

April 27, 1910

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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI

WINNIPEG, CANADA, MAY 4, 1910

No. 919



THE SATISFACTION OF SATISFACTORY TELEPHONE SERVICE

THE telephone is in several respects unlike anything else in the civilized world to-day; it is at once a convenience and a necessity. In fact, so much so is this true that let its service be anything but absolutely perfect and its user feels its loss in a way he could never have believed possible in days before he realized what a telephone meant to him. When you remember that out of 259,000 phones in use in Canada to-day, all but 9,000 are our make, you will realize the quality we must put into our instruments and begin to understand what

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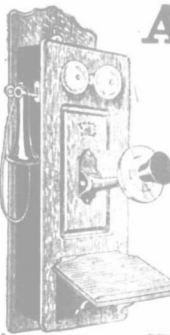
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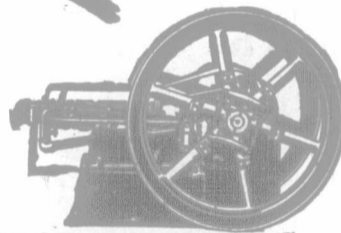
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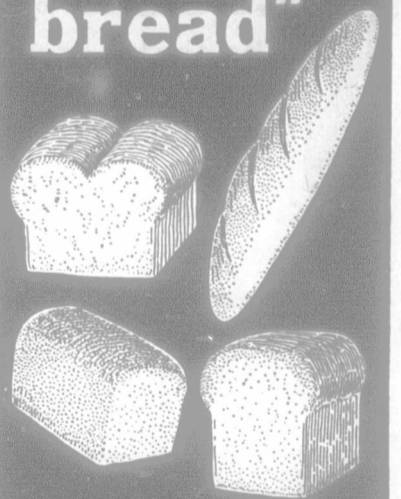
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

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Winnipeg, Canada, May 4, 1910

No. 919

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EDITORIAL

Running the Traction Engine

The farmer of the Canadian prairie country has become far-famed for doing things on a large scale. Among noteworthy operations of the last few years is the use made of traction engines. Judging from the tone of the numerous articles that appeared in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE last fall those who have used engine power for farm work recommend a power outfit on a farm of half a section or over. Whether or not this recommendation is accepted will, of course, depend on conditions under which the individual farmer labors.

Those who have purchased, or who decide to purchase, will find that it is wise economy to have the engine run by a competent engineer. All will profit by taking an engineer's course. In some cases it is impracticable to obtain this desirable instruction and recourse to books is the only supplementary training to what was given in a more or less practical way by the man who delivered the engine or perhaps by a kind neighbor.

We would like to have contributions from our readers who have had experience in operating engines. Send along some sound advice for the man who is beginning to use traction power.

Dairy Products

With creamery managers paying over thirty cents per pound of butter-fat, it is not difficult to persuade the average farmer who has any knowledge of the milking capacity of even an average cow that there is money in keeping a few milkers. Generally speaking, there is a continued scarcity of dairy products in the prairie provinces of Canada. Importations have been made from Ontario to fill the demand, and on the whole consumers pay high prices for butter and cheese.

A revision of the United States tariff on cream promises to cause further trouble as regards getting a supply of butter at reasonable prices. The changed tariff makes it profitable for Canadians to ship cream to American creameries near the boundary lines of Ontario and Quebec.

Farmers and dairymen of the West who have adopted this branch of farming as an important part of their operations, and particularly those who arrange to have cows freshen in the fall or early winter, are in position to reap the profits accruing from the present situation.

Newcomers to the West

The rush to Canada continues and promises to continue in such numbers as to out-distance all former records of immigrant arrivals in a given season. Figures sent out by the immigration authorities at Ottawa announce 33,065 arrivals in March, 1910, against 16,464 in the same month a year ago. Of this number 17,310 are said to have come from the United States. A despatch from London, England, says that for March the total emigrating to Canada included 10,246 English and 3,588 Scottish.

With this percentage of Americans and Britishers Canada's newcomers would seem to be of a very desirable class; the bulk of them come to the prairies. The former understand the important details of prairie farming and make good citizens; the latter make excellent citizens, and, as a rule, are anxious to become proficient in farming or whatever line they decide to follow.

For the fiscal year ending March 31, the total arrivals were 208,794. Of these 103,798 came from the United States, and 104,996 arrived by ocean ports. Evidently the yearly immigration balances up almost as favorably as that of March. With this class of newcomers and reasonable treatment at the hands of those already settled, the important problem of handling our immigrants should not be as formidable as the total figures would indicate.

Good Farming Contests

This season no doubt will see even a greater interest in good farming competitions in the Canadian West than was in evidence last year. This friendly rivalry has been responsible for greatly improved home surroundings, as well as more up-to-date farming methods. Not only have contestants made desired changes, but also neighbors seeing the improvement in general appearance as well as in returns have busied themselves at like advancement.

Winners in such competitions try to make preparations far ahead. No doubt many made a substantial start last season or the year before in the hope that in 1910 they would win premier honors in a good farming competition.

However, much can be done by judicious planting of trees, shrubs and flowers, arrangement of walks and drives, repairs of buildings and fences and other such work this spring. In judging farms allowance always is made for evidences of good intentions.

Weed Seeds in Flax

A serious objection to the growing of flax is the prevalence of weed seeds in the flax, as secured for seeding purposes. Samples absolutely free from noxious weed seeds are rare, while lots offered for sale as seed frequently contain the pests in sufficient quantity to render them worse than useless.

The presence of weed seeds was forcibly illustrated in a sample recently submitted by a reader for inspection. A close examination revealed the following foul seeds to one ounce of the general sample: Ball mustard, 40; false flax, 20; Charlock (common mustard), 3; wild buckwheat, 10. These figures do not look alarming, but calculated for one bushel, the total reaches 65,408 noxious weeds, made up as follows: Ball mustard, 35,840; false flax, 17,920; Charlock, 2,688; wild buckwheat, 8,960. What a spread to put on clean land! By sowing half a bushel to the acre, the noxious weed seeding comprises 32,704 plants, provided every seed germinates. This gives approximately seven noxious weeds to a square yard, or almost one to every square foot of the area sown.

These figures are not used to induce farmers not to sow flax. The purpose of the calculation is to show the dangers of using seed of any kind in which noxious weed seeds appear. The weed problem is a serious one, and every precaution must be taken to avoid soil infection by the use of seed that is not pure and clean.

Plant Food Supply and Stock

Dealing with the live stock situation in Illinois, Prof. H. W. Mumford, chief of the animal husbandry department in the state agricultural college, points out the main reasons for farmers in that state not paying attention to live stock work more than they do. He urges that it is a good policy for a nation, or a state, to encourage intelligent agricultural production.

An excerpt from circular 140, prepared by Professor Mumford, reads:

"A system of permanent agriculture exclusively devoted to grain growing has been worked out and because of its relative simplicity is being widely adopted and widely exploited. This, as far as I am able to judge, is admirable for the farms which are especially adapted to grain growing and where for various reasons live stock production seems impracticable.

"There is a marked tendency, however, to adopt this system in localities and on farms

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naturally better adapted to live stock production than grain growing. Also where live stock production is entirely practicable, but conditions favorable for grain growing. The fact should not be lost sight of that where profitable systems of live stock farming are practicable, they are preferable to systems of exclusive grain growing. It will be time enough to abandon live stock production on Illinois farms when conditions have so radically changed that grain farming is more profitable. The state has put inadequate but relatively large amounts of money into the study of soil fertility and as a result the agricultural experiment station has developed a system of grain farming which is certainly profitable and almost as certainly permanent. No one believes, however, that Illinois should rest her future, agriculturally speaking, on a single system of farming. There are several systems of live stock husbandry which are believed to be even more profitable than the system of grain farming referred to and which are equally permanent. These systems are yet to be worked out and exploited. *What the state has done for exploiting a system of grain farming should now be done in a larger way in establishing and exploiting systems of live stock husbandry.* While it is true that the fertility of a farm cannot be maintained simply by returning to the farm the manure made by live stock fed upon the crops grown on that farm it still remains true that most systems of live stock farming call for the purchase of less plant food than any system of grain farming."

These comments apply well to many localities of the Canadian West. Our prairie soil has not been long under cultivation, but already there are evidences that the storehouse of plant food is running low. Live stock raising with judicious handling of manure will help to maintain the supply and to continue a high average yield.

Wheat Color and Flour Yield

Considerable interest has been taken in the article, "Wheat Values in England," that appeared in our issue of April 13. Color and yield of flour and white wheats versus red wheats, are two questions on which it is difficult to reach a definite conclusion. On having his attention called to our article, Prof. Robt. Harcourt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, writes:

I do not know that there is anything very radical in the statement of your English correspondent with reference to the emphasis which he puts upon color and yield of flour. Where flours are anywhere equal in color strength is the prominent factor, but no matter how strong the flour may be if it has not a desirable color it is not a saleable article. The consuming public place so much dependence upon appearance, or, in other words, the baker must do so much to please the eye of his customers that color is a very important factor. Yet, the miller can go too far in that direction, because unless there is a good quality of gluten to make the bread rise well, no matter how white the flour is it will not make a white bread. On the other hand many of the macaroni wheats make very strong flours, judging by gluten content, but when the flour is baked they produce a very undesirable, unsaleable loaf of bread. Here we have strength and absorption of water, but poor color. On the other hand, in some wheats we may have poor strength with a desired color. You cannot make any comparison of flour without taking into consideration far more than one or two, or even two or three factors. The Alberta Red Winter wheat has a gluten content greater than that of the Manitoba hard, but when baked it does not produce anything like so de-

sirable a loaf of bread. Yet, a year ago the English millers were paying a cent a bushel more for that wheat than they would for the Manitoba hard. This was because it was a strong wheat and brought up the strength of their weaker and whiter wheats.

I would not like to base my judgment of the strength of flour on the gluten content alone, nor on the power of the flour to absorb water. The more I study the matter the more I feel that you must have the flour baked and see the loaf of bread it will produce before you can form any clear judgment in the matter.

It is very exceptional in this country for white wheats to give a greater yield of flour than the red wheats. Many millers have made it a practice to pay more per bushel for red wheat than for white. I believe up until last year a milling company at Guelph, Ont., paid 2 cents per bushel more for red wheat than for white wheat. The red wheats as a rule produce stronger flour and more of it. However, it is quite possible that certain varieties of white wheats grown in certain districts might produce more flour and stronger flour than would be got from other red wheats. Indeed, it would be wonderful if there were not such exceptions. Wheat varies very widely in its composition and in the strength of flour that it will make, due to conditions under which it is grown, so that we might have a very strong white-wheat flour grown in one district and a very weak red-wheat flour produced from another district. The Manitoba grades of wheat grown in 1909 were very much superior to the wheat grown in 1908. There is over 3 per cent. more gluten in it, and it produces a bread which is very much superior to that of 1908. In this case, of course, gluten content and quality of flour have corresponded, but it is not always the case, and I am citing it more as an illustration of the variations there may be in wheat. Practically every year has its own characteristics, so far as strength is concerned.

Selection and Improvement

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Selection, as a means of improvement in plants or animals, seldom receives the full credit due it. Of all forms of improvement it is perhaps the most important. All other forms must be supported by selection, either before or after their own application, or no progress can be made. Cross-breeding, the most familiar means of improvement, must be preceded by selection, in order to obtain individuals having the desired characters, in the greatest number, and most highly developed. It must be followed by selection, to eliminate those individuals that have not inherited the desired combination, or have not done so in proper proportion; also those having the desirable characters least highly developed, and those showing undesirable characters. In attempting to produce, say a new variety of wheat to meet certain climatic, or other conditions, it would be impossible to find two or more varieties having only the desired characters. It would be necessary, in order to obtain the best results, to select those varieties having the greatest number of good points in combination with the fewest undesirable ones, and from these varieties those individuals having the desired characters most highly developed, the undesirable points least highly developed and in the fewest numbers. After the crossing, or combination, had been effected it would be necessary to select those individuals in which the greatest number of desirable characters appeared in combination with the least number of undesirable points; also with the good points most highly developed in proportion to the bad ones.

The present high state of development in our domestic animals is generally stated to have been attained by breeding, but this term is not taken to include the necessary selection, without which no progress could have been made. Mere cross-breeding could have effected nothing. How, for instance, could the speed of the present day race-horse have been attained without the aid of selection? Is it not true that the greatest advancement in this line has been made long

since the crossing, which produced the combination or breed, had been effected? If their speed is to be still further increased, can it be effected by other means than the selection of the speediest individuals within the breed? Certainly no amount of crossing with other breeds would produce any increase. Just as certainly would the tendency be in the opposite direction.

This is true in all special lines of improvement, whether of animals or plants. The breed, or variety once formed, further progress must be obtained through selection. That strain to which selection is most carefully and rigidly applied, will prove to be the best.

The principle of selection is being applied every day in the improvement of all our breeds of domestic animals, but is often lost sight of, and all credit given to cross-fertilization. It is also beginning to take its proper place in the improvement of our cereals and other farm plants. Though the conditions here are different, and other methods of selection must be applied, yet there is no doubt that the room for improvement is as great as that which has taken place in the animal kingdom.

The advantage given in the improvement of animals, by cross-fertilization, is perhaps fully offset by the vastly greater numbers available for selection among plants. Some also, of the disadvantages of animal breeding are removed by the self-fertilization of our cereals and other plants.

Though there may be differences of opinion as to the proper or most efficient method of selection in the improvement of plants, all have already something to their credit, any difference in results being of degree only. If then systematic selection has been applied in the breeding of plants for as long a period as has been the case with animals, a vast improvement will have been made.

Man.

Dow Bros.

HORSE

Observations on Horse Subjects

A lot of draft stallions are starting out at this season to do the first hard work they have done in a year, big, fat, flabby-muscled brutes, that have been kept without much exercise since last breeding season, now suddenly started on the road and expected to travel so many miles a day and foal nearly every mare they take a chance on, without losing seriously in weight or without an alarming number of the foals coming dead, too weak to stand, or puny and unlikely to develop into anything worth while. Having the stallions in this condition in the spring is not common, but each one of us can recall one or more such horses travelling in our districts last year, and every year in fact, big, soft, blubbery horses, some of them evidently "fattened up" for the breeding season and none of them likely to throw strong, virile stock.



WHERE STALLIONS ARE MADE USE OF TO ADVANTAGE ON THE FARM.

STOCK

Figures on Hog Profits

In a paper given before the annual meeting of the Alberta Swine Breeders' Association, N. H. Sorensen, of Markerville, Alberta, gives a summary of one year's hog raising and the profits to be derived from the business. The following is the statement of Mr. Sorensen:

"I use in my hog business eight acres of land bordering upon the Medicine River. The slope towards the river is covered with brush, and the rest of the land is partly in native grass and partly seeded down with mixed grain for pasturage, which is a great help to keep pigs in good growing condition.

"The main building provides pens for some 50 hogs, and in one end of it I have feed room with tanks for storing water and buttermilk. The feed room is surrounded on three sides by feeding yards fenced in, and they are arranged so that hogs of nearly the same size are fed together.

"Outside of the regular feed yards I have other buildings used principally for brood sows, when I find it advisable to separate them; while these as well as straw stacks are available for farrowing quarters. The sows seem to prefer farrowing in the bushes in summer.

"My hogs are of the Yorkshire breed, bred from registered stock, and consisted in February, 1909, of one boar, 13 sows, and 27 young hogs for fattening. During the year the brood sows had 17 litters, totalling 138 pigs of splendid vitality, farrowed as follows: eight litters in March, five in May and four in August. I bought 65 half-grown hogs for fattening between September 11 and November 15, 1909. In February last I had 35 pregnant sows and two boars, having sold altogether 207 head during the year. When sows are carrying their young they are fed oats; otherwise barley is the staple grain ration. In my experience, the young pigs show less vitality when their dams have been fed largely on barley.

"Separate feeding yards are provided for the small pigs, where they can always find barley, whole or ground, and fresh buttermilk. It is very important to have the small pigs feeding well when they are weaned, and they should be fed liberally so as to keep a clean skin and a good appearance without being fat.

"I start fattening the pigs when they are three to four months old, and give them all the barley chop they will eat, and any buttermilk not needed for the small pigs. I feed regularly three times every day, but only what they will eat up clean.

SIZE OF PENS

"The best size for the pen is 12 feet by 10 feet, with a 12-foot trough. It gives room for 10 hogs; larger pens and several hogs in each gives too much disturbance. The pens are cleaned out daily and some bedding is placed in one corner of each. Hogs do not thrive well unless they are kept absolutely clean, and the skin free from scurf.

"In order to secure the best results we must keep the hogs comfortable, and treat them kindly. A hog so handled should gain on an average 14 pounds per day from the day it is farrowed until five months old. Beyond that age every pound of gain in weight costs more than under that age. My hogs have been in splendid health and I have not lost a single pig from disease. This I contribute to the open air, exercise and excellent shelter afforded by the bush land surrounding my hog yard. It also provided shade in summer for the young pigs.

FEED AND LABOR

"Of feed stuffs I used the equivalent of 2,800 bushels of barley, or 134,400 pounds, forming the following ration: 6 pounds buttermilk, 1 pound oats, 1 pound barley. From this I have produced 29,480 pounds of hogs, using 4.56 pounds of barley per pound gained in the weight, and thus realizing 71.3 cents per bushel after the

There is no excuse for a draft stallion being in the condition described. Every stallion should be capable of doing and should be required to do the work that will be required of his offspring. The ability to do draft work should be considered a quality of more importance in draft stallions than is the quality of size and weight, especially when the size and weight comes largely from fat on the ribs, put there by pampered feeding, lack of exercise and other even more nonsensical methods adopted by some stallion owners to get their horses into "shape" for the breeding season. No stallion should be started on the road in such condition that the exercise entailed in his travelling from one day's stand to another will reduce his weight during the season, and mare owners should guard against using such a stallion. He will not be "sure" and there is a strong chance that his stock will be weak. A stallion going onto the road in proper shape should gain in weight every day of the breeding season, "proper shape" in this case meaning hard muscular condition produced by feeding ordinary horse rations and working at the kind of work his progeny will be required to perform—either that kind of work or abundance of exercise.

* * *

If it is essential that light horses should be raced in order that the trotting and running breeds may have developed in them, stamina, staying power and ambition, qualities recognized as necessary in horses that are to perform work at speed, it is equally as essential that the breeding animals of the draft breeds should be worked in order that there may be developed in them the courage and ambition, not to mention the size and strength, required to perform draft tasks, and in order that these qualities may be transmitted in the fullest way to their offspring. "Render out the fat by work," was advice we heard given years ago by a then prominent draft horse breeder. "Make your stallions do the work their colts will have to do, and the colts will be better able to do it." That is the principle light horse breeders have proceeded on for generations. They have made the stallions do the work their colts would have to do, and almost year by year we have seen the speed record for all distances lowered. There has been intensified into each individual of the raced breeds a kind of indomitable spirit, a sort of all-consuming ambition to excel in speed performance. Something that is quite apart from the physical qualities of the

individual, strength of will, the quality might be termed, and it is a quality that is mightily important in horses sent against speed records.

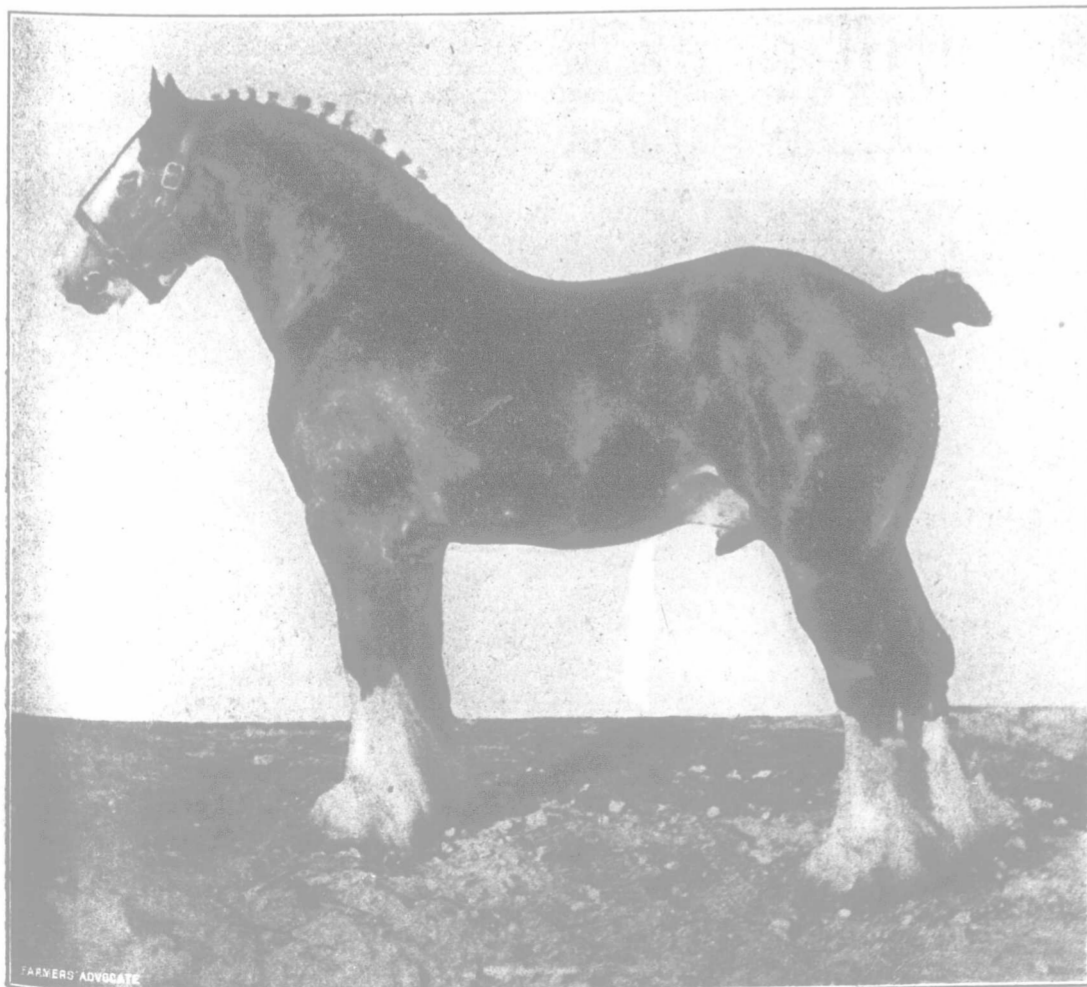
Drafters need the same kind of unbending courage for the particular kind of work that is required of them. Courage, ambition and a sort of all-conquering determination to succeed are as much required in the draft horse, when he gets down and scratches to shift the load to which he is attached, as are the same qualities essential in the runner when the jockey pulls him into the home stretch and shapes for him an open course right to the winning wire.

Draft horses are not commonly lacking in courage to attack the tasks that are required of them; in fact, one of the most surprising things, considering how we breed them, is that they should have as much courage as they have. The point we wish to emphasize here is that the working ability of draft horses could be improved upon if we would set ourselves about improving it, and that the same principle that has worked out successfully in developing in light horses the ability to break records in speed, would operate similarly in developing in draft horses an ability to shift heavier loads than could be shifted by animals of the same weight several generations back. The outstanding quality of a drafter should be the ability to pull, just as the outstanding quality of the racer should be his ability to pick himself up and go. Work the draft stallions, give them courage by making them do tasks where courage is required and the desired quality will be more quickly developed in their offspring.

EQUITANT.

* * *

Volume 31, of the Shire Horse Stud book, covering the registration of Shires and the transactions of the Shire Horse Society for 1909, has been received. It contains 1,086 new entries of stallions and 3,604 new entries of mares, an increase of 43 stallions and 555 mares entered in volume 30. Illustrations are shown of Halstead Royal Duke and Chiltern Maid, champion stallion and mare at the 1909 London Shire Show. The detailed statement of exports shows that in 1909, 677 Shires were sold abroad, the various countries purchasing in the following numbers: United States, 466; Canada, 107; Argentina, 73; Russia, 12; Germany, 6; Austria, 5; Australia, 3; Chili, 2; New Zealand, 2; Belgium, 1. The stallions registered number from 26859 to 27944, and the mares from 58903 to 62506.



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TO ADVANTAGE

principal items of expenditure, such as interest and depreciation are deducted.

"As to the value of the labor evolved this becomes a matter of individual calculation on farms where hogs are kept in conjunction with other stock, but it seems to me that in my situation it is easier to feed the barley to the pigs than haul it fourteen miles to the railway station.

"The year's business is summed up in the following statement, viz.:

Bought 106 hogs, weighing 9,450 pounds.	\$554.00
Bought barley, oats and buttermilk, equivalent to 134,400 pounds barley.	132.00
Sundry expense (rent, interest, etc.)	165.00

Total expenditure \$1,551.00

SALES

May, 1909, 27 hogs, 4,515 pounds at 6 cents	\$270.90
July, 1909, 9 hogs, 1,600 pounds at 6.5 cents	104.00
August, 1909, 14 hogs, 3,120 pounds at 6.5 cents	205.50
September, 1909, 39 hogs, 5,940 pounds at 7 cents	410.00
September, 1909, 11 hogs, 1,800 pounds at 7.5 cents	135.00
October, 1909, 9 hogs, 1,440 pounds at 7.5 cents	108.00
October, 1909, 10 hogs, 1,390 pounds at 7 cents	97.30
October, 1909, 14 hogs, 2,750 pounds at 6.5 cents	117.45
December, 1909, 19 hogs, 3,240 pounds at 7.5 cents	243.00
January, 1910, 9 hogs, 1,515 pounds at 7.5 cents	113.62
January, 1910, 19 hogs, 3,440 pounds at 8 cents	295.20
Sundry sales, 27 hogs, 800 pounds at 10.1 cents	81.00
On hand, February, 1910, 37 hogs, 7,400 pounds at 8 cents	665.00
Total, 244 hogs, 38,930 pounds.	\$2,881.97

"This shows a surplus of \$1,330.87."

Dual Purpose or Special Purpose

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In your issue of March 23, just received, is a letter by A. G. Hopkins, under the heading of "Do not abandon the Shorthorn bull." There are good points about Mr. Hopkins' letter, but some of his ideas are, in my opinion, a little out of date, and judging from his letter he seems to be a man of limited experience with dairy cattle. The dual-purpose cow which Mr. Hopkins advises your readers not to spoil is looked upon with little favor by modern agriculturists, and ranks with the all-purpose horse. The present is an age of specialization—men must be educated and animals selected for special purposes. If farmers want to raise beef, the Shorthorn, as found in the West, is a good beef animal. Its special function and training is to lay on flesh and fat within its hide. These accumulations are carried until required as food for man, when its life must be taken—comparatively a very extravagant way of producing human food. On the other hand, the special dairy cow has been specially bred and trained to put into the pail twice daily (and some cows three times daily) all she can produce from the food and care provided for her. It will, therefore, be quite apparent to anyone, how impossible it is to have animals possessing these conflicting functions in any marked degree. It is a question of compromise. If you want more milk you must be content with less beef, and vice-versa; you cannot have both at the same time: the function of meat production and milk production are opposing factors. There is no fixed middle ground between them.

Dr. Withycombe, a noted American authority, says: "It is just as easy for a man to serve two masters as it is for a cow to please both butcher and dairyman. She will either cleave to the one or yield to the other. There may be a small percentage of cows which appear to possess this trait, but upon close examination they rarely have any pride of ancestry, or hope of

posterity; or in other words they neither inherited, nor were capable of transmitting the milking traits which they simply chanced to possess."

I know the milking Shorthorn used by the English dairymen, but she is a special-purpose cow, and must not be confused with the beef animal we know here in the West. I tried to get a bull of this milking Shorthorn strain when I came to this country eight years ago, and lost heavily by taking one represented to be what I wanted. I was led away by that seductive term dual-purpose, and like many others, dropped the substance for the shadow. If a man wants beef, let him keep beef animals, if he wants milk, let him keep milk cattle; if he wants both, let him keep two herds. A good dairy cow is the most economical producer of human food in existence (excepting, possibly, the hen) and there are authentic records of cows producing twice their own weight in milk in one month, and their own weight in butter in a year. We have also official records of over 119 pounds of milk in a day, and over 35 pounds of butter in seven days. Such cows, I admit, require special-purpose dairymen to make the records, and would not repeat them in the hands of a scrub or dual-purpose dairyman. If one has dairy cows worthy the name, he need not worry about the calf or the cow's carcass; the former can be knocked on the head, and the latter put under ground, and then come out ahead of the dual-purpose animal; but I have known grade dairy calves to come bigger than pure-bred Shorthorns, and make veal more quickly than my grade beef calves, and my neighbors who have reared the grade dairy calves (males) have found them profitable steers, while my grade heifers have sold readily at \$75 each before freshening about two years old. I sold three this week, the last grades I had, for \$180: two yearlings, and one two years old, all in calf.

Dairymen need have no fear of "dilution with blood from dairy herd sources," but they will be wise to stick to the breed they start with when grading up a dairy herd, and to have a purebred sire that has an ancestry for production that cannot be questioned. In three generations the herd will be for all practical purposes a dairy herd of the breed selected; I would, however, advise anyone starting a dairy breed to get one or two females of the breed and gradually grow into a purebred herd. The demand for purebred dairy stock is good and is growing faster than the supply, and there is, in my opinion, no class of live stock offering as great possibilities as purebred dairy cattle, and there is no fear of it becoming otherwise. The probabilities are that it will improve, as the dairy cow is needed more and more as settlers become more numerous and settlements more dense, and dairy products

are rising in value. My advice to all farmers who contemplate dairying is to dip as deeply as possible in the "blood from dairy herd sources," learn all you can of dairying, and be as good a dairyman as your cows are dairy cows. You will then give them the right care, attention and feed, and make money. I am speaking from an experience covering twenty-five years in England and Canada.

Let me conclude with the following, taken from a reliable dairy paper: "The wisdom of combining milk and beef in one cow was disposed of at a sale of well bred cows near me a few days ago in a very convincing manner. At an administrator's sale a bunch of high-grade and full-blood three and four-year-old cows went at astonishing figures, if calculated from the live-stock prices, where all farm beef sells. The price of good steers hereabouts is about 5 cents live weight, and if in the same flesh as were the cows that had milked for the last ten months, it is doubtful if a sale could have been made of them; yet these cows brought about 8 cents a pound on foot, selling for a third more than top price of prime steers. This is our 'rebuttal testimony' as to double profits on dual-purpose cows. The feed fed to a steer good enough to make a gain of two pounds a day for a year, if fed to a cow correspondingly good, would make eleven pounds of butter a week, worth \$3.33. This for a year would give the steer at 8 cents a gain of \$58.04 for his feed, and the cow 440 pounds of butter at 30 cents, \$132. With his growth the steer is 'all in' but the cow, besides her butter, is doing better than 30 pounds of skim milk a day worth 25 cents per 100 pounds to feed calves during the year, and then at the close of the year, this cow sells at auction for \$80, quite 7½ cents a pound, a half-pound for pound—more than the steer. We are not saying that all steers and cows do as well as this, but taking a steer that will make two pounds of growth a day, we have taken a good cow that will make a pound and a half of butter a day. Come to think of it butter sells for more than tallow several times over, and the cow eats more than did the steer."

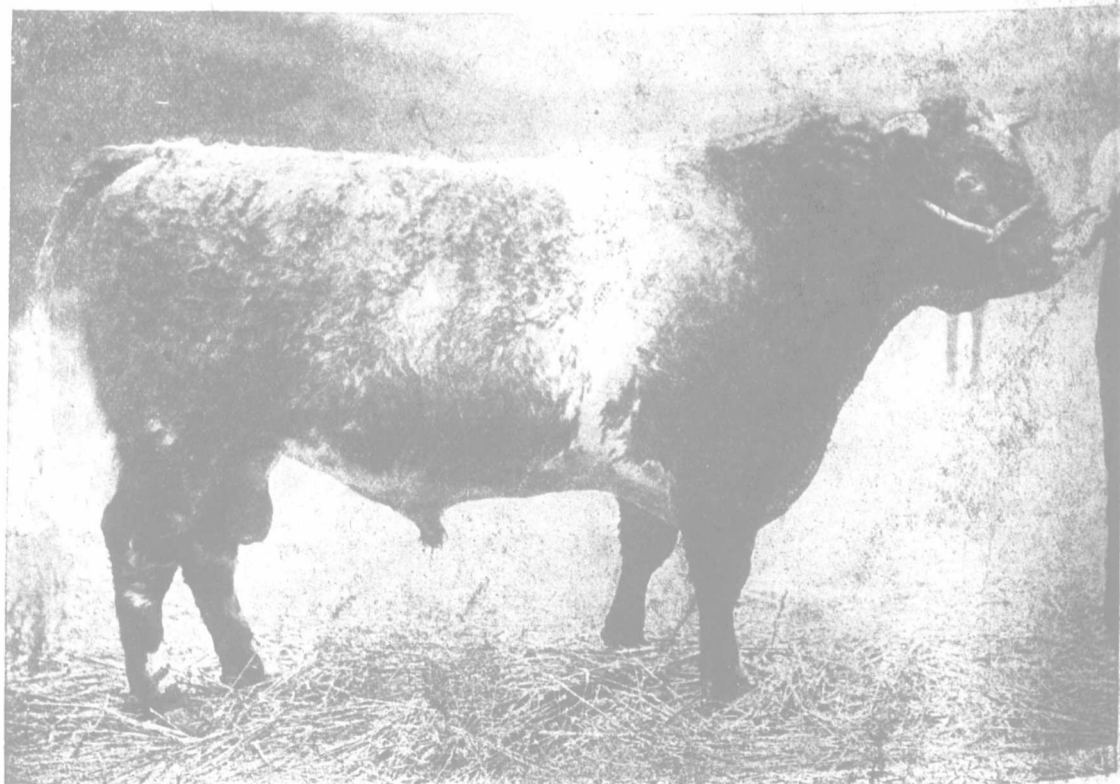
Alta.

W. J. TREGILLES.

Castrating a Ruptured Pig

A reader asks how he shall proceed to castrate a pig that is ruptured in the scrotum.

The pig should be starved the day before being operated on and hung up by the hind legs or held in that position by an assistant while the operation is being performed. Wash the scrotum with an antiseptic solution, carbolic preferred, and make the incision in the ordinary manner. Care should be taken, however, not to cut the covering of the testicle. The testicle and its



DAIRYMAN, A SHORTHORN CHAMPION AT BIRMINGHAM RECENTLY.

POOR COPY

Founded 1866

covering should be drawn outside the scrotum. A needle carrying a good strong thread is then passed through the covering and cord as high up as possible, the thread cut close to the needle and the cord and testicle covering ligated, that is bound up tightly. The cord and covering are then cut off about half an inch from the ligature. It is best to keep the pig by itself for a day or two following the operation.

Occasionally on making the incision in the scrotum it will be found impossible to remove the testicle without cutting through the covering and reducing the hernia. An open operation then is necessary, the testicle being removed in the ordinary way and the opening closed by across from muscle to muscle. The after treatment consists in keeping the pig quiet for a day or two and in keeping the parts clean.

Sub-surface packing causes stubble or coarse manure to rot more rapidly. If a special sub-surface packer is not at hand results almost as satisfactory may be secured by using a disk well weighted and run straighter than where the purpose is to stir the soil. The disks will then penetrate more deeply and pack the soil immediately below the surface.

FARM

Topics For Discussion

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

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

May 11.—*What advice have you to give as to methods of farming that can be followed to avoid summer-fallowing? Discuss in detail your system or any system that you know will remove the necessity of putting the land under summer-fallow at regular periods.*

May 18.—*In grading country roads on the prairie how can earth grades best be constructed over sloughs? What width is desirable when such grade is completed in order to avoid dangerous ditches on the side? Give suggestions as to culverts and the economical handling of men and teams?*

May 25.—*What is your opinion of the advisability of painting outbuildings and board fences? Give particulars as to most satisfactory kind of paint and best method of application. Also mention approximate cost of thoroughly painting a given area of wall or fence.*

June 1.—*What advice have you to offer as to summer treatment of the summer fallow? Give specific instructions as to the use of plow, harrow, packer and other implements.*

Corn as Fodder Crop

For many years corn was classed among the crops that the prairies of Western Canada would not produce in any degree of perfection. Later when it was demonstrated that the soil would do its part the argument was used that only stockmen needed it, and that it would pay better to grow wheat, especially when the cost of production was considered.

But a change in the attitude toward this fodder crop is developing. Those who have

given it a fair trial pronounce it one of the most satisfactory, and at the same time one of the cheapest feeding crops known to the West. Not only is it recognized as suitable for those who have large herds of cattle, but also for the man who has a few head.

This week's contributions on the subject are thoroughly practical. Awards have been made in the order in which the articles appear.

Corn on Timothy Sod

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Growing corn in the Canadian West last year was my first experience with anything except squaw corn in the garden, which we have grown successfully for sixteen years. In the summer of 1908 I manured a piece of timothy meadow, and plowed it up and cultivated it in the fall,



CORN ON THE FARM OF E. P. LEWIS IN MANITOBA LAST SEASON.

harrowed it in the spring of 1909, and sowed North Western Dent, which I had seen recommended by other growers in the West. After it came up I harrowed it crosswise once and it livened up the land and killed a lot of weeds.

In sowing I used my common press drill by stopping up some of the spouts, and left it open, so as to sow 30 inches apart. I tried it on a hard road, and when I had it set so as to drop seed about three to six inches apart I used it that way, and by so doing I seeded six acres with two bushels of seed. It grew from six to eleven feet high. I measured it with a pole and calculated it would average eight feet, and it almost matured the cob in the field. I sowed some on an old piece of potato ground. It grew about the same height, but was later maturing.

I am satisfied corn will grow and make good fodder on any kind of good land, but I think the timothy sod and manure is the ideal way. We only cultivated to keep it clean, and hoed it once. This year I am putting in fifteen acres. I am going to try half of the field in Grou, as I saw considerable that was grown in North Dakota, just across the line, where the climate is much the same as we have, and it was nearer matured than the N. W. Dent.

The most trouble I found with corn growing was the cutting. Ours was so large that a grain binder could do nothing with it, so we had to



HOGGING DOWN CORN IN MINNESOTA.

cut it by hand (This year I will buy a corn binder). We did not tie it, but stooked it loose around a corn horse, and then tied a twine tight around the stook near the top, and just hauled it in as we wanted to feed it.

I think it is one of the most valuable feeds I have grown—so many tons to the acre. We used to cut it in the summer and throw it over to the pigs and cattle, and they ate it readily, and did well on it, and the stock has done well on it this winter. I would not like to farm without it any more. Sow about 24th of May.

Man.

D. E. COLLISON.

Value of Corn for Feeding

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I have had corn for three years and I think it is one of the best crops grown for feeding. I did not have any idea what would be the best kind of seed to purchase, so I wrote to the superintendent of the experimental farm at Brandon to send me a bushel of what he considered the best kind of fodder corn. He sent a bushel of Early Eight-rowed Canada, and I must say it was all right. If you had seen the way the cows ate it you would think it all right, too.

I feed it to them just at milking time. They come from the far end of the field running when they see anyone go to the corn patch. I try to have a piece of summer-fallow as near the pasture fence as possible, so that it will be handy and not too far to carry it to them.

The corn patch should be on a dry, sunny slope and the soil well pulverized. I do not use the drill to put it in. I just plant it by hand after the fallow is plowed, and before it is harrowed. I plant on the top of furrow, about three feet between rows and a few inches apart in the row. When it comes through far enough to be able to follow the row, I take a horse and scuffer and go between rows, not only to keep weeds down, but also to bring up moisture to the corn roots.

When the grass commences to get bare in the field is the time to commence feeding corn. Ours lasted till after threshing was done. Then the cows were let on the field and they finished it without any more cutting and carrying. It not only answered the purpose of cattle feed, but also in the house, as we had all the green corn we needed for table use, and also supplied the restaurant with green corn while it lasted. The variety we had seemed to yield fairly good. It is the only kind we ever tried, so I do not know how it compares with other kinds.

We have tried rape and turnips for young pigs, but we thought they relished the corn just as well as the rape, and far better than turnips. We always sow rape broadcast, and it does not grow thick and juicy like the corn.

Sask.

R. B. McNEIL.

* * *

A horse hitched to a section of harrow and walking on the plowed land by the side of the horse in the furrow will firm the newly-plowed soil over which it walks and the harrow will re-establish the surface mulch and prevent the escape of moisture.

all farmers who deeply as possible, learn a good dairy. You will then tion and feed, ng from an ex- ars in England

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J. TREGILLUS.

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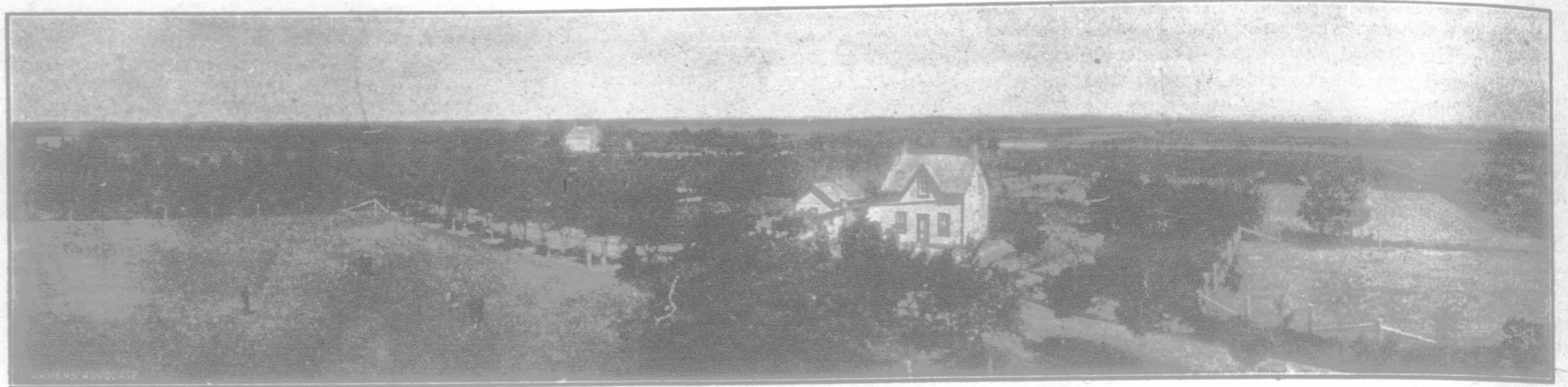
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GENERAL VIEW OF WM. SHEPHERD'S FARM HOME IN THE RATHWELL DISTRICT.

Beautiful Surroundings

It is not necessary to have an expensive brick, stone or cement house of large dimensions in order to have an attractive and cosy home. Nothing can be much more desirable than a snug frame building well painted. A great deal more depends on the surroundings and general care than on the materials of which the farm residence is constructed. The progressive farmer is the one who endeavors to provide a cosy home where life is worth living, rather than a high-priced mansion, half of which is not put into use.

The first essential to attractiveness is the planting of trees. When this planting is done judiciously and a few shrubs and flowers are added in convenient places, and when some attention is paid to walks and driveways, the effect is such as to generate a feeling of pride in the heart of the proprietor and his family.

Western Canada needs an increased number of attractive homes. Recent years have found a great interest in tree planting. Many farmers also have erected new residences. When good taste is used in the general lay-out the result is a great increase in the value of the farm on which the home is situated.

Russian poplar, Manitoba maple, cottonwood, elm, ash and Russian willow are among the trees that can be used to advantage. Then such

shrubs as lilacs, honeysuckles, spiraea, flowering currants and wild roses are shrubs that succeed in the Canadian West. By careful planning and some extra work a vast change can be wrought in a single season.

North Dakota Demonstration Farms

The annual report of the superintendent of the demonstration farms for North Dakota has just been received. The first paragraph which reads as follows will give a good idea of the extent to which this work is developing in this state: "The report includes data of twenty-one demonstration farms, six of which were established by the station in 1906; six of which were established in 1907, and nine of which were established in the spring of 1909." A little further along the following statement is made: "The demonstration farms indicate that any farmer can grow an average yield of wheat exceeding twenty bushels per acre with ordinary farm tools, such as he is now using, if he will keep enough stock to eat up the corn produced on one-fifth of his land and the hay and oats produced on another one-fifth. This stock will produce enough manure to fertilize at least one-fifth of his land each year, if applied at a moderate rate. In this way three-fifths of the farm is in marketable grain crops, which, if properly tilled, will yield a much larger return than the whole farm does where grain only is grown, as on the average farm."

In summing up the yields the following statement is made: "On the six original farms started in 1906 the wheat averaged 26½ bushels

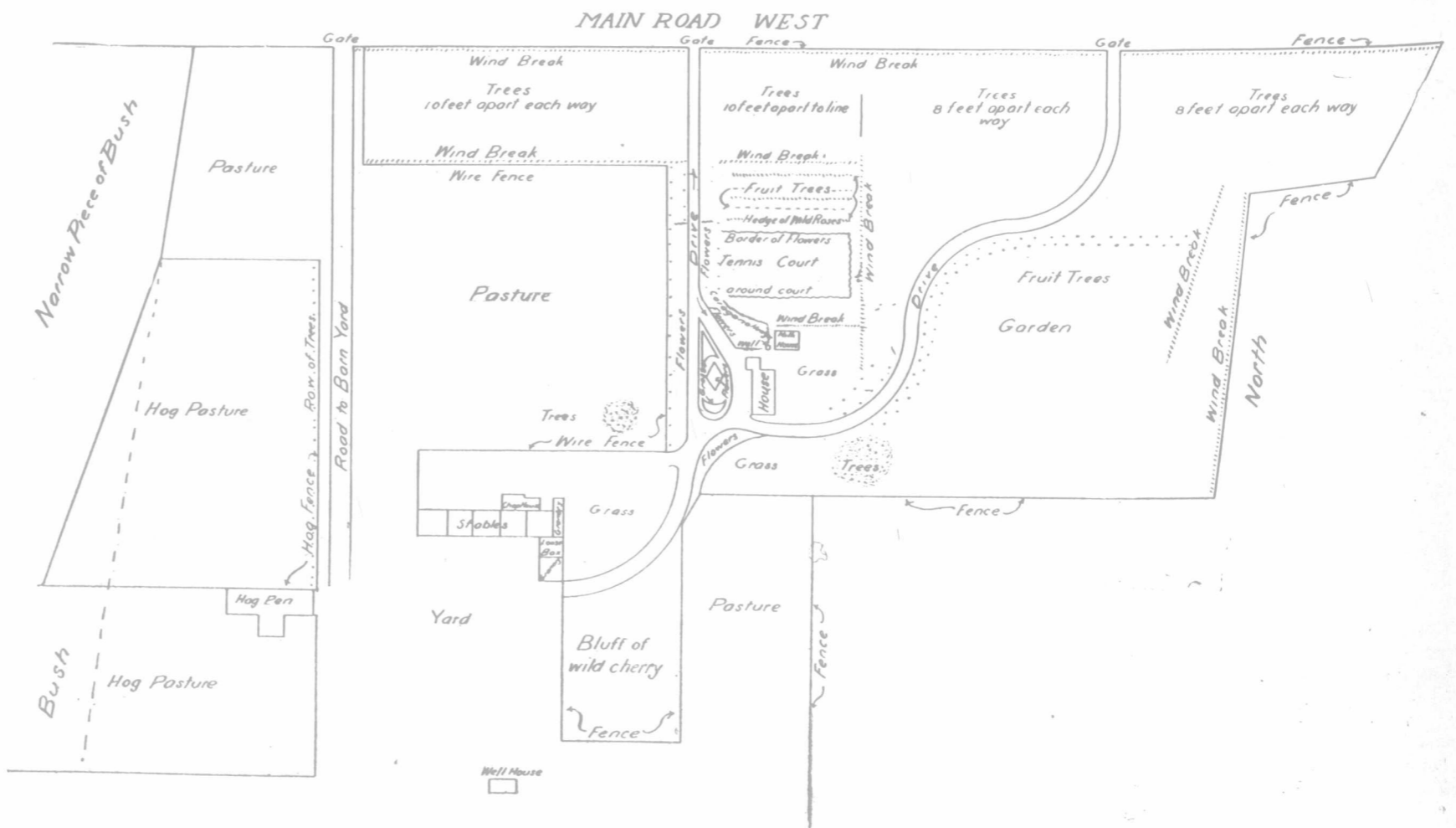
per acre machine measure. On the six started in 1907 the average yield was 22½ bushels, while on the eight farms started last spring the average yield was 14½ bushels. The average yield for the state was about thirteen bushels, so that by using a rotation it has been possible in three years to double the yield. In 1907 the hard wheats outyielded the macaroni by two bushels per acre. In 1906 the macaroni outyielded the hard wheats by 5½ bushels; in 1908 by 2½ bushels, and in 1909 by 9½ bushels."

The superintendent of these farms gives the following report for this spring: "Winter wheat which was tried on eight of the twenty-one farms has come through in fairly good condition. Clover has in most cases come through well. It has also been demonstrated that the soil needs inoculation. Alfalfa has in all cases come through fairly well, some stands are very good."

Rotation and Manuring Increase Yields

Wheat grown at the Minnesota Experiment Station continuously on the same plot since 1894 shows an average yield of 18.6 bushels per acre since 1900. Grown in a three-year rotation since 1900 the average yield has been 20.6 bushels per acre. No manure being given the plot the increase must be charged alone to rotation, the seed and other conditions being substantially the same.

In a five-year rotation, with manure well applied, covering the same period, the yield has averaged 26.6 bushels per acre, and the conclusion at the station is that more grain can be grown in three years of rotation than in four years of continuous cropping.



PLAN OF GROUNDS SURROUNDING WM. SHEPHERD'S BUILDINGS.

Founded 1888

Putting up Sod Buildings

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Sod buildings and oxen seem to go hand-in-hand in pioneering life on the open prairie. Both are better suited for the homesteader with limited means than the more aristocratic, but not more serviceable, lumber and horses. Beyond a few dollars for windows and a little lumber for the doors and inside fittings, the only expense is the labor. Much of this is often wasted through lack of common sense and experience. A strange fate seems to overtake the first attempt at building—at least in this district.

From the experience of many I have found that it is advisable to dispense with any kind of framework, except for the doors, windows and roof. This allows the sods to settle naturally and evenly. If sods are to be placed around a lumber shack, a space should be left, so that the sods in setting, will not be forced outwards. As sod houses will not be considered now as improvements on homesteads it is inadvisable to waste much time on them. For a bachelor, a shack, with inside dimensions about 12 x 12 ft., should be satisfactory. Barns and stables can be made more permanent if desired, in which case it is better to place poles inside to keep the cattle from rubbing holes into the wall, and thus weakening it. If a lumber floor is to be used, the ground needs only be levelled up; otherwise it is better to take up the sod, leaving a level earth floor.

(inside), that received almost enough time and trouble to pay for the lumber for a larger shack. It is neat and trim, but after all, it is only sod, and will soon crumble.

To take advantage of the lay of the land, I built on a slope, excavating on one side to a depth of 18 inches, and on the other, to about 8 inches. By excavating, it was not necessary to make the walls so high, and this is an advantage. The walls should not be much over 5 ft. high as the higher they go, the easier they come down. Five and a half feet is plenty for a shack or a barn. The gable roof is better than the slant, lean-to style, as the ridge pole and rafters distribute the weight more evenly and generally are better able to support the heavy weight of the clay and other roofing material.

Before laying the sods, it is better to line out both the inside and the outside, so that the walls can be built straight, without having to continually trim it up as you go along. If one is working by himself he is apt to get out of plumb before he is aware of it. A stitch in time is worth nine, and sometimes more, in building with sod, and to commence anyhow, so long as it begins to grow, is but poor economy. Still there is no necessity of starting the walls 13 ft. thick, as I know of one person doing. By the time he gets to the roof, the price of lumber will have dropped, and a railway will be near at hand, and he will resolve that it is cheaper to buy shiplap.

a firm and level bed for the next layer. The doorway should not progress with the rest of the building, so that when the height of the windows is reached the doorway is only perhaps two feet high. The sides of the doorway could then be cut with an axe, to allow of the door frame, being slotted in from above. This would then be held until built right up.

If the windows are to be opened or taken out, it will be necessary to make a frame for them; otherwise they can be built in and a board or stick placed across and a little below the top of the window to support the sods above. The glass should be sunk into the middle of the walls, and the edges around should be bevelled off, to admit the maximum amount of light.

The ridge-pole should be supported—according to the length by at least two stout upright posts in the inside of the building, as it is apt to "give" in the centre. Poles should be laid on the side walls, so that the roof poles will not rest on the sods and throw them out. The roof poles should be placed alternately, one at one side of the roof and one on the other, and should touch and project a little over the ridge pole, where they should be nailed to prevent slipping. Tar paper placed over the poles is cleaner than hay and doesn't afford encouragement to mice. Hay, however, is good enough for barns, and where tar paper cannot be procured, as in my case. Water will find a way through the hay roof unless there is a good layer of puddled clay over it.



STRAIGHT LINES AND REGULAR CURVES ARE CHARACTERISTIC OF WALKS AND DRIVES AROUND WM. SHEPHERD'S HOME.

The approximate amount of sods needed can be figured out by estimating the cubic contents of the walls, and dividing by the thickness of the sods. This will give the area of sods to be turned, but a good allowance should be made for broken and otherwise unsuitable ones. Often suitable sods are not to be had in the vicinity of the building. Then the stone boat, and wagon will have to be brought into use.

The sods should be tough, and not of a crumbly nature, or they are not worth bothering with. They are best taken from an even depression, and, of course, as near the building site as possible. Breaking with oxen, and about three inches thick, makes a nice flat and clean cut sod.

When building my shack I broke about sixteen furrows, 100 ft. long, in a small ravine just back of where I was to build. The sods, I understood were poor for that purpose, but the breaking of them, I think was much worse, as they were very lumpy, some being twice as thick at one edge as at the other. This necessitated much work in levelling up.

Having just come from city life, I was green to that kind of work, and the advice and experience of others seemed so uncertain and unsuitable that I adopted my own sweet way. As mine was to be only a temporary affair, I did not pay much attention to the finish, either inside or out. The idea was to have some visible signs of residence in case the inspector should come around when I was away. I know one little sod shack no more than 11 ft. square

Four feet is a good thickness to start, converging to three feet at the top. This will be both strong and warm, and if filled in properly will be windproof. If poles, are scarce it is better to start the barn at 6 feet, running to 4 feet at the top, so as to stand a little rough use.

In building, the aim should be to have the outside and inside edges firm, and gently converging. The best sods should be used for the edges, having the cut, and thick edge on the outside. It is unwise to follow the method of bricklayers in binding, but bind and break the joints as you go along, and as the sods afford. For this, the sods should be cut in varying lengths. An axe or a sharpened spade can be used for cutting. A good, big, firm sod should be picked for the corner, and the exposed end, as well as the side, should be firm and square. Another should be placed at right angles to this. Thus one goes into the wall only the width of the furrow, whereas the other could go 3 feet, according to the length it is cut. I do not think it is advisable to have the sods go the full width of the wall, as they make the centre too firm, also they afford cracks through which the vermin soon find a way.

It is better to build towards the centre, then a piece the proper size can be cut to fit tight. After the inside and outside edges are laid, the centre can be filled in with the poorer class and broken sods. Of course all the sods should be laid grass down. Fine earth should be worked into the joints so as to keep out the wind. The surface should be levelled to

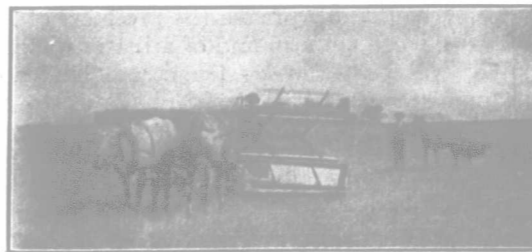
As sods are very porous they are not of much use for the roof. I found it far easier to throw up the excavated clay in shovelfuls than carry up sods. This levelled off, and finished with the fine clay loam thrown up by badgers afforded me an opportune seed bed for my cabbage and other seeds, and by the time I had the garden ready, I had cabbage fit for transplanting.

Alta. FRANK SHEPPARD.

Dates to Sow Clover

Considerable difference of opinion exists as to the most satisfactory time to sow clovers or alfalfa. Some advise sowing as early in spring as the soil is in fit condition. Others prefer to kill weed seeds that lie near the surface before putting in the clover seed.

We would like to hear from our readers on this point. Let us know what date of sowing you consider best and how late clover seed can be put in without a nurse crop and stand good chances of receiving sufficient rains to give a good "catch."



A PAIR OF OXEN HAULED THE BINDER.

the six started 2 1/4 bushels, while spring the average yield bushels, so that possible in three 1907 the hard by two bushels i outyielded the in 1908 by 2 1/4 als." rms gives the fol "Winter wheat the twenty-one good condition. hrough well. It at the soil needs all cases come are very good."

Increase Yields

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BUTTERMAKERS AT INNISFAIL CONVENTION

DAIRY

Alberta Buttermakers' Convention

The Alberta buttermakers held their annual provincial convention and short course school for instruction at Innisfail, April 19 to 22. Over forty delegates were present, the majority of them representatives of government creameries, very few private concerns being represented. In addition to addresses and discussions, practical classes of instruction were conducted in grading cream, scoring butter, testing milk and cream and the calculations connected therewith. Tests were also made for moisture and salt content of butter. In short, the demonstration work covered practically the whole field of creamery management.

The addresses given were of a very practical nature. Among the most important subjects discussed were: The dairy industry in the province in general, the grading of cream at the creameries, quality basis payment of the butter, sampling and testing of milk and cream, the relative duties of patrons and cream haulers to the management of the creameries, general creamery practice and sanitation, pasteurization of cream, etc. It is the intention of the government to leave more of the work, such as the payment of patrons, etc., with the management of the government creameries, consequently demonstrations and explanations in special book-keeping, which will be required by the new system of payment for cream, were given by F. W. Underwood, of Calgary, and E. J. Fream, of Innisfail. C. Marker, dairy commissioner for Alberta, and W. A. Wilson, dairy commissioner for Saskatchewan, figured prominently in all the discussions.

Perhaps the most important question before the convention was the grading of cream and the quality basis payment of butter. Mr. Marker dwelt on the importance of all the creameries having a uniform output, and why patrons should be encouraged to supply cream of good quality. After much discussion it was finally decided to inaugurate a grading system, according to quality and pay accordingly. Cream that possesses good flavor and is of uniform consistency shall pass as No. 1 quality, and for all such cream taken in at the factories a premium of two cents will be paid over the cream of lower grade. This system is a new venture, but one that in the opinion of many will be very satisfactory, and one which will tend to make the products of the creameries more uniform and of a better quality. Samples will be taken by the cream hauler of each man's cream, and tests made as to its quality.

W. A. Wilson gave an address on "The relation of the buttermaker to his employer and patrons," dealing with the many phases of the question. He claimed the buttermaker had much in his hands, and his acquittance of his responsibilities had much to do with the success of the cream-

ery over which he had charge and of the industry at large.

Geo. Harcourt, deputy minister of agriculture, gave an address on "Forage crops and succulent feed for dairy cows." He spoke of the advantages of growing alfalfa and the preference for it above other soiling crops.

Isaac Bateman, of Innisfail, a practical farmer and a dairyman, spoke along the same lines. He thought it was a paying proposition for a farmer to feed well his cows in summer as well as in winter. A farmer following the dairy business, he claimed, should take his dairy calves and endeavor to feed them so as to make good dairy cows. Every summer he fed green feed to all his stock. He found that beardless barley made a splendid pasture as did also green oats. Oats could be let grow until they reached the milk stage and then when cut they make excellent feed as much of the nutrition is found in the straw. Mr. Bateman claimed he had splendid success growing mangels and turnips. In addition to feeding roots he fed one pound of chop to three pounds of milk produced.

Mr. Bateman had kept a record of many of his cows. One gave 11,997 pounds of milk in ten months. He quoted figures to show whereby it was possible to increase the milk yield by feeding, despite the increased lactation after freshening. In August this particular cow only gave 900 pounds of milk. By feeding green the flow was increased to 1,300 pounds in September and in October to 1,450 pounds of milk. In the discussion that followed Mr. Bateman stated that he found the Greystone turnip a splendid grower and one that did not taint the milk.

The presentation of the prizes won in the

various contests was made by Mr. Harcourt at the banquet tendered by the people of Innisfail to the delegates. For the highest average score of butter received at Calgary during the season, D. Morkeberg, Markerville, won the challenge trophy and gold medal. This is the second time Mr. Morkeberg has won this trophy, and it now becomes his property. He sent 261 samples, the average score being 92.74 points. The following won silver medals: J. J. Skalitzky, Spring Lake, 86 sample, score 92.09; L. M. McLean, Innisfail, 342 samples, score 92.04; H. Gracey, Blackfalds, 94 samples, score 92.02; M. R. Campbell, Red Deer, 212 samples, score 92; W. Hamilton, Olds, 165 samples, score 91.62; A. A. Munro, Rimbey, 48 samples, score 91.58.

W. A. Wilson, dairy commissioner for Saskatchewan, presented the prizes won in the butter competition at the convention:

Class 1—Solid pack of 14 pounds; D. Morkeberg, 95 points; L. M. McLean, 93; M. R. Campbell, 91; W. Hamilton, 90.

Class 2—Ten one pound prints, D. Morkeberg, 95; M. R. Campbell, 93; L. M. McLean, 91; W. Hamilton, 89.

The delegates and the creameries they represented are as follows: W. J. Bickett, Rosenroll; H. W. Trimble, A. E. Murphy, T. W. Cogan and M. R. Campbell, Red Deer; W. I. Nelson, Didsbury; W. Hansen and D. Morkeberg, Markerville; J. J. Skalitzky, Spring Lake; W. W. McGregor, Daysland; Colin Thompson, Red Lodge; S. C. Archibald, Wetaskiwin; M. B. Latam, Conjuring Creek; A. A. Munro, Rimbey; J. R. Flan, Calgary; E. W. Parker, L. M. McLean, Innisfail; Geo. Burgess, Lake View.

* * *

Aluminum milk cans are reported to be coming into use among Danish dairymen. Aluminum cannot be soldered and for this reason difficulty has been experienced in making the cans, but with the discovery of a process for welding the plates, cans have been put on the market that are in every way equal to tin and of much less weight. There are a good many objections to the use of aluminum for this purpose, and it is doubtful if it will ever take the place of tin.

* * *

At the last session of the Ontario legislature a new act was passed, called the Dairy Products Act, the two essential provisions of which were the obligatory registration of factories or creameries, and the certification of head makers, it having been provided, that, after January 1st, every chief maker must hold a certificate, which might be issued by either of the two dairy schools in the province, or by the minister of agriculture, on the recommendation of one of the chief dairy instructors, this latter proviso applying to successful makers of experience already engaged in the work, and well qualified.



SCENE IN TESTING ROOM AT SHORT COURSE GIVEN DURING CONVENTION AT INNISFAIL.

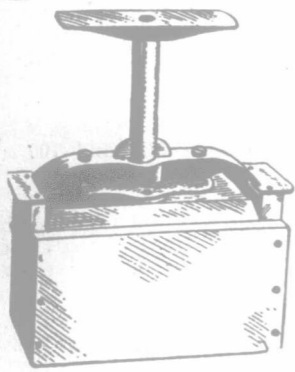
Utensils for Buttermaking

What utensils do you advise for buttermaking on the farm? How can I make a butter worker as advised for the modern dairy?

DAIRYMAN.

Ans.—For handling butter when working and printing it, a flat spade, 5 in. by 10 in., like the one shown is much handier than the common ladle.

A good style of butter printer is shown in cut. It can be set to print a pound, exactly, and rapid work can be done with it. Butter sells more readily when made in this form than in any other. Avoid a cheaply-made butter print. Occasionally a print should be weighed, as butter varies in weight from time to time. Allow from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce extra for shrinkage.



Butter Print.



Butter Spade.

A good kind of strainer is shown for use when milk is to be strained into creamers or cans. It should be 12 inches wide at the top, and 5 inches below. Several thicknesses of cheese-cloth should be placed over the bottom, pulled up and held in place by a well-fitting tin band. This cloth must be taken off and washed each time of using.

A strainer dipper is a great convenience for straining the cream into the churn, straining the buttermilk from the butter, etc. A convenient size is 9 inches across the top, 7 inches across the bottom and 6 inches deep. Bottom is of strong



Milk Strainer.



Strainer Dipper.

tin, with one-sixteenth-inch perforations. A strong handle, and a lip at the opposite side, keeps it from sliding into the churn.

A cream stirrer is small but useful. The tin saucer is 3 or 4 inches in diameter, with heavy tinned wire handle about 20 inches long. By an up-and-down motion cream is mixed thoroughly from bottom to top.

A good dairy thermometer costs little, but is essential in buttermaking.

Other appliances for home buttermaking that are essential to good work include the Babcock tester. This does not have to do with the actual manufacture of butter, but is a wonderful revealer of leaks if tests are made of the skim milk and the buttermilk. By means of it, combined with the weigh scales, the actual worth of each cow as a producer can be determined.

The barrel churn, without dashers or paddles, is preferred by most dairy workers. When filled too full of cream, however, the objection that it is slow can reasonably be made regarding it. Many people err in buying too small a churn. The larger the churn, and the smaller the quantity of cream in it, the lower the temperature at which you may churn, the quicker the butter comes, and the more exhaustive the churning.

A very effective butter-worker can be made from some strips of well-seasoned wood, maple or whitewood preferred. Make a V-shaped table, 3 feet long by 2½ feet wide, tapering at one end to about three inches. Have the sides 6 inches

at highest point, and 3 inches at narrow end. Set this table on three legs, two under the wide end, 24 inches high, and one under the narrow



Cream Stirrer.



Butter Worker.

end, 21 inches high. This slope allows for butter to drain while being worked. Strengthen the legs by cross-bars.

The roller or lever is octagon in shape, tapering toward the end, made from a piece of wood three inches square by 32 inches long. At the end of the roller drive a heavy cut-iron spike or nail. This spike fits into a hole in a piece of hard wood which is fastened across the small end of the worker. A good idea of further details may be had from our illustration.

Creamery Instructor

The importance and value of the dairy industry of Saskatchewan, together with the growth of the work during the past few years, has made it necessary for the dairy branch of the department of agriculture to widen the field of instruction to meet the requirements of the trade's growth and demands.

L. A. Zufelt, Chesterville, Ontario, who has been instructor in butter-making at the Kingston dairy school, has been secured for the coming season as creamery instructor in Saskatchewan. Mr Zufelt has been for many years associated with the dairy work in Eastern Ontario, and is a man of known ability. With his experience and qualifications he will be able to render valuable assistance to the creamery managers and their patrons.

FIELD NOTES

British Farmers' Prosperous Year

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE).

We have had several weeks of dry and seasonable weather, and the excess of moisture in the soil has largely evaporated. A good seed bed has been the rule in most localities, with some complaints of difficulty in working. Farmers have made up for the arrears of sowing, and quick-growing wheats have been largely sown. Growing crops are looking healthy, though still backward on account of cold nights. As a whole the crop outlook is good.

English wheat is coming forward in larger supplies, and in better milling condition than for months. Russia has lately been the largest exporter to our market, though Germany has also been a large buyer. The total imports for 29 weeks of the cereal year have been 13,459,631 qrs., against 10,998,193 qrs. in the same period last year.

Barley is bringing fair prices and is in better demand. Oats are slightly higher, especially those suitable for seeding purposes.

RETURNS FOR 1909.

The board of agriculture returns for last year's crop show that 1909 was, taken altogether, a good year for British farmers. The crop of wheat was 7,680,297 qrs., the largest recorded since 1899. The barley crop at 7,617,320 qrs. was the heaviest since 1902, with a smaller acreage. The yield was the best on record, 36.61 bushels to the acre. The oat crop was 15,378,197 qrs., slightly less than 1908, but above the average for the decade.

Potatoes are estimated at 3,674,453 tons, with a yield per acre of 6.39, much above the average. Turnips and swedes were a very large crop at 25,123,550 tons, while the mangel crop at 9,570,604 tons, was the largest yet recorded.

The hay crop was 8,368,451 tons, much less than usual and of lower quality. The hop crop and acreage both showed considerable decreases from recent years.

Prof. F. J. Lloyd, the well-known chemist, passed some severe strictures on adulteration at a meeting of the Farmers' Club. It was not merely food and drugs which were adulterated. All our articles of

clothing, of use in the home, the factory, or personally, were liable to be either adulterated or wilfully fictitious. The amount of boric acid which in English cream was considered injurious to health was with impunity put in the butter which the foreigner poured on our market.

Prof. Lloyd advocated the formation of a board of reference, to which all adulteration questions could be submitted. Under the law as at present administered, though there are over 10,000 prosecutions annually, the evil is rampant all over the land. As a matter of fact systematic fraud is very profitable, while prosecutions are intermittent and the penalties insufficient. The craze for cheapness was given as the cause for the wholesale system of fraud.

SUGAR BEET CULTIVATION.

A suggestion has been made in the House of Lords that in order to encourage the cultivation of sugar beet in this country the excise duty on home-grown sugar should not be charged. This remission would be equal to a protective duty of about 2s. per cwt.

From the government standpoint the question is said to be rather more a commercial than an agricultural one. There are several sugar factories in Hull prospering under present conditions. Foreign sugar refiners are quite willing to make contracts with English farmers to grow beets. Sugar made from beets can be made to pay without fostering. The government has free trade principles and absolutely refuses any bounty or remission of excise.

PRODUCE IN BELGIUM.

Belgium, though thickly populated, is one of the self-supporting countries of Europe in respect of eggs and poultry. The conditions are much the same as in Britain, but we import about £8,000,000 worth of eggs and poultry annually. Why this should be the case has been the subject of an investigation by the Poultry Organization Society, and some valuable data are published in a recent report. One reason for the large production of poultry in Belgium is the division of the land into numerous small farms. Out of 829,000 holdings, 65 per cent. are less than 2½ acres in extent. In Britain only a small percentage of the land is in small holdings.

Belgium has spent public money wisely in finding out the class of poultry most suited to various districts, and also the branch of poultry keeping capable of giving the best returns. Egg production has been found best on the richest lands—such lands produce the finest eggs. The poorer lands are more suitable for raising chickens for table purposes. A feature of Belgium poultry keeping is the free use of buttermilk for fattening purposes.

The uniformity of produce through keeping a single breed of poultry in large areas of similar conditions has manifest advantages over a mixture of races. The Belgians find that the most prolific layers of eggs are the fowls small in size of body, and their best laying hens weigh four pounds or less.

There is no central educational poultry farm or experiment station in England, since the abandonment of the Theale Poultry Farm, and a strong committee has been formed to establish a national poultry institute and experiment station. A draft scheme has been submitted to the board of agriculture and provisionally approved, and if donations and annual subscriptions are forthcoming on a sufficient scale the board will take an active interest in the work. It will also recommend grants from the development fund. Wales now is having the benefit of travelling poultry instruction trains, with competent lectures and equipment, on the lines so familiar to farmers in the American and Canadian West.

SALES OF CATTLE AND SWINE.

An event of importance in the Shorthorn world was the recent sale of a selection from the famous Maiseyhampton herd. The family of Hobbs have kept pedigree Shorthorns for 65 years, and Bates' blood rules in the herd, which is noted for the milking capacity of the cows. Although buyers were present in large numbers, there were no outstanding prices realized, though the average was fairly good. The best price of the sale was 96gs., paid by S. Dennis, for the red yearling bull, "Hampton Thistle." Forty-seven lots were sold at an average of £43.

Lady de Rothschild's sale of Jerseys proved the best for years. An English bred Jersey bull sold for 220 gs. This sum was paid after keen bidding by J. Carson for "Combination," by "Stormer," out of the well-known prize winner, "Lady Phyllis." "Lady Phyllis" was sold for 205gs. to Dr. Comer. Altogether 53 head realized £2,455, an average of over £49.

There was an excellent demand for large white pigs at the sale of a selection from Messrs. J. & R. Purvis' Wyboston herd. Eighty head were sold at the capital average of £11 2s 6d. The highest price was 22gs.

TOBACCO IN IRELAND.

Some progress has been made in the growth of tobacco in Ireland. The area under tobacco last year was 133 acres and the estimated quantity of tobacco raised was 126,195 lbs. Lord Dunraven was the largest grower—on thirty acres he raised 29,755 lbs. An allotment society in Wexford, with twelve allotments of an acre each, averaged nearly 1,000 pounds to the acre.

The total quantity is small when compared to the enormous importations, but is encouraging, as showing that certain varieties of tobacco can be successfully

grown. Whether tobacco growing is commercially practicable only time can show.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Recently agriculture has claimed more attention than usual in parliament, and as a result of discussions two departmental committees have been appointed by the board of agriculture. One committee is to inquire into and report as to the character and extent of the British export trade in live stock with the colonies and other countries. There is a strong feeling prevalent that although there is a good demand abroad for purebred stock, the foreign trade is capable of large development. The other committee will inquire into the continued prevalence of swine fever in Great Britain. It shall report whether it is practicable to adopt any further measures which will help to speedily extirpate the disease.

There is to be an exhibit under government auspices of photographs of representative types of British live stock at the forthcoming Brussels exhibition. The breeding societies have been engaged for several months in selecting these photographs and a fine collection has been assembled, principally of recent prominent winners in the showyards. The characteristics of each breed are fully described in three languages—English, French and German.

Preparations for the Liverpool show of the Royal Agricultural Society are in full swing, and already more applications for space have been received than for last year's show. The local fund for special prizes and other expenses has reached £5,400. The Prince and Princess of Wales are to be the guests of the city of Liverpool during the show. If the weather will only prove favorable the Liverpool authorities are expecting to eclipse even the Newcastle record. York and Doncaster were rival claimants for the show of 1912—the committee has decided in favor of Doncaster.

F. DEWHIRST.



HOMEMAKING ON THE SHORE OF THE PEACE RIVER.

Elevator Companies Fined

After a five weeks' investigation into the situation in regard to statements showing the amount of each grade of wheat in the elevators operated by the companies at the head of the Great Lakes, fines totalling \$5,550, were levied. The law provides that each terminal elevator shall furnish weekly statements to the warehouse commissioner. At the close of navigation last December, Inspector Gibbs, of Fort William, found notable discrepancies. He reported the situation to Chief Inspector Horn, at Winnipeg. The matter was taken up with Warehouse Commissioner Castle, who, on referring the case to the Dominion government, was instructed to institute an investigation under powers conferred on him in the Manitoba Grain Act. Charges were preferred against four companies for furnishing to the warehouse commissioner incorrect statements as to the amount and grade of wheat in the elevators. Reasonable time was given for the companies to show whether or not the discrepancies were due to clerical errors. In the case of the C. P. R., the mistake was a purely clerical one. The Consolidated Company furnished proof that the error in their case was not intentional and a fine of only \$50 was imposed. The Port Arthur Elevator Company was fined \$500 on each of five counts and the Empire a like amount on six counts. Latest advices intimate that more care will be taken in future to see that the terminal elevators do not mix grades and it is stated that if further discrepancies are found the guilty companies will lose their licenses.

United States Year Book

The sixteenth volume of the year book of the United States department of agriculture just to hand, contains an unusually lot of interesting and valuable information. Statistics of production, values, exports and imports of agricultural products, and tables showing production of farm crops and animals in the various states, as well as world's production of leading crops are very elaborate.

Articles and reports by prominent authorities combine with illustrations to furnish much that is valuable. A complete index renders this source of information worth keeping.

Roads Competition

The outlook is bright for a keen competition in keeping mud roads in good condition by the use of a split-log drag. Already Rosser municipality has expressed in writing a willingness to try to win part of the \$200 donated by Wm. Harvey and THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. The date of making entry has been extended to May 16, and St. Vital and Assinaboia both have signified their intention of competing for the prizes. Springfield and St. Clements also may come in. Rockwood has not yet made any move. Kildonan and St. Pauls feel that on account of their main roads being gravel they cannot well compete. The committee appointed to look after the competition meets in the City Hall, Winnipeg, at 2.00 p. m., May 18. The representatives of the municipalities that have joined the Manitoba Good Roads Association also meet that same afternoon at 2.30.

Alberta Crop Report

Crop bulletin No. 6, giving the final figures of the grain crops of Alberta for 1909, was issued last week. The total area reported under crop is 1,242,644 acres, an increase of 48 per cent. over 1908, and the total yield in bushels is 36,761,493, an increase over the previous year of 66 per cent. Spring wheat averaged 18.97 per acre, as against 18.81 in 1908, and 18.25 in 1907. Winter wheat averaged 22.63 bushels per acre, as against 29.47 in 1908, the decrease being due to winter killing in some districts. The average yield of oats was 35.42 per acre, and an increase in the total yield of 25 per cent. Barley averaged 26.85 bushels, being an increase of 41 per cent. in total yield over 1908.

The yields of the various crops for the thirty-six districts into which the province is divided are given together with a map showing diagrammatically the returns from various districts. The bulletin may be had on application to the department of agriculture at Edmonton.

Grain Growers' Suggestions

The executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association met last week and drafted suggestions for the commission appointed to investigate the elevator problem. It was urged that nothing be left undone that would ensure a permanent solution. The establishment of sample markets within the province is one of the great requirements. It is considered that power can be given a permanent commission to act as agents for the marketing of all grain on the principle of co-operation. This would entail a system of initial elevators within the province and terminal elevators owned by the province. Wheat would be stored according to milling value, and sold on the world's markets under direct control of the commission. The growers, it is claimed, would get full value for their product, less the cost of hauling. Returns from sale of by-products would be credited to the system, profit or loss falling on all.

The commission, comprising Professor McGill, Geo. Langley and F. W. Green, meet this week.

Exhibition Prize List

This year's prize list for the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition is attractive and contains details of what promises to be the greatest exhibition ever held in Western Canada. The dates are July 13 to 23, and entries must be in the hands of the manager, Dr. A. W. Bell, 1001 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, on or before June 30. Special prizes for live stock and agricultural products, an agricultural motor contest, a big racing program and high-class special attractions are important features.

The judges are:
Horses—Clydesdales, Shires, heavy draft and general purpose, Wm. Carter, St. Cloud, Minn.; Percheron Belgians and Suffolk Punch, Prof. W. J. Rutherford, Regina, Sask.; carriage, saddle and heavy harness horses, Geo. B. Hulme, New York; light harness horses, Dr. G. A. Routledge, Lambeth, Ont.
Cattle—Shorthorns and fat cattle, F. W. Harding,



STARTING ON THE PRAIRIE.

Waukesha, Wis.; Herefords, Angus and Galloways, Prof. Andrew Boss, St. Anthony Park, Minn.; Holsteins, Ayrshires, Jerseys and Guernseys, H. G. Clarke, Georgetown, Ont.; Red Polls, W. J. Rutherford.

Sheep—W. J. Rutherford.
Swine—H. G. Clarke, for Berkshires, Yorkshires and Tamworths; and W. J. Rutherford, for Poland Chinas.
Poultry—George Wood, Winnipeg, and Sharp Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.

Brandon Fair Buildings

The management of Brandon Summer Fair have decided to make additions to the buildings. All stock barns will be repainted and horse and sheep accommodation will be greatly increased. An addition will be put to the horticultural building. Plans and estimates are asked for a grand-stand with seating capacity of 3,000.

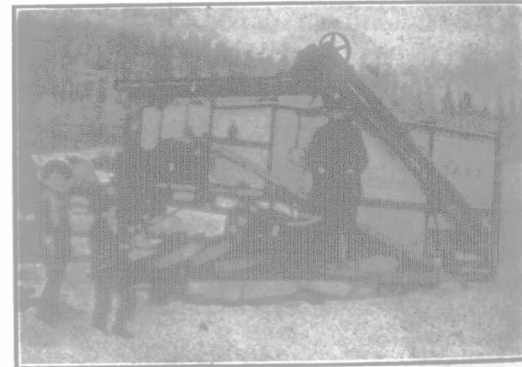
Events of the Week

The board of railway commissioners will hold a meeting at Winnipeg on May 12.

On the farm of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture at Saskatoon between 600 and 700 acres are being put in crop.

Sir W. C. Van Horne has retired from the chairmanship of the board of directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and will be succeeded, it is expected, by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy.

An international aviation contest was held last week in England for a \$50,000 prize. The course was from London to Manchester, a distance of 186 miles. The event was won by a Frenchman in an aeroplane.



FIRST THRESHING OUTFIT IN THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY. Photo taken by Percy Runds.

Serious uprisings are reported from Albania, a province of Turkey, and considerable fighting has occurred. Heavy losses are reported on both sides.

Snowstorms and blizzards in the Southern States are reported to have damaged the cotton and fruit crops to the extent of half a billion dollars.

The striking coal miners in Cape Breton, N. S., returned to work on April 28, and this concluded a struggle that has been carried on since July last. The terms of agreement between owners and men are not announced.

Construction work on the Hudson's Bay Railway is expected to be carried on at a good rate during the present season. It is reported that contracts will be let for the building of a bridge across the Saskatchewan at The Pass, and that other permanent construction work will be undertaken.

Damage to crops by storm and frost were general in North America during the past week, but the Canadian West escaped without serious loss. Railway reports of crop conditions in various sections are to the effect that no damage has resulted. On the other hand considerable loss is looked for in the American Northwest and the United States generally.

The British House of Commons adopted the long delayed budget on April 27, and the House of Lords passed the measure the following day. Parliament is expected to adjourn for a few weeks, after which the government measure for curtailing the veto of the Lords will be introduced.

Canada's total trade for the fiscal year ending last month reached the record figure of \$667,132,189. This is an increase of \$117,506,238, or over 20 per cent. as compared with the preceding 12 months. It is an increase of over twenty-six millions as compared with the previous high record of 1907-08. The total imports were \$375,783,660, an increase of \$87,659,868 over 1908-09. The exports of the domestic products totalled \$279,211,537, an increase of \$36,607,951. The exports of foreign products totalled \$22,146,592, an increase of \$3,238,419.

Killarney Fair will be held this year August 2, 3, 4 and 5. Geo. B. Monteith is secretary.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Conditions in the grain trade are not improving as viewed from the standpoint of the producer. Cereals weakened since last report and do not seem likely to regain strength. Wheat may possibly advance some on the strength of bull news from the Canadian and American spring wheat country, but having stood the effect of bull influence, engendered by what is reckoned to be half a billion dollar loss to grain and fruit crops in the Southern United States, it is improbable that much price boosting will result from the early crop reports from the spring wheat belt. At the same time this section of the continent has been under unfavorable weather conditions for the past fortnight, the continuance of which would probably influence values upward. The season, which opened unusually early and under the most promising conditions, has had several setbacks, and it is doubtful if crops will be any further advanced by the first of June, as they are in ordinary seasons.

Live stock markets, generally, are stronger. Locally, there is not much change in the situation other than a decline in hog values and a stiffening of a quarter, or better, in cattle values. Outside markets are reported stronger. Further advances in live stock prices are looked for.

GRAIN

At the opening of the week news and reports were strongly bullish. Severe storms were reported to have damaged seriously the wheat crop of practically the entire United States. In the south the damage was unusually heavy and it was early estimated that half a billion dollars damage, equal to half the value of the crops of that section, had resulted from frost and snow. Cotton advanced sharply, but no sustained upward movement was made in wheat.

The cables on Monday came higher, due to a less favorable outlook abroad, induced largely by a two million-bushel decrease in world's shipments. Prices on this side did not, however, respond, bear sentiment everywhere predominating.

The crop outlook abroad, as construed from the week's summary of conditions, was favorable. Through Russia and Southeastern Europe beneficial rains have fallen and the outlook for the growing crop is rated somewhat higher. The winter crop in Great Britain is coming along satisfactorily, and reports generally from Europe are in effect that crops are promising better than a week ago and are ahead of the outlook at this date.

The Argentine continues an indifferent shipper, decreasing deliveries by about half a million bushels during the week, and with poor indications that much increase will be made for some time. Latest estimates of the exportable surplus of India make it between 44,000,000 and 52,000,000 bushels. Deliveries from this quarter up to the end of July last year for the preceding cereal year, were 27,760,000 bushels.

The week was a surprising one in most respects. While wholesale damage was being done, or was said to be being done to American grain crops, Liverpool prices came strong and higher, but bear sentiment on this side ruled and nobody could boost the cereal by construing a bull outlook for the situation. On the other hand, when the speculating public on this side were satisfied to accept the damage reports emanating from Kansas and Nebraska, and to some extent from the entire American wheat belt, Liverpool quotations came lower.

The cereal stiffened up towards the close of the week, but the situation cannot be regarded as a strong one, nor is there much likelihood of values being materially improved. Wheat has probably touched the highest point it will reach in 1910. That is, rating the situation on conditions believed definitely to exist. It is hardly possible that the damage done the American crop is as serious as the bulls would have themselves believe, and to all appearances, Europe is shaping to harvest a better crop in 1910 than she did a year ago.

CANADIAN VISIBLE

	Last week	Previous week	Last year.
Wheat	9,668,926	9,626,926	8,557,893
Oats	6,630,013	6,424,312	3,996,410
Barley	1,163,757	898,494	596,209

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

	1909	1908	1907
America	1,952,000	1,728,000	1,056,000
Russia	4,544,000	5,696,000	2,552,000
Danube	320,000	504,000	416,000
India	978,000	440,000	200,000
Argentina	1,688,000	2,152,000	2,936,000
Australia	1,320,000	1,536,000	832,000
Chili, Afr.	300,000	392,000	248,000
Total	10,834,000	12,448,000	8,240,000
On passage	5,144,000	6,024,000	

The common situation at the moment is bearish, and it is exerting more influence on wheat values than any other factor concerned in price making. There is a tendency more or less general for lower values for securities, and this sentiment reflects itself in lower values for grain.

AMERICAN SITUATION

An American market authority thus sums up the

situation in the United States: While we do not believe that the situation in the southwest is as alarming as many conservative interests in the trade appear to believe we at the same time are not blind to the fact that the crop throughout Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska has suffered very serious injury and that unless rain is experienced in the near future the crop, and especially in Kansas, will suffer further curtailment. While we continue to feel that should we raise a normal crop, prices will ultimately be forced to a level which will permit of our finding an outlet for our surplus we would advise extreme caution for present in selling, for should anything unfavorable develop east of the Mississippi, or in the spring wheat country, it would have a very bullish effect upon sentiment, which in turn would result in a sharp advance in futures, regardless of the fact that the commercial situation from a world's point of view is bearish.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on April 22, was 5,690,048.50, as against 7,276,661.10 last week, and 8,192,495.10 last year. Total shipments for the week were 2,555,515, last year 262,100. Shipments of oats 676,138, of barley 40,308, and of flax 115,689 bushels.

Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909
No. 1 hard	30,530	5,873
No. 1 northern	1,651,211	1,243,709
No. 2 northern	1,936,996	2,043,576
No. 3 northern	823,065	1,842,039
No. 4	400,000	1,055,086
No. 5	70,187	573,839
Other grades	777,844	1,428,370
	5,690,048	8,192,495

	1910	1909
Stocks of oats—		
No. 1 white	1,993	
No. 2	560,507	
No. 3 white	4,102,407	
Mixed	6,268	
Other grades	330,558	
	5,523,780	3,545,853

	1910	1909
Barley	579,593	356,018
Flax	459,216	921,864

CLOSING OPTION PRICES, WINNIPEG

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—	100 1/4	99	99 1/2	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
April	100 1/4	99	99 1/2	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
May	100 1/4	99	99 1/2	98 1/2	99	98 1/2
July	101 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2	100	100 1/2	99 1/2
October	94 1/4	94 1/4	94	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Oats—						
April	33	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32	32
May	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32	31 1/2
July	34 1/2	34	34	32 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
October	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	32	32
Flax—						
April	212	210	210	212	210	210
May	215	215	215	213	213	210
October	165	162	162	165	163	161

CASH PRICES

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—	100 1/4	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	99
No. 1 Nor.	100 1/4	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	99
No. 2 Nor.	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	97
No. 3	97 1/2	95 1/2	96	95	95 1/2	95 1/2
No. 4	93 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
No. 5	89					
Rej. 1, 1 Nor.	96 1/2					
Rej. 1, 2 Nor.	95 1/2	93 1/2			93 1/2	93 1/2
Rej. 2, 1 Nor.	95 1/2	93 1/2			93 1/2	93 1/2
Rej. 2, 2 Nor.	94 1/2	92 1/2			91 1/2	91 1/2
Oats—						
No. 2 white	33	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32	32
Barley—						
No. 4	44		43	43		

LIVERPOOL

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 Nor.	116 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
No. 2 Nor.	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
No. 3 Nor.	114					
May	110 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
July	109 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105	105 1/2
October	109 1/2	106	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2

LIVE STOCK

Receipts in the local market were rather heavier than for the preceding week. Some loads of good stock were received; well fed steers and heifers sold for as high as \$6.25. Hogs are lower than last week; Deliveries are fair, and the prospects are that the present price level will be for some time maintained.

Cattle are likely to go higher. Buyers are anxious to acquire stock at the going prices, and in all probability first quality cattle will touch seven cents, or better, in the course of the next few weeks. The scarcity of good quality cattle is not confined to this section of the Dominion alone or to the continent. From all appearances there will be a more serious shortage of cattle during the coming summer than was the case last year.

Some Western stall-fed cattle are going through to Toronto these days, and from all reports are selling high in that market. It will be noticed in our summary of Toronto market that the highest cattle

prices paid last week were paid for a bunch of steers fed in Manitoba. Few sheep and lambs are being received, and prices are unchanged.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Receipts of cattle for the past week were fairly liberal, and quality fair to good. The market strong this week on all classes of cattle. The hog receipts were fairly liberal, and quality fair to good. Very few sheep or lambs are arriving. Very few calves were offered, and quality fair.

Choice export steers, freight assumed	\$5.75 to	\$6.00
Good export steers, freight assumed	5.50 to	5.75
Choice export heifers, freight assumed	5.50 to	5.75
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered	5.50 to	6.00
Good butcher cows and heifers	4.50 to	5.00
Medium Mixed butcher cattle	3.50 to	4.00
Choice hogs	9.75 to	10.00
Choice lambs	7.00 to	7.50
Choice sheep	6.50 to	7.00
Choice calves	4.50 to	5.00
Medium calves	4.00 to	4.50

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Hogs—	Ave. weight	Price.
11	Medium hogs	168	\$10.65
138	"	184	10.50
166	"	209	10.25
8	"	208	10.15
163	"	189	10.00
9	"	248	9.50
1	Sow	390	8.50
1	"	370	7.75
1	"	460	7.50
	Cattle—		
22	Steers	1170	\$6.20
1	"	1420	5.25
1	"	800	5.00
1	Cow	1265	5.25
1	"	1275	4.05
4	"	1000	3.00
1	Heifer	640	2.50
1	Bull	1085	5.00
2	"	1243	4.05
2	"	775	2.00
12	Calves	127	5.00
14	Steers and heifers	1092	5.55
14	Steers and cattle	1082	6.25
19	"	1015	6.00
18	"	1045	5.35
12	"	1008	5.25
2	"	950	5.00
3	"	900	4.00
10	Cows and steers	1092	5.80
	Sheep—		
2	Sheep	135	\$ 4.00
2	Lambs	20	32.50
3	"	33	15.00
11	"	30	13.33

CALGARY

The live stock market presents slight variation from previous reports. Receipts show some increase, and prices are somewhat firmer. Good steers sell from \$4.00 to \$5.00; cows, \$3.50 to \$4.00; hogs, \$9.50; sheep, \$5.50 to \$6.00. The same firmness of prices surrounds the horse market, and sound working horses bring from \$400 to \$600 per team. There is not enough to supply the demand.

TORONTO

Prices at Toronto have been affected for some time by the presence of buyers from United States, who are bidding strong for cattle, and have raised prices above what they would probably otherwise have been. Values are reported on a strong basis. Exporters have gone as high as \$7.50, and butcher cattle of the best grades bring from \$7.00 to \$7.25. Prices are as follows: Exporters, \$6.50 to \$7.50; prime butcher cattle, \$6.85 to \$7.25; common, \$6.00 to \$6.75; cows, \$5.00 to \$6.25; bulls, \$5.50 to \$7.00; lambs, \$9.50; sheep, \$6.50 to \$7.00; spring lambs, \$4.00 to \$8.00 each; hogs, \$9.00.

Sales of several loads of Western cattle are reported. One load of Manitoba steers, 1,300 lbs. each, at \$7.00; one load, 1,180 lbs. each, at \$7.40, and two loads of Manitoba steers, 1,100 lbs. each at \$6.60. Top price at Toronto last week was realized for a load of Manitoba at \$7.60.

BRITISH

Latest London cables report Canadian steers at 14 1/2c. to 15 1/2c.; Liverpool, 14 1/2c. to 15 1/2c. Quotations on Canadian bacon are 13 1/2c. to 14 1/2c.

CHICAGO

Demand seems less active in Chicago than in any other live stock markets of prominence on the continent. Receipts for the week were somewhat lighter than last week and inquiry less evident. Consumption seems to be at a low ebb.

Beef steers, \$6.00 to \$8.50; heifers, \$4.50 to \$7.75; cows, \$3.00 to \$7.25; export, bulls, \$4.75 to \$6.40; butcher bulls, \$5.00 to \$6.75; calves, \$6.00 to \$8.25; feeders, \$6.00 to \$7.50; stockers, \$4.50 to \$6.00; hogs, \$9.25 to \$9.60; sheep, \$6.75 to \$7.75; lambs, \$8.50 to \$9.50.

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Findings

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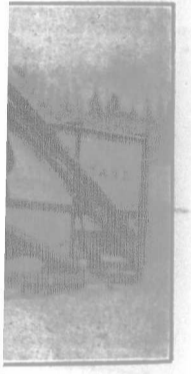
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Home Journal

MARK TWAIN

Mark Twain is dead! The announcement causes a universal pang throughout the civilized world. In the world's thought he had never grown old, and one is surprised to learn that five years ago he passed the allotted span. He was born in Missouri in 1835, and in early youth began a life of constant change. Not many men have experienced more ups and downs, the latter predominating if possible. His first work was in a printing office, or rather a series of offices; then he became a pilot on the Mississippi and soon knew every twist and turn, every shoal and snag on the Father of Waters. He served with the South during the Civil War, and was captured by the North. Later he went out to Nevada to be secretary to his brother, who held office under the Lincoln administration in that state. Here he made an attempt to mine for silver, but without much success, and as a solace turned again to journalism, first in Nevada and later in California, where he and Brete Harte formed a publishing partnership. In spite of the literary quality of the combination it was financially a failure, and Mark Twain had to look again for a livelihood. But he had gained a great deal in the way of experience that proved useful in later life. "Roughing it" is the fruit of his life in Nevada, and the story that first brought him into public notice was "The Celebrated Jumping Frog," which he wrote when employed in the Calaveras mines. A trip to Hawaii for a San Francisco paper displayed his remarkable talent as a newspaper correspondent, and led to his being sent with an excursion party on the "Quaker City" to the Holy Land. He got \$45 each for the letters sent back to the "Alta California" along the route, and gathered the material for his book, "The Innocents Abroad," over which all America laughed. On this memorable trip he met Miss Langdon, who afterwards became his wife. After having had published the books that have already been mentioned, and also "Tom Sawyer," "A Tramp Abroad," "The Prince and the Pauper," "The Stolen White Elephant," and "Life on the Mississippi" he determined to become his own publisher and went into the business with his nephew. Here "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," "A Yankee in King Arthur's Court," "The American Claimant," and "Pudd'nhead Wilson" were published, but for some reason the firm failed in 1894, and Mark Twain's fortune was swept away. But neither his courage nor his high sense of honor was lost, and at the age of sixty he undertook a lecturing tour around the world in order to pay his creditors a hundred cents on the dollar. Sir Walter Scott had no reason to be ashamed of his brother litterateur. He paid his debts in full, made a new fortune and devoted himself henceforth to writing and left the publishing to others. The later books included "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc," "More Tramps Abroad," "Following the Equator," "Mark Twain on Christian Science," "The Man Who Corrupted Hadleyburg," and his unfinished autobiography.

Though most of his work is humorous he could write on serious topics, and write well. It was a matter of regret to him, often expressed, that people had formed the habit of laughing at him and refused to take seriously even his most sober-minded writings. And life was not all airtight to him, though he ever turned a smiling face to the neighbors who smiled back at him. Financial worries and losses did not depress him—they only made him work the harder. But year by year he was getting more and more desolate as death took from him his dearest. His only

son died when quite young and a much-loved daughter just as she grew to womanhood. Then his wife was taken and last year another daughter died under sad circumstances. The death of his

clean laughter. His home life was ideally happy, and that is unhappily too rare in the ranks of the literary profession. He lived his life "in simpleness and gentleness, in honor and clean mirth."

SOME MARK TWAINISMS

Warm summer sun,
Shine kindly here ;
Warm southern wind,
Blow softly here.
Green sod above,
Lie light, lie light.
Good night, dear heart,
Good night, good night.

* * *

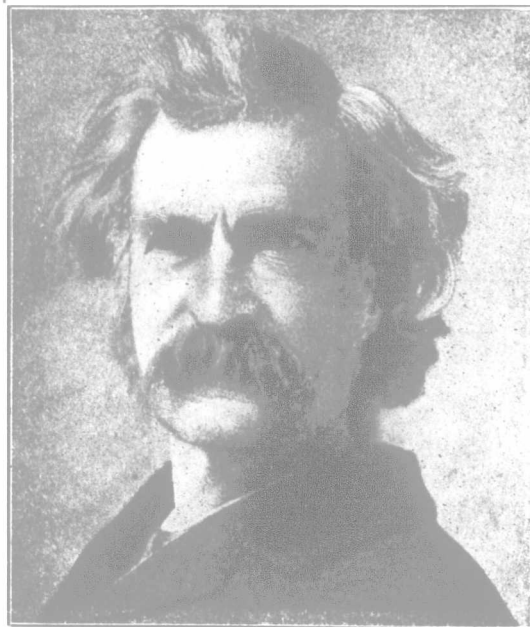
Be good and you will be lonesome.

* * *

Noise proves nothing. Often a hen who has merely laid an egg cackles as if she had laid an asteroid.

* * *

The German language should be classed among the dead languages, because only the dead have time to learn it.



SAMUEL L. CLEMENS—MARK TWAIN

Let us be grateful to Adam, our benefactor. He cut us out of the "blessing" of idleness, and won for us the "curse" of labor.

* * *

It is by the goodness of God that in our country we have those three unspeakably precious things: freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, and the prudence never to practice either of them.

* * *

We should be careful to get out of an experience only the wisdom that is in it—lest we be like the cat that sat down on a hot stove lid. She will never sit down on a hot stove lid again—and that is well; but also she will never sit down on a cold one any more.

close friend, H. H. Rogers, was a severe blow also. Only his daughter, Clara, remained with him when the end came. The world in general owes him much on many scores. He added much to the gaiety of nations and it was all

A Chance to Help

The fight against the tuberculosis plague should have the attention and co-operation of every person in the prairie provinces who is capable of thinking. Just at this time Manitoba is making a special effort to cope with the disease within her borders, and THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE cannot feel that it is devoting too much space to the subject by printing the following appeal made by the Provincial Board of Health. Readers in other provinces may, by its perusal, be led to greater activity in their own fields.

The erection of a hospital for advanced cases of consumption in Manitoba has been determined on under thorough organization; Tag Day, when all may participate, has been instituted.

The people of Manitoba will march into line of battle in the fight of civilization against the great white plague, tuberculosis. The 19th and 21st of May have been appointed for the first supreme effort of the banner province of the new world of the West whereon will be fired the first gun in the West against the menacing danger that threatens the health of the nation. One by one the older peoples of the earth have taken up the warfare which science and humanity say is necessary for the well-being of civilization.

Under no more favorable circumstances could this war be carried on than in the health-giving, uncontaminated prairie land of Western Canada. Complex difficulties have to be met in the struggle against the insidious disease among the older peoples of the world. Young as Manitoba is, however, and healthful as are the natural conditions, it is astonishing the number of those within its borders who are affected with tuberculosis. Those affected are, however, in every stage of the disease. Provision has been made in Manitoba for those only in the incipient stages. Almost equally serious stages of the disease have not yet been provided for.

It is a moot point with humanitarians, if it is not of more consequence, the care and isolation of the more advanced consumptives than those who may be described as essentially curable. All cases are in a sense curable, but those in the latter stages are unquestionably more dangerous to others. The risk of infection is admittedly more possible.

If from no higher motive than selfish interest the patients in the advanced stages of the disease should be provided for, and provided for at a stage of the country's progress when the situation can be effectually mastered. The dominant note of the appeal for assistance in this direction, next to our common humanity, is that the young world of Western Canada shall be freed at its beginning from the danger of infection from a terrible curse.

Regulations as to health, education and hospitals for incipient cases may be proceeded with, but as long as consumptives shall be permitted to move about in the midst of the people, absorbed as they are in home-making and nation-building, the dreadful scourge will increase year by year and month by month. The progress of the disease will eat into the health and happiness of the nation that is to be. The necessity of solution and sane treatment of advanced cases of tuberculosis is evident. The time for action is the beginning, now, and with the help and support of the whole province the danger will be removed in comparatively few years, a danger which threatens the whole community, the men, women and children within its homes.

HOW

The weary ones had rest, the sad had joy
That day. I wondered how!
A plowman, singing at this work had prayed,
"Lord, help them now!"

Away in foreign lands they wondered how
Their single word had power!
At home the Christians, two or three,
had met
To pray in hour!

Yes, we are always wondering wondering how
Because we do not see
Someone, unknown perhaps and far away,
On bended knee.

THE "UNPARDONABLE SIN"

EDITOR "HOPE'S QUIET HOUR":
I have been an interested reader of your page for a long time, and think it is grand. Whenever THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE comes to the house that is the first thing I look for. I feel that there is a lot of help in it for any one who feels inclined to read it. Now, if I am not intruding too much on your good nature, would you kindly explain the unpardonable sin, mentioned in Mark iii.: 29? Also would you give me your opinion: Is there such a thing as sinning away a person's day of grace? Is there any passage in the Bible concerning it?

AN INTERESTED READER.

I am sorry to have been so slow about replying to this letter—but it is not an easy one to answer satisfactorily, and I have put off the difficult duty for several weeks. Other passages in the Bible about the "unpardonable sin" are St. Matt. xii.: 31, 32; Heb. vi.: 4-8; x.: 26-31, and 1 St. John v.: 16.

It is a hard question—who can answer it? But the Bible is crowded with promises of God's full and free forgiveness offered to penitent sinners. So one thing is certain—anyone who is afraid that he has committed the unpardonable sin, is very evidently not hardening his heart against the Holy Spirit's influence. Those who are really "blaspheming against the Holy Ghost" will not be troubled about their spiritual condition, but will be utterly reckless and indifferent, having—as the Apostle says—their conscience seared with a hot iron. Bishop Ingram answers a similar question to the one in the above letter in these words:

"People sometimes imagine they have committed the sin against the Holy Ghost, and are in a state of despair. But the 'sin unto death' is saying, 'Evil be thou my good.'" While a soul says that, God cannot turn it. So long as you are in a state of really loving evil and choosing it, and lying down in it, you are in a state of living death. If any one of you is afraid that he has sinned against the Holy Ghost, and is in an anxious state about it, that very state of anxiety shows he has not committed it; if he had, he would not mind."

Some things are kept hidden by God. When curious questioners asked our Master: "Are there few that be saved?" He answered by a warning to look to themselves: "Strive to enter in at the strait gate." He said, and that word "strive" is a very strong word, implying intensest struggling. We can safely trust the God of LOVE to "throw His arms around every soul" and use every possible means of bringing His own children home to Himself. Our business is not to be too curious about the judgment—which is in the best possible hands—but rather to see to it that we ourselves are not slowly hardening our hearts by allowing the cares and pleasures of everyday life in the world to crowd out the remembrance of the great invisible realities. What profit is it to make haste to rise up early and so late take rest and eat the bread of carefulness as the Psalmist says—if we are not at the same time laying up the eternal riches of character. Death will surely come, and—if we have been toiling only for earthly prosperity—he will take us of everything. The longer we live for this world, the harder it becomes to remember the invisible God. It may be harder to turn from evil to good, after the mystery of death

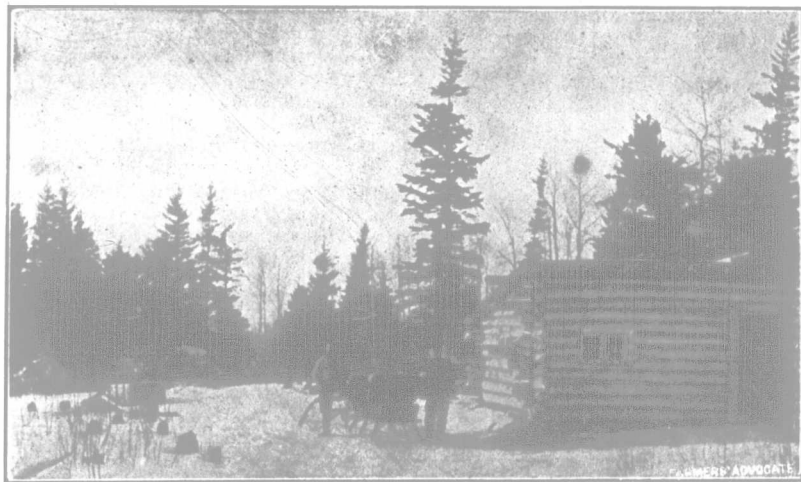
is passed, than it is in this world—it is recklessly foolish, as well as wrong, to refuse God's offer of pardon and strengthening grace. We never know when it may become useless for His Spirit to strive with us. The more He multiplied His miracles to bring Pharaoh to repentance the harder his heart grew. It is always so if we reject and despise spiritual privileges—they only make us worse. I think the answer to "An Interested Reader's" second question is contained in Heb. x.: 26-31; vi.: 4-8: "But, beloved, we are persuaded better things of you, and things that accompany salvation, though we thus speak"—so says the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews (vi.: 9), winding up his terrible description of those who "fall away" after having been once enlightened. God's love is eternal and infinite. Can He ever give up loving a soul that He has made? If punishment will bring us out of the darkness of sin into the light of holiness, then He loves us too deeply to let us escape punishment. We can always depend on the LOVE of GOD—and His love is not weak and indulgent, but strong and merciful enough to cut out the cancer of sin even at the cost of agony to the sinner and to the Saviour Himself.

many are in this fast age—then we write across their life the sad word, "Lost." Can we imagine anything worse? No; not this side of eternity. Our Saviour said: "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh." It is also said that he will come as a thief in the night. Dear reader, you may not see tomorrow's sun rise.

Few of us realize the great risk we are running by putting off the day of our salvation. We are told to seek the Lord while He may be found, and to call upon Him while He is near. There may be a certain time in your life when something seems to be telling you to accept the Saviour and to come out on His side. Dear reader, this is a time when the Lord is near, and it is your duty to call upon Him, lest it is the last invitation. God has also said: "My Spirit will not always strive with man."

Our Saviour gives His children many precious promises. There is one that seems very comforting. He not only promises to be with us on the rough voyage of life, but He says: "So I am with you always, even unto the end." What a great Friend to have in the crossing of Jordan! May we all be able to sing that beautiful old hymn, "Abide with me, fast falls the eventide, the darkness deepens, Lord with me abide."

Hope's Quiet Hour



A HOMESTEAD IN MOUNTAIN ROAD DISTRICT.

EDITOR "THE QUIET HOUR":

I am sending you a piece I wrote some time ago, entitled "Coming to Christ in Youth," hoping to see it in your Quiet Hour page. I remain, yours truly,
CHESTER FEATHERSTON.

COMING TO CHRIST IN YOUTH

There is one passage of Scripture that should appeal to the minds of the young. We read in the Book of Books, these words: "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou sayest I have no pleasure therein."

Our Saviour says: "They that seek Me early shall find Me." The Lord wants us to come to Him in youth, because we can devote our entire lives to his service. It is also much easier to come than it is when older and more hardened in sin. The young tree or sapling is more easily trained up into the desired shape than the old and hardened oak that has stood the storms of centuries—so it is with our lives. The other day, while driving along the highway, the writer could not help but notice two small children walking along in each other's embrace, the dearest and best of friends, and the words of our blessed Master came to mind: "Verily I say unto you, except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall in no wise enter the Kingdom of Heaven." Our Saviour could not have set forth a better example of what we have to be before entering that Holy City. If a person does not come to Christ in youth, it is seldom they come at 40, 50 or 60—taking that last and great risk, a death-bed repentance. If such a one is cut down without a moment's warning—as so

ful old hymn, "Abide with me, fast falls the eventide, the darkness deepens, Lord with me abide."

Dear Hope—I was so glad to get your letter again in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I have just finished reading it, and it is just the kind of a letter that helps me along my path in life. I have missed your letter so much for several weeks now. Those little letters from subscribers are very good, but none of them seem to help or uplift us like your own, and I hope to see a nice letter of your own every week. I hope you will not think me selfish, but I am struggling for that higher life every day, in fact, nearly every hour, and as no real Christian people live near us (and we are five miles from church, and roads bad), I am sure you will understand why I appreciate your lovely talk with us. Yours very truly,
READER.

TRAINING CHILDREN

The young mind is easily confused and infinite patience is required to teach it slowly. While they are young, at least, do not show anger or excitement. A quiet self-control is more effective. The practice of "showing off" little ones to visitors, and alluding to their smartness in their presence often has a bad effect.

Do not punish by whipping, or, what is more commonly applied, a slap on the head or ears. A permanent injury has been known to result from such action.

Make the hour for retiring one to be wooded, not dreaded. Do not believe that anyone else can take your place at this time. Mothers, let nothing

short of sickness keep your own hands from "tucking in" the little forms. Linger with them, allowing no anger or sadness to remain in the heart over night. Teach the wee ones to help you pick up their playthings when they are through with them, and gradually require them to do it themselves. Thus will they learn the art of caring for their own and being neat and helpful.

Should your little girl want to sew, thread the needle and show her how to use it. If the thread keeps slipping out, see that it is fine and tie it once close to the eye of the needle; then she may use it without further trouble. From this small beginning she may become an expert in needlework. Be patient and watch for the germ of a talent that is in the child. Whatever it is will in time be revealed and with mother-love to help, will grow to perfection. Should your boy ask you eager questions, patiently answer them, else he will go to others who may not reply as you would wish. Remember, the world is all a wonderland to a child, and from birth to adult age they are eager to peer into the mysteries. Be wise, mothers; keep at the helm, and know that your child is guided aright. When school-life begins, show the children that you are interested in their progress; encourage no useless fault-finding with their teachers; simply see that your child has his rights, but ask no favors. Saturday mornings and during holidays give easy tasks to keep a wholesome state of body and mind. Never neglect to give a word of praise for work well done, and encourage one who tries, even though unsuccessful. Let your boys have hammer and nails if they want them, and let them exercise their ingenuity. Bear with their "notions," such as having pet rabbits, pet chipmonks, raising chickens, etc. All these must have their run, so see them through with them as you would through mumps, measles, chickenpox and other similar complaints.

Do not fail to recognize each birthday with some little gift or pleasure planned. To be punctual in all appointments is very necessary to the success of one through life. Begin to inculcate this into the child's mind at an early age and it will become a habitual virtue. Let them know that you have confidence in them, and that, if they disobey you will be sorely disappointed and be forced to cut short their pleasure another time. It is, indeed, a task to rear them and do it well. In fact, were it not for the kind Father of all to help us, I do not know just what we tired mothers would do. There are many overworked mothers who do not have the time and patience to listen to their children's wants, and one can scarcely find it in our hearts to blame such women; but, mothers, stop and think. We do not know how long we are going to keep them with us. We may come to feel as did the mother whose story is told in the pathetic verse:

Ah, those little ice-cold fingers!
How they point our memory back
To each hasty word and action
Strewn along our backward track.
How those little hands reminds us
As in snowy grace they lie,
Not to scatter thorns, but roses.
For our reaping, by-and-by.

Let us be more patient and do more to make the children happy. Let us study them, keep their confidence, and let us learn to rule them with love, not fear. So many children go to strangers with their troubles, because their own parents do not have time to sympathize. Of course, it is right to be firm with them and when you say "no" to anything, mean it, but consider before saying it, and if what they want to do is merely a simple pleasure that will do no harm, say "yes." Having said a thing, however, do not be teased into changing your answer. Always try to find time to help them in their play. We cannot know how much a little thing means to a child. Help the boys make their kites, tow strings and fish-lines. Assist the girls to make doll's beds, quilts, pillows and dresses. Some may think the time could be better spent, but you will be gladdened by their pleasure and in years to come they will look back upon a happy childhood.

DELL.

The Ingle Nook

THE SCUL'S SPRING CLEANING

Yes, clean yer house, an' clean yer shed,
An' clean yer barn in ev'ry part;
But brush the cobwebs from yer head,
An' sweep the snowbanks from yer heart.
Yes, when spring cleanin' comes aroun'
Bring forth the duster and the broom,
But rake yer foggy notions down,
And sweep yer dusty soul o' gloom.

Sweep ol' ideas out with the dust,
An' dress yer soul in newer style;
Scrape from yer mind its wornout crust,
An' dump it in the rubbish pile.
Sweep out the hates that burn an' smart,
Bring in new loves serene an' pure,
Aroun' the hearthstone of the heart
Place modern styles of furniture.

Clean out yer moral cubby holes,
Sweep out the dirt, scrape off the scum;
'Tis cleanin' time for healthy souls,
Get up an' dust! The spring has come.
lean out the corners of the brain,
Bear down with scrubbin' brush and soap;
An' dump old Fear into the rain,
An' dust a cosy chair for Hope.

Clean out the brain's deep rubbish hole,
Soak every cranny, great and small;
An' in the front room of the soul
Hang pootier pictures on the wall.
Scrub up the winders of the mind,
Clean up and let the spring begin;
Swing open wide the dusty blind,
An' let the April sunshine in.

Plant flowers in the soul's front yard,
Set out new shade and blossom trees;
An' let the soul, once froze ar'd hard,
Sprout crocuses of new ideas.
Yes, clean yer house an' clean yer shed,
An' clean yer barn in every part;
But brush the cobwebs from yer head,
An' sweep the snowbanks from yer heart!

—S. E. KISER.

HOSPITALITY THAT IS HOSPITABLE

Don't be one of the women who refuse to extend hospitality because you can't give the guest just what she is accustomed to at home. I say "she" advisedly, because you feel differently about a man guest.

The feeling is perhaps a natural one, but like some other natural impulses is best overcome or disregarded. That woman guest is perhaps sick and tired of her home table arrangements and menu, and is just hungry for something different. Just the other day a girl I know, who is used to a rather elaborate meal service, several separate courses and a maid to remove each, was talking of a dinner to which she had been invited. "I enjoyed it so much," she said. "It was just lovely to have everything on the table at once." Another fashionable lady came to our wee house to dinner one night and almost wept tears of joy at being allowed (?) to have her meal in the kitchen. She smiled every time she reached out to help herself instead of having dishes handed to her by a servant, and the unorthodoxy of having butter on the table at dinner moved her to expressions of pleasure. Would it not have been a pity if we had decided not to invite because we couldn't give her a fine dinner and hadn't a dining-room to our names? We would have deprived her of genuine pleasure as well as ourselves. As for the boarding house girls who come up to spend an evening, they beg to have their refreshments in the kitchen; they never see anything but dining rooms. Simple, well-cooked food, a sincere welcome and no apologies are the main ingredients of true hospitality, and they are within every woman's reach.

DAME DURDEN.

GO AFTER THE FLIES NOW

There is a popular saying to the effect that a fly in the face of a hundred will go to the bone. Change that into "Kill one fly in April and you have

attended to the obsequies of a thousand that one left living would have bred." Get the screens on right away, and go after the flies in earnest this very day. It will save heaps of trouble later on. We used to think that the housewife who relentlessly pursued the common fly was entirely too fastidious, but since we have learned more of the germ-carrying capacities of that insect, we feel that no one can be too particular in this regard.—D. D.

TWO USEFUL IDEAS

Dear Dame Durden:—It is quite a long while since I called at the Nook, but it is rather chilly to-night, so here I am.

Are there any of the members who are wondering what to do with the table oilcloth which has gone into holes? I made one last a season longer by making some boiled flour paste and turning the oilcloth upside down, then smearing well around the hole with the paste and pressing a patch of oilcloth unto it. It is possible to make a very neat job of it. Then there was another idea, given me by my sister: Starch black sateen and colored clothes in skim milk. They are just right for stiffness. But be sure the milk is *skim milk*.

I won't say anything about a garden because I've never had any success with a garden or house plants yet. Have you seen any mosquitoes this spring yet? We have a few. I'm going to try to head off the house flies by getting the screens on in time. Many thanks for the helpful hints received.

ALBERTA GIPSY.

(Glad to hear from you again. Your two bits of information will be welcomed, I'm sure. Skim milk for starching dark goods is a better idea than mine of doing it with a weak solution of glue—at least it will be handier for a good many. I think I told you about the girl whom I advised to use glue for her blue duck suit. She forgot just what she had been told to use; only remembered that it was something sticky and so used photographic paste with disastrous results. Come again soon.—D. D.)

A GOOD WORKING DRESS

We are all rather fond of persuading ourselves that anything is good enough for every day at home—that is, literally anything. It need certainly not be becoming; in many cases it is not tidy; in a few, I ought to say, it is not clean. There is a lady friend of mine who happens to be by nature beautiful, and who in addition to this is gifted with perfect taste. As I was anxious to arrive at some practical decision concerning the beauty and durability of a dress that one could wear all day and every day throughout the working

hours, I consulted her. I thought that a dark blue drill, made in one, buttoning down the back, was a good solution; white collar and cuffs to make it look clean. What could be better?

"What could possibly be worse?" my friend declared. "You look your very worst in dark blue. Black is hideous enough, but it has style. Dark blue is as ugly and, in addition, 'dowdy.' If you prefer to look at your plainest every day before the eyes of your dearest, why by all means wear it."

So I begged her to suggest some other costume. Everyone, she affirms, looks their very best in white. Old or young, dark or fair, no matter what, the white throws reflections and makes any face fairer and takes out the lines. I reminded her that we had to work in our every-day dress. Until labor-saving machines were many and perfect, dirty work was our portion. She suggested the following compromise:

"If," she said, "you are so lazy, or so overburdened that you have no time even to keep a piece of white near your neck and face, you are bad managers and deserve to appear guys." A simple white cambric blouse is no trouble to make, nor wash, nor iron. A dozen will be plenty for any one. No trimmings mind, but a narrow edge of lace at neck and wrists. It may fasten across towards one side, and tuck in under the waistband, or two front breadths may be made long and pennant, shaped so as to fold across the front, cross at the back, and tie again in a bow in front. This is nice for slight figures. The back is quite plain, with a slight fullness at the waist, the sleeves with cuffs that look well turned up, and even better turned down, and that when work is finished they may be turned over the wrists. A coat and skirt of flannelette go with these blouses. The coat may be Eton or Norfolk, or sack, or any shape that is liked, and will slip on easily, if the blouse feels chilly. The flannelette costs about 10 cents a yard, so that \$1.00 will easily cover the cost. The cambric would range from 4 cents to 10 cents, but as 2½ yards are enough it is not expensive. Of course, for those who like it more expensive material may be used, or grey linen substituted, if the weather is very warm.

As for aprons, my friend says: "Let never maiden think, however fair, she be not fairer without an apron than with one." So a dark blue drill, or sateen, is allowed, made pinafore shape, so that it can be discarded at a moment's notice. Added to this is a plain linen jacket, for really truly dusty work, such as carpet beating or stove polishing, with a pair of gloves, and a light, deeply frilled cap. These last are only to be donned in emergencies, and doffed as soon as may be. For winter a little heavier tweed may be used, but the chest should be wrapped up as little as possible.

OCTAVIA ALLEN.

Ganges, B. C.

Farmer's Advocate Fashions

These patterns cost ten cents each. Please give measure when writing, bust measure for waists, waist measure for skirts and age of children and misses.



6587 Semi-Princess Dress for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



6582 Semi-Princess Costume, 34 to 42 bust.



6613 Semi-Princess Dress for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



6599 Boy's Base Ball Suit, 8 to 14 years.



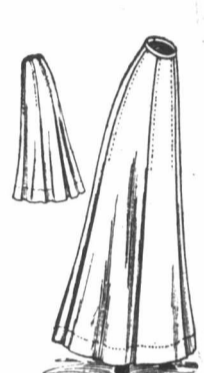
6553 Girl's Dress, 6 to 12 years.



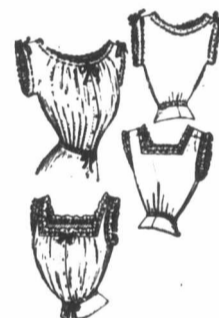
6543 Girl's Tucked Dress, 8 to 14 years.



6552 Eight Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.



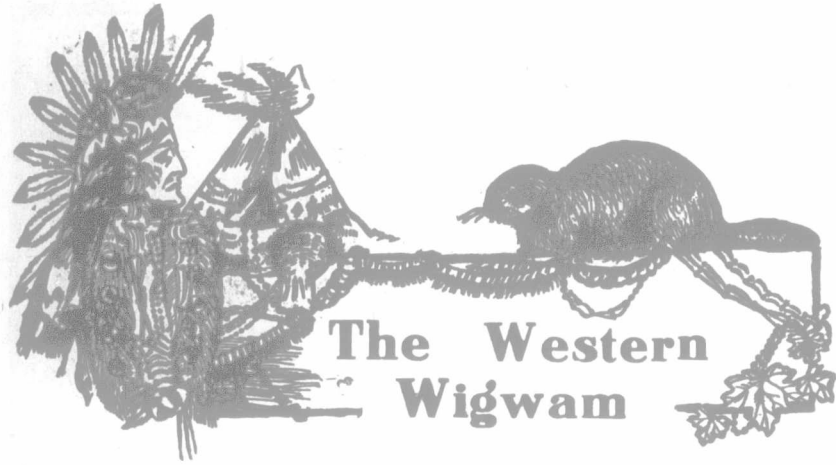
6596 Seven Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.



6617 Corset Cover, 32 to 40 bust.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
6445 Child's Yoke Dress.



The Western Wigwam

FROM HOLLAND

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your charming club, and I wish the editor would please send me a button as I am sending a stamp. I went to school this winter, but I am not going now. My father has twelve horses and one cow and my brother has two rabbits. We live one mile from the town of Monarch, and we came here six years ago from Holland. My father does not take THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, but our neighbor does, and I go up there and get it.

JOHN HUISMAN.

A BUSY FAMILY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading the letters in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time, and thought I would write to you. I am twelve years and am in the fourth book at school, but I have not been going this last month, as the weather has been too cold, and I have quite a long way to walk, so I have been helping mother to wash and do the house work. There are six of us in the family so you can have an idea there is lots to do.

MAY FLOWER.

A LONELY LITTLE GIRL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would like to join your lovely club. I live five and a half miles from town and have very few little girls in this vicinity to play with, so I thought by joining the Western Wigwam club I could meet some of your little papooses that way and be able to write to some little girls of my age. I would like to tell some of your eastern girls what life in the West is like. I am ten years old and I go to school, and am in the third book. I am very fond of reading and have read a number of books this winter. I am sending a stamp for one of your buttons. Wishing your club every success.

BLUEBELL.

A VALENTINE PLAN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been going to write for such a long time, but I never did. I would like very much to get a button. We have had a lovely winter. I have read quite a lot of books, principally Henty's. We have a Sunday school library, and I get a library book nearly every Sunday. In school last term the teacher gave a prize to the pupil who had the least mistakes in spelling, and I got that. We have a debate every Friday now. A few of them are: "Which is the most useful to mankind, steam or electricity?" and "Electricity beat." Another was "Which is the best for a homesteader on the start, horses or oxen?" and oxen beat. On St. Valentine's day we had a very nice time. We had a red box and whoever wanted to send a valentine was to put it in the box.

JACK FROST.

OUT FROM ENGLAND

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club. I always read the letters in it. Will Cousin Dorothy please send me a button, and kindly enclose my button with my brother's? Last Christmas we gave a concert and it was a great success. It has been a very warm winter, but we have had a lot of snow. We came from England to Canada nearly six years ago. We went to Edmonton first and stopped there awhile, then we came out to Wabamun. We have fifteen acres under crop. I think this is all for tonight.

DUDLEY PEGRUM.

LIKES LETTERS BETTER THAN STORIES

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write sooner, but did not get at it. I have been reading about the lazy boy, but don't think that was the case with me. If he don't give up being lazy, he will never become a business man or a farmer. Don't you think so, Cousin Dorothy? We have moved out of our house into another one. In about two weeks we will be going out on the land. I think, Cousin Dorothy, we would better just stay with the letters. I know that I can't write a letter or story that is worth publishing, but you will have to get used to it some day. I think the smaller ones would like it better if we or the club would write letters because they have not got enough learning. I am going to school now, but won't be able to go much longer. We take up geography, composition, writing, drawing, reading, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, algebra and English and Canadian history. I like drawing and arithmetic the best of any subjects.

NO SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I will be fourteen years old in the ninth of October. I haven't gone to school because no school has started here yet. We have a half section of land, eight horses and a colt, named Nick, four cows, two calves and six turkeys. Our nearest station is eleven miles away.

OSCAR WATSON.

(I sent the button to you and you have no doubt received it before now. Your drawing was not quite good enough to put in the paper.—C. D.)

A LOST KITTEN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am going to tell you how we lost our kitty. One night we went up town, and it followed us all the way until we came to the meat market. Then we tried to make it go home, but it would not, so we went on, and it stayed there. On the way back, we called it, but did not find it, and we have not found it yet. I don't think we will ever find it. As I saw my first letter in print, it gave me courage to write again. I received my button, and liked it very much. Good luck to all the Wigs from—

Alta. (a) DAISY MAY.

CHUMS HAVE FUN TOGETHER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have not written to you for over a year, so I will write to you again. I read the letters of the Western Wigwam every week, and think them very nice. The weather is real nice now and it was nice all winter. I am in the third reader, but I have not been to school for nearly two years now. We have no school to go to out here. I like going to school. My favorite lessons are reading, spelling and grammar.

My mother and one of my friends and I were to see a sawmill yesterday, I like to see them saw lumber. Anne of Sunnyside is staying with us for a while and we have lots of fun together.

I am thirteen years old. My birthday is on 29th of August. I have three brothers and two sisters. My sisters are both married. Why don't you have your picture in the paper some time, Cousin Dorothy? I think it would be nice. I am sure all of the members would think it nice, too.

We have fifteen head of cattle and three horses. For pets we have two dogs and one cat. We have 29 chickens.

Alta. Blossom.

A SONG FOR NELLIE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading the letters written by the little boys and girls, and was always going to write but never got time. I have six brothers and two sisters. One brother is married and both sisters, so I am the only girl at home now. My youngest brother and I go to school two miles and a half from us. We have a good teacher. We have five horses and a little colt and thirty-five head of cattle and three calves.

Nellie Lee was asking for some songs, so I am sending the only one I know.

Somebody's waiting for somebody,
There will be a comfortable fire;
There will be slippers for somebody.
One in her neatest attire

Will look to the table for somebody.
Though the stars fled from the west
Still there's a star yet for somebody,
Lighting the home he loves best,
Warming the bosom of somebody.

CHORUS:

Tho' rainy and rough is the day
There's a heart beating for somebody;
I must be up and away;

Somebody's waiting for somebody.
Thrice has she been to the gate,
Thrice has she listened for somebody.
Mid the night stormy and late

Somebody's waiting for somebody.

There will be a coat on the chair;
There will be welcome for somebody.
There will be a wife's tender care;
Love's fond endearments for somebody.

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this. My father has been trying to get some subscribers for THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for about a month. He has got a lot of promises but not the money. We like THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE fine; father said he would not like to do without it. I enjoy reading the letters in your corner. Mother said she would have liked to have had the little pony that was in one of the ADVOCATES. We have not got a pony yet but we are going to get one in the spring. We have not got a school yet for we have just been up here for about six months. We get our mail every week though we live about twenty miles from town. Your loving member.

Sask. BRUCE ROBERTSON.

A CHALLENGE TO THE BOYS

Dear Cousins:—I prefer the name of cousins to that of wigs, therefore I use it. It's a long time since I wrote my last letter, so hoping you have got rested after reading it, I'm going to test your patience again.

Haven't we had a lovely winter? Some people are of the opinion that we owe the mild weather to Halley's comet. We wouldn't mind a comet every year, if that is the case, would we, Cousin Dorothy?

Some time ago I saw a letter from Pocahontas that I thought was really fine, and quite recently Evangeline, Alberta, wrote a very interesting letter. They are the kind of letters that build up our club. Who was it—Evangeline, I think—who said that she didn't care much for the book entitled "Jane Eyre"? I have read it and liked it very much. But, of course, tastes differ, and really I think it is as well, for if we all liked and wanted the same thing, there would soon be none of it left.

I notice there is a "Boys' Club" in the Advocate now. Hope they support it better than they did the Western Wigwam, for surely the girls have been more faithful to it than the boys.

What is the age limit? I've forgotten it, but hope that I'm not very near it yet. We have had a rather quiet winter here. Everybody is busy or away. Several people from round here have gone to British Columbia to spend the winter.

Well, now, cousins all, I'll have to close, so, with every wish for the success of our Wigwam.

GLADIOLUS.

(The age limit is sixteen. I hope you do not have to move on yet.—C. D.)

AWAY FROM HOME

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write to your corner. My father has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time, so I thought it a very nice page to be a member of.

We are having nice weather now, and I hope it will keep on. I have two brothers and three sisters. Two of my sisters have been in the Old Country for their education, and one of them is back home. She went away when she was twelve and came home when she was eighteen years of age. My younger sister went away when she was a little over six, and she is fourteen now, and is not home yet. My little sister and I go to school two miles from home. We go every day we can. We live three miles from town.

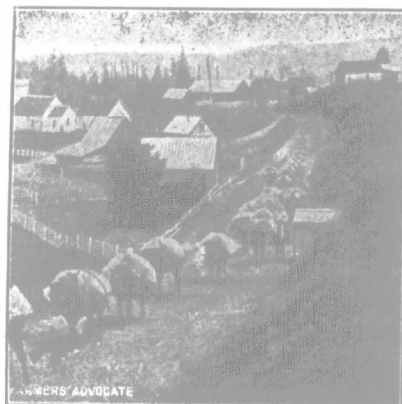
BERNIE HEY (11).

AN OLD MEMBER RETURNED

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought would write you a few lines, as I have not written to you in nearly three years although I have been an interested member of the club for a long while. I would be very much pleased if you would send one of your buttons if you have any to spare, as you did not have any buttons when I wrote to you before. I think you have a very nice name for your club.

I have not been going to school for 2½ years, as I have so far to walk. It is two and a half miles to school. I like going to school, and hope to go this summer. I would like correspondents of about my own age if they would please write first. My address will be with the editor.

ALEX. J. L. BEGG.



A PACK TRAIN FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

There will be a little one's charms,
It will be waiting for somebody.
When I have both in my arms,
Ah! how blest will be somebody!

PRIMROSE.

A COAL MINE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am afraid you will think I have forgotten you, but I have not. I read the letters nearly every week when I have time.

For Christmas I got a gold-filled extension bracelet, a caperine, two silk handkerchiefs, two boxes of bonbons, a vase and a very pretty little maple leaf pin from my music teacher. Don't you think I was lucky?

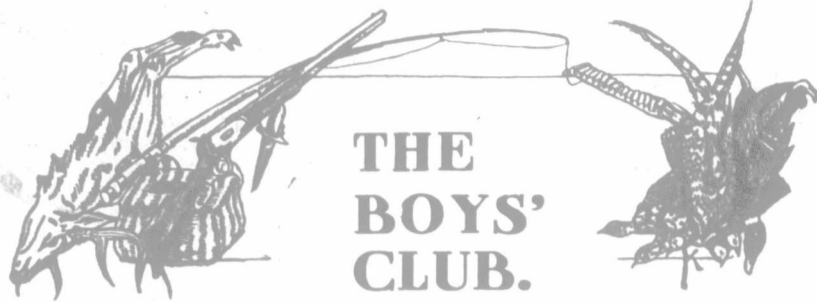
Our school stopped the 15th of December and started again on the 10th of January. The same teacher we had last year is teaching this year again.

You just ought to see my little black colt now; she is as pretty as she can be. She was born in June. My papa is running a coal mine again this winter and we have quite a lot of work with having to cook for so many men. There are not quite so many men now as most of them are having Christmas. You see they are Galicians and their Christmas doesn't come the same time as ours. We will soon have the telephone here, as the poles are just half a mile from here. I don't think we will have the railroad through here till spring now, as they haven't got the steel laid yet.

Alta. WILD ROSE.

A STORMY DAY

Dear cousin Dorothy:—As it is so stormy that I can not go out to play I am going to write to you. We can not see twenty feet away from the house, so you know how stormy it is. We are on the homestead and we are not able to go to town if it stays like



THE BOYS' CLUB.

THE WORLD

My boy, it's a pretty good world, you'll find,
If you look straight ahead and don't look behind,
Though it snows sometimes,
And it blows sometimes,
And you think it is flooded with woes sometimes.
It's a glad old world,
And a sad old world
Or a bad old world
When you make it so.
But just bear in mind wherever you go,
That somewhere the grand old sun's aglow.
There's a rough spot now,
And a tough spot now,
But you'll have to surmount them, my boy, somehow,
And the knocks you get
And the shocks you get,
Time in its fullness will make you forget.
Stumble and fall, and get up again,
Is an episode in the lives of men,
You set the pace
In the world's fast race.
Play for the wire and not for place,
Forge ahead with a smile, my boy,
And make your existence worth while.
Push ahead—don't stop—
Though you sometimes drop;
Don't give up till you reach the top.
"Git up and git"
And a lot of grit,
Are the things that label a man, as "fit."
There's a shadow here, and a dark spot there,
But you'll find the sunshine is everywhere,
If you look for it, chirk up elate!
Rub the word "pessimist" off your slate!
Meet the knocks with a grin,
But never give in,
And sooner or later, you're bound to win.
—C. P. McDONALD, in *Bookkeeper*.

NOTE

Will some boy who has made a kite that will fly describe carefully the construction of said kite? John Davidson wants to know.—Ed.

SPORTSMEN, DEFEND YOURSELVES

Dear Boys:—I have been taken to task for giving space to letters on hunting, fishing, trapping, because, they say: "These things only serve to encourage a boy to be cruel and appeal to his savage nature."

Now, I want every boy who disagrees with that statement to write his idea of the matter to the Boys' Club. Bring up every point you can think of to show that the speaker's charge is not true.

Then there are some boys who agree with that speaker. Will all these boys write, bringing out proofs that the accusation is a just one?

No matter which side you take, write your letter soon. Don't be sending it along after the matter is all settled.

THE EDITOR

TWO QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

Dear Editor:—Does our club have a waste paper basket? If it has I hope this letter will escape it. I was born in Canada, so I can't tell you anything about other countries.

I will try to answer Blake Morden's fourth question, viz: "Why is farming looked down upon as a low occupation?"

Farming should not be looked down upon as being a low occupation. When the farmers go to the far northwestern cities they are welcomed by the smiling people of the city, therefore it must only be the ignorant ignoramus that looks down upon the farmer. In Brandon, the city people gave the

farmers a dinner at the Grain Growers' convention. At Winnipeg, the time of the School Trustees' meeting the city board gave them a fine banquet. Both these organizations are entirely composed of farmers. The cities compete with each other to have the farmers' meetings in their city; so why, then, should the farmers be called "Seedy Sams?" If our club would read newspapers a little (probably they do) they would see that farming is not a low occupation.

I have a few questions to ask. Do you think, Mr. Editor, that there are any boys that know how to tell the age of horses by their teeth?

These are the questions:
1. How do you tell the age of horses by their teeth?

2. How can you teach a young calf to drink milk out of a pail without the fingers?

Are we going to have pen-names? I did not like the idea of having them. Are we going to have buttons?

WILLIE E. IVERACH.

(Farming in itself is far from being a low occupation, and you boys are quite on the right side in defending it. But there are any number of farmers who might be appropriately called "Seedy Sams," though not so many of them in Western Canada as in some other parts of the continent. The occupation is all right, but the man fails to live up to it. You can see that kind come into town in shabby, dirty clothes. A busy man is not to blame for not keeping up-to-date with the styles, but no man ought to be too busy to be clean in body and garments. His boots are muddy, finger nails dirty, coat sleeves and trousers too short and hair too long. Does he present a good advertisement for farming as a noble calling?)

I am sure some of the boys can answer your questions about the horse and calf and will do it promptly. You can use a pen-name if you like, but, personally, I would find it more convenient if you did not use anything but your own names. There will not be any buttons for a while.—Ed.)

STANDS UP FOR THE COW

Dear Editor:—I am very glad you have given us boys a space to let one another know what we are doing.

I have been reading the letters and I noticed Gordon Ryan's letter. It was good, but I differ with him. I think the cattle are the most profitable, because butter is a good price, and so is beef, and a poorer man can buy a cow, or four cows for the price of one horse. He can milk them for awhile and then beef them and double the price. Talk about the high price a team brings, but we read of cattle sales in Scotland, young bulls and heifers bringing \$2,000.

We started to the field a week ago. This is the earliest spring we have had. It must be the comet. I would like to correspond with a boy my own age, thirteen, and I would like to correspond with Gordon Ryan. Don't you have a button to send so that we can show our chums?

C. G.

PLAYING MARBLES FOR HIS LIFE

One who visits an encampment of Indians is likely to find many of the younger ones, practicing games or feats of skill. A favorite amusement with the young Indians is the use of the bow and arrow. Pitching quoits is indulged in by older persons. In the "Chronicles of a Kentucky Settlement," Mr. Watts tells how a boy of eleven years of age showed an Indian how to play marbles. The boy, Joseph Abar, was on his way from Hillsboro, North Carolina, to Knoxville, in the fall of 1803. The lad had become separated from his foster father's family some

CREAM coming to CARSON to brings HIGHEST PRICES

Cans supplied free on request—Express charges paid—Payment made at middle and end of each month, by Express Money Order on which no charge is made for cashing—The tone of letters received from our patrons shows that they are satisfied with the way we treat them—Cream is now coming hundreds of miles to us.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

GIVE US ONE TRIAL.

The Carson Hygienic Dairy Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

WHO PAYS FOR THE EXPERIMENTING?

Every kernel of grain that is seeded and allowed to mature contributes its share towards the yield that is harvested at the end of the season. The seed and the tender shoots of grain as it appears above the ground must therefore be protected from the ravages of the gophers and squirrels that inhabit the fertile fields.

There is not a farmer in any agricultural territory that does not want to rid the fields of these grain destroyers. Some have experimented for years with "STRYCHNINE" in its various forms; have had their grain prepared by their local druggist, and have tried every conceivable so-called gopher and squirrel exterminator without success, as they still have the pests to contend with.

No protection is given the farmers against this loss. Then why should they be asked to do the experimenting at their own expense with these methods and preparations that fail to produce results in nine cases out of every ten?

FARMERS CANNOT AFFORD TO EXPERIMENT

Thousands of farmers endorse and recommend our patent preparation, which actually does the work, as they have cleared their fields of gophers and squirrels by using

MICKELSON'S KILL-EM-QUICK GOPHER POISON

Guaranteed to kill gophers, squirrels, field mice, ground hogs, rats, mice, pocket gophers, wolves, coyotes, rabbits and badgers, or the purchase price refunded. 75c. and \$1.25 per package.

SPECIAL QUANTITY PRICES.	No. Pkgs.	75c Size	\$1.25 Size
Farmers get together and purchase your supplies of KILL-EM-QUICK at one time, as in this way all secure the benefit of the quantity price on the amount each desires to purchase.	1 Pkg.	.75 each	1.25 each
	6 "	.70 "	1.20 "
	25 "	.65 "	1.15 "
	100 "	.60 "	1.10 "
	200 "	.58 "	1.08 "
	300 "	.57 "	1.08 "
	500 "	.55 "	1.00 "



Trade Mark

MICKELSON KILL-EM-QUICK CO., Department F.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., or WINNIPEG, MAN.

Sold by Druggists and General Store Drug Dealers. If none in stock, accept no other poison, but have "KILL-EM-QUICK" ordered for you from the BOLE DRUG CO. (Jobbers), Dept. F, Winnipeg, Man., our Canadian representatives. If impossible to secure "KILL-EM-QUICK" as stated, send your order and remit for such quantity as desired at above prices to the Bole Drug Company (giving the name of your druggist or drug dealer), upon receipt of which the shipment will receive prompt attention.

Complete information, folders, testimonials, etc., upon request.

little distance on the trail, when he met an Indian, unexpectedly.

Joseph had been loitering along behind the teams, "plumping" marbles, a dozen or more of which he had brought with him from Hillsboro, when he was much alarmed on seeing in the road, directly in front of him, a large, fierce-looking Indian, rifle in hand, and otherwise equipped with tomahawk and knife, after the manner of his race.

The lad's first impulse—so he afterward related—was to turn and run for his life; but this he knew, after a moment's consideration, would be unavailing, and would, moreover, be not only equivalent to a confession of cowardice, but would increase his danger.

His next thought was to shout aloud for help; but then it struck him that probably he could not make himself heard, and even if he could, the doubt thus expressed as to the Indian's peaceable intentions might anger the savage, in which event his deadly work could be accomplished before anyone could come to the boy's assistance.

These thoughts ran through the boy's mind quickly, the Indian, meanwhile, standing like a statue in the road. It then occurred to Joseph that the Indian was closely observing the marbles, and

he determined to resort to a little friendly diplomacy.

Picking up the marbles and holding them out in the palm of his hand, he approached the dusky stranger, and, with as calm a voice as he could muster, said: "Marbles! Do you want one? May have both. I have more."

The Indian took the marbles and examined one of them so closely that the boy supposed the savage had never before seen such a toy, and was trying to determine its use. Upon this, he took two other marbles from his pocket and casting one of them some six or eight feet from him, he properly adjusted the other between his thumb and finger, and showing the position to the Indian, took deliberate aim. He hit the marble that he shot at so plump that it was knocked several yards. The one he had shot spun round in almost the same place from which the other had been driven.

It was a good shot. The Indian, observing the game, uttered something like a grunt of approval, and placing the marbles given him in his pouch, without a word or a gesture, stepped from the road and disappeared in the forest.



Kill Off The Crop Thieves and Poultry Pilferers

Gophers Weasels Rabbits Hawks Crows Skunks Wood Chucks Blue Jays Sparrows

a big family of farm pests. The four-footers outrun your dogs—the others laugh at your scarecrows. But there's one thing they can't get away from and that is a bullet fired from a



Visible Loading Repeating Rifle

Made by the makers of the famous Stevens Favorite single shot rifle. More Stevens sold because they shoot straighter, carry farther and hit harder on account of the extreme care used in our system of accurate rifling. If your dealer hasn't it, let us hear from you at once. LIST Price, \$8.00. Ask for Number 70.

With this wonderfully accurate Rifle (which only weighs 44 pounds) you can send a hail storm of lead into the boldest weasel or the craftiest fox that ever robbed a hen coop.

Two models: The FIRST takes fifteen .22 Short cartridges only. The SECOND takes any one of three cartridges—.22 Short, .22 Long and .22 Long Rifle, but the greatest accuracy is obtained in this model by using only .22 Long Rifle cartridges.

You SEE the cartridge go into the chamber—You KNOW when the rifle is loaded. You don't have to THINK whether you have another shot or not. Each cartridge as it comes out of the magazine SHOWS PLAINLY BEFORE IT PASSES ALONG INTO THE CHAMBER.

We guarantee this Rifle to be the most. After the first shot remember that you have fourteen more lightning shots without reloading.



Do you want a description of the latest Stevens 6-shot Repeating SHOTGUN? The fastest, safest, surest Repeating Shotgun made. (No. 520) LIST Price, \$27.00. Write Now; RIGHT NOW—while you remember it.

Points for the Sharpshooter, Hunter & Trapshooter:

Write us and tell us what kind of shooting you are most interested in and we will write a letter of advice with many valuable pointers for the Hunter and Sharpshooter. We will give you short cuts to expert marksmanship, which will not only make you a better shot than you already are, but will cut down your ammunition bills as well.

J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., Dept. 545, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

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Little Scout No. 14	\$2 25	Favorite No. 17 (The Only Boys' Rifle used by MEN)	6 00
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THE CHILLIWACK VALLEY

is the most fertile spot on the American continent. The temperature is extremely even and the climate is ideal.

Three new railroads in course of construction, two of these are trans-continental, the Canadian Northern and the Great Northern, and the other is the British Columbia Electric Railway, now practically completed, connecting us with Vancouver and New Westminster within a two hours' ride of our beautiful valley.

All the large farms are being cut up into five and ten-acre fruit, vegetable and chicken ranches.

We have a large list of these small farms to sell on the very easiest of terms. For instance, we have the very best of fruit land, all cleared, to sell at \$200 to \$300 per acre, one fifth cash, balance in four years.

We have one of the finest lists in the province and we are making our terms to suit your circumstances.

A profit of \$450 to \$700 per acre can be realized from fruit and vegetable growing in the valley, we can recommend these small farms to anyone who wishes to engage in the most remunerative and pleasant vocation.

No matter how walky it is, more than ten miles from the city and the new roads will establish stations throughout the district, so that there will be no difficulty in reaching the valley for business or pleasure.

If you are interested in any of these farms, or wish to see a home and we will quote you the price and terms of sale.

Write to us for a list of farms, or call on our representative, and we will be glad to give you all the information you desire.

P. O. Box 177, Chilliwack, B.C. T. J. POLLEY & CO., Inc. Chilliwack, B.C.

FORMALDEHYDE FOR POTATO SCAB

Will you kindly publish a remedy for scab on potatoes?—J. M. W., Sask. Ans.—Formaldehyde is the preferred treatment for potatoes infected with scab. Soak the potatoes for two hours in a solution of 1/2 pint commercial formaldehyde to 15 gallons water. Do not plant potatoes on land that has produced scabby tubers in previous years.

SEED FIRM ADVERTISING

Can a seed firm be punished for failing to live up to assertions made in advertisements?—J. R., Man.

Ans.—The question is not in sufficiently specific form for us to answer intelligently. Speaking generally, if the firm have obtained money by deceit and fraud they can be punished. If they have been guilty of misrepresentation they can be sued civilly.

RYE GRASS ON ALKALI

I wish to try rye grass on a low-lying alkali piece of land. Will it be best to sow the rye grass seed with grain or alone? The land is in good state of cultivation and was summer-fallowed last season.—B. K.

Ans.—From many trials on all classes of soil I find that we get much larger returns of rye grass if it is sown without a nurse crop. For this reason I would recommend that plan in your case. On the college farm a strip sown some years ago without a nurse crop continues to give larger yields than the balance of the field; which was sown at the same time with a nurse crop of grain.

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

CREAM AT DUNDURN

Is there a creamery to which cream can be shipped from Dundurn, Sask., so as to make it a paying proposition?—SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—At present prices you should have no difficulty in getting rid of your cream at prices that will prove to be profitable, providing your cows are good average producers. If you can get it to one of the Winnipeg creameries or the Brandon creamery, all of whom have advertised in our columns recently, you will get good prices. It seems a long distance to send cream, but it will do no harm to apply for cans and see whether the project is feasible. If this long distance shipping is out of the question, why not try to make arrangements with dealers or ice cream manufacturers in Saskatoon? Then, too, you can try the creameries at Mel-fort, Birch Hills or Humbolt.

OATS AND PEAS

I wish to grow a mixture of oats and peas to be fed as a soiling crop. What proportion of peas would you recommend, and can I sow them both at the same time?—M. H., Man.

Ans.—On the college farm we have found the above mixture excellent for all kinds of horned stock. Our usual practice is to mix one bushel of peas to two of oats. Both are piled on the barn floor and well mixed with a shovel, then sown at the same time with an ordinary grain drill. We use about three bushels of the mixed seed per acre. At Brandon I sometimes made two sowings, planting the peas east and west, and the oats north and south. This, however, takes more time and the other plan appears to give good results.

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

WEEDS IN FLAX

I am mailing you to-day a sample of flax submitted to me for seed purposes. I wish to use it on new land which is quite clean. Please let me know what you think of the sample.—R. S., Sask.

Ans. I have carefully examined the sample of flax seed and find that it contains forty seeds per ounce of ball mustard, twenty of false flax, three of charlock (mustard) and ten of wild buckwheat. The three first mentioned are very noxious weeds and are frequently found in flax seed.

Your sample is quite unfit for seed purposes, as there is enough of the different mustard seeds in a two-bushel bag of it to seed down a hundred acres with noxious weeds for all time. Unless you can buy a cleaner lot I would recommend growing flax this year.

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

THEY THINK You Don't Know



Any one who thinks he can hide from you the fact that disk filled or other common cream separators are complicated and hardest to clean must think you never use your eyes. Any one who tries to convince you that disks or other contraptions are necessary in a modern separator must think you know nothing of facts.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators

have neither disks nor other contraptions, yet produce at least twice the skimming force, skim at least twice as clean, wash many times easier, and wear a good many years longer than common, complicated separators.

That is why farmers all over the world call Tubulars "The World's Best", and it explains why Tubulars sell so much better than all others combined and why Tubulars probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Write for Catalogue No. 186

Sharples Dairy Tubular. The World's Best. 30 Yrs THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

CORRUGATED PORTABLE GRANARIES

Fire, Lightning and Storm Proof

Protects the Grain—absolutely VERMIN PROOF

Write for Particulars—THE Metallic Roofing Co. LIMITED MANUFACTURERS TORONTO and WINNIPEG

Western Canada Factory, 797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg

Association Auction Sale of CATTLE

LACOMBE, JUNE 1st, 1910

under the auspices of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association and the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

A large number of males and females of the different breeds to be offered. Send for catalogue. Animals delivered to Alberta and Saskatchewan points west of Regina for 3.00 each, and to B.C. mainland points for 5.00 each. Reduced passenger rates will be in force.

J. L. Walters, E. I. Richardson, Sec. President, Calgary, Alberta. Clive, Alberta, Alberta.

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When you buy Roofing Look for the RUBEROID MAN

There are upwards of 300 imitations of the genuine **RUBEROID**. This is one of the strongest proofs of its high quality. A worthless article is never imitated.

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can always be identified by the large picture of the RUBEROID MAN on the outside of each roll and the word "RUBEROID" stamped on the underside of the material every few feet.

Ask the Ruberoid dealer in your neighborhood to show you a sample of Ruberoid that has actually given service for 17 years. If he does not happen to have a sample write direct to us and we will send you one by mail.

We want every house owner to read our book, "All About Roofing." It gives valuable information as to cost and service of all kinds of Roofing.

Sent free on request. Write to-day.

The Standard Paint Co. of Canada Limited

Manufacturers

MONTREAL

Agents Everywhere



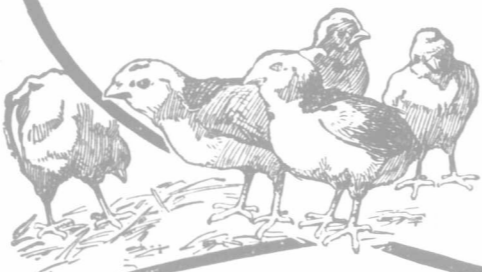
Thrifty Chicks Make Paying Fowls



That's reason and common sense. What the chick is, the fowl will likely be. The important matter, then, for every poultry raiser is to give the growing chickens a *good start*. Not at all a difficult thing to do, either, if you get Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to help you. This is a Tonic to mix once a day in the soft feed—a system known among poultry men as "The Dr. Hess Idea" of feeding. Only a little of it is needed, but its effect is surprising. You can almost see and measure the daily development of the little peepers, from tender weaklings to vigorous, growing young fowls.

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

Will carry them on from the growing stage to early maturity and pay you abundantly for the little extra attention you have given them. It cures Gapes, Cholera, Roup, etc.; it makes the pullets lay *early* and keep it up the whole season round, because it acts on the *digestive organs* of the hen and gives her power to assimilate large quantities of food and turn it into eggs. In the same way it helps to fat the cockerels and other birds you wish to sell. It gives strength to pass the moulting season and *good health* always. A penny's worth feeds 30 fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.



1½ lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. **paid \$3.50.**
Duty paid.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Send 2c for Dr. Hess 43 page poultry book, free.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

Is a *guaranteed* animal tonic, formulated by an experienced live stock farmer (Dr. Hess, M.D., D.V.S.) for the sole purpose of bringing about an *economical* system of feeding. It acts on the *digestive organs*, keeps them healthy and *active* and relieves the minor stock ailments. The animal receiving it can consume and *put to use* a large ration. Thus it helps the cow to give more milk and the steer, sheep or hog to fat quicker. No live stock owner can afford to do without Dr. Hess Stock Food. Fed twice a day in small doses. Sold on a written guarantee.

100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. **paid \$2.00.** Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.
Send 2c for Dr. Hess Stock Book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

The following are some of the lines we are constantly printing

ORDER BOOKS, STATEMENTS, INVOICES, BILL HEADS
LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES, NOTE HEADS, ETC.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, LTD.

JOB DEPARTMENT

PHONE MAIN 9000 or 9001

14-16 PRINCESS ST.

TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION

The international commission on control of tuberculosis among domestic animals is doing considerable investigating. This commission represents indirectly the Canadian and the United States governments, and involves live stock sanitary control work of all the individual states. The last session held at Detroit was devoted largely to reports. There were representatives of Canadian and American breeders, Canadian and United States departments of agriculture, American and Canadian veterinarians. The following reported: Committee on education and legislation, committee on location of tuberculosis in cattle, committee on dissemination of tuberculosis, and her committee on disposition of tuberculous cattle. The committee on education and legislation made a partial report, presenting a critical study of experience of certain states in their efforts to deal with this problem. The purpose of this was to present full information for the commission concerning mistakes and failures, and comparative successes of communities that have undertaken serious work with tuberculosis.

The committee on location of tuberculosis in cattle presented their report under such headings as: Provision for notification, location by tuberculin test, location of infected herds through meat inspection service, and most important sources of animal tuberculosis.

The committee on dissemination of bovine tuberculosis presented its study under such headings as: Introduction of disease into the herd, dissemination by feeding to calves, dissemination by contact at shows, dissemination by placing healthy animals in contaminated stables, dissemination by transportation of healthy animals in infected cars, dissemination by pasture exposure. The discussion on this report gave considerable attention to the problem of tracing back from the killing floor to the infected farm, with a view to detecting the diseased herds and concentrating control work as much as possible on diseased herds.

The committee on disposition of tubercular cattle reported concerning the necessity of accepting tuberculin for diagnosis as a fundamental, the necessity of voluntary co-operation, and the superiority of voluntary co-operation to measures of compulsion. This committee considered the feasibility of the Bang and Ostertag methods of dealing with tubercular herds under American conditions. It also made recommendations concerning the relation of indemnity to final disposition of carcass; the principle of carcass salvage; the obligatory disposal of all clinical cases; and a study of the conditions which should determine the disposition of reacting cattle.

A very considerable amount of discussion on this report was given to the question of remuneration for owners and particularly as to whether this should be regarded as a temporary or as a permanent provision in tuberculosis control work. A number of members held that it must necessarily be considered as a useful preliminary and temporary measure.

Careful consideration was given to the possibility of making either the Oster-tag or Bang method of dealing with tuberculosis in the herd, or a combination of the two, feasible in America and Canada for grade herds.

The next meeting of this international commission will be held in Ottawa, Ontario.

M. H. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

CLEARING LAND OF BRUSH

Many of the readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE will be interested to know that McNamara & Roose, of Wetaskiwin, manufacturers of the Roose brush cutter, are this season placing on the market an improved steel machine. In this issue their advertisement appears. A representative of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE recently saw one of these machines at work, cutting in a field, of which fifteen acres was thick brush. It is stating only facts to say that the work was being done efficiently and well. Four men were busily engaged clearing away the brush, and then they found it a difficult task. The knife of the cutter runs close to the ground and the land was left perfectly level

COMMISSION

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OF BRUSH... of THE FARMER'S... rested to know... ose, of Wetaski... the Roose brush... placing on the... steel machine... lvertisement ap... e of THE FARM... saw one of these... tting in a field... was thick brush... to say that the... ficiently and well... engaged clear... and then they... ask. The knife... se to the ground... perfectly level

so that it could be easily plowed or mowed. Four horses pulled the machine, cutting seven acres per day, leaving the ground treeless.

The simplicity of the machine makes its invention all the more wonderful, and its efficiency should commend itself to every landowner having brush on his farm. Its serviceability can be rightly guaranteed.

IOWA AND ALBERTA IN APRIL

A "cold snap" in Iowa last Monday, April 18, caused a loss to fruit and vegetable growers in that fertile state estimated at five million dollars. On the same day, away up in Medicine Hat, Alberta—the town that is the reputed source of every cold wave that ever delighted the heart of a Chicago fuel dealer—the thermometer registered 80 degrees above zero. The Albertans, who get so much sympathy from this part of the world, on account of the blizzards which are said to afflict them six months in the year, were enjoying balmy breezes, while the inhabitants down here were shivering in their spring overcoats.

The one standing objection to residence in the Canadian Northwest, advanced by Americans and others, is its frigid climate. How often do we hear easily frightened folk declare that only the thought of its terrible winters keeps them from becoming citizens of the Dominion? Cheap land and bumper crops cannot offset the horrors of living in an atmosphere of "40 below" a large part of every twelve months. Doubtless a number of the Iowa farmers who suffered by the unexpected return of old Boreas, this week, were among those scared away from the prairie provinces by this popular superstition.

Superstition, the fear of Canada's winter must be designated today—whatever it may have been in the days of the fur-traders and path-finders. This is not to say that the blizzard is a thing of the past in that upper latitude, or that all the cold weather has disappeared with the Indians. But it is a fact that the people of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan feel no more discomfort from November to March, than those of Michigan, Illinois and Iowa. The northern winter is undeniably intense by spells, but it is always dry, wholesome and invigorating. Old men renew their youth, and little children wax robust and hardy in that bracing clime. The good looks of the Canadian women, so often noticed by travellers, is attributable to the exhilarating air in which they live. And with Iowa frost-bitten and Alberta summer-like in the month of April, it is surely time to cease belittling Canada because of her climate.—The Canadian-American (Chicago).

BEET SUGAR IN CANADA

At the three beet sugar factories in operation last year in Canada 75,056 short tons of beets were treated, and the granulated sugar produced was 19,711,801 pounds. At the Wallaceburg factory in Ontario 49,250 tons grown from 6,600 acres were received and converted into sugar, for which the farmers were paid \$289,294, being an average of \$5.87 per ton. The yield at this factory was 12,684,412 pounds sugar, or an average extract of 12.88 per cent., which is 3.35 per cent. less than the content shown by analysis. The factory at Berlin, which had been idle for a year before it was acquired by the present owners, treated 13,383 tons of beets from 2,200 acres. The manufactured product was 3,511,692 pounds sugar, or 13.12 per cent., and the average content was shown to be 17.26 per cent. At Raymond in Alberta 12,423 tons of beets grown from 2,300 acres gave 3,515,697 pounds of granulated sugar. This is an average of 14.15 per cent., and the average content by analysis was 16 per cent. The Wallaceburg factory has given the fullest measure of satisfaction to the growers of beets, although the per cent. yield of sugar was somewhat lower than at either of the other factories. The roots were an average yield of 7.46 tons, and the average value was \$43.83 per acre. At Berlin the average was 6.09 tons, and \$35 per acre; and in Alberta 5.4 tons and \$27.07 per acre. In the United States in 1908 the average extract of sugar was 12.47 per cent., the state of Michigan leading with 13.95 per cent.

HAIL HAIL HAIL

Loss Claims Paid Last Year - - - \$87,854.81
Loss Claims Paid Last Six Years - - - \$390,787.35

RATES OF INSURANCE FOR 1910:

From 20c. to 40c. per acre, according to number of times crop has been hailed
\$1,500,000 Insurance in force now. Assessable Revenue on same over \$70,000.00

NO LIABILITIES

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION SEE OUR AGENTS OR WRITE

The Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Company

W. C. GRAHAM, Manager
J. H. SCHULTZ, Field Manager

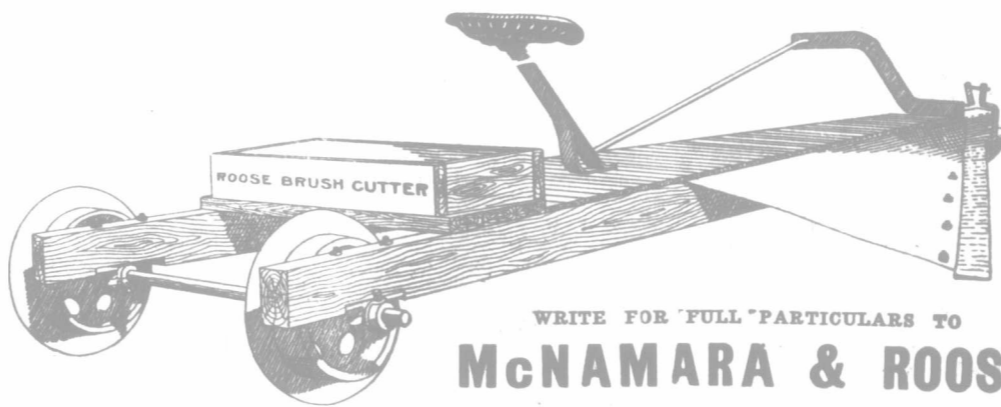
503 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

P. O. BOX 1147

INSURANCE WRITTEN IN MANITOBA ONLY

THE IMPROVED ROOSE BRUSH CUTTER

A solid steel machine, easily worked with four horses. Takes the place of thirty men cutting by hand. Will clear from five acres a day up. Get the brush off your land. It is no good for any purpose and it's hard to sell brushy land.



WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS TO
McNAMARA & ROOSE
Manufacturers WETASKIWIN, ALTA.

Greatest Little Engine in America! Clamps to Any Pump by Four Simple Nuts

This wonderful portable Farm Pump Engine meets the widespread demand for cheap and dependable power. It has stood the test of the most severe winter and the hottest summer in years. It's a new invention, yet so far has its fame extended that already it is in use in Labrador, in South Africa and other distant lands. It cannot freeze or overheat, and users say it "can't be beat!"

A Complete and Perfect Power Plant!
No Belts! No Shafts! No Anchor Posts! No Towers!

The engine is different from anything ever known. An air-cooled engine of the most highly perfected design, without fans or cooling attachments. Complete in itself, requiring no special platform, no belts, no arms, no shafts, no anchor posts, no pump jacks, no towers. Ready to run inside of 15 minutes after delivery! Tank holds a full day's supply of gasoline. Starts or stops instantly and needs no attention while running. The engine is tried and true!

Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine

Pumps 800 to 1,000 Gallons Per Hour!

This engine is absolutely supreme among engines designed for pumping. Fits any standard pump. Works in any well! Provides an abundance of pure, fresh water for stock or domestic water supply systems.

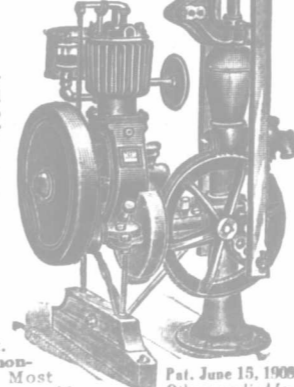
Runs All Sorts of Light Machinery. The engine has a 4-inch pulley for running hand-power machinery. It can be quickly detached from pump and carried wherever needed.

Fuller & Johnson High-Powered Engines. These mighty engines are the supreme achievement in gasoline engineering. Built in sizes from 3 to 18 H. P., inclusive—for

stationary or portable work. "Open Water Jacket" type—non-freezing and trouble-proof. Most easily managed engines in the world.

How to Get a Fuller & Johnson Engine. Write for Free Engine Book do it now!

All these Engines are Made and Guaranteed by the FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO., of Madison, Wis., U.S.A.



Pat. June 15, 1909
Others applied for

The Brandon Implement and Manufacturing Co., Dept. 10, Brandon, Man.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA REAL ESTATE—Fort George, British Columbia—Grand Trunk Pacific Railway terminal. Centre richest farming area. Banks, business establishments already ready purchasers. Lots \$150 cash. Farm lands also. Northern Development Co., Vancouver, B.C.

FRUIT LANDS—OKANAGAN FRUIT LANDS—grow prize-winning fruits commanding top prices. Low prices, easy terms. Illustrated booklet. Pantou & Emsley, Vancouver, B.C.

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

WANTED—End of April, an improved farm near Edmonton and railway. Stock, pigs, poultry, implements, etc. Full particulars, price, etc., to Farmer, **FARMER'S ADVOCATE**.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Send for full particulars; beautiful suburban homesites near Vancouver; full quarter acres; easy terms. Write Western Brokerage Co., 720 Pender St., West, Vancouver, B. C.

FOR SALE—Sixty-day beardless seed barley; clean; 60 cents per bushel; bags free. A. J. Morrison, Grenfell, Sask.

LOCAL AGENTS—We have some very good openings in Saskatchewan and Alberta for good live men willing to give their whole time or part of same in doing subscription work for the **Advocate**. Good commission paid to reliable people. When writing enclose references as to character, etc. Address **FARMER'S ADVOCATE**, Box 3089, Winnipeg.

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

LOST—Bay gelding, branded left thigh and left shoulder; age five years; weight about twelve hundred. Ten dollars reward for information leading to recovery. Jas. M. Adams, Regina, Sask.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Are you interested in British Columbia? Send postal for free sample copy of Vancouver Daily World and full particulars of their great dot contest. Two premiums of \$25 a month for life are among the prizes. Send at once. The World, Vancouver, B. C.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED for sale at 8 cents per lb in bran sacks, f. o. b. Viriden. W. Dillon, Box 657, Viriden.

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

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

WANTED—Engineer holding third-class certificate wants position on plow engine. Do my own repairing. Sober man. Apply Box 293, Wapella, Sask.

AGENTS—\$5.00 a day easy. No experience needed. Sells on sight. Absolute necessity to farmers. Does work of 30 men. Pays for itself in one hour. Write to-day. C. W. Adams Co., Sarnia, Ont.

ENGINES FOR SALE—We have on hand ready for delivery a number of Portable and Traction Engines, simple and compound, from sixteen to thirty horse-power, rebuilt and in first-class order, which we will sell much below their value. Address P. O. Box 41, or the John Abell Engine and Machine Co., Ltd., 76 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

WANTED—An experienced man to take charge of Clydesdale stallion for season. State wages. Thos. Lawson, Graysville, Man.

OATS FOR SALE—We can supply you with first-class seed oats. Prize winners at provincial seed fairs in 1908. Variety the White Banner. For prices apply to Brimhall Bros., Raymond, Alta.

FOR SALE—Broom and rye grass seed. Ten dollars per hundredweight. W. R. Howay, Arcola, Sask.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

NOVEMBER 10—One bay mare pony with star in forehead, age four years. Brand O with mark on right jaw and shoulder. \$10.00 reward will be given for information leading to her recovery. Address C. M. Peterson, Rondeau, Sask.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

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

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

BUFF ORPINGTON eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per setting; \$3.00 per 100, from grand flock with free range. Collie pups, \$5.00 each. W. J. Lumsden, Meadows, Man.

SET FERTILE EGGS ONLY—Use a Magic Egg Tester; costs only \$2.00, and we will return the money if you are not satisfied. West Poultry Yards, Milestone, Sask.

EGGS from prize winning Light Brahmas, Barred Rocks, Black Breasted Red Games; the modern egg, flesh and beauty breeds at \$1.50 per setting. Apply G. A. Robinson, Stoughton, Sask.

PRIZE WINNING WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, Washington show, 1909. White Wyandottes, Rock and Leghorns from experiment station. Day-old chicks, Hen and turkey eggs. All Saints Cottage, Berwyn, Maryland, United States.

E. P. EDWARDS—South Salt Springs, B. C. Now is your time to buy Cockerels for next spring. Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, Speckled Hamburgs, also a few early pullets.

ROSE-COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Splendid layers. Eggs, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15; \$7.00 per 100. Exhibition pen, \$3.00. Quick shipment. Good hatch guaranteed. Circular free. Henry H. Pearson, Stonewall, Man.

EGGS FOR SALE—Purebred R. C. Rhode Island Reds, \$2.00 per setting of fifteen. Also Hawkins' prize strain of White Wyandottes. From pen No. 1, \$1.50 per setting of fifteen; pen No. 2, \$1.00 per setting. Only tested eggs sold. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—The best strain in Western Canada. Eggs, \$2.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 45; \$10.00 for 100. F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

BARRED ROCKS—Purebred, \$2.00 per setting. Roup cure, 50c guaranteed Lice powder, 40c. Head lice ointment, 25c. Leg bands, \$1.00 per 100. Poultry punch, 25c. Sprays, \$1.00. Humphrey's bone cutter \$17.50. Book on poultry, 5c. F. Bradshaw, Regina, Sask.

EGGS FOR SALE—S. C. B. Leghorns; Regal Strain White Wyandottes; Barred Plymouth Rocks; Special Matings; winners at New York, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago and Guelph. Leghorns, \$5.00; Wyandottes and Rocks, \$3.50 per 15. Lakeside Poultry Grove, Killarney, Man. W. J. Saunders, Prop.

BARRED ROCKS—Bred to lay, \$1.50 and \$2.00 for 15 eggs. Mrs. Montague Vialoux, Littlecote Poultry Yards, Sturgeon Creek, Man.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

D. F. McDERUFF, Caldwell, Alta., breeder of Kentucky Saddlers, young registered stallions of best breeding for sale.

H. C. GRAHAM, Len Park, Alta., Shorthorns, Scotch Collies and Yorkshires for sale.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, South Qu'Appelle, Sask. Breeder of Berkshire Swine.

HEREFORDS—Pioneer prize herd of the West. Good for both milk and beef. **SHET-LAN PONIES**, pony vehicles, harness saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

BROWN BROS., Ellisboro, Assa., breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

J. MORRISON BRUCE—Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales and milking Shorthorns.

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

K. McIVER, VIRDEN, MAN.—Shorthorns, a few two and three-year-old heifers for sale at a little over beef price. Three-year-olds in calf or calved. Write for particulars.

H. W. BEVAN, Duncans, Vancouver Island, B. C., breeder of the best strains of registered Jerseys. Young stock for sale.

MANITOBA FAIR DATES

Agricultural societies throughout Manitoba have made arrangements for the annual summer or fall shows. New agricultural societies have been formed at Binscarth, Rossburn and Rivers. Judges will be sent to 54 points by the managing director. Societies whose names do not appear on the list will secure judges on their own account, as it is impossible for the managing director to supply competent men to shows not connected in circuits.

The dates of summer fairs are:

Glenboro	July	1
Cypress River	"	5
Morden	"	5, 6
Wawanesa	"	6
Springfield	"	7
Miami	"	7
Morris	"	7
Emerson	"	7, 8
Carman	"	8, 9
Minnedosa	"	20, 21
Deloraine	"	28, 29
Boissevain	"	29, 30
Souris	Aug.	1, 2, 3
Gladstone	"	2
MacGregor	"	2
Oak Lake	"	2
Elkhorn	"	2, 3
Dauphin	"	3
Sanford	"	4
Arrow River	"	4
Hartney	"	4
Reston	"	4, 5
Treherne	"	4, 5
Viriden	"	4, 5
Oak River	"	5
Pilot Mound	"	5
Melita	"	6
Cartwright	"	6
Crystal City	"	8, 9
Russell	"	9
Harding	"	9
Swan Lake	"	9, 10
Carberry	"	9, 10
Manitowish	"	9, 10
Gilbert Plains	"	10
Rapid City	"	10
Shoal Lake	"	10
Roblin	"	11
Birtle	"	11
Hamiota	"	11
Binscarth	"	12
Strathclair	"	15

Fall fairs will be held as follows:

Headingley	Sept. 13
Kildonan	" 14, 15
St. Rose du Lac	" 14
St. Laurent	" 27
Woodlands	" 28
Stonewall	" 28, 29
Beausejour	Oct. 1
St. Jean Baptiste	" 4
Kellwood	" 4
St. Pierre	" 5
Meadow Lea	" 6
Plumas	" 6

SASKATCHEWAN FAIRS.

Following is a revised list of dates of summer fairs to be held under the auspices of agricultural societies in Saskatchewan this year:

- Circuit A.—Yorkton, July 5, 6, 7; Vonda, July 12; Bladworth, July 26; Unity, July 27; Langham, July 29; Melfort, August 12, 13; Prince Albert, August 16, 17, 18.
- Circuit B.—Churchbridge, July 19; Foam Lake, July 20; Saltcoats, July 21, 22; Wynyard, July 26; Govan, July 27; Strassburg, July 28, 29; Humbolt, August 2, 3; Wadena, August 4, 5; Quill Lake, August 6; Lloydminster, August 9; Lashburn, August 11.
- Circuit C.—Ft. Qu'Appelle, July 25; Swift Current, July 27, 28; Mortlach, July 29; Francis, August 2; Stoughton, August 3; Creelman, August 5; Moosomin, August 9, 10.
- Circuit D.—Regina, August 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; Carlyle, August 9; Weyburn, August 10, 11; Milestone, August 12; Craik, August 16; Lumsden, August 17.
- Circuit E.—Windthorst, August 2; Fairmede, August 3; Abernethy, August 5; Nokomis, August 9, 10; Lipton, August 11; Dubuc, August 12; Lanigan, August 16, 17.
- Circuit F.—Gainsboro, August 2; Camduff, August 3; Oxbow, August 4; Alameda, August 5; Moose Jaw, August 10, 11, 12.
- Circuit G.—Brownlee, August 2; Hanley, August 3, 4; Davidson, August 5; Saskatoon, August 9, 10, 11, 12; Rosthern, August 15, 16.
- Circuit H.—Qu'Appelle, August 9, 10; Arcola, August 11; Sinteluta, August 12; Grenfell, August 16, 17;

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Watches that
Keep time
 In buying a watch here you run no risk, for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory. At \$10 postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the West—a 15-jewel "Reesor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid nickel, solid back, dust-proof case, the same movement in 20-year gold-filled case, \$14.00.
D. A. REESOR
 "The Jeweler"
 Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
BRANDON, Man.

Whitewood, August 18; Stockholm, August 19.
 Circuit I.—Kennedy, August 9; Wolseley, August 10; Indian Head, August 11; Broadview, August 12, 13; Wapella, August 16.
 Circuit J.—Carlton, Sept. 6; Tisdale, Sept. 13; Kinistino, Sept. 15; Duck Lake, Sept. 16; Paynton, Sept. 20; Maymont, Sept. 21; Radisson, Sept. 22; Asquith, Sept. 23; Togo, Sept. 27; Canora, Sept. 28; Watson, Sept. 29; Maple Creek, Sept. 21, 22; North Battleford, October 11, 12.
 F. Hedley Auld, Department of Agriculture, Regina, is superintendent of fairs for the province.



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CANADIAN EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR

The following is a statement of the quantities and values of wheat and flour, the produce of Canada, exported to Great Britain, to the United States, to other countries and to all countries for the fiscal years 1900 to 1909, as shown by the Trade and Navigation Returns of the Department of Customs. From 1900 to 1906 the fiscal year ended June 30; from 1907 to 1909 it ended March 31. The figures for 1907 are for nine months only. The quantities of flour are expressed in terms of bushels of wheat, one barrel of flour being taken as equivalent to 4 bushels 35 lb. of wheat (60 lb. of wheat equals 1 bushel).

Year	Great Britain bush.	United States bush.	Other countries bush.	All countries bush.
1900 Wheat	15,975,858	82,785	786,007	16,844,650
Flour	2,085,760	17,572	1,417,410	3,520,742
Total	18,061,618	100,357	2,203,417	20,365,392
1901 Wheat	8,630,066	53,186	1,056,506	9,739,758
Flour	3,532,439	67,292	1,527,644	5,127,375
Total	12,162,505	120,478	2,584,150	14,867,133
1902 Wheat	25,244,489	15,088	857,953	26,117,530
Flour	2,970,912	48,056	1,961,502	4,980,470
Total	28,215,401	63,144	2,819,455	31,098,000
1903 Wheat	30,726,947	892,904	1,365,894	32,985,745
Flour	2,902,396	86,808	2,913,057	5,902,261
Total	33,629,343	979,712	4,278,951	38,888,006
1904 Wheat	16,346,793	11,262	420,973	16,779,028
Flour	4,308,517	187,724	2,780,259	7,276,500
Total	20,655,310	198,986	3,201,232	24,055,528
1905 Wheat	11,280,407	3,018,232	401,676	14,700,315
Flour	2,716,074	142,413	3,198,246	6,056,733
Total	13,996,481	3,160,645	3,599,922	20,757,048
1906 Wheat	36,027,692	3,831,988	539,722	40,399,402
Flour	4,325,644	118,122	2,577,965	7,021,731
Total	40,353,336	3,950,110	3,117,687	47,421,133
1907 Wheat	24,432,786	804,937	242,404	25,480,127
Flour	2,903,510	17,114	2,084,940	5,005,564
Total	27,336,296	822,051	2,327,344	30,485,691
1908 Wheat	43,002,541	114,926	537,201	43,654,668
Flour	5,181,995	134,333	3,512,897	8,829,225
Total	48,184,536	249,259	4,050,098	52,483,893
1909 Wheat	45,891,249	650,601	2,595,599	49,137,449
Flour	4,716,644	266,993	2,982,371	7,946,008
Total	50,607,893	917,594	5,577,970	57,103,457

Year	VALUES \$	VALUES \$	VALUES \$	VALUES \$
1900 Wheat	11,350,942	58,305	586,241	11,995,488
Flour	1,665,708	12,993	1,113,184	2,971,885
Total	13,016,650	71,298	1,699,425	14,787,373
1901 Wheat	6,112,230	34,989	724,720	6,871,939
Flour	2,702,132	43,579	1,269,515	4,015,226
Total	8,814,362	78,568	1,994,235	10,087,165
1902 Wheat	18,024,257	9,161	654,674	18,688,092
Flour	2,290,056	37,455	1,641,339	3,968,850
Total	20,314,313	46,616	2,296,013	22,656,942
1903 Wheat	22,999,745	536,264	1,030,694	24,566,703
Flour	2,338,667	68,216	2,292,260	4,699,143
Total	25,338,412	604,480	3,322,954	29,265,846
1904 Wheat	13,106,081	8,780	350,490	13,465,351
Flour	3,568,430	164,862	2,395,934	6,129,226
Total	16,674,511	173,642	2,746,424	19,594,577
1905 Wheat	9,474,870	2,577,531	334,342	12,386,743
Flour	2,424,116	141,198	3,312,293	5,877,607
Total	11,898,986	2,718,729	3,646,635	18,264,350
1906 Wheat	30,234,611	2,981,608	442,172	33,658,391
Flour	3,656,938	108,488	2,414,399	6,179,825
Total	33,891,549	3,090,096	2,856,571	39,838,216
1907 Wheat	19,566,017	630,349	201,263	20,397,629
Flour	2,352,444	12,896	1,729,867	4,095,207
Total	21,918,461	643,245	1,931,130	24,492,836
1908 Wheat	39,349,602	102,699	552,422	40,004,723
Flour	4,815,805	122,146	3,517,003	8,454,954
Total	44,165,407	224,845	4,069,425	48,459,677
1909 Wheat	45,161,632	602,661	2,383,649	48,147,942
Flour	4,532,103	238,828	3,220,482	7,991,413
Total	49,693,735	841,489	5,604,131	56,139,355



There is hardly a farmer's daughter in Canada who does not know Windsor Salt. It has been the universal standby for years. Practically all the prize winners at the fairs have used Windsor Salt—last year, 95% of those winning cash, medals and premiums, made their prize butter with Windsor Salt.

If you have not been using Windsor Salt for butter making, get a sack and try it. You will then see why the prize butter makers use it.

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that are you run no risk, a fully guaranteed, we stand back of guarantee to refund if prove satisfactory. is the best watch West—a 15-jewel movement, an accurate, in a solid nickel, case, the same as gold-filled case. J.EESOR Jeweler's Licensees. ON, Man.

st 18; Stockholm. nedy, August 9; 10; Indian Head, view, August 12, 13, 16. on, Sept. 6; Tisdale, 10, Sept. 15; Duck Paynton, Sept. 20; 21; Radisson, Sept. 23; Togo, Sept. 27; Watson, Sept. 29; pt. 21, 22; North r 11, 12. Department of Agri- superintendent of nce.

'AG HT PLUG G TOBACCO ing chew. for it.

MEETINGS ARRANGED

The extension department of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture announce that preparations are being made for an aggressive campaign in several parts of the province, with a view to the extension of agricultural knowledge and the improvement of farming methods. During February and March upwards of 200 meetings, addressed by practical farmers, were held at various points in Saskatchewan adjacent to lines of railway, and the meetings that will be held in June will be held in districts more or less remote from existing railway lines. The extensive tract west and south of the Soo line and the main line of the C. P. R. west of Moose Jaw, will be covered as well as possible, and about twenty-five meetings will be held between Estevan and Swift Current, where two years ago there was practically no settlement. A number of meetings will be held along the Goose Lake line west of Zealandia, between that point and the Alberta

boundary, and speakers will be sent into the district between Prince Albert and Battleford, where an extensive settlement has sprung up within the last few years. Experienced and capable farmers have been engaged to address these meetings, which will be practically the first of their nature held in any of the districts covered. This work, conducted hitherto by the provincial department of agriculture, has been a valuable means of improving agricultural methods in the province. In future the agricultural extension work carried on by the agricultural college will increase rather than lessen the number and usefulness of such meetings. That a very real need for these meetings is felt is evidenced by the fact that the demand is general from all parts of the province; and where meetings have been held requests for additional ones are frequent. They are, however, most highly appreciated in the newer districts where the experience of the settlers at farming is less extensive than in the older-settled communities. The meetings will number between fifty and sixty and will begin on June 13th. F. Hedley Auld, of Regina, is in charge.

Do You Know What Ails You?

What do you consider is the matter? Possibly you fear a complicated malady when all you need is a good toning up. The best remedy, one that has been used for sixty years successfully in all civilized lands and has proved its worth, is Beecham's Pills. Here's a specific that never fails and should be on hand when wanted, to soothe, to cure, and to keep serious disease from your door.

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are the great family remedy, for old and young, man and woman. If you are sick they'll make you well. If you are well, they'll prevent you from getting sick, providing you take them at the first intimation of trouble. That's why they are such favorites. For headaches, dizziness, liver complaints, derangements of the stomach, sluggish liver, impure blood, worn out nerves, and many other troubles, due to a disordered system, take a timely dose of Beecham's Pills. They

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COCKSHUTT ENGINE GANG

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We have sold many hundred Cockshutt Outfits, and we have yet to hear from a single customer who was not satisfied with his purchase. At the Winnipeg Motor Agricultural Competitions last July the two Gold Medal winners used Cockshutt Engine Gangs for breaking. At the Brandon Motor Agricultural Competition last July the four Gold Medal winners used Cockshutt Engine Gangs in stubble. Spectators at both trials said the work done by our plows was absolutely the finest they had ever seen.

The only engine gangs ever bought by the Dominion Ex-

perimental Farms at Brandon and Lethbridge bear the name "Cockshutt."

Do you honestly know of any other engine gang that can show such a splendid record? We don't. There are 4 times as many Cockshutt Engine Gangs working successfully in Canada than all other makes put together, because the Cockshutt is superior in design, lasts longer and does better work than any other traction plow made in this or any other country. Here are a few of the reasons why: The triangular frame is made of heavy carbon steel of great strength—more than strong enough to stand the strain of the toughest Western sod. The beams—two to each plow—are extra heavy and straight; don't think of buying any Engine Gang with single arched beams—they are very liable to become twisted under the strain of large engines. Each individual plow is hinged to the frame be-

tween wide jaws—this with heavy beam prevents plow from winging. Each plow works independently of the others on the Cockshutt principle—one bottom, one lever. Think what a convenience this is when you want to clear obstructions—you rise one plow only. Should one plow become damaged it can be placed within a few minutes by one from the end. You can't do this with a gang bottom. Each plow has sufficient weight to stay with the hardest ground. Large 13-inch gauge wheels run directly in front of shares protecting plows from stones and obstructions. They are made solid in centre to prevent clogging in trashy ground. The hitch being directly from the center of the platform brings the plows close up to the engine, utilizing all the power and reducing draft considerably. Levers are easily operated by one man standing on the roomy platform. They can be set to cut any depth and once set never vary a fraction.

The specially tempered steel bottoms ensure boards scoring bright and clean under all conditions. Don't fail to send for our latest Traction Plow Booklet. It shows actual scenes of Cockshutt Engine Gangs in operation with detailed description and a large number of convincing testimonials. A post card our nearest address will bring you a free. Write to-day.

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HORSE BREEDING IN SASKATCHEWAN

Considerable activity has been shown in the horse industry of Saskatchewan, by the purchase of a large proportion of the 18,000 work horses which have been brought in from the province of Ontario and the United States and distributed to Western points from Winnipeg and Brandon since January. This in itself is a significant phase of the horse-breeding industry of the province, and goes to show that it will be many years before the supply of work horses is likely to overtake the local demand. At the same time there is a sufficiently high duty placed on the importation of horses that are not of pure breeding, to make the business of the owners of stallions in Saskatchewan a lucrative one.

It may be mentioned in passing that it is strictly essential that the owners of stallions should take out enrolment papers or have their animals' certificates of enrolment transferred in the manner prescribed by the Horse Breeders' Ordinance of Saskatchewan. Furthermore, every bill, poster or advertisement issued or used by the owner of a stallion enrolled under the above mentioned ordinance must contain a copy of the stallion's certificate. These regulations apply with equal force to purebred and grade stallions. A copy of the Horse Breeders' Ordinance may be obtained, free of charge, on making application to the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

BLEACHED FLOUR DECLARED ADULTERATED

A decision has been given by Judge Rufus E. Foster, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, to the effect that flour bleached by the Alsop process is adulterated within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30th, 1906. The three reasons assigned were that flour bleached by this process contains: (1) Added poisonous and added deleterious ingredients which render the flour injurious to health; (2) a substance known as nitrites, which reduces, lowers and injuriously affects the quality and strength of the flour; (3) that the flour so bleached is mixed, colored and stained in a manner whereby damage and inferiority are concealed.

As to just how great the injury may be, we are not informed; possibly another decision would upset the one reported above. Meantime, it is interesting to note that Canadian investigators are studying the effect of bleaching, though up to a recent date we believe no particularly injurious effect had been discovered in the research work at Guelph.

GRAHAM'S SATISFACTORY SALES

John Graham, of Carberry, sends the following stock notes: My trade for the past season has been the best since I started in business. Each succeeding year totals up better than the one before, which indicates that my business methods are appreciated, and customers who have bought before come back again. This is more true of the past season than any other.

In totalling up sales, I find that I have sold 40 head since August, 20 of which were stallions, and all imported but two. Chief among the sales I might mention the good black stallion, Burden Boy, to Wm. Brown, Portage la Prairie. This horse was third at the Brandon Summer Show, July last, in strong competition. He was selected to replace the famous Lord Shapley, to travel Portage Plains. Robt. Kerr, of Virden, went the famous show horse, Amott's Heir, by Hawatha. Mr. Kerr is a Scotchman, just two years in the country. He knew Amott's Heir, and his worth in Scotland. It might be noted that this horse has not as yet come to his own in this country, and judges do not seem to fancy him, but in the Old Country he has had a remarkable show-yard career, and never came out of the ring without a ribbon, and attained to the reserve for the Brydon Shield in 1907, the highest honor obtainable by any Clydesdale stallion. Mr. Kerr also purchased the three fillies, Janette, by Lord Faunteroy; Maggie O'Dee and Gaberdine, by Baron O'Dee. He has the foundation for a first-class stud, as the fillies are also of high merit.

To Wm. Harrower, of Elphinstone.

WHEN ANSWERING ADS MENTION THIS PAPER

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went the beautiful quality horse, Royal Chieftain, by Baronson. He was fourth in his class at Chicago last fall, and was one of the three that won for me the gold medal at the late Brandon Winter Fair, for three best stallions owned by one exhibitor. Walter Forest, Oak Lake, took the good three-year-old. Garty Cashier colt, Milleray Cashier. Mr. Forest has lately founded a stud of Clydesdales and purchased this colt to be the head. D. Webster and D. Mc-

Troubled With Backache For Years. Now Completely Cured By The Use Of DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mrs. W. C. Doerr, 13 Brighton St., London, Ont., writes:—"It is with pleasure that I thank you for the good your Doan's Kidney Pills have done me. Have been troubled with backache for years. Nothing helped me until a friend brought me a box of your Kidney Pills. I began to take them and took four boxes, and am glad to say that I am cured entirely and can do all my own work and feel as good as I used to before taken sick. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all you need them to be, and I advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial."

Let Doan's Kidney Pills do for you what they have done for thousands of others. They cure all forms of kidney trouble and they cure to stay cured. Price, 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering specify "Doan's."

Donald, of Eburne, B. C., took away the big draft horse, Silver King, by Prince Patrick. This is a great horse with a noteworthy career, and was also a premium horse in Scotland, and formerly of Ireland, where he was bred. Mr. McDonald also took the big, drafty four-year-old mare, Lena Ashwell, by Rosador.

To S. A. McKee, of Asquith, Sask., went the beautiful quality horse, Boreas, by Hiawatha; dam, the famous show mare, Kate McGhie, by Baron's Pride. Mr. McKee purchased from us three years ago the Winnipeg second prize winner, Halbeim, which has proved a great investment to him and he has bought a second horse to put in the same district. M. McRae & Son, of Delisle, Sask., took the home-bred horse, Molteno, by Clanyard, out of the Mains of Aires mare, Princess of Glack. This horse as a two-year-old, was first both at Winnipeg and Carberry, and champion draft horse at the latter show. A company at Gledow, Sask., of which G. Colin Clines is secretary, purchased Sir John, and the three-year-old Sir Hugo colt, King's Consul, went to Messrs. Wright, Beaton and Lawson, Zealandia, Sask. This is a big colt that will breed the right kind of draft horses. Alex. Dundas, of Sunny Slope, Alta., also took a Sir Hugo three-year-old, named Hugo's Charm. He was exhibited last August at the Borden Union Show, at Kelso, and stood first in his class and reserve for the Clydesdale Horse Society medal. The dark colored four-year-old horse, Saturn, by Treasurer Godolphin, went to James Laing, of Harris, Sask., and the Hiawatha Goldolphin horse, Ulysses, went to Geo. Morrow, of Humbolt, Sask. Charles McCarrach, of Three Hills, Alta., got the four-year-old horse, Rubyson, by Baronson; dam, by Hiawatha. This horse should breed well in Mr. McCarrach's hands, as he is a good individual with a great pedigree.

S. P. Johnston, of Didsbury, Alta., bought the three-year-old colt by Dunure Favorite, out of the same dam as the famous mare Polly Chattan. He also got the two fillies, Perennial, by King Tom and Vertigo, by Baron O'Dee. Messrs. Campbell & Young, of Cypress River, got Gallant Lothian, by Garty Gold, and out of a Lord Lothian dam, and John Hume, of Carberry, the Marcellus horse, Marcus, not big, but a great model.

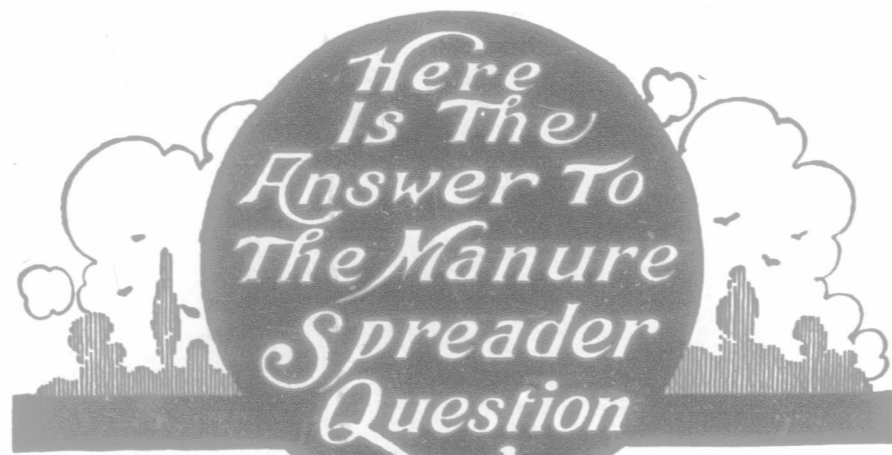
Besides the Clydesdale stallions we also sold the two Hackney horses, Scottish Crest to Alex Holmes, Delisle, Sask., and Achievement of Inverness to John Stewart, Gladstone.

Besides the mares referred to we sold the great show mare, Lady Baron Aires, by Royal Baron, one of the best I ever expect to bring into this country, to Jas. Tucker, of Margaret, Man. Lady Baron Aires had the distinction of bearing the champion mare, Minnewawa, besides others of note right at the top at the leading Scotch shows. Last year Mr. Tucker also bought from us the famous horse, Silver Plate, so that he has now in his stable two of the best Clydesdales in Canada. Another Royal Baron mare, also a show yard proposition, went to Wm. Campbell, Reston. Her name is Maggie Royal, and she is in foal to Sam Black. To Mr. McMurphy, of Oxbow, went the show filly, Ocean Wave, by Baron Leven, and in foal to Mammius. The light bay mare, Minnie Thomas, by General Thomas, went to Wm. Taylor, of Pipestone, and Lady Cavers, by Chatter's Best, in foal to Saladin, to James Hay, of Austin, Man. Buntie, by Montrave Ronald, to James Holmes, of Delisle, Sask., and May Girl, by Baron Gibson, and in foal to Baron Miller to Joseph Harrower, of Elphinstone, Man. Rosie Ronald, by Montrave Ronald, to J. L. Stewart, Gladstone, Man. Miss Reflex, by Mirror, in foal to Lord Arundal, the Glasgow premium horse of this year, to Wm. Currie, of Edrams, Man. Zora Nexan, by Douglas Chief, to Alex. Holmes, Delisle, Sask. Goldleaf, by Sir Evan, to W. R. H. Goodwin, Zealandia, Sask., and Baroness Hill, by Hillhead Chieftain to N. S. Sweet, Bonnie View, Sask.

I have still a few good stallions which I will sell at attractive prices to clear and I have a shipment of mares on the water which should reach here the first week in May, all well, for the coming season's trade. They will be up to the usual standard.

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and keep in the front rank of the Canada West's progressive army of farmers. You cannot
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Why not buy the best breaking plow on the market?
Important Points are Patented
These include the left-hand coultter at an angle of 30 degrees, and the under cutting shear from the land side.
We Guarantee
its durability and its usefulness in all brush or gumbo soils. Its draft has been demonstrated to be one-third less than other plows on the market. All farmers who know its serviceability are buying it.
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With progressive farmers it is no longer a question of whether or not to buy a manure spreader. Good spreaders have already proved their value. The real question is—which one will net you the most profit?

The I H C line answers that question. Among the many styles and sizes, you will find one that just meets your needs.

I H C Manure Spreaders

embody all that is best in manure spreader construction—all that makes for greatest manure profits. They have strength in abundance to withstand the hardest usage; they are simple, sure and steady in operation; they work perfectly with fertilizer in any condition; they are exceedingly light in draft.

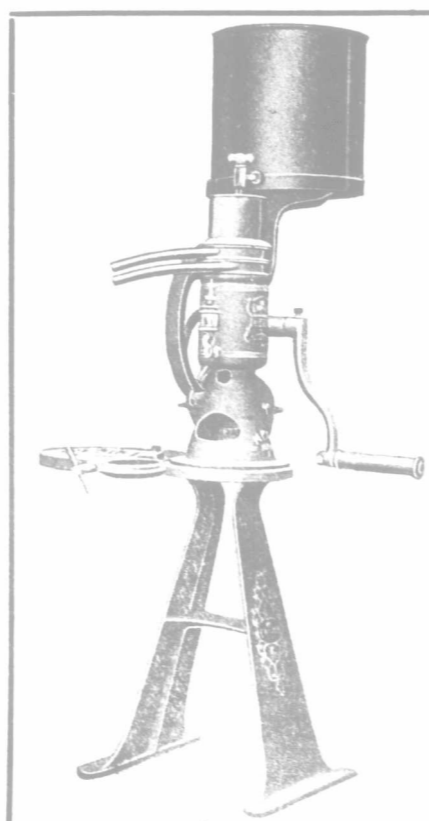
I H C manure spreaders are made in three styles; each style is made in three sizes, ranging from 30 to 70 bushels capacity. Corn King spreaders are of the return apron type; Cloverleaf manure spreaders have endless aprons. Two styles of feed are furnished—either ratchet or double pawl worm gear. There is an I H C to suit each requirement—large sizes for large operations, medium sizes for the average farmer, small sizes for orchards, vineyards—for every condition. I H C spreaders have lime hoods to spread commercial fertilizers; drilling attachments to distribute manure in rows. Whatever I H C spreader you buy will pulverize and spread manure or commercial fertilizer perfectly. You will find it durable, and it will net you big dividends on your investment.

Manure is the cheapest and best fertilizer but it must be handled and spread right or most of its value is wasted. You must have an I H C manure spreader to get 100 per cent value out of the manure. I H C spreaders are doubling the crops of others. The one that suits your needs will do it for you.

See the local International agent, or write the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for catalogue and full information.

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

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



A BIG SNAP IN CREAM SEPARATORS

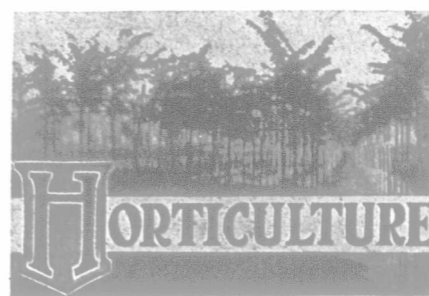
We have a **FEW EMPIRES LEFT** that were **OUT AS SAMPLES** with our agents, are **SCUFFED** somewhat, but otherwise as good as new. Have decided to **CUT THE PRICES IN TWO TO CLOSE THEM OUT QUICK**. Will take your old separator in exchange if necessary.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TODAY, if you want one, as they must be sold at once.

ADDRESS DEPT. G.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Limited
WINNIPEG CALGARY.

When Answering Ads Mention The Advocate



GOOD FRUIT CROP ASSURED

The majority of the British Columbia fruit growers are agreed that everything points to a banner season for the fruit industry. The season has opened out early with no late frosts and the number of fruit spurs indicates that the crop will be a heavy one. The trees have come through the winter in good shape and no losses are reported. Strawberries have wintered well and will in all probability be a good crop.

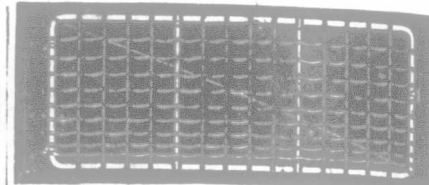
Quite recently W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, has been making a tour of the province. He was accompanied by J. C. Metcalfe, of the prairie market commission, and R. M. Winslow, provincial horticulturist. Mr. Scott was on a tour of inspection, trying to get in touch with as many growers as possible and endeavoring to find out the needs of the industry. He stated that he had been able to get the government to increase their grant to his department by over one hundred per cent., and assured the growers everywhere that the officials at Victoria were prepared to do everything in their power to foster and promote the horticultural interests of the province.

In his various addresses Mr. Scott dwelt at some length upon his trip to the Old Country last year and the success that he met with at Old Country fairs. Some twenty-four fairs were visited with British Columbia fruit exhibits, but it would take too much space to enumerate the number of prizes won in the various competitions.

He had some interesting things to say about varieties. For the past two years there has been a great demand upon nurserymen for Cox's orange and winter banana. Mr. Scott strongly advised against going very strong on either. He backed up his opinion by stating that outside of the Old Country there was no market for the Cox's orange, and that even in the Old Country there was no market for it outside of a small, restricted, high class demand for it in Convent Garden. If the production of this variety were increased but very little, the Convent Garden market would be glutted and in the other sections of England it was very much in disfavor. He instanced how that at the close of a show in Edinburgh he had a half-dozen boxes to dispose of and he asked the same price for them as he had been offered in Convent Garden. The dealer refused to pay his price and explained that he would rather not have them at all. The result was he had to accept the dealer's figures. As for Winter Banana, it was of such a delicate texture that it was not a good shipper and would not in his opinion be a good commercial apple.

From his knowledge, based on twenty years' experience, he considered that the varieties most in demand were: Wealthy, Gravenstein, King, McIntosh Red, Jonathan, Spitzenberg, Wagener, Northern Spy, Rome Beauty, Hubbardston's Nonsuch, Grime's Golden and Yellow Newton Pippin, emphasizing particularly the Gravenstein, McIntosh Red and Spitzenberg.

Mr. Metcalfe dealt particularly with the competition of the American growers, with whom British Columbia had to reckon. He contended that his experience on the prairies had been that United States growers packed and graded their fruit in better shape than did those in British Columbia. There were a great many other difficulties in the way. In the first place it was difficult, on account of the limited production, for prairie dealers to get enough parts of a certain kind of fruit that they wanted them. He advised



12' x 48" DRIVE AND FARM GATE \$4.75

From factory to user, freight prepaid to any station in Manitoba on lots of six or more; in Saskatchewan, \$4.85; Alberta, \$5.00; British Columbia, \$5.25. Constructed of best material; frames 1 3/8 tubular steel-welded. No splice plug or coupling at joints to break. Braces, 3/4 tubular, diagonal brace and filling #11 heavy No. 3 wire throughout. "Send 'em back if they're not as represented." "In my guarantee. Money refunded—no argument. Order today or write for booklet. I'll fence—iron or wire—write for booklet."

THE FENCE MAN
Mgr. Crown Fence and Supply Co., Toronto
He saves you money—buy direct.

Horse Breeders



Artificial MARE IMPREGNATORS

We GUARANTEE you can get from 2 to 6 mares in foal from one service of stallion or jack. Increase the profits from your breeding stables by using these Impregnators. No experience necessary to use them successfully. Prices \$3.00 to \$5.00 each prepaid.

Popular SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT, especially recommended for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, \$7.50 prepaid.

Write for CATALOGUE which illustrates and describes our Impregnating Devices, Breeding Hobble, Stallion Bridles, Shields, Supports, Service Books, Etc. CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 35, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Increase Your Profits

IMPORTATION OF STOCK

Space in the Association cars will be reserved for all stock coming from the East to British Columbia, providing the owners, or importers, make application for definite space before April 30 to R. W. Hodson, Live-Stock Commissioner, Victoria, B.C.

The British Columbia Stock Breeders' and British Columbia Dairymen's Association pay half the transportation expenses.

BRITISH HOME AND HEADQUARTERS FOR SHIRE HORSES

At the 1907, 1908 and 1909 LONDON SHOWS of the Shire Horse Society, ALL THE CHAMPIONS were SIRE BY or trace back to FORSHAW'S SHIRE HORSES.

NOTICE.—DAN PATCH, CHAMPION Shire stallion at 1909 International Exposition, Chicago, also Champion at Illinois State Fair, and Iowa State Fair, 1909.

"CLEVELEY'S HAROLD," CHAMPION Shire Stallion at St. Joseph, M. O., Inter-State Fair, 1909. "Eskham Masterpiece," CHAMPION at the American Royal, Kansas City, 1909, ALL were PURCHASED FROM US.



Inspection and Correspondence invited. Prices reasonable.

JAMES FORSHAW & SONS,
Carlton-on-Trent, Newark,
Nottinghamshire, England.

Telegrams: Forshaw, Sutton-on-Trent (2 words). Station: Carlton-on-Trent, G. N. R. (Main Line) (Station is on the Farm)

Caught Cold By Working In Water.

A Distressing, Tickling Sensation In The Throat.

Mr. Albert MacPhee, Chignecto Mines, N.S., writes:—"In Oct., 1908, I caught cold by working in water, and had a very bad cough and that distressing, tickling sensation in my throat so I could not sleep at night, and my lungs were so very sore I had to give up work. Our doctor gave me medicine but it did me no good so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and by the time I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. I am always recommending it to my friends."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup combines the potent healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for it and insist on getting what you ask for. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and the price 25 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.
Ormsby Grange, Ormskirk, P. Que.
Importer and Breeder of High-Class Pure bred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders.

Breeders in the West can have Canadian bred mares selected and shipped on commission saving travelling and other expenses. Correspondence solicited.

PLEASANT VIEW HERD

OF POLAND CHINA SWINE

I will book orders up to 60 head for April and May farrowing. Herd includes Saskatchewan Queen, a sow that has been shown in both American and Western Canada rings and which has never been asked by any judge to take second place. Inspection courted; correspondence solicited; satisfaction guaranteed, and farmers' prices quoted.

J. M. STOWE & SONS
DAVIDSON, SASK.

Bog Spavin

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

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

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists** 6 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

Kills Prairie Dogs and Gophers of all kinds. Endorsed by State Experimental Stations. 1400 tablets prepaid for \$1.25. Warranted. Rat-killer Tablets, 25c. Ask druggist or send direct. Booklet Free. F. D. Chemical Co., Ft. Dodge, Ia.

Martin Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg
Agents for Canada.

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO

the growers to concentrate on one or two varieties so that they could ship each variety in carload lots.

He particularly urged that co-operation was the key which would unlock the vaults that would solve the most of the fruit growers' problems. They must work together, discuss ways and means and plans and methods; then ship together and sell at a uniform price. If they did this, along with growing good fruit and plenty of it, grading and packing it properly, they would have nothing to fear.

Mr. Winslow dealt particularly with the spraying of apples, but took up the best methods of stamping out orchard pests. To destroy fungi and insect eggs in the fall, he recommended lime and sulphur. When spraying for fungi alone he preferred Bordeaux mixture. For sucking insects he considered whale oil and quassa chips, in combination with nicotine to be the best. For biting and eating insects he advised arsenate of lead.

TARIFF ON FRUIT

That was an ill-considered and unwise idea suggested in the petition of wholesale fruit and vegetable dealers in Winnipeg, to have the duty removed from certain fruits and vegetables at certain periods of the year when domestic fruits and vegetables were not in season. It would add one more complexity to an already complex and anomalous tariff situation, and, while in large part retaining the protective feature of the tariff, would sacrifice a considerable share of the revenue now collected on imports. The Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association protested against the change in a resolution passed at a special session. Of course, the actuating fear of the growers was not that the change would lessen the revenue collected, but that it would to some extent impair the fiscal protection of Ontario fruit in the Western market. A stronger case could be made out on this score if planted fruit land in the Niagara District were not selling for \$500 to \$1,000 an acre. A supposed increase in tariff protection under these circumstances would not increase the ultimate profit of fruit-growing; it would only enhance the value of fruit land by increasing the demand for it, thus raising rents and interest charges. However, we have no idea that the requested tariff change will be made. It should not, for the reasons set out at the head of this article.—*London Farmer's Advocate.*

CURE FOR POTATO SCAB

Don't plant potatoes on land on which scabby crops have been raised previously. If seed to be used is scabby it should be treated as follows: Dissolve two ounces of corrosive sublimate in fifteen gallons of water, and before cutting put the potatoes in it for an hour and a half. Remove, cut, and plant, or spread out to dry. Corrosive sublimate is a deadly internal poison and should not be left where animals or poultry can drink it, nor should any of the treated potatoes be eaten by animals or human beings. Use wooden vessels, not metal. The solution may be used as long as it lasts. Keep treated potatoes out of and away from bags, baskets or other receptacles in which scabby potatoes have been.

Formaldehyde, a less dangerous chemical than corrosive sublimate and therefore a little more satisfactory, may be used instead. Mix one pound (one pint) of commercial formaldehyde (40 per cent.) with thirty gallons of water in which potatoes should be immersed for two hours. Placing potatoes to be treated in a gunny sack and then immersing them in the solution will be found a very convenient way of handling them.—*University Farm Press News.*

INSTRUCTIONS IN BEEKEEPING—III.

The lives of worker bees begin the same as those of queens. They are fed for about the same length of time in their larval state, but they are in sealed cells longer. Under the right conditions, they emerge from the cells in about twenty-one days from the time the eggs are laid, instead of sixteen days, as with queens. Worker



Glencorse Yorkshires

ALSO FOR SALE

Holstein-Friesian bull calf, nine months old, sire Duke Varcoe Beryl Wayne (7718), dam Duchess de Kol (7158) and litter of registered Sable Collie puppies.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.



Melrose Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

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

GEO. RANKIN & SONS
Oakner P.O., Man. On the G. T. P.

SHORTHORNS

Great Private Sale

Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and see them, or write for particulars, also prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale in season.

E. W. CASWELL, Star Farm
Box 1283 Saskatoon, Phone 375
C. P. E., C. N. E., G. T. P.

McDonald's Yorkshires

A few fine long pure-bred Yorkshire boars on hand. Farrowed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$20.00 each.

Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls.
A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.

SHETLAND PONIES

Sixteen ponies recently imported for sale. Breeding and quality of the very best. My prices are very reasonable.
WM. S. CURRIE, Medicine Hat, Alta.

Glenalmond Scotch Shorthorns



I have for sale some great, thick, robust, young stock bulls and some grand young heifers ready to breed. I can supply ranchers with bulls of a serviceable age at very reasonable prices. My herd won many prizes at the leading exhibitions in Alberta last season. Imported Baron's Voucher, a champion bull in Scotland, heads my herd. Write me for prices.

C. F. LYALL STROME, ALTA.



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Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

in prizewinners in numbers of sales, in dairy quality, in breeding cows, in breeding sires, in importation, in home-bred animals, in breeding results. Jerseys of all ages and both sexes for sale.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

HASSARD'S HORSES

I have just landed a fresh importation consisting of Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and Clydesdale fillies, direct from Scotland. The stallions are sired by such notable sires as Lord Faunderoy, Revelanta, Baron o' Buchlyvie, Sir Everest and Prince Thomas; these stallions range from two years to six years old and are horses with lots of size and extra quality. The fillies are two and three years old and are sired by such horses as Prince Alexander, Benedict, Prince Attractive, Prince Maryfield and others. These are good big fillies with a lot of quality—the kind to take to the show ring. In fact, it is said by those who have already seen them that they are the best bunch that has ever come to the province. I have eighteen more fillies coming that will reach Deloraine by November the 15th; further particulars of them later. Come and see me or write. I am always ready for business with small profits.

F. J. HASSARD, V. S., DELORAINE, MAN.

ESTABLISHED AT LEICESTER, ENGLAND, IN 1800.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

Resembles new milk as nearly as possible in chemical composition. Used throughout the world. Halves the cost of raising calves. Prevents scouring. Rapidly matures them. Send for pamphlet "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

B STEELE, BRIGGS SEED Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

BOW RIVER HORSE RANCH EST. 1880

CLYDES AND FRENCH COACH STALLIONS FOR SALE.

Also a few grade mares in foal. \$550 per team.

G. E. GODDARD Cochrane, Alta.

The J. C. Ranch

Breeder and importer of high-class Clydesdales. Young stock always for sale. Male and female. A car load of young stallions just arrived. I can supply you with a show ring champion or range stallion.

Dairy strain.
JOHN CLARK, JR.
Gleichen, Alta.
Box 32.

CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS, \$35 to \$70.

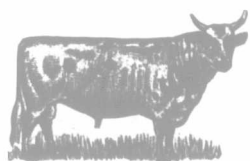
All stock registered. These are a nice lot, six to twelve months old. Also a few young SHORTHORN COWS of Dairy strain.

CLYDESDALE COLTS FOR SALE
Yorkshire pigs, both sexes, ready to wean.
J. BOUSFIELD, Prop., MACGREGOR, MAN.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England
EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK

of every description. Owing to the rapid increase in business, Mr. L. C. Scruby has been taken into partnership. During the spring months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.



J. C. POPE

Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.

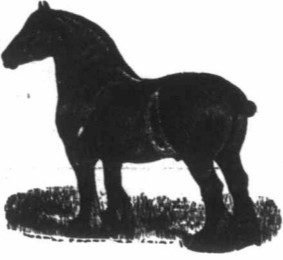
Breeder of
Ayrshire Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Swine.
Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.



LABELS

Metal Ear Labels for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs

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



HORSES

Shires and Percherons

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

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

W. W. HUNTER


OLDS, ALBERTA

C. R. ROGERS
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VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders of

CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS AND HACKNEYS



Our sales this year have been double any former year, but we have twenty-two stallions in our barns yet to sell.


These are from two to five years of age; have nearly all been winners in the Old Country, and will be winners here, and we will give you a bargain now to clean out.

We intend importing a large number of Clydesdale and Percheron mares this July, and will give you a bargain if you will write and tell us what you want before we go. We can get just what you need cheaper than you can buy in the ordinary way, and if it does not suit you are under no obligation to buy. Write now.

Branch at Vegreville, Alta.
JAS. BROOKS, Manager.

VANSTONE & ROGERS
Head Office and stables,
WAWANESA, Manitoba

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM



Our new offering of CLYDESDALE STALLIONS is bigger and better than ever. We have them at all ages and prices, ranging from \$500 up. They are imported and home-bred, sired by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Acme, Labori, Baron's Gem, Baron Kerr and others. We also have a big selection of MARES and FILLIES for sale.

Our Clydesdales are all of the heavy draft type.

Trojan, grand champion at the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary in 1908, is heading at present our stud. Visitors always welcome and will be met by our rig if notified a few days ahead at Balgonie (Station on C. P. R. main line, 10 miles east of Regina).

P. M. Bredt & Sons

Via Balgonie, Sask.

larva, also, are fed different "pap" from that given queen larva. It is considered less concentrated. This, and the different size of the cells in which worker bees develop, make them a different bee from the queens, though the eggs are said to be the same. For the first six days of their life workers do inside hive work only; that is, under normal conditions. Their duties are "wax-secreting," as it is called, and comb-building, and ventilating the hive when necessary, assisting in ripening the honey, preparing "pap," and feeding larva, and other duties.

When acting as "nurse" bees, they predigest a mixture of pollen and honey, and deposit this milky feed into cells containing larva. Pollen, the dust gathered by field bees from flowers, is absolutely necessary for preparing this larval feed. Pollen, after some modification by the bees, is what our grandfathers termed "bee-bread."

After the worker bees leave the hives their great life-work commences. Flying from flower to flower, they add to the tiny load of nectar in their honey-stomachs, until there is no room for more. Then, with their powerful wings, with nervous energy, as though, like the gambler at the table, fearing the loss of a great stake. Some consider that they pant as a person out of breath.

But, alas! how soon ends their useful life. Only six to eight weeks before a downy bee, just emerged from the cell; to-day a veteran, with torn and ragged wings—not placed on the pension list to pass its last days in tranquility, but mercilessly dragged from the hive by its younger mates, as no longer of any economic use in the great industrial laboratory of the hive.

The age or longevity of the workers is what often puzzles beginners. It appears incredulous that the workers live such a short time. I once read a newspaper report that a certain feminine beekeeper had bees fifteen years old, as for so many years the bees had been in the same loggum without once dying out. Now, the fact is, the worker bees of this season do not live for another season's labor. During the fall, winter and spring months, when the bees are comparatively inactive, they will live for five or six months, but when hard at work gathering nectar, their life is so shortened that they live, on an average, to be but six to eight weeks old.

We can now better comprehend why nature has endowed queens with the egg-laying powers they possess. As the ranks of the workers are so constantly thinned, it is necessary that there should be an adequate number of recruits. If this were not the case, a hive would in time become depopulated.

Some colonies will carry away their dead comrades from the hives; others, when weather is adverse, will let them accumulate in front of the hive stands. This sometimes frightens beginners. A person to whom I had sold a colony once came to me and anxiously explained that his bees were dying off by the hundreds. I took him into my apiary, and soon made plain that conditions of his colony were normal.

To briefly consider drones, they are the "papa" bees, or, at least, those that fertilize queens are "papas." This is, so far as known, their only use in hive economy. When they are no longer needed, the worker bees dispose of them, by driving them from the hives and refusing them life-sustenance. They are not wintered over, except sometimes when there has been a flow of honey late in the fall, or if the colony is queenless, but make their appearance in this locality about at swarming time, though in some places, I am told, six to eight weeks before swarming, and stay about till nectar-gathering ceases. They are reared in drone cells, which are larger than worker cells, and emerge from the cells in about twenty-four days from the time the eggs are laid. As drones consume much honey, their production should be curtailed.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Cappee Hook, 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.

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Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

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Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

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KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE



is the remedy you can depend on. No other preparation has done so much for the horse and the horseman.

Kendall's Spavin Cure has saved millions of dollars for thousands of owners during the past 40 years. It is the quick, sure, safe cure that never fails to give the best results even when all other treatment may prove a failure.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE




cures Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Swellings, Bony Growth, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises and all Lameness.

Kendall's Spavin Cure makes a complete and lasting cure because it cures the cause of the trouble.

It leaves no scars or white hairs because it does not blister.

Every Medicine Shelf



should have a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure—the best liniment in the world for man and beast. No telling when you will need it. Get it now and you will have the right remedy when the emergency arises.

\$1 a bottle—6 for \$5. At all dealers. Ask for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse"—or write us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Enosburg Falls, Vt. 50

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It's Balsam



Competitors. Itive Cure for upper Hoek, nder, Wind rom Spavin, ny tumors, r Parasites, temoves all attle, r Rheumatism, it is irritable. Balsam sold is on. Price \$1.50 s. or sent by ex- ill directions for ptive circulars, . Toronto, Ont.

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SPAVIN CURE

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or white hairs ister.

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uld have a bot- of Kendall's vin Cure—the t liniment in world for man l beast. No tell- when you will w and you will edy when the

for \$5. At all ree copy of our n "The Horse"—

DALL CO. 50

HE INHERITED HIS ILL-HEALTH

But Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured J. Baillargeon's Rheumatism

Further proof that no case of Kidney Disease can stand before the old reliable Kidney Remedy.

Monte Bello, Labelle Co., Que., May 2.—(Special).—That a man may be cured even of inherited ill-health if he keeps his blood pure and his body toned up by using Dodd's Kidney Pills is the experience of John Baillargeon of this place.

"I inherited poor health from my parents," Mr. Baillargeon says. "I was bothered with Rheumatism, Lumbago and Gravel. I was always tired and nervous. In fact I was a total wreck. I tried all kinds of medicines but I got no relief till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. They did me good and no mistake. I took fifteen boxes in all, but I am cured."

"My wife also has taken Dodd's Kidney Pills and received great benefit from them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys. Cured Kidneys strain all impurities, all that disease feeds on, out of the blood. That is why they always cure Rheumatism, Lumbago, Dropsy and Heart Disease.

Dr. Clifton F. Hodge, of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., announces that the probable winner of the \$1,000 reward offered for the discovery of the first nest of the North American or passenger pigeon in America, is C. H. Patience, residing in Ontario. Patience said he discovered the nest with a female sitting on it, and Dr. Hodge stated that he would immediately go to Ontario to investigate the claim.

The reward is part of a subscription of \$3,800, by naturalists from all over the United States and Canada for the work of preventing the extinction of the bird. This particular breed of pigeon was very numerous in America up to the early eighties, but since then has been gradually dying out, until now the species is very rare.

Mason had Salt Rheum

ON HANDS FOR YEARS—COMPLETELY CURED FIVE YEARS AGO BY

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

There is nothing worse for eczema and salt rheum than cold water. For this reason many people are afflicted in cold weather only.

No class of men suffer more from such ailments than bricklayers and stone masons and this fact makes the accompanying letter particularly interesting.

Mr. John W. Nans, stone mason, of Lunenburg, N. S., writes:—"I was a great sufferer from eczema and salt rheum for years and could get nothing which seemed to be of any real benefit. Five years ago I got a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment and three boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills and this treatment cured me so that the old trouble never returned. My skin became as soft and smooth as a child's after using Dr. Chase's Ointment and I shall always say a good word for it."

Very many people suffer from skin affections in the cold weather and try one thing after another without obtaining the marked and lasting benefit which comes with the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Chilblains and frost bites are quickly relieved and cured by the wonderfully soothing, healing influence of this Ointment. Chapped and irritated skin becomes soft and smooth. Each and every form of itching skin disease is thoroughly cured.

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cts. a box, all dealers; Dr. Hanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for a free copy of Dr. Chase's Receipts.



POULTRY

The largest poultry farm in the world is located in Rhode Island State, U.S.A. The eggs shipped from the place amount to from 130,000 to 150,000 dozen annually.

COCKERELS WITH HENS

If cockerels are with a flock of hens during winter and until March and then removed and other cockerels put with the hens, how soon could the eggs be kept for hatching so as to be sure of having them fertilized by the new birds?

J. D. Sask. Ans.—It is probable that the bulk of the eggs laid by this flock during the season will be fertile to the cockerels that were with them up to March. As a rule the litters of eggs in the hen are fertilized at one impregnation and while the birds may be mated with another male bird afterwards the eggs are likely to be fertile to the first mating. Male birds from which eggs for hatching are not desired to be fertilized, should not be allowed with the hens. If you did not intend to use these cockerels for breeding purposes you should have got rid of them last fall. To have them running with the flock did not stimulate laying and as has turned out, their presence has been rather inconvenient.

FERTILITY OF TURKEY EGGS

Have one turkey hen, which at mating time I was to take to one of the neighbors who keeps turkeys. I did not take her until after she had laid one egg. Will you please tell me if any of the eggs she lays afterwards will be fertile? If so, how long before they are?

W. W. Alta. Ans.—As a single impregnation generally fertilizes all the eggs in the litter, and sometimes all laid during the season, the eggs from this bird should be fertile at least two or three days after mating, assuming that one or two of the eggs were too far advanced to be fertilized by the male.

EGG CIRCLES IN DENMARK

The thrifty people of Denmark always are in the van of co-operative work in disposing of their products. In hog raising and dairying the Danes are recognized as past masters.

Poultrymen, too, have joined with a view to facilitating the marketing of eggs. The local branches of the Danish Co-operative Egg Associations are called "circles." Members are accepted on application to the officers of the "circle." They pay 13.5 cents each as a fee to the main association, and are under the laws of the "circle."

Members have to deliver all eggs produced by their hens—home consumption, setting eggs, and accidentally-found ones, excepted—in the manner and on the days decided on by the officers of the "circle." This obligation holds good for one calendar year at a time. No eggs older than 7 days may be delivered; transgression of this rule, as well as the delivery of stale eggs, is punished by a fine of \$1.35, imposed by the directors of the co-operative association (main association), and may be increased to \$2.70. One-half of the fine goes to the main association, and the other half to the "circle" in question. The decision of the main directors—irrespective of that of the "circle" directors or of the egg-collector—cannot be appealed. In case of a suit for the collection of the fine, the party sued will have to pay the costs.

The eggs must be carefully collected every day, and in the hot season twice a day at least. Artificial eggs only may be used in nest eggs, and the hens must be kept from the nests during the night.

Only clean eggs may be delivered, and they must be kept protected against

BICKMORE'S GALL CURE



Be sure and work the horse. No salve in the world like Bickmore's Gall Cure for common horse ailments. Don't try unknown remedies. Bickmore's Gall Cure is standard everywhere. Cures galls, sores, cuts, wounds, grease heel, etc., without losing a single day's work. Sold everywhere by local dealers who are directed to refund your money if it fails. Send direct for trial package, enclosing 2c. postage. Wingate Chemical Company, Ltd., 899 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal, Can.

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American Drilling Machines. Standard the world over. For every possible condition of earth and rock drilling and mineral prospecting we make a drill especially designed for the requirement. Catalog No. 105, the most complete "drill hole" catalog ever issued, free. The American Well Works, General Office and Works, Aurora, Ill. Chicago Office: First National Bank Bldg.

This Man Is Young at 55 Years

He is a "Health Belt Man," Therefore Has the Vitality and Hot Red Blood of Youth in His Veins; He Towers like a Giant Above the Ordinary Difficulties of Life—Be a "Health Belt Man" Yourself—It Gives Manly Strength; It makes You Young and Keeps You Young All the Days of Your Life; It Takes all the Coward Out of Your Make-up—Let Me Give You of This Abundant Vitality. Then Nothing Can Ever Conquer You but Death Itself—100,000 Men Have Taken My Advice. Why Not You?

The secret of lifelong youth may be summed up in one word—Vitality. If you have this great natural power in abundance years count for nothing. I use no drugs, I recommend none. Just the Health Belt. No privations, no dieting and no restrictions, excepting that all dissipation must cease. Put the Health Belt on nights when you go to bed; let it send its power into your nerves, organs and blood while you are sleeping. It gives you a great flow of soft, gentle, galvanovital electricity during the entire night. One application and you are like a new being; it takes all the pain and weakness out of your back; it makes you answer the morning greeting with "I'm feeling fine!" It is a great strength builder; it overcomes the results of earlier mistakes and indiscretions, it gives you a compelling power, so that you are attractive to all women and men with whom you come in contact. W. B. Freed, East End, Sask., writes: "I am a man again, thanks to you. Nothing can discourage me now."



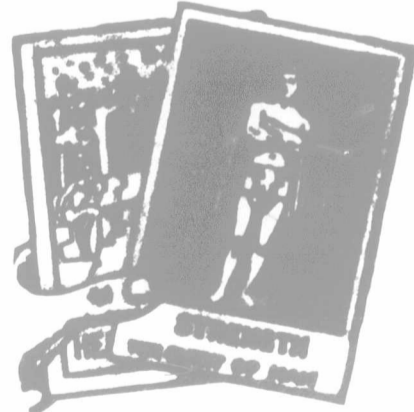
This is one among tens of thousands.

Free Until Cured

Call or write to me and I will at once arrange to let you have the Belt on trial, not to be paid for until cured. No deposit or advance payment. Send it back if it doesn't do the work. Liberal discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way.

Let Me Send You These Two Books FREE

They fully describe my Health Belt, and contain much valuable information. One is called "Health in Nature," and deals with various ailments common to both men and women, such as rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc. The other, "Strength the Glory of Man," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free, sealed, by mail.



Dr. C. F. Sanden, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir: Please forward me your books as advertised, free.

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Get out of the rut

Give your buildings the benefit of progress—same as you give the farm itself. Cover every building on the farm with Genasco Ready Roofing—the economical roofing that protects and lasts.

Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of Trinidad Lake asphalt—Nature's everlasting waterproofer. It prevents cracks, breaks, and leaks, and does away with damage and repairs. Easily applied without experienced help.

The Kant-leak Kleet does away entirely with cement and large-headed nails. Keeps seams absolutely watertight. Saves time in laying. Makes a beautiful finish. Ask for Genasco rolls with the Kleet packed in them.

Ask your dealer for Genasco. Mineral or smooth surface. Be sure you see the hemisphere trade mark. A written guarantee, if you want it. Gold medal (highest award) Seattle, 1909. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY
Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

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Cross-section, Genasco Stone-surface Ready-Roofing



F. H. McGAVIN CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

the sun, rain and frost by the members, as well as by the collector.

The members may only deliver eggs to the "circle" from their own nests; transgression of this rule leads to a fine of 6.75 cents for the first time and 13.5 cents the second time per pound of any such unauthorized deliveries.

The membership list of the "circle" must show the number, the name and position of each member, and the number on the list must be the same as that with which he stamps his eggs. Changes in the list must be reported by the "circle" chairman to the main office. Every member receives—on payment of 5.4 cents—a rubber stamp with ink and pad. The number of the "circle," as well as that of the member, appears on this stamp, and each egg must be stamped plainly and neatly on the big end. The egg collector can only accept eggs which are clean and plainly and neatly stamped. The "circle" directors may temporarily refuse to accept eggs from a member and a member may be expelled by a majority vote at a general meeting or by the main directors.

The necessary capital for paying cash on delivery of the eggs of the members is provided by a loan, the members of the circle becoming responsible for this loan, which is paid to the egg collector, who has to provide a satisfactory bond. The eggs are paid for on receipt at "the price set by the circle" directors. Whatever more the eggs may net is only paid to the members after retaining a suitable amount for the working capital, according to the views of the "circle" directors.

Notice of withdrawal is given to the "circle" directors, but only so as to take effect at the end of the business year. Withdrawn or expelled members have no claim on surplus reserve fund or other assets of the "circle," and they have to return their stamp without compensation, to the "circle" chairman. The board of directors of the circle consists of an uneven number of members, and they are elected at the general meeting. They take care of the business of the "circle" in the best manner possible, seeing to it that the eggs are delivered to the association in the condition demanded. The "circle" directors appoint and discharge the egg collector and other employees of the "circle" determine their compensation and supervise their work. The pay is generally 27 cents per 100 eggs for collecting.

The general meeting elects annually two auditors, who audit the year's account before the end of January the following year. The regular annual meeting is held in the first part of February, in time for eventual suggestions to the main directors, to be submitted to the chairman before February 20. The "circle" sends a delegate to the general meeting of the main association. In case of an eventual dissolution of the "circle," any possible surplus—after settling all liabilities—is to be divided among the members in proportion to the eggs delivered by them during the last year.

Formerly, the main office (directors) printed the weekly quotations to be paid by the circles, but now they are mailed every week privately. The delegates from the circles at the annual meeting of the main association elect a "representation" of even members, four of these, with a chairman from the board of directors, the former being elected for two years at a time, the latter for five years. An executive committee is formed by the chairman, the manager and one member.

Judging by a good deal of experience with patrons of co-operative cheese factories, so-called, and pork-packing establishments in Canada, perhaps the most troublesome snag in the foregoing regulations, which have proved so effective in Denmark, is the one in which the members of the circles bind themselves to deliver all their eggs. Canadians will need to get over some of their go-as-you-please independence in order to make that rule effective. It is the crux of the situation, if a permanent business on that plan is to be developed. Pending co-operative organization, egg-producers, for their own benefit, should at once begin putting into effect the working regulations of the circles regarding the gathering and care of eggs.



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Guaranteed

We guarantee Congo Roofing. And our guarantee means something. It is not just a pretty piece of paper. It is genuine Surety Bond issued by the National Surety Co. of New York.

It affords the most absolute protection to the buyer of Congo that can possibly be devised.

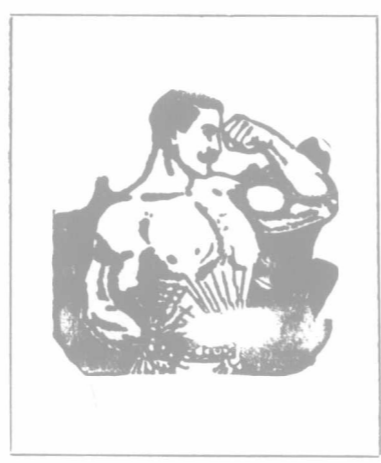
You will find one of these bonds in every roll of Congo. We would like to send you a copy of the 10 year guarantee bond and a sample of Congo Roofing free.

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Crown Lum. & Co., - Calgary

Write For Free Sample

I Will Make You Strong

Take My Belt for What It is Worth. Wear It Until You Are Cured—Then Pay Me My Price



If you come to me and I tell you that I can cure you, I've got confidence enough in my treatment to take all the chances. I am curing hundreds of weak men and women every day, and I know what I can cure and what I can't. If you will secure me you may wear my Belt free until cured.

I know that no man remains a weakling because he wants to. I am sure that you want to overcome every indication of early decay that has shown itself on you. I don't think the man lives who would not like to feel as big and strong as a Sandow; and I know that if you have a reasonable foundation to build upon I can make you a bigger man than you ever hoped to be. I want you to know that, you who can't believe it, and I want you to have my book in which I describe how I learned that strength was only electricity, and how I learned to restore it; also I want to tell you the names of some men

who will tell you that when they came to me they were physical wrecks and are now the finest specimens of physical manhood.

Dear Sir:—Your Belt has done me a world of good. When I started wearing it I had the backache so bad I could scarcely walk across the floor. I put my Belt on as soon as I received it, and wore it about three weeks steadily, and I found myself a well man. I would not take five times what the Belt cost me if I could not get another one like it. You can use my name and letter for an advertisement if you wish. The Belt has helped me and I know it will help others if they try it. I remain, for the good you have done, JOHN GOLDIE, Lock Box 165, Estevan, Sask.

And how is it with you? Have you rheumatism and back pains, a dull ache and weakness over your kidneys, dull headaches, with a tired, stupid feeling? Are you losing your vitality? Do you feel yourself growing aged before your time? Are you nervous, sleepless, short of memory and lacking in spirit and self confidence? Do you know that you are not the man you would like to be?

If so, I can cure you. What you lack is just what electricity supplies.

My Belt will cure you, and if you will come to me you will soon be one of "DR. McLAUGHLIN'S MEN."

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I have a beautiful book, full of good honest talk about how men are made big and noble, and I'll send it to you, free, sealed, if you send me this coupon. Call for Consultation. Free.

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WESTERN JOBBERS.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

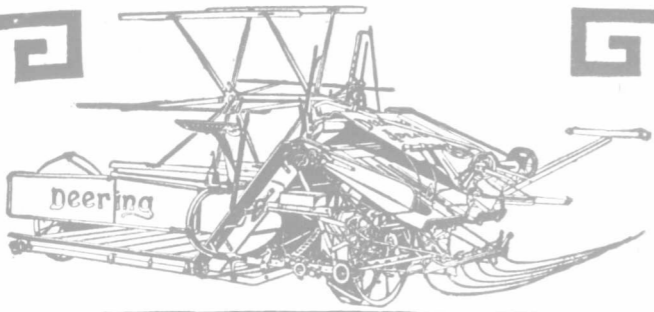
Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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

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

We Want Your Help for a Minute

Have you a neighbor who does not take the Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal? If so, tell him about it and secure his subscription. At the same time remember our generous list of premiums which are published on another page.



GET ALL THE CROP THIS YEAR

THINK back to the last harvest time. Did you get all the profit from your acres that should have been yours? Or through delays, caused by tinkering with broken-down or inefficient machines, did you lose valuable time? Did you get all the grain—tangled or down—or did your machine leave a part of your profit in every field? Ask yourself today, Did I get the best results possible from my harvesting machines last year, and, if so, are they in condition to give me the same service this year? If not—

Now is the time to choose the machines that will get all the crop this year in the shortest time—with the least effort on your part. That means the Deering. They are machines that will give you the very best service. They are built to meet the conditions encountered on Canadian farms.

The Deering binder is a model of convenience for operating. It is a strong machine. You will not be troubled with breakages. It has light draft and has such a wide range of adjustment that it is adapted for all conditions of grain and fields.

You will be sure of satisfaction with a Deering. It is a proved machine. In addition to binders, the Deering line comprises various other machines in harvesting and haying machine lines, seeding and tillage implements. The Deering local dealer handles I H C gasoline engines, cream separators, manure spreaders, wagons, hay presses and motor vehicles.

Investigate the Deering line. Learn what Deering machines will do for you. Call on local dealer for catalogue and particulars or write to nearest branch house.

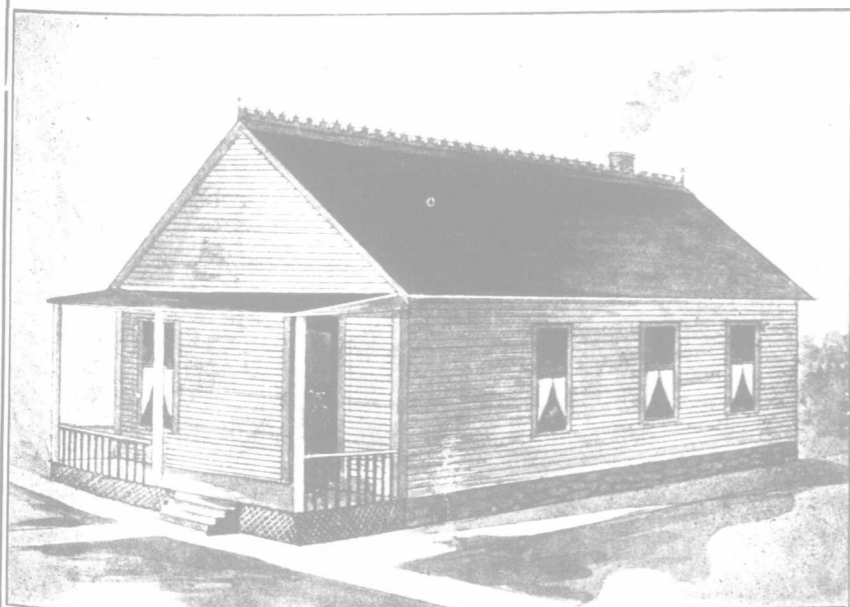
CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

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Five Rooms. Size 18 x 30 with 6 ft. verandah.

WIND PROOF, COLD PROOF, SIMPLE, SUBSTANTIAL, ECONOMICAL
There is nothing like it on the market, and you couldn't buy the material for the money.

Seven different thicknesses of material used in the construction.
Price for above model, \$468.80

Guaranteed to be absolutely warm, and built to stand the cold Northwest climate.

Send for Free Catalogue showing 12 different designs.

These cottages are built in sections at factory, and shipped out in sections, so that 3 men can set it up complete in 2 days after delivery at station.

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Guaranteed to Wear Longer

or you get 2 pairs free

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

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

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

They're Seamless

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

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

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

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

For Ladies

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

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

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

light and dark tan, leather, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, cardinal. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

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

No. 1175. Mercerized. Same colors as 1720. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

For Men

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

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

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

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

Instructions

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

Catalog Free

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



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Minister of the Interior,
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40 Million Square Feet of Oshawa Shingles

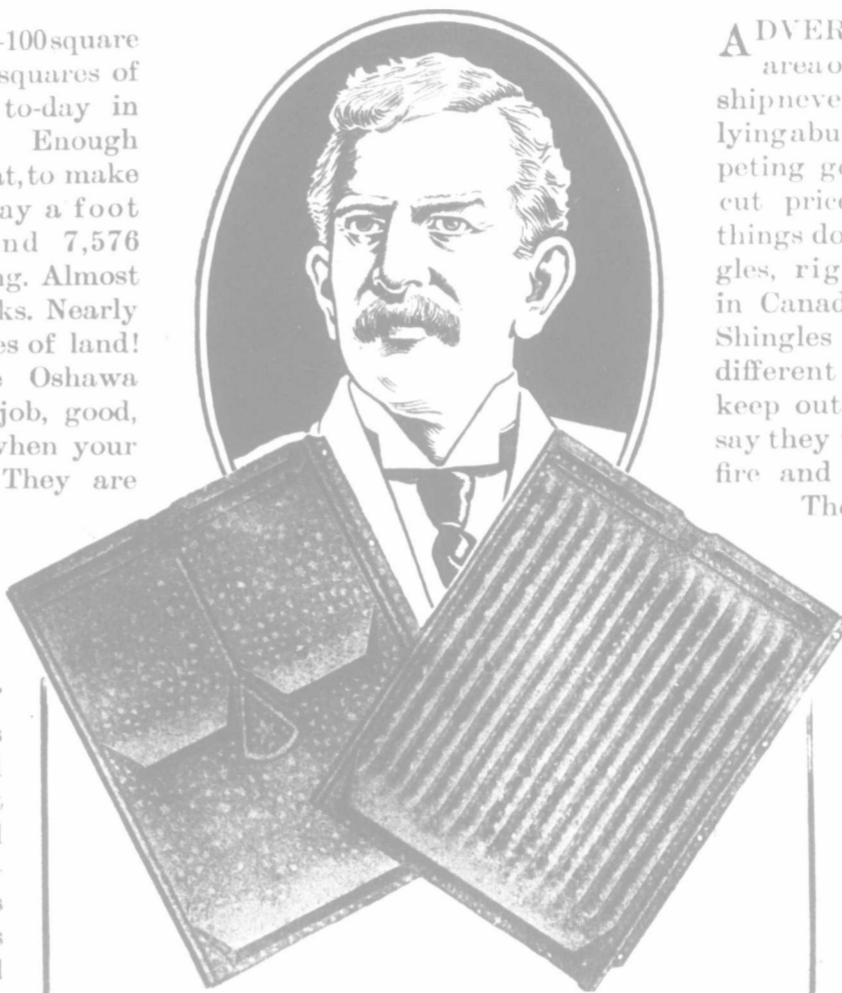
Cover Canadian Roofs Today

A ROOFER'S square is 10 x 10 ft.—100 square feet. There are 400,000 such squares of Oshawa Steel Shingles in use to-day in Canada. Enough steel, that, to make a pathway a foot wide and 7,576 miles long. Almost

thrice the length of the C.P.R. tracks. Nearly enough to roof in a thousand acres of land! And the greater part of those Oshawa Shingles will be right on the job, good, weather-tight, rain-proof roofs, when your grandsons are old, old men. They are good for 100 years.

THEY KEEP ON SELLING BECAUSE THEY MAKE GOOD

THEY DO ALL WE SAY THEY WILL AND MORE TOO



ADVERTISING alone never sold that vast area of Pedlar Shingles. Smooth salesman-ship never kept them selling; nor glib talk; nor lying abuse of competing goods; nor cut price. Those things do sell shingles, right here in Canada's roofing trade. But Oshawa Shingles sell, and keep on selling, for a different reason. They make good. They keep out the wet, year after year, as we say they will. They protect buildings from fire and lightning, as we say they will. They make good.

This is the One Roofing It Pays Best to Buy

Figured by price-cost, "Oshawa" Guaranteed Steel Shingles are as cheap as the poorest wood shingles. Figured by service-cost—the length of time they will make even a passably good roof—wood shingles cost Ten Times as much; slate costs six times as much; and the stuff they call "ready roofing" costs Thirty-Three Times as much! These are facts. They can be proved to you. Proved by figures; by the experience of hundreds of other people who doubted at first, just as you perhaps doubt. Proved, absolutely! You want that proof before you roof. Get it! Send for it to-day.

No Other Roofing Does This

Stays rain - and - snow - and - wet - proof for fully a hundred years. Absolutely fireproofs the top of the building for a hundred years. Protects the building from lightning for a hundred years. Resists the hardest winds that blow for a hundred years. Keeps the building it covers cooler in summer, warmer in winter, for a hundred years. Gathers no moisture, and never sweats on the under side for a hundred years. Needs no painting, no pitching, no care nor attention for a hundred years. WHAT MORE CAN YOU ASK OF A ROOF?

This is the One Roofing That is Guaranteed

Some makers of "metal shingles" (ever notice how careful they are to avoid saying "steel?") point with pride to roofs of theirs 25 years in service. BUT THEY DON'T GUARANTEE their shingles for 25 years to come. You buy Oshawa Steel Shingles—the only kind that IS guaranteed—upon the plain English warranty that if the roof goes back on you in the next quarter-century you get a new roof for nothing. You can read the Guarantee before you decide. Send for it. See if it isn't as fair as your own lawyer would make it on your behalf. Isn't that square?

Book and Sample Shingle Free

Send for free book and free sample of the Oshawa Shingle itself. It will interest you to study it. You will see the actual construction. You will see that the Pedlar Improved Lock, on all four edges of the shingle, makes it certain that moisture never can get through any Oshawa-shingled roof. You will see how the Pedlar process of galvanizing drives the zinc right into the steel so it never can flake off. You will be in no doubt about which roofing after you have studied this shingle. Send to-day for Sample Shingle and "Roofing Right" Booklet No. 5

The picture above, on the right, shows the new Spanish pattern Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingle (Guaranteed). That on left is the standard pattern.

OSHAWA STEEL SHINGLES are made of 28 gauge steel, specially toughened and heavily galvanized to make them rust-proof. Thus they weigh about seventy-eight pounds to the square. With the box about 88 pounds to the square. When considering metal shingles always learn the weight of metal per square offered and be sure that the weight is of the metal only. Make the weight test yourself. First be sure the scales are accurate. Then unbox a square of Oshawa Shingles and weigh them. Note that the weight averages 78 pounds without the box. Don't go by the box weight. Some boxes weigh fourteen pounds or more.

C. A. Pedlar

It Will Pay You To Pedlarize All Your Buildings

"To Pedlarize" means to sheathe your whole home with handsome, lasting and beautiful steel ceilings, side-walls, outside roof. It means to protect yourself against cold; against fire; against much disease; against repair-bills. Ask us and we will tell you the whole story. Just use a postcard and say: "How about Pedlarizing my house?" State whether brick or frame. Write to-day.

GET SEVENTY-EIGHT POUNDS OF STEEL TO THE SQUARE 310



THE PEDLAR PEOPLE OF OSHAWA



HALIFAX	ST. JOHN, N.B.	QUEBEC	MONTREAL	OTTAWA	TORONTO	LONDON	CHATHAM
42-46 Prince William St.	127 Rue du Pont	321-3 Craig St.	423 Sussex St.	11-113 Bay St.	86 King St.	200 King St. W.	
PORT ARTHUR	WINNIPEG	REGINA	CALGARY	VANCOUVER	VICTORIA		
47 Cumberland St.	26 Lombard St.	1901 Railway St. South	1112 First St. West	821 Powell St.	434 Kingston St.		

WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME LOCALITIES. WRITE FOR DETAILS. MENTION THIS PAPER