Mason, who was innocent, fidgeted beneath the stare. Maybe it was well for long Kirby he was not there.

"Onythin' the matter?" asked Jem, at length, rather lamely, in view of the plain evidence of battle.

"Na, na; naethin' oot o' the ordinar'," the little man replied, giggling. "Only David set on me, and me sleepin'. And," with a shrug, "here I am noo." He sat down, wagging his bandaged head and grinning. "Ye see he's sae playfu', is Davie. He wangs ye o'er the head wi' a chair, kicks ye in the jaw, stamps on yer wame, and all as merry as May." And nothing further could he get from him, except that if David reappeared it was his [M'Adam's] firm resolve to hand him over to the police for attempted parricide.

"Brutal assault on an auld man by his son!" "Twill look well in the *Argus*; he! he! They couldna let him aff under two years, I'm thinkin'."

M'Adam's version of the affair was received with quiet incredulity. The general verdict was that he had brought his punishment entirely on his own head. Tammas, indeed who was always rude when he was not witty, and, in fact, the difference between the two things is only one of degree, told him straight: "It served yo' well reet. An' I nobbut wish he'd made an end to yo'."

"He did his best, pair lad," M'Adam reminded him gently.

"We've had enough o' yo'," continued the uncompromising old man. "I'm fair grieved he didna slice yer throat while he was at it."

At that M'Adam raised his eyebrows, stared, and then broke into a low whistle.

"That's it, is it?" he muttered, as though a new light was dawning on him. "Ah, noo I see."

The days passed on. There was still no news of the missing one, and Maggie's face became pitifully white and haggard.

Of course she did not believe that David had attempted to murder his father, desperately tried as she knew he had been. Still, it was a terrible thought to her that he might at any moment be arrested; and her girlish imagination was perpetually conjuring up horrid pictures of a trial, conviction, and the things that followed.

Then Sam'l started a wild theory that the little man had murdered his son, and thrown the mangled body down the dry well at the Grange. The story was, of course, preposterous, and, coming from such a source, might well have been discarded with the ridicule it deserved. Yet it served to set the cap on the girl's fears; and she resolved, at whatever cost, to visit the Grange, heard M'Adam, and discover whether he could not or would not allay her gnawing apprehension.

Her intent she concealed from her father, knowing well that were she to reveal it to him, he would gently but firmly forbid the attempt; and on an afternoon some fortnight after David's disappearance, choosing her oppor-

tunity, she picked up a shawl, threw it over her head, and fled with palpitating heart out of the farm and down the slope to the Wastrel.

The little plank-bridge rattled as she tripped across it; she had fled faster lest any one should have heard and come to look. And, indeed, at the moment it rattled again behind her, and she started guiltily round. It proved, however, to be only Owd Bob sweeping after, and she was glad.

"Comin' wi' me, lad?" she asked as the old dog cantered up, thankful to have that grey protector with her. Round Langholm now fled the two conspirators; over the summer-clad lower slopes of the Pike, until at length, she reached the Stony Bottom.

Down the bramble-covered bank of the ravine the girl slid; picked her way from stone to stone across the streamlet tinkling in that rocky bed; and scrambled up the opposite bank.

At the top she halted and looked back. The smoke from Kenmuir was winding slowly up against the sky; to her right the low grey cottages of the village cuddled in the bosom of the Dale; far away over the Marches towered the gaunt Scaur; before her rolled the swelling slopes of the Muir Pike; while behind—she glanced timidly over her shoulder—was the hill at the top of which squatted the Grange lifeless, cold, scowling.

Her heart failed her. In her whole life she had never spoken to M'Adam. Yet she knew him well enough from all David's accounts—ay, and hated him for David's sake. She hated him, and feared him, too; feared him mortally—this terrible little man. And, with a shudder, she recalled the dim face at the window, and thought of his notorious hatred of her father.

But even M'Adam could hardly harm a girl coming, broken-hearted, to seek her lover. Besides, was not Owd Bob with her?

And, turning, she saw the old dog standing a little way up the hill, looking back at her as though he wondered why she waited. "Am I not enough?" the faithful grey eyes seemed to say.

"Lad, I'm fear'd," was her answer to the unspoken question.

Yet that look determined her. She clenched her little teeth, drew her shawl about her, and set off running up the hill.

Soon the run dwindled to a walk, the walk to a crawl, and the crawl to a halt. Her breath was coming painfully, and her heart pattered against her side like the beatings of an imprisoned bird. Again her grey guardian looked up, encouraging her forward.

"Keep close, lad," she whispered, starting forward afresh. And the old dog ranged up beside her, shoving into her skirt, as though to let her feel his presence.

So they reached the top of the hill, and the house stood before them, grim, unfriendly.

The girl's face was now quite white, yet set; the resemblance to her father was plain to see. With lips compressed and breath quick-coming, she crossed the threshold, treading softly as though in the house of the dead. There she paused and lifted a warning finger at her companion, bidding him halt without; then she turned to the door on the left of the entrance and tapped.

She listened, her head buried in the shawl, close to the wood panelling. There was no answer; she could only hear the drumming of her heart.

She knocked again. From within came the scraping of a chair cautiously shoved back, followed by a deep-mouthed cavernous growl.

Her heart stood still, but she turned the handle and entered, leaving a crack open behind.

On the far side the room a little man was sitting. His head was swathed in dirty bandages, and a bottle was on the table beside him. He was leaning forward; his face was grey, and there was a stare of naked horror in his eyes. One hand grasped the great dog who stood at his side, with yellow teeth glinting, and muzzle hideously wrinkled with the other he pointed a palsied finger at her.

"Ma God! wha are ve?" he cried hoarsely.

(To be continued.)

the characters of the unworthy lovers.

You know well the plan of Dante's great poem—that it is a love-poem to his dead lady; a song of praise for her watch over his soul. Stooping only to pity, never to love, she yet saves him from destruction—saves him from hell. He is going eternally astray in despair; she comes down from heaven to his help, and throughout the ascents of Paradise is his teacher, interpreting for him the most difficult truths, divine and human, and leading him with rebuke upon rebuke, from star to star.

I would take Chaucer and show you why he wrote a Legend of Good Women but no Legend of Good Men. I would take Spencer, and show you how all his fairy knights are sometimes deceived and sometimes vanquished but the soul of Una is never darkened, and the spear of Britomart is never broken. Nay, I could go back into the mythical teaching of the most ancient times, and show you how the great people—by one of whose princesses it was appointed that the law-giver of all the earth should be educated, rather than by his own kindred—how that great Egyptian people, wisest then of nations, gave to their Spirit of Wisdom the form of a woman, and into her hand for a symbol the weaver's shuttle; and how the name and the form of that spirit, adopted, believed and obeyed by the Greeks, became that Athena of the olive-helm and cloudy shield, to faith in whom you owe whatever you hold most precious in art, in literature, or in types of national virtue.

—JOHN RUSKIN.

A JAPANESE RECEPTION.

The two months since I reached this honorable and friendly land have been one long reception. Even the islands seemed to have reached out into the ocean to receive our vessel as she slowly drew into port. Looking over the side of the ship down into the upturned faces of hundreds of people, in every variety of water craft, clustered like chicks around the mother hen, I heard my name called. What pleasure it is to hear one's own name, on the borders of a foreign land and among strangers!

My friends had found me, and conducted by them through crowds of half-clad starving navvies and *kurumayas*, I reached Yokohama station. My first impression was of sound, not sight—the noise of the thousands of wooden *geta* on the pavements.

From Yokohama we took train for Tokyo—my future home. Our train was late, and, on arriving, we found that most of the missionaries had called in the afternoon—a reception without a lion, a "Hamlet" without a ghost. But the welcome extended by the Japanese Christians was yet to come, and I was informed through an interpreter that my "honorable self" would be welcomed on Saturday and "please come early."

I came early—at half past one on the appointed day, attended by an escort of four boys to the reception hall. Before entering it was necessary to remove my shoes and substitute a pair of gorgeous purple Dutch socks provided for the occasion.

With much bowing and smiling I was ushered into a large room, whose original size had been increased by sliding back the walls which separated it from adjacent apartments. This room, the floor covered with *tatami*, was empty of furniture save for a small low card-table. Around the walls numerous cushions were placed. These are like the Canadian variety, only much thinner, and on them the people sit.

Conducted to the place of honor, I wondered with consternation how I could reach that lowly level gracefully. A gentleman saw the difficulty and relieved it with great good nature by bringing forward the aforementioned table, placing upon it four of the cushions and begging me to be seated. This was an improvement on the floor, but the table plus the cushions were not yet so high as one of our chairs, and I was wofully tired before the festivities were over. When I was seated a diminutive lady dropped on her knees before me, bowed till her forehead touched the floor, and presented a cup of tea (green it was), with no condiments.



TWO HIGH CLASS LADIES.

For my amusement until all had arrived those present played a game after this fashion: One person called the name of one of the company, and the latter in his turn must call the name of some one else within a given time limit. If he failed to pronounce the name in time, he must perform for the amusement of the rest. Such names as Katayama San, Muriyama San, Kiwai San and Yado No San proved my downfall, for they politely called my name. After the mournful Chinese dirges that some of the rest had sung I thought my attempt to sing one verse of "Mary's Lamb" might be endured. They listened—giving no sign (they are so trained), but—my name ceased to be called.

After all had assembled, there was a short service of singing and prayers. Then Muriyama San gave the address of welcome. The appropriateness of my reply was somewhat doubtful, through my ignorance as to what the welcomer had said.

Japanese etiquette presents some difficulties to foreigners, but the custom of taking refreshments home to be eaten has its advantages. The gentlemen waited upon the ladies with tea, and cakes served on a clean piece of wood wrapped in dainty Japanese paper. The cakes were made of bean paste served in different styles. One was like two pancakes having brown bean paste between; one was a ball of paste covered in white candy, another with brown. I tried manfully to partake, but, nevertheless, was glad to be able to wrap up the cakes and carry them home secure in the thought that no one would be offended.

A short program of Japanese speeches and Chinese songs was followed by another game. In this a ball of paper wrapped in a furashiki (the national shopping bag) was passed quickly from hand to hand around the circle, while one in the middle, blindfolded, sang "Goro, Goro, Goro",



AFTERNOON TEA IN JAPAN.

which means "Go around." The person who held the ball when the singing program. A lady when caught sang "God Save the King"; another acted the beggar; a third recited, in English, "Little Drops of Water." One boy offered to display his English for the sake of the honored guest, and then eloquently and impressively delivered that best known sentence in English literature, "It is a cat."

A boy persuaded me, with the formality and reserve due to a princess to have yet another cup of tea and some additional cakes. Even the memory of the four already in my pocket did not make me refuse, though I'm afraid my gratitude was not too apparent. This was the final effort for my entertainment, and the guests departed bowing lavishly and thanking me for coming among them.

■ Tokyo.

M. F. L.

SLEEPY TOWN.

Over the hills where the sun goes down
There lies the wonderful Sleepy Town.
And O, such a fanciful sight you'll see
If only you'll come and go with me.
We will start away when the twilight falls,
And the lone bird high in the treetop calls.

Over the hills when the red glow fades,
We'll sail through the night's deep falling shades,
And there at the peep of the ghostly moon
I'll rock and I'll sing you a tender croon.
And no one will come but the sandman true,
For he only cares for me and you.

Over the hills when the big stars blink
And the little ones look through the dark and wink.

When the toys are asleep in the corner tight,
To wait till the gleam of the morning light,
We will rock and we'll rock in your wee white gown
Till we rock straight off to Sleepy Town.

Over the hills—then come to my arms
And we'll sail to the land past the fears and harms;

Come with your lips and your tousled head,
And we'll get in the boat called Trundle Bed.

Come, for the gates have been all let down,
And we'll go to the place called Sleepy Town.

THE BROADER CHARITY.

That "charity covereth a multitude of sins" is the unctious laid to our souls with smug complaisancy after we have given a dollar to the church collection or some old clothes to the poor, as if every such deed were a patch laid upon the most conspicuous of our offences to cancel them from our neighbors' vision. But in the real thing—the larger charity of which the giving of material things is but a tiny branch—the giver forgets himself and his weak-

nesses, and thinks only of the other, placing not only his goods, but his wisdom, his understanding, his sympathy, where the need arises, oblivious to the worthiness or unworthiness of the recipient, because over his failing has been thrown the mantle of Charity—which is Love—and the charity of the one has covered a multitude of sins of the other and left uncovered only his need.

HIS HOME, SWEET HOME.

The birthplace of John Howard Payne author of "Home, Sweet Home," has been sold and may soon be destroyed. If the citizens of East Hampton, Long Island, where the cottage stands, cannot raise a fund sufficient for its preservation it is likely that an appeal will be made to the outside world.

Oh, let it stand! that humble little cot
Which woke within a restless rover's heart

A song that all the world has called its own,
A song of songs, by love's own pencil wrought,
A song which needs no touch of "higher" art
To place it with the gems on memory's throne!

He roamed afar in fair and foreign lands,
He viewed unnumbered places good to see,
But still he kept alive within his breast
The home where first he clapped his little hands,
Where first he stood beside his mother's knee,
Or sank to slumber in his cradle nest.

He loved the thought, and when with beaming eyes,
He wrote it down in sweet and simple song,
He struck a chord which echoed round the earth!
And still it wakes the latent love that lies
In every heart where recollections throng,
That love which glorifies our place of birth!

O ye whose tongues have borne that haunting air,
Whose lips have framed those words so pure and true,
And ye who still recall some vanished voice,
Can ye consent that sordid change shall tear
The cherished home which once the songster knew?
Can ye permit so sad and vain a choice?

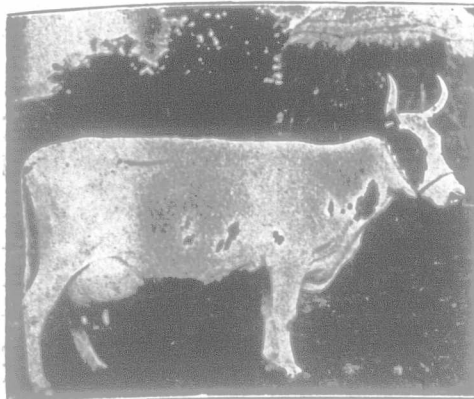
Oh, let it stand—the best of monuments
To him and to his ballad treasure-rife,
The song our lips repeat where'er we roam!
Oh, let it stand until Time himself consents
To fell to earth those walls which called to life
Our song of songs, our dear old "Home Sweet Home!"

—JACK LOWELL.

Lady Baltimore Cake.—Half a cup of butter beaten to cream; a cup and a half of sugar gradually beaten to cream; a cup and a half of sugar gradually beaten in to the butter. Add alternately three-quarter cup of water and two and a quarter cups of flour which has been sifted twice with two teaspoons baking powder and one-quarter teaspoon salt. Beat stiff the whites of four eggs adding half to the cake, then one cup of broken walnut meats floured, and lastly the rest of the eggs. Bake in a moderate oven for about fifty minutes. A good icing for this cake is made by dissolving three cups granulated sugar in one cup boiling water. Cook until it will make a long thread when dropped from a spoon. Then pour it in a fine stream on the whites of three eggs beaten stiff, beating constantly as you pour. Add to the icing one cup chopped raisins, one cup chopped nut meats and five figs cut into very thin strips.

It is folly to look for joy in heaven if you're giving no joy to your home.

CHILDREN'S CORNER



Dairymen:—

The Farmers and Dairymen of Manitoba and the West have the Cream Shipping Fever. It began to manifest itself about three years ago and has been on the increase ever since, new cases being reported by the score every day.

What are the symptoms of this Fever?

Low prices paid for Dairy Butter.

Having to take Trade when Money is what you want.

A want of knowledge of just how many of your cows are profitable.

A Longing Desire for a better and more profitable method of disposing of your Cream.

Further information can be obtained from the

Crescent Creamery Co. Ltd.

Dept. A

WINNIPEG BRANDON

STAY WITH US.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I am a member of this club I should like to know how old we members are when we leave the club. I am sixteen (16) now and I shall be very sorry when I have to leave the club. I am going to school and I am studying for my entrance; I expect to try next June. My teacher's name is Mr. M—. We like him fine; we expect to keep him a year. We live on a farm 8 miles from the village of Grandview. We keep a pony whose name is Top, sixteen head of cattle, sixty hens and a pig.

My sister has two cats—one she calls Snug, and the other Joe. Our dog's name is Collie; he is a fine dog. The cats are quite playful, especially Joe, and we have had Snug for five years. She is a faithful old cat. There was a young boy wrote to this club some time ago, whose name was Frank Loney, and I wish you would please send me his address, or should he see this letter I wish he would write to me as I have relations of that name and I have an idea that he is one of them.

I will close by giving you a few conundrums:—

What is it that if even named it will be broken? Silence.

When is a barrel like a tree? When blown over.

Why did George Washington stand up while he slept? Because he couldn't lie.

When are debts like coffee? When they settle themselves by standing.

When is a piece of wood like a monarch? When it is made into a ruler.

What has ears but hears not? Corn.

Why is wheat like a rose-bush? Because both are prized for their flour (flower).

Now I will close wishing you success.

HAZEL V. REID.

(Dear Girl, I believe somewhere in the beginning of things there was an age limit set for membership in the C. C., but it has never been very strictly kept. We want to keep you and so will not try to enforce a rusty law. When you begin to feel too old for us why not write occasionally for the Ingle Nook and the Literary Society? But don't leave us altogether for a long while yet.—C. D.)

A BLIND BROTHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I have four sisters and five brothers. My father died when I was four years old. My mother is living. My sister and I go to school. One of my brothers is blind. The school is little better than a mile away. It is called Tregarva school. One sister is married and one brother. We have one dog, one cat and a lot of horses and cattle. (Age 12 years). JOE FREETHY.

A FIRST CLASS LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have intended to write you a long time, but never wrote before. I am twelve years old. I do not go to school, but hope I will soon. I am in the third class. We have a little pony which I call my own. Her name is Nancy. I like very much to go out for a ride, when it is good weather. I rode my little pony to and from school all through last winter. We are building a big Icelandic church with a high steeple in the little village. We live five miles from it on a farm. I know my letter will not be so nice as the other letters, but I will try to remember the rules how to write you. DIA GOODMAN.

PRIZE BANTAMS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am going to write to the Children's Corner as I enjoy reading the letters written by the boys and girls in it very much. I live twelve miles from Nanton and eight miles from Cayley. I have a dog named Watch and a black kitten named Nigger and its mother's name is Wee-

Wee. I also have four pet Bantams which took the prize at the fair this fall. There is no school in our district yet. (Age 9 years). BYRON M. BROWN.

DAD'S FIRST PRIZE COLTS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write as papa's term is soon up and I don't know if he is going to subscribe again. The snow is at least a foot deep at the level and some of the snow banks are about ten feet in depth. In the fall I used to ride after the cattle. I sometimes had to go three miles for them. I told you the name of my pony in a former letter. We had a fair in Estevan and three of Dad's colts took first prize each. I took second prize for drawing. We had a box social in the school-house I will tell you about it some other time. I wish you would send me your picture. By the way, I sent you my picture in a letter to the Corner. I have to go to school every day.

ANNIE HANSON.

(I think you had better persuade father to renew his subscription, because Cousin Dorothy does not want to lose one of her faithful girls. I'm sorry your request for party ideas came too late to be answered before Christmas. So it was your picture that has been looking at me so often since last summer. I found it lying on my desk after coming back from the East, with no letter or anything to explain. I have often wondered, and am glad the mystery is now cleared up. Thank you for sending it; I am sorry not to have one to send you in return.—C. D.)

JEAN BAPTISTE PAQUETTE.

My name ees Jean Ba'tees Paquette, I live near h'Ottawa, If I was marry? Well, bou bet, Ole Jules Lablanche of Calumet Ees my papa-een-law.

One year ago las' Mardi Gras, I'm marry Rosalie; And now I'm fader; oui, mon gar; It makes feel good for be papa, Wid leetle small babee.

It's boy or girl, you wan' to know? Well, wait, and I will tell; Hit come 'bout five, six mont' ago, My wife get sick, and I was go For bring Docteur Labelle.

Bellemere Lablanche, she's livin' dere, So when dat docteur come, She say, "Batees, you keep downstairs!" I say, "Batees, prends donc un verre, 'Ski Blanc avec du gomme."

I make myself a leetle drink, And den I say "Mon vieux, You goin' be fader soon, I tink, And say, "Bullee for you."

Den by an by I'm not so glad, I tink, "Poor Rosalie, Maybe she's feelin' pretty bad, Maybe she die." Dat make me sad, Perhaps I'll go and see.

I go so quiet to de stair, And den I call "Docteur!" He say, "You get away from dere." And den, "Tais toi," says my bellemere, "You can't keep still for sure."

Den I sit and feel so triste, Till some one laugh and haut; Dat sound hall right; I say, "Batees, You'll like some whiskey, just de least, Small drop, for luck, you know!"

I drink myself a bon sante, "Batees, I wish you joy"; And den I hear de docteur say, "Hullo, Paquette, I tink he'll weigh Ten pound, dis leetle boy."

I'll feel so glad I jump dat high, I go for run up stair. De docteur see me come, and cry, "Hole on, I'll call you by en by." De room ain't quite prepare."



These symptoms are really severe on the system of the Farmer; they sorely affect his Bank Account, so we recommend you to try the

Treatment secured only at the Crescent Creamery Co. Ltd. of Winnipeg & Brandon

In the treatment of such a fever you can rely on our diagnosis, and our directions, if followed out, will secure for the patient just what he wants:—

A more profitable market for his cream.

Receives the value of his product on the 1st and 16th of each month.

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The largest percentage profit from this branch of his work

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You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

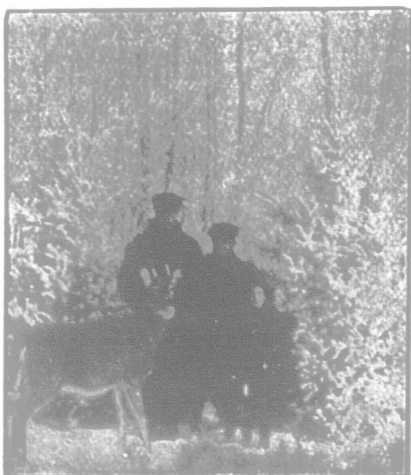
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JOHN CALDWELL, Virden Nurseries
VIRDEN, MAN.

To wait dis time was much de worst;
I'm feelin' pretty queer;
I say, "Batees, yo've got a thirst
For drink to Jules Paquette de First,
He don't come every year."

I drink his healt', and den I cry—
Dat make you laugh to see?
And me, I laugh, and wipe my eye,
I wash my face and tink I'll try
For go see Rosalie.

I fix up clean, I brush my hair,
Give my moostash a curl,
And when I jus' was reach de stair,
De docteur shout, "Paquette, you dere?
Here come a ten-pound girl!"

I jump dat high; I'm scared you know;
I'm stan' dere in de hall,
Den call, "Docteur!" He say, "Hello!"
I say, "Docteur, I want to know
You tink dat dat is all?"

He laugh like anyting an' say,
"How many mofe you want?
I guess dat's all you have to-day,
You wan' to see de family, heh?
Dis way den, en avant!"

I'm glad to see dem hall, you bet,
I say to Rosalie,
"Dat's splendid babies, Ma'am Paquette,
I can't spare one of dem, and yet
I'm glad you don't have t'ree!"

INGLE NOOK CHATS

Dear Dame Durden:—A short time ago I promised a reply to "B. S.'s" letter re "Fathers and Children" in the issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Jan. 30th. First of all, to begin at the foundation, we will commence with the baby. Here again the baby takes us back to its parents, for most babies in disposition are like their parents, often resembling one or the other. Many regard the rearing of a baby too carelessly, thinking because it cannot speak it cannot understand. This is a great mistake, for a baby at a month or two old begins to understand, especially if it has a true mother who delights in the building up of a sweet-tempered and healthy child. An old aunt of mine used to say, "Keep them

Some who are called quiet and sleepy are often the strongest. All children should be studied by their parents. Some may laugh, but what did God give us children for? Are they not His lambs? It is the duty of every person in whose charge they are placed to give every care and attention to raise them to be noble men and women. Children should have their hobbies to keep their busy minds alive. If on a farm (which is the natural place for a child), they could be allotted poultry to care for or a calf or a pig to feed. Towns-people should provide suitable literature, suitable companions, and here boys and girls generally have a wide scope in choice of a trade or hobby. They grow into manhood or womanhood



MANITOBA APPLE ORCHARD IN WINTER, ST. CHARLES, MAN.

warm, clean, dry and fed for the first twelve months and they are little trouble after." Now many infants are spoiled in temper and health, which often rules them in after life. Never let a child be master. Be firm, be kind, be patient, but never flog a child, for this is one of the greatest errors ever made. Did thrashing a child ever make it love its parent? If a parent wishes to be loved and respected by his children he must love them; if punishment is necessary it should be a silent one, for it gives the child much to think about and it will feel the grief it causes its parent. When school days begin the child is exposed to many temptations. If a boy, he will see boys smoking and hear profane language. As he grows older he has much to fight and he will soon show which he will follow, his parents or his school fellows. If he lives in the town after he has finished his schooling to be allowed to run the streets at nearly all hours means utter ruin, unless some kind and understanding soul arrests his steps. Now here is a solution to this problem:—Youth, if natural and healthy, is usually active and wilful. Now, some mistake this will power for stubbornness, but such is not the case. Youth is like a young horse, "Won't stand snatching on the bit." A child who has little or no will power will never reach a very high mark. This power is quite a study, for many do not show it in action

and then comes the time of choosing partners for life. (Here I should like to give my view of a love marriage as the only happy union, but I am afraid this article is already too long.) In the choosing of a partner (husband or wife to be) how many imagine they are in love and are going to be so happy when they often do not agree in many things before marriage. There should be no such misunderstandings, for if so there are sure to be such after marriage leading to unhappiness. Many couples never object to habits and savings until wedded life begins. This is a great mistake. If a young woman objected to her sweetheart's smoking, drinking, gambling and bad language she should tell him so before marriage and say she could not marry a man who did such a thing, and if he had any respect he would give up the habit. Both sides should prove to their satisfaction that the habit had been overcome. When there is deceit between young people who intend to marry, I say, part before it is too late. This brings to my mind that many really good parents tell their children untruths to hide little things and then wonder where the children have learned such things. In some cases the child is cruelly beaten for what the parent has taught. What a child is taught by its parents in its young days will bud out in youth and appear in bloom in manhood, be it good or evil. As we say, so shall we



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References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice. Hon. G. W. Ross, ex-Premier of Ontario. Rev. John Potts, D. D., Victoria College. Rev. Father Teefy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto. Right Rev. A. Sweatman, Bishop of Toronto. Rev. Wm. McLaren, D. D., Principal Knox College, Toronto. Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.

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surely reap. We are blessed with the care of children; they are talents which we have to give an account of to our Heavenly Father.

LIVLANENG.

THE TIN PAN FEUD.

About two months before the cherry-tree limb broke down, Mrs. Watson leaned over the Reads' fence with a neighborly smile on her face.

"Have some passnips, Mis' Read? Those down at the grocery are just dried up sticks beside these. Jim complains a good deal that we haven't got a plot to raise garden-sass, but he always declares that raise a few passnips he must and will. These have had frost enough to get the good taste into 'em."

Mrs. Read turned slowly from the shining window, which she had just finished washing, and came to the fence.

"We've never been overly fond of parsnips," she replied, with an extra careful "r," "but perhaps that is because ours came out of the grocery."

She took the rusty, dirt-encrusted pan which Mrs. Watson held out with a jovial smile and the remark; "Don't bother to wash that old pan. It's been my garden pan for years."

As Mrs. Read disappeared into the house, Mrs. Watson strolled back to her parsnip bed, and looking down at the tiny feathery shoots, addressed to them her opinion of her neighbor:

"She's stiff an' nowise neighborly, to my thinkin', but I mean to keep on. They've bought the house, and she's got a sickly husband and a cross baby, so I guess she needs some pleasant words, if she don't give them back again."

Now no one who saw Mrs. Reads' kitchen would have judged that its mistress had the care of an invalid to divert her from household duties. The

"Is that my pan? And she couldn't even hand it to me like a Christian, but had to tiptoe over and sneak it onto my back porch!" Here she was wronging Mrs. Read, who had really tapped at the back door, but no knowledge of this came to calm the angry woman.

"So she thought it was her bounden duty to clean up after me, did she? And all those good passnips wasted on her, too! Hope they'll choke her! Now maybe like as not she thought they were too dirty for her. If she's dared to dump 'em in her garbage-box I'll complain to the police; and I'm going straight to the alley this minute to see!"

Luckily that last straw was not added to Mrs. Watson's wrath, but all the forenoon her indignation was seething and bubbling, until the time when Mrs. Read stepped from her back door with a pan of potato peelings. Once again a hand holding a pan was thrust over the fence at her, but this time no cheery smile of friendly word accompanied it.

"I think you'd just better have pan as well as passnips, since you've been to such pains in cleanin' it. When folks as good as tell me I'm a heathen to my face, I'm done with them, so there now!"

The pan fell on the Read side of the fence with a clang, but Mrs. Read had no reply to make for a moment. Her conscience did suggest an apology; but no, the disciple of cleanliness must stick to her colors. She came forward stiffly.

"I do not need your pan any more than I needed your parsnips, and I do not care to hear such language." She marched straight to the pan, tossed it over the fence, then went directly into the house, apparently unmindful that before the door was hardly closed the pan again sailed into her yard.



MANITOBA APPLE ORCHARD, IN SUMMER, ST. CHARLES, MAN.

floor, in the old New England phrase, "was fit for the Queen to eat off of," while shining range, gleaming faucets and snowy sink all spoke of painstaking labor. Into this realm of soap was carried, rather unwillingly, it must be confessed, Mrs. Watson's dirty parsnip pan. There was absolutely no place to put it, so, holding her apron shelteringly beneath it, Mrs. Read went to the sitting-room for a newspaper, and, returning, spread it over her snow-white table, and then was at liberty to lay her burden down.

"Humph! Such dirty folks do beat all! Before I'd offer anybody a pan like that I'd sit up nights to scrub it! There must be a quart of dirt on those parsnips, too." She rubbed and scrubbed them with a serious rigor that soon made a row of six shining white vegetables, fit for a county fair, on the table.

But there were other worlds to conquer! Did anything ever look so much out of place in a spotless kitchen as that woful old pan? Mrs. Read stared at it doubtfully, then set her lips and crossed the Rubicon. Lye sand soap, bristol brick, hard soap, soft soap, hot water in floods—how the elements raged in that little kitchen! At the end of an hour Mrs. Read drew a long breath.

"Now I call that a pan! It was brighter, maybe, when it was just out of the store, but it's a very respectable pan."

Toward evening she rapped at Mrs. Watson's back door, but getting no reply, came away, leaving the pan on the porch, thus giving her neighbor almost a battle challenge.

"What's that?" exclaimed Mrs. Watson, dramatically, the next morning, as she stepped out for her milk bottle.

Then a pan farce certainly began. There were no more words between these two; but if no words went back and forth, the unlucky pan took flights enough. Mrs. Read would go out with her ashes, and spying the pan, would send it on a hasty journey. Mrs. Watson would come out to weed the famous parsnip-bed, and how the pan would spin back again!

Happily there were no children to take up the feud and throw the pan. The "cross baby" spent its time mostly in the house or on a sheltered porch away from the Watson side. The two husbands nodded good day to each other as usual; in fact, Mr. Watson, at least, found a joke in the travelled pan.

Slowly a hot June sun climbed higher one morning. Both husbands were at work, the Read baby was asleep, and, both yards were in a state of neutrality although the pan was on the Watson side. One lone cherry-tree grew in the Read yard, and to this Mrs. Read, with step-ladder and pail, now made her way, visions of preserves floating in her head. Up she climbed to the very top of the ladder, and picked till her head was dizzy in the hot spring sun. There were still finer cherries just above her, and with a good deal of hesitation she reached higher, found a limb for her feet to rest on, and left the frindly step-ladder entirely behind.

Now Mrs. Read was stout, and cherry limbs are brittle. There was not a moment of warning when crack! crash! with one shrill scream Mrs. Read was landed, cherries and all, upon the ground in a dismal heap.

Mrs. Watson, who was cleaning house, heard the scream through her opened windows, and rushed to the scene. Out



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When the food is imperfectly digested the full benefit is not derived from it by the body and the purpose of eating is defeated; no matter how good the food or how carefully adapted to the wants of the body it may be. Thus the dyspeptic often becomes thin, weak and debilitated, energy is lacking, brightness, snap and vim are lost, and in their place come dullness, lost appetite, depression and languor. It takes no great knowledge to know when one has indigestion, some of the following symptoms generally exist, viz.: constipation, sour stomach, variable appetite, headache, heartburn, gas in the stomach, etc.

The great point is to cure it, to get back bounding health and vigor.

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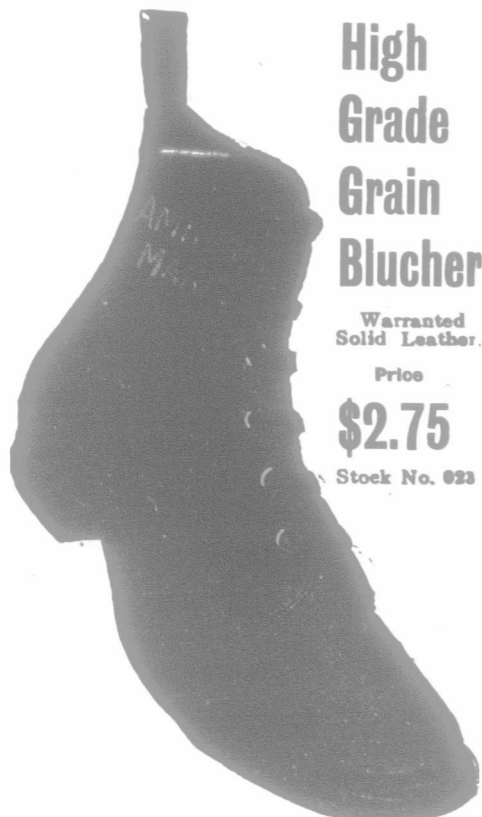
is constantly effecting cures of dyspepsia because it acts in a natural yet effective way upon all the organs involved in the process of digestion, removing all clogging impurities and making easy the work of digestion and assimilation.

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of her gate and in at her neighbor's was the journey of a moment.

Then a capable hand was removing the overturned step-ladder, brushing away the crushed cherries, and helping the dazed woman to her feet.

"Well, now I do call you lucky! Not a bone broke, is there! But I guess you're shook up some. Now let me help you to the lounge, and you just rest a spell. Awful uncertain work to climb into cherry-trees."

"You're real good," murmured Mrs. Read, as Mrs. Watson steadied her shaking form into the house.

The blow must have affected her head a little, for she sank into a sound sleep to be roused by the baby some hours later. When she went into the kitchen the first thing that met her eyes was the pan—battered from its many blows, but still able to be pied full of cherries.

Beside it was a paper, on which Mrs. Watson had scribbled.

I've washed the pan and washed the cherries. I hope you won't be lame.

Mrs. Read stood and looked at the pan and cherries and message for some minutes. Then in her slow way she repeated the words of the morning:

"She's a real good woman!"

The great pan feud was ended.—Grace Jewett Austin, in the *Youth's Companion*.

Gossip

R. P. Stanley of Moosomin writes us under date of March 16th as follows:—

Will you please announce in your next issue that I am shipping to-day, from Dunham and Fletcher, 6 pure-bred Percheron stallions; the best lot of Percheron stallions ever shipped into Western Canada and will be found at Maple View about March 20th. They are:—Kilometer (62906), coror grey, foaled in 1904, sire Urouit (48634), weight 1920; Malardor (53754) black, foaled in 1902, sire Xenophen (46909), weight 1860; Sarpidon (63409), grey, foaled in 1904, sire Amelcor (19-979), weight 1850; Suez King (46573), color grey, foaled in 1905, sire Suez (46898), weight 1500; Jacques (43923), black, foaled in 1905, sire Joubert (45-105), weight 1400; Mariston (43901), 48791, foaled in 1900, sire Nicaise 22889 (43395), weight 2100.

Trade Notes

WE CALL THE ATTENTION of our readers to the full page "ad." of Birkett and Hein in our issue of February 20. The great roadway development of the Canadian West is affording many opportunities to make a fortune in city real estate. Those who are interested should write this firm at once.

THE NEW CATALOG, G 4, of the Gilson Mfg. Co., of Port Washington, Wis., illustrating and describing their full line of widely known Gilson engines, gasoline—gas—alcohol, is now ready for distribution.

This catalog gives a complete description with many fine illustrations of the famous Goes Like Sixty line of Gilson engines, air, water and oil cooled. It also describes their latest and greatest production, the 5 1/2 HP, double opposed, air cooled engine.

The Canadian factory of the Gilson Mfg. Co. is now being built at Guelph, Ontario. Here within a few weeks will be built the complete line of engines produced by this progressive and up-to-date concern.

We recommend that all who are interested in gasoline engines secure a copy of the new catalog. It is an artistic production, and will be sent postpaid, anywhere on request.

THIS THEN IS AN ANNOUNCEMENT about the catalog of the MacDonald Mail Order Co. of Winnipeg the only exclusively mail order house in Western Canada. The new catalog is No. 3 and it speaks of growth and prosperity and development when we state that it is three times as large as the first catalog issued by this firm.

The mail order business is growing—it is a development of present commercial conditions, it has come to stay, because the mail order people are giving satisfaction and the book of bargains referred to above should strengthen this opinion.

For the farmer or rancher, for the married man or bachelor this catalog contains many items of interest. But why not send for it yourself!

There is a further announcement in our advertising columns. Will you look it up? Address, MacDonald Mail Order Co., Dept. M. 4, Winnipeg, Man.

"HORTICULTURE IN THE NORTH"—the first book ever published on Horticulture in the Prairie Provinces of Canada.

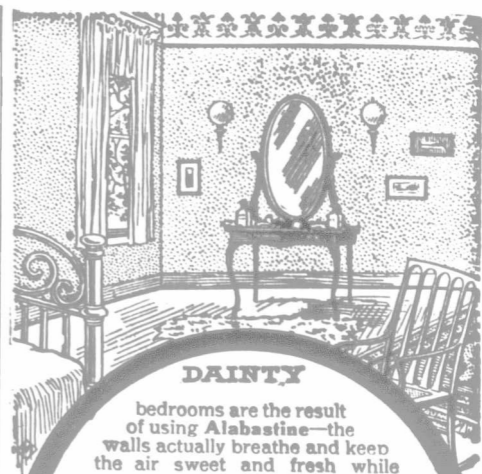
A complete guide to the cultivation of all fruits that can be grown in these provinces. In addition to 12 chapters on the cultivation of fruits, there are chapters on the following subjects:—"Our Native Fruits," suggesting possibility of improving them. "Propagating Fruits From Seed," explaining how to originate new varieties of fruits. Chapter on "Budding and Grafting." Complete instructions for "Handling and Planting" all kinds of trees and plants. "Laying out the Home Garden." "Windbreaks, etc." "Plant Diseases, How to Detect and Prevent." "Destruction of Plant Insects. List of trees, shrubs, flowers, etc. for cultivation in the West. Instructions for spraying and preparing spray mixtures. This is the only book devoted to horticultural methods adapted to the Canadian prairie region. It should be in the hands of everyone interested in fruits, trees, shrubs and flowers, or any form of gardening. Price in paper, 60 cents; cloth, \$1.00. Sent post free on receipt of price, by the publisher, D. W. Buchanan, St. Charles, Man. The work is now in press and will be ready for distribution shortly.



AN ENTHUSIASTIC OWNER OF A BEAUTIFUL KOOTENAY HOME.

IN REPLY TO THE ENQUIRY of a reader with regard to Preston wheat, we note that an ardent advocate of this variety, S. Major F. Coles, who advertises it for seed, has been successful with his Red Preston at the Brandon Exhibition. He obtained two firsts and received many orders for seed grain. A large quantity was sold to the Immigration Department which will be used for exhibition purposes in England and the United States. This wheat will bear the name and address of the grower and will greatly add to its popularity. Professor Bolley of the Dakota University was greatly pleased with this wheat and said if properly handled it would weigh 70 pounds to the bushel. Red Preston has a great future before it, and we watch the progress with interest.

PRACTICALLY EVERY CANADIAN KNOWS the Wm. Rennie Co., Seedsmen. To them is due very much of the credit of having made gardening as popular and profitable as it is in Canada to-day. Always to the forefront with ideas and goods for the beautifying of the home and filling the vegetable garden with plenty, they have this year maintained their proposition with offerings of small seeds and also feature their supplies of field grain seeds. Their catalog will be sent on application to the firm name at Winnipeg, Vancouver or Toronto. Write for it.

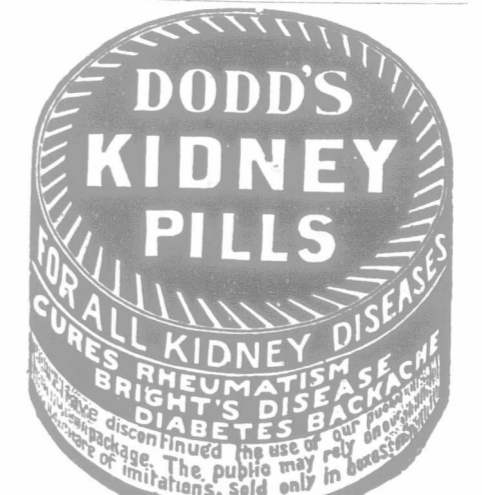


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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

CHEESE MAKING.

We have a short request from someone asking for information about cheese making. If the writer will tell us more particularly what phases of cheese making are desired to be discussed and sign his name to the request we will print something of what we know of the subject.

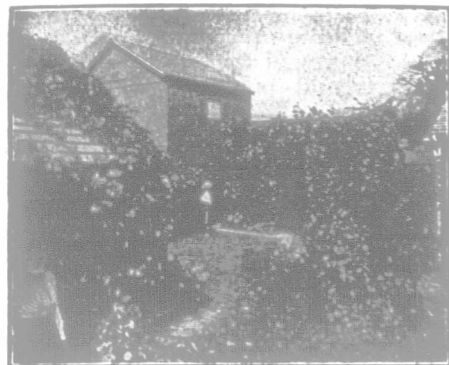
DEAL IN FARMS.

1. A bought a farm from B paying for it in full. The farm was rented at the time, but B agreed to deliver it with so much plowing done, but the renter leaves without doing the plowing. What should A do?

2. B sells a farm for A. No arrangement was made about commission. What can B charge?

Ans.—1. He can compel B to either have the plowing done or refund an equivalent to the cost of the plowing in cash.

2. Five per cent. is the usual charge for handling farm lands.



A CORNER OF A KOOTENAY FRUIT RANCH

INFORMATION ON B. C.

1. Where can I obtain information about British Columbia about her free lands for homesteading, etc.?

2. Can you give me the names of two or three newspapers published in Vancouver or some other city?

3. Where has the Department of Education for that province its offices; that is, in what city?

4. Can a qualified teacher for Alberta or Saskatchewan go to British Columbia and teach without any further training? Also what is the average salary paid?

5. What wages does a farm laborer receive, and can he get employment the year round on a farm?

Ans.—1. Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B. C.

2. The World, and News Advertiser, Vancouver. The Colonist and Times, Victoria.

3. Victoria.

4. We think an examination is demanded before teacher's certificates will be given.

5. Labor is hardly so high priced as in the prairie provinces, but when everything is considered it equalizes pretty well. There is not so keen a demand for farm laborers, but many farmers keep help the year round, especially in the dairy farms near the cities.

GRASSES FOR SLOUGH LAND.

Would you kindly give me information through the columns of your paper (if you can) regarding the best kind of grasses, when and how to sow for hay for a slough on my place, which has dried up, except the center which has a little water in it yet?

Ans.—Although experience with sowing grasses on slough lands is very limited we feel safe in recommending a mixture of Red Top and Timothy, about six pounds of each to the acre. We would suggest sowing the seed in the summer as soon as the water recedes, and if at all possible drain the water out. The seed can be scattered over the land by hand and harrowed in. If a seed bed can be worked up with the harrows or disc before sowing so much the better, but if the land be very soft and springy the seed should catch very well without cultivation.

HOMESTEAD RESIDENCE.

We are three brothers, and we have a quarter section each, in the same vicinity. We are putting a house and buildings on one quarter, and now our father is coming out to us, and we would like to live all together. If father can secure land near us, would it satisfy the Government if we all lived together in the house on my land, or failing that would the Government allow me to change quarter sections with my father?

Sask. T. G.

Ans.—We cannot answer for the opinions of homestead inspectors, but the Government regulations say that if a homesteader resides with his father on land in the vicinity of his homestead the provisions of the act with regard to residence shall be satisfied; the term vicinity meaning in the same township or cornering or adjoining townships. We do not see that there would be any objection to the father taking over a son's homestead.

EGG LAYING.

Would you kindly publish in your valuable paper the record of the greatest number of eggs laid by the different breeds of hens in Canada and if different in the United States as well?

Man. G. M.

Ans.—There is no official record of egg laying by the different breeds. The average yearly lay in 1901 was for Canada 91 and U. S. 100. At the Maine Experimental Station, where they have been breeding an egg laying strain of Barred Rocks for several years, 251 eggs have been lately laid by one hen.

Every breeder claims first place for his favorite variety, of course, but it's the same old story the one breed has the good and the bad. Which [will you have?

ON HANDLING OXEN.

The writer wishes to learn if there be any literature to be had regarding the care, management and training of oxen as draft animals, and where same can be gotten if published?

Ans.—We have no knowledge of any such literature. The best way to get along with oxen is to study their whims and then "work" them along the lines of least resistance. Gradually get them accustomed to handling; then yoke or harness them. After leading them around in the harness awhile until they handle quietly, hitch them to something without a tongue in it and get them accustomed to drawing. Afterwards their education should be easy if continued gradually.

SQUATTING.

1. I have a homestead and last year was unable to go upon it. As yet have had no notice of its cancellation. Can anyone squat on it?

2. Also, if a cancellation notice had been served and the 60 days had not expired could it still be squatted?

Man. R. N.

Ans.—1. No. Squatters cannot locate on surveyed land without complying with its regulations.

2. No.

Veterinary

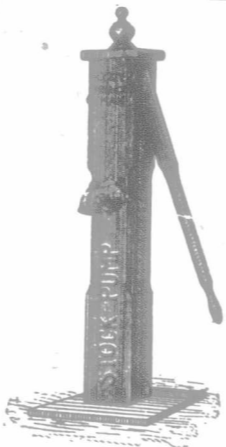
POSSIBLY INTERNAL HEMORRHAGE

Horse stood back length of rope and shivered; refused all feed and breathed heavily and did not want to move. Nose was cold and ice formed as if out of doors. In about six hours became so weak could not stand; fell over and died in about thirty minutes.

Left hind leg stocked about two weeks before, but I supposed it was from a kick, but did not seem sore to touch it. Can you tell what ailed him?

Sask. ANXIOUS READER.

Ans.—Your description of the case is very incomplete and we therefore are unable to give a decided opinion re the cause of death. You do not mention the horse's age, the kind of work he was doing, his general condition, nor the state of his appetite previous to the six hours immediately preceding his death. The few symptoms you have mentioned point to internal hemorrhage or some serious lesion of the heart.



We are the People

Who for Twenty Years have supplied the West with the Best

PUMPS WINDMILLS and GASOLINE ENGINES

OUR GOODS ARE THE STANDARD OF QUALITY

BRANDON PUMP & WINDMILL WORKS

Box 410

When You Need a Laxative

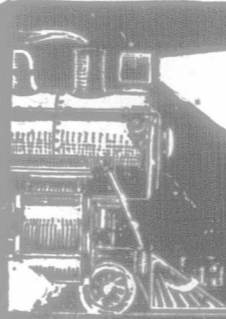
Do not resort to violent purgatives which simply produce an effect without removing the cause of the trouble. Cathartics do not cure constipation. Their use eventually weakens the bowels and interferes with digestion. The safe remedy for constipation, whether occasional or chronic is

Beecham's Pills

A short course of these famous pills establishes healthy and regular movements. The occasions for their use then become less frequent, and diminishing doses will produce the desired effect. The benefits from these pills are immediate and lasting. They improve the digestion, strengthen the organs, remove bilious conditions and are world-renowned as

The Best Bowel Medicine

Sold Everywhere in Boxes, 25c.



Wanted \$75 to \$150 per Month Men

Hundreds of men wanted to fill positions as Firemen and Brakemen. We teach and qualify you by mail—and assist in securing positions. Write to-day for booklet and full particulars. Dominion Railway Correspondence School. Dept. C WINNIPEG

A Hint to Butter Shippers

The Bristol (England) Dairy Commissioner states: "Some consignments of Manitoba Butter arrive in a dirty condition, on account of the tubs being very badly coopered. We would much prefer goods in clean, well-made packages, and hope the department will assist us in the matter." Therefore, Mr. Butter-Packer,

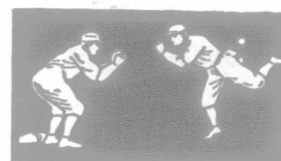
INSIST ON

E. B. EDDY'S WIRE-HOOP BUTTER TUBS

They are clean, well-made from white spruce, and the hoops will not fall off. For sale by all first-class dealers.

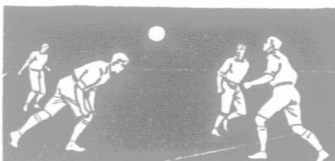
"Always—Everywhere in Canada—Use Eddy's Matches"

BASE BALL FOOTBALL AND LACROSSE



UNIFORMS

The manufacture of these is a specialty with us and we guarantee satisfaction. Our prices are as low as in the East and the transportation charges are much less. If interested we will be glad to send you sample cards of materials for Baseball Uniforms, and quote prices. Our new catalog of Summer Sporting Goods will be ready for distribution in a few days; we mail copies free.



The Hingston Smith Arms Co. Ltd. ATHLETIC OUTFITTERS WINNIPEG

NEVER FAILS
to bring down game if skill is behind it. There are no better, safer, stronger arms than



STEVENS
the shotguns and rifles that have ever been regarded as the highest example of gun-making the world over.

Our Catalog Free
We issue a book of 40 pages, telling all you want to know about guns, rifles and pistols. How to pick out a rifle or a gun, how to take care of it. All about cartridges, targets, and similar things. Send two 2-cent stamps and we will mail it free. For 6c. in stamps we send you artistic ten-color lithograph of hunting scene.

J. STEVENS ARMS AND TOOL CO.
315 Pine Street
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

This Centrepiece FREE
WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY



Size 18x18 inches
Your choice of 5 new designs

WE will send you free and post-paid this beautifully stamped 18-inch Colonial Art Centrepiece

CARNATIONS, POPPIES, HOLLY, VIOLETS or AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSES

Write to-day enclosing 25 cents in stamps or coin and state design wanted

This is the biggest offer we ever made. We do it to convince every woman that the HOME JOURNAL is the greatest magazine published in Canada, containing Health and Beauty Department, Cooking, Household Hints, Wit and Humor, Fashion Notes, Important Foreign News Serial and Short Stories and Latest Patterns. Send 25 cents for one year's subscription to the Home Journal and the centrepiece.

Address CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT, 36

Home Journal TORONTO ONT.

Select Farms IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

British Columbia's Richest Farming District

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

T. R. PEARSON
NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

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

FEEDING MOLASSES.
Is molasses a good feed for horses and cattle, to fatten them?
Sask. C. E. M.
Ans.—Molasses is sometimes used to finish horses for show, sale or other purposes, but it is rather expensive feed and tends to form a soft, flabby fat. Frequently horses so fed develop "fatty degeneration," an affection of the heart which causes sudden death. If fed at all it should be fed in small quantities, with the object of making the skin soft and the coat sleek.

the symptoms mentioned appear, leave off treatment for one week and commence again. Apply to the lump, by smart friction with the hand, the following ointment:—Binioidide of mercury, 3 drams; vaseline, 2 ounces.

MUSCULAR WEAKNESS.
Mare 8 years old which after a hard drive got so it walks and trots with legs spread apart and seems to bend down behind.
Two veterinarians had her to doctor, but she is really no better.



PINK 34765 (47513), twice, 1903 and 1904, Champion at the International, Chicago; First Iowa State Fair, 1903; Grand Sweepstakes Minnesota State Fair, 1903; First at Illinois State Fair, 1904; Champion in same Show 1906. Weight, 2150 pounds. All these winnings were the highest possible at each of the above shows. Property of and at the head of the stud of Dunham & Fletcher, Wayne, DuPage County, Illinois, proprietors of the famous Oaklawn Farm.

HEIFER HAS BAD HABIT.
I wish you would advise me if anything can be done for a heifer I have, as we have to keep her tied up, for as soon as we loose her she will eat off the horses tails. She has already destroyed several.

Sask. W. D.
Ans.—These pranks usually arise from a depraved appetite or for want of something in the food, and when the habit is once formed is very hard to break. We cannot suggest anything except to keep her away from horses until she forgets the habit, and also give her access to salt and earth to lick.

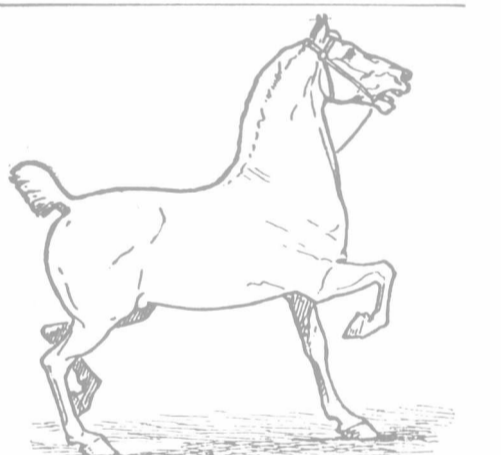
LUMPY JAW.
Have an ox with a swelling on point of jaw not attached to bone on about two weeks. Opened it and nothing but blood came out. Doesn't appear to be sore, but doesn't feed well. I opened it about three inches deep, but did not see any difference in it. Can anything be done for him?
Man. D. M. M.
Ans.—Your ox is evidently affected with lumpy jaw. Would advise you to give morning and evening, in food, or in drench, until his eyes become watery and the appetite fails:—2 drams iodide of potassium. When

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

MOTHER'S GRATITUDE TO ZAM-BUK.

IT CURED HER BOY OF PAINFUL SORES.

Nothing is more painful to the eye and more painful to the sufferer than boils and ulcers. At this period of the year many adults suffer acutely from these painful outbreaks. When boils, ulcers, etc., occur on children it is pitiful to see the little ones suffer.
Mrs. E. Holmes, of 30 Guise St., Hamilton, is grateful for what Zam-Buk did for her little boy when in this pitiful plight. She says:—"He suffered from Spring eruptions and then boils broke out on his neck. I tried blood purifying remedies but nothing seemed to do him the desired good. The boils got worse and I could not send him to school. We tried a sample of Zam-Buk and it did him a little good, so I bought a 50 cent box. The result was really amazing. Inside a week's time the boils had begun to dry up, and in a very short time indeed every one of them was healed."
Zam-Buk is a sure cure also for eczema, scalp sores, ringworm, poisoned wounds, chronic ulcers, chapped hands cuts, cold sores, cracks, festering sores, eruptions and pustules due to blood poison, etc. It stops bleeding and cures piles, fistula, etc. Is antiseptic; an excellent "first aid." Every home and farmstead should have its box of Zam-Buk. All druggists and stores at 50 cents a box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. 6 boxes for \$2.50. Send 1c. stamp for trial box.



THE DIGESTION OF THE HORSE

is a subject of great importance. Most horses waste from 20 to 30 per cent. of their feed, through poor digestion and assimilation.

HACKNEY STOCK TONIC and condition powder will save three times its cost in feed alone, to say nothing of improved condition of stock.

It promotes the flow of the juices of the stomach; the action of the liver is stimulated, the bowels regulated and the blood purified, thus removing the causes of disease.

FARM HORSES should be put in good condition for spring work—Hackney Stock Food will do it.

Order a pail from your dealer and if it does not do as we claim it will cost you nothing. Try it at our expense.

The Hackney Stock Food Co., Ltd.
WINNIPEG, Man.

Pacific Coast Seeds, Trees, Plants

Home grown. Non fumigation. Catalog free
Address—**M. J. HENRY**
Greenhouses, Seedhouse and Nurseries,
3019 Westminister Road, Vancouver, B. C.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

A TREATMENT FOR BOTS.

Bisulphide of carbon, 2 drams, given in capsule and repeated every two hours until three doses have been administered has been recommended; following the last dose tartar emetic 2 1-2 drams, in the drinking water first thing in the morning, or an ordinary physic of oil and calomel or aloes.

FROZEN TEAT.

Two weeks ago, during the cold weather, my milk cow appeared to have her bag frozen over one front teat. That quarter of the bag was very hard, and what little milk I could get came away in lumps. At the next milking I could not get any milk, and the bag being so tender and painful to her, we thought best to only milk the three teats.

Very little milk was to be got from the three teats for the next few days, but now I am getting almost as much milk as when I was milking the four teats. There is no tenderness now when I milk her, unless I touch or press the part that was frozen, which is still hard and big. She calved last Nov. When next she calves will this fourth teat be all right again? Am I losing a fourth part of the milk or does the flow go to the other three teats?

Alta.
A. R. G.
Ans.—The milk duct has likely become permanently impervious, but the loss of one teat will cause very little, if any, to the flow of milk.

INDIGESTION.

I have a mare 8 years old that refuses to eat her feed when working. She is a cribber, but after being exercised she will neither crib nor eat for about two hours. Does not seem to be in pain, but rubs her nose and head occasionally against the manger and works her upper lip up and down.

After standing about two hours she will then begin to crib and eat and is apparently well again.

The first attack came on in September and she seemed all right until about two months ago, and now she goes off her feed about three times a week. Before this time when she cribbed she would bloat up, but now she does not.

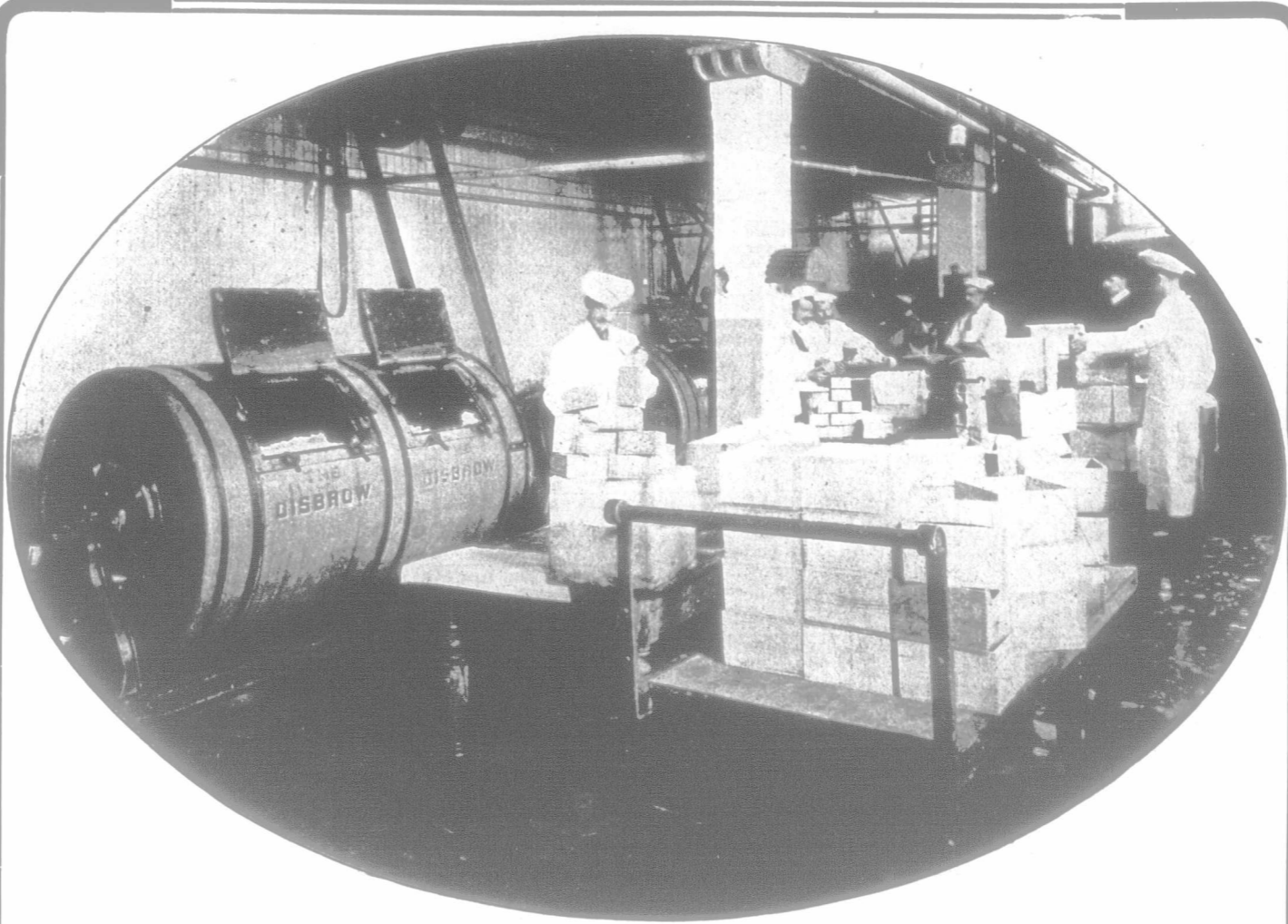
About a month ago she had an attack of what I took to be kidney trouble. After driving her about 1/4 of a mile she started to sweat and when stopped she was trembling in every muscle. I went 1/4 mile further and unhitched her; put her in the barn. She lay down and rolled as if in great pain. Gave her a dose of aconite on salt, and in about 1/2 hour she seemed better, so I gave another dose and she seemed all right again. In the course of two days I noticed a swelling just back of her front right leg. It was about 6 inches long and quite firm. I gave her three doses, 1/2 teaspoonful of fluid extract of buchu at each dose, and the swelling gradually disappeared.

I have been feeding her Timothy hay and oats, with bran mash about twice a week. She has not been doing any heavy work and has a good warm stable to stand in. I gave her a package of International Worm Powder, but she did not pass any worms.

Would you kindly advise me what to do for her.

Alta. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans. Your mare is troubled with a form of indigestion peculiar to cribbers. Would advise you to feed exclusively on bran mash diet for at least sixteen hours and then give the following: Barbadoes aloes, 8 drams; ground ginger, 2 drams; oil of male fern, 2 drams; syrup, sufficient to form a ball. Continue the mash diet until physic has stopped operating and then give morning and evening in food, for ten days, one of the following powders: Bicarbonate of soda and powdered gentian, of each 3 ounces; Rux vomica, 2 ounces; mix and divide into 20 powders. Smear the parts where she cribs with the following: Barbadoes aloes and molasses, of each, 4 ounces; ground capsicum, 2 ounces. Dissolve and thoroughly mix together over a slow fire.



The National Creamery & Produce Co. Limited

is the largest Creamery in Western Canada, has two Branch Creameries and employs the most skilled buttermakers in the West.

The Head Buttermaker in Winnipeg has secured the following Awards for his butter:

Diploma from the Government Dairy School in 1897.

A Special Gold Medal, donated by the Hon. Thomas Greenway, for Butter scoring the highest of any exhibited at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in 1896.

A Silver Medal at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in 1900.

Gold Medal and Diploma at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in 1901, and many other awards.

In sending your Cream to us you are dealing with a company which has the reputation of paying the highest prices at all times for Cream; paying promptly on the 3rd and 18th of each month and manufacturing the highest grade Butter on the market.

You are paid by Express Money Orders. This insures you against loss or inconvenience in cashing as is the case when cheques are used.

Our testing system has proven itself infallible.

Ship us a few cans of Cream on trial, and we are satisfied that our methods of doing business will so please you that you will become our permanent customer.

The National Creamery & Produce Co. Limited

Bonded Bankers: Bank of British North America Licensed

FARMERS! SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN Co.

Grain bought on track or handled on commission

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

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

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

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

P O O R C O P Y

WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising. TERMS—One cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 20 cents. FOR SALE—Seed grain—Preston wheat, \$1 a bushel. W. G. Barclay, Gowanita, Alta. 27-3

ITALIAN BEES for sale—Order early for delivery in May. J. J. Gunn, Selkirk, P. O. 1-5 BROME SEED—Free from noxious weeds, \$6, Recleaned \$7 per 100 lbs. S. Major F. Coles, Moffat, Sask. 3-4 LAYING STRAIN Buff Orpingtons—Pens mated up with birds from Clarkes imported pedigree layers. Eggs \$2 per setting. C. W. Robbins, Chilliwack, B. C. 3-4 WANTED—By middle of March on ranch, man with some experience and able to milk. Apply to D. I. Kerfoot, Cockrane Alberta. 3-4

POULTRY & EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good purebred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels, mammoth Pekin drakes and registered English Berkshire boar. T. E. Bowman, High River, Alta. 3-4 TWENTY-FIVE excellent Barred Rock cockerels, and six White Wyandottes for sale. Enclose stamp for price list, prizes list and catalogue. Old Chief Poultry Yards, Lethbridge, Alta. 27-3

Breeders' Directory

Breeder's name, post-office address, class of stock kept will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card will be less than two lines or more than three lines. POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns. JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.—Breeder of Shorthorns. H. H. KEYS, Pense, Sask.—Aberdeen Angus Cattle and Buff Orpington Chickens for sale. GUS. WIGHT, Napinka, Man.—Clydesdales and Shorthorns for sale. Evergreen Stock Farm

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and astray stock in Western Canada. In addition to the notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments. This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance. LOST—On or about June 15th, 1906, one brown yearling filly, hind feet white. \$10.00 reward for information leading to her recovery. J. G. Einboden, Bredenbury, Sask. 10-4

WANTED Farms for Sale

Farmers to list their Improved and Unimproved Farms for Sale We have good connections throughout the East and South, and have foreign capital for investment. We advertise your property free, and make no charge unless we find a customer. REFERENCES GIVEN Meneray, Rollins & Metcalfe 447 Main St. Winnipeg, Man THE JOHN APPELL ENGINE AND MACHINERY WORKS CO. Ltd. Rebuilt Engines in all sizes. Rebuilt Separators 30x56, 36x60, 40x60 Write us for prices or call and see the goods. The standard of our prices will tempt every farmer to be his own thrasher. All engines and separators are put in first class running order. 760 Main St. P.O. Box 481, Winnipeg, Man

POULTRY PAYS Our Book, "Poultry for Profit" showing 35 best paying varieties mailed for 10 cents. Delaware Poultry Farm, P. O. Box 22, Delaware, Wis. Manager, Box 22, Delaware, Wis.

DOCTORS USING PATENT MEDICINES

The Honest Physician is Anxious to Cure and Uses the Best Available Remedies.

The discussion of the bill now before the Dominion Parliament for the regulation of the manufacture and sale of patent and proprietary medicines is one of the utmost importance, and is receiving a great deal of attention, not only by the proprietary medicine manufacturers, but also by the retail and wholesale druggists. Every manufacturer of reliable and high class remedies welcomes the bill as a step in the right direction. The discussion has brought out the fact that the best physicians in Canada and on the continent approve and prescribe Psychine in cases of the most difficult character. In a recent instance of very serious throat and lung trouble the patient had been using Psychine. Two leading United States specialists were consulted, in addition to two eminent Canadian physicians. Upon learning what the patient was using, a sample of Psychine was taken and analyzed, with the result that the physicians advised its continuance. They prescribed no other medicine but Psychine, with the result that the patient has fully recovered and is a splendid walking and talking advertisement for the wonderful curative power of a remedy that will "stand up" before the keenest professional criticism and analysis. As a builder up of the system and restoring all wasted conditions, Psychine has no equal, and the best and most earnest physicians recognize this fact. "At the age of 25 my lungs were in a terrible state. I had la grippe the year before; it settled on my lungs and I kept steadily growing worse till I got down so low I was in bed for six weeks. I had a consultation of doctors, and they said they could do nothing for me. Then I started to use Psychine. I took the medicine for more than a year. It certainly did wonders for me. I am now as strong as I was before my sickness."

"MRS. H. HOPE, Morpeth, Ont."

Psychine, pronounced Si-keen, is the greatest of tonics, building up the system, increasing the appetite, purifying the blood, aids digestion, and acts directly upon the throat and lungs, giving tone and vigor to the entire system. At all druggists, 50c. and \$1, or Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, 179 King Street west, Toronto.

But speak quick

Will you accept a FREE copy of a book that tells facts you need to know about poultry for profit? Better send for your copy to-day—there are few left, and you want to read this book if you are interested in poultry at all. It is different from any poultry book you ever read; it tells plain truths that many people really know about. Written in plain English, and sensibly illustrated, — interesting, every page of it. Send your name and address on a postcard—the book will come post-paid, free. Send for it to-day—NOW.

The Lec-Hodgins Co., Limited 100, Pembroke St., Pembroke, Ont.

PECULIAR CASE.

Symptoms:—Mare about 9 years, in good health apparently, appetite good, drank well, did not see anything wrong at night at 9.30. At 6 following morning mare was down, respiration labored and slow, a greyish brown discharge from nose. Thought she had lung fever. Gave a drench of ginger and calcium in hot milk. Went to breakfast intending to go to town and get some aconite. Went from breakfast. Mare was stretched out with a dark brown fluid flowing from mouth. Was dead ten minutes after or at 8.30.

Opened mare to see if I could see what was the matter. Stomach was full of water, rest of bowels empty except gas; lungs appeared swollen and dark.

What was the matter? And what the treatment?

Kindly let me know through the medium of your valuable paper. I have all the ADVOCATES for two years back, but cannot see anything of a similar case.

Sask. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—From the symptoms you have mentioned we cannot determine the cause of your mare's death. Even in a very acute case of pneumonia (inflammation of the lungs) we should expect to notice the more prominent symptoms, at least, forty-eight hours before its fatal termination. The post mortem appearances which you have mentioned would almost indicate, either that the animal had been starved, or that she had not partaken of any food for a considerable time before her death, as you state that the stomach contained only water and the bowels contained only gas, two elements which afford very little nourishment.

SORE EYE—UNTHRIFTY MARE.

1. Horse has sore eye. First caused by blind of bridle rubbing it before it was noticed. There is now white scum over corner of eye-ball which makes it run matter. Horse does not open its eye much and is partially blind. Please give immediate cure.

2. Have middle aged horse in poor flesh. Has not been working much all winter and has had grain regularly. Has splendid appetite and is in good heart, but yet does not put on flesh. Please give best cure for building up the same.

Sask. W. E. H.

Ans.—Put a twitch on nose and carefully examine the eye by inverting the eyelids with your finger and thumb, and remove any extraneous substance that may be found therein. Bathe the eye morning and evening with tepid soft water and afterwards inject with small glass syringe, or apply with camel's hair brush a small quantity of the following lotion:—Sulphate of zinc, 12 grains; fluid extract of belladonna, 1 dram; distilled water, 4 ounces; mix.

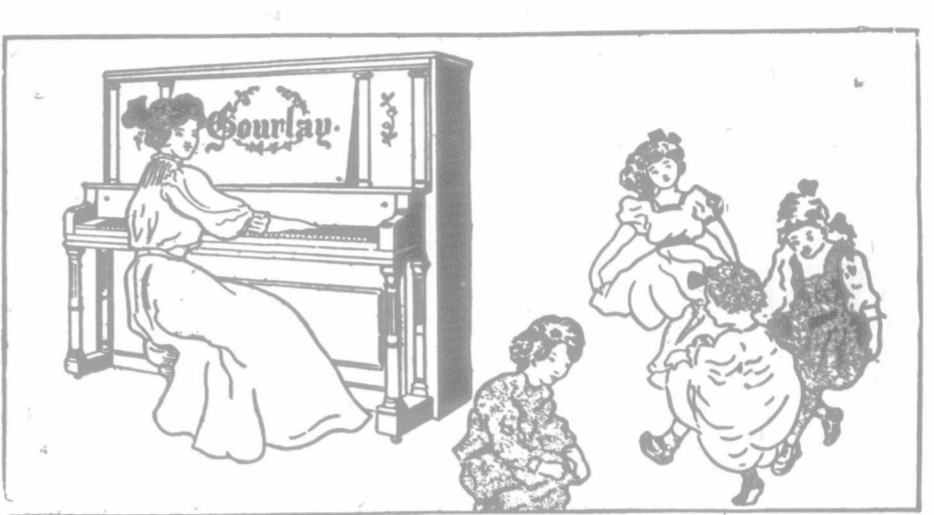
2. Examine the horse's mouth and if you find that the teeth are defective have them floated or otherwise attended to by, if possible, a competent person. If the teeth do not require attention should advise you to prepare the horse for a physic, in the manner so often mentioned in this journal, and give the following dose:—Barbadoes aloes, 7 drams; calomel, 1 dram; ground ginger, 2 drams; soap, sufficient to form a ball. When the physic has ceased to operate, give morning and evening in food, for ten days, one of the following powders:—Sulphate of iron, nitrate of potassium, bicarbonate of soda and powdered gentian, of each, 2 ounces; mix and divide into 20 powders. Give powder at night in a mash of scalded bran containing a teacupful of flaxseed.

WORMS.

Please advise how to rid a colt of worms. He has been feeding sulphate of iron, without advantage. He has some long ones and some of the short white worms. The colt is 3 years old. His coat is bright and clean, but will not grow fat on 8 quarts of oats a day. He is out of condition and the passages are very dry.

Sask. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Give no hay or other fodder at night, and give in the morning before feeding, the following dose:—Raw linseed oil, 1 pint; turpentine, 1 1/2 ounce; oil of male fern, 2 drams; mix. Repeat in ten days.



TO THE TUNE OF THE GOURLAY

It makes the home seem really a home to see the children seated at the Piano and rendering sweet, enjoyable music. No doubt, if you haven't a Piano in your home, you have set your heart on owning one.

GOURLAY PIANOS

are the most COMPANIONABLE and PLAYABLE in the world. They look companionable, adding beauty and comfort to the home. And their easy, flexible action, together with their rich, resonant singing tone, make them the most enjoyable for young and old to play upon.

That's one reason why the Gourlay, if it is a little higher priced than other pianos, is more than worth the price.

We select and ship the Gourlay, according to your instructions by mail, as satisfactorily as if you bought in person. Besides we arrange

EASY PAYMENTS TO SUIT YOUR MEANS

First, say you want a Gourlay, and we'll do all the rest satisfactorily.

Gourlay, Winter Learning

Agent - - ALFRED A. CODD & CO., 302 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg

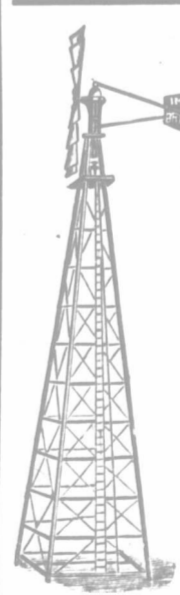
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If you want to invest in a
In British Columbia
200 different lots, from 5 to 200 acres,
for sale on Kootenay Lake, Kootenay
River and Arrow Lakes—the finest fruit
district in British Columbia. BUY
NOW when you can get on the ground
Soor. Prices range from
\$15 to \$100 per acre
Your Money will Double in Two Years
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For power and pumping
Our towers are girted every five feet and double braced
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The Difference

Comes Out of YOUR Pocket



A common kind of "Bucket Bowl." Heavy, hard to wash, easy to rust.

If you don't know that Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators are different, take no chances until you find out. "Bucket bowl" agents depend on catching the fellows who don't know. Don't let them take the difference out of your pocket. One difference is in the bowl.

Shake The Insides Out!

Before you buy a separator shake the insides out of the bowl. It will show you how heavy, complicated, hard to wash, easy to injure, quick to rust, "bucket bowls" are as compared to Dairy Tubular bowls. Sharples Dairy Tubulars are different. Nothing inside Dairy Tubular bowls but a small dividing wall of triple tinned pressed steel—no bigger than a napkin ring—good for a lifetime. Yet Tubulars have twice the skimming force of any other separator—skim at least twice as clean.

You have common sense—want to save your wife work—want to save yourself repairs and cream—so why not learn about this now? Our free catalog N-186 shows many other exclusive Tubular advantages of great importance to you. Also ask for free book, "Business Dairying," covering everything from calves to butter.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,

Toronto, Canada

West Chester, Pa.

Chicago, Ill.



SHARPLES Dairy Tubular Bowl. Simple, light, durable, easy to wash.

THE BEST PROOF

of the value of the Great-West Policies is the constantly increasing demand for them.

In 1892 the Company was founded. Ten years later the business in force was over Fifteen Million Dollars. In 1907 over Twenty-eight Millions of Insurance is in force; and last year the Great-West increased its business in force in Canada to a greater extent than any other Company. Just under Six-and-a-half Millions of new business was placed in 1906. Over 18,000 Policyholders have found the best of reasons for entrusting their premiums to The Great-West Life.

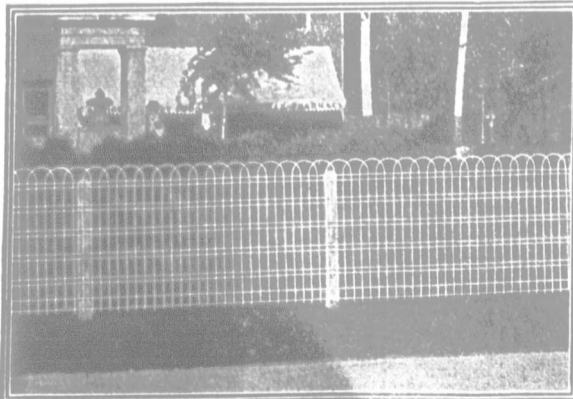
The reasons for this success are clearly shown in the Company's Report for 1906, just issued. High interest earnings on investments; care in selecting risks; economical management—are features that make it possible to charge the low premiums and pay the high profits to Policyholders for which The Great-West Life is known.

Ask for a copy of the Report. At the same time mention date of birth, when personal rates will be submitted.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Head Office - - WINNIPEG

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



PAGE ACME White Fences

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

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Solicitors for Farmer's Advocates

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W. W. RICHARDSON

ED. H. DAWSON

Notary Public, Accountant
DAYSLAND, ALTA.

LANDS FOR SALE

Miscellaneous.

OWNERSHIP OF HEIFER.

A buys a heifer and three months afterwards loses her. B buys a heifer, but loses her before he gets possession of her. A hears of a stray heifer and sends his father to look at her, but does not follow it up. Months after B hears of the same heifer and takes with him the man from whom he bought the heifer who identifies her. B takes the heifer home. A then goes to B and claims the heifer and says he can furnish further proof. Ten days later he goes with a sheriff's writ and seizes the heifer, claiming \$10 for his trouble. Is A within his right? Can A's father act as sheriff?

Man.

H. H.

Ans.—Apparently neither A nor B is certain of the identity of the heifer and it would seem that the court would have to decide, upon the evidence of ownership each could bring. If it be agreed by each not to take the matter to law, three neighbors might be got to arbitrate the matter. If A's father be a duly appointed sheriff, he could issue a writ to his son.

TO MEASURE HAY IN ROUND STACK.

Can you give me a rule for measuring hay in a round stack?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Measure around the stack and divide by 3.14 to get the diameter. Square the diameter and multiply by .78. Multiply the product by the average height of the stack. Suppose you have a stack 75 feet around and 10 feet high. 75 divided by 3.14 equals about 24 feet, the diameter. Square the diameter, thus: 24 multiplied by 24 equals 576, multiplied by .78 equals 449.28 square feet in the bottom. Multiply this by 10, the average height of the stack, and it gives you 4492.80 cubic feet in the stack. Divide this by 343, the number of cubic feet in a ton, and you have a fraction over 13 tons in the stack.

WHITEWASH.

Some time ago I saw a recipe for a kind of whitewash for outside buildings. Now when I need it I can't find it. Would it be asking too much for you to again give it in your paper?

Alta.

A. S.

Ans.—An excellent whitewash, and very durable, is made as follows:—Slake half a bushel of lime with boiling water, covering the vessel during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve, and add eight quarts of salt previously dissolved in warm water; two and a half pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot; half a pound powdered Spanish whiting; and one pound of clean glue which has been previously dissolved by soaking it well, and then put the whole mixture in a small kettle within a large one filled with water, and hang over a slow fire. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir it well, and let it stand for a few days covered from the dust. It should be put on quite hot, and for this purpose it should be kept in a boiler over a portable furnace. It answers as well as oil paint for wood, brick or stone, and is much cheaper. Coloring matter, with the exception of green, may be added, and the paint made of any desired shade.

WHERE TO REGISTER HOLSTEINS.

Where is the place to send and get Holstein cattle registered? Is there a registry office in Manitoba, or have we to send to Ontario?

Man.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—All registrations have to be made with the secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association, G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

HOMESTEAD RESIDENCE.

Can a man be held a claim for one year from the date of entry without extension and then be allowed to live on it for six months, and then, after six months' absence, live on it again for six months, take on his patent?

2.

If he lived on it continuously

A GOOD PRESCRIPTION.

To relieve a cough or break up a cold in twenty-four hours, the following simple formula, the ingredients of which can be obtained of any good prescription druggist at small cost, is all that will be required: Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), one-half ounce; Glycerine, two ounces; good whiskey, a half pint. Shake well and take in teaspoonful doses every four hours. The desired results can not be obtained unless the ingredients are pure. It is therefore better to purchase the ingredients separately and prepare the mixture yourself. Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) should be purchased in the original half-ounce vials which druggists buy for dispensing. Each vial is securely sealed in a round wooden case which protects the oil from exposure to light. Around the wooden case is an engraved wrapper with the name—"Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure)"—plainly printed thereon. There are many imitations and cheap productions of Pine, but these only create nausea, and never effect the desired results.—Advt.

after the first year could he take out his patent?

3. Is a man obliged to swear to six month's residence in each of three years to obtain patent?

Sask.

NEWCOMER.

Ans.—

1. No.

2. No.

3. Yes.

Robson

the Cream of the

KOOTENAY

Dr. McDiarmid, Principal of
Brandon College, Writes:

Brandon, Man., Aug. 31, 1906

Messrs. McDermid & McHardy,

Nelson, B.C.

Gentlemen,—After spending a day in examining your Kootenay-Columbia fruit lands at Robson I am pleased to express the most favorable impressions of these lands. I am expressing that judgment by the purchase of three lots for myself and friends. The reasons of my selection of these lots are:

(1) The evidence of the suitable quality of the soil for raising fruits.

(2) The lay of the land—long, level stretches, first on the lower river flat and then on the bench 400 feet above.

(3) The increased rainfall that makes artificial irrigation as a rule unnecessary, while yet there are ample possibilities for irrigation if it should ever be found necessary.

(4) The beauty of the scenery. From every part of the lands the scenery is beautiful, but from the upper bench it is superb. The winding river and railway lines in the valley, with greenclad mountains all around, make a scene of indescribable beauty.

(5) The extended area. Those who buy lots here will not find themselves isolated. There will be afforded in the hundreds of lots, joining each other without a break, advantages of a social, religious and educational character that are invaluable.

(6) It is in the main line of travel to the East, via the Crow's Nest route, and to the West, via Arrow Lakes to Revelstoke. The facilities for getting fruit quickly to the market are unsurpassed.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) A. P. McDIARMID.

Principal Brandon College.

Our Illustrated Booklet is Free

Write for it

McDermid & McHardy

NELSON, B. C.

MENTION THE PAPER

CATTLE ON SHARES.

Could you kindly tell me through your columns the best and fairest way of keeping cattle on shares?

Sask. N. W.

Ans.—The ordinary way is to divide the increase between the owner and the caretaker equally. In such an arrangement, however, the person in whose care the cattle are should have them for at least a term of three years, and should be bound to return the full herd taken over or their equivalent in number and quality. The terms of such an arrangement should be clearly set out.

FLIES ON HOUSE PLANTS.

Would you let me know how to get rid of little white flies that are killing my house plants? The flies are pure white and about the size of the head of a pin.

Man. J. W. T.

Ans.—The pest you speak of seems to be the mealy bug. Get some whale-oil soap from the druggist; make a very weak solution of it and spray your plants thoroughly. The hot water bath, which means dipping the plants bodily into water at 120° and taking them out immediately, is helpful; and washing the plant with warm greasy water to which a tablespoonful of sulphur has been added will sometimes get rid of this insect.

BREEDING FILLIES—WILD OATS.

What is the earliest age at which mares can be bred?

Is there any easy way to separate wild oats from seed oats?

Sask. F. H. S.

Ans.—Yearling fillies can be bred, but it interferes with their growth and should never be practised. Two years old is young enough when the fillies are well grown and can be given a good chance, but if they are undersized and have to rustle it is best not to breed them until they are three years old. Big, well kept Clydes and Shires are often bred at two years.

2. Putting them through the fanning mill slowly with lots of wind will take out a lot of them, but there is no other process except to hand pick.

DISPUTED LIVERY BILL.

For several years I stabled with a keeper of a barn in town. I ran an account with him and also sold him some oats. Finally we agreed to have a settlement and he sent me his account, which I disputed. We went over his books and agreed to settle for \$25. I gave him this amount. But now after two years he gives his account to a lawyer to collect. I have several letters from the lawyer, but in each the amount is different. Can he collect?

Sask. D. F.

Ans.—You should have taken a receipt in full of account at time of paying the money; then you would have had no more trouble. As it is if you have stated all the details you might as well let the case go, and if summoned appear and defend. We cannot say what view a judge or magistrate will take of the case, but he will do his best to give justice.

WANTS SEPARATION.

- 1. Can a lawful wife claim half her husband's homestead?
2. Can he sell without her consent?
3. Can he get his patent if his wife does not live with him?
4. Can wife recover money loaned her husband?
5. What can a wife do if her husband is so mean and ugly she cannot live with him?

Sask. N. N.

Ans.—1. No.
2. Yes.
3. Yes.
4. Yes, if she has an agreement to that effect, but if the arrangement were only verbal and she pooled her money with his it is hardly likely she can recover.
5. Try to pity the husband and forget her own troubles. We are a husband. All she can do is to arrange a legal separation whereby the husband contributes a certain amount to her support.

Why Paroid Roofing Costs You Less!

IT'S a simple proposition.

Paroid Roofing costs you less per year because it lasts longer than any other kind of ready roofing.

It lasts longer because it is better made and is made of better materials.

You can see and feel the difference.

We can prove to you the difference.

It will pay you to get the proofs—because it means a saving of dollars to you.

Here are some of the reasons:

The felt that is the foundation of Paroid is made in our own mills, and is stronger, tougher, more durable than any other.

We are in position to know that it is right. You cannot afford to buy a roofing made from a cheap felt or from a manufacturer who does not make his own felt.

Paroid has a thicker, smoother, more pliable and more durable coating than any other.

Just compare samples and see for yourself.

Paroid is the only roofing laid with square, rust-

proof caps, which have the largest and strongest binding surface and cannot leak, work loose and cause leaks.

At every point, and in every way, Paroid is a superior roofing of proved and tested quality. You don't have to take our word for it. Read our offer.

Paroid has stood the test of time at the hands of the United States Government, of leading manufacturers and railways, of farmers, dairymen and poultrymen everywhere at home and abroad.

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Write to-day for free samples of Paroid. You can tell it's the better kind of roofing. Enclose 4 cents in stamps to pay postage and we will send you free our Book of Plans for Farm, Poultry, Dairy and Live Stock Buildings. It will save you money in building. If your dealer does not handle Paroid, don't take a substitute. Write to us, we pay the freight.

F. W. BIRD & SON,

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We stand back of every foot of Paroid. Originators of the ready roofing roll containing complete kit for applying.

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The latest production of The Burrow, Stewart & Milne Co., of Hamilton, Ont., makers of the well-known "Grand Jewel" Wood Cook, who have been manufacturing Stoves and Ranges for

43 Years



No. 920—Size of OVEN 6160 cubic inches

No. 922—Size of OVEN 7776 cubic inches

For excellency of work, economy of fuel, and appearance, the "Royal Jewel" is unsurpassed. Along with these three important features goes a guarantee for every "Royal Jewel" that is sold from the makers.

HANDLED BY ALL PROGRESSIVE DEALERS

Write for book of "43 Years' Experience" making Stoves, and describing "Royal Jewel," in two sizes.

Merrick-Anderson Company Winnipeg, Man.



Smith's Ovary Tonic
MAKES HENS LAY

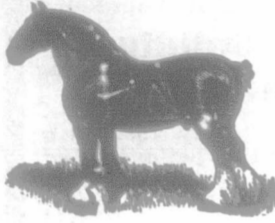
Every hen on the farm shows a tidy profit when you keep them well and strong with Smith's Ovary Tonic.

It not only makes them lay—but it keeps them laying all the year round.

It is just what is needed in the moulting season.


Used by leading poultrymen of England. 25c. and 50c. a bottle. At all dealers. NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

My New Importation of CLYDESDALES & HACKNEYS



Has just arrived at my stables. I want to point out to the breeders of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, that without doubt I have the best consignment of Clydesdales and Hackneys that I have ever handled. My Clydesdales consist of stallions aged 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Fillies aged 1, 2 and 3 years. Hackneys are 2, 4 and 5 years old. Many of them were prize-winners this year and last in some of the leading shows in Scotland and England. Parties wishing anything in my line will save money by seeing my stock and getting prices before buying elsewhere.

THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.

Auction Every Wednesday  **Private Sales Daily**

From 500 to 1000 head of horses constantly on hand, including large draft horses, driving horses, delivery horses, farm chunks, farm mares, saddlers and mules. Every horse hitched and tried before sale. If you want one horse, a team or a car load, come to

BARRETT & ZIMMERMAN'S GREAT MIDWAY HORSE MARKET
ST. PAUL, Minn.

Take Interurban cars from either city.

FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS

SIX YEARLING BULLS, fit to head herds. Sired by Nobleman, Meteor and Topeman's Duke. Also some cracking BULL CALVES by Meteor. Some females (Cows and Heifers) in calf; just the stuff to lay the foundation of a herd with.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Cattle are going up in price. I shall not hold a sale this year, but parties will have abundant opportunities to buy by private treaty.

CARBERRY—C.P.R. and C.N.R.
FAIRVIEW—C.N.R.

JNO. G. BARRON

Make Sure of Success



After spending all the time and money necessary to properly prepare the soil, and after finishing the work of seeding, you cannot afford to take any chances on harvesting the crop.

The great element of safety and success in this work depends upon selecting the proper harvesting machine.

Taking everything into account, the McCormick binder will meet the most exacting requirements.

This is true not only because of the cutting and binding capacity of the machine, but also because of its easy draft, ease in handling and its remarkable strength and durability.

It is impossible in this small space to set forth the meritorious features of the McCormick binder in detail.

Someone in every community has a McCormick. Before you buy a binder ask this man about it.

Ask him if it has not given better service than any other binder he ever owned.

Ask him if it has not always been ready for work, and if it has not worked well in all kinds and conditions of grain.

It has been well said of the McCormick that "You see them wherever you go, and they go wherever you see them."

This is a well deserved compliment to the reliability of the McCormick.

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

The McCormick line is the O. K. line and is stenciled with the seal of excellence.

For detailed description of any or all of these machines, see illustrated catalogues.

Call on the local McCormick agent for information, or write to the nearest branch house for catalogue.

CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Toronto, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg, Ottawa.

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

POSSESSION OF MONEY.

A comes to live with B and places what money he is possessed of in the bank in B's name. A dying, to whom does the money legally belong?

Sask. F. A. M.

Ans.—To B. There is no need whatever of depositing money in another's name unless it is desired the other party shall have the money.

VETERINARIAN'S BILL.

1. I had a sick colt and called in a veterinarian. I told him if he cured the colt I would pay him, but if not I would not. He treated the colt, but it got no better before we turned it on the prairie.

2. Called the same veterinarian to attend a mare which had swamp fever. He said it was fever and nothing could be done. Let some medicine and a few days after called again leaving some more. Now he wants to collect for both calls.

In treating a cow she died under his hands. Can he collect for this or is he liable for the price of her?

Sask. D. F.

Ans.—When a person calls in a professional man it means that he wants the benefit of his knowledge and skill, and when the professional man responds he is entitled to remuneration. He does not need to guarantee a cure nor is any proposition like the one mentioned above binding, and the account should be paid.

2. We hardly think the veterinarian is entitled to pay for the second call; but he can collect for treatment of the cow as he was doing what appeared to him to be best.

LAW RELATING TO LOST AND ESTRAYS.

Will you kindly tell me through your paper what the law regarding strayed or found animals is?

What will be done with them after they have been advertised for three weeks?

How much a day can a man charge for feeding a pig?

Sask. G. R. H.

Ans.—The act relating to lost and stray animals in Saskatchewan is quite too long for publishing here and we would advise writing to the Department of Agriculture, Regina, asking for a copy of the act. The act in short provides that the Government shall be notified, giving an accurate description of the animal and that it shall be advertised in three successive issues of the nearest newspaper. After six months, if not claimed, the person in whose care the animal is can apply to a Justice of the Peace to have the animal sold. Nothing can be charged for the keep of horses, five cents a day for cattle, sheep, goats and geese and ten cents a day for swine after the date of sending notice to the Government, but these charges can only be made between the 15th. of November and the 15th. of April. In no case, however, exceeding \$2.00 for geese, goat or sheep and \$5.00 for cattle.

BOOKS ON LIVE STOCK—DRUGS FOR STOCK.

I understand that you have the best books on the subject of treatment of cattle or horses. I would like to know the price of the book.

2. Is it a good thing to feed milk cows on dry feed all the time?

3. Is saltpeter good for cows or horses?

B. C. P. MACK.

Ans.—1. The price of the book, "Veterinary Elements" is \$1.10 post-paid from this office.

2. It is always better if possible to supply feed of a succulent nature, such as corn, sugar beets or mangels to cows, and in case you have not such things, bran is a first rate substitute.

3. Saltpeter is used in the treatment of cattle and horses when in health we do not give it to them; the drug is used to stimulate the kidneys increasing the amount of urine, but should rarely be used under professional direction.



WM. RENNIE, SR.
PIONEER OF CLEAN FARMING

Among the thousands who are now using Rennie's Seeds, in this and other lands, I see with pleasure that many are still on the list who were customers thirty-seven years ago.

Wm Rennie

Farmers and Gardeners of acknowledged standing—men of intelligent discrimination—have used

RENNIE'S SEEDS

every year for thirty-seven years, each year's results proving convincingly the wisdom of their selection.

Dependable quality—certain germination—and expert selection, have thus gained for Rennie's Seeds the confidence of Canada's premier agriculturists.

Remember this when deciding on seed supplies for 1907.

In the meantime, write for a free copy of the Rennie Seed Annual. Now!

Wm. Rennie Co. Limited
278 Main Street
WINNIPEG

FOR SALE

That imported Shire stallion, "Light of the West II," rising eight years old.

"Light of the West II" has proved to be one of the most successful sires of high class stock ever introduced into the West. His stock may be seen in Sinaluta district where he has travelled for the past five years. Reasons for selling—change of sires required in the district.

For information apply to

EWART & HANNAH Sinaluta, Sask.

MY PLAN WILL SELL any farm on earth. Send description and price.

CUSTOMERS WAITING

If you want to buy a farm anywhere in U.S. or Canada, tell me what and where, and receive my "Locator" Magazine free.

NO COMMISSION TO PAY

F. M. HARSHA, Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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



President Sir Daniel H. McMillan, K.C.M.G. Vice Pres. Capt. Wm. Robinson

The Farmer's Bank Account

The farmer should select a bank whose management is in sympathy with his interests. The Northern Bank is the only bank with its head office in the great agricultural country of Western Canada. It must necessarily be founded upon capital which really comes from the farmer. Its prosperity depends upon the farmer's prosperity. Its interests are his interests. We are glad to oblige a farmer in every legitimate way. Place your account with us. If there is no branch in your market town you can deal with us by mail at any of

Our Branches

These are:—Alameda, Balcarras, Beausejour, Binscarth, Brandon, Calgary, Crandall, Dundurn, Earl Grey, Edmonton, Fleming, Fort William, Glenboro, Glen Ewen, Hanley, High River, Langham, Lloydminster, Macoun, Manor, McLeod, Melita, Miniota, Moose Jaw, Pierson, Prince Albert, Pipestone, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Red Deer, Rathwell, Saltcoats, Saskatoon, Sedley, St. Boniface, Sheho, Somerset, Sperling, Stonewall, Steveston, Victoria, Vancouver, Wolseley and Winnipeg.

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HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Capital Authorized | \$2,000,000 |
| Capital Subscribed | \$1,250,000 |
| Capital Paid Up | \$1,175,000 |
| Reserve Fund | \$50,000 |

ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cure Boils, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, express prepaid. Book 7-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation.

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LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by *Martin Bole & Wynne Co.*, and *Pulford Leonard Drug Co.*, Winnipeg, *The National Drug & Chem. Co.*, Winnipeg and Calgary, and *Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd.*, Vancouver.

WINDMILLS

Grain Grinders, Tanks, Water Boxes and Foundry Supplies. Write for our free catalog. Estimates cheerfully given.

WOODSTOCK WIND MOTOR CO. Limited
Woodstock, Ont.

GOSSIP

THIS LOOKS LIKE BUSINESS.

The Canadian Society of Equity have organized a business branch for the purpose of building elevators, warehouses, oatmeal mills, and cold storages and operating the same, thus emulating the work of the Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Nothing will demonstrate so thoroughly and quickly to the outside world the earnestness of farmers in their protest against what they consider as unfair business methods, as this going into the marketing of their own products, a move to which no legitimate objection can be made.

HOW THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT PROMOTES HORSE BREEDING.

The horse breeding industry in Germany enjoys a large measure of support from the German Government, an elaborate system of State aid for horse-breeders existing in that country. The provision of good stallions by the Government for the use of breeders forms the principal feature of this system of state aid. These stallions serve the broodmares of private breeders at very low fees, and in many cases the fees are practically only nominal. They range as a general rule from 20 marks (\$5 equals 20 marks) down to as low as \$2, according to the class of stallions. Only in the case of very valuable Thoroughbred and other stallions does the fee charged for service exceed the sum of 20 marks. The stallions which are provided by the Government are kept at large stallion depots; but during the stud season, which lasts from February to the end of June, the stallions are distributed all over the country, a larger or smaller number being stationed in every district, according to the requirements of the breeders. The stallions do not travel the district to which they are allotted, but they remain standing at their station through the stud season. The breeders bring or send their mares to them.

The stallion depots kept up by the Government contain from 100 to 260 stallions each. Every Government stallion is annually subjected to an examination in regard to soundness, and all unsound ones are immediately cast. The greatest stress is laid upon the stallions being perfectly sound. Most of the stallions which are required to replenish the depots are bought by the Government from private breeders, while some are bred at the Government breeding studs, of which there are several.

The majority of the Government stallions—roughly speaking, about 80 per cent. of the total number—belong to light breeds, while the remaining 20 per cent. are cart-horse stallions. Some are Thoroughbreds, these being usually bred at the Government breeding stud of Graditz, where, in addition to German-bred Thoroughbred horses, there are some Thoroughbred sires and broodmares imported from England. The best of the Thoroughbred stock which is bred at Graditz stud is put into training and raced at the principal race meetings in Germany, and after their racing career these racehorses go to the stud, the stallions being sent to the provincial depots and the mares remaining at the Graditz stud. The stake-money which is won by the Graditz racehorses is distributed by the Government as prizes at race meetings.

The cart-horse stallions at the Government stallion depot include some Shires

Oaklawn Farm

HEADQUARTERS FOR
**Percherons
Belgians
French Coachers**

323 Head

Send for Catalog.
Four importations since
July 1st, 1906

DUNHAM & FLETCHER
Wayne, DuPage Co. Illinois

JOHN A. TURNER, BALGREGGAN STOCK FARM, CALGARY P. O. Box 472
Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheeps.

New importation from Scotland has just arrived. *Scottish Farmer* reports—"Altogether this makes up one of the grandest shipments made this eventful year." A large number of excellent males of the above breeds to select from, both home bred and imported. Also a few stallions suitable for range purposes. Quality and breeding of the best. Prices defy competition. No agents or commission men—business conducted personally. Sales speak for themselves—35 stallions sold last season. Anyone wishing a show stallion or filly can have a greater choice here than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Orders for stock carefully filled. Visitors all made welcome.

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale.

Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.

Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

P. M. BREDT Regina, Sask.

R. P. STANLEY

MOOSOMIN Sask.

Breeder and Importer of Percheron & Hackney Horses

Percheron stud headed by Berenger, winner of first prize at three years old at Paris, France, in 1905

I will have about March 1st a new importation of high-class Percheron Stallions and Mares, and it will be to the interest of every intending purchaser to see these horses before buying, as I will be able to sell a first class stallion from \$500 to \$1500.

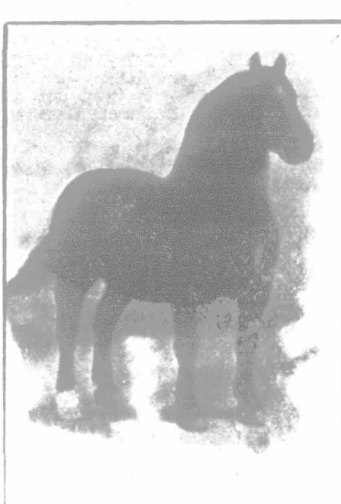
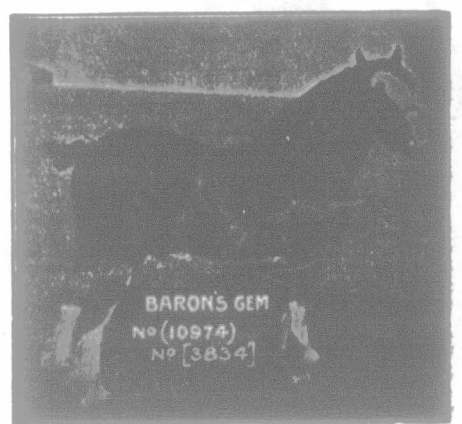
Every horse sold under a warranty. Terms easy. Correspondence solicited. Barns 1/2 mile of station.

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Cragie Mains
LUMSDEN, SASK.

Importers and Breeders of Clydesdale Horses and Shorthorn Cattle. A new importation of young Clydesdale Stallions from Scotland now on the way; should land here about March 15th. This will be one of the best importations we have yet made, consisting of good, large, thick-quality horses. We buy and sell our own horses, by this means saving to our customers all high commissions and expenses. They will also be sold on a small margin above cost.

Shorthorns, Young Bulls, Cows and Heifers from the best families



I. A. & E. J. WIGLE

Importers & Breeders of Percheron Horses
Maple Leaf Stock Farm,
Kingsville, Essex Co., Ont.

Our first consignment of stallions for our Western trade has arrived at Calgary, where we are opening a branch barn in charge of one of the firm, E. J. The consignment consists of 2 and 3 year olds of the very best breeding. Do not buy till you see our horses and get our prices. Considering quality we can sell lower than any in the business. Come and see us. We want to get acquainted with you and show you our horses. All horses guaranteed foal getters. Horses stabled at Pacific stables. Phone No. 111. P. O. Box 435.

Address— **E. J. WIGLE,**
CALGARY, Alta

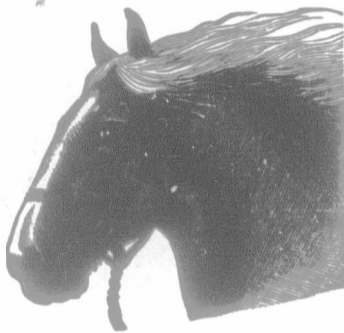
Alex. Galbraith & Son
BRANDON, MAN.

ARE OFFERING
CLYDESDALE
STALLIONS and MARES

of the highest merit and choicest breeding at lower prices than all competitors.

New Shipment just arrived containing several sons of the noted **Baron's Pride.**

A few choice **Suffolks, Percherons and Hackneys** on hand.
EVERY ANIMAL GUARANTEED. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
26 YEARS in the front rank of importers.

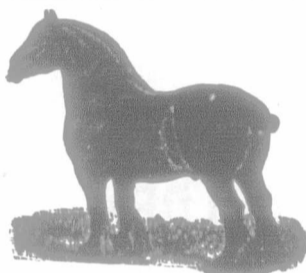


Percherons and Shires

Do you want to improve your stock of horses?
Then buy a first-class Stallion. We have them.

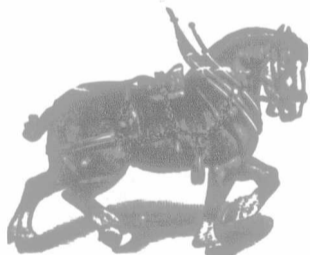
Don't take my word for it but look up my prize record

At Brandon winter fair I took 1st, 2nd and Championship. At Neepawa a horse sold from my barn took first. At Winnipeg Industrial I took 5 firsts on individuals; I also won the 3 gold medals offered by the Percheron Society of America, on my group of stallions, the Championship mare and 3-year-old stallion. These are for sale and at reasonable prices. Write or call on **JOHN H. STOUT, Westbourne, Man.**



J. A. S. MacMILLAN A. COLQUHOUN ISAAC BEATTIE

LOOK OUT! STILL AT THE TOP



CLUB STABLES,
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MacMILLAN, COLQUHOUN & BEATTIE

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

At Brandon Fair, 1906, we had three Stallions, sold by this firm, in the Aged Class. Cairnhill, the Champion, was 1st and Champion.

We also won 1st in the Three Year Old Class. The following list of prizes will speak for themselves:

| | |
|---|--|
| 1906—1st and Champion, Aged Class, Brandon..... | "CAIRNHILL" (11292) |
| 1906—1st, 3-year-old Class, Brandon..... | "TOPPER" (imp.) |
| 1906—1st in Aged Class, Brandon Winter Fair..... | "CAIRNHILL" (11292) |
| 1905—1st and Champion, Brandon..... | "PLEASANT PRINCE" |
| 1904—1st and Diploma at Brandon..... | "ST. CHRISTOPHER," who won 1st at Chicago International Stock Show in class of 10, in 1906 |
| 1904—1st Aged Class, Winnipeg..... | "BURNBRAE," who won 1st at Pan-American |
| 1901—1st at Winnipeg..... | "PILGRIM" |
| 1st and Cup at Brandon..... | "BURNBRAE" |
| 1900—1st and Cup at Winnipeg..... | |
| 1899—1st and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon..... | |
| 1898—1st and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon..... | |

And Numerous Other Prizes.

We sell foal-getters as our record proves. We do not re-sell stallions we know are no good as foal-getters: hence our success. We have just put in a car of Imported Clydesdale mares. We have a number of Imported and Canadian bred Clydesdale mares, in foal, also Hackney mares for sale.

Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions always for sale. Prices right. Terms easy. Our guarantee will bear the closest inspection. Our Motto is—"Nothing but the best." Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

and Clydesdales imported respectively from England and Scotland, but most of them belong to the Belgian, the Schleswig and the Percheron draught-horse breeds.

Besides providing good and sound stallions for the use of horse-breeders at low fees in the manner described, the German Government expends a large sum of money every year in other ways in order to encourage and support horse-breeding. Grants are made to the Chambers of Agriculture in the different provinces, these grants being used by them in providing prizes for horses at agricultural shows, in subsidising local horse breeding societies and in giving premiums to breeders. The Government further expends money in providing prizes at race meetings, and in encouraging racehorse-breeding, while it also pays premiums to breeders who import Thoroughbred sires or brood mares from England.

The total number of stallions provided by the State in Germany considerably exceeds 3,000, but this number is not, of course, by any means sufficient to meet the requirements of all horse-breeders, and there are many privately owned stallions at stud, although the owning of stallions is not particularly profitable in Germany because of the competition of Government stallions, the services of which breeders can obtain so cheaply. There also exist numerous local co-operative horse-breeding societies which own stallions, and the latter serve the mares of the members at low fees. Stringent laws are in force in regard to all privately owned stallions that are placed at public stud, with the object of preventing stallions that are, unsound or otherwise unsuitable being used for breeding purposes. All owners of stallions which are intended to be placed at public stud must have them annually examined as to their soundness and conformation at the commencement of the stud season by a committee of inspection, which is appointed by the Government in every district. Stallions which are found to be affected with any form of hereditary unsoundness or which do not satisfy the committee of inspection in regard to their conformation are not passed, and are then not permitted to serve any mares except those belonging to the owner of the stallion in question.

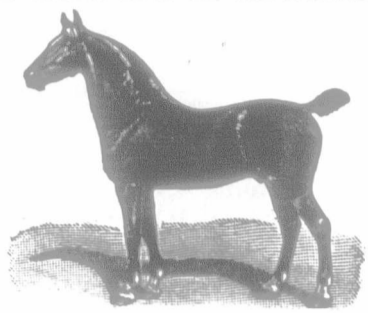
The horse-breeding industry in Germany is benefited very considerably by the fact that the German military authorities require a large number of young horses as remounts for the army every year. Approximately 10,000 young horses are purchased annually for remount purposes. The system obtaining in regard to the buying of these remounts is most advantageous to breeders, and by means of this system the Government does much to encourage and foster the breeding of light horses suitable for military purposes. The military authorities buy the horses they require direct from the breeders, and as a rule the remounts are bought at three years old. Only in exceptional cases do they buy four-year-old horses, while horses over that age are not bought at all during peace time. The fact that the remount commissions who buy for the army purchase the horses required at three years old is, of course, of the greatest benefit and advantage to breeders, seeing that usually young horses do not become saleable, and have to be kept on the breeders' hands until four years old. The Government further pays fair prices for the remounts which are bought for the army. The average price paid for remounts is about \$210, but prices range up to \$300 for the best horses. These prices, it must be remembered, are given for three-year-olds. The breeding of horses for remount purposes is certainly found to be very profitable by many breeders in Germany.

The three-year-old remounts which are bought by the military authorities are kept for a year at large remount depots, and when they are four years old they are taken into use by the army.—H. E. Fawcett, in *The Horse Magazine*.

(The price the German Government pays for its remounts is an interesting contrast to the value placed on them by the English officers who periodically visit Canada. The officers are so sure that they must not exceed \$100 per head.—Ed.)

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

For Sale

by the Pomeroy Clydesdale Association, the seven-year-old imported Clydesdale Stallion **Pride of Glamick (4341)**, by Prince Sturdy, by Gedrie, by Prince of Wales (673); dam **Elisbeth Macgregor**, by Macgregor, by Darnley. Dark bay, plenty of size, a sure foal getter. Won 1st at Carman in strong competition, also first for horse and get. One of his colts recently sold for \$1500. Come and see him and his get before purchasing elsewhere. Reason for selling large number of his fillies en route. Price reasonable.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Manager, Pomeroy P.O.

Carman and Roland Stations.

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 Adviser. 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, Ontario

Suffolk Stallion for Sale

CHEAP FOR CASH

GAUGER (3210) rising three years; sire Monarch of Verulam (2879), dam Grateful (4259). A handsome whole-colored chestnut with the best of feet and legs. The Suffolk has an iron constitution and the soundest of joints.

MOSSOM BOYD COMPANY, Bobcaygeon, Ont.

VETERINARY ADVICE FREE




Dr. S. A. Tuttle, a veterinary surgeon of long experience has written a book entitled "Veterinary Experience" on the diseases of horses, giving symptoms and treatment in plain terms. It is fully illustrated with diagrams showing the skeleton and circulatory and digestive systems with references that make them plain. Tells how to buy a horse and know whether it is sound or not. Every horse owner should have one. It is sent to any one.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR

is the only guaranteed cure for Cello, Curb, recent shoe Dots and Callous. It locates lameness, relieves splints, Spavins, Ring Bone, Cockle Joints, Cresse Hair, Scratches, Cataracts, etc. Send today and get the book free and information about Dr. Tuttle's specifics.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO.,

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Hurry Up the Chicks

Next winter's profits will be greater if you push your chicks to maturity two months ahead of your neighbors. It can be done with proper management. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ge-a makes digestion in the fowl or chick, a perfect operation. Thus the largest possible amount of the nutrition in the food is converted into bone, muscle, feathers, eggs, etc.

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-GE-A

is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) and is a scientific tonic—a guaranteed egg producer and sure remedy for gapes, cholera, roup, etc. Endorsed by leading poultry associations in United States and Canada, and sold on a positive guarantee. Costs but a penny a day for 30 fowls.

11-2 lb. package, 35c.
5 lbs., 85c.
12 lbs., \$1.75.
25 lb. pail, \$3.50.



Send 2c. for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK
 Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
 Instant Loue Killer Kills Lice.

Scarcliffe Herefords

Do you want to grow CATTLE that go to market early, that make the BEST use of their feed, and so leave the largest PROFIT to the feeder? Then use Hereford Blood. Useful young stock offered the trade. Herd headed by Sampson 1st. Get my quotations.

H. M. BING, GLENELLA, Man.

PREVENT BLACKLEG 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

THE CUTTER LABORATORY
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HEREFORD blood is the best

If you want feeders that will graze you must have with the best. Shetlands and White Leghorns for sale.



The "STAY THERE" Aluminum Ear Markers

are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. Fit any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address

WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO.,
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HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS

For first-class and up-to-date photographs go to E. B. CURLETT'S New Studio in the Atlas Block. Only one grade of work turned out, and that the best. No stairs to climb. All on the ground floor. Location: First door south of Post Office, Calgary, Alta.

E. B. CURLETT

PASTURAGE CHEAPENS PORK PRODUCTION.

In an address before the Sheep and Swine Breeder's Association at Brandon Agriculturist Gridale stated that he thought more pigs should be raised in the West when the prices to be obtained and the statistics as to the amount of bacon and hams imported from the U. S. and Ontario were considered. He insisted that to produce pork cheaply and profitably grass, clover and roots should be relied upon to cut down the expense incident to the consumption of grain.

When pigs were in pasturage it should be changed often, as otherwise it was liable to engender disease. There should be at least three feeding lots of an acre each, well fenced with close woven wire fencing. There was nothing better than brome grass for early spring, especially in the West. It could be pastured until early in June, then broken and backset and about the beginning of July sown to rape, and would then be ready for the pigs again at the end of August. Sow three and a half pounds of rape seed to the acre, and it should not be more than eight inches high when the pigs were turned in.

FEEDING POINTERS.

It was generally well to feed them a small ration of grain when they were first turned into the rape, as they did not as a rule like it on the start. Peas, oats and vetches were a good mixture for a green feed lot, and oats alone would do, but should be sown thick, about five bushels to the acre. When putting the pigs up for finishing the bunches should be small, not more than seven or eight together, and care should be taken to have pigs of a uniform size in one pen. Pigs should be weaned when seven weeks old, and for several weeks after weaning they should be fed regularly four times a day. Regular feeding was most important. Grain rations should be ground fine and fed uniformly, sweet or sour. If whole grain were fed it should be soaked at least 48 hours. Clover was good for pigs winter and summer—in summer green, and for winter cut just when in blossom and well cured.

THE PROPOSED INSURANCE ACT.

The result of the Royal Commission on insurance is that a bill is to be presented to Parliament intended to safeguard more fully those seeking the protection of life insurance. Many farmers are now taking up life insurance and this move of the Government will tend to re-establish confidence in the people's minds. The *Globe* publishes the following summary of the proposed act:

Quarterly statement to be submitted regarding stocks and bonds purchased. Provision is made for inspecting the head offices of the United States companies regarding Canadian business. All policies to be valued by the superintendent of insurance once in three years.

All bonuses or additional commissions for new or renewal business are prohibited. Companies holding securities which the act would render invalid to dispose of them within a certain date after the passing of the act.

Federal or provincial stocks the only kinds companies are to be permitted to invest in. No life insurance company to be interested in any way, directly or indirectly, with the promotion of another company.

If the Superintendent of Insurance believes real estate held by any company is over-valued he may write off an amount.

The payment of rebates of any kind to be forbidden under a penalty of \$1,000.

The proposed new act is contained in a document of 76 octavo pages. It embodies the chief principles contained in the New York State law.

E. Stewart, Superintendent of Forestry, Department of the Interior, has resigned to go into lumbering in British Columbia. The gentleman in question was a most enthusiastic forester and well up in his specialty. The influence of such men in the lumber trade should be valuable against waste of timber by the fraternity of which he now becomes a member.

THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00
 FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

HEAD OFFICE: EDMONTON, ALTA

HEDLEY C. TAYLOR, President JOSEPH H. GARIBTY, Vice-President
 EDGAR A. BROWN, Secretary

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

HIDES WE WANT FURS

E. T. CARTER & Co
 Toronto Ont.

Pine Grove Stock Farm

BREEDERS OF
 High-Class Scotch Shorthorns
 Choice Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Herd Catalogue on application. Address: JAMES SMITH, Supt., ROCKLAND, ONT
 W. O. EDWARDS & Co. Limited, Props. om

Brampton Jersey Herd

We have now for immediate sale ten bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address, B. H. BULL & SON, Phone 68. om Brampton, Ont



Saskatchewan Valley Stock Farm.

Largest Herd of Pure Bred SHORTHORNS in northern Saskatchewan. Winners of Imperial Bank Cup. Best herd any breed 1904, 1905 and 1906. Stock for Sale. Farm adjoins city.

R. S. COOK, Prince Albert, Proprietor.

Sittyton Shorthorns

The Sittyton Herd of Shorthorns won first at Regina and Calgary at the 1906 Exhibitions. Selections always for sale. Will sell the great herd header, Sittyton Hero 7th, also the second prize Bull at the Spring Show in Winnipeg, 1906.

GEO. KINNON, COTTONWOOD, Sask.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders Association.
 Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association.
 and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

ADDRESS: MOWBRAY HOUSE, Norfolk, St. London, W.O., England.
 Cable—"SHEEPCOTE," London.

The Regina Veterinary Stock Food

A scientific Stock Food prepared by leading Veterinarians. Prevents Contagious Abortion, Swamp Fever, Equine Typhoid, Pink Eye, Strangles Indigestion, Hidebound and all blood and skin diseases of Live Stock. Endorsed by prominent stock men. Manufactured by THE REGINA VETERINARY STOCK FOOD COMPANY, Box 547 Regina, Sask.

B. P. RICHARDSON

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR NOTARY PUBLIC

Solicitor for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for Alberta and Saskatchewan.

GRENFELL, SASK.
 LANDS FOR SALE

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS

The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years. This year won nine first prizes out of ten competed for. At Winnipeg, three champion ships and one grand championship. A few good young females for sale.

Address: J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD MAN.

At MAPLE SHADE

JOHN DRYDEN & SON
 Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.


Sold Out, But Still In The Business

We have no more Yorkshires or Berkshires for sale until the Spring litters come in. Send in your order now and avoid disappointment. We expect a grand lot of young stuff from imported and Prizewinning sires. Several excellent Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers for sale. Some of these are extra quality.

WALTER JAMES & SONS Rossor, Man.

HIGHEST PRICES and PROMPT REMITTANCE

GUARANTEED, if you ship us all your HIDES, FURS, PELTS WOOL, etc. We pay same day as goods are received. Try us! We must treat you right if we want to keep you as a shipper. Write for price list and tags.



BERMAN BROS., 319 1st St. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

CLENDENING BROS.

Harding, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE

The Beef and Dairy Breed

2 Splendid Young Bulls for Sale, sired by Ray and Searchlight; also a few females.

YORKSHIRE HOGS

Herd Headed by Woodmere Premium.

Seed Grain, White Fife, Banner Oats Mensury Barley. We can save you the seed man's profit.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (Imp)—8855--and General—3099--. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand.

Geo. Rankin & Sons, - Hamleta, Man

SHORTHORNS

Ranchers and farmers need the reds, whites and roans, if you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with tip-top stuff. Am offering two-year-old Bull—a herd header—and 14 yearling Bulls; also Cows and Heifers.

JOHN RAMSAY, - Priddis, Alta.

Forest Home Farm

FOR SALE two right good Clydesdale Stallions, rising two years Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers, one and two years old. Yorkshire Pigs (fall and spring litters), and a grand lot of Barred Rock Cockerels.

All at moderate prices.

ANDREW GRAHAM, POMEROY P.O.
 Carman or Roland Stations, C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.N.R.

Terra Nova Stock Farm

HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home bred cows. Prices reasonable

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS

The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years. This year won nine first prizes out of ten competed for. At Winnipeg, three champion ships and one grand championship. A few good young females for sale.

Address: J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD MAN.

At MAPLE SHADE

Our young bulls are the best that our herd has ever produced. We can furnish Cruickshank bulls of high quality to head the best herds and some that will produce prime steers. We have a bull catalog—send for one.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON Brooklin, Ont.
 Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

"FOR PROFIT, BUY A U.S."

CARTHAGE, Mo., Oct. 30, 1906.

100% From Mar. 1st until Oct. 30, 1905, I milked 5 cows and sold all of my butter at 20 cents per pound, and the sale amounted to \$126.90. On Mar. 1st, 1906, I bought a U. S. Separator No. 7, and from that date until Oct. 30, 1906, from the same cows I sold \$197.85 worth of butter. I consider that my separator has paid its first cost already, as it made a clear gain of \$70.95 in eight months with only five cows. For profit buy a U. S. — every time.

I. N. HUSSEY.

Dairymen: there's a straight tip "from Missouri." For profit, buy a U. S. Money talks. Does that \$70.95 say anything to you? You want the best separator, sure. It's cheapest in the end. And there is no earthly reason why you should n't have it, when a U. S. Separator will pay for itself. It always does. Simply a question of how soon, and that depends mostly on how many cows you have.

Let us send you right away our new large free catalogue telling you plainly by word and by picture everything about the construction and operation of the U. S. Please say, "Send New Catalogue No. 110", and write TODAY, postal card or letter, addressing

VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY
Eighteen Distributing Warehouses. 463 Bellows Falls, Vt.

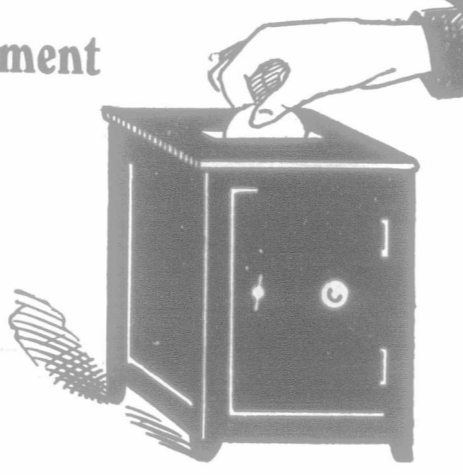
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Grown and For Sale by
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WESTERN EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS at BRANDON and INDIAN HEAD
as suitable varieties for
Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan

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Start now at best selling time
BIG INDUCEMENTS, PAY WEEKLY, PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
Specially designed Western Outfit free. For full information write—

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PAY ROLL
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Imperial Bank of Canada
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
Capital (Paid-up) \$4,500,000
Reserve Fund \$4,500,000
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ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

HOW THE SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT WILL PROVIDE FOR EDUCATION.

The Legislature at Regina had before it a resolution fathered by the Minister of Education, Hon. Mr. Calder, which if carried out should ensure the coming generations of that famous province the finest educational opportunities. The main principle of the bill, which provides for a tax of one cent per acre on all taxable lands in the province other than those included in village and town school districts, was endorsed, and the house went into committee to thresh out the details.

The minister estimated that there were 33,000,000 acres of land available for taxation which would realize \$330,000. Of this area ten million acres were included in school districts already organized. Of the revenue to be derived he proposed to expend it as follows: Five per cent or \$16,137.50 towards the support of a provincial agricultural college; 5 per cent. or a second \$16,137.50, towards the support of a provincial university; 10 per cent. or \$32,275 for the support of secondary educational institutions; such as high schools and collegiate institutes; 80 per cent., or \$258,200, for the support of primary or common schools. The difference of \$7,250 is to cover the cost of collecting the tax, which cost is fixed at 2 1-2 per cent.

Mr. Calder pointed out that although village and town school districts were exempted from the tax, all collegiate institutes, high schools and intermediate schools were made free of all tuition and other fees to every resident of the province. Furthermore, whereas, the organized rural school districts paid in only \$100,000 of this tax they would have distributed back to them for their primary schools \$238,990, or nearly \$2.40 for every dollar of taxes paid in under this legislation.

THE MILLING MERGER.

The smaller mills have joined forces under the title of the Canadian Consolidated Flour Mills, Ltd., with a capital of \$2,000,000.

The following are the mills joining the consolidation: James Innis Milling Co., Hartney; Basler & Neelands, Hamiota; Pocok & Sons, Emerson; Lamont & McCullum, Melita; Smith & Hunter, Carnduff; Arrow Milling Co., Birtle; Echo Milling Co., Gladstone; Schwalm & Fair, Glenboro; Jas. Sanders, Whitewood; Manitoba Milling Co., Neepawa; Snelgrove, Carman; Clendenning, Carman; McCracken Milling Co., Saltcoats; Brightwell, Griswold; Bullock & Son, Crystal City; Dauphin Milling Co., Dauphin; Wilson & Co., Arden.

The new company is to have its head office in Winnipeg, from which all the outside mills will be controlled. The capacity of the amalgamated plants up to the present time is about 3,000 per twenty four hours, with a present elevator capacity of over 1,500,000 bushels.

SOME GOOD PRICES FOR OLD COUNTRY SHORTHORNS.

The Perth show and sale is a pretty fair criterion of the strength and vigor in the British Shorthorn trade. The 1906 average of 251 bulls was £84 (\$420 approx.), while that for 1907 was over £63 (\$315 approx.) for 310 bulls. The longer pedigreed stuff and the possessors of certain family trees secured the higher prices. One thousand guineas was given by Wm. Duthie for an Augusta bull named Achilles, bred at Heatherwick. Durno of Westerton had in eight averaging \$1000 apiece, his cousin of Jackson being close up for a sextette at approximately \$900. The first seven in the prize list brought in guineas, 900, 500, 100, 600, 580, 430, and 100. The *Scottish Farmer* opines that the Argentine has had about enough of the second rate stuff, and advises the breeders not to spare the luffa. At Aberdeen 210 bulls averaged over £27 (\$135), a falling off of \$30 per head from the year previous.

Gerald Wade, who has been for the past year registrar of the Shorthorn records at Ottawa, has resigned to take the secretaryship of a dairy company in Eastern Canada.

Had a Nasty Bronchial Cough

As An After Effect of Pneumonia—Nothing Proved Effective Until Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine Was Used.

Many a mother can say, as does Mrs. Harker in the following letter, that Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has proven a friend to her in time of colds with the little ones.

Mrs. Walter Harker, Sydenham, Frontenac county, Ont., writes:—

"Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has proven a friend to me in times of colds with my little ones. I have tried many others, but have found none just so good. My little boy, about a year old, had pneumonia, and was left with a nasty bronchial cough, but Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is helping him wonderfully, and I am sure it will cure him."

"We have also used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills with splendid results, and have great faith in all of Dr. Chase's medicines."

Because of its exceptional success in the cure of croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma and severe coughs and colds, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is the "standby" for such ailments in the great majority of homes. 25 cents a bottle, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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Catalog on application
W. H. BRYCE
Doune Lodge Stock Farm
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HOUSE IN THE WEST.

**Doors
Windows
Plate Glass**

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FARM and RANCH LANDS
in Canada. Write us when you want one, or call. Free advice given.
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THE
INTERNATIONAL COLONIZATION AND REALTY CO.
MR. A. VAN AALST
220 8th Ave. West CALGARY

FOR SALE Kootenay Fruit Land

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

THE YORKTON SEED FAIR.

The Yorkton Agricultural Society held its first seed grain fair in the Town Hall here on 28th. February. In Red Fye wheat their were eight competitors, 1st. going to John Hourie; 2nd. F. W. Bull; 3rd. R. Kousay. The first prize wheat weighed 63 pounds to the bushel, 2nd. 63, and 3rd. 62. These three exhibits represented 9,000 bushels of seed. Wheat (any other variety), 2nd. prize, A. Waterfield; 3rd. A. P. Simpson representing 1,700 bushels of seed. Contest in white oats was keen, there being eight entries. 1st. W. K. Cowan, weight 44 1/2 pounds to the bushel. 2nd. F. W. Bull, 42 1/2 pounds to the bushel, 3rd. John Polick, 43 1/2 pounds to the bushel. The heaviest sample in this class was shown by W. Simpson, Jr. of Wallace, which weighed 45 1/2 pounds to the bushel and was turned down on account of it containing wild oats. This was the heaviest sample weighed by the judges at any seed fair this season, and samples above mentioned represented 24,000 bushels of seed. There were four entries in barley. 1st. A. P. Simpson, weight, 52 1/2 pounds to the bushel; 2nd. W. D. Brown, 45 pounds to the bushel, representing 400 bushels of seed. A great number of exhibits were thrown out on account of their being affected with wild oats. Geo. Mawson of Wallace exhibited a magnificent sample of white hullless barley, the best the writer has ever seen, and W. D. Dunlop of Yorkton exhibited 1 bushel of rye grass seed. The crop from which it was threshed made five tons or hay to the acre and is a partial solution to the provender question, which must be considered by our farmers within a very few years. The afternoon meeting was a decided success. The speakers were Messrs McFayden and Keady, their subjects being clean seed and soil cultivation respectively. The addresses called forth a good deal of criticism and discussion, taken part in by Messrs Mawson, Reid, Clark, Hourie, Chrysler and others. The directors of the society are to be congratulated on the successful outcome of the first fair of the kind held here.

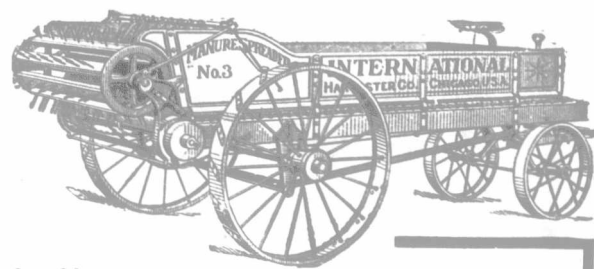
RE SALARIES OF RURAL POSTMASTERS.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice in your issue of February 27 an article under the title of "Canada's Experimental Postmasters" in which you criticize the order from the Postmaster General that newspapers be folded quarter size. This order I believe is issued by virtue of a request from the Postmaster's Association. The Postmasters object to the work of folding the papers preparatory to placing them in the post office boxes. I think the postmasters are justified in asking to have the papers folded in quarter size, as it simplifies the work of the postmasters very much. I do not think, however, that the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is in any way difficult to handle, as it rolls up very easily and naturally, and its size does not make any inconvenience. It is not classed as one of the offenders in my office. The Winnipeg papers, generally speaking, are very free from objection, as all the important ones are folded to quarter size. I thank you on behalf of the postmasters for your contention that the Post Office Department pays the local postmasters scandalously low salaries. That is the feeling of the postmasters throughout the whole Dominion, and it is to remedy that and other matters that the Association of postmasters was organized. The postmasters throughout this province will be glad to know that the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is on the side of the very much underpaid country postmasters. The only requests that I know of the committee of the Postmasters' Association making to the Department with respect to the newspapers was one with respect to the folding of the newspapers and another with respect to the address tag. We asked the Department to insist on the name tag being so prominent that we could see it without a magnifying glass, and so placed that we could find it without a search warrant.

POSTMASTER.

These Are Facts It Pays To Remember When You Buy a Manure Spreader.



I. H. C. SPREADERS—Corn King and Cloverleaf—one lever controls every operation. Operator can remain seated from time he leaves the barnyard until he returns.

Self-adjusting, vibrating rake levels the load and brings the manure up squarely to the cylinder.

Cylinder is large and runs easily, and the teeth are long, square, high carbon steel.

Apron is equipped with three sets of rollers attached to slats, running on steel tracks. Is driven from both sides and cannot bind.

Apron drive clutch is automatically thrown out of gear when load is fed out and again when apron has returned. No attention required.

Range of feed is three to thirty tons per acre with ten speeds.

Ends of apron slats are protected so that no manure can work in and bind or clamp the apron.

Driving axle is extra large—made of cold-rolled steel.

Front axle is attached to frame by means of ball and socket joint.

Chain drive, direct from rear axle to cylinder, gives easy transmission of power.

The wheels are steel with staggered spokes. Both rear wheels are fitted with lugs, affording ample traction in wet or frozen fields.

Seat is hinged so it can be turned forward and kept clean while loading.

Box is attached to frame by means of heavy steel cleats.

Frame is made of carefully selected lumber re-enforced at corners by metal braces.

That's a good deal to say of a manure spreader, and yet that is by no means all you should know about I. H. C. Corn King and Cloverleaf Spreaders before you buy.

Those are the main points, and they are sufficient to indicate the superiority of the I. H. C. line. They tell you not to buy a spreader until you have seen the Corn King and Cloverleaf Spreaders.

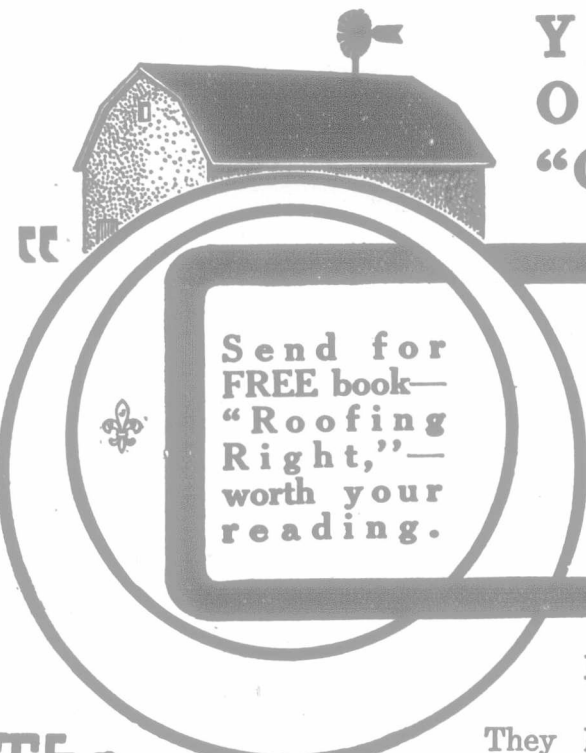
The key-note in the I. H. C. line is strength and simplicity of construction. Strength in every part means much, for a manure spreader has hard work to do. Simple construction means that it will not get out of order, that it will have light draft and be easily operated. Those are the things you want in a manure spreader.

I. H. C. spreaders are made in two styles, Cloverleaf, an Endless Apron machine, and Corn King, a Return Apron machine; each is made in three sizes.

Call on our local agent or write nearest branch house for catalogue.

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Send for FREE book—"Roofing Right,"—worth your reading.

Roof your buildings with "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles this year, and that will be a GOOD roof in 2007. We will give you a written guarantee, backed by \$250,000, that such a roof, properly put on, will need no repairs and no painting for at least twenty-five years.

"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

make roofs water-tight, wind-proof, weather-proof, rust-proof, fire-proof for a century,—our plain guarantee keeps it so for 25 years without a cent of cost to the man who buys it.

Made in ONE QUALITY ONLY,—of 28-gauge, semi-hardened STEEL double-galvanized

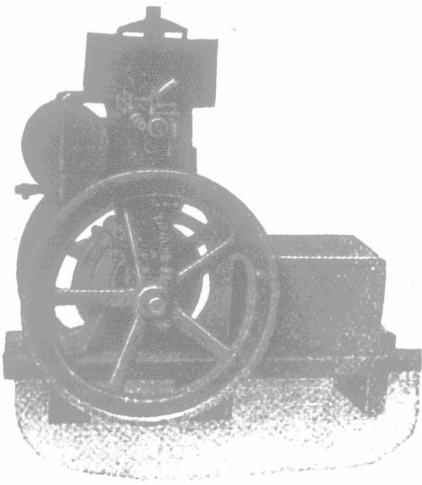
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Get the facts before you roof a thing.

They lock on all FOUR sides—the ONLY METAL shingle that needs NO CLEATS. Easy to put on—a hammer and a snips (tinner's) are tools enough. Cost LESS and last longer than any other roof. Tell us the surface area of any roof on your place and we will tell you exactly what it will cost to roof it right.

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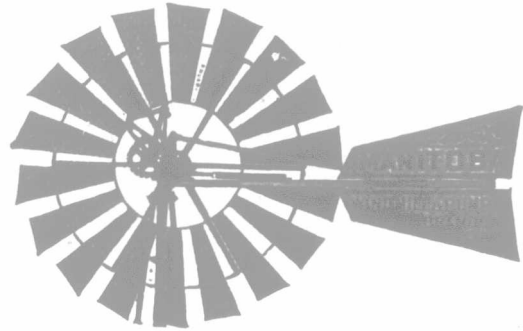
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We are constantly receiving letters which bear testimony to the good work done by these machines.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

It's quality that counts—ours is a QUALITY PRODUCT



Manitoba Windmill and Pump Co. Ltd.

Manufacturers, Box 301, BRANDON, Man.

New Life and Energy

MEN, LOOK HERE!

Even Until Old Age You May Feel the Vigor of Youth, with its Light Heart, Elastic Step, Courage and Tireless Energy. You May be Free From Pains and Defy Your Years.



Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Losses and Drains and all ailments which destroy Manhood's Vigor are cured by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

FREE ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY FOR WEAK MEN.

Sends the Current to the Prostate Gland, the Seat of All Weakness. It Develops and Expands Weak Organs and Checks Losses. No Case of Weakness Can Resist it. **FREE WITH BELTS FOR WEAK MEN.**

No man should be weak, no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him; no man should suffer for the mistakes of his youth, when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerves from which men suffer, are due to an early loss of nature's reserve power through mistakes of youth. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

Easy to Wear. Cures While You Sleep. Never Fails.

Cures, Nervous and Vital Weakness, Enlarged and Inflamed Prostate Gland, Lost Memory, Loss of Strength, Weak Back and Kidney Trouble, Rheumatic Pain in Back, Hips, Shoulders and Chest, Lumbago, Sciatica, Torpid Liver, Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

My success is not limited to any particular trouble, any organ of the body, or any part that lacks the necessary vitality to perform its natural function, can be restored by my method. It gives life to all weak parts, strengthens the kidneys so as to enable them to filter all the impurities that are in the blood. By a few applications the fluid of life circulates through the entire system, rich and red and warm.

One of the world's greatest scientists, whom all the New York papers eulogize as the man of the hour, in a series of lectures at all the great institutes gives his experience in delving into the mystery which surrounds the organ of life. He explains the vital processes, and after ten years of close study arrives at the definite conclusion that demonstration of life and action in every living thing is due to electricity. Now what this great man claims is the same as I have been preaching to the public for the last twenty years. I did not discover it, it has been my belief, and I can cite you thousands of cases of men from seventy-five to ninety who have returned to the hard labor of their youth with a vim, after having worn my appliance for three months.

"I have used your Electric Belt for losses at night, and have experienced most satisfactory results. It has built up my constitution in every way. My stomach was bad, but it bothers me no more. I eat well, and my digestion is perfect. I feel truly thankful for the benefits received, and do not hesitate to endorse your remedy for such troubles as I had."—WM. A. ARMSTRONG, 411 Magdalen Street, Point St. Charles, Montreal, Que.

"I am pleased to be able to tell you that I have derived great benefit from your Electric Belt. When I started to wear it I was very much run down and felt weak, but after using it for three months I must say that I feel perfectly restored to my usual health and vitality. Thanking you for the great benefit received from your treatment."—R. L. HARRIS, Trenton, Ont.

"Your Belt cured me of rheumatism and sore back a year and a half ago, and I have had no reason to put it on again. You know how bad I was before I got it; I had such a soreness across joints and kidneys I could not turn in bed without catching hold of something. The first night I had it on it was a little better, and I used it as directed by you. This, I think, is part of the cure. I do not state these lines as a person who does not know what he is talking about. I am not built that way."—ROBT. CAMERON, Port Hood, C.B., N.S., P.O. Box No. 98.

Dr. McLaughlin.—Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to tell you that the Electric Belt I purchased from you some time ago did my wife a world of good; in fact, I am satisfied that it saved her life. It is very seldom that she wears it now only occasionally when she feels weak and run-down. — JAMES BRINDLE, Lamerton, Alta.

Dr. McLaughlin.—Dear Sir: I am fully satisfied with my Belt; it is a good cure. I am stronger in every way, and I thank you very much for your Belt. It is well worth the money I gave for it. Yours truly, WM. J. FEARSON, Fleming, Sask.

I don't want your money if I can't cure you; I don't want any man to buy my Belt on speculation; I take all the chances. I can cite you cases right in our city where men have spent thousands of dollars, and they will tell you that I have given them more relief in one night's use of my Belt than all the drugs they had ever taken. I am not advertising that I give my Belt away. I am willing to cure you before you pay me. All I ask is that you give me reasonable security. You may then use the Belt at my risk and

PAY WHEN CURED.

SEND FOR THIS BOOK TO-DAY.

Do you want to feel big, husky and powerful, with your veins full of youthful fire, your eye clear and your muscles strong and active? If you do, fill out this coupon and send it to me and I will send you a book which will inspire you with the courage to help yourself. It is full of the things that make people feel like being strong and healthy, and tells of others like yourself who were just as weak once, but who, by using nature's best specimens of strong and healthy human beings, got out the coupon and send it in to-day and get this book free, sealed, by return mail. Call for free consultation.

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DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

Dear Sirs—Please forward me one of your books as advertised.

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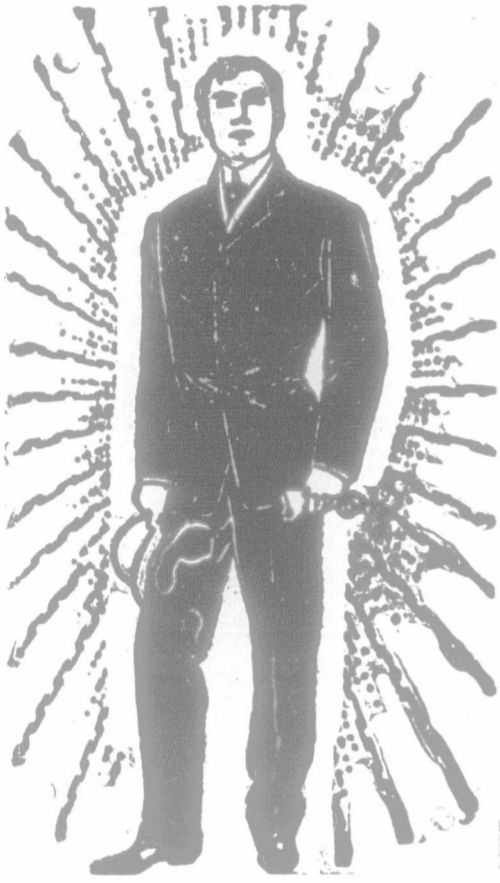
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FREE TRIAL UNTIL CURED



My offer to all who lack Strength and Vigor, who have Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, etc., is:—Use my Invention until Cured, then pay me. I ask not one Penny in advance or on deposit.

A man in good, vigorous health is full of electricity. The eye and brain sparkle with it, and his nerves and muscles are strong and elastic as steel. He is successful in business or his occupation, and his wit and general good nature makes him sought after by all. Could electricity be seen he would appear as in the illustration—emanating "something" you instantly feel as you approach him. This "something" is simply his natural electricity. We call such men "magnetic." Are you one? If not, don't you want to become one? During 40 years practice in Electricity I have aided more than a hundred thousand to become so. Men have come to me broken down from overwork, worry, or abuse of nature's laws, having exhausted all medical and drug treatments and apparently past aid, suffering tortures from Nervousness, Exhaustion, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, Wrecked Stomach, etc., and even these I have helped to regain their health and strength—made them men like the above. I can do the same for any man who will use my invention, and who is not too far gone for help.

I Cure you before you pay me One Penny

My treatment is very simple. I use Electricity as given by my famous Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex Body-Battery (latest patent, Mar. 7, 1905). Worn only during time you sleep, it fills your body full of the soothing, strengthening current, and in the morning you awake full of life and vigor, prepared to face the world however you find it. Two months' use generally cures the worst cases. Use the Herculex for that length of time, and if you are well, pay me. If not, return it—price when cured from \$5 up. Liberal discount if you pay cash for it.

As the originator and founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my 40 years' success is the envy of many, and my Herculex is, of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. It is given free to all who use my invention until the cure is complete. My Herculex is guaranteed to give a current instantly felt, or I forfeit \$5,000, and to last for at least one year.

Call or send for My Electric Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, upon request.

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

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Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Largo el Carioca No. 20
Montevideo, South America, 18 de Julio, 122.
Sao Paulo, South America, 15 de Nov. No. 62.
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Lima, Peru, Ouidre No. 17

Bombay, India, 75 Hornby Road.
Madras, India, 106 Mount Road.
Cape Town, South Africa, 12 Plein St.
Johannesburg, South Africa, 77 Eloff St.
Yokohama, Japan, 51 Yamashita St.
Tokio, Japan, 15 Guisa St.
Hong Kong, China, 34 Queens Road.

Mr. T. B. Jenkinson of Medicine Hat, Alta. is this month importing some high class Shires which he purposes selling by auction in Portage la Prairie some time next month. In the lot are eight two-year-old stallions and two yearling stallions, a three-year-old mare, three two-year-old fillies and two yearling fillies. The three-year-old mare Assistance was bought from H. M. the King and was first at the Norfolk Show, the only time shown; she is a daughter of that noted stock horse, Calwich Blend, owned by His Majesty, out of Lady Helpful. Assistance is in foal to Drayman 23rd, one of England's most celebrated sires, being the sire of this year's London champion, Tarn Dray King; also Helpful Lass, own sister to Assistance. The two fillies Holker Ruby and Holker Kin are by Blythewood Kingmaker (the sire of Ravenspur, this year's London champion), sold for \$5,000 at the King's sale; the other fillie Searchlight Gem, by Harold, also in the stallions are Kirtley, The Boyan, and Lockinge Albert, all by H. M. the King.

of what a cart horse ought to be; also King Raven by Ravenspur, out of Calwich Rosebud, a noted mare. These horses are all sound, have good pedigrees and certificates from the Shire Horse Society of Great Britain, are hardy and good constitutional colts. They were purchased in such noted studs as those of H. M. the King, Lord Egerton, Hon. Victor Cavendish, etc.

Readers will remember the account last fall of the importation of Thoroughbreds by Mr. R. M. Dale of Qu'Appelle, Sask. Horses of the very best racing blood were brought out by Mr. Dale, and we are glad to note that he is finding a market in the West for them. Two good sires recently made are Cycladic, a champion stallion by Cyllene (recently sold for \$125,000), out of Vale Royal. This horse was taken by Mr. Sandeman, Comley, Alta. The other sire is that of Charles Martel, a stallion by Best Mare (sire of Signorino), out of Franco. Mr. R. P. Boyan, Cashmere, Alta. was the buyer.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, is 60 years old. In an interview he said it was now time for him to knock off work and play awhile.

"For 45 years I have been making experiments with electricity," said Mr. Edison, "but all those years I have been turning these experiments to commercial value so fast that I have not had the chance to play with electricity for the fun of the thing, just to see how much I can find out about it. But from to-morrow on, I am going to give up the commercial end of it and work in my laboratory purely as a scientist. That will be the pleasure I have long been promising myself."

"Is it possible to foretell what the next great step in the application of electricity to the mechanics of the present-day life will be?" Mr. Edison was asked.

"We are all busy collecting data, we investigators, and maybe in 500 years more we will begin to suspect something."

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"Some one stay behind to look after them, suggested one of the Councillors. "There is no need of that," said another. "If we are all going out to the cemetery together what need is there for one of us to stay behind and watch coats?"

The population of Manitoba and the Northwest Provinces by sexes, and a summary of statistics of field crops and live stock for 1906, as compared with the census of 1901, are given in a census blue book, issued yesterday. In Manitoba the census of last year showed 205,183 males and 160,505 females. Winnipeg has 50,461 males and 49,692 females. Brandon 5,756 males and 4,652 females. Saskatchewan has 152,793 males and 104,970 females. Alberta has 108,281 males and 77,131 females. In all three provinces there are 466,257 males and 342,606 females, leaving a preponderance of 123,651 males. In 1906 there were in the three Provinces 120,439 farms as compared with 55,625 in 1901, an increase of 65,814. Manitoba now has 35,441 farms, Saskatchewan 54,787, and Alberta 30,211. The increase in the number of farms over 1901 were: Manitoba 3,629; Saskatchewan, 41,407; Alberta, 20,778. In 1906 there were 682,919 horses in the three provinces, as compared 349,329 in 1901, 284,006 milk cows, as compared with 244,216, 1,566,992 other horned cattle, as compared with 698,467. The area of wheat under cultivation last year was 2,442,345 acres for Manitoba, 1,381,921 for Saskatchewan, and 147,921 for Alberta, a total of 3,952,187 acres, as against 2,495,467 in 1901.

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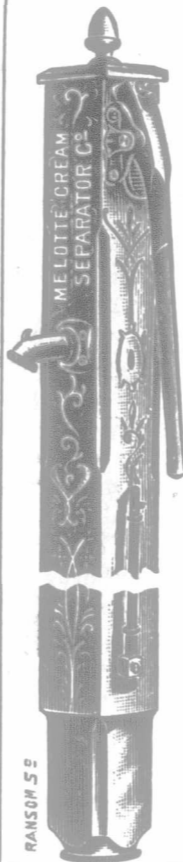
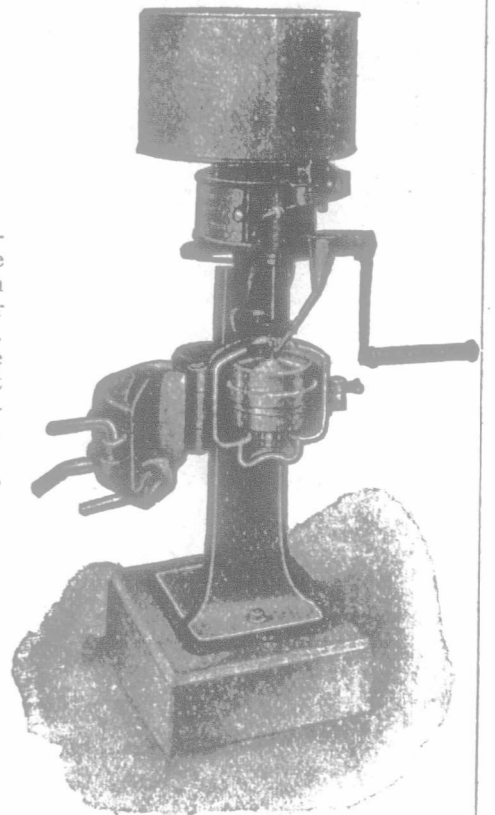
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