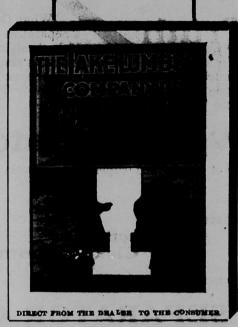
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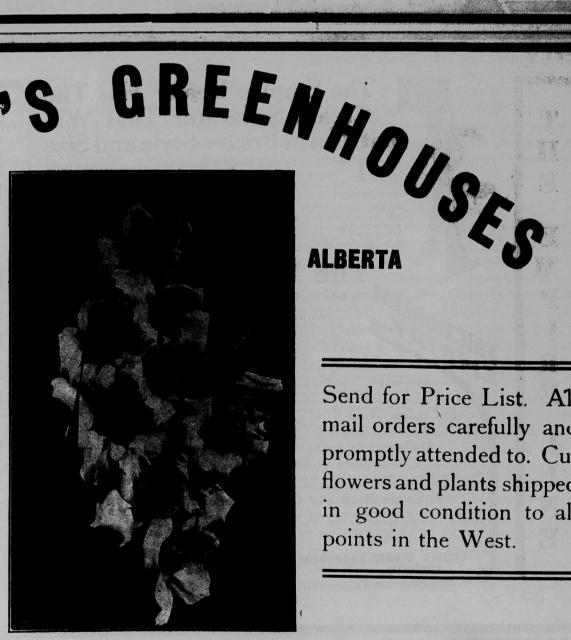
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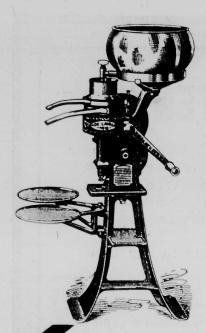
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CLEANED GRAIN-Wheat, Flax. Oats, Barley, etc., in exchange for your home-grown farm produce, if

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Vol. XLV.

FARMER'S AND HOME

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14-16 PRINCESS STREET

EDIT

Provide a

To maintain the n during summer, one season of dried up adequately done, by near the pasture or 1 a supply of green for cows through the sh for various reasons, is this purpose. In th that comes along fas dle of May there is a July. Cows relish it in any way effect th is one of the easiest heaviest producer of fodder. Certain sect never be cropped to practically all distr. crop to supplement merits in this respe Every man who kee to see that as much from those cows du their product is suf thing on the money 1 as well as making !

more than dried gras The average cow the owners. As a

required in caring for

WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

nd Garden eeds

ome Grass, Red-top, your supplies early

RAIN-Wheat, Flax, tc., in exchange for vn farm produce, if

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S-Tamarac and cedry, at attractive

ND VEGETABLESphone for our prices ily in these commo-

and exchange anything produced on

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BROS.

past Seeds

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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, March 31, 1909.

No. 862

AND HOME JOURNAL

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EDITORIAL

Provide a Summer Feed

To maintain the milk flow of the cow herd gestions made worth considering. during summer, one has to provide against a season of dried up pastures. This is most Every man who keeps cows owes it to himself have used to his advantage half a lifetime.

Sometimes it is the cow's fault and sometimes how many winning fields were on new land, and those who are so engaged.

and winter. In summer she gets six weeks or to be learned about farming, that will enable two months of pasturage, and picks up a rath- us to make land better, rather than allow it to er precarious existence from the time that fails get poorer or dirtier. This is the supreme till freeze up. After winter closes in the problem with which every one has to wrestle. average cow has less to make milk from than The farm is practically the source of all she had towards the close of summer. The our wealth, and is capable of infinite developlargest part of her return for food and keep for ment. The need of intelligently handling the the year is a runty calf, but figuring in the land, will be impressed by reading the exvalue of that asset, along with the milk she periences of farmers who tell, in this issue, gave, and the owner is fortunate if he makes how they won prizes on their grain. an even break, if he gets out of the cow as much as she got out of him.

The man who is willing to let Nature do his books are balanced. Nature is all right in her fee of \$1.00 good for?" way, but she can be beaten every time by the cow business as he should be, for profit, not producing food supply for all seasons. In an- bership is drawn from the three prairie provfrom each of our prairie provinces, relate their Manitoba. experiences in growing summer cow feeds.

Good and Better Crops

this purpose. In the first place, it is a crop ventions, judging classes and the press, have annual convention. that comes along fast. Sown about the mid- endeavored to spread information upon this, Then, the society conducts school garden is one of the easiest of crops to grow, and the fail to get all the advantage possible out of societies and civic improvement clubs. never be cropped to corn to any extent, but in papers, and try to learn everything by ex- each year, sometime late in the summer. practically all districts where wheat raising perience. Such learning generally sticks, but These are the advantages that accrue to the

their product is sufficient to pay him some- methods and systems are best suited to condi- covers a membership of one year. thing on the money he has invested in the herd, tions. As we get experience and read of That the society is doing good, and deserving which profit may be made. Consequently she not keeping our land up to its virgin standard. thusiasm of those already interested in such a

FARMER'S ADVOCATE takes chances on her food supply both summer It emphasizes the fact that there is something

Use of Western Horticultural Society

A correspondent says: "What is the object cow feeding for him, should not be surprised if of the Western Horticultural Society, and what there is very little coming to him, when the benefit is it to its members? How long is the

The membership of the Western Horticulhuman intelligence. The farmer who is into tural Society is made up of those men and women who are enthusiastic over trees, flowers, from habit, looks after the providing of a milk fruits, vegetables, and all plants. This memother column of this issue, correspondents, one inces, but the greater number are residents of

The object of the society is to foster an in-Read them, they are well told, and the sug-terest in gardening, tree planting, and the growth of plants. For this purpose it holds an annual convention where members discuss different problems that confront them, and readequately done, by planting an acre or two Never in the history of our agriculture, has port experiences with different trees and near the pasture or barn, to corn, and having there been such an extensive, energetic and in- plants. Each member may also receive, upon a supply of green fodder on hand, to feed the telligent campaign of education waged, as that application, certain plants for experimental cows through the short pasture period. Corn which is drawing to a close preparatory to purposes, and a full report bound in book for various reasons, is the best crop to grow for seeding. Seed fairs, institute meetings, con- form, of the papers and discussions at the

dle of May there is a good cutting by the end of the leading industry of the west, and although competitions, and so interests teachers and July. Cows relish it, and it does not taint or so much has been done, and is being done, children in horticulture. It also stands as a in any way effect the flavor of the milk. It there are scores who for some reason or other, central organization for local Horticultural

heaviest producer of succulent milk-producing such a campaign. Many men think it is not The society also conducts an exhibit of fodder. Certain sections of this country may worth while to attend meetings and read fruits, vegetables, plants, etc., in Winnipeg

is carried on, corn may be grown, at least as a it is too slow for this age, and a man goes individual members, and the relationship of the crop to supplement dried up pastures. It has through life only to find out when he gets old society to its members. Then the society merits in this respect worth inquiring into. what he might have known in middle age, and stands as the recognized official organization of the horticultural interests of the West, and, as to see that as much return as possible is made In this new land, we are making agricultural such, attends to public matters of horticultural from those cows during summer, to see that history and learning by experience, what interest and concern. The fee of one dollar

as well as making some return for the labor other's, we are impressed with the fact that of much credit, is generally conceded wherever required in caring for and milking them. To what is best under certain circumstances, is its work has been observed. The influence of have her do that he has to put some milk-pro- not best under all, and what gives good crops the work of each of its members spreads in the ducing form of food into her. Something one year will not necessarily give good crops neighborhood where the member lives. Everyevery season. In connection with the stand- one, who is interested in plants, feels a desire The average cow in this country does not ing field grain competitions, and the prize to see others interested, and to get others to pay very handsome profits to her owner, winning grain at the seed fairs, it is striking grow trees, plants, fruits and flowers to meet

the owners. As a rule, the cow's owner is how much of the seed was taken from the first The spread of interest in horticultural work keeping her from habit, not as a source from or second crops. This illustrates that we are depends practically altogether upon the ensubject. Governments have been asked to spread this interest, and would like to do so, but no government, nor any other institution, can the Horticultural convention and finds exmoney.

HORSE

Premium Pictures of Great Horses

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

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

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

The "National Bureau of Breeding

We have been asked about the "National Bureau of Breeding" what it is and what its objects are. Last fall a British officer announced that a scheme for breeding army horses in Canada was under consideration, by the Dominion Department of Militia and the scheme when materialized would be a National Bureau of Horse Breeding. At that time the Department of Militia was represented as fostering the scheme, now it transpires that a Mr. Ryan of Montreal, who is interested in Thoroughbreds is endeavoring to establish the National Bureau of Breeding, the object of which is to place Thoroughbred stallions in various quarters of the Dominion, except in those counties where privatelyowned Thoroughbreds already stand for service.

Quixotic as the scheme appears, we have been assured that it is bona-fide and genuinely publicspirited in its aims. It appears, however, rather to have outgrown the original intentions of its founders, and those behind the enterprise are now looking to the Dominion, and may, perhaps, later appeal to the Provincial Governments for aid

On March 4th, a deputation, consisting of Mr.

pending fuller consideration of the matter.

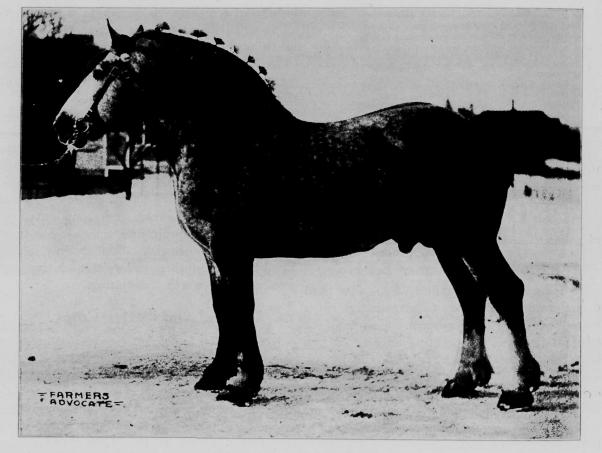
Our Scottish Letter

WHO IS OUR CLYDESDALE AUTHORITY? enlist enthusiasm and hold a monopoly of it, at the outset to the latest resolution of the Can- office in Ottawa? To put the question in the Unselfish personal effort is the most effective adian Clydesdale Association with respect to the concrete, who is the responsible official as to registration of imported animals. If I under- Clydesdale registration and the rules governing method of spreading interest in horticulture, stand aright the Association now desires all pedi- the same? Is it J. W. Sangster or J. W. Brant? and that effort is concentrated once a year in grees to be tabulated. This can be done, and no These are questions which puzzle one in this doubt will be done by the home Clydesdale Horse country, who has to bear the dual strain, not only Society, although it means quite unnecessary of seeing that all entries made in the home Studpression in the report which goes to each mem-labour with no corresponding benefit to anyone. book conforms to its rules (which is all he is paid ber. It is a most deserving institution, and When a pedigree is on record it is easy for those for doing and should be asked to do), but also of should have several thousand of a member-ship; then, our country homes would become Canadian Association and the Registry Office is a obtain duty-free entry for their horses into much more attractive, and so worth more puzzle to those who come to this country to buy Canada. Again I repeat the question, How many money.

Clydesdales. The things they do and the re- Canadian importers know this, and what steps strictions they impose are admirably fitted to are taken to inform them? hamper trade, and very little fitted to aid importers in purchasing a superior class of animals, which latter is the main thing. Few of the importers who come here know the Clydesdale between the butcher and the farmer, college regulations, and the impression made on one is bulletins, and what not of a like nature, have that these regulations are imposed at thinly- kept us all stirring during the past month. The attended meetings, that no steps are taken to in- English horse shows are being held these days, sure acquaintance with them on the part of im- and the whole subject of the future of horse-

his story regarding the loss of certificate is true. But who is the Registration authority for Clydesdales in Canada? What is the relation between I hope I do not irritate any reader by referring the Clydesdale Association and the Registry

Bull sales, horse shows and sales, debates as



PERCHERON STALLION VINSON. Winner of the three-year-old class and Champion of the breed, at the Manitoba Spring Stallion Show and Winter Fair.

Owned by Colquboun and Beattle, Brandon.

the United States, for the Bureau to obtain, free devote a little attention, is the means to be taken or something like that, at the London Show. He of charge, or at very low prices, a considerable to establish the identity of an imported animal in is quite easily the most impressive breeding horse number of valuable Thoroughbred stallions which Canada. Time and again applications come to among Shires today. In the prize-lists a fortcould be advantageously used in the improve- this country for duplicate certificates of animals night ago, it was a case of Lockinge Forest King ment of the light-horse stock in Canada. Mr. exported. The allegation is made that the certificates of animals night ago, it was a case of Lockinge Forest King ment of the light-horse stock in Canada. Ryan said he already had some sixteen horses, ficate has been lost. The invariable rule ob- The London Hackney Show has just finished. many of them very valuable, which had been served here is that on no account will a duplicate The champion harness sire of the year is Polonius, donated to the Bureau entirely free of charge, and certificate be issued, and as the animal was certi- a son of the great Ophelia. Next to him would he felt confident that a good many more could be fied as exported to the Canadian authorities on a come his uterine brother Mathias, which in the obtained on the same favorable terms. Mr. given date, they and they alone have the means past few years has generally beaten Polonius. Fisher, while apparently regarding with favor the in their possession of establishing identity. Let It is rather remarkable that all the sons of the old objects of the deputation, withheld his decision, the applicant apply to the Registration authority Ophelia which were kept entire have proved exin his own country and let him satisfy them that ceptionally good breeding horses, and Heathfield

Ryan, a number of horsemen interested in the Clydesdale Horse Society of this country of keep- breeding of heavy draft horses in this country light-legged breeds, and a large contingent of ing Canadian buyers posted on their own rules, is generally in a thriving state. There is good members of Parliament favorable to the work of which the officials of that Society should not be trade all round, and while fancy prices are not the Bureau, waited upon Hon. Sydney Fisher, called upon to carry. The reductio ad absurdam quotable, good paying prices are the order of the Minister of Agriculture, and asked for a grant of of the existing Canadian regulations was reached day, and healthy trade is going forward. At the \$25,000 (not \$50,000, as appeared in the daily last fall, when a mare which was not allowed to dispersion of the late Sir Philip Muntz' stud of papers), contingent upon Mr. Ryan being able to land in Canada duty-free, and was therefore Shires, Dunsmore Jameson, one of the leading put in service this year fifty Thoroughbred stal- brought back to this country, was registered in the sires of the breed was sold for 1025 gs. The lions in different parts of Canada, to be placed in Canadian register, and a cross in her pedigree average price of 17 aged stallions was £197 9s. 3d, the hands of reliable farmers throughout the (a Clydesdale-Shire stallion), which cannot be (\$985) and of 12 three-year old stallions £339 country, on certain very easy conditions pre- numbered in Great Britain was numbered in the 10s. 4d (\$1695). The Shire is being well boomed scribed, all accounts and expenditures to be sub- Canadian register, and an account rendered for by wealthy men, but as a steady trade on sound ject to the close supervision and control of the the registration fees. On what principles, a commercial lines, the Clydesdale has the best of it. Government, all horses to be of a class suitable for stallion which cannot be numbered in Great At the London Shire Show the feature which atcrossing with cold-blooded mares, and to be Britain, can be numbered in the Canadian tracted general attention was the success of the subject to the inspection and approval of experts Clydesdale register, is a mystery which I make no produce of Lockinge Forest King. This is clearly appointed by the Department of Agriculture.

The representations made to the Minister were that it was possible, under existing conditions in tion or Registration's authority might profitably shown, I understand his best record was a fourth

Squire which was castra harness horse. A very made by Mr. Tubb's stall won the challenge cup as for the third time. Prior he won the challenge co Our readers will understa but is shown in the classes

FUTURE OF THE

The question is: Wha harness horse breeding it teresting set of figures hav of the London papers reg ing" of the London har licensed to ply for pub following hansoms and T.

ear														
03							*	*			×	*		á
04	,	*	,							*	323			
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Should the ratio of ch the next few years, it is o in measurable distance of be no hansoms in the me for the misfits of the har what purpose will men Hackneys, for the Hack horse or he is nothing. any breed is the finding of Let that be secured, and ways be made to pay. breed horses on the off London winner. There and too few prizes in tha

Itchy

Draft horses, especial and Shire type, are mor itchiness in the skin of the region of the fetlock much more noticeable in feathering of poor quality bone, or bone of the fat seldom noticed in a hor bone and feathering. I: undoubtedly, a congen herited from sire or dar predisposition exists to extent in all breeds of he ably more marked in t The trouble is much more ter months than at noticed in horses that a more frequently than in As stated, the predispos citing causes are idlenes grooming, dirt, alternate the legs, changes from he etc. Probably the most common habit of wash mud, ice, etc. Anything check the circulation, eve to swelling of the legs, Whatever the cause, the horse stamps with his fe one leg with the shoe or etc. This continues unt in places, small quantitie here to the hair, collect removed, the parts becc the trouble becomes ag water and soap are used parts, and the legs, inste dry, are allowed to dry fi the reaction causes a mo tion of the circulation, the trouble. Hence, blood, dust, etc., should and brushing, instead of less the attendant has to rub the legs until dry time and labor in heav seldom properly carried arises, "How can we procourse, the principal po with clean, hard, flinty b and an absence of beefin This can be done only able quality are mated ity. The next question which the predisposition can we prevent it? T taking care to prevent

certificate is true. ithority for Clydesie relation between and the Registry ne question in the sible official as to he rules governing er or J. W. Brant? ouzzle one in this ual strain, not only in the home Studich is all he is paid to do), but also of s what their own to do in order to their horses into estion, How many

sales, debates as e farmer, college like nature, have past month. The held these days, future of horse upon us. The

s, and what steps



in this country There is good prices are not the order of the orward. At the Muntz' stud of of the leading 1025 gs. The was £197 9s. 3d, 1 stallions £339 ing well boomed trade on sound as the best of it eature which at e success of the

This is clearly at the present orse, and when ord was a fourth don Show. He breeding horse rize-lists a fortige Forest King

as just finished. rear is Polonius t to him would s. which in the eaten Polonius. lave proved exharness horse. A very remarkable record was or partially idle, should be fed on easily-digested, made by Mr. Tubb's stallion Administrator. He laxative food. The use of drugs or medicines won the challenge cup as best stallion in harness, as preventives is not advisable. Regular exerfor the third time. Prior to being put into harness cise, ordinary food of good quality, and in reasonhe won the challenge cup as stallion in hand, able quantities, with an occasional feed of bran Our readers will understand that he is still entire, and a few roots daily, combined with daily brush-

March 31, 1909

harness horse breeding in this country? An in- that it is usually considered unnecessary to teresting set of figures have been published by one groom idle horses, and also the fact that the of the London papers regarding the rapid "pass- legs of working horses seldom receive the groom- away in supplies during the summer season.

. Year													Hansoms	Taxi's
1903	1												7499	
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the next few years, it is obvious that we are with- men is necessary. In the first place, the pain measurable distance of the day when there will tient should be prepared for a purgative, by feedbe no hansoms in the metropolis, and no demand ing on bran alone for about 18 hours; then an materially for the misfits of the harness horse breeder. To aloetic purgative of 8 to 12 drams of aloes, acwhat purpose will men then continue to breed cording to size of the patient, with two or three Hackneys, for the Hackney is either a harness drams of ginger, should be given, and bran alone horse or he is nothing. The secret of success in fed until purgation commences. After the bowels any breed is the finding of a market for the misfits. regain their normal condition, alteratives, as 1 Let that be secured, and horse-breeding can al- to 2 ounces Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, should ways be made to pay. But it will not pay to be given twice daily for a week. This can be breed horses on the off chance of producing a given either mixed with bran or chop, or mixed London winner. There are too many blanks with a pint of cold water and given as a drench. and too few prizes in that game.

SCOTLAND YET.

Itchy Legs

itchiness in the skin of the legs, particularly in much more noticeable in horses with bone and applying the liquid carefully and thoroughly. feathering of poor quality, commonly called round bone and feathering. In many horses there is, predisposition exists to a more or less marked stage, the treatment for scratches or mud fever extent in all breeds of heavy horses, it is prob- must be adopted. ably more marked in the hairy-legged classes. The trouble is much more marked during the winter months than at other seasons, and is noticed in horses that are practically idle much more frequently than in those at regular work. As stated, the predisposition exists, and the ex- ment of Agriculture for Manitoba, drawing the atthe legs, changes from heat to cold, high feeding, etc. Probably the most fertile cause is the too common habit of washing the legs to remove culture and Immigration. in places, small quantities of blood escape and adhere to the hair, collect dust, etc. If this be not a contains the Department's certificate as to soundness the main cause of this. The bull in removed, the parts become foul and fœtid, and the trouble becomes aggravated. When warm water and soap are used for the cleaning of the parts, and the legs, instead of being rubbed until dry, are allowed to dry from the heat of the parts, the reaction causes a more or less marked stagnation to stating that stallion is entirely free from the heat of the parts. The bull in a commercial stock is a good deal more than one-half the herd.

COW-BYRE TEMPERATURES

Mr. Speir of Newton, whose name is well-the reaction causes a more or less marked stagnation to stating that stallion is entirely free from the heat of the parts, and the reaction causes a more or less marked stagnation to stating that stallion is entirely free from the heat of the parts. less the attendant has the time and inclination fy a stallion for registration under schedule "A" to rub the legs until dry, and this requires so much periodic opthalmia, sidebone, ringbone, roarin time and labor in heavy-legged horses that it is thickwind or whistling, thoroughpin or bog spavin. can we prevent it? This can be done only by but possessed of a pedigree, issued by some fictitious are detrimental to a high milk yield.

Scotla which the predisposition to itchiness exists, ment, for the enrolment of stallions, not pure-bred

Squire which was castrated was a phenomenal of the exciting causes. Horses that are idle, but is shown in the classes for stallions in harness. ing and rubbing the legs, in order to prevent the accumulation of dirt, etc., and the removal of The question is: What is to be the future of preventing trouble. We are aware of the fact hairy-legged classes, the legs must receive regular attention, else trouble is very liable to follow. When the legs become covered with ice or mud, they should not be washed, but allowed to besible, be avoided.

Curative Treatment.—When the trouble under Should the ratio of change be kept up during discussion appears, of course curative treat-Local treatment consists in regular brushing of the legs, and the daily application of something that tends to check the itchiness. A solution of corrosive sublimate, about 20 grains to a pint of water, or a solution of Gillett's lye, about Draft horses, especially those of Clydesdale a teaspoonful to a pint of water, gives good reand Shire type, are more or less subject to an sults. Whichever is used, it should be applied warm, and well rubbed into the skin, which can be done only by parting the hair in many places

It is good practice to then rub with cloths until the legs are dry, but at all events, colds and drafts seldom noticed in a horse with good quality of must be excluded. If this treatment is well carried out, it usually results in a cure, but, if carelessly conducted, it will not produce satisfactory herited from sire or dam, or both. While this results. When the trouble has reached the eruption

" WHIP."

The Enrolment of Stallions

A circular has just been issued from the Depart-

be enrolled annually with the Department of Agri-

The fee for first enrolment of pure-bred or thorough-

The following is a list of diseases which disquali-

Bone spavin, cataract, curb, navicular disease, ringbone, roaring,

STOCK

Comment upon Live Stock Subject Invited.

Hog Prices Look Strong

American market experts are figuring higher prices for hogs. All the leading packing plants in Chicago, are ready buyers of the live commodity, and seem to anticipate a serious falling ing" of the London hansom cab. There were ing they require. But experience teaches us In the United States conditions seem to be comlicensed to ply for public hire in London the that, while general grooming can probably be bining to increase hog values. Corn is high in following hansoms and Taxi's or motor cabs, viz: dispensed with in idle horses, if they be of the the west and hogs are none too plentiful in that quarter; the eastern supply has been drawn heavily upon to make up the deficiency, and the whole country is buying pork freely.

In this country hog prices are likely to be come dry, and then well brushed. All the exciting fairly strong. Nobody ever forecasts what is causes already mentioned should, as far as pos-going to happen in hogs in this part of the coungoing to happen in hogs in this part of the counfor the reason that given a certain set of conditions, one thing will happen one time, and another thing, likely the opposite, another time. Advancing prices in the east, however, and in the United States, ought to help the situation here

Our Scottish Letter

DEMAND FOR BULLS

Bull sales this spring have been prosperous. The Argentine demand has revived, and at all the sales the highest prices have been paid by buyers from that part. The highest price of the season has been made at Birmingham where a yearling Shorthorn bull was sold for 650 gs. and another, bred by Lord Lovat, at 520 gs. The former, a Duke of Barrington, we should judge by his name to be of Bate's breeding. The Lovat bull, like all from that herd, is Cruickshanks of the red type, strong, and carrying plenty of flesh. At Perth, Shorthorn bulls also sold well. There was a poor demand for heifers. The highest price at Perth was 550 gs. for a yearling which stood second in his class, and others made 410 gs. and 320 gs. A notable feature this year is the revival in demand for Aberdeen-Angus cattle. At Perth, both bulls and heifers sold very well with enhanced averages. This was largely due to a spirited demand from Ireland, where three or four new herds are being started. Ballindalloch still leads among the blacks, for an overhead average, but another Strathspey herd, that of Mr. Grant, Finlarig, produced the first prize winners in three classes, all got by a Ballindalloch bull. The average price of Mr. Grant's best group of three yearling bulls was £200 11s. The average price of the best group of three Shorthorn yearling bulls (owned by Messrs. Peterkin, Dunglass, citing causes are idleness, lack of brushing and tention of horse breeders, and stallion owners, to the grooming, dirt, alternate wet and dry condition of terms and conditions of the "Horse Breeders' Act." three best Ballindalloch bulls was £155 15s. All stallions kept for service in the Province must The Shorthorn thus leads. Galloways and Highlanders met a ready sale, but in all breeds there are too many indifferent bulls on offer. This is mud, ice, etc. Anything that has a tendency to check the circulation, even for a short time, tends check the circulation, even for a short time, tends bred stallons is \$2.00, for each subsequent annual that the large number of such indifferent bulls is enrolment 25c. and for transfer enrolment (when a and the large number of such indifferent bulls is to swelling of the legs, itchiness and eruptions. horse has changed ownership) \$1.00. When apply-detrimental to the improvement of commercial Whatever the cause, the legs become itchy, the ing for a transfer enrolment the applicant must procattle in this country. The broad fact stands horse stamps with his feet, bites the parts, rubs duce to the Department proof from the previous out that the quality of the commercial cattle of one leg with the shoe or foot of the opposite leg, owner that the sale has been legally made. Previous this country has not improved in anything like the This continues until the legs become raw certificates of enrolment must be returned before a same ratio as the quality of the pedigree cattle. The plethora of indifferent bulls is undoubtedly

the reaction causes a more or less marked stagna- dition to stating that stallion is entirely free from vanced farmer, is conducting a series of most intion of the circulation, which tends to increase diseases enumerated in "Horse Breeders' Act", give teresting experiments regarding the housing of the circulation, which tends to increase diseases enumerated in "Horse Breeding and description doing act to over the conducting a series of most inthe trouble. Hence, the accumulation of name and number as well as breeding and description dairy cattle. So far the net results go to overblood, dust, etc., should be removed by rubbing of stallion referred to and name and address of owner. throw a good many preconceived theories regarding the temperature of cow houses, and the relation of that temperature to the yield of milk. The theory hitherto entertained has always been that cows yielded milk to best advantage when seldom properly carried out. The question then arises, "How can we prevent the trouble?" Of course, the principal point is to produce horses with clean, hard, flinty bone, with fine feathering, and an absence of beefiness or roundness of bone. This can be done only when mares of the desirable quality are mated with sires of equal quality. The next question is, "Having horses in which the predisposition to itchiness exists, in thickwind or whistling, thoroughpin or bog spavin.

A list of studbooks, recognized in the issuing of kept at a fairly high temperature. Mr. Speir's figures go to prove that there is little or nothing would seem reasonable to suppose, that most men purchasing or owning a stallion, would be sufficiently in this. My own impression is that the final purchasing or owning a stallion, would be sufficiently in this. My own impression is that the final purchasing or owning a stallion, would be sufficiently in this. My own impression is that the final purchasing or owning a stallion, would be sufficiently in this. My own impression is that the final purchasing or owning a stallion, would be sufficiently in this. My own impression is that the final purchasing or owning a stallion, would be sufficiently in this. My own impression is that the final purchasing or owning a stallion, would be sufficiently in this. My own impression is that the final purchasing or owning a stallion, would be sufficiently in this. My own impression is that the final purchasing or owning a stallion, would be sufficiently in this. My own impression is that the final purchasing or owning a stallion, would be sufficiently in this. My own impression is that the final purchasing or owning a stallion, would be sufficiently in this. My own impression is that the final purchasing or owning a stallion, would be sufficiently in this. My own impression is that the final purchasing or owning a stallion, would be sufficiently in this. My own impression is that the final purchasing or owning a stallion, would be sufficiently in this.

SCOTLAND YET.

Fat Steers from Deep Milkers

The much-needed and welcome movement in the direction of improving (or perhaps we should say restoring) the milking capacity of pedigree Shorthorns has now made considerable progress, and the pioneers of reform in this direction are High Protection and the Hog Industry manufacturers sell the same machine in the already being besieged with applications for young bulls, not only from other pedigree breed- Editor Farmer's Advocate: ers, but also from large dairy farmers, who, a very few years ago, would have looked askance at a registered bull, fearing to use it in case it should "spoil the milk yield." These men, it should be said, refuse to buy "a pig in a poke," and are guided in their choice, and in the price they are willing to give, by the evidence laid before them of the milking powers of the females on both sides in the bull's pedigree, and this evidence can only be given by means of careful and long-kept records. The milk-book record has, therefore, become as important as the pedigree itself, and, as recommendations for a dairy bull, they must stand or fall together. We have here in order to test its full value, we must investigate the breeding for at least three or four generations. For a buyer to be told that a young bull is from a cow annually yielding 1,000 gallons, is not enough—not nearly enough—to induce him to give a long price, because, if that be all, he has no guarantee of unbroken and concentrated herd whose pedigree could bear such a test, because the movement is so recent, and the regular average of about £40 each, specially as dairy sires, and this is the strongest possible proof of short of reliable materials. Recognizing their immense practical value, the pedigree dairy breeders will see to it that in a few years' time there will be an enormous increase of milk records, and breeding will be more and more carried on with who are cultivating milking herds, and is the west, but not quite so much as one might expect and produce a very small portion of what we consult and produce a very small portion of what we consult and produce a very small portion of what we consult and produce a very small portion of what we consult and produce a very small portion of what we consult and produce a very small portion of what we consult and produce a very small portion of what we consult as the west, but not quite so much as one might expect. only one which can be expected to succeed. Few from the length of the paper submitted. however, except the students of heredity, are likely to realize what it involves. Breeding exclusively for milk means an alteration of type, and a steady widening of the difference of shape and character between the beef and milking Shorthorn. Although we have had a few eminent prize cows as evidence telling against this statement, they have been only striking exceptions to the rule that deep-milking and the perfection of beef points in the same animal are incompatible with each other. There seems no sufficient reason for fighting against this natural law, which is apparently struggling for the unattainable, or why we should attempt to maintain in the Shorthorn the uniformity of type which naturally belongs to a one-purpose breed. For the future commodity than is required by domestic con- was quoted at in American markets. That, in success of the breed as a whole, it seems to the sumption, that a charge levied against the import all cases, ought to be the basis of the price of any writer that it would be better for every breeder of that commodity from abroad, a duty on the commodity, home produced and selling in a proto frankly recognize that, if he wants abundant commodity, will enable the producer at home to tected home market. By no stretching of the milkers, he must be prepared to surrender the procure a price for his product, increased to imagination can it be regarded as the basis for the

type as it is understood in the show-yard. Let us, however, glance at the dual-purpose is handicapped, by the import charge. Take the Sask. cow as she strikes the daily farmer who is also a grazier, and wishes to turn out some good steers or sell his bull calves to others to rear and feed. Although the exhibitor in the open classes at our shows can rarely win with a heavy milker, it does not follow that the ordinary British dairy farmer, in order to have 1,000 gallon cows, need sacrifice his beef value by breeding light-fleshed cattle approaching the Channel-Island type. Let us take a case in point which has just come to the writer's notice. A dealer bought twenty steer calves from Mr. R. W. Hobbs' large herd, bred from cows vielding an average of about 1,000 gallons yearly. They were sold to a farmer in the neighborhood, reared and fed by him, and sold at the last Christmas markets where prizes are given. Altogether, these steers from heavy milkers won £30 in prizes, and were sold at an average of £24 15s. 3d. each, being about thirty-three months old. The highest price was £31, and the lowest £19 10s. To obtain such results requires much care and skill in breeding. It may be easy enough where beef points are made

ably deep-milking, pedigree Shorthorns, and what principle, for the building up of an "infant in-is done by one breeder can be done by others.— dustry." The duty on imported implements Spero, in English Live Stock Journal.

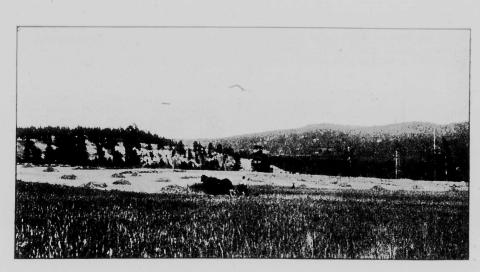
In your issue of March 17th, a paper is pub- to do it. lished as read by Mr. W. R. Ingram, of the J. Y. Griffin Co., at one of the meetings held in connection with the Brandon Winter Fair; in the same issue is some further discussion on certain points which this paper raised. Neither the paper nor the discussion make the question of hog prices any clearer to the producers. Mr. Ingram asserts that the price the consumer is willing to pay for pork, governs the price which they, the packers, are able to pay the farmer for his live hogs, and goes on to relate how, if the farmer will produce hogs of the right type and weight, he will find sale for them always at rethe theory of heredity applied in practice; but, munerative figures. The farmer comes back with the counter assertion that the packers pay no more for hogs of bacon quality than they do for hogs of no quality at all, and the packer immediately lays the blame on the local buyers, claiming that the local man is altogether at fault, that he buys at a flat rate and that the farmers where such a buyer is doing business ought to get hereditary powers. To insure this, he must have together and ship their own stock. The consumer the milk records of the cow's dam and grandam, awakening to find himself the pricemaker for and also those of the sire's dam and grandam, awakening to find himself the pricemaker for price at which hogs sell for in Toronto, plus the At present there are indeed few young bulk in any. The con-At present there are indeed few young bulls in any to pay for meat determines the price at which meat shall be sold, protests that he cannot see the matter exactly that way, so the packer, without weighing of milk is an extremely modern prac- batting an eyelash, informs the alarmed contice. A breeder tells me that he has sold no less sumer, that if he, the consumer, isn't setting the transfer out the sumply three bulls since October lest at an eyelash, informs the alarmed consumer sure enough every time. Why then are not the than twenty-three bulls since October lest at an eyelash, informs the alarmed consumer, sure enough every time. Why then are not the than twenty-three bulls since October last, at an buying price for meat, he ought to be; that if the price at which a piece of steak or a "lunk" of sowbelly sold to him over the butcher's counter, the direction in which things are tending. With is higher than he feels justified in paying, then it regard to milk records, we are now very much in is the retailers who are doing the hold-up act, and the same position as were the compilers of the not the packers. So we are not much nearer a first volume of the herdbook; that is, we are solution of this question, than we were before the J. Y. Griffin people sent one of their representatives out to preach the gospel of intensive agriculture and increased hog raising, to the protective tariff and an expensive freight haul farmers, or expounded to them the intricate react oppositely on the price of hogs, to what it operations of the law of supply and demand. an eye to the increase of total annual yields. This Mr. Ingram gave us, however, some little insight western country? policy is understood to be that of those breeders into the market capacity of bacon hogs in the

domestic demand.

the chief consideration, but here we have a lot production of farm implements as a horrible exof good farmers' bullocks, bred from unmistak- ample of the workings of this high protective enables Canadian manufacturers to charge the buying public, just that much more for the machine the public requires to purchase. The foreign market, for less than they charge the home consumer for it. The tariff enables them

> The western hog producer, if the statements made by the Griffin people are facts, ought to be protected by the tariff duty on imported hogs, and thereby be enabled to procure a larger price for his product at home, in the same manner as implement manufacturers are. But this seems to be an infant industry which the tariff, however well meant, seems incapable of stimulating. Taking the country as a whole, it is a well known fact that we are bacon exporters, but take Western Canada by itself and the hog industry ought to be among the best protected of our industries. On the one hand it is protected from American competition by a fair sized duty, on the American product. On the other it is protected from competition from the east by railway haul. That ought to figure into better protection from that quarter than the tariff does from the south. Why is it, we would like to know, that the price live hogs sell for on the Winnipeg market, is not equal to the price at which American hogs may be placed in this market for, and equal to the freight cost of bringing them here? The consumer has to pay the freight cost and tariff charges, on every hog or every ounce of meat he purchases. That is added to the selling price hog producers, who are helping out the supply with such stock as they may be induced to raise permitted to profit by the state of affairs, which small supply at home induces, and which protection, whether it be in the form of tariffs or freight charges, should enable him to reap? That is what we would like to have the J. Y. Griffin Co., or anybody else, who knows, or thinks he knows, explain. Why does a high does on any other commodity brought into this

We consume a good deal of fruit in this country, sume. We grow a few strawberries and plums Among the facts brought out, was that the and the price for them is made on the basis of the Griffin Company had paid the government cost of the imported article, plus freight and \$93,000.00 in the last three years, as import duty. Such of us as are hazardous enough to atcharges on hog products, imported into Western tempt fruit growing, have that much advantage Canada, and that other firms engaged in the in price over the outside producer. We consume same business had paid larger or smaller amounts eggs in considerable quantity, and import quite a on the same account. This fact, together with proportion of what we require. That is another figures for hog receipts at Winnipeg, and the con-commodity, the producer of which, is protected sumption of pork products in the country, was by tariff and distance. We know this, because taken to show that we were not producing any- we have produced both fruit and eggs in this thing like the number of hogs required to supply country, and sold them in Winnipeg at a price that was exactly the cost of carriage more than It is one of the theories of high protection, that the price eggs were selling for in Toronto at the whenever a country is producing less of any given time, and the freight plus duty, more than fruit "HOG PRODUCER.



FARMING SCENE NEAR CRANBROOK, B. C.

Letters Upon Farming

Topics for

To afford an opportun ideas, and to provide a may be given and receive week at the head of th topics, which our reader Opposite each topic is t contributions on it and r articles contributed on a must be in our hands than the subject is sched columns.

For the best article we will award a first and for the second be the latter sum for oth subject received and pul Articles should not ex

PApril 7.—Explain hor fitably outlining your and marketing, mentio; have to be contended w explaining how these may April 14.—How would

Collie dog for use on the fa April 21.-What meth seeding and after care, success in (a) the growi (b) the growing of alfal both A and B. What of those who have been of either the ordinary clo

April 28.—Tell how a crop of roots, either tur how the seed is sown, cult practical suggestions you

Getting Rid of W

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVO

My method is a new in practical results, that print. In the first plan enough on the farm in t binder with the disc h great many of the su Then as soon as the plow and harrow, keepi rowed up every night. crop growing in the fall sow to beardless barle growing grain we have. in blossom cut for green crop of wild oats when much good. Next, the your land, and sow to crop will grow and be have cut your wheat plowed and harrowed th may have dodged us wi land will be in number oats. If the seasons I the work done properly you will have a piece of all weeds, and that wi for dairy cows and you feed is superior to oat g North Central Alta.

Wild

EDITOR FARMERS' ADV I notice in the ADVO to eradicate wild oats b which I think is a mis to kill this pest.

Our friend says to p deep the first year and inches from the surfac supposed to be on top, plough six or seven in can be expected to be the surface? My idea fall, as light as possil even disc instead, then for barley or green fee or nearly so, are kille summer fallowing the r as a natural sequence, this plan just now as

ate as a horrible exthis high protective p of an "infant iniported implements irers to charge the nuch more for the to purchase. The ne machine in the an they charge the tariff enables them

r, if the statements re facts, ought to be on imported hogs. rocure a larger price the same manner as re. But this seems h the tariff, however ble of stimulating. le, it is a well known xporters, but take nd the hog industry st protected of our it is protected from ir sized duty, on the other it is protected ast by railway haul. tter protection from loes from the south. cnow, that the price nipeg market, is not American hogs may r, and equal to the n Toronto, plus the m here? The conght cost and tariff ry ounce of meat he to the selling price hy then are not the ing out the supply be induced to raise ate of affairs, which and which protecform of tariffs or to have the J. Y. who knows, or Why does a high ensive freight hau! of hogs, to what it y brought into this

ruit in this country, ion of what we convberries and plums e on the basis of the plus freight and rdous enough to atat much advantage ucer. We consume and import quite a That is another which, is protected know this, because and eggs in this innipeg at a price carriage more than in Toronto at the y, more than fruit narkets. That, in of the price of any nd selling in a prostretching of the as the basis for the hogs. Why is it? HOG PRODUCER."

FARM

March 31, 1909

Letters Upon Farming Operations Welcomed.

Topics for Discussion

To afford an opportunity for the interchange of ideas, and to provide a place where information Editor "Farmer's Advocate" may be given and received, we will publish each

we will award a first prize of Three Dollars with the harrows, and on June 30th I moved and for the second best Two Dollars, paying with the smoothing harrows, and on June 30th the latter sum for other contributions on the I sowed it. The last time of harrowing it I went lecturer, who referred to Bulletins Nos. 50, 57 and subject received and published in the same issue. east and west, and, as about six acres layed rather 60, Experimental Farm Series, as containing many of

ORDER OF SUBJECTS

have to be contended with in the business, and put the sack down, and resumed the seeder, and explaining how these may best be overcome.

Collie dog for use on the farm?

seeding and after care, have you used with best started seeding in front of the man harrowing, mixing with weaker flours. success in (a) the growing of red clover or alsike, and so continued going back and forth across (b) the growing of alfalfa. Prizes are offered for the field until finished, the harrowing making a both A and B. What we want is the experience fine guide to go by. By competent judges, who of those who have been successful in the growing had been used to irrigation, especially when the of either the ordinary clovers or alfalfa.

a crop of roots, either turnips, mangolds or carrots; The following year I also cut a very heavy crop, ing of wheats under the Act, and it may be said that how the seed is sown, cultivation given and whatever and in the fall I put another one hundred loads practical suggestions you think necessary.

Getting Rid of Wild Oats in Alberta

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

print. In the first place, if there is horse flesh as long as I can grow big crops of hay, I intend to Then as soon as the crop is stacked, I would pounds of dirt in sacks on it also, and it is as plow and harrow, keeping the fresh plowing harmuch as four good horses want to handle. The rowed up every night. This will start another fields looks a terror of a job when done, but I your land, and sow to fall wheat, and another than that for general results and all purposes. crop will grow and be winter killed. After you have cut your wheat the next summer, and plowed and harrowed the land, the few seeds that may have dodged us will then be caught, and the feed is superior to oat green feed. North Central Alta.

Wild Oats

EDITOR FARMERS' ADVOCATE:

deep the first year and all the oats within three sown in the spring. as a natural sequence, has to go. I am adopting ing wheat crop is safer from frost and rust. this plan just now as I find it was by ploughing Yellowgrass District, Sask. T. M. BRYCE.

too deep that the wild oats were not killed before, very few being seen after the last summer fallow but the next crop was an eye opener. Your readers are not to run away with the idea that the wild oats were seeded the seconded crop, because such was not so.

Sifton Mun., Man. I. GILESPIE.

Grass Growing Experience in Alberta

Opposite each topic is the date of publication of than justified my best expectations. In May, I contributions on it and readers are reminded that disced the land well, and, as I had a lot of manure articles contributed on any of the subjects given, in a shed and corral, I hauled that out and must be in our hands at least ten days earlier scattered about 5300 loads on a part of it. For the best article received on each topic, sacks on the disc. I also went over it twice Articles should not exceed 500 words in length. high, I decided to put brome on that, and the the details and conclusions of this combined work rest to timothy. In seeding it, I used a broad- After giving some details of the various problems cast hand seeder for the timothy, and had the that had been attacked, Mr. Shutt proceeded to rest to timothy. In seeding it, I used a broadfitably outlining your own methods of rearing wanted to sow brome I handed the seeder and marketing, mentioning the difficulties that to the man who was harrowing, sowed the brome. ave to be contended with in the business, and put the sack down, and resumed the seeder, and resilient and capable of absorbing and retaining a large we finished the 27 acres in the day quite easily. Proportion of water in breadmaking. It was this proportion of water in breadmaking. It was this and about eleven pounds of timothy per acre, large quantity of very high-quality gluten that had and about eleven pounds of brome per acre. In earned for the flour of Red Fyle its splendid reputation and about eleven pounds of the contended with in the business, and put the sack down, and resumed the seeder, and resilient and capable of absorbing and retaining a large proportion of water in breadmaking. It was this and about eleven pounds of timothy per acre, large quantity of very high-quality gluten that had and about eleven pounds of brome per acre. In earned for the flour of Red Fyle its splendid reputation and about eleven pounds of the contended with in the business, and put the sack down, and resumed the seeder, and resilient and capable of absorbing and retaining a large proportion of water in breadmaking. It was this and about eleven pounds of timothy per acre, large quantity of very high-quality gluten that had and about eleven pounds of brome per acre. In earned for the flour of Red Fyle its splendid reputation and about eleven pounds of the content of the conten manure was put in, it cut four tons per acre, and April 28.—Tell how to prepare the land for the rest between two and three tons per acre. of manure on a piece more of it, and thoroughly disced that piece, and more or less of the whole field. The following spring cut another very heavy crop. The following spring I went over it with the smoothing harrows, and cut another the wheat—a simple chemical process. My method is a new one, and I think better good crop, but not quite as heavy as the previous Environment has a potent influence on the comin practical results, than any I have ever seen in ones. This spring, as I do not wish to plow it up position of wheat. This has been proved by interior in the first place, if there is horse flesh as long as I can grow big crops of hay, I intend to vestigation on both sides of the Atlantic. Thus sea-My method is a new one, and I think better good crop, but not quite as heavy as the previous

ERNEST HAGELL. Southern Alberta.

Flax in Crop Rotation

and sowed to flax. The yield was eighteen bushels per acre and was satisfactory, particularly as the work was done after wheat and oat seeding. Our friend says to plough six to seven inches oats are germinated and killed before the flax is with our fertile western, sit to speak, of equal value

for barley or green feed oats, thus the whole lot, fallows to flax, followed by wheat. Flax yields ating factor influencing its quality or nearly so, are killed the first year, and by as high as thirty bushels per acre and the follow-

The Influence of Environment on the Composition of Wheat

After commenting on the very high position held by wheat to-day in the feeding of the civilized nations of the world, the lecturer outlined his reasons for the belief that Canada was destined to take a place in the very first rank among the wheat-producing countries of the world, whether we regard the output from the standpoint of quantity or quality. Five years ago this spring I had twenty-seven In this connection he said that the Northwest—Maniweek at the head of this department a list of acres of stubble land that I wished to seed down, toba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—was fast overtopics, which our readers are invited to discuss. and the four crops that I have cut so far has more shadowing, in the eyes of others at all events, the rest of Canada, simply and solely, because it was becoming one of the granaries of the world. Further, it was this fact that justified the investigations with than the subject is scheduled for discussion in our In June I disced it twice more, the last time wheat that had been carried on for the past twenty putting between 200 and 300 pounds of dirt in years on the Dominion experimental farms. The researches in connection with the breeding and milling of wheats were carried out by a special officer-the Cerealist—where the chemical work that accompanied these investigations was under the direction of the

April 7.—Explain how to manage ducks pro- brome in a sack, so when I came to where I speak of Red Fyfe—the wheat of the Northwest than which, when at its best, there is probably no It is characterized by a high percentage of gluten of good color, firm, non-sticky,

The kernels of the best grown samples are hard, semi-translucent, and show no flouriness on being cut across, but in most commercial samples there will be found a larger or smaller proportion of soft or starchy grains, recognized by the presence of opaque spots or an opacity covering the kernel. The percentage of such soft kernels is used in the official gradthe larger the percentage of these kernels, the less "strength" will the flour have for breadmaking. Soft kernels, therefore, denote a deterioration—a reduction in gluten content—and the extent or de-gree of this falling off may be approximately measured by a determination of the protein or gluten of

enough on the farm in the fall, I would follow the disc it again. In discing, do not be afraid of son (climatic environment) has a much more marked binder with the disc harrow which will start a tearing it up. I put the lever back as far as it effect on the quality of the wheat, as denoted by the great many of the surface oats to germinate. will go and put two hundred or three hundred percentage of gluten, than soil fertility; in fact, it is a debateable question whether the latter, provided there is a sufficiency of plant food present, materially affects composition. The soil, however, may rowed up every night. This will start another fields looks a terror of a job when done, but I indirectly influence the proportion of gluten by its crop growing in the fall. In the spring, disc and noticed where it was torn and cut up the worst, moisture content. Thus the lecturer brought forsow to beardless barley, which is the quickest that is where the grass was the best, where the ward data from his experiments to show that excess growing grain we have. As soon as the barley is ground is rather low, and with brome grass, is not of moisture, accompanied by high summer temperain blossom cut for green feed. This puts another suited for that, and while quite a few of my tures, prolonged the vegetative processes, delaying
crop of wild oats where it will do no harm and neighbors have tried western rye grass, the opin-ripening and giving a more or less starchy wheat. He much good. Next, thoroughly plow and work ion is that timothy and brome is much better considered that climatic conditions were to be regarded as the chief factor that determined the character of the grain. If the period between the formation and maturing of wheat were shortened, as by high temperatures and absence of excessive moisture, the grain would be hard, and vice versa. The proportion of wheat of the higher grades was, therefore, Ind will be in number one shape for wheat or oats. If the seasons have been favorable, and the work done properly, and at the proper time you will have a piece of land practically free from all weeds, and that without losing a crop. As disced well some stubble land, after burning larly, as a rule, harder wheat was produced on larly, as a rule, harder wheat was produced on larly, as a rule, harder wheat was produced on very largely the result of the nature of the season. for dairy cows and young stock, the barley green disced well some stubble land, after burning, larly, as a rule, harder wheat was produced on stubble" than on "fallowed" land, and on nonirrigated than on irrigated areas, for the same reason. Early ripening, brought about by lessening the supply of soil moisture, the lecturer was of the opinion, On our heavy clay loams, flax has a place after meant a hard, glutenous wheat, and, on the other wheat and just before summer fallow, but should hand, prolonged vegetative growth, as induced by be dropped if weeds have obtained a foothold. excessive moisture, and comparatively low tempera-I notice in the Advocate of 10th inst., a plan Flax may be grown where wild oats infest the tures allowed a further deposition of starch, resulting to eradicate wild oats by a Saskatchewan farmer, field without damage to the flax grade, but there in a more or less soft kernel. We had, therefore, in which I think is a mighty far round-about way is frequently an overcharge for threshing and the the usual autumnal climate of the Northwest a most land is infested worse than before, unless the important factor in the production of first-quality

with our fertile western soils.

In conclusion, Mr. Shutt said that he did not find the inches from the surface will grow. The seed is Flax has proved a most successful crop on land character of the gluten of the Red Fyfe was affected supposed to be on top, and the question is, if you intended for wheat, but where a late spring or explough six or seven inches deep, how much seed can be expected to be within three inches from the surface? My idea is first, to plough in the formulation of the season; that was in all probability fixed by heredity. It was well, therefore, to clearly distinguish between the character of the gluten and the surface? My idea is first, to plough in the land wielded twenty five heads a land wielded twenty five heads. fall, as light as possible, or in early spring or land yielded twenty-five bushels per acre. Also by both the character and quantity of the gluten. fall, as light as possible, or in early spring or land yielded twenty-live busiles per acre. Also Undoubtedly the amount of gluten was a product of even disc instead, then plough late in the spring, some are now sowing very heavy clay summer the season, but heredity was the potent and domin-

F. Report of a lecture delivered by Prof. Frank T. Shutt, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, before the Canadian Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, Montreal, January 22nd, 1909.

The country is about to undertake hundred thousand

a tremendous effort. HINTS FROM GROWERS OF PRIZE WHEAT

year, hence much depends upon the effort.

In the growing of grain much depends upon over to prevent escape of gas. thoroughness, upon the getting of every last I always try to get the seed as uniform in size rain came on. I watched the ground very ounce out of the crop. As boys we were taught as possible, so as to ensure even ripening and anxiously so as to get on with the cultivator, at that the "strippings" were the best part of the height of straw. I have always paid great at- the earliest possible moment after the land was milk, and so they were because they always went tention to the treating of grain by formaldehyde. dried up enough to work properly, then followin that part that represented surplus over the cost I do not try to handle a large acreage, about ing in a day or two with the harrows, having a of keeping the cow. The same principle is true seventy-five to one hundred acres being the two-fold object in view, viz: to have the land dry with wheat growing-it is the last touch that average, and I never grow more than two crops enough on the surface so that the harrow would makes the bumper crop

especially in Saskatchewan, held field grain com- thirty to thirty-seven and a half bushels per acre more cross harrowing later on in the fall, now petitions, awarding prizes to the best fields in dif- and I never have any difficulty in selling all I can left the ground ready for the drill, which was set ferent districts. Seed fairs were held later in the raise for seed. The elevator only getting what to sow one bushel, two pecks per acre. I used three provinces, at which samples of the best screenings the pigs do not want. wheat grown in the northwest were shown. From Battleford Dist. Sask. the winners of many of these prizes, we have secured descriptions of how the land was handled, and the seed treated, with other suggestions on how prize grain is raised. Of course we could not publish a letter from each prize winner, but we have picked out the best and have embodied in them practically all the suggestions offered with many repetitions of important points.

It will be noticed that most of the prize grain was grown on breaking. Should this be the case, why cannot land be brought into better condition, than when it is first broken, is this not the science of farming? Other things to be noticed are the emphasis put upon good seed, thorough 'pickling," careful seeding, judicious cultivation, harrowing after sowing, and the keeping down

A MANITOBA FARMER'S SYSTEM

I will endeavor to describe how I handled the land that produced the first prize wheat from this district at the recent Manitoba Provincial Seed this quality I sow one and a half bushels to the Fair. My land is a black loam with a clay sub- acre.

two Cockshutt sulky plows, and continued until attention, if a man wants a good crop. I am about the first week in July. By that time we very heavy on the use of the drag harrow, but mer fallow. had two hundred acres broken. Then we started intend using the packer this year. If a man has discing. First we disced it double, the way it a roller, and cannot get a packer, he can use was broken, once afterwards on an angle and that, and fasten a set of drags or brush harrows once across. We harrowed it four times in the on behind to loosen the top soil, so that the spring, before seeding and once after, sowing one moisture can be retained. hundred and ninety acres in wheat and ten acres

single disc drill going across ploughing and finished May 9th.

The seed used was Red Fyfe bought from Mcfanning mill and treated it for smut with formaldehyde. I seeded at the rate of one and a half bushels of dry seed per acre. The yield of the one hundred and ninety acres was four thousand seven hundred bushels. I believe in breaking suitable for backsetting.

Wallace Mun., Man. WM. REED.

the spring, when I sowed at the rate of one and knot up the straws, down it comes. a half bushels per acre, using a disc drill. After sowing, the land was well drag-harrowed to pack the soil around the seed, and was left loose on top to form a dust cover to conserve moisture.

preparation is, in my opinion, the breaking and crops, three of wheat and one of oats, taken imparts to the grain the same vitality; also be backsetting which if done carefully makes all sub- before it was summer fallowed in 1907. I will cause I have always noticed that grain grown on sequent cultivation much easier and you generally explain how I summer fallowed it. It was new land, will mature some days earlier than that find that the man who plows carefully does the plowed to a medium depth early in June. rest of his land cultivation the same way. The The harrow was attached to the plow thus seed was taken from grain that took the first keeping the land well harrowed while fresh, again treating the wheat twelve hours before sowing, prize in standing grain competition, the previous encouraging the growth of weed seeds, as well as thoroughly wetting every grain, and covering it

men will endeavor to grow over a hundred carefully cleaned and graded to get uniformity in which to my mind aids in packing the land, and at million bushels of wheat. If successful the growth, and formalined at the usual rate. The the same time leaves the surface loose to hold the country from coast to coast will draw a sigh of bags it was put into and also the seeder, being moisture, and starts another lot of weeds. Beelief and contemplate "good times" for another treated with formaldehyde. It was sown after fore harvest this crop of weeds was ready for lying twenty-four hours to dry, being covered slaughter, but the ground was too solid to harrow

Last summer many of the agricultural societies, every third year. My wheat has always threshed time conserve all the moisture possible. One

GERALD N. HICKS.

PREFERS PRESTON FOR NORTHERN ALBERTA.

The wheat that won the first prize in our field grain competition, won first also at our local seed fair, and second at the Provincial Seed Grain Fair, at Calgary this year. It was Preston.

have gone into this variety, because it is the best for this part of the country. We are ANOTHER ADVOCATE OF FREQUENT HARROWING subject to early frosts, and the difference in the time of maturity between the early and late varieties, Red Fyfe, for instance, counts. estimate there are ten days between the maturity of these two varieties and those days may mean the entire ruin of one crop. I can get a crop of Preston in a bad year, which is better than a crop of frozen Red Fyfe, even if it hasn't the Red Fyfe milling quality.

I always endeavor to sow the best seed. My grain must be plump and sound, and if I can get I use a shoe drill and take care that the seed is put in the ground as evenly in depth as I commenced breaking May 20th, 1907, with possible. Cultivation cannot be given too much

There is a question here that may meet with some discussion. It is said by many farmers We began seeding April 20th, using a Cockshutt that wheat sown on stubble, plowed in the agle disc drill going across ploughing and spring, is a failure. Now I have not found this so, some of the land I got this crop from last year, was plowed in this way, and I could not see Kenzie & Co., Brandon by Mr. Glendinning, in the the slightest difference in the field. Of course I spring of 1907 and grown on breaking on the do not advise this method, unless a man is not banks of the Assiniboine near Virden. I bought able to get all his land ready in the fall, but if he seed from him, cleaned it carefully with a Hero does plow in the spring, he should see that the land is well packed to conserve the moisture. I treat my seed with formaldehyde one to thirty gallons of water, which pickles about forty or fifty bushels of grain. I usually dip my grain. I get a coal oil barrel and saw the same in half, and backsetting for best results with wheat but one half has the liquid in, and the other I place a there being some scrub on my land makes it un- few poles across for draining purposes. By the time one lot is soaked, the first lot has drained itself. I then empty it on to a clean floor, and cover over with a sheet to keep in the fumes. This is one of the chief things to observe in dry one, this field by being well worked down. time one lot is soaked, the first lot has drained a NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN FARMER'S METHOD. This is one of the chief things to observe in The way I handled my wheat to get a prize for pickling the grain. I do not pickle more at a crop land was to break shallow in the spring of time than I can sow the following day. I cut previous year, and backset the field a little deeper my grain on the green side, and make large in the fall. I then went over it with the disc stooks with a cap, the grain may shrink a little, harrow to work down the headlines, and put on a this way, but if a frost comes, only the outside home made sod crusher of planks afterwards catches it. When the grain, or rather the straw drag-harrowing twice. The result was an almost shows signs of turning at bottom, you can depend perfect seed bed of from three to four inches that there is not much more to come out of the and screens in the fanning mill, put on lots of depth. The land was then left until seeding in ground, and as soon as it gets to the second wind and what passes through these screens,

Lloydminster District, Alta. L. Huxley

BELIEVES IN MOISTURE CONSERVATION

The land on which I won the prize in com-The most important part of this system of petition of 1908, was broken in 1902, and four soil is rich in humus and vitality, and it naturally

year, i. e. 1907, on the adjoining quarter. It was packing the land. As soon as a crop of weeds up with blankets.

got about an inch in length I harrowed again, this time using weights on the harrows,

with good results, and just then a very heavy running on same field, always summer fallowing work properly and kill all weeds, and at the same formaldehyde instead of bluestone, treating the seed one day previous to seeding, harrowing after the drill. The seed used was pure Red Fyfe. Part of the field I harrowed after the wheat was up about three inches. I might say that it would have payed me well, had it all been harrowed at that time, as the piece which was harrowed at this stage was thicker and absolutely JOHN ANDERSON.

Moose Mountain District, Sask.

Our land is of a rolling nature. The soil is a black loam, neither a heavy nor a very light soil. but a medium. The prize wheat was grown on summer fallow. In June 1907, this land was disced, and in July was plowed. In the following spring it was harrowed, and then sowed with a single disc drill. I prefer the single disc drill on summer fallow, as it works the land better. Just as the wheat was coming through the soil, it was again harrowed. I think harrowing at this stage prevents a great many weeds.

I always save for seed wheat, that grown on summer fallow. Of course, I should prefer wheat off back setting, but it is impossible to get new land wheat, so we take the next best, i. e., sum-

The last two years I have used formaldehyde to treat my wheat, and prefer it to bluestone. It gives better results Cameron Mun., Man. E. J. Hodgson.

PREFERS SEED FROM NEW LAND

I always get my best wheat from new breaking. My land is a sandy loam with clay sub-soil. always break about four inches deep and try to get at the breaking as soon after seeding as possible, and keep breaking till about the 10th of To break later than this, the sod does not seem to rot sufficiently. I disc up as much of this land before harvest as possible, for the reason that should we get any rains during fall it will be well worked up, is not going to dry ou and consequently will be in pink of condition, to receive the seed the following spring. I give it a double discing, that is, I overlap the disc harrows half way each time, and by doing it this way, the surface is kept level. I then give it a stroke with the drag harrows, and afterwards another double stroke, with the discs crosswise or on an early the season before, and the moisture well conserved, a good crop is assured. In my opinion one of the most important things for us farmers to learn is the conditions for conserving moisture

I clean up my seed early in the season while I have plenty of time. I put the largest riddles goes back into the bin for market, and that which escapes, I keep for seed. By cleaning this way get the very largest and plumpest berries, and they say that like begets like. I always take my seed from wheat grown on new land because the grown on summer fallow or stubble. For the prevention of smut, I prefer using formaldehyde,

I have always had best pecks to the acre. I hav fourteen years that lodge land is well worked down get it too firm for wheat, lodging.

I would advise using the and harrow, just as the withe ground if on breaking or stubble I would wait three or four inches. In help to conserve the mois weeds, and benefit the cre time to harrow the growin not in hot or dry weather.

The probabilities are th grown from land prepare would suggest cutting it go the stubble stand throug hold a lot of snow and e moisture. Wait till a fav and burn it. Double dis good crop can be taken would summer fallow, an third year afterwards.

Saltcoats, Sask.

HAND PULLS THE WEEDS FROM ONE

We do not presume to original to offer, as our s soil, etc., has been largely ods of progressive agricu nevertheless we have bee abandon some ideas that correct.

This being a compara first settlers coming in si virgin soil to start with, w clay sub-soil, and we ha about two inches deep, a another two inches, has g puts the soil in good co one or two strokes with crops, burning the stubbl ing in the second seeding or cultivating the land ir the harrow over after bein

We have raised twenty stubble land treated thi some deep breaking to fill close of the shallow brea 1st and Aug. 1st) when mence in order to get as as possible on the start. mer fallow, burning the as this destroys many we if turned under only prev ing, and retaining the 1 needed, for the crop the

With reference to o fallowing, we have trie twice, the first time as second about four inches the surface to cause any to germinate, and follo early in the season as po

tor and harrow to check We are inclined to this better, as there is a dang growth of straw, often p getting ripe in time to also a possibility of some under so deeply by the cannot germinate and th so late that the weeds w will not show themselves We might in the crop. field upon which we wer last season, was summer

The seed we have b seasons we raised by quantity from the Cen We found this was not a but by cutting out wit rieties, we have succeed which scored full points vention of smut, we us the seed about a day bef found it most satisfac about one and a half bu crease the amount if th double disc seeder, and an inch and a half to pending upon the condi

We have had some ex our farm free from no found that no matter J the summer fallowing n to conclude that the fiel

got about an inch n length I harowed again, this ime using weights on the harrows, ng the land, and at ace loose to hold the lot of weeds. Beeds was ready for too solid to harrow hen a very heavy the ground very 1 the cultivator, at after the land was perly, then followharrows, having a) have the land dry the harrow would Is, and at the same ire possible. One n in the fall, now Irill, which was set per acre. I used tone, treating the eeding, harrowing ed was pure Red arrowed after the hes. I might say ell, had it all been piece which was

UENT HARROWING ire. The soil is a r a very light soil. eat was grown on 17, this land was In the following hen sowed with a

ker and absolutely

OHN ANDERSON.

single disc drill on land better. Just gh the soil, it was wing at this stage

t, that grown on ould prefer wheat ssible to get new t best, i. e., sum-

1 formaldehyde to

to bluestone. It

E. J. HODGSON.

W LAND

om new breaking. clay sub-soil. deep and try to r seeding as posbout the 10th of the sod does not up as much of possible, for the rains during fall going to dry ou of condition, to pring. I give it lap the disc hardoing it this way, give it a stroke erwards another osswise or on an with the drags wing season be a ll worked down ie moisture well ssured. In my int things for us s for conserving

e season while I largest riddles put on lots of these screens, and that which ining this way I est berries, and always take my and because the and it naturally itality; also begrain grown on arlier than that ibble. For the formaldehyde. before sowing, and covering it

March 31, 1909

three or four inches. In the latter case it will crop last season. not in hot or dry weather.

third year afterwards.

C. T. PARTRIDGE. Saltcoats, Sask.

HAND PULLS THE WEEDS AND GROWS TWO CROPS FROM ONE PLOWING

We do not presume to have anything new or ods of progressive agriculturists before our time, that is, as thoroughly as time will permit, and not

This being a comparatively new district, the first settlers coming in six years ago, we had the virgin soil to start with, which is a clay loam with clay sub-soil, and we have found that to break about two inches deep, and backset, going down another two inches, has given best results, as this puts the soil in good condition, after receiving one or two strokes with the harrow to raise two crops, burning the stubble in the spring and drilling in the second seeding, without using the disc or cultivating the land in anyway, except to run the harrow over after being sown.

We have raised twenty-two bushels per acre on stubble land treated this way. We have done some deep breaking to fill in the time, between the close of the shallow breaking season (about July 1st and Aug. 1st) when backsetting should commence in order to get as much under cultivation as possible on the start. The third year we summer fallow, burning the stubble again if possible, as this destroys many weed seeds and the stubble if turned under only prevents the land from packing, and retaining the moisture which may be CUTTING ALFALFA THE SECOND YEAR, ON A. P. CRISP'S FARM, MOOSOMIN, SASK needed, for the crop the following year.

twice, the first time as shallow as possible, the the particular patch that won the prize in the THE SPECIAL SEED PLOT VERSUS THE GENERAL tor and harrow to check any aftergrowth.

last season, was summer fallowed in this way.

but by cutting out with a knife any other va- new breaking and stacked separately rieties, we have succeeded in obtaining a sample At threshing time, if possible, the barley and pending upon the condition of the land.

I have always had best results from sowing five lieving that "an ounce of prevention is worth a elevator, but not so for seed, preferring to chance land is well worked down and solid, you cannot than the width of the seeder on either side. 27th. get it too firm for wheat, there is no danger of it This requires time and patience, and a fair The land here is a black, sandy loam, varying

The probabilities are that a heavy crop will be the completion of their duties, to cause the dis- it was given a stroke with the logger the same way grown from land prepared in this way, and I truction or removal of the screenings, left at the -a logger consists of six dry, sound, poplar would suggest cutting it good and high and letting straw stacks and stock running at large having poles, eight feet long, about five inches in diamgood crop can be taken from it. After this I machine, and when the most of us get in a po- logging chain on front from corner to corner. door after the horse is stolen, for we view with up the lumps, fill holes and make a level job, alarm the rapid spread of noxious weeds over the besides pressing the sods. The discs should fol-

country.

DO EVERYTHING THOROUGHLY

nevertheless we have been led by experience to the least important is the purity of the seed, through. This prevents ripping the sod up. abandon some ideas that were once thought to be While the very best grain should be sought for, All this work is done before harvest.



With reference to our method of summer it is not so important as the uniformity of the fallowing, we have tried two. First, plowing seed and its freedom from weeds. The seed for second about four inches deep; second, cultivating field competition in this district, was slightly the surface to cause any seeds from previous crop frosted. Our seed is always put through the to germinate, and follow by plowing once as fanning mill three times, and even four, if we getting ripe in time to escape frost. There is but when it came to the stirring, too much was Experimental Farm at Ottawa. also a possibility of some weed seeds being turned thrown on the grain at once and a good deal of the

I had noticed for some time that a certain piece

which scored full points for purity. For the pre- oats are threshed first, then all wheat for the good I found that I was also trying to improve a crease the amount if the season is late, using a pick a few pounds of the finest heads before cut- conformation to the top; and with these three double disc seeder, and putting the seed in about ting. These are rubbed out, sown on a special deficiencies I consider we cannot have the dean inch and a half to two inches in depth, de- plot the following year, and so on. This last sired result. I used a coarse screen in my fanning harvest the plot panned out at the rate of sixty- mill, screened out all small and undesirable seeds, We have had some experience in trying to keep seven bushels to the acre. These seed plots and succeeded in obtaining a very desirable inthe summer fallowing may be done; it is not safe Our ten acre plot, which won the prize, we could heads and mottled kernels, that were not a true to conclude that the field is perfectly clean. Be- have cut a week earlier with advantage for the type of this particular wheat called "Red Fyfe."

pecks to the acre. I have had only one crop in pound of cure" we have made it a point to go the frost. It went twenty-five and a quarter fourteen years that lodged, and I think if wheat over our farm and hand-pull, taking in no more bushels to the acre, sown May 1st., cut Aug.

knowledge of the appearance of weeds in their from two inches to one foot in depth, with a red I would advise using the packer after the seeder earlier stages of growth, but we are convinced clay subsoil. This piece was north slope, gently and harrow, just as the wheat is showing through that this is the clean farmer's only salvation. rolling, broken the previous year in June and the ground if on breaking. If on summer fallow To some it may seem like an endless task, but the July, two and a half to three and a half inches in or stubble I would wait till the wheat was up writer unaided went over a two hundred acre depth as it is uneven prairie, no misses, and all stones removed. Disced, one cut going with help to conserve the moisture, kill a multitude of There are various causes for weeds showing up the furrows. Never at any time were the discs weeds, and benefit the crop generally. The best in a field supposed to be clean, chief among set hard, so as to upturn the sods. The sods time to harrow the growing crop, is on a dull day, them being the lax manner in which our weed in- should never be moved. The discs should not spectors enforce the ordinance, for if they fail in more than scratch the surface. After one discing the stubble stand through the winter, as it will access to them, the purpose of their appointment eter, placed parallel three inches apart, and hold a lot of snow and ensure a good supply of has been largely defeated. There seems to be joined together on top with two small poles at moisture. Wait till a favorable wind is blowing but little hope for the would-be clean farmer, but right angles, to hold all rigid. You can weight and burn it. Double disc the field and another to fence his farm, and have his own threshing this with stones according to power. Fix a would summer fallow, and summer fallow every sition to do that we fear it will be like locking the This device will smooth off the surface, crumble low the same way again giving one cut, and if Davidson District, Sask. C. W. Ketcheson, time will permit another at an angle of about forty-five degrees. Then harrow once, going with the furrow; on each section of the harrow original to offer, as our system of preparing the To grow wheat of high quality, everything place a piece of two by four on the front row of soil, etc., has been largely copied from the meth- from start to finish should be done thoroughly, spikes, full width, and same on last row but one. Bore holes in the scantling for the spikes to go

> In the spring, harrow going with the furrow; seed and harrow again. It is a great idea with a good many to set the discs full on, cut the sods up into chunks, which have a tendency to dry and quickly toughen and cause no end of labor to get an even seed bed, besides wearing machinery and animals out to no purpose. Even a packer would have to go over such a field several times, to get it firm enough for wheat or approaching the same condition as the above outlined plan. I may state that the seed is Preston, obtained originally from the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, which produced on backsetting thirty-eight bushels per acre.

Lloydminster District, Sask. Brew Bros.

SULTS OBTAINED.

In the year 1901, I arrived at this conclusion: early in the season as possible, using the cultiva- thought it required it, over the same screens. that if it is possible to breed up a certain strain of Formaldehyde is used for smut according to animals, the same was possible with any variety We are inclined to think the latter method the directions, care being taken not to waste it of wheat, oats or barley. So with this avowed better, as there is a danger of causing too rank a through stirring. I have often noticed farmers purpose in view, I began with the Red Fyfe wheat. growth of straw, often preventing the crop from use particular care in getting the mixture right, The seed was purchased previously from the

under so deeply by the first plowing, that they liquid lost. After standing over night, every of land on my farm, would produce a standing cannot germinate and the second plowing may be bushel of grain treated with formaldehyde, gains crop of stiff, bright straw of good length and so late that the weeds will fail to germinate, and ten pounds in weight, therefore we sow two large well developed heads, and would ripen two will not show themselves until the following year bushels and twenty pounds to the acre of treated or three days earlier than the remainder of the in the crop. We might add, however, that the grain on new breaking and one and three quarters field, and from this piece I made my first selection field upon which we were awarded the first prize bushels on older land. Land and seed are for seed for the following year. I chose sheaves measured at the start to see that we are seeding that had a beautiful appearance; the straw was The seed we have been using the past two right. If seed is of a mixed variety—an even strong, the great majority of the heads were of an The seed we have been using the past two against the against two against two against two against two against two against two a quantity from the Central Experimental farm. is reduced in consequence. To keep the seed as ripened. The seed from these sheaves was quantity from the Central Experimental farm. The seed from these sheaves was We found this was not absolutely pure Red Fyfe, pure and clean as possible, it should be grown on threshed and thoroughly screened for seed, the following year.

Now while this policy of selecting seed was very vention of smut, we use formaldehyde, treating elevator, and lastly the stacks for seed. Even very undesirable type of wheat, that was bound the seed about a day before being sown, and have then, after several hundred bushels are threshed, to be mixed more or less in those sheaves. There found it most satisfactory. We aim to sow a few seeds will still stray in from neighboring were a few small heads, heads that were not filled about one and a half bushels to the acre, but in- farms previously threshed. We therefore hand- at the base, also those that did not carry their our farm free from noxious weeds. We have nearly always get frosted up here, but it is better crease in yield from year to year. The year 1905 found that no matter how well and thoroughly that way, than to cut them on the immature side. came, and I found in the standing crop, bearded

In the spring of 1906, I concluded that to attain the height of my ambition, I must adopt a more advanced method of producing high class seed. I made application for membership to and information from the "Canadian Seed Growers' Association", and from this source of intelligence, I renewed my successes by paying strict attention to four principles:

1. Improvement of soil fertility.

tion and rotation.

3. The prevention of injury by weeds, and

4. The use of seed which was especially selected for high productive qualities.

seed, is desirable in any case, but does not go far Kootenay's high reputation for high-class fruit, enough. This seed will contain a mixture of seed but that it was compulsory. taken from a very large area, the uneveness of the surface will produce several stages of maturity, fruit at present imported into the district, was was the most popular. and different degrees of quality will be represent- being continuously made in order to prevent ed. Weak soil patches in the field, will have a any possible danger of scale being brought in the field, will have a soil patches in the field tendency to produce inferior, stunted or diseased in this manner, and he thought that being freed him that the yearling tree was the best tree to plants; this undesirable seed becomes mixed in from anxiety in this direction, the ranchers and grow. It seemed a loss at the beginning but the threshing and is impossible to separate the gardeners of Kootenay would do well to bear it always paid in the end. The tree never became These inferior wheat seeds, if sown, produce a in mind the fact that a visit from him may come stunted, as was sometimes the case when larger light or shrunken seed, and even should they develop to a certain degree of plumpness, you are not then producing a profitable type of seed for the following year. This policy, if perpetuated year after year, will have the tendency of lessening the yield, per acre, on the entire farm.

Since 1906, I followed very closely the rules and regulations approved of by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association; namely, selection of well ripened and thoroughly developed heads, having that desirable conformation true to character of Red Fyfe wheat. This selection should be of sufficient quantity to sow one quarter acre the following year, and should be threshed by hand, so that danger of being mixed with inferior seeds

will be eliminated. This seed is sown on a piece of land especially prepared for the production of high-class seed, and it affords a medium through which this strain may be built up in yield and quality and maintained in purity. From this seed plot and each succeeding plot, seed must be selected and the balance threshed to furnish seed for the main

By this method the desirable essentials in good seed are secured, namely, productiveness, hardiness, ability to resist disease, strength of straw, quality, purity of the strain; all these can be considered in a way which is absolutely impossible where the entire field crop has to be taken into consideration. By this system of seed selection, it is possible to obtain a high standard of perfection in any kind of grain, and such perfection is eligible for registration.

The results I have obtained by this continued

selection year after year are: A greater yield per acre.

Seed instead of being mottled is now red, or at least a color true to type of Red Fyfe wheat.

3. The material increase in price per bushel obtained for seed for this class of wheat.

If I may be excused for tooting my own horn too loudly, I am pleased to have the satisfaction of being a successful exhibitor of Red Fyfe wheat at a most inopportune moment, and that he in- trees were planted, and a small tree being a for the last four years. In 1906, I exhibited in Neepawa, securing first and in Winnipeg at the Neepawa, securing first and in Winnipeg at the themselves the denger of any further to a large terms of the securing first and in Winnipeg at the themselves the denger of any further to a large terms of the securing first and in Winnipeg at the themselves the denger of any further to a large terms of the securing first and in Winnipeg at the themselves the denger of the securing first and in the securing first and in Winnipeg at the securing first and with Provincial show secured second in the twenty-five bushel class and third in five bushel competition.

In 1907, I secured first at Neepawa, first at Min
Despite the danger of any further trouble by spraying freely and frequently.

Newcomers, anxious to get a return upon their investment as soon as possible, can hardly understand that the organization of the district warm believed to the distr nedosa, second at Carberry, two seconds at that the orchards in the district were looking year-old tree, they are a year ahead, and that if Winnipeg. In 1908, secured second in Winnipeg remarkably well, and that with reasonable care they could plant three or four-year-old trees, Winter Seed Fair, Feb. 15, and third in Winnipeg there was no reason for apprehension. very proud of, and I make mention of this, not the aggressive policy that has always been for the purpose of advertising my seed, but carried out by the British Columbia board merely and solely for the purpose of showing re- of horticulture. Insects and pests are very rare, College at Pullman, Washington, speaking at sults, that may be obtained by any farmer who and they are determined that they shall remain the last meeting of the State of Washington pays strict attention to the proper selection and so. breeding of seed wheat. There are many other

Langford Mun., Man. W. A. A. Rowe

Continued on page 483. * * *

It is recognized that English and Scottish looked for. agriculture, is on a very high plane of intensity; One of the best evidences of the continued looks all right on paper, but it doesn't seem to that the stock and crops raised there, are superior growth of the fruit industry, is that two of work out. to those of any other country, yet the government the largest nurseries in the province have been The Doukhobour colony at Brilliant is making assists agriculture to the extent of only \$56,500 sold out of all but ornamental stock, since the good progress, and they have recently bought

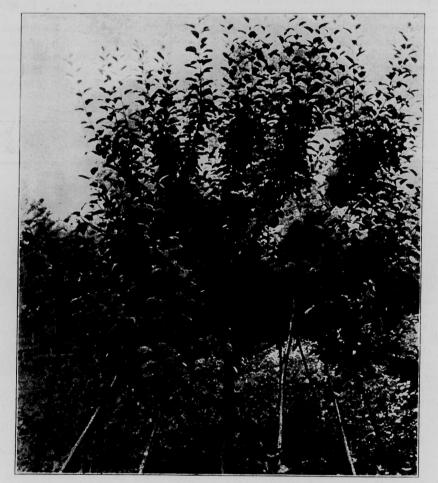
Kootenay Notes

Mr. Fred Adie of Waneta, assistant provincial fruit inspector, made a statement while passing 2. Improvements of the methods of cultiva- through Nelson a few weeks ago, to the effect that while the orchards and gardens in the Kootenay district were remarkably clean and free from insect pests, he would like it clearly understood by all concerned that the spraying of fruit trees, and the necessary care of rose bushes, etc., was The common practice in preparing grain for not only advisable in order to maintain the

He stated that a thorough inspection of all

there are now a goodly number, have been increasing their output very materially, they seem to be further behind the demand than ever.

Your correspondent had the pleasure of meeting the travelling representative of the Fraser Valley Nurseries, Mr. Jones. In reply to a question with regard to varieties, he said that Northern Spy was by all odds the best seller. By reason of its not coming into bearing as soon as some the other varieties, it had been more or less in disfavor with some growers, but this seems to be passing away. Among the other popular varieties, Mr. Jones mentioned the Rome Beauty, Wealthy, Wagener, Winesap, Winter Banana, Jonathan, McIntosh Red, Gravenstein, Spitzenberg, Cox's Orange Pippin and Yellow Newton Pippin. As to the kind of tree that seemed to be most in favor, he said that a yearling tree, three to four feet high on a three-year-old root,



A FIVE YEAR OLD NORTHERN SPY APPLE TREE IN BEARING ON F. G. FAUQUIER'S RANCH, ARROW LAKE B. C.

themselves the danger of any further trouble Newcomers, anxious to get a return upon their

Winter Seed Fair, 1909. This is a record I am Mr. Addie's remarks are only in keeping with

results that I might mention, but will refrain see the largest immigration movement the Koot- in Iowa, who contemplated buying a tract of enay has ever known. One firm states that be- orchard land, and then when he came out he tween three and four hundred people have no- was going to show the Washington growers how tified them that they will come to Kootenay, to to do things. He did not propose to lose four select orchard tracts this year. It is yet very or five years by planting yearling trees; he was early in the season but a number of buyers are going to bring out a carload of six-year-old-trees. already on the ground, and a brisk season is It was only after a great deal of argument that

first of February. Growers who were desirous of another large tract of land adjoining the city of

appear so but in practice it does not seem to work out.

Prof. Thornber, of Washington Agricultural Horticultural Society, said that he had some The prospects are that this present season will time previous received a letter from a friend back he could be persuaded that he was wrong. It

of an appropriation. This is a strong argument planting in the spring, are having to put it off Grand Forks. They have placed a large order until fall. Although the home nurseries, of which for nursery stock, in addition to the twenty

thousand tree order they before many years the Do

apples galore.
The growers are making 1 their strawberry crop, ar that they sent down to inte in the prairie towns has jus-

the conditions favorable.

DAI

Summer Feeds for

There are not so many tion this week as usual, b from Alberta, from which not been many received up It appears that dairy farr much trouble to grow feed cows milking through the mer and early fall. The upon for feed almost exclu fail the cows just naturally making the best of an opp a certain amount of work, bring a cow up to milking a cow will take up a certain stable, eat so much feed, t run up a certain amount It naturally follows that i profit, she must be pus amount she yields when sir She must be kept up to he engine at full steam, and and the small amount of r taken as her whole cont:

It is possible in all our I fodder in abundance. Co farms for the purpose of produce finds a ready ma in fresh condition and in g fore follows that the man does not make a serious eff flow in late summer, is no herd that they are capab

A Manitoba Dairy Summer

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCAT When I started keeping of very nearly discouraged on

of maintaining the summer milk yield in winter was qu have got around it all rig another time. Each sumn of July, pastures seem alw man is in the cow business he needs something to feed and will tell you how I do it.

Some years ago I fence close to my barnyard for th ing summer feed for the co some part of them anyw On the three of them I ope rotation. On one, each ye clover and two acres of rape One of the others is planted to mangolds. The one sow year goes into corn next mangolds the year after, so the soil two years in succe rape and clover off during t provide a succulent food winter, and the corn is al racks or on the ground to th

These fields are always pl is applied to the land inten directly from the stables du pretty thickly. The corn v manure but it will be in t I use Northwestern Dent c as early in May as possible it is well enough advanced not know what quantity of drill is simply regulated to able amount. I test the drill on hard, bare ground It is arranged to sow in ro field is harrowed after se times after the corn is up. that the preparatory cultiv the spring is gang plowing and drag harrowing to p tilth. Harrowing after the the crop, and is the quick young weeds. We cultiva with a one-horse scuffler a

st seller. By reaig as soon as some en more or less in t this seems to be er popular variee Rome Beauty, Winter Banana, renstein, Spitzen-1 Yellow Newton e that seemed to

ed the same quesience had taught the best tree to te beginning but ree never became case when larger

a yearling tree. ree-year-old root,

March 31, 1909

thousand tree order they gave last fall, and In feeding the corn, I cut it either with a sickle or will stand more frost, but it will give more milk, withbefore many years the Douks will be producing scythe, gather it up in bundles and throw it over the out giving any disagreeable flavor, than any other apples galore.

The growers are making preparations to market the conditions favorable.

DAIRY

Summer Feeds for Milch Cows

There are not so many letters in the competition this week as usual, but there is a good one from Alberta, from which Province there have It appears that dairy farmers do not take very I would like to hear from any of your readers who much trouble to grow feeds that will keep their have had experience with silos. It might be a good cows milking through the dry time of late summer and early fall. The pastures are depended Farmer's Advocate. upon for feed almost exclusively, and when they fail the cows just naturally dry up. This is not making the best of an opportunity. It requires a certain amount of work, attention and feed to bring a cow up to milking age. Each winter each cow will take up a certain amount of room in a stable, eat so much feed, take so much care, and run up a certain amount of expense as "board." and the small amount of milk she naturally gives taken as her whole contribution to the family

It is possible in all our Provinces to grow green farms for the purpose of making money; dairy produce finds a ready market where it is offered in fresh condition and in good-sized lots; it therefore follows that the man who keeps cows and does not make a serious effort to keep up the milk flow in late summer, is not getting all out of his herd that they are capable of giving.

A Manitoba Dairyman's System of Summer Feeding

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

When I started keeping cows in this country, I was very nearly discouraged on account of the difficulty of maintaining the summer milk flow. Maintaining and will tell you how I do it.

Some years ago I fenced off three 3-acre plots close to my barnyard for the very purpose of providing summer feed for the cows. Each of these plots, nangolds the year after, so one crop is never grown on the soil two years in succession. Hogs pasture the rape and clover off during the summer, the mangolds provide a succulent food for my cows during the winter, and the corn is all cut usually, and fed in

racks or on the ground to the cows during summer

These fields are always plowed in the fall. Manure Editor Farmer's Advocate: is applied to the land intended for corn, being drawn I have been using rape as a summer feed for dairy

fence to the cows. The cutting has to be done by green feed, and when fed down or cut high it will hand for the reason that the quantity cut at one time stool from every branch and renew the crop. their strawberry crop, and the representative that they sent down to interview the fruit dealers the ground. Sometimes I haul a load of it up to oats and one-third peas, or oats alone. This should that they sent down to interview the fruit dealers the ground. Sometimes I haul a load of it up to oats and one-third peas, or oats alone. This should in the prairie towns has just returned, and reports the yard, and feed in the racks used for feeding straw be cut with the binder and stooked. The green oats simply fed on the grass in the pasture field. The cows saving in quality and quantity will repay the twine, eat everything up clean. In the fall before frost besides doing away with the mower and rake. While

very extensively, I have a fair trade in town to supply winter feed in this way, I am going to build another to hold a supply of silage for summer feeding. That ture land and fence or herding expenses, and your is what dairymen do, milk producers, especially, in cattle are always at home. not been many received upon the previous topics. believe we could follow their lead successfully here. idea if they would publish their experiences in the

Macdonald, Mun., Man.

R. M. SUTTON.

Summer Feeds in Alberta

Editor Farmer's Advocate:

Although this part of Alberta is considered a

my cows milking heavier through August and Their eggs are larger than the pure-breds'. For this purpose I sowed a mixture of oats 5,514 eggs, at 50 cents per dozen, '. . fodder in abundance. Cows are kept on many and vetches about one-half acre, early in the spring. This was ready for cutting about the middle of July. Then I sowed another half acre

> To feed this, we had to tie our cows in the stable. Then we moved enough to give each cow a good sized forkful and hauled it in, on a light jumper. We fed this night and morning, and although it made a lot of work, the returns from the milk more than compensated.

Last year I sowed about half an acre of corn, quite thick on the ground, and this came in for September feeding, until the frost nipped it, below for a day or two; some combs froze, but they then it made good fodder when run through the never stopped laying.

Yale-Cariboo, B.C.

cutting box, and fed with chop. In feeding we found that by spreading the milk yield in winter was quite a problem too, but I green fodder out, it was no trouble to keep it over have got around it all right. I will explain how from night to morning, or even two days, and green fodder out, it was no trouble to keep it over another time. Each summer, after about the first this saved cutting and handling when the dew Editor Farmer's Advocate: of July, pastures seem always to dry up, and if a was on. Of course it would not pay to go to this One of the others is planted to corn and the third sown is the main reason why dairying is not more little exercise; concentrated instead of bulky food; summer fodders gets over the trouble.

J. F. SPENCE. Central Alta.

Rape as a Summer Feed

directly from the stables during winter and spread on cows and find it fills the bill very well. I haul the as early in May as possible, and by the middle of July inches wide at the top and two inches at the small end it is well enough advanced in growth to be fed. I do and place small end in the cup of grain drill, placing not be a small end in the cup of grain drill, placing not know what quantity of seed I use per acre, as the the funnels three feet apart, using two tacks in the top from experience that rape is not only cheaper and of winter, in which case they would continue to

to the young stock in winter, though more often it is sheaves are first-class for winter feed as well, and the comes, if any corn remains in the field uncut, it is the mower will cut the crop clean, the rake will not harvested and stooked for winter feeding, or is sometimes fed that fall before the cows go into the stable. Besides, fodder put loose, gets too much sun, and the times fed that fall before the cows go into the stable. Besides, fodder put loose, gets too much sun, and the I find that growing corn and feeding in the manner coils, if exposed to rain are spoiled, while the stook I have to have a flow of milk all remains uninjured. Where land is scarce and exthe year round, and while not in the dairy business pensive, the soiling method should be practiced, because from four times to six times the amount of with milk and cream. I am thinking of building a feed can be raised on cultivated land. A large yard silo this summer and if I have success in providing with shelter and water, is all that would be necessary, and the feed thrown over the fence, thus saving pas

Sask.

JOHN PARKER

POULTRY

Another B. C. Flock Record

Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I had 40 hens to start with on January 1st, 1908 dairy section, we have not got the growing of They had the run of the barnyard, so it is hard to tell crops for green feeding, down to any kind of a what it cost to feed them; in the winter time it cost 20 profit, she must be pushed beyond the bare science. We have plenty of grass here in the cents per day. I feed all wheat. I set 15 hens, and profit, she must be pushed beyond the bare amount she yields when simply being maintained. She must be kept up to her full capacity, like an engine at full steam, and not simply kept alive, and the small amount of milk she naturally gives and the small amount of milk she naturally gives science. We have plenty of grass here in the raised 90 chickens. Sold \$30 worth of roosters, and had 30 pullets, worth \$22.50; and sold six two-year-old hens for \$1.00 each. I keep pure-bred White Wyandotte and and Leghorn, and a cross with the Wyandotte male and Leghorn hen. September just when most other cows were drying eggs were 50 cents a dozen all last year. I got \$229.75

\$191.00

An average of \$4.77½ per hen. I put the feed at 25 cents per day, and I did not count the old hens that I sold. My house is 12 x 12 ft., 4-inch wall, filled with shavings; 4-ft. windows, no glass, only cotton, and I have to raise the curtain in the day time to give them light. Scratching-shed 12 x 20 ft., open front, covered with wire. It was 50

WM. M. MARTIN.

Infertility in Early Eggs

A great variety of explanations are given for man is in the cow business to make money out of it, trouble, if the cows were not good milkers. It the fact that early hatches are likely to produce he needs something to feed his stock on. I use corn costs just as much to feed a cow giving three fewer chicks than those coming when the season quarts as one giving ten, and one has this im- is further advanced. It is true that many cirpressed upon him when feeding green fodder. cumstances are conducive to this result. I have But if cows are kept at all, it pays to go to a been studying the anatomy of the hen this winter, On the day and get every cent possible with considerable interest and have become On the three of them I operate a regular three-year out of them. There is such a thing as keeping thoroughly convinced that a very large majority rotation. On one, each year, I sow one acre of red cows up to a point, where the profit begins to of cases of infertility, in early spring, are due to clover and two acres of rape. This one is for the hogs. appear, and then letting them go. This I think three things: Standing about in winter, with to mangolds. The one sown to clover and rape this year goes into corn next year, and is planted to summer fodders gets over the trouble. that, when a hen is inactive and not laying, the veins in her reproductive organs become too small to be seen by the naked eye, while in an active laying hen, they are large and prominent. When she is sluggish and inactive her organs of reproduction, suffer from the inactivity more than any other part of her body

Most farmers in winter, throw whole grain pretty thickly. The corn will not get much from the manure from the stables in winter, plow the land deep to the fowls, allowing them to eat it without manure but it will be in the soil for the mangolds. as soon as the frost is out, harrow and pack the field working for it, and feed nothing else. The hens I use Northwestern Dent corn, sowing it with a drill twice. Then I make funnels of building paper, six get no exercise and nothing but grain to eat, till the spring is far enough advanced to allow them to run outside of the henhouse, the greater part drill is simply regulated to sow what seems a reasonable amount. I test the quantity by running the ing I mix it with sand, taking one dessertspoonful of their time. Pullets hatched by such hens are to hold them in place. In preparing the seed for sow too late to make winter layers. If the hens were able amount, a test the quantity by running the ing I mix it with sand, taking one dessertspoonful of given a moderate feed of grain, thrown into clean the same are to hold them in place. In preparing the seed for sow too late to make winter layers. If the hens were given a moderate feed of grain, thrown into clean the same are to hold them in place. In preparing the seed for sow too late to make winter layers. If the hens were given a moderate feed of grain, thrown into clean the same are to hold them in place. In preparing the seed for sow too late to make winter layers. If the hens were given a moderate feed of grain, thrown into clean the same are to hold them in place. In preparing the seed for sow too late to make winter layers. If the hens were given a moderate feed of grain, thrown into clean the same are to hold them in place. In preparing the seed for sow too late to make winter layers. If the hens were given a moderate feed of grain, thrown into clean the same are to hold them in place. In preparing the seed for sow too late to make winter layers. If the hens were given a moderate feed of grain, thrown into clean the same are to hold them in place. In preparing the seed for sow too late to make winter layers. of their time. Pullets hatched by such hens are field is harrowed after seeding, and again several apart and the plants two feet apart in the row. If out, and were given all the clover or alfalfa they times after the corn is up. I might say right here, sown too thickly it seems to choke itself out. It is would eat to furnish bulky food, they would get that the preparatory cultivation the field receives in best to use the drill for sowing the seed for the following the s the spring is gang plowing to cover up the manure, ing reasons: (a) Less seed is required, two lbs. per and drag harrowing to put the surface into good and drag harrowing after the corn is up never hurts and there is more uniformity of growth; (c) culting the crop, and is the quickest way I know of to kill young weeds. We cultivate the crop once or twice young weeds. We cultivate the crop once or twice with a one-horse scuffler after it gets too high to be from experience that rape is not only cheaper and of winter, in which case they would continue to from experience that rape is not only cheaper and of winter, in which case they would continue to

1 tree being a could be more

turn upon their n hardly underplanting a twoad, and that if year-old trees, still. It may es not seem to

on Agricultural 1, speaking at of Washington he had some n a friend back ing a tract of came out he n growers how se to lose four trees; he was -year-old-trees. argument that vas wrong. It

iant is making cently bought ing the city of a large order the twenty

oesn't seem to

lay all winter, while pullets two or three weeks younger, being caught by cold weather just before beginning to lay, would not begin till spring.

This necessity for increased circulation induced by exercise and the need of bulky food, are two matters thoroughly understood by all poultrymen who give their entire time to raising poultry; why so few farmers realize its importance is a mystery. I have been in a farming community all winter. I have never been on a farm without looking the henhouse over and talking chickens. I have not found one single farm where the hens scratched their grain out of litter, or where they a machine that will produce perpetual motion. It were provided with any kind of bulky food, bran, has run for twelve months without stopping. clover or alfalfa. Many have asked me why the fowls were afflicted with this, that and the other malady. It is a world's wonder that they are not malady. It is a world's wonder that they are not against tuberculosis.

The charitable organizations and the inedical file in the file of Winnipeg have joined forces to wage war in earnest on March 1st as follows:

Inspected to date 55,1 all dead.

While hens fed in litter and furnished bulky In the Alberta provincial election, held on Mar. food will lay a large percentage of fertile eggs at 22nd, the Liberal government was returned to power almost any part of the year, I have found that with 33 members to five. both the number of eggs and the average of fertility are increased considerably by feeding green sprouted oats, sprouted by spreading them out thin in a shallow box, keeping them moistened with warm water. Of course, this cannot be done unless one has a south window in a room which never gets cold enough to freeze, or a lighted cellar.

W. I. THOMAS. Alta.

A Crop Bound Hen

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

A fortnight ago one of my hens appeared to be broody. I could not keep her off the nest so I put thirteen eggs under her. After setting upon them for three days she came off. When I found the eggs were stone cold, I put her back with the other hens, but from that time she began to mope, eating but little food, and moving about very little. Three days ago on going into the hen house, I noticed that she was to she came off the rest in the little food, and moving about very little. Three days ago on going into the hen house, I noticed that she was to she came off. When I found the eggs were and dollars each year for the encouragement of physical and military training in Canadian schools, on the ground that the first duty of any citizen was to be able to defend his country in her hour of need. shivering and thought she might have caught a cold, so I brought her into the house, and kept her warm in a box of straw. I gave her a dose of castor oil. As she refused all food or drink, I fed her with a spoon giving her boiled oatmeal and milk, bread and milk, also arrowroot and milk. Her droppings were watery all day long with her eyes closed, her crop was very distended. Last night she gave a choking gurgle at the same time bringing up a quantity of green fluid, then died. On opening her crop I found that all the food she had been given for the past three days, even to the castor oil was in it. Her body was \$2,750,000 from the Coal Company for damages. very emaciated. Can you tell me the cause of death, and if infectious?

hen house and air it, sweep the floor, which is of doubled by this decision. ground, turn out the nests and put fresh straw into them and clean the roosts.

I feed the hens whole wheat in the morning, at midday bread soaked in milk; in the afternoon I give them boiled potatoes and swedes or carrots, and at night, before roosting, I again give them wheat. up into small pieces. I am now out of beef, would Texas. lean pork do as well? I also give them egg shells broken up small, as well as pieces of broken china crushed into small pieces.

I feel very proud of my hens laying so well, as I had never had anything to do with poultry until coming to this country. I mean to try and raise a lot of chicks this year. I am sure that hens are even more of the British colonies contribute a man-of-war to profitable than cows, but they must be well looked bring the navy up to the vessel strength of Germany after especially in winter. I am pleased to say that who is now four Dreadnoughts ahead. The Canadian beciany in winter. I am pleased to say that with the exception of just the tip of the comb I have not had any frozen, although we have had some very cold days during the winter.

M. O. C.

The symptoms indicate that the hen was crop bound which is impaction or obstruction of the crop. The treatment is to give the fowl a teaspoonful of man, was kidnapped from school and held for a ransweet oil, and then manipulate the contents of the som of \$10,000. Threats were sent to the father that sweet oil, and then manipulate the contents of the soll of \$10,000. Threats are sent and the crop, endeavoring first to move them down the diHe put up the cash in the place indicated and the gestive tube, or failing that, to suspend the bird by child was returned safe and sound. the legs, and work the contents of the crop back to and out at the mouth. After getting the crop emptied feed the fowl sparingly for a day or two, and gradually bring her back to normal rations. Some Editor Farmer's Advocate: times it is necessary to make an incision of an inch or I have been thinking that there must be many so in length, cutting through the outer skin and crop places in Southern Alberta or British Columbia where wall, and emptying the crop by using the fore finger, afterwards washing the cut and sewing it up with silk thread. The disease is not contexious.

The disease is not contexious.

Figure 1. The disease is not contexious.

Figure 2. The disease is not contexious.

Figure 3. Could find the butter skin and crop places in content at the cut and several and crop places in content at the cut and several and crop places in content at the cut and several and crop places in content at the cut and several and crop places in content at the cut and several and crop places in content at the cut and several and crop places in content at the cut and several and crop places in content at the cut and several and crop places in content at the cut and several and crop places in content at the cut and several and crop places in content at the cut and several and crop places in content at the cut and several and crop places in content at the cut and several and crop places in content at the cut and several and crop places in content at the cut and several at the cut and several and crop places in content at the cut and several and crop places in content at the cut and several at the cut thread. The disease is not contagious.

Lean pork will do as well as beef as a meat food.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week

mains a mystery.

A Wallaceburg, Ont., man claims to have perfected siderable uncertainty in trade.

The official estimates of last year's wheat crop in Saskatchewan places the yield at 50,654,629 bushels, while the Manitoba crop is placed at 49,252,539

Winnipeg people responded generously to the appeal of Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, who is trying to raise Y funds for a Sailor's Institute at St. John's, Newfoundland, which will rival the saloons in attraction.

Nearly 300 members of the Old-Timers' Association of Manitoba met at their annual dinner on Mar. 24th. The members present dated their arrival in the pos-tage province between 1861 and 1881, E. H. G. Hay being the earliest comer.

A man named Ford has been sentenced at Minnedosa, Man., to four years hard labor for criminal assault.

The meeting of operators and miners of Alberta and chalky for the first two days when they became was without strife, an agreement satisfactory to the quite green. She would remain in the same position miner's committee was drawn up, and will be referred to the respective unions.

> The trouble between the Steel and Coal companies of Nova Scotia has ended by the acceptance of

By act of Parliament, henceforth, no company will All my other hens seem in perfect health, they be permitted to export natural gas from Canada to started laying in October and have laid all winter. United States. The minister of inland revenue esti-Once a week I take every particle of straw out of the matter that the life of Canadian gas fields will be

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has retired from the British navy. He has been in the navy for fifty July

The southern states have been visited by terrific Twice a week I have been giving them lean beef cut wind storms, reaching the height of a tornado in May......

> Lieutenant Ernest H. Shackleton has discovered May.
>
> the South Pole. He sailed on the Nimrod from July.
>
> England in July, 1907. The Nimrod carried a motor
>
> PRODUCE AN sledge for use on ice.

The suggestion has come from Australia that each cabinet is considering the proposal.

Castro, ex-president of Venezuela, is reported to be determined to regain his old influence and position in Timothy, ton, track Winnipeg 10.00 @ 12.00 his native land, even if it involves the country in civil BUTTER AND EGGS

Willie Whitla, son of a prominent Pennsylvania

Site for Mill Wanted

localities where such a mill is needed?

P.O. Box 3089, Winnipeg ROLLER MILLER.

MARKETS

Although the market at Winnipeg was quite erratic last week there was a steady improvement in the general trend of prices.

CANADIAN

In spite of all that may be said to the contrary

The Kinrade murder in Hamilton, Ont., still re
Great Britain is short of wheat and supplies are not large. On the other hand such large amounts are being dealt in on the option market that there is con-

Grain in farmers hands is being steadily reduced and we may look for strong and steady prices until the new American crop comes in. Warehouse com-The charitable organizations and the medical men missioner Castle estimated the wheat crop and supplies Inspected to date 55,152 cars at 1,050

each. farketed at Winnipeg, not inspected. n store in elevators west of Winnipeg n transit not inspected llowance for bread.	200,000 12,511,000 855,600 5,000,000
Balance in farmer's hands	76,476,200 14,673,154
n store west of Winnipeg	91,149,354 12,511,000 14,673,154
Balance yet to forward	27,184,154

Yet to market	14,673,154
Balance yet to forward	27,184,154 e week on
Total yield as per government returns I Required for seed	05,149,354
Wheat— Mon Tues. Wed. Thur. Fr	i. Sat.

No. 1 North-						
ern	1091	1103	1111	1111	1121	113
No. 2 North-		he i				
ern	1063	1073	1081	108	109	1097
No. 3 North-						
ern	$104\frac{1}{2}$	105	1061	106	107	1073
No. 4	100	101	$100\frac{1}{2}$	101	102	1023
No. 5	92	93	93	931	944	943
No. 6	851	861	871			88
Feed	76	76	77	78	781	$79\frac{1}{2}$
Oats—						
No. 2 White	411	42	421	413	413	413
No. 3 White	401	403	41	401	401	401
Feed	401	403	41	403	$40\frac{1}{2}$	411
Feed 2	394	40	401	403	401	401
Barley—						
No. 3	54	54	54	54		541
No. 4	511	52	511			521
Flax—						
No. 1 N. W.	128	1291	129	130	132	133
No. 1 Man.						
The follows						
market:						*
Wheat, Mo	ndav-		Open :	High	Low (Close
May						1111
July						
Tuesday-			0			
May			1113	1125	1115	1124
Y Y				0		

1144 115 $113 \quad 113\frac{1}{8}$ $114\frac{3}{8}$ $114\frac{3}{4}$ $113\frac{5}{8}$ 114July. $114\frac{3}{4}$ $114\frac{7}{8}$ $114\frac{3}{4}$ $115\frac{1}{8}$ $115\frac{3}{8}$ $115\frac{3}{8}$ $115\frac{3}{8}$

 $111\frac{1}{8}$ 114 113

Bran	\$21.00 22.00		
BarleyOats	28.00		
Barley and oats. Hay, track Winnipeg (freshly baled).		0	7 00
Baled straw, track Winnipeg.	6.00	(a)	5.00

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

BUTTER AND EGGS			
CREAMERY BUTTER—			
Fancy, fresh made bricks	97		
BUTTER, DAIRY—	21		
Total Control of the			9
Extra fancy made bricks	19	(a)	20
Extra fancy made bricks	15	m	17
CHEESE—		(6)	1.
Manitoba cheese at Winnipeg	191		
Pastern cheese	142		
Eastern cheese. POULTRY—	14		
Turkeys, Manitoba.	19	@ 3	20
inging abidean - 11	10	w.	120
Spring chicken, per lb.	18		
poining rowl, per lb.	14		
Ducks, per lb.	177		
14	1.6		
reese, per 1b	14		
EGGS-			

LIVE STOCK, WINNIPEG Prices are as follows: Butcher's cattle, \$3.25 to \$4.50; sheep, \$6.50; hogs, 150 to 250 lbs., \$6.75; smooth hogs, over 200 lbs., \$5.75.

The Saskatchewan Fat Stock Show, Horse Show and Auction Sale of Pure-bred Stock was held last week from the 23rd to the 26th. The exhibits far last year, or any previous was in every way an unq bull sale, in the demand n and the prices paid indica upward in the beef cattle was good, but not what it katchewan breeders and I are carrying on a fair, in educational standpoint, a the breeder's standpoint, farming public even mor horsemen of the Province Regina show, and the catt extent, but there must b raisers than put in an ap last week's show.

The show started on stock judging demonstrate Professors Peters, of the College, Gaumnitz, of the and W. J. Rutherford, I. afternoon, judging work started. The morning se the last being given over to subjects relating to the 1 katchewan were discusse nearly all cases were Sas questions of a practical r of their own experience, 1 point of the theorist.

In the evenings, meeti Hall. These were of the consisting of addresses of from without the provinagriculture and live stock these evening gatherings meeting of the Saskatche at which it was decided to ganize four separate ass four classes of live stock arrangement is to facilit Winter Fair Board, und future be conducted.

THE HORS

The horse classes were the mare section of the Cl of the horse classes. It females of the excellence at Regina, could be gath show ring in Canada. I Ont., who did the judging aggregation of draft fer Canada. Among them Toronto Horse Show, the tional, of 1908, the champ of last year. The judge such an aggregation to p to wear the emblem of Provincial fair, of 1909 in such company required individual's qualities and the judge asked for the Rutherford, once in the it came to deciding the

fessor being consulting ref On the whole, the judg and there one could see placings might have be man be better satisfied as large as those at Reg keen as that put up in the a difference of opinion i properly, exist. But be altogether with the pla is no certainty that one Once, anyway, in the recould have been reversed tators satisfied with the satisfied with the way judge and dissenters we from one standpoint, the

The draft breeds, ot grouped together under of affairs that does not of any of the other Belgians or Suffolk Pune Percheron and Belgian this year, and there was the draft horses of Fr their portion of the att The highest priced stalli

gian, imported by Dr. and sold into Northern Hackneys and Coacl together, and while this from satisfactory, if this out well enough yet, v The only other horse of a rather slimly represen were concerned, but th exceptionally richly-bred

CLYDESD/ Stallions over four ye Clydesdale classes. Th

ipeg was quite erratic improvement in the

said to the contrary and supplies are not ch large amounts are ket that there is con-

g steadily reduced and eady prices until the 1. Warehouse comneat crop and supplies

at 1,050 57,909,600 upeg ... 12,511,000 5,000,000

76,476,200 14,673,154 91,149,354 14,673,154

14,000,000

27,184,154 ces for the week on urns.... 105,149,354

791 401 401 401 401 $40\frac{1}{2}$ 401

54 521 130 132 133 128 130½ 131 trend of the option

Low Close

1143 1141

110 1111 1113 113 $\begin{array}{ccc} 111\frac{5}{8} & 112\frac{1}{2} \\ 113 & 113 \end{array}$ 1121 113

 $112\frac{1}{2}$ $112\frac{1}{2}$ $114\frac{3}{4}$ 113 114 $\begin{array}{ccc} 113\frac{1}{8} & 113\frac{1}{8} \\ 114\frac{1}{4} & 114\frac{1}{8} \end{array}$

 $\frac{114\frac{1}{8}}{115\frac{3}{8}}$ 115 115 L FEED

28.00 7.00 4.50 @ 10.00 @

19 @ 20

15 @ 17

19 @ \$20 14

cattle, \$3.25 to 250 lbs., \$6.75; March 31, 1909

The Saskatchewan

Fat Stock Show

Horse Show and Auc-

tion Sale of Pure-bred

Stock was held last

THE 1909 SASKATCHEWAN WINTER FAIR

week from the 23rd to
the 26th. The exhibits far and away exceeded those of
last year, or any previous winter fair; the horse show
was in every way an unqualified success, while the
bull sale, in the demand manifested for beefing sires,
and the prices paid indicates something of the trend
upward in the beef cattle industry. The attendance
was good, but not what it should have been. The Saskatchewan breeders and Department of Agriculture,
katchewan breeders and Department of Agriculture,
are carrying on a fair, important enough from an
educational standpoint, and valuable enough from
the breeder's standpoint, to be patronized by the
horsemen of the Province are making much of the
Regina show, and the cattle breeders to a rather less week from the 23rd to Regina show, and the cattle breeders to a rather less Graham's entry for fifth.

afternoon, judging work on the various classes nearly all cases were Saskatchewan men, discussing questions of a practical nature from the standpoint of their own experience, rather than from the viewpoint of the theorist.

Sunbeam. A. & G. Mutch brought out three of the Sunbeam. A. & G. Mutch brought out three of t

these evening gatherings, perhaps, was the annual in quality below, nor with too much size above, to J. meeting of the Saskatchewan Breeders' Association, The same stable was third with Tarbroch Cedric, Th future be conducted.

THE HORSE EXHIBITS

show ring in Canada. Thomas McMillan, Seaforth, with the imported colt, Corumbriam. tional, of 1908, the champion of Western summer fairs den, third on Silver King. of last year. The judge had no small task from such an aggregation to pick the one that was finally to wear the emblem of Clydesdale excellence of the Provincial fair, of 1909. Making up one's mind sational. The brood mare section contained such in such company required a nice summing up of each animals as Taber's Eva's Gem; Mayoress (imp.), one individually as the summing up of each animals as Taber's Eva's Gem; Mayoress (imp.), one individually as the summing up of each animals as Taber's Eva's Gem; Mayoress (imp.), one individual's qualities and close discrimination. Twice of Traynor Bros.' recent American purchases; P. M. the judge asked for the assistance of Professor Bredt & Sons' Irene, and another Hillcrest mare, Rutherford, once in the stallions, and, finally, when Baron's Sunbeam. There was a difference of opinion it came to deciding the King's Hotel cup, the pro- among those at the ringside on the judge's placing. fessor being consulting referee.

On the whole, the judging was satisfactory. Here Rutherford, when that expert was called in to help and there one could see places where a change in the sift out the ribbon wearers. Eva's Gem, owned by placings might have been made, and the average R. H. Taber, Condie, went first; P. M. Bredt & Sons, man be better satisfied with the line up. In classes big broody looking mare, second; the other Taber as large as the second the satisfied with the line up. as large as those at Regina, and in competition as mare, Baron's Sunbeam, third, and Traynor Bros. keen as that put up in the Clydesdale female sections, Mayoress, fourth. This mare, Mayoress, has somea difference of opinion is bound to, and may very thing of a reputation in American Clydesdale rings, altogether with the placings of the official judge, International, besides being a noted winner at State is no certainty that one is right or the other wrong. and smaller fairs. She is a large looking mare, set Once, anyway, in the mares the ultimate line up up high, and travelling a triple wide in front. She could have been reversed, and as many of the spec- lacks middle, and looks too much like a stallion, mares are good typical Percherons, strongly limbed tators satisfied with the decision as sound to keep the property, exist. But because one does not agree standing reserve to the champion at last December's altogether with the placings of the official judge, International, besides being a noted winner at State is no certainty that one is right or the other wrong. And smaller fairs. She is a large looking mare, set all their own way, winning first on Pearl and second on Prairie Queen in the yeld mare sections. These mares are good typical Percherons, strongly limbed from one standpoint, the other from another.

grouped together under one classification, a condition a Canadian Clydesdale ring. of affairs that does not favor extensive exhibiting of any of the other breeds, Percherons, Shires, won by Taber's Bell Rose, recently purchased by Belgians or Suffolk Punches. However, a fair-sized Mr. Taber from the Graham Renfrew Company, and

from satisfactory, if this division were large, it works out well enough yet, while the entries are small. The only other horse class was for Thoroughbreds, a rather slimly represented breed, so far as numbers

extent, but there must be more sheep and swine. The class for stallions under four years was headed raisers than put in an appearance with exhibits at by Bryce's Baron of Arcola, the logical winner of the The class for stallions under four years was headed T. B. Linnell, Summerberry, on Prospect Bell. The show started on Tuesday afternoon, with quality. Second was found in Baron Cedarstrom, Baron's Sunbeam. The King's Hotel Special, a stock judging demonstrations in the pavilion, by shown by Traynor Bros., Condie. Third went to silver cup valued at a hundred dollars, to be won Professors Peters, of the Manitoba Agricultural Robert Sinton, Regina, on an imported colt, Baron three times for permanent possession, offered last College, Gaumnitz, of the Minnesota State College, Bolton, and fourth to Mutchs', Baron Ensign, year for the first time, and won by R. H. Taber, and W. J. Rutherford, Regina. On the following Mutchs' entry here should have had third at least, was cinched again by the same Chidesdoles and entry here should have had third at least, was cinched again by the same Chidesdoles and the contraction of the same chidesdoles are contracted as the contraction of the same chidesdoles are contracted as the contraction of the same chidesdoles are contracted as the contraction of the same chidesdoles are contracted as the contraction of the same chidesdoles are contracted as the contraction of the same chidesdoles are contracted as the contraction of the contra

else. Duke was the spectators' favorite for the ribbon In the evenings, meetings were held in the City and got it finally, the judge evidently having spotted at which it was decided to dissolve that body and or- a short, blocky kind of hour abd looking. The female championships were both won by R. ganize four separate associations, representing the stallion from a distance but rather deficient in his ganize four separate associations, representing the stallion from a distance, but rather deficient in his four classes of live stock. The purpose of the new feet. He moves freely and is a nice block. Fourth arrangement is to facilitate the organization of a went to a colt shown by J. E. Martin, Condie, a horse Winter Fair Board, under which the show will in with pretty good substance, but not able to use his front feet as he should.

The section for two-year-olds brought out some noted individuals. Bryce's got first on Revelanta's The horse classes were the feature of the show, and Heir, the judge placing him over Traynor Bros. the mare section of the Clydesdale division the feature recently purchased American-bred champion at the of the horse classes. It is doubtful if Clydesdale International, Homespun. Oak Leaf, Mutchs' females of the excellence of those shown last week, second prize-winner at Brandon, took third to these at Regina, could be gathered together in any other two, and Robert Sinton, Regina, came in for fourth Ont., who did the judging pronounced them the best section was unimportant. J. E. Martin, Condie, aggregation of draft females he had ever seen in got first with Condie's Baron's Headlight, P. M. Canada. Among them was the champion of the Bredt & Sons, Edenwold, second, with Baron of Toronto Horse Show, the champion of the Interna- Edenwold, by Baron's Gem, and R. H. Millar, Lums-

However, his opinion was concurred in by Prof. satisfied with the way Mr. McMillan did it. Both as closely for female breed quality as he was here judge and dissenters were right. One was judging Bredt's mare at second, Mr. McMillan pronounced from one standpoint, the other from another.

HACKNEYS AND The draft breeds, other than Clydesdales, were Gem, the best Clydesdale female he had ever seen in

recheron and Belgian stallion exhibit was made this year, and there was no mistaking the fact that the draft horses of France, particularly, received their portion of the attention of the fair's visitors. The highest priced stallion reported sold was a Belgian, imported by Dr. W. S. Henderson, Carberry, and sold into Northern Saskatchewan.

Hackneys and Coachers, likewise, are grouped from satisfactors female at Toronto Spring Horse Sphow. She is a mare of great scale and smoothness, weighing the fact that She is a mare of great scale and smoothness, weighing the fact that She is a mare of great scale and smoothness, weighing the fact that the neighborhood of 1900 pounds, and carrying herself clean, and true on the move. Baron's Lassie, from the same stud was second, and P. M. Bredt & son's Black Diamond, a large-sized, well-topped mare, and sold into Northern Saskatchewan.

Hackneys and Coachers, likewise, are grouped for a breeder, Baron's Lassie, the second, has grown some since she was seen at Winnipeg in July.

In magmhcient style, one of the most attractive horses that appeared in the ring. Second place went to R. H. Miller, Lumsden, on Prince Laurence and third to E. B. Armstrong, Grenfell, on York Cadet, good enough animals, both of them in their way, but in another class to the winner. Taber's horse won the championship in Hackney males.

In females it was another of Taber's that got the red and championship ribbons, Emerald, a better acting animal than the stallion, a stylish mover, going animal than the stallion as stylish mover, going animal than the stallion. Percheron and Belgian stallion exhibit was made champion female at Toronto Spring Horse Show.

The three-year-olds made a class of more than averagenote. A. & G. Mutch were out with Glasnick Bar- the breed as there is at present in the West. oness; R. H. Taber had Queen of the Waves, first in her class at Toronto this year; Traynor Bros. were concerned, but the exhibit made up of some exceptionally richly-bred individuals.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

Stallions over four years old was the first of the Clydesdale classes. There were eleven entries, the winner has lots of scale, and shows fair good quality a creditable exhibit for the breed.

The deconders of the class at foronto this year, fraylor Bros. Brought in Ladylike, the grand champion female of the International, 1908. Those were the three ringers were the only exhibitors in this class. Uppers' won first in the mare section for three-year-olds, on Ethel gave fourth to Mutchs' on Irene Osgood. The Barrymore. Dale's entry were a little off in form but a creditable exhibit for the breed.

and good going. She was good enough for her place. Taber's is a female on typical Scotch legs, a good one in the bone.

McArthur, Pasqua, on Lorna Doone, and third to

The prize for draft team in harness was taken bunch, a horse that has size, moving ability, and without competition by Taber, with Eva's Gem and or second, possibly. He is a close, clean goer, It is given for the best three Clydesdales, male or started. The morning session of each day, except excelling the two immediately above him in moving female, any age, the get or one sire and owned by the last being given over to meetings at which various equipment. The second winner in this class was a one exhibitor. Taber produced three of Baron's subjects relating to the live stock industry in Sas-feiriged animal with a fair good top, but imper-ferring the control of the best times classes. The second winner in this class was a one exhibitor. Taber produced three of the best times classes.

Hall. These were of the usual nature, the programs the winner from the first, and placed him aside to consisting of addresses of provincial men, and some be out of the way while he selected the minor winners.

The championships for best stands went to A. & G. Mutch on Duke of Barcheskie, went to A. & G. Mutch on Duke of Barcheskie, reserve being W. H. Bryce's two-year-old, medal went to A. & G. Mutch on Duke of Barcheskie, reserve being W. H. Bryce's two-year-old, medal went to A. & G. Mutch on Duke of Barcheskie, reserve being W. H. Bryce's two-year-old, medal went to A. & G. Mutch on Duke of Barcheskie, reserve being W. H. Bryce's two-year-old, medal went to A. & G. Mutch on Duke of Barcheskie, reserve being W. H. Bryce's two-year-old, medal went to A. & G. Mutch on Duke of Barcheskie, reserve being W. H. Bryce's two-year-old, medal went to A. & G. Mutch on Duke of Barcheskie, reserve being W. H. Bryce's two-year-old, medal went to A. & G. Mutch on Duke of Barcheskie, reserve being W. H. Bryce's two-year-old, medal went to A. & G. Mutch on Duke of Barcheskie, reserve being W. H. Bryce's two-year-old, medal went to A. & G. Mutch on Duke of Barcheskie, reserve being W. H. Bryce's two-year-old, medal went to A. & G. Mutch on Duke of Barcheskie, reserve being W. H. Bryce's two-year-old, medal went to A. & G. Mutch on Duke of Barcheskie, reserve being W. H. Bryce's two-year-old, medal went to A. & G. Mutch on Duke of Barcheskie, reserve being W. H. Bryce's two-year-old, medal went to A. & G. Mutch on Duke of Barcheskie, reserve being W. H. Bryce's two-year-old, medal went to A. & G. Mutch on Duke of Barcheskie, reserve being W. H. Bryce's two-year-old, medal went to A. & G. Mutch on Duke of Barcheskie, reserve being W. H. Bryce's two-year-old, medal went to A. & G. Mutch on Duke of Barcheskie, reserve being W. H. Bryce's two-year-old, medal went to A. & G. Mutch on Duke of Barcheskie, reserve being W. H. Bryce's two-year-old, medal went to A. & G. Mutch on Duke of Barcheskie, reserve being W. H. Bryce's two-year-o from without the province, on subjects relating to Traynor Bros. came in for second with Baron Charmagriculture and live stock. The most important of er, a Baron's Pride colt, rather rangy, not strong to J. E. Marton, Condie, on Condie's Baron's Head-

PERCHERONS

The Percheron exhibit, while far surpassed by the size of the Scotch drafters showing, was a creditable one in all respects, and did not lack attention from the spectators. The chief exhibitors were Messrs. W. E. & R. C. Upper, North Portal, and Dr. W. S. Henderson, Carberry, Man. In addition to these two, Robt. Sinton showed one in the aged stallion class, and W. C. Swanston, Pense, one in the same section

In the aged division, the judge took Upper's last year champion, Robosse, to win. Robosse is a horse of good scale and plenty of quality. He carries himself well and has a clean cut moving equipment. Swanston got second on Doctun, a stallion of good substance, a splendid horse up, but capable of carrying himself a little more smoothly than he does. Third went to Robert Sinton on Doreur.

For stallion foaled since January 1st, 1906, Messrs. Uppers entered a two-year-old, and Dr. Henderson three smashing three-year-old colts. The doctor's entry in the matter of size and maturity overshadowed the two-year-old, but the judges took the latter for first, pronouncing him as nearer their notion than the other three were, of what constituted the ideal Percheron type. Dr. Henderson got second and third. The first prize winner will be two years old next month. He was first at Chicago in 1907, as a stallion foal under one year and second at the same fair in 1908, as one of a stallion and four mares-a nice moving, well boned youngster. Dr. Henderson's second prize stallion, Globeur, has plenty of size, carries muscle in ample quantity, and moves with ease and clearness. He, and the other two shown,

tators satisfied with the decision as seemed to be to head a female class where the judge was looking and well muscled above. The male championship

HACKNEYS AND COACHERS

In the stallion class there were three Hackneys and one Coach horse. Taber's Capman Thorp Swell was an easy winner. This is a splendidly put together horse and one that moves out high, far and straight, in magnificient style, one of the most attractive horses

acting animal than the stallion, a stylish mover, going high and free. She is as typical a representative of

CATTLE

Shorthorns, of course, predominated, with a few mutton sheep, Hugh Armour & Co., first, M. I. Colton ditions. Herefords and Angus. Some excellent individuals were shown by P. M. Bredt & Sons, Edenwold; George Kinnon, Cottonwood; R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; James M. Douglas & Sons, Tantallon, and one or two others. Prof. Peters, of the Manitoba Agrior two others. Prof. Peters, of the Manitoba Agri-cultural College, did the judging, giving the best of stiffaction in all respects. When the state of two conditions are stated and fourth; M. I. Colton, second, fifth and sixth. Peter Horn satisfaction in all respects.

and Paul Bredt & Sons, second with Meadow Girl. Only two entries turned up, though several others

form, depth and smoothness of the first prize-winner. For steer or female, calved in 1907, James M. Douglas & Son got first on Golden Primrose, P. Bredt & Sons second on the Dryden heifer, Golden Twinkle; third to Douglas, again, on Lady Snow and fourth to R. W. Caswell on Moss Rose Star. George the judging in the dressed carcass classes, the awards Kinnon was first in the calf class with Sittyton Bessie, Caswell second, and James M. Douglas & Sons third.

The class for females calved previous to 1906, brought out the strongest competition of the purebred division, aside from the championship class. The judge took P. M. Bredt & Sons' Ury of Castleavery for first. This was one of the most typical George Kinnon, Cottonwood, 62.4. Sheep car-Shorthorns at the fair, a straight, deep, lowset, casses: 1st, Dr. C. W. Hunt, Indian Head, 53.4; 2nd, Shorthorns at the fair, a straight, deep, lowset, thickly-fleshed cow, nine years old, but covering as smoothly as a calf. Second went to George Kinnon on Bessie Bell, the champion of last year's show. Third place was filled by a cow belonging to Ritcheson Johnson, Radisson, White Beauty, a steery looking animal was fed as an experiment on stock food supfemale, and fourth to R. W. Caswell on Fairy Prin- plied by the Regina Stock Food Company and was anywhere, behind.

The exhibit of this breed was not altogether creditable. The stock brought out was in poor shape generally, no attempt evidently having been made to fit it for the show ring. As a result, the judge was forced in one section to with-hold the first award the Province, under agricultural society auspices and give second, as the prize for the single individual shown. Thomas Elliot, Regina, was the only ex-hibitor. He had two steers and a heifer in the section for these was also and an eigen in the two years old class. The first class in both cattle and horses was for three-year-olds and one in the two-year-old class. F. S. Coffey, Dalesboro, a student of the Manitoba It was this latter one that Prof. Peters decided to Agricultural College. The awards were as follows:

Brown Bros., got first and second, with S. E. Armstrong third, in the three-year-old class, and Armstrong strong first in the aged female section.

In the class for grade steers a good ringful turned out. James Hope, Carberry, Man., cinched first on the champion of the Brandon fair, winning easily. Second place went to a steer belonging to G. S. Anderson, Dalesboro; third to Wm. Ireton, Moosomin; fourth to Thomas R. Browne, Regina, and fifth to Wm. Ireton. There were six or seven good steers in the line up, and the contest for places other than the ring. first, keen enough. For 1907 calved steer, Frank as were in fit selling condition brought good prices. as any other? Yes. I would take the bacon type Shepherd, Weyburn, got first place easily on a well- Prizes were placed on the bulls previous to the sale every time. We can raise bacon hogs in this country fleshed steer of fair size and quality, second went to by Prof. Gaumnitz. Jas. Douglas and Sons, Tan- as cheaply at the same time as can be produced any-fred T. Skinner, Indian Head; third to W. C. Swan- tallon, had the grand champion male and female; where else. ston, Pense; fourth to Skinner and fifth to S. E. Arm-

SHEEP AND SWINE

Prof. Gaumnitz, of Minnesota, did the judging on sheep and swine. In neither of these classes did much competition develop, the classes being small, and some of them not too high in quality. The prize list for sheep is as follows:

Pure-bred ewe or wether, lambed in 1908, Fred T. Skinner, Indian Head; ewe or wether lambed previous the only disadvantage in the cattle business was the questions among which were the following to 1908. M. I. Colton, Tregovoa, first, second and rather unsatisfactory marketing arrangements. The How do you house your sows? We build

The cattle exhibit was scarcely as extensive as it might have been considering the importance of the industry in Saskatchewan, but there was nothing mean about it, as regards either numbers or quality.

Indian Head, third and fourth; ewe or wether lambed the work of farmers and cattlemen, from Emerson in the extreme southeast to Edmonton, in the extension about it, as regards either numbers or quality.

Shorthorns, of course, and mixture of the Population of the Emerson in the work of farmers and cattlemen, from Emerson in the extreme southeast to Edmonton, in the extreme southeast to Edmonton southeast to Edmonton southeast to Edmonton southeast to Edmonton southeast t second.

Swine awards: Pure-bred harrow or sow not under feeding in an expensive way, most of them in the 180 lbs. and not over 225 lbs., M. I. Colton, first; open, but were doing a profitable business. fourth and fifth; Peter Horn, Regina, second; A. B.

R. J. Phin, Moosomin, outlined briefly his feeding Potter, third; Peter Horn, sixth. Barrow or sow satisfaction in all respects.

In the pure-bred class for steer or female, calved in 1906, George Kinnon was first, with Belvidere Lily, purchased recently from Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, and Paul Bredt & Sons second with Meadow Cit. For pen of bacon hogs of marketable weights, Peter Horn was first and second; M. I. Colton, third and were catalogued, and while Bredts' had a fair heifer fourth, and A. B. Potter, fifth. The special prize in every respect, she could not get over the lowset for the best pen of three bacon hogs, donated by the form, depth and smoothness of the first prize-winner. J. Y. Griffin Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, was won by M. I. Colton, first and second.

DRESSED CARCASSES

Prof. Gaumnitz, St. Anthony Park, Minnesota, did he feeds outside. going as follows:

min, 60.68; 4th, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, 61.44. Female beef carcasses: 1st, Ritcheson Johnson, Radisson, 61; 2nd, Thos. Elliott, Regina, 56.35; 3rd, M. I. Colton, Tregovoa, 52.5; 3rd, Hugh Armour & Co., 1st and 3rd M. I. Regina, 52.1. Hog carcasses: Colton, Tregovoa; 2nd and 4th, Peter Horn, Regina.

It is interesting to note that the first prize beef ces., a fairly smoothly-covered individual, if deficient pronounced by the judge as most excellently finished, the quality of the carcass and the manner in which the fat was distributed being much commented on.

STOCK JUDGING COMPETITION

Classes were held in draft horses and beef cattle judging, two classes in each. In the first in each, only the prize-winner in the competitions held in

Lumsden, made a small exhibit each in the blacks. 78 points, Draft horses, open class, 1st, Thos. Kerr, if I have roots I feed them. The grain is ground and individuals brought into the ring, but lack of fitness R. P. Smith, Yellowgrass, 85. Beef cattle judging, How do you advise feeding rape? I cut it and strong thing a strong thing. Class one, for agricultural society winners—1st, agricultural society prize-winners, F. S. Coffey, throw it into the pens. Some pasture it on the Dalesboro, 95; 2nd, S. V. Tomecks, Fort Qu'Appelle, ground but I prefer feeding it in this way. 50. Open class, 1st, R. L. Ramsey, Bladworth, 88; Moose Jaw, 85.

CATTLE SALE

Fifty-seven animals, six of them females, were catalogued for the auction, held on Tuesday aftersome years ago I had a hopper built to hold the chop
noon, March 26. T. E. Norris, Griswold, Man., had and found it a pretty good plan but troughs are alcharge of the selling, and George H. Greig deputy charge of the selling, and George H. Greig, deputy right if one nails slats across them to prevent the hogs live-stock commissioner, managed the business in from scooping up too much feed. The bidding was good and such animals P. M. Bredt and Son, Edenwold, also captured a

ston, Penes; fourth to Skinner and fifth to S. E. Arm. Ston, Repease of 1908, strong, Lumsden. The class for calves of 1908, was led easily by Frank Shepherd's entry, a large, and third in the two-year-old bull class. Hugh C. smooth, well-topped calf, the others coming in Skinner second, Armstrong third, and R. W. Caswell, fourth.

The three-year-heifer class for grades was a poor one, a rough, patchy animal shown by Hugh Armour & Co., Regina, getting first, with Thomas Elliot, Regina, second. W. C. Swanston was the only exhibitor of grade two-year-olds, R. Browne, Regina, in yearlings, and M. I. Colton had an entry in the aged class that got third.

The grade championship for the best steer or female, any age or breed, was won by James Hope on his grade steer. P. M. Bredt and Son, Edenwold, also captured a large share of the prize money, getting first, second was large share of the prize money, getting first, second some phases of hog breeding outlining what he desired in a sow or boar, advising the elsection of long, deep ribbed, vigorous sows, and crossing the selection of long, deep ribbed, vigorous sows, and crossing the selection of long, deep ribbed, vigorous sows, and crossing the selection of long, deep ribbed, vigorous sows, and crossing the selection of long, deep ribbed, vigorous sows, and crossing the selection of long, deep ribbed, vigorous sows, and crossing the selection of long, deep ribbed, vigorous sows, and crossing the selection of long, deep ribbed, vigorous sows, and crossing three deing hops.

P. M. Bredt and Sons, had the honor of reaching the light of the sale, passed in a sow or boar, advising the selection of long, and third in the two-year-old bull class. Hugh C.

P. M. Bredt and Sons, had the honor of reaching the index of long, and third in the two-year-old bull class. Hugh C.

P. M. Bredt and Sons, had the honor of reaching the index of long, and third in the two-year-old bull class. Hugh C.

P. M. Bredt and Sons had the honor of reaching the index of long, and third in the two-y

For detailed report of sale see page 479.

Meetings

THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF BEEF PRO-DUCTION UNDER OUR CONDITIONS

George H. Grieg, opening the discussion, said that third. Pure-bred medium or short wools, ewe or advantages of cattle feeding were that it enabled the in the yard, thresh a stack of straw over it and run the wether of 1908, F. T. Skinner, first and second, M. I. conversion of waste product into a cash producing sows under that.

Colton, second and third; ewe or wether lambed commodity and also produced manure, and we are previous to 1908, F. T. Skinner, first, M. I. Colton, beginning to learn that the use of manure hastens the possible. Buyers with us take them up to 250 and third.

Even or wether grade lambed in maturing of grain. From his experience as a representation of the provided to about that weight second and third. Ewe or wether, grade, lambed in maturing of grain. From his experience as a repre- pounds so we feed to about that weight.

1908, F. T. Skinner, first and second, Dr. C. W. Hunt, sentative of the Department of Agriculture and from He was convinced of this because men all through this country were doing it. They were not

R. J. Phin, Moosomin, outlined briefly his feeding system. He finished the bulk of his steers on pasture but fed some in the winter as well. He sowed his summer fallow every year to rape, plowing the land as early after seeding as possible, and sowing the rape. with a drill, in rows thirty inches apart, about the end of June. It was cultivated once with a one-horse cultivator and the cattle turned in as soon as it was up enough for feed. Sometimes he had 200 acres own to rape in this way. He turned his cows into the rape each year and found that it made an excellent summer feed for cows, while it in no way flavored the milk. He never had any trouble from animals overeating the rape. The steers are fed grain while they are on it and fattened in this manner. In winter

R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, spoke briefly on the same subject. He strongly advised the man on the Dressed beef carcasses, males, 1st, T. R. Brown, Regina, dressing percentage 63.94; 2nd, G. S. Anderson, Dalesboro, 62.7; 3rd, William Ireton, Moosoleast three hundred each year and the cows properly managed would bring in a hundred and fifty more. If more farmers were keeping live stock he believed they would have less trouble with the labor problem. At the present time the best means of developing a market would be for the government to provide chilling and cold storage facilities for meat.

FEEDING, BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF SWINE IN SASKATCHEWAN

Messrs. M. Brennan, Francis, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, M. J. Stowe, Davidson, and W. P. Osler, Wolseley, were on the program to discuss this subject, but as each speaker was allowed ten minutes only for his remarks none could go into the question very thoroughly. Mr. Brennan stated there were three essential things in successful hog raising, good hogs, good shelter and good feed. He outlined briefly his method of feeding swine advising the use of green feeds as much as possible, such feeds as green were eligible to compete. The second was an open oats and rape, the grinding of all grain fed, and the supplying of a plentiful supply of water. He believed could produce pork profitably with grain at a cent a pound and favored the raising of the bacon type of hogs and selling them when they reached the weight the market required. Questions brought out some

ground but I prefer feeding it in this way What about green oats for summer feed? I sow 2nd, Wm. Fleming, Alameda, 86; 3rd, B. Green, some each year, seeding at the rate of four bushels per acre, turn in the pigs and can produce cheap pork

What is your method of feeding in the pens?

Do you find the bacon hog can be raised as cheaply

M. J. Stowe announced that he was going to discuss the breeding of Poland China hogs as that was his favorite breed. He said that on his farm they raised about four acres of sugar beets and two acres of mangolds each year, and that with a little sprinkling of pats was all the brood sows got during the winter.

He believed in plenty of exercise for growing pigs. W. P. Osler spent most of his time answering

How do you house your sows? We build a log pen

How do you feed the sows and roots. The roots are sto with earth, and entered from What can you raise porl with another I should say cents per pound.

WEDNESDAY

At the meeting on Wedn McMillan, Seaforth, delivere subject: "The Demands of Agriculture." Mr. McMilla a more intensive system of f more stock. Every farm, h should be worth more every duce this increased value it the fertility of the soil by ca

Saska

The annual meeting of Breeders' Association was 23. The President, Mr. Ro address, reviewed the work ing, in part, as follows From the standpoint of t

1908 has been remarkable made by the Province from of 1907, caused by the crop frosted in many parts of th the money stringency prev fidence having been restore able crop of 1908, and by of the Province refused to sisted in continuing on the proving to the world the p cise in regulating the fi being considered by mor security in the world, fi and the Western Provinces coveted field to all and su

business of every conceival No doubt the trying tin be put to good account by ince by adopting more car by husbanding their resc to depend to a greater ext for their financial requiren

Referring more particul terests of the Province, 1 by the Bureau of Statistic number of live animals ow: 1908 were 1,659,849, clas

Horses, 343,863 at \$135, Milch cows, 179,722 at Other cattle, 565,315 at \$ Sheep, 144,370 at \$5.00 Swine, 426,579 at \$5.00 Total number, 1,659,849 Comparing these figures

date of our organization, of 115 per cent. in three 126,843 exported, and appr for local meat consumption C. P. R. and C. N. R. Saskatchewan in 1908 as f

Horses, 4,050 at \$175.00

Cattle, 38,454 at \$38.00 Sheep, 15,843 at \$5.00 ea Swine, 20,365 at \$8.00 e Total number, 78,712; It may fairly be assu largely of mature animals named than for the averag this would appear to be a and, as the figures indica of the Province are followi production. Saskatchew cultural Province, stock : necessity go hand in hand

As the number of live s year, the question of a the Province for our mea in the dressed carcass, b indeed, and any solution of be hailed with deep satisf of the Province

In horses, the home ma everything that is raised will, no doubt, continue come; in fact, thousands l ally to satisfy the deman

In cattle, sheep and s different, as the export fig is much greater than th and the number keeps

At the same time the for cured and preserved 500,000, nearly all of who parts. The establishm plants within the Provin plying the home market meats, and at the same conditions is a question the earnest attention of t

Agriculture and from men, from Emerson Imonton, in the exting marketing conhis because men all it. They were not lost of them in the

business d briefly his feeding his steers on pasture well. He sowed his e, plowing the land and sowing the rape, apart, about the end e with a one-horse in as soon as it was s he had 200 acres urned his cows into at it made an excelit in no way flavored ouble from animals are fed grain while manner. In winter

ooke briefly on the sed the man on the attle more, keeping ad four or five cows. would amount to at d the cows properly red and fifty more. e stock he believed the labor problem. ans of developing a rnment to provide for meat.

MENT OF SWINE IN

and W. P. Osler, o discuss this sublowed ten minutes o into the question stated there were I hog raising, good eed. He outlined ne advising the use such feeds as green grain fed, and the ater. He believed th grain at a cent a the bacon type of eached the weight brought out some

ise oats and barley grain is ground and feeding the chop. pe? I cut it and pasture it on the is way

mer feed? I sow ite of four bushels roduce cheap pork

ing in the pens? It to hold the chop ut troughs are alo prevent the hogs

e raised as cheaply te the bacon type ogs in this country be produced any-

scussion, took up ning what he deselection of long, rossing them with able feeding hogs I at some length ith the best green gs got a good deal eeds soaked chop e a week some soft to keep the hogs

Te have buyers all oice) "Up where

pigs are the most oo many farmers market may be

is going to discuss as that was his wo acres of manttle sprinkling of uring the winter. for growing pigs time answering

llowing: le build a log pen

near the limit as hem up to 250

March 31, 1909

At the meeting on Wednesday evening, Mr. Thos.

McMillan, Seaforth, delivered a stirring address on the subject: "The Demands of a Permanent System of Agriculture." Mr. McMillan preached the gospel of a more intensive system of farming, of the keeping of more stock. Every farm, he maintained, well tilled, should be worth more every year of its life, and to induce this increased value it was necessary to conserve the fertility of the soil by careful cropping, the keep
that the west might pass on to posterity the heritage which has come to it.

9.—That the directors of the Winter Fair Board.

9.—That the directors of the Winter Fair Board to special to dealt to consist of the executive committee above outlined, at some length on the condition of agriculture in Saskatchewan at the present time, touching briefly on the early history of farming in the province and advising a more general adoption of crop rotation.

He believed the country could be made as attractive to people as are the cities and outlined briefly, methods to people as are the cities and outlined briefly, methods that might be employed in beautifying country homes should be combined.

These recommendations, after some discussion, and we seem to appoint the officers of the Winter Fair Board.

These recommendations, after some discussion, be executive committee above outlined, at some length on the condition of agriculture in together with the vice-presidents of the executive committee above outlined, at some length on the condition of agriculture in together with the vice-presidents of the executive committee having the power to appoint the officers of the winter Fair Board.

9.—That the directors of the Winter Fair Board.

10.—That the directors of the Winter Fair Board.

11.—The consist of the executive committee having the power together with the vice-presidents of each affiliated together with the vice-presidents of the vice-presid

What can you raise pork for? Taking one year with another I should say the average cost is five cents per pound.

Wednesday evening

Wednesday eve

Saskatchewan Stock Breeders Association

address, reviewed the work of the past year, speaking, in part, as follows:

From the standpoint of the agriculturist, the year 1908 has been remarkable for the rapid recovery made by the Province from the effect of the depression of 1907, caused by the crop of that year having been frosted in many parts of the Province, together with the money stringency prevailing at that time, confidence having been restored no doubt, by the favorable crop of 1908, and by the fact that the farmers of the Province refused to be stampeded, but person the same they exist, and they also have the market should be on the same basis as other markets, and that further, this association endorses the principle of a public abattoir.

THE RIGHTS OF THE SHIPPER Mr. M. J. Stowe, Davidson, brought up the matter of the unnecessary delays that frequently occur in the shipping of stock to and from fairs. He cited numer-ous instances in which the railways failed to forward ous instances in which the railways failed to forward one, and suggested as a remedy, that a commemory cherished and revered by all concerned. of the Province refused to be stampeded, but per-

Horses, 343,863 at \$135,00 each, \$46,421,505.00. Milch cows, 179,722 at \$37.00 each, \$6,649,714.00. Other cattle, 565,315 at \$20.00 each, \$11,306,300.00. Sheep, 144,370 at \$5.00 each, \$721,850.00. Swine, 426,579 at \$5.00 each, \$2,132,895.00.

Total number, 1,659,849; value, \$67,232,264.00. Comparing these figures with those of 1905, the date of our organization, the increase shows a gain of 115 per cent. in three years or 883,394 head, plus 126,843 exported, and approximately 300,000 required for local meat consumption.
C. P. R. and C. N. R. returns show exports for

Saskatchewan in 1908 as follows

Horses, 4,050 at \$175.00 each, \$708,750.00. Cattle, 38,454 at \$38.00 each, \$1,463,252.00. Sheep, 15,843 at \$5.00 each, \$79,215.00. Swine, 20,365 at \$8.00 each, \$162,920.00. Total number, 78,712; value, \$2,414,137.00.

It may fairly be assumed that exports consist largely of mature animals, hence higher values are largely of mature animals, hence higher values are named than for the average run. Taken as a whole, this would appear to be a very satisfactory showing, and, as the figures indicate, the live stock interests and as the figures indicate, the live stock interests.

[1] Balance, Dec. 31st, 1908 of the Province are following closely that of the grain production. Saskatchewan being mainly an agricultural Province, stock and grain growing must of necessity go hand in hand.

As the number of live stock increases from year to in the dressed carcass, becomes a very serious one indeed, and any solution of the problem would surely be hailed with deep satisfaction by the stock growers of the Province.

everything that is raised within the Province, and 2.—That for best results such a board should French, Belgian, and will, no doubt, continue to do so for years to consist of representative breeders of the different international courtesy. Come; in fact, thousands have to be brought in annu-classes of live-stock.

The jumping is, or ally to satisfy the demand.

different, as the export figures indicate. The supply classes of live-stock. is much greater than the home market demands, 4.—In order to

cured and preserved meats, approximately \$1, 500,000, nearly all of which is brought in from other diately parts. The establishment of packing and curing of the bound when they decide to hold the ia. A £100 gold challenge cup is offered by Mr. plying the home market with cured and preserved poultry show in connection with the Winter Fair. Joseph Widener, of Philadelphia, and prizes of £100 meats, and at the same time strengthening market of the strengthening market conditions is a question that must very soon receive charged all non-members of the breed associations. Court, cover a specified route, and reach Olympia the earnest attention of the strong by seaders of Saskat.

8—That the poultry association be given represented in the same time strengthening market of the strong by Mr. Joseph Widener, of Philadelphia, and prizes of £100 meats, and at the same time strengthening market of the strong by seaders of Saskat.

8—That the presidents of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep within one and a half hours. the earnest attention of the stock breeders of Saskat-

sisted in continuing on the even tenure of their way, proving to the world the part the farmers can exercise in regulating the financial and commercial problems of the West. Saskatchewan lands now being considered by money institutions the best security in the world, furthermore Saskatchewan and the Western Provinces generally are becoming a covered field to all and sundry for the expansion of business of every conceivable nature.

No doubt the trying times of 1906 and 1907 will be put to good account by the farmers of the Province by adopting more careful methods on the farm by husbanding their resources, and forcing them to depend to a greater extent on their own efforts for their financial requirements.

Referring more particularly to the live stock interests of the Province, I find, by figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Regina, that the total number of live animals owned within the Province in 1908 were 1,659,849, classified and valued as follows:

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand, Jan. 1st,

Freight charges 141.00 Proceeds of sale . 3,834.20 Sale of carcasses Sundries Over deposit by secretary . EXPENDITURES Postage, stationery and office supplies ... Printing and advertising ... Office salaries and expenses Prizes 1,012.15 Freight charges 516.19 3.766.97 Repayment of sale proceeds

\$8,070.84 \$8,070.80

DISSOLUTION OF GENERAL ASSOCIATION

The secretary read the report submitted by the year, the question of a satisfactory market within the Province for our meat products, both alive and of appointing a Winter Fair Board. The committee of appointing a Winter Fair Board. The committee consisted of Messrs. Mutch, Bredt, Taber, Sinton and Bracken, and recommended the following:

5.—That such re-organization take place imme-

8.—That the presidents of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep within one and a half hours.

How do you feed the sows in winter? We use oats ing of more live stock and the use of manure on the and Swine Breeders' Associations, together with the and roots. The roots are stored in a pit covered over land. He sketched the evolution of agriculture in the professor of animal husbandry at the agricultural with earth, and entered from a door in a box stall. older districts of the continent and drew from them college, when such shall be organized, a representative

the clause moved by R. M. Douglas that the sheep and swine associations unite, being defeated.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR RECOMMENDED A resolution was introduced by Messrs. Potter and Currie, and carried, setting forth that whereas it is now the rule at the Winnipeg stockyards to weigh The annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Stock chewan. These institutions are said to act in the Breeders' Association was held on Tuesday, March same relation to the live stock industry that the fed and watered before weighing, therefore, be it address, reviewed the work of the past year, speaking, in part, as follows:

I cannot close without recalling to meretary with circle of anythic abouttor.

number of live animals owned within the Province in for grand champion draft stallion and grand cham1908 were 1,659,849, classified and valued as folpion beef animal. The financial report was as folPresident, Alex Mutch, Lumsden; vice-president,
pion beef animal. The financial report was as folPresident, Alex Mutch, Lumsden; vice-president,
pion beef animal. The financial report was as folPresident, Alex Mutch, Lumsden; vice-president,
pion beef animal. Robert Sinton, Regina; J. Traynor, Condie; R. H.

Taber, Condie. CATTLE BREEDERS

\$ 845.50 President, Paul M. Bredt, Edenwold; vice-presid-67.00 ent, George Kinnon, Cottonwood; committee of 2,025.00 directors, R. M. Douglas, Tantallon; J. C. Pope, 264.00 Regina; R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon.

141.00 SHEEP BREEDERS
3,834.20 President, Fred T. Skinner, Indian Head; vice617.78 president, R. M. Douglas, Tantallon; committee of
213.79 directors, P. M. Bredt, Edenwold; Frank Shepherd,
62.57 Weyburn, G. W. Quick, Maple Creek.

SWINE BREEDERS

President, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, vice presi-\$ 118.80 dent, M. Brennan, Francis; committee of directors, 251.90 Peter Horn, Regina; Jas. Brown, Lumsden; M. J. 443.00 Stowe, Davidson.

International Horse Show

The prize list of the International Horse Show, to 984.20 be held at Olympia in June, has been issued. The prizes amount to about £12,000, and it has

359.38 The prizes amount to about £12,000, and been announced that a sum approaching £48,000 is to be spent on the organization of the exhibition.
The judges' list is a formidable one, containing the names of the highest experts in England, America, France, Belgium, Austria, Holland, Italy, Canada, and Spain. The system of an international jury of three judges (one English, one American, and one Continental), acting together in each competition, is again pursued.

The list of challenge and champion cups offered 1.—That it is in every way desirable that a Winter in the numerous sections is an imposing one. Specially noteworthy are the cups offered by American, In horses, the home market is able to take care of Fair Board should be organized.

In horses, the home market is able to take care of Fair Board should be organized.

It is Province.

It is Pr

me; in fact, thousands have to be brought in annuclasses of live-stock.

The jumping is, of course, the chef-d'oeuvre.

In cattle, sheep and swine, the situation is very ascording the breeders of the different and the chief event is the King Edward VII. Gold Cup (£500) for jumping over the course by teams different, as the export figures indicate. The supply is much greater than the home market demands, is much greater than the home market demands, and the number keeps on increasing from year to considered advisable to form four associations, The Connaught Gold Challenge Cup (£200) is on the and the number keeps on increasing from year to considered advisable to form four associations, The Connaught Gold Challenge Cup (£200) is on the and the number keeps on increasing from year to considered advisable to form four associations, are giving a gold cup (£100) for officers or men of any Territorial unit

An altogether novel class is that styled "The

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things

make-up is a credit to the publishers.

Middlesex County for nearly sixty-four years.

of the schools in Bayonne, N. J., has given the none of his. Peter's real disloyalty lay, not in his nurses volunteer to give free service under his School Board a shock by asking that his salary be reduced from \$50 to \$40 a month. His request his Master's principles; not in his oaths and his Master's principles; not in his oaths and Dr. Grenfell says that the three great obstacles Intyre said he considered \$50 too much to pay for the services he gave the city.

second-hand shop, a Herne Hill (London) gar- to the Kingdom his Master was establishing open night and day, to catch the simple-minded dener named Wallace, recently thrown out of The significance of his denial is to be found, not work, came upon two £5 notes and the following in what Peter said about his Master, but in what that he goes back north with no provisions or "I gathered this money with very he did with himself, great difficulty, but, having no relative who is in absolute need, I make thee, whoever shall read Peter, the Church is ready to come to the de- Dr. Grenfell is trying to raise sufficient money to this Bible, to be my heir.

Mr. Douglas, a Halifax founder, is said to have discovered the lost art of tempering copper. He has hardened a piece of copper and made a razor with an edge keener than the best steel would take. Blocks of copper have been tempered that are harder to file than iron. Not only has Mr. Douglas been successful in tempering copper, but he has also made a casting of copper and lead ordinary roller bearing eastings will.

The gentle art of "nature-faking" and other or why should Butler say in Hudibras

Some force whole regions, in despite O' geography, to change their site Make former times shake hands with latter, And that which was before, come after. Then take this honey for the bitterest cup: There is no failure, save in giving up;

Peter Warming Himself

When Simon Peter followed his Master afar off into the house of the high priest, he had done all that could have been expected of him. Peter saw his fault. When the Lord look- life where it would count for most. "Newfound-He had drawn his sword against the crowd ed upon him, Peter went out and wept bitter- land and Labrador seem like places where none

the fire in the hall and listened to the scraps of conversation. Only a few hours before he had avowed his desire to follow his Master the World Over to prison and death, if need be; and here he was last in the West, but it is safe to say that no were right. So also were his conceptions of find a people more in touch with his work or The Standard, Tofield, Alta., has issued a his Master's character. He had thought out more in sympathy with his plans. Crowds special immigration number that for matter and his interpretation and had avowed his belief. throng to hear him, not because of his eloquence Nicholas Wilson, the veteran school-master had just been saying to him; but Peter, as and with no idea of publishing his own merits. of London, Ont., is dead at the age of eighty- he sat there warming himself, did not seem There are disparaging remarks made sometimes two. He was born in Ireland on March 30th, to be in need of conversion. As a matter of about the jack-of-all trades. Dr. Grenfell is a 1827; came to Canada in 1845, and taught in fact, it was not his Master who was in dan-living reputation of that disparagement, and ger, but himself.

Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of Mr. J. Pierpont The unexpected question of a maid-servant proclaimed in a life of helpfulness to the needy Morgan, is this spring to open a restaurant in made him realize his peril. Simon was in a body, as well as in words for the needy soul. In the Brooklyn Navy Yard capable of seating seven panic. With oaths and curses he resisted the Newfoundland and the Canadian Labrador, the hundred men. Miss Morgan expects to provide attack that had been made upon him. He doctor is judge, magistrate, pilot, physician, as good meals as the men get in saloons for less lost his self-control. The spirit which kept surgeon, able-bodied seaman, stock-raiser, teacher the face of death had no mastery over Peter. the power, too, to raise up helpers in his work, Indeed, Peter was not far from the truth when, and every summer skilful and famous doctors, Thomas McIntyre, a janitor employed in one lacking his Master's spirit, he swore that he was university students, professors, teachers and curses, but in being cowardly when he ought to to happiness and prosperity are—and he puts have been courageous, in thinking of his peril when them in the order of their seriousness—the he ought to have been thinking of his duties, in liquor traffic, tuberculosis and the barter system thinking how he might keep out of trouble rather of trading. In St. John's, he counted fifty-seven While reading a bible which he had bought in a than in thinking of the service he might render saloons and drinking places near the harbor

Peter's danger is the Church's danger. Like fense of Christian doctrine and to express its erect a splendid Seaman's Institute in St. John's, adoration; but when it is called upon to put where the sailor can get everything and more its Lord's principles into practice, to embody than he can get in the saloon except liquor, his spirit, to serve as he served, it is too often peated a great many times. It is probably the mistake which the Church has oftenest made. It is the mistake of thinking that it is all well with a man if his attitude is correct. So the Church has asked of men, What do you that will stand many times the pressure that the Christ? And meantime it has been at too little think about Christ? and How do you feel toward pains to be sure that it is continuing the life of Christ in its own activities. The Crusaders were firm in doctrine and sincere in piety; their view letters into its very being, more peremptory and of their Master was exalted and their reverence utilitarian than the usual "Welcome." faking must have been in evidence in early times, for him was sincere; but how far they were from perpetuating his life is evident if we try to imagine that the producer never gets a bit farther ahead the man of Nazareth hewing down an unbe- whether it be a good season or bad. He will liever. So we can see that our failures have almost always be found to be in debt to the trader similarly been due, perhaps, to the fact that undervalue the spirit in which we live.

the honor in creed and in worship that he should catch together and sent one of their own number have. Let them calm their fears. It is they to sell it for cash in a good market. The intro-There's no defeat, in truth, save from within, Unless you're beaten there, you are bound to they preserved his spirit? Have they accepted only a two-year-old venture but it is having a his commission as rescuers of the poor, the propitious beginning.
broken-hearted, the captives, the blind, the Dr. Grenfell says he went to Newfound-

The Good Angel of the Labrador

It is many years since Dr. Wilfred Grenfell was, as near him as possible. His impulses man could come back after so long an absence to In both feeling and intellect he had come to as an orator for he has some of the awkwardness a perfectly sound and loyal attitude toward of a school-boy, but because he is doing a great his Master. 'When thou art converted,' Jesus work well, in sincerity of heart and purpose, is ably supported by all missionaries, home or Of a sudden the aspect of the scene changed. foreign. For the gospel of the Christ must be Jesus serene in the midst of ignominy and in and preacher, and he does it all well. He has

> seaman, as soon as he lands. The chances are clothing to last through the winter. To offer a counter-attraction that is innocent and helpful,

One would think that in a sparsely-settled found wanting. Peter's mistake has been re-district possessing unlimited quantities of fresh air, that tuberculosis would be unknown. But, like good Canadians all over the Dominion, the Newfoundlander seals up every aperture of his dwelling in winter, and suffer for it in the inevitable way—ignorance, of course, which only thorough teaching can remove. The girls have been taught to spin and weave, and the warning lesson is taught in every woven doormat. Each

ve overvalue the attitude that we take and culty, several co-operative stores were started by Dr. Grenfell as an experiment, and they have No real fall, so long as one still tries,

Many persons to-day are troubled because proved to be an improvement on the old way.

For seeming setbacks makes the strong man they think that Jesus of Nazareth has not In one village twenty-five men put their fish

bruised? Have they been bestirring themselves and because he believed that the successful man on behalf of those who are oppressed? Or have is the man who puts most into life, not the one who gets most out of it, and he wanted to put his He had drawn his sword against the crowd ed upon him, received with that had come under the protection of the soldiers of his country's conquerors; but he had accomplished nothing. Forcible defense was no longer possible. Even testimony in behalf of the prisoner was useless. With the capture, matters had passed out of his hands. All he could do was to warm himself and to All he could, how his Master was to fare.

New York Outlook.

His confidence in his intellectual grasp of but the foolish would live, but the Creator's purpose in making these rocky places will some day be made plain. God puts men in hard places because he loves strength. Hardship and hard surroundings have less danger for the race than luxury, and some day mankind will need the humanity being developed on these hard coasts. I would rather be a Viking than a Pacific Islander."

THE MYSTERY OF FE The soul of Jonathan wa the soul of David, and Jon. him as his own soul.— Sam

"I count that friendship I worth Which has not many thin

untold, Great longings that no

can hold, And passion-secrets wai Along the slender wires Some message from the

But who can tell the wh meant? Our dearest thoughts ar

As the years pass, I we As the years pass, I wand more over the I fellowship, that strange I ful gift of God, by which

knit together and find a st a joy that is always wo new — in "the open heart that can understand withou Surely no life is so poor ignorant of the value of a there I write on this su often, feeling sure that i which must appeal to al ers.
Without friends, on whom

leans in happy confidence, be sad and dreary, beyond tion. Our souls are contin ing out to the souls of o drawing from them th which can never be found personality. Band together and they v stronger than the same nu ing singly. In spiritual more he has, so the peop freely to others of the spiritual strength find growing richer and stro

Let us examine this won man of "fellowship" which figure and glorify exists can make the heart sing the midst of sordid surro without which no one ca happy, though he be clothed ple and fine linen, and f ously every day. Most p be delighted to learn an becoming rich, thoughthey are quiet ready t happiness cannot be be money. The desire for ha an instinct planted by in every human heart, not given the instinct w the way of satisfa Think back over your life the brightest, sweetest were not the times of hi fellowship with other spi yours, or with Him wh Friend who perfectly und thoughts which cannot b

"The human heart asks

now I know That my heart hath fro All real, and full, and I affection, So near, so human; yet

perfection Thrills gloriously the n glow!

I don't understand how believes in heaven at all often repeated question know each other there? of us would rather stav trance into that new life ration from our friend and lonely we should tur differently from the gates golden streets, and can nothing for "mansions were not to be "homes is where love is, and now or heaven. The higher v reaching after God, the are that love — which and soul of fellowship thing which can make li

QUIET HOUR THE

"I count that friendship little worth

Which has not many things untold,

ie Labrador

Wilfred Grenfell afe to say that no

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Dr. Grenfell is a

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eir own number

ket. The intro-

an industry, is

it is having a

on the old way.

COME.

ccept liquor. sparsely-settled Great longings that no word can hold,

And passion-secrets waiting birth. Along the slender wires of speech Some message from the heart is sent;

But who can tell the whole that's

Our dearest thoughts are out of reach."

As the years pass, I wonder more and more over the mystery of fellowship, that strange and beauti-ful gift of God, by which souls are knit together and find a strange joya joy that is always wonderful and new — in "the open heart of a friend that can understand without a word, Surely no life is so poor as to be ignorant of the value of a real friend; there I write on this subject very often, feeling sure that it is one which must appeal to all our read-

Without friends, on whom the heart leans in happy confidence, life would be sad and dreary, beyond all question. Our souls are continually reach ing out to the souls of others and drawing from them the strength which can never be found in our own personality. Union is strength. Band together and they will be far stronger than the same number working singly. In spiritual things the more he has, so the people who give freely to others of their store of spiritual strength find themselves growing richer and stronger in the

Let us examine this wonderful talisman of "fellowship" which can transfigure and glorify existence, which can make the heart sing for joy in the midst of sordid surroundings, and without which no one can be really happy, though he be clothed with purple and fine linen, and fare sumptu-ously every day. Most people would be delighted to learn an easy way of becoming rich, though-in theorythey are quiet ready to own that they are quiet ready to own the there is little need of speech Enid, "and never let the power of the dead.

If we do not fail our brethren, there is little need of speech Enid, "and never let the power of the dead.

If we do not fail our brethren, there is little need of speech Enid, "and never let the power of the dead.

If we do not fail our brethren, there is little need of speech Enid, "and never let the power of the dead.

If we do not fail our brethren, and the dead.

If we do not fail our brethren, there is little need of speech Enid, "and never let the power of the dead. Think back over your life and see if

"The human heart asks love; but now I know

That my heart hath from Th ee All real, and full, and marvellous affection,

So near, so human; yet divine perfection

Thrills gloriously the mighty glow!"

to Newfoundsuccessful man ife, not the one anted to put his ces where none t the Creator's places will some men in hard gth. Hardship danger for the mankind will loped on these Viking than a thing which can make life worth liv- volves terrible pain. By a "real our highest, holiest instinct. To de-

"I have not seen thee, though mine

A thousand accidents control Our meeting here. Clasp hand in hand.

And swear to meet me in that land

Where friends hold converse soul to soul."

the invisible person, can feel the texture of his spirit with our spiritual senses, and are instinctively attracted or repelled by his personality at the first meeting. But the friendships which glorify life and inspire us with joy and strength and courage are The response your soul seeks many usually the old, tried friendships which have slowly but surely woven

themselves into our very being. Such

fellowship is restful and satisfying.

Black says

" If I think but deep enough, You are wont to answer, prompt rhyme;

And you, too, find without a rebuff ing for something.

Piercing its fine flesh-stuff — "

But let us remember the warning



AT NOON.

have friends who see in you a beauty than,

LORD to speak often one to another; spirit, and human fellowship will be a is a mirror, in prayer as in everythe brightest, sweetest hours in it but speech is only outward after all, power to drag down instead of wings thing else, and what we give in good fellowship with other spirits akin to yours, or with Him who is nearest yours, or with Him who is nearest to give in good find the speech is only outward after all, power to drag down instead of wings thing else, and what we give in good while fellowship is inward, and myst—to uplift the soul. To hold back—or measure will be rendered back richly try to hold back—or measure will be rendered back richly because it involves pain, to pray for you. Can you render to drag down instead of wings thing else, and what we give in good while fellowship is inward, and myst—to uplift the soul. To hold back—or measure will be rendered back richly because it involves pain, to pray for you. Can you render to degrade the glorious God-given them grander service than that? If Friend who perfectly understands the Friend who perfectly understands the thoughts which cannot be translated into words.

Spoken, is always easy to converse is to degrade the glorious God-given with grander service than that?

With, or to be silent with. Such a power of fellowship, and it can only so, what is it?

friend not only brings out an ideal, result, as Eve's misuse of her strong possible best which is not yet ours. influence over Adam resulted, in fail
Love is not blind, but rather has ure and misery. The mother who ad
To secure my steps from wro eyes so keen and far-sighted that vised her seven sons to be faithful to they can see the oak acorn, the but- their concience and their God. though terfly in the crawling worm. It is she was sending them to torture and very discouraging to have friends — death, was not unfeeling. Her strong, so called — who are continually find- clear - sighted love saw that the ing fault, on the principle that it "kingly spirit" must never be sacriis wholesome to be told of faults, so ficed to save its "servant the body." that they may be corrected. On the She knew it was far better to part other hand, it is grandly inspiring to for a time from those she loved rather by word or thought, attempt I don't understand how anyone who of holiness which is not yours: to hold them back when God called

I don't understand how anyone who believes in heaven at all can put the often repeated question, "Shail we of them to go forward.

The power of Christian fellowship is un?

Straight paths were set wherein you of own my heart," is to say also with him, "This we also pray for, even and lonely we should turn away infellowship is alone possible. A friend ship of convenience—a sort of partuplified to God, the friends whose ship of convenience—a sort of partuplified to God, the friends whose ship of convenience—a sort of partuplified to God, the friends whose ship of convenience—a sort of partuplified to God, the friends whose ship of convenience—a sort of partuplified to God, the friends whose ship of convenience—a sort of partuplified to God, the friends whose ship of convenience—a sort of partuplified to God, the friends were to walk, Yet itch your feet the world's high-ways to run!

Oh, foolish, dreaming, blinded mortal is nothing sacramental or immortal is nothing sacramental or immortal is only of the world of the were to walk.

The power of Christian fellowship is un.?

Straight paths were set wherein you were to walk, Yet itch your feet the world's high were to walk. Yet itch your feet or heaven. The higher we climb in cultivated or dropped without much linked more closely to them by the reaching after God, the more sure we trouble or inconvenience; but true mysterious bond of death. How the are that love — which is the heart friends are not won so easily, and a angels must wonder at such a hopeand soul of fellowship — is the only real parting with a real friend in-lessless attempt to go directly against

parting, for friends who can be div-liberately cut the name of a departed parting, "I don't mean a physical friend out of one's daily prayers is ided by distances or death, are cernot to cease to pray for him. God tainly not real friends. As Hugh reads our muttered desires, He does ck says: not need words. A prayer that is The highest love is not starved made of words alone, without the THE MYSTERY OF FELLOWSHIP ing. As for "knowing each other," by the absence of its object; it rather desire of the heart, may be meaning-becomes more tender and spiritual, less to Him; but the unspoken love of with more of the ideal in it. Ordination a faithful, loyal heart for those who, him as his own soul.— Sam., xviii., 1. Indicated entire the soul of particular and spiritual and spiritua whose spirits are akin to ours—and how mysteriously do we recognize a kindred spirit! This recognition of pendent on physical attraction, or on out of the mind, is real prayer, and our friends is spiritual even here. In one sense of the word, we may say that we never see anyone. We can see the body, but the person is hidden beneath the veil of flesh.

with mote of the control of those who are described by able to dust where its foundation is of those who are still very members removed. But love is independent of with us in the mystical body of time or space, and as a matter of Christ. Death was never intended to fact is purified and intensified by able a barrier between souls. They sence. Separation of friends is not are not dead, but living, and while sence. Separation of friends is not are not dead, but living, and while a physical thing. Lives can be sunour hearts are linked indissolubly dered as if divided by infinite distance, with theirs, every prayer which a even although materially they are loving child of God breathes into His near each other. This tragedy is often ear, cannot fail to be a prayer to enough enacted in our midst," We "our" Father for "our" daily can often be more really "in touch" bread—whether any names are mentally they are not near inned or not. Though we may dead the sent of the sent people when they are not near ioned or not. Though we may deenough in body to irritate us with ceive ourselves, we can never deceive little mannerisms and uncongenial God into thinking that words withhabits. Those who are living in the out love are real prayer, neither can midst of friends are often more to be he fail to recognize real prayer, if love pitied than those who appear to be without words be held up longingly in far more lonely circumstances. It to Him. The hearts of men on both never wise to judge by outward sides of the veil are bound with the But, in another sense, we can see appearance, for Browning is not the living, throbbing cord of love to the only person who has discovered that: Heart of God, and love - being of the very essence of God - is living fellowship and communion with Him, and therefore the only true and real prayers by no means necessarily ask-

> Lastly, let us not make the mistake of under-estimating the cost of Christian fellowship. The King and Lord of Love could not be joined in closest fellowship with us without deliberately choosing the Cross, and if we link ourselves in close fellowship with others, we, too, must be prepared to pay the price of love. To some extent we must, like our Master, make our brother's burden of sin and suffering our own, and how can we tell where the path of love may lead? If fellowship is sure to bring joy, it can hardly fail also to bring Pain, not merely an easy, sentimental emotion, but a stern, cold reality, which is not pleasant at all. There cannot be a real sharing in the joy of Christ's other members without a real sharing in their suffering. How can we look down unconcernedly or a sinner if we are "one with him," and his sin is, in a very real sense, our sin, too? The battle against sin is forced upon us by the misery it brings, or the sin of each member of the Body is a matter of vital concern to the whole, as well as to Christ,

To secure my steps from wrong; One to count night day for me, Patient through the watches long, Serving most with none to see. " DORA FARNCOMB (HOPE).

FAILURE

My child, I gave you simple tasks to

undone Were steps from which your task to glory led!

-LOUISE PALEY.

INGLE NOOK

a recent issue set me thinking. They remember the words. contained widely - different views, During the past

Would it not be interesting if each make the town lively.

member gave her opinion on "Woman Suffrage"? We should then Step" by Mrs. Geor know how quite a few women of the I am a lover of books and during the West stand on this subject. My winter I had a teacher who explained opinion is that women should leave poetry so beautifully that I have politics alone, and take better care of their homes and children. Of thought I could ever. course every up-to-date woman will I wish I could help some Maybe a few Durden has helped me. Maybe a few either because she is interested, or in order to be able to talk intelligently to her husband and his friends. Indeed, if she is clever she may have quite an influence, politically, in her home circle; or if she is a good writer she may influence a wider circle. Further than this I think she should not go. Moreover, I be
things I have learned at home will help other will have learned at home w

band's absence. His hife is spent in battling, so to speak; her's in loving and serving. What is the result? and serving. their minds broader; in all the great interesting to write about next time.

A PRAIRIE MAIDEN. in patience, devotion and self-sacriwomen are almost angelic. Intellectually men are superior, moral-The greatest painters, women. poets, novelists, musicians, inventors, have been men; by far the greater number of those who devote their lives to the orphans, nursing, etc., are women. And so the balance is kept. Why should we wish ance is kept. to disturb it?

women? Consider the one duty alone of training children to fit them to be noble men and women! Could any calling be more honorable!

I enjoyed so much Dame Durden's paper on the Homemaker's Convention in last issue. How much we women have to study to be homemakers in the truest sense of the

MRS. TOM.

French pen-name before, Newest pas:
But that is a long time ago, and you
Seemed to have forgotten us. Thanks
seemed to have forgotten us. Thanks
for the kind words in your note. We
for the kind words in your note. We
suet, currants, citron peel and brown

The problem of connions in the colors will be lightened and the women have to work energetically at warnish, which protects the colors, something, the fashions for the idle stinate spots with a little linseed oil. for the kind words in your note. We for the kind words in your not there are good, level-headed argu-ments being offered on both sides. We lemon; one teaspoon each of ground ments being offered on both sides. We cloves, cassa, mace and nutmeg; six shall be glad to have more of them, shall be glad to have more of them, shall be glad to have more of them, both for and against. I've got more material gathered up from that Homemaker's convention that will appear in the future. You are right pear in the future. You are right the importance of the subject.—

cloves, cassa, mace and flucturely, so our oil oil, it will wear longer and fashions for the spring of 1909.

But there are any amount of pretty varnish is entirely removed in any oatmeal, one cup flour, one and one-half varnish and three parts oil will restore the summer is half over. So do not have varnish and three parts oil will restore the summer is half over. So do not have about the importance of the subject .-D. D.)

SONGS AND BOOKS

Dear Dame Durden:-It has been a

During the past winter I took a though both were on the same sub-ject. I refer to the lettess of "Hel-met-of-Resolution" and "Over-Seas-hrass bands and their music helps to course in elocution and I enjoyed it so instrumental music. We have two ABOUT THE HOUSE and powdered alum and scrub the brass bands and their music helps to ABOUT THE HOUSE gloves until clean.

opinion on "Wo- Has anyone the story "Step By We should then Step" by Mrs. Georgie Sheldon?

learned to love poetry more than I

I wish I could help some one as Dame

governing of the country.

to try the recipe. Here it is. Take placeting at the waist of the petticoat, and tins, not too close, and bake in a from their different callings men of water and holl till it strings, then work 1 t. into every pattern (about quick oven. and women have progressed along of water and boil till it strings, then work 1 t. into every pattern (about quick oven. totally different lines. The man go-flavor with vanilla. The quantity de-

tell me where I can get them, I will as fourth.

(Your welcome doesn't show the hint and syrup recipe will be very acceptable. Good luck to you when shoulders. examination time comes! D. D.)

cipe for mince meat, so I am sending of course, be made smaller or larger two, one with meat and one without.

Mincemeat, No. 1.—Three pounds crochet hook. raisins seeded, three pounds currants, three pounds brown sugar, three pounds (I remember you. You had a ounces lemon peel, one ounce cassa, French pen-name before, Newest pas? two nutmegs, six large or twelve small ounces lemon peel, one ounce cassa, wrung as dry as possible, then wiped dow.

two teaspoons baking-powder, one teaspoon cassa, one tablespoon milk. MOUNT VIEW

(Do you mind my changing your Dear Dame Durden:—It has been a long time since I have written to the name? You were just a day later Santo Dor name? You were just a day later Santo Dor long time long time in the long time in the

Many thanks.

A Lively Canadian kindly sent a THE WOMAN'S THRONE

Indian song "Fallen Leaf?" I have little bundle of silk patches for the member who asked for them. She recent issue set me thinking. They remember the words the pieces telling their history.

Turn, and for the 1st row work 1 hook, 1 chain, 1 treble, 1 d. c. into enough are selected, tic in bundle and d. c. into the second chain from the Moreover, I be much better than scraping and it saves end of row (74 patterns). Repeat Walnut Wafers.—Beat 2 eggs very the 2nd row for 10 inches, or the light, add \(\frac{1}{2}\) cup flour sifted with should not go. Moreover, I believe that many of the suffragists are led on more by a determination to secure their so-called "Rights" than by any real desire to take part in the governing of the country.

much better than scraping and it saves the 2nd row for 10 inches, or the light, add ½ cup flour sifted with ½ the 2nd row for 10 inches, or the light, add ½ cup flour sifted with ½ sew together at the back; leaving 4 salt, ½ cup walnut meats, and enough syrup from brown sugar, water and syrup from brown sugar, totally different lines. The man going forth to battle with the world and to try his wits against those of other men; the women staying at home to guard and teach her children, to keep the hearth fires burning, and all things sweet and safe in her husband's absence. His hife is spent in the spent of the vanilla. The quantity depends on the quality of the vanilla. The quantity depends on the quality of the vanilla. The quantity depends on the quality of the vanilla. Turn with 1 ch., and work 2 more rows of t., taking up the pends on the quality of the vanilla. Turn with 1 ch., and work 2 more rows of t., taking up the children's Sponge Cookies.—Into a both sides of the stitch. Fourth with 2 teaspoons baking powder, a write to me if I will answer? The write to me if I will answer I'll come in again if I may, and in Seventh and eighth row the same. muffin pans. the meantime I'll look up something Ninth row, divide for armhole, 29 t. every First back, turn with 1 ch., work on lard and butter (mixed) with 2 scant t. on each stitch, for 5 rows. Work milk, and 2 teaspoons baking powder the second back the same as first sifted with enough flour to make a least sign of wear yet. It hasn't pulled the second back the same as first, sifted with enough flour to make a at the seams or got a bit shiny. I do For the front, work 51 t. along the dough that can be easily handled, not know the song of which you speak, and have never read the book though and have never read the book though shoulder straps, work on the first and namon and roll the dough up same as I've heard of it. Your dish-washing last 10 stitches only for 8 rows, and for jelly cake. Then slice off pieces sew to the back on the top of the from this, roll 3 inch thick, sprinkle along the top by making 1 ch., 1 t., with butter, and bake. into every alternate t. of previous Finish with a border all round STUFFS AND STYLES FOR SPRING Could any work be more important or nobler than that assigned to Dear Dame Durden I am a the bottom worked thus: 1 d c 3 Dear Dame Durden:—I am a the bottom, worked thus: 1 d. c., 3 stranger, a silent reader of the Ingle t. into first group, *, 1 d. c., 3 t. Nook, but have often thought of writinto next, repeat from *. Run ribboning to thank the Ingle Nook writers for through the holes at neck and waist. their many recipes. I saw a letter This petticoat should fit a child of a

over with skimmed milk once a week, But in this country where most

Ingle Nook, but I don't like to wear my welcome out if I have one. I write to Minnehaha, and although she is older than I, I enjoy her letters as much as if I really knew her.

I am still at school, but studying to pass out of public school in June. Oh, I do hope I am successful! I have been reading the last Advocate and I think Sunshine's letter was indeed sunshine. I wish I could supply the songs which Western Maiden asks for. Although I know many, I have not heard those.

Does anyone know—the—words to the long long time since I have been to claim the one you chose. We are to claim the one you came, and I think to claim the one you came, and I think to claim the one word was a light flare. The toroughly ripe bananas. The skins are removed and the fruit is cut into slices about a quarter of an inch in thickness. These pieces are sprinkled with fine or powdered sugar, and are placed in the sum, laid out on boards or shallow trays. As the fruit dries out, it is turned over several times, and each thing except evening blouses, but time is dusted with the sugar. In a could not on boards or shallow trays. As the fruit is cut into slices about at the waist f

name sends an address for "Scotch serve most delightful to the taste Lassie" to obtain a book on crocheting. Those who have eaten this sweetmeat are uniformly pleased with the deli-cate flavor, holding it superior to any of the costly crystallized fruits .-U. S. Consular Reports.

> TO CLEAN BROWN MOCHA GLOVES.-Draw the gloves on the hand, dip a nail brush in a dry mixture of equal parts of Fuller's earth

To Treat Straw for Hats.-First. go into the field just before harvest CROCHET PETTICOAT FOR A CHILD when the when the grain is turning Materials: 2 ozs. of 2-ply Lady to a yellowish color, don't wait too Betty wool, a bone crochet hook No. long or it will be brittle; select the 11, and 2 yards of ribbon about \(\frac{3}{4}\) long, unbroken stems, snip off with inch in width. Make a chain of 225. Turn, and for the 1st row world head, also the head of top of joint) lay in basket until

all along. Fifth row, same cream, stir this into the flour and urth. Sixth row, 1 t. into sugar, and beat hard about 5 stitch of previous row minutes. Bake about 10 minutes in

Cinnamon Rolls .- Cream 1 cup the 29 t. backwards and forwards, 1 cups brown sugar, add 3 eggs, 1 cup Work a row of holes granulated sugar over the slices dot

The new notes in the spring fashions are the long, scanty skirts and the long sleeves. The extremely fashionable skirts are nothing smart and trim about them. their many recipes. I saw a letter this period their many recipes. I saw a letter this period their many recipes. I saw a letter this period their many recipes. I saw a letter this period their many recipes. I saw a letter this period their many recipes. I saw a letter this period their many recipes. I saw a letter this period their many recipes. I saw a letter this period their many recipes. I saw a letter this period their many recipes. I saw a letter this period their many recipes. I saw a letter this period their many recipes. I saw a letter this period their many recipes. I saw a letter this period their many recipes. I saw a letter this period their many recipes the many intended to be worn with them is so as desired by varying the wool and built that the unhappy woman cannot sit down in comfort. All that is left for her to do is to stand still and If the linoleum be wiped first with pose, which privilege she shares with suet. two ounces orange peel, two a cloth dipped in warm water and the dummy in the merchant's win-

the colors will be lightened and the women have to work energetically at

your new skirt cut so narrow that you can't take a good step, or so Consul Ralph J. Totten, of Puerto long that you trip over it. Have, in-Plata, sends the following description stead, a plain, gored skirt; if you of a delicious sweetmeat prepared for choose cloth for your material, withlater Santo Domingo by both natives and out pleats or tucks to give it full-

and the variety of co wildering to the eye.
time we thought a gr
brown, red, green or t
dark or light as the shades in those colo are half a dozen s browns ranging in ma pale fawn, through g autumn leaf to seal are any number of palest mauve a and as many shades of green. There isn't a

reduced in width from

The materials this y



6230 Plain Shirt Waist, 32 to 46 bust.

than the rose shades shown this year, and vious of the people wh but I'm brown and in it comes to wearing re-

You can get all in every sort of mate seem to be more of th this year. The lightwool is the favorite, a in striped duchess, panamas, light-weight tweeds, poplins, cash mures. Then there ar shantungs of all shade tural pongees headin combined beauty



A POETICAL GR Great Cousin of this V West.

And all the little Cous A merry gathering arc (Which of all papers is t

A greeting to you all in

And, prithee, where m And is there yet a M lea? (Her letter missed me

rest

Among the hills in sur days. I wonder would she again?)

Alas, dear Cousin! Accumulating, the mist i Good-bye to all for the train. (Hark! there it is

Fizzle Top.

TWO COLON Dear Cousin Dorothy would write another tir letter in print the oth thought I would write a it would be a good plan wam on our button.

ightful to the taste. eaten this sweetmeat leased with the deliding it superior to crystallized fruits .-Reports.

BROWN MOCHA the gloves on the brush in a dry mix-rts of Fuller's earth lum and scrub the

w for Hats.-First, just before harvest the grain is turning olor, don't wait too e brittle; select the tems, snip off with at first joint below ed of grain (use only lay in basket until ed, tie in bundle and y place.

ready for use any straws in platter of inutes.—"Montrail-

HESE

-Beat 2 eggs very flour sifted with lowder and a little meats, and enough ke a very stiff batconfuls on buttered se, and bake in a

ge Cookies.—Into a 1½ cups flour sifted baking powder, a cup sugar. Break fill the cup with nto the flour and hard about pout 10 minutes in

Cream 1 cup uixed) with 2 scant add 3 eggs, 1 cup ons baking powder flour to make a be easily handled. sprinkle with cindough up same as en slice off pieces nch thick, sprinkle ver the slices dot ike.

LES FOR SPRING

the spring fashscanty skirts and The extremely are hideous, trim about them. that the wearer

m, and the corset n with them is so ppy woman cannot All that is left stand still and e she shares with merchant's win-

ntry where most k energetically at ions for the idle noderated for the ng classes. And you and I, that nks of those who the very latest ng of 1909

amount of pretty and the extrao out before the So do not have so narrow that good step, or so ver it. Have, ined skirt; if you r material, withto give it fullght flare. silks are made a few fine tucks illness. Do not kirt or have it that it fits as hips as the top

seen on everyig blouses, but at the hot sumreversion to the sleeve, a little

March 31, 1909

and as many shades of blue, red and people who work, but the most pop-green. There isn't anything prettier ular style is to have skirt and blouse

wildering to the eye. Once upon a suits, skirt and blouse being often time we thought a gray dress, or a joined together in empire or princess brown, red, green or blue one, with style, and the jacket made extra. dark or light as the only choice of Shirt-waists and shirt-waist swits are shades in those colors. Now there made of white or colored muslins, but a dozen shades of gray chambrage are given by the gliving head. shades in those colors. Now there made of white or colored muslins, are half a dozen shades of gray, chambrays or ginghains, the skirts behaviors ranging in many tones from ing plain goved and the blouses sepale fawn, through golden, tobacco, vere shirt effects. White fancy autumn leaf to seal brown. There blouses in lawn, dotted muslin or are any number of violets between plain net are worn with separate palest mauve and deep purple, skirts, and will always be popular for

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE FASHIONS



Waist, 32 to 46 bust.

it comes to wearing rose.



6268 Boy's Overalls. 4 to 8 years.



6265 One-Piece Corset Cover. 32 to 42 bust.

than the rose shades that are being of the same material shown this year, and I'm sinfully envious of the people who can wear it— The coats range in style from simbut I'm brown and impossible when

ple to elaborate, but some features are common to all. The length that You can get all these colors, too, in every sort of material, and there seem to be more of them than usual this year. The light-weight cloth in wool is the favorite, and may be got in striped duchess, shadow-striped panamas, light-weight serges and tweeds, poplins, cashmeres and armures. Then there are silks galore—shantungs of all shades and the natural pongees heading the list for is most affected is one that comes tural pongees heading the list for is not used for them. The sleeves combined beauty and service, and are long and tight-fitting.



(Which of all papers is the very best)—

A greeting to you all in merry zest And, prithee, where may Gladiolus be And is there yet a Mayflower on the

again?)

Accumulating, the mist is thickest haze,

the train. Fizzle Top.

A POETICAL GREETING

Great Cousin of this Wigwam of the West,

And all the little Cousins which I see A merry gathering around this tree—(Which of all papers is the very best)—

horses and one mule. Their names are Pet, Buck, Sultan, Bill, Jip, Colonel, Flora and Colonel, a mule named Colonel and a horse named Colonel. I am a Yankee girl. I was ten years old last August. I have five brothers and one sister. My sister is married.

SWEET PEAS. Sask. (a)

C. ARTHUR BLOWS IN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:-In the first (Her letter missed me while I took a place I will not proceed to string off how many horses and cows and pigs papa keeps, because I do not want to help Among the hills in summer's verdant this letter into the waste paper basket. days.

When I grow bigger I am going to be a I wonder would she care to write bachelor. Last summer I saw some real bucks and squaws and papooses Alas, dear Cousin! Freckles never and things. I like to go in swimming in our slough. There is alkali mud all amulating, the mist is thickest haze, around it. Once I went in another Good-bye to all for this must catch the train.

There are lots of antelope here. Lots (Hark! there it is)—Yours ever, of men shoot at them but it is out of season and they can't hit them. We had two fine spaniels but we used one TWO COLONELS for making gauntlets. I would like to Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I see more fellows write. I feel shy writwould write another time. I saw my ing among so many girls. In the sum-letter in print the other time, so I mer I snare gophers by the neck on a thought I would write again. I think string. Papa gives me a cent for every it would be a good plan to have a Wig-gopher's tail. Last year I cut lots of wam on our button. We have seven their tails off and let them go. Morely

reduced in width from last year. The materials this year are lovely, and the variety of colorings is beduck are made up into three-piece duck are made up into three-piece duck



One Packet

A Car Load

No matter what your requirements are, there is no order too small to merit our attention.

A SURE-GROWING GARDEN SELECTION

	PKt.	UZ.	1 ID.	LD.
BEANS McK's Matchless	\$0.05			\$0.30
BEETS McK's Extra Early	.05	.10	.35	1.00
CABBAGE McK's Winningstadt	.05	.20	.50	
CORN McK's Early White Cory	.05			.25
CAULIFLOWER - Early Snowcap.	.25	3.00		
CELERY McK's Giant Pascal	.05	.20	.60	
CUCUMBER McK.s Evergreen.	.05	.15	.35	1.25
LETTUCE McK.s Prairie Queen	.05	.25	.65	
ONION McK.s Giant Prizetaker.	.05	.25	.70	2.50
ONION—McK's Yellow Globe Danvers	.05	.20	.60	1.95
PEAS McK's Manifold	.05			.35
RADISH McK's Rosy Gem	.05	.15	.35	1.00
TOMATO McK's Matchless	.05	11.30	1.00	

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Nothing will transform the condition of soils like Grasses and Clovers, besides making a general improvement in the sweetness and texture, the supply of humus, which figures so largely in successful cropping, is increased, Heavy soils are rendered arable, while with the light and sandy soils, just the opposite effect is produced, in that the soil particles are brought to adhere and a firm root bed established. In time the fibrous roots of the grasses and clovers decay, forming humus which retains moisture in dry seasons and keeps up an abundant supply of plant food. These

facts are recognized by the skilled florist, who always uses rotted sod as the principal ingredient in potting soll. Our stocks of Grasses and Clovers are exceptionally pure and choice.

No adulteration, dead or noxious weeds.

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Western Rye. 11.50 11.50
Brome 12.50 13.00 Timothy Western Rye. . Brome. Write for special prices on Clovers.

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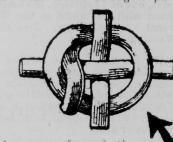
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Hitherto the weakest part of a woven wire fence has been the lock but now we offer you a new fence with a lock which is the strongest part

of the fence. Notice that this lock not only grips the lateral wire to stay, but the ends of the lock are curved in such a manner that the lock practically inter-locks itself, making it the strongest part of the entire fence, and giving a double grip. A double-grip means a twice-asstrong lock, a twice-as-strong fence—a twice-as-good investment, and no danger of loose locks in fence, and that is well worth consideration.

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Fence Lock

wam on our button. We have seven their tails off and let them go. Maybe WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS MENTION THE ADVOCATE

IS CLOSE AT HAND

THE U.IS. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE has published a report showing that the annual production of apples in the United States has, in 12 years, fallen from 60,540,000 barrels yearly to 25,000,000 barrels year-

THE NATIONAL FRUIT GROWER, a magazine devoted to the interests of fruit growers, has published an editorial on the subject. Let us send it to you

Let Us Prove to You that You Can Make \$10,000 Yearly

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and at the same time enjoy life in the "Italy of America," the glorious lake region of Southern British Columbia. This district won 13 first prizes and one second prize, out of 14 entries, in competition with the world at the National Apple Show, Spokane,

We are the largest owners of first-class fruit lands on direct existing lines of transportation in British Columbia, and will be glad give you all the information in our power, whether you buy land from us or not.

Write to-day for free maps, photos, proofs, plans, etc.

Kootenay Orchard Ass'n.

411 Ward St., Nelson, B. C.

they will be good again for this year. I wish gophers had four tails. I have

(Your letter has a good breezy western style, and you write a splendid hand. I'm curious to know how old ed perhaps, not for the mother but for me and I sometimes ride behind the bit Lad, don't leave them to suffer. They learn nothing from it. I would like to see more fellows write, too. Come again. C. D.)

WANTS THE SONG

been taking the FARMER'S ADVOCATE it very useful. I am eight years old and I am in the for a long time. I enjoy reading the have for your club. I have been trying to get the song, "Fair Charlotte Dwelt by the Mountain's Side" but I could not. One day I saw the names of it in Dad is breaking in a team of colts this

CLARENCE DOBLIN. Man. (b)

(The poem was sent in by a kind member but so far we have not been able to find space for it, but you will see it some day, I hope. C. D.)

STARTING A FLOCK

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first to the Western Wigwam. We have a pony named Jack and my brother and I drive him to school nearly every day. I am in the first reader and like going to school. I am eight years We all try to seize the ball, and all try like going to school. I am eight years we all try to seize the ball, and all try old; my birthday was January thirtieth to throw it as far as possible. At the I have two sheep of my own, and we end we have all won, and are all very have twelve horses and ten cattle. I happy. The diving board is a fine won two books at the Christmas-tree, happy. The diving board and I got several presents. Papa has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for

Man. (a) WILLIAM T. TREMBATH

REMEMBERS THE PICNIC

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for. over two years now. I go to school in summer but I don't in winter. I am in day. and had a good time there.

NEIL MCPHEE. Sask. (b)

BAKING FOR THE DOLLS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—May I enter your pleasant wigwam? I think the How many of the readers like playing CAMPING IN THE QU'APPELLE VALletters have improved very much of late. with dolls? I have several, and am very fond of sewing for them. I have a last Christmas. like baking. My little sister and I new name. sometimes makes dainties for doll's Well, I will tell you about our last

from Ottawa three years ago.

Women" and the other books of the rained. It made the roads very bad. same series, "Good Wives," "Little The clay all clump to the wheels. Men" and "Jo's Boys." You would Mar. (a) School Girl. be certain to enjoy "Rebecca of Sunny-brook Farm" and "Anne of Green Gables" by other authors. Hope the TOO SHORT FOR THE SECOND Like mind of the buying public. We have a sworn circulation of just the kind of readers that you deone you selected was taken a long while is my second time that I have written. etc.

DROVE ALL THE WAY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:- I am going four cousins. I call them Punch and Tough and Spider and Touzer. I guess I will close now. Give my best to all the "Western Wigwam" bunch (I mean wishes). My big brother says maybe I'll write again if I don't get the maybe I'll write again if I don't get the turn down this trip. So good-bye.

To write your to write your to write your ten for a long time. I guess you are ten for a long tin a long time. I guess you are ten for a long time. I guess you a brother came down ahead in the wagon. I drove all the way down. We like it down here fine. It is coming spring and I am glad for it is so cold in the winter and you cannot get out so much. you are. The missionary may be need- My youngest brother made a sleigh for the son who gives unnecessary pain to sleigh. I would like to correspond with Kill the gophers outright, a girl my own age. I like the new 't leave them to suffer. They name for our club. name for our club.

Man. (b) Maggie Livingston (12)

GRIT AND TORY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:-This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE Dear Cousin Dorothy: -My father has My dad is taking it this year and finds

letters and I think it is a nice name you third reader at school. We have half a

the paper so I thought perhaps I could spring. They are both black and we call them Grit and Tory. I think my get it from some of the members. I call them Grit and Tory. I think my guess that is all I have to say so I will letter long enough for the first time so will close.

Man. (a) SIMPLE SIMON (8)

THANKS FOR THE INFORMA-TION

Dear Cousin Dorothy:-If you think that an account of the Water Polo would be interesting, I will tell you how it is played. We have a few rafts, and a boat in case any of us are tired, because the water is very deep. One of the rafts has an eleven-foot diving board, which makes a good place from which to throw the ball. The rules of LANDS FOR SALE the game are rather like the caucus race

B. C. (b) BULL FROG.

A DOZEN A DAY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:-I have not written to your Corner for a while, and thought I would write again. I enjoy irst letter to the Western Wigwam and reading the letters very much. My hope to see it in print. My brother father has taken the Farmer's Advo-CATE, for several years. We have a hundred hens and we get twelve eggs a I have a little kitten whose name the third reader at school. Our teach- is Bessie. She is black and white. the third reader at school. Our teacher's name is Miss N—; we all like her two brothers and two sisters. very much. We have five working horses and a colt, ten head of cattle and horses and a colt, ten head of cattle and metic. horses and a colt, ten head of cattle and two young calves, two sheep and two metic, spelling, reading, geography, history, grammar and drawing. My bed a good time there. her very much. I hope my lette escapes the waste paper basket. Well I guess I am taking up too much room so I will close. Your new member. Man. (a) JEAN WOODCOCK (12)

LEY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:-This is my

arties.

Year's vacation at the Qu'Appelle vallike reading and have read quite a ley. Some friends and we, left home few books. My favorites are the Pansy about two o'clock p. m., and arrived up Books and "Titus a Comrade of the at the valley about six o'clock. The Cross." But I like Elizabeth Wetherell's books too and I am sure I would As soon as we got out of the wagon we like "Little Women," by L. M. Alcott. boys and girls went down to the lake I am fond of flowers and am thinking while the mothers and fathers put the of having a garden this year. Fielding tent up, and got supper ready. In the of having a garden this year. Tricking the tap, and government of the sour nearest railway station, but New morning before breakfast we went for Ottawa is our post office. We came a bath. To pass the afternoons away we climbed hills, went boating, and read, under the great elm trees.
We stayed up there nearly two weeks

(I am sure you would like "Little Just the day before we went home it

Gables' by other authors. Hope the garden is a huge success. You will Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father write to us for advertising rates,



Baby fights for Baby's Own Soap

He feels so good after the bath that he smiles in anticipation and laughs in real enjoyment.

Baby's Own Soap

"Best for Baby-best for You."

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First-class dairy cows wanted at once. Must be good milkers and in A1 condition. Replies must state breed, age and number of animals for sale, price of same and where they can be seen. Address:

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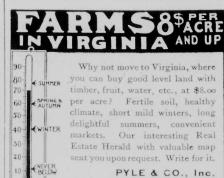
When answering advertisements

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SEED OATS Per bushel.

Danish Island\$.50	F.O.B. Birtle
igour	.50	Miniota
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Stockmen!

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Dept.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA

It is to your own interest to advertise your stock and-keep it in the mind of the buying public.

I am ten years old now and I am going Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Ltd.

March 31, 1909

to school every day. thirty-two head of stoc EDG Man. (b)

A FINE OLD

Dear Cousin Doroth first letter to the Weste think it is a good name. can write nice letters.

We had two little calv twelfth. I like riding fall I go on horse back I am fond of reading go have thirty-five hens. Orpingtons and we get teen eggs a day.
We have a nice bluff o

our stable. It is a lo spring there is lots of We have a lot of maple t seed. Father planted tl

I have one brother Our nearest school is the and soon as it is warn going to school. For p fifteen years old. He tiger and is very pret eleven pounds.

Man. (a)

The Gold

By WILLIAM KIREY [Copyright by L. C. Pag

La Corne St. Luc 1 provingly at Philibert "Don't quarrel w Pierre! You cannot of what he has said." Lady de Tilly listene said,-

" Don-t quarrel wi Pierre Philibert! avoid him, as a Christ do. God will deal w deserves: the crafty caught in his own devi

"Oh, Bigot is a ge too polite to insult marked Le Gardeur, it fend one whom he friend. "He is the fellows, and not craft all surface and sunshir

"You never explore him, Le Gardeur," Corne. "I grant he ing, drinking, and gan company; but, trust and dark as the Devil have seen in the Otta goes story under stor deeper, until the im itself in contemplating pit of it—that is Bigo

" My censitaires rep marked the Lady de T commissaries are se seed-corn of the co knows what will beco people next year if tinue! '-

"What will become in the hands of Fra replied La Corne S say, Philibert, that a lady at Court, who i patroness, or both, h grant of your fathe estate in Normandy, i the Count de Marvi heard of that, Philibe

latest news from Fra "Oh, yes, Cheval like that never misses aimed at. The nev

And how does yo "My father is a ti

he takes it as Socra taken it; he laughs a Marville, who will, he sell the estate before to pay his debts of debts he ever does pa

If Bigot had anyt such an outrage," exc deur warmly, "I wou deur warmly, on the spot. I speak of this gift I ha whom he hates. He La Pompadour's doin

last, and I believe it.
"Well," remarked got has plenty of sin answer for to the Sie



's Own Soap r the bath that

in and laughs

. MONTREAL

LOWER SEEDS 10¢ er., 10 Pansy, Babam, Pens, 2 Salvia, 12 Babam, 20ppy, 10 Candytoft, 3 2 Zinnia, 6 Larkspur, 10 rgct-me-not, 20 Portnigold, Four O'clock, 10 Alyssum, 10 Nasturtlum, 8 Calllopsis. All of the address, postpaid, for 10c. 41 stammer. NTER HILL, MASS.

ARDSON DLICITOR,

RSALE

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OCATE OFFICE

rertisements s Advocate

ATS

Miniota Uno. G.T.P. Bags extra

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& Beulah, Man.



I level land with r, etc., at \$8.00 le soil, healthy ld winters, long nteresting Rea th valuable map est. Write for it.

& CO., Inc. rsburg, Va.

en!

IRGINIA -

interest to d-keep it in public.

circulation of that you deask you to rtising rates,

Vinnipeg, Ltd.

Man. (b)

March 31, 1909

thirty-two head of stock. EDGAR ROBINSON.

A FINE OLD CAT

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my the distant hills. first letter to the Western Wigwam. I "That is the can write nice letters.

twelfth. I like riding horse back. In heaven, we are summoned to field, fall I go on horse back after the cattle. camp, or council."

I am fond of reading good books. We The gentlemen rose and accom-I am fond of reading good books. We The gentlemen rose and accom-have thirty-five hens. They are Buff panied the ladies to the drawing-Orpingtons and we get from ten to six- room, and prepared to depart. teen eggs a day.

our stable. It is a low place and in in the eyes of Amelie for some-spring there is lots of ice for skating, thing which, had she not turned them We have a lot of maple trees grown from quickly upon a vase of flowers, he

our nearest school is three miles away of pleasure at meeting in again in and soon as it is warm weather we're going to school. For pets I have a cat fifteen years old. He is striped like a tiger and is very pretty. He weighs eleven pounds.

Man. (a)

Man. (a)

More you are welcome."

Duly.

Our nearest school is three miles away of pleasure at meeting in again in again in so own land.

"Recollect, Pierre Philibert!"

said the Lady de Tilly, holding him cordially by the hand, "the Manor House of Tilly is your second home, Where you are welcome."

Man. (a)

JULY.

The Golden Dog

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F. R. S. C.

[Copyright by L. C. Page Co., Incorpd.

La Corne St. Luc looked half ap-

avoid him, as a Christian man should words do. God will deal with Bigot as he

"Oh, Bigot is a gentleman, aunt, fingers touched the keys timidly too polite to insult any one," re-first as she began a trembling prel marked Le Gardeur, impatient to de- of her own fantasy. In music

"You never explored the depths of 116th: him, Le Gardeur," remarked La Corne. "I grant he is a gay, jesting, drinking, and gambling fellow in company; but, trust me, he is deep and dark as the Devil's cave that I have seen in the Ottawa country. It goes story under story, deeper and deeper, until the imagination loses itself in contemplating the bottomless pit of it—that is Bigot, Le Gardeur."

"My censitaires report to me," remarked the Lady de Tilly, "that his commissaries are seizing the very seed-corn of the country. Heaven knows what will become of my poor people next year if the war con-

in the hands of Francois Bigot?" a word, left her to find in music rereplied La Corne St. Luc. "They lief from her high-wrought feelings. say, Philibert, that a certain great Her voice rose in sweeter and loftier lady at Court, who is his partner or harmonies to the pealing of the orpatroness, or both, has obtained a gan as she sang to the end the joy-grant of your father's sequestered ful yet solemn psalm, in a version estate in Normandy, for her relative, made for Queen Mary of France and the Count de Marville. Had you Scotland when life was good, hope heard of that, Philibest? It is the all brightness, and dark days as if latest news from France."
"Oh, yes, Chevalier! Ill news

like that never misses the mark it is aimed at. The news soon reached my father!"

it? And how does your father take

he takes it as Socrates might have uniform, was slowly pacing up and taken it; he laughs at the Count de down the long gallery that fronted Marville, who will, he says, want to the Castle of St. Louis, waiting for sell the estate before the year is out, the Council of War to open; for aldebts he ever does pay.

"If Bigot had anything to do with of the Colony, had not yet arrived such an outrage," exclaimed Le Gar- from Beaumanoir. deur warmly, "I would renounce him The Castle of St. Louis, a massive

to school every day. My father has the day of account, without reckon-

ing this among them."
The loud report of a cannon shook the windows of the room, and died away in long-repeated echoes among

"That is the signal for the Counfirst letter to the Western Wigwam. I think it is a good name. I think Canary cil of War, my Lady," said La Corne. "A soldier's luck! just as We had two little calves on March the we were going to have music and

Colonel Philibert took We have a nice bluff of poplars behind leave of the ladies of Tilly, looking seed. Father planted them fifteen years might have found there. She plucked a few sprays from the bouquet, I have one brother seven years old, and handed them to him as a token Our nearest school is three miles away of pleasure at meeting him again in his own land

Philibert was deeply touched by the genuine and stately courtesy of the lady. He kissed her hand with grate ful reverence, and bowing to both the ladies, accompanied La Corne St. Luc and Le Gardeur to the castle of St. Louis.

Amelie sat in the recess of the window, resting her cheek upon her tremprovingly at Philibert.

"Don't quarrel with him yet, castle. Her mind was overflowing with thoughts and fancies, new, enigmatical, yet delightful. Her nervous matical, yet delightful. Her nervous matical, yet delightful. of her aunt; but she spoke not-she "Don-t quarrel with him at all, was silent under the burden of a se Pierre Philibert! Judge him and cret joy that found not vent in

Suddenly Amelie rose from the deserves: the crafty man will be window, and seated herself, in her caught in his own devices some day." impulsive way, at the organ. Her re- first as she began a trembling prelude fend one whom he regarded as a pent-up feelings found congenial ex-friend. "He is the prince of good pression. The fire kindled, and she fellows, and not crafty, I think; but presently burst out with the voice of all surface and sunshine." a seraph in that glorious psalm, the

> Toto pectore diligam Unice et Dominum colam, Qui lenis mihi supplici Non duram appulit aurem.

Aurem qui mihi supplici, Non duram dedit; hunc ego Donec pectora spiritus Pulset semper, amabo."

The Lady de Tilly, half guessing the truth, would not wound the susceptibilities of her niece by appearing to do so; so rose quietly from her seat and placed her arms gently round Amelie when she finished the She pressed her to her "What will become of the Province bosom, kissed her fondly, and without they would never come.

CHAPTER XII.

THE CASTLE OF ST. LOUIS.

The Count de la Galissoniere, with 'My father is a true philosopher; a number of officers of rank in full to pay his debts of honor—the only though the hour had struck, the Indebts he ever does pay." tendant, and many other high officials

deur warmly, "I would renounce him on the spot. I have heard Bigot structure of stone, with square flank-speak of this gift to De Marville, ing towers, rose loftily from the whom he hates. He says it was all brink of the precipice, Jverlooking La Pompadour's doing from first to the narrow, tortuous streets of the last, and I believe it." last, and I believe it." lower town. The steeple of the old "Well," remarked La Corne, "Bi- Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, got has plenty of sins of his own to with its gilded vane, lay far beneath answer for to the Sieur Philibert, on the feet of the observer as he leaned

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over the balustrade of iron that | guarded the gallery of the Chateau.

A hum of voices and dense sounds rose up from the market of Notre Dame and from the quay where ships and bateaux were moored. cries of sailors, carters, and habitans in thick medley floated up the steep cliffs, pleasant sounds to the car of the worthy Governor, who liked the honest noises of industry and labor better than all the music of the Academy.

A few merchantmen which had run the blockade of the English cruisers lay at anchor in the stream, where the broad river swept majestically round the lofty cape. In the midst of them a newly-arrived King's ship, the Fleur-de-Lis, decorated with streamers, floated proudly, like a swan among a flock of teal.

Le Gardeur, as an officer of the garrison went to report himself to the military commandment, while Corne St. Luc and Colonel Philibert proceeded to the gallery, where crowd of officers were now assembled, waiting for the Council.

The Governor at once called Philibert aside, and took his arm. "Phili-bert," said he, "I trust you had no difficulty in finding the Intendant?'

No difficulty whatever, your Excellency. I discovered the Intendant and his friends by ear long before I got sight of them. equivocal smile accompanied Philibert's words, which the Governor rightly interpreted.
"Ah! I unders

they were carousing at that hour of daylight? Were they all—? Faugh! I shame to speak the word. the Intendant in a condition to com-prehend my summons?" The Governor looked sad, rather than surprised or angry, for he had expected no less than Philibert had reported to him.

I found him less intoxicated, 1 think, than many of his guests. He received your message with more politeness than I expected, and promised to be here punctually at the hour for opening the Council."

"Oh, Bigot never lacks politeness, drunk or sober: that strong in-tellect of his seems to defy the power of wine, as his heart is proof against moral feeling. You did not prolong moral feeling. You did not prolong your stay in Beaumanoir, I fancy?" remarked the Governor, dinting the point of his cane into the floor.

"I hastened out of it as I would out of hell itself! After making prize of my friend De Repentigny and bringing him off with me, as I mentioned to you, I got quickly out of the Chateau."

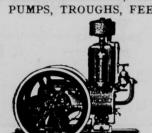
"You did rightly, Philibert: the Intendant is ruining half the young men of birth in the Colony.

"He shall not ruin Le Gardeur if I can save him," said Philibert, resolutely. "May I count upon your Excellency's co-operation?

'Assuredly, Philibert! Command

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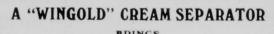


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me in anything you can devise to rescue that noble young fellow from the fatal companionship of Bigot. But I know not how long I shall be permitted to remain in New France: powerful intrigues are at work for my removal!" added the Governor. I care not for the removal, so that it be not accompanied with insult.

"Ah! you have received news to-day by the frigate?" said Philibert, looking down at the King's ship at anchor in the stream.

"News? Yes; and such news, Philibert!" replied the Governor in a tone of despondency. "It needs the wisdom of Solon to legislate for this land, and a Hercules to cleanse its Augean stables of official corruption. But my influence at Court is nil you know that, Philibert!"

But while you are Governor your advice ought to prevail with the King," replied Philibert.
"My advice prevail! Listen, Phili-

bert: my letters to the King and the Minister of Marine and Colonies have been answered by whom, think you?'

"Nay, I cannot conceive who, out of the legal channel, would dare to reply to them. No ! no man could guess that my

official despatches have been answered by the Marquise de Pompadour! She replies to my despatches to my sovereign!

Pompadour ! " exclaimed Philibert in a burst of indignation. "She, the King's mistress, reply to your despatches! Has France come to be governed by courtesans, like imperial Rome

"Yes! and you know the meaning of that insult, Philibert! sire to force me to resign, and I shall resign as soon as I see my friends safe. I will serve the King in his fleet, but never more in a colony. I will serve the King in his This poor land is doomed to fall into the hands of its enemies unless we get a speedy peace. France will help us no more!"

Don't say that, your Excellency! France will surely never be untrue to her children in the New World! our resources are not yet all ex-hausted: we are not driven to the wall yet, your Excellency !

"Almost, I assure you, Philibert! But we shall understand that better after the Council.

What say the despatches touching the negotiations going on for peace? asked Philibert, who knew how true were the Governor's vaticinations.

"They speak favorably of peace, and I think, correctly, Philibert; and you know the King's armies and the King's mistresses cannot all be maintained at the same time-women or war, one or other must give way, and one need not doubt which it will be when the women rule Court and camp

in France at the same time!"
"To think that a woman picked out of the gutters of Paris should rule France and answer your despatches!" said Philibert, angrily; it is enough to drive honorable Frenchmen mad. But what says the Marquise de Pompadour?"

She is especially severe upon my opposing the fiscal measures and commercial policy, as she calls it, of her riend the Intendant! She approves of his grant of a monopoly of trade to the Grand Company, and disputes my right, as Governor, to interfere with the Intendant in the finances of the Colony.

Philibert felt deeply this wound to the honor and dignity of his chief. He pressed his hand in warmest sympathy.

The Governor understood his feelings. "You are a true friend, Phili-bert," said he; "ten men like you might still save this Colony! But it is past the hour for the and still Bigot delays! He must have forgotten my summons."

"I think not; but he might have to wait until Cadet, Varin, Deschenaux, and the rest of them were in a condition fit to travel," answered Philibert with an air of disgust.

"O Philibert! the shame of it! for such thieves to have the right to sit among loyal, honorable men," claimed, or rather groaned, the Gov-ernor. "They have the real power in New France, and we the empty title and the killing respo with me to-night af Philibert: I have to you."

"Not to-night, yo My father has killed for his returned prodi dine with him to-n Philibert.

"Right! Be it to-Come on Wednesday Govenor. "Your fath man who carries the true nobility into the you are happy in such ibert as he is fortu son." The Governor friend, and rejoined th officers upon thr terra

A flash, and : smoke, white and sud the battery flanked t was the second signal to commence. The C issoniere, taking the St. Luc, entered t proceeded to the g Council and Audience. followed by his secr forward to the vice-re stood on a dais at the table covered with c On each side of the tab of the Council took tl ed to them in order o precedence, but a long remained unoccupied. longing to the Royal the other high officer who had not yet arriv places in the Cuncil,

The great hall of th Louis was palatial in and adornments. Its ing rested on a cornic carved work, suppor pilasters of oak. scoting upon the w rounded by delicate : hung with paintings of est-portraits of the k intendants, and mi who had been inst colonization of New 1

Over the Governor' gorgeous escutcheon arms, draped with a flags sprinkled with g emblems of French se Colony.

Among the portra besides those of the King,-which hung c throne,-might be se of Richelieu, who firs rude settlement on th into a body politicdal France; and of Coavailable its natural sources by peopling scions of the mother ese and peasantry Brittany, and Aquita might be seen the kee of Cartier, the first of Champlain, the fi the new land and the bec. The gallant, Buade de Frontena by side there side countess, called by repassing loveliness "th reul too, who spent a votion to his cour harnais, who nouris strength until it wa not only the powerfu the Five Nations but powerful league of N the other English also, were seen the ual face of Laval, who organized the cation in the Colon wisest of intendant himself to the impro culture, the increase the well-being of all jects in New France striking portrait wa to rank among the rulers of New Fr New Fr calm intellectual fe Marie de l'Incarnation error of the Ursulines in obedience to heav

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this wound to of his chief. He warmest sym-

stood his feele friend, Philimen like you Colony! But r the ouncil, ys! He must nmons.

ie might have 7arin, Deschenhem were in a vel," answered of disgust.

ie right to sit le men," exaned, the Govreal power in the empty title and the killing responsibility! Dine with me to-night after the council, Philibert: I have much to say to you.

"Not to-night, your Excellency! My father has killed the fatted calf for his returned prodigal, and I must dine with him to-night," answered Philibert.

"Right! Be it to-morrow then! Come on Wednesday," replied the Govenor. "Your father is a gentleman who carries the principles true nobility into the walks of trade; you are happy in such a father, Philibert as he is fortunate in such a son." The Governor bowed to his The Governor bowed to his friend, and rejoined the groups of officers upon thr terrace.

A flash, and a column smoke, white and sudden, rose from the battery flanked the Chateau. It was the second signal for the council to commence. The Count de la Gal-issoniere, taking the arm of La Corne St. Luc, entered the Castle, and followed by the crowd of officers, proceeded to the great Hall of Council and Audience. The Governor, followed by his secretaries, walked forward to the vice-regal chair, which stood on a dais at the head of a long table covered with crimson drapery. On each side of the table the members of the Council took the places assigned to them in order of their rank and precedence, but a long array of chairs remained unoccupied. These seats belonging to the Royal Intendant and the other high officers of the Colony who had not yet arrived to take their places in the Cuncil, stood empty.

The great hall of the Castle of St. Louis was palatial in its dimensions and adornments. Its lofty coved ceiling rested on a cornice of rich frieze of carved work, supported on polished pilasters of oak. The panels of wain-scoting upon the walls were surrounded by delicate arabesques, and hung with paintings of historic interest-portraits of the kings, Governors, intendants, and ministers of state who had been instrumental in the colonization of New France.

Over the Governor's seat hung gorgeous escutcheon of the royal arms, draped with a cluster of white! flags sprinkled with golden lilies, the emblems of French soverighty in the

Among the portraits on the wall, besides those of the late and present King,-which hung on each side of throne,-might be seen the features of Richelieu, who first organized the rude settlement on the St. Lawrence into a body politic— a reflex of feudal France; and of Colbert, who made available its natural wealth and resources by peopling it with the best scions of the motherland,-the noble ese and peasantry of Normandy, Brittany, and Aquitaine. There too might be seen the keen, bold features Cartier, the first discoverer, and of Champlain, the first explorer of the new land and the founder of Quebec. The gallant, restless Louis Buade de Frontenac was pictured by side with his fair there side countess, called by reason of her sur-passing loveliness "the divine," Vaud-reul too, who spent a long life of devotion to his country, and Beau-harnais, who nourished its young strength until it was able to resist not only the powerful confederacy of the Five Nations but the still more powerful league of New England and the other English Colonies. There, also, were seen the sharp, intellect-ual face of Laval, its first bishop, who organized the Church and education in the Colony; and of Talon, wisest of intendants, who devoted himself to the improvement of agriculture, the increase of trade, and the well-being of all the King's sub-jects in New France. And one more striking portrait was there, worthy to rank among the statesmen and rulers of New France,—the pale, calm intellectual features of mere Marie de l'Incarnation, the first superror of the Ursulines in Quebec, who, in obedience to heavenly visions, as as she believed, left France to found schools for the children of the new colonists, and who taught her own womanly graces to her own sex, who

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uniforms of the officers surrounding cost of walls round our city can be the council-table were the black robes better bestowed on political favorand tonsured heads of two or three ecties and certain high personages at clesiastics, who had been called in by Court." Beauharnais turned towards the Governor to aid the council with the Governor. "Has your Excellency their knowledge and advice. There heard aught of this?" asked he, were the Abbe Metavet, of the Algon- "Yes! It is true enough, Beauquins of the North; Pere Oubal, the harnais! I also have received comof the East, and his confrere, La Rich- the Governor, with an effort at calm-West; but conspicuous among the able and disgust that filled his soul. and influential missionaries who were "Ordered us to stop the building of the real rulers of the Indian nations the walls of Quebec, and to pull down to convert and bring over to the side mad to think of such a thing! of France in the great dispute raised between France and England for the but we must respect the royal comsupremacy in North America. Upon the wall behind the vice-regal

chair hung a great map, drawn by the bold hand of Abbe Piquet, represent-ing the claims as well as actual pos-shine madness! I repeat it, your Exsessions of France in America. A cellency—dismantle Quebec? How broad, red line, beginning in Acadia, in God's name are the King's domintraversed the map westerly, taking ions and the King's subjects to be sessions of France in America. in Lake Ontario and running southerly along the crests and ridges of the Appalachian Mountains. It was knew, have out his say had the King traced with a firm hand down to far-been present in person. "Be assured, off Louisiana, claiming for France the great valleys of the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the vast territories watered by the Missouri and the Col—the King's mistresses—the snufforado — thus hemming the English in box tapping courtiers at Versailles,

From its source to its junction with the solitary Mississippi the Abbe had inscription, "Manibus date lilia among a few personal friends of plenis," — lilies destined, after a Intendant, who took their cue fierce struggle for empire, to be the avowed wishes of the Court. trampled into the earth by the feet "What reason does His Ma

f the victorious English.

The Abbe, deeply impressed with this singular communication?" of the victorious English. the dangers that impended over the "The only reason given is found in Colony, labored zealously to unite the the concluding paragraph of the depowerful Algonquins and Nipissings fore the Intendant arrives." Two Mountains as a bulwark to pro-tect the city of Ville Marie. had created a great scheme in powerful confederacy of the Nations by adroitly fanning into the head of the loitering Intendant. flame their jealousy of English encroachments upon their ancient territory on Lake Ontario; and bands of Iroquois had, not long since had Quebec are not to be long since the long of the following Intendant.

"The Count de la Galissoniere ought to know," said the despatch sneeringly, "that works like those of Iroquois had, not long since had Quebec are not to be said to be

see rivers, and under the guidance of the heavy drafts made upon it from the Abbe settled round the new Fort of North America." La Presentation on the St. Lawrence, and thus barred that way, for the future, against the destructive inroad their countrymen who remained faithful to the English alliance.

Pending the arrival of the royal Intendant the members of the Council indulged freely in conversation bearing more or less upon the important matters to be discussed,-the state

"My private letters by the Fleur-de-lis," remarked Beauharnais, "re-

were destined to become the future orders will be sent out to stop the mothers of New France. defensive works at Quebec, and nothers of New France. defensive works at Quebec, and pull In marked contrast with the military down what is built! They think the

Jesuit missionary of the Abenaquais munications to that effect!" replied

the real rulers of the Indian nations the walls of Quebec, and to pull down allied with France was the famous what we have done by virtue of the Sulpicien, Abbe Piquet, "the King's King's corvee! — did I hear your missionary," as he was styled in Excellency right? "repeated Rigaud royal ordinances, and the apostle to de Vaudreuil, in a tone of utmost the Iroquois, whom he was laboring incredulity. "The King is surely

"Yes, Rigaud! it is as I tell you; mand, and treat His Majesty's name as becomes loyal servants.

"Ventre saint bleu! - heard ever defended? Riguad got warmer. He was fearless, and would, as every one - the King's mistresses - the snuffpetween the walls of the Appalachian who can spend the public money in range on the west and the sea-coast more elegant ways than in raising walls round our brave old city! An-The Abbe Piquet had lately, in a cient honor and chivalry of France! canoe, descended the Belle Riviere, as what has become of you?"

Rigaud sat down angrily; the emotion he displayed was too much in planted upon its conspicous bluffs the accord with the feelings of the gallnsigns of France, with tablets of lead ant officers present to excite other bearing the fleur-de-lis and the proud than marks of approbation, except inscription, "Manibus date lilia among a few personal iriends of the plenis," — lilies destined, after a Intendant, who took their cue from

"What reason does His Majesty

Indian nations in a general alliance spatch. I will allow the Secretary to with France. He had brought the read so much of it, and no more, beinto his scheine, and planted them at Governor looked up at the great

tory on Lake Ontario; and bands of Iroquois had, not long since, held conference with the Governor of New France, denouncing the English for disregarding their exclusive right to their own country. "The lands we possess," said they at a great council in Ville Marie, "the lands we possess were given to us by the Master of Life, and we acknowledge no other!"

The Abbe had now strong hopes of perfecting a scheme which he afterwards accomplished. A powerful body of the Iroquois left their villages and castles on the Mohawk and Genesee rivers, and under the guidance of

(To be continued.)

GOSSIP

A. Julian Sharman, Red Deer, matters to be discussed,—the state of the country, the movements of the enemy, and not seldom intermingled remarks of dissatisfaction and impatience at the absence of the Intendant.

The revel at Beaumanoir was well known to them; and eyes flashed and lips curled in open scorn at the well-ready in milk production, and others lips curled in open scorn at the well-ready in milk production, and others understood reason of the Intendant's coming from noted milking dams in

Stallion shows will be held at the late, among other court gossip, that following points in Saskatchewan this spring, Wolseley, Mar April 3rd; Maple Creek March 30; Saltcoats, 2 view, April 14; Grenfe Moosomin, April 23rd.

POTATO GROW

I had a fine crop season, especially of the your Want and Sale Leaf, 425 bushels per new potatoe of mine r per acre. I have not They are a ma quality, never ate known I think they w

I like my soil well autumn. After they watch for the seedling and then like to give with a heavy harrow tically kill every wee two. If a lot of the p ing through it will I have practiced this for not find a better plan plan in this country deep, it lets the sun

Holland, Man.

MONSTER SALE OF

One of the most s Holstein and Ayrshin history of Canadian liv at Tillsonburg, Ont., 12th inst, when Mr. G his entire herd. T pure-bred Holsteins a sum of \$16,245 was ing calves barely old en head were disposed of These included 75 I Ayrshires, of all ag price for the former figures ranging from Thirty head went at averaged \$300,50. included \$1,000 for C the tidy daughter of teen-year-old cow Ca stood in an adjoinir reach of the auction handsome sum of \$70 Baroness Ladoga Ve years old. She also line. In selling each ran rapidly from \$200 the selling price, and the limit. Idaline Pauli knocked down to R. J burg, at \$500. Pala fine 2-year-old bull, l ing to F. Carr, of S B. Holtby, of Belmont Paul Veeman for \$34 The 28 Ayrshires

ville, got Annie Laurie NEW IMPORT R

calves that brought b

\$95. Bidding was br mals. Jean Armour line at \$510. E. Col

On March 1st, new into force governing t range horses and mule States into Canada. regulations state th range Western horses imported into Canada States. Those which to saddle and harne tests, are not to be e comprising the settler must be inspected and mallein test signed by the United States E Industry. A similar teh Inspector of the tural Department is the stock shipped hat test, the test will be of destination, or wh If any reactors are for slaughtered at the poi stock accompanying animal will be return States. All animals contagious disease wi to the United States.

REGINA BU

The details of the in connection with are as follows:

SHORTHOR Ury's Hero Pride; & Sons to W.

nt out to stop the Quebec, and pull t! They think the nd our city can be on political favorhigh personages at nais turned towards Ias your Excellency is?" asked he.

asked he. true enough, Beauhave received comthat effect!" replied h an effort at calmoncealed the shame filled his soul.

stop the building of ec, and to pull down by virtue of the did I hear your repeated Rigaud a tone of utmost the King is surely

uch a thing ! " t is as I tell you; ect the royal com-His Majesty's name servants.

pleu! - heard ever ichman such moon-repeat it, your Ex-tle Quebec? How the King's domining's subjects to be got warmer. He would, as every one s say had the King rson. "Be assured, it is not the King iffront to his faithhe King's ministers tresses - the snufftiers at Versailles, e public money in ays than in raising rave old city! An chivalry of France! of you?

a angrily; the emowas too much in eelings of the gallent to excite other approbation, except nal friends of the ok their cue from of the Court.

does His Majesty orne St. Luc, "for nunication?"

given is found in ragraph of the dew the Secretary to , and no more, be-The t arrives.' up at the great th a grim glance of f mentally calling a blessing upon tering Intendant.

la Galissoniere said the despatch vorks like those of be undertaken by colonies, except rs from the King; His Majesty's de reception of this cellency will dis-that have been Extensive fortrong garrisons for the King's treasjusted by the, exse of the war in at the same time a Europe and meet ade upon it from

intinued.)

SIP

irman, Red Deer, from B. H. Bull & nt., nineteen head ys, the lot being teen females and individuals pursome of the best in Canada, a numaving a record aluction, and others milking dams in

ill be held at the Saskatchewan this

spring, Wolseley, March 30; Mortlach, April 3rd; Maple Creek, April 5; Govan, March 30; Saltcoats, April 1st; Broadview, April 14; Grenfell, April 24, and Moosomin, April 23rd.

March 31, 1909

POTATO GROWING, ETC.

I had a fine crop of potatoes last season, especially of those advertised in your Want and Sale columns. Maple Leaf, 425 bushels per acre. Victory, a new potatoe of mine raising 455 bushels per acre. I have not sold one of these yet. They are a main crop, of fine quality, never ate a better. When known I think they will be wanted.

I like my soil well prepared in the After they are planted I watch for the seedling weeds to come up, and then like to give two good strokes with a heavy harrow. This will practically kill every weed, in an hour or two. If a lot of the potatoes are peep-ing through it will not hurt them. I have practiced this for years, and cannot find a better plan. \ I find it a bad plan in this country to mould up too deep, it lets the sun into the soil too much

Holland, Man. JOHN C. WALKER.

MONSTER SALE OF DAIRY CATTLE

One of the most successful sales of Holstein and Ayrshire cattle, in the history of Canadian live stock, was held at Tillsonburg, Ont., on the 11th and 12th inst, when Mr. Geo. Rice dispersed his entire herd. The net returns reached a total of about \$20,000. For pure-bred Holsteins and Ayrshires, the sum of \$16,245 was realized. Including calves barely old enough to walk, 103 head were disposed of without reserve These included 75 Holsteins and 28 Ayrshires, of all ages. The average price for the former was \$181.14, with figures ranging from \$25 to \$1,000. Thirty head went at \$200 or over, and averaged \$300,50. Top-notch figures included \$1,000 for Calamity Jane 4th, the tidy daughter of the famous nine-teen-year-old cow Calamity Jane, that stood in an adjoining stable, within reach of the auctioneer's voice. The handsome sum of \$700 was received for Baroness Ladoga Veeman, now two years old. She also went across the line. In selling each of these, the bids ran rapidly from \$200 to within \$100 of the selling price, and then by \$25 to the limit. Idaline Pauline De Kol was knocked down to R. J. Kelly, of Tillsonburg, at \$500. Paladin Ormsby, the fine 2-year-old bull, brought \$365, go ing to F. Carr, of St. Thomas, while B. Holtby, of Belmont, secured Idaline's

Paul Veeman for \$345. (1) The 28 Ayrshires, including tiny calves that brought but \$5.00, averaged \$95. Bidding was brisk on choice animals. Jean Armour went across the line at \$510. E. Cohoon, of Harriets ville, got Annie Laurie 2nd for \$330.

NEW IMPORT REGULATIONS

On March 1st, new regulations came into force governing the importation of range horses and mules from the United States into Canada. After that date the regulations state that "no branded range Western horses or mules can be imported into Canada from the United States. Those which have been broken to saddle and harness, if passing the tests, are not to be excluded, however. The horses and mules, other than those comprising the settler's personal effects must be inspected and must submit to mallein test signed by the Inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. A similar certificate from teh Inspector of the Canadian Agricultural Department is also required. the stock shipped has not passed such test, the test will be made at the point of destination, or where entry is made If any reactors are found, they will be slaughtered at the point of entry, and all stock accompanying this condemned animal will be returned to the United States. All animals affected with a ontagious disease will also be returned to the United States.

REGINA BULL SALE

The details of the cattle sale, held in connection with the Winter Fair, are as follows

SHORTHORN MALES. Ury's Hero Pride; P. M. Bredt & Sons to W. D. Mannsell,





The For Roofing, Siding or Ceiling-

POSITIVELY THE BEST AND MOST LASTING COVERING MADE.

Requires no painting. Economical and easy to put on; no previous experience necessary. blutely guaranteed. Brand new, clean stock. Bright as a dollar. Sheets are full size. Comes Absolutely gularanteed. Brain new, crean stock. Bright as a dollar. Sneets are full size. Comes in Corrugated, "V" Crimped, Standing Seam or Plain Flat Sheets. Heavily galvanized on both sides with the most approved galvanizing material that will adhere forever. "Galvanized" means that the Iron has been coated with liquid Zinc. which makes it absolutely rust and weather-proof; not affected by heat or cold. Makes buildings warmer in Winter and cooler in Summer. Drains perfectly and does not soak. Does not taint rain water. Fire and lightning-proof. Makes your insurance cheaper. Sold direct from our own roofing factory—the largest in the world. Chicago House Wrecking Co. sells more roofing material than any other concern. We sell thousands of squares of "Galvanized Rust-Proof Iron" every week. Used in all climates. For every kind of building.

PAINTED STEEL ROOFING AT \$1.25 PER HUNDRED SQUARE FEET.

Also in stock a full line of painted Steel and Iron Roofing, Siding and Ceiling, all styles at prices from \$1.25 per 100 sq. ft. up. Fill in the coupon below. We will send you samples free of charge together with a vast amount of FREIGHT PREPAID PRICES.

ROOFING SUPPLIES OF EVERY

FREE OUR 500-PACE CATALOG NO. 769 It is full of information for the shrewd, careful and comom fical buyer. Lists thousands upon thousands of rare bar gains. Price offers that command orders. Millions or dollars' worth of merchandise, bought at Sheriffs, Receivers and other forced sales, are plainly described in this book. Send coupon below and get a copy free.

FREE BOCK OF PLANS! If you are going to build or improve, we will send you free, our book of plans, contain the plant of t

FREE BOOK OF BUILDING MATERIAL! It will put you in touch with the won FREE SPECIAL FURNITURE CATALOG! Showing Rugs and Lindeaum in their we save

We Buy Our Goods at Sheriffs', Receivers' and Manufacturers' Sales

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY

35th and Iron Streets,

Chicago, III. We Can Save You Money On Wire and Fencing.

If you want Siding or Ceiling give diagram and full dimensions Name.... R. F. D.

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.

FOR SALE—Clydesdale Stallion, Baron Strath-nairn (Imp) by Baron's Pride, dam by Prince Romeo. Reason for selling been used six years in the district. Write or call. Geo. Gray, Crandall, Man.

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

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

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

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

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

SKED WHEAT—Imported Abundance Oats, Cord Wood, Farms, and Barred Rocks. J. T. Enright, Invermay, Sask.

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

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

FARMERS write me for prices on Fence Posts.

Direct from the bush and get the best. J. H.

Johnson, Malakura, B. C.

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

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

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

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

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

WANTED—By young woman position as house-keeper, widower preferred, fond of children. No objection to farm. Apply to Miss M., Rocanville P. O., Sask.

FOR SALE—South ½ of Sec. 13, 17, 9 West 2 m., adjoining village of Summerbury, Main line C.P.R. Soil heavy black loam, clay subsoil, level, no sloughs or bluffs. Every foot can be broken. All prairie at present. Price \$25.00 an acre. Small payment down, balance on terms to suit purchaser at 6% interest. An ideal farm, right at town. Come and see it. Apply for particulars to Robt. Mills, Summerbury, Sask.

FOR SALE—The Imported Clydesdale stallion, Prince Darnley, 7561. Pedigree and all other information on application to A. K. Card or James Duncan, Glenboro, Man. Satisfactory reasons for selling.

CASH—For your Real Bstate, Home or Business, ne matter where it is located or what it is worth. I can sell it for you in the shortest possible time. I co-operate with over 10,000 experienced Real Estate Salesman in every part of North America. If you desire a quick sale send description and price. If you want to buy property of any kind anywhere, tell me your requirements. I can save you money. Address The Real Estate Specialist. co-Parmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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

FOR SALE—Manitoba grown Timothy Seed, first prize at Brandon Winter Seed Fair. Free from noxious weeds. Price \$7.25 per 100 pounds. Cash with order. Cotton bags 25 cents. J. P. Leslie, Box 26, Elkhorn, Man

FOR SALE or Exchange, Eastern bred Clydesdale Stallion. Prime of Albion, foaled 1902. A magnificent horse weighing a ton, perfect in conformation, splendid stock-getter. First prize for three years at Melfort Fair, showing against five imported horses costing as high as \$3500.00 each and also carried off the diploma Will sell for \$1800.00 as I am going to British Columbia, or will exchange for a good coach or trotting stallion as I know where I can place one. Apply W. Nesbitt, Melfort, Sask.

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

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

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

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

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE to combine perfect security for your money with large profits. The expansion of a big Winnipeg industrial jewelry house offers the opportunity. Write Canada General Investment Corporation, Ltd., Dept. K. 5, Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg, Man., for full information.

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

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us at home. Waste space in cellar, garden or farm can be made to yield \$15,00 to \$25,00 per week. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

STRAYED from Sec. 36-25 21 West 2nd Meridian.
One brown Percheron horse, weight 1400, age eight years, branded on left front shoulder with Bar Circle One T Shod in front. One bay horse, Clyde, five years old, white stripe in face, shod when leaving home on front. Weight fourteen hundred. Any one giving information which will lead to their recovery, will be rewarded twenty dollars by the owner. Homer Woffle, Swannell, P.O., Sask.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

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

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorn of best Scotch type.

24-4

CORAHAM Les Park Alta—Shorthorns

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. C. GRAHAM, Lea Park, Alta.—Shorthorns and Scotch Collies, for sale, 1-4-69.

JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie. Choice Here-ford cottle and Berkshire swine for sale. 20-t

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

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

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

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

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

POULTRY AND EGGS

RATES—Two cents per word each insertion.

Cash with order. No advertisement taken less than fifty cents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prince Victor; P. M. Bredt & Sons to Traynor Bros., Con-

St. Clement; Jas. M. Douglas & Sons to W. Smith, Lumsden... 250
Craigie Mains; P. M. Bredt &
Sons to W. Pierson, Dovedale. 250
Oakshade Admiral; P. M. Bredt
& Sons to W. M. Graham,
Superintendent of Indian

Agency Pride of Parkdale; David Caswell, Asquith, to W. M. Graham Prime Laddie; David Caswell to S. W. Hoover, Horse Lake Star 38th; R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, to A. B. Bonham, Wolseley

Star 45th; R. W. Caswell to H. Gardiner, Regina Star 33rd; R. W. Caswell to W.

M. Graham . M. Granam Willow Bank Hero; Jas. Cheyne,

Golden Prince; Jas. Cheyne, to W. M. Graham Tempest; Jas. Cheyne to J. A. Carneer, Carlyle

Tulono; Henry Cumming, Mont-gomery, to G. Spring, Pense... Golden Marquis of Tantallon; Jas. M. Douglas & Sons to H. A. Ketcheson, Davidron 90
Marquis of Tantallon, Jas. M.

Douglas & Sons to Elias Cum-

meda, to J. Martin, Glen Val-

Dundonald; Edward K. Hume, Manor, to W. M. Graham Bonnie Charlie; R. T. Kidd, Fairmere, to Wm. Graham..... Sittyton Killerby; Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood, to W. T. Hislop,

Arcola . Sittyton Goods; Geo. Kinnon to

W. M. Graham... Royal Chief; F. T. Skinner, In-

dian Head, to W. Smith, Lums-Prince Edward; H. C. Watson,

Oxbow, to W. H. Topping, Ben-Royal Sailor; H. C. Watson to W. Harkness, Hazelwood Sittyton Fame; Charles Wallace,

Earl Grey; J. T. Young, Ala-meda, to W. M. Graham......... 85 Farmer's Advocate."

CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMAS-Barred Rocks. Black Breasted Red Games, all from prize-winning stock. Pullets, \$1.50. Cockerels. \$2.00. G. A. Robinson, Stoughton, Sask.

C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS-\$1.50 each. Also several very good Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels at \$2.50 each. Address Manitoba Agricultural College., Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Winnipeg.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Male brids and breeding pens of Royal strain, White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. Also Black Cocker Spaniels. W. J. Currie, Lauder, Man.

PRIZE WINNING White Wyandotte eggs for sale, \$1.00 per dozen. \$3.00 per 4 dozen. \$6,00 per hundred. Also young and old birds in fall. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

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

SHORTHORN FEMALES. .. 250 Prairie Queen; F. T. Skinner to

R. H. Williams, Regina Twinkling Star; Jas M. Douglas & Son to Alex. Weir, Regina.. 100 Preferential Rose; Jas. M. Douglas & Sons to Eliás Cumming, Bender

HEREFORD BULLS-ALL CON-TRIBUTED BY MOSSOM-BOYD CO., PRINCE AL-BERT.

Gleaner, sold to W. M. Graham. \$125 Vacillation 2nd; to W. M. Graham.125 Vacillation 2nd, to Vagalion, bought by D. A. Purdy, 75 Lumsden

Transgression, bought by J. A. Graham, Regina ... Allusion, bought by W. M. Graham ...

Reprobation, bought by Jos. Manor, to J. T. Young... 125 Brady, Arcola ... 100 olden Prince; Jas. Cheyne, Total Proceeds of Sale.....\$4,600

TRADE NOTES

In this issue one of the best known Bud of Tantallon; Thos. Erikson, Tantallon, to Wm. Graham...... Alameda Boy; Wm. Fleming, Alafirm has been in business in Toronto 100 for over a quarter of a century and ladies need have no hesitation in do-135 ing business with them.

100 A GOOD LITTLE BOOK TO HAVE The well known fence expert, E. L. 85 Dyer, of Toronto, has written an in-structive little manual that tells 85 of the Farmer's Advocate have a limited opportunity to get a copy of this useful book, by sending ten cents (stamps or coin) to Mr. Dyer, King Street and Atlantic Ave., Toronto; 180 but, as the number of copies available at this nominal price are few, it would be as well to write for it Lumsden, to W. M. Graham ... 120 at once, and be sure to mention that you are a subscriber to "The Winnipeg

Bull Bearings insure Strong Spiral Springs tion, and really do half Wringer Stand is stro

Price \$9.50 delivered i Write for free booklet.

astest drillers known. Gre LOOMIS MACHINE CO



POULTR

to sell? If so, it pa TISE and to adver that reaches the class you desire to get in to can satisfy you and Write us.

Farmer's Advocat



like the rail for elastici stiffness. nesss and ing. Test t tenacity. I and weigh your inve the trium;

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

MAS—Barred Rocks, ames, all from prize-ts, \$1.50. Cockerels. Stoughton, Sask.

ry good Barred Plyt \$2.50 each. Address College., Dept. of mipeg.

TTES—Splendid stock er setting; \$5.00 for 3 tonewall, Man.

rom pure bred S. C. rred Rocks; have some s; city address C. H. , Winnipeg.

gle Comb White Leg-id raised on separate ver inquiries. Walter an.

nd breeding pens of mouth Rocks. Eggs Cocker Spaniels. W.

Wyandotte eggs for \$3.00 per 4 dozen. young and old birds bernethy, Sask.

hite or Barred Rock ggs \$1.00 per setting. ie, Sask.

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Skinner to tegina\$ 70 M. Douglas eir, Regina.. 100 is. M. Dougas Cumming,

LS-ALL CON-MOSSOM-INCE AL-

M. Graham. \$125 M. Graham.125 D. A. Purdy,

t by J. A.

W. M. Gra-

by Jos. 100

f Sale.....\$4,600

NOTES

the best known ınada, is asking for one of their ed catalogues, tyles in Spring children. ness in Toronto a century and esitation in dom.

OK TO HAVE e expert, E. L. written an inual that tells iyer ought to How to test ence. Readers ocate have a get a copy of ending ten cents Ir. Dyer, King Ave., Toronto; of copies availprice are few. o write for it to mention that o "The Winnipeg



March 31, 1909

Wringer Stand is strong and rigid— so attached that it is always in the

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DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES, astest drillers known. Great money earners!



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Record lawyer in order to nave it properly drawn as this is a most unusual in any case, the costs are governed by the number of witnesses required. that reaches the class of people that you desire to get in touch with, We can satisfy you and get you results.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg



Questions & Answers 1.3. What does the law allow a man

No question will be answered unless the full name and address is given.

BOILS ON BULL

Could you let me know what would be good for a young bull I have. I over heated on the journey. He broke the Hudson Bay Company. out in boils all along the back and does very much.

D. W. M.

Ans.—Bathe the sores with a solution ounce of creolin to a pint of water, wan. apply with a piece of clean cloth three 4. A can only take advantage of the times a day. Give a tablespoonful exemption while residing on his farm. of Fowler's solution of arsenic in his drinking water three times a day. Keep

JOINT WILL

in his name. her name at all. Instead of him making the cows himself? a will, they want to make one jointly, using the words "ours" and "us" where the words "I" and "mine" would occur. They both sign and leave instructions to executors that the will is not to be acted upon nor property divided, until both are deceased. name?

Ans.—A joint will can be made, and Testator. There being two Testators, it will become irrevocable on the death

1. A bought a half section of land from the Hudson Bay Company two majority in Canada? years ago, and there are two payments past due. A gave them a quit claim deed in February, 1908. A bought deed in February, deed in February, 1908.

In August, 1907, A bought lumber from B and has not been able to make Can B put a judgment on the farm?

seize? A has only such property as the laws allow him in stock.

in exemption in Manitoba? Is it the same in Saskatchewan?

M 4. A has a son who is farming for When an answer by mail is requested, send one himself, and wants A to live with him. dollar with the question. Can B, if A throws up farm, seize A's machinery or stock?

C. R. M.

Ans.—1. B cannot put a judgment on the land if the judgment was subsebrought him from the East and he got quent to the land being taken over by

out in boils all along the back and does not seem to get well. He eats and executed a quit claim deed he would drinks very well and has not failed so have thrown the farm up at that time, viz: February, 1908. B can only seize such property as may not be covered by the exemption law.

of creolin and soft water, use half a in Manitoba as they are in Saskatche-

NOTE NOT RETURNED

A bought two cows from B. When his skin clean by good grooming, the note was due B took the cows This should be attended to every day. himself from the barn at A's. A gave a lien note on the cows when he bought them. B has not returned the note. It is two years since he took the cows. A man and wife live together, have He has been notified by A to send the considerable property and money all note back. What shall A do? Can way: In dese hard times I aint done in his name. The wife has nothing in B open the door in the barn and take got nuthin' to watch.

J. H. S. Man.

of the note

DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS

If a woman seeking a divorce were to it stand in court after their decease, or move from Canada to the United States after the man dies could heir or heirs and there secure a divorce, then after-insist on a settlement of affairs, as the mother never had any property in her lawful in this country? What would be the cost for obtaining the divorce? E. W.

Ans.—American divorces, in cases like all other wills, it will be revocable of marriages contracted in Canada, up to the time of the death of the have been held in Canada to be illegal. The cost of obtaining a divorce in the United States varies in the different of the first one. Should a joint will States. The cost of obtaining aldivorce be made we would advise consulting in Canada would probably be in the a good lawyer in order to have it pro-neighborhood of \$1000.00 to \$1500.00.

GIRL'S MAJORITY

At what age does a girl attain her I. L. Y Alta.

Ans.—On her twenty-first birthday.

PIGS KILLING EACH OTHER.

2. If A throws the farm up, can B of their number and kill it. Am feed- Peppermint Water.

OLD Horse Clippers Made NEW

We sharpen Clipper Plates, all makes. Send us your plates. We will sharpen and return same day as received. May be sent by post. Price 60c. including return postage.

W. W. McCUBBIN

Oak Lake. Manitoba

The village postmaster doubted that the animal offered for sale was really "a valuable watchdog," and eyed rather dubiously the nondescript canine. "Deed he am, boss," asserted Rastus. "But if he was as good a watchdog as you make out, how is it you want to sell him at all?" "Yo' see, boss, it am dis

Ans.—A should sue B for the delivery On and off Chat **About Fat**

The society reporter picked up the following gem at Madam Brewster's not twenty-four hours ago. One of her millionaire customers struggling into a new gown asked the famous costumer how she kept her figure in such superb shape. "You habitually eat and drink heartily, and even thoughtlessly, not to say riotously at times. she complained, "whereas I live like a hermit. Yet I can't keep slim, and, apparently, you can't get fat." "Guilty, replied the fashion czarina. I admit I don't fatten up, nor do I thin down, but it is because I have the power, my dear Mrs. (the name almost slipped out), to say to my fat 'Thus far and no farther." I don't exercise, nor diet, nor run any danger of wrinkles or stomach trouble either. Here is the secret. She wrote a few words on a slip of paper and handed it to the questioner. "Get that filled at the druggist's, she concluded, "take a teaspoonful

Being fat herself and fully alive to the tremendous value of these statements to fat folks everywhere, the society reporter committed an unpardonable social sin; she peeped over the I have thirty-five fall pigs which will lady's shoulder—and this is what she saw : For payment, neither for lumber nor farm. now average 150 pounds, and am Excess Fat, simplest, safest, cheapest, most help-can B put a judgment on the farm? crowding them hard for the spring mar-ful receipt of any: One-half ounce Marmola, ? Every few days they jump on one ounce Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic, 41 ounces

after meals and at bedtime and you will never get

any fatter than you want to be. You can take off

a pound a day with this receipt, if you want to."

A SEARCHING INVESTIGATION WILL PROVE SUPERIORITY OF

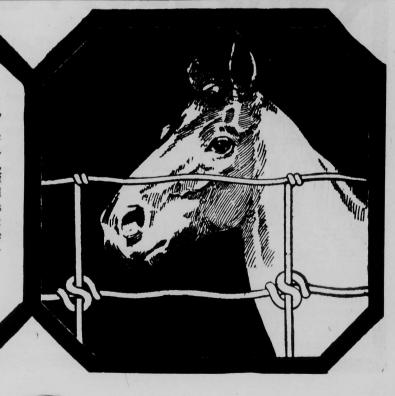
WOVEN FENCE IDEAL WIRE

Investigate IDEAL fence. Do like the railways. Test the laterals for elasticity—the uprights for stiffness. Test both for smoothnesss and heaviness of galvanizing. Test the lock for grippingtenacity. Put a roll on the scales and weigh it. The more searching your investigation the greater the triumph of IDEAL fence.

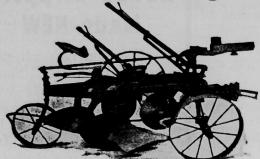
When finished, you will have indisputable evidence that IDEAL is the stiffest, strongest, heaviest, most rust-proof woven fence. If you are like the railways you will erect for permanency. That means an order for IDEAL fence. But first of all let us send you our free booklet, so you can see the different styles for hogs, cattle, etc.

HAVE WE AN AGENT IN YOUR LOCALITY?

If not, there is a splendid chance for someone to increase his income. IDEAL fence is an easy seller with weight, quality and strength are appreciated by every man who is looking for a permanent fence investment. THE IDEAL FENCE CO., LTD., DEPT. F , WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



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You need such a plow as this. It has shares and mould boards tempered by refrigerating process They scour readily where others become sticky.

Wheels are designed with sand-proof hubs. Require oiling but once for every fifty acres plowed. Fitted with foot-lift and release, also hand release for use when walking. Call at our agency in your locality and see for yourself what a superior plow this is.

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Land-Cleared or uncleared, in large or small Soil-The Best.

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From conclusive tests it has been proven that the ball-bearing hub,

run far easier, keeps the plates snug, and adds years to the service of the

machine. Certainly this feature makes the "Champion" more expensive to

build—but that is just so much Extra Quality for you when you buy it.

enclosed in the dust-proof case of "Champion" Disc Drill, requires but one oiling per season. This bearing, of course, makes the "Champion"

and all out of doors for a run.

velop quarrelsome fighting habits, and are disposed to chase and bite one another until the weaker ones, less able to defend themselves, may be worried to death. The best to death the selection of the to death. The habit grows on the foot. herd, too, and like feather pulling in hens and other vicious habits in animals, is likely to spread rapidly, and be cured with difficulty. One hog bites another, the bitten one runs and squeals, and every hog it passes near bites it also, until the victim exhausted lies down and is finished up by the bunch. About all you can do is to separate the herd into smaller lots, putting the smaller ones in pens by themselves. One theory of the hogs developing the habit is that they are feverish or abnormal in some way. Would suggest cutting out the frozen turnip portion of the ration, changing the grain diet occasionally, feeding charcoal, and giving them some earth to root over and eat, if they are confined in a pen where they cannot get at the soil.

NAVICULAR DISEASE

- 1. What causes the lameness?
- 2. How should she be treated?

H. R. K.

Ans.—1. She has navicular disease

should be blistered repeatedly. Get may appear, as the cheese must the blister once daily for two days; inches in diameter, by 11 inches high on the third day apply sweet oil. Let Stiltons are usually 10 pounds in her loose in the box stall now, and oil weight.

ternational Stock Food and frozen turnips. They have a splendid pen, and all out of doors for a run.

every day. As soon as the scale comes off, tie up and blister once every four weeks, as long as you can give rest. When put to work apply and all out of doors for a run. bar shoes, and keep the foot soft by poulticing or standing in water a few Ans.—Pigs sometimes when con-fined or where running out, a large number being penned together, de-are harmful.

HOMEMADE CHEESE

Can you give me information on making homemade cheese? many quarts of new milk will it take for a ten-pound cheese? What size hoop will I need for 10-pound cheese?

Ans.—To make a 10-pound cheese you should have at least 100 pounds milk for each cheese. A little more will probably be needed. Warm milk to 80 degrees, and put in a tablespoonful of common rennet, or a single rennet tablet. Disolve the tablet in a cupful of moderately warm water, temperature not to exceed 80 degrees Fahr., and stir it into the milk. Cover the milk well to keep Mare has been lame for a year. The will be made. Cut it with a knife blacksmith shod her so as to throw into pieces not bigger than an inch. weight upon the frog, and advised the Draw off the whey, leave the curd to frequent application of turpentine to harden a little, then dip it out into the sole and walls, so as to soften moulds of tin which have no bottom, them. She stands with foot slightly and which should, therefore, be placed advanced, and resting on the toe, or on a board. A piece of cheesecloth else bent at the knee, as though it should also be put in the mould, so caused pain when she puts weight on that when the cheese is formed it foot. When driven she starts may be taken out without breaking. very lame, but improves some after Heap the curd well above the mould, being driven awhile. Next day she and as it settles put on more until it is worse than ever. She eats and drinks well, but sweats badly some hours after being driven.

Next day she and as it settles put on more until it is level with the top of the mould, then put a circle of thin board on top, and a weight. When pressed then put a circle of thin board on top, and a weight. When pressed take the mould off and also the cloth, handling very carefully. Now sew a fresh piece of cloth about the cheese, 3. How can her general health be leaving a boarder of two inches top and bottom. Plaster this down with butter, and set the cheese aside to ripen. Rub well with fine salt, and Ans.—1. She has havicular discuss ripen. Rub well with the sact, (coffin-joint lameness), in all probaturn daily for ten days, then do this bility caused by driving on hard roads. every other day. This keeps the moistiving on the cheese soft. Treatment will probably not ture distributed and the cheese soft. effect a cure, but will ease the symp- Rub the cheese with butter several toms to some extent. She should times to prevent cracking of the have a long rest, and the coronet crust, and scrape off any mould which a blister made of 2 drams each of kept in a rather moist place. In two cantharides and biniodide of mercury, months it will be fit for use. To mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Clip the keep left over pieces for any length hair off for two inches high all a- of time, rub with butter accasion-round the hoof; tie her so that she ally, and keep in a dry place. Stilcannot bite the parts; rub well with ton cheese, standard size, are $6\frac{3}{4}$

Runs Easy; Sows Accurately The "Champion" is bound to sow accurately because it is carefully tested. Both Grain and Grass

Seed Boxes are set up complete, and run by machinery before leaving the factory,—so when you set your machine you are sure of the quantity you will sow.

The "Champion" has an Index that allows operator to sow as he pleases-no notches into which a shifting lever must be moved. No tieing yourself down to so many bushels per acre. If there is a certain part of the field that requires a half-quart or so more per acre, simply change the "Champion" Index. You can sow as much or as little as is necessary, with the

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Further, the Grass Seed Index is plainly marked for different kinds of grass seed convenience absent on other makes of disc

Yes, indeed, Frost & Wood implements are the kind to buy if you value "Quality" in material and workmanship. You can have our disc and hoe drill catalogue if you'll just say so.

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BOVRIL Helps Y

Because it contain stimulating propbeef in a conc form. This exc appetite and ma hungry.

BOVRIL Feed

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> Agent, or wri C. W. COOF

Assistant Genera Agent, Canadian Railway

Winnipeg,

Founded 1866

on as the scale and blister once s long as you can ut to work apply the foot soft ng in water a few soaking pads. Do ne, as its actions

given indicate 1th is good. The y the pain in the

CHEESE

e information on cheese? milk will it take cese? What size 10-pound cheese?

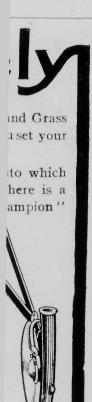
E. A. M.

10-pound cheese least 100 pounds . A little more eded. Warm milk I put in a tablerennet, or a Disolve the tabnoderately warm not to exceed 80 tir it into the ilk well to keep or less the curd it with a knife er than an inch. eave the curd to dip it out into have no bottom, refore, be placed ce of cheesecloth the mould, so is formed ithout breaking. bove the mould,

on more until it p of the mould, f thin board on When pressed d also the cloth, Now sew a bout the cheese, two inches top this down with heese aside to fine salt, and s, then do this keeps the moisthe cheese soft butter several cacking of the ny mould which heese must t place. In two it for use. To for any length

outter accasionry place. Stilsize, are $6\frac{3}{4}$

11 inches high.



March 31, 1909

BOVRIL Helps You to Eat

Because it contains all the stimulating properties of beef in a concentrated form. This excites the appetite and makes you

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C. W. COOPER, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Canadian Northern Railway,

Winnipeg, Man.

Hints From Growers of Prize Wheat

Continued from Page 464.

Lutarm Creek, is rolling land, with here

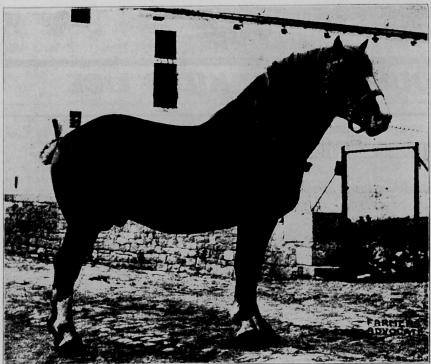
sandy loam.

In preparing the seed I procured first as good grain as was possible to get, then I fanned it well to take the small wheat and weed seeds out. I mixed formaldehyde according to usual directions, poured three or four pints of the liquid into each sack, and then tied sack up again to keep in the fumes. understand it is the fumes that kills smut spores. I have treated oats and wheat for two years in the above manner, and we have had no smut. Grain treated in this manner at night, will be dry and ready for seeding the next day, and being already sacked I think saves a little labor. I would not advise treating bluestone in sacks as it might burn them.

As I was seeding on breaking, expected it to stool well as I did not sow over one and a half bushels per WANTS GRAIN THOROUGHLY MATURED acre by weight. I drilled as shallow as I will try to outline the method I

HOW A FIELD PRIZE WAS WON subsoil. It was broken up the latter My farm is situated near the Big part of June, 1907, to a depth of two utarm Creek, is rolling land, with here and a half to three inches, care being and there a bluff or slough, and several taken to make as smooth a job as posnatural drains running across toward sible, so as to insure a perfect rolling the creek. The soil is a rich black of the sod. It was then left until growth was again starting, when it was disced twice. About the end of August it was disced twice again, and later on dragged three times, which put the field in fine shape for the drill. In the spring it was dragged once more just before being sown, so as to loosen the soil to cover the seed.

I want to say that dragging is rarely, if ever, overdone. The farmer who drags his field once or twice after it looks fit, will surely find himself with more wheat in the fall. The seed sown was treated with formaldehyde, one pound to forty gallons of water, the solution being in a barrel and the wheat submerged in a sack for four or five minutes. I sowed what I estimated was two bushels of dry wheat per acre. GORDON B. GREGORY. Sask



BELGIAN STALLION "ACTA," FIVE YEARS OF AGE. IMPORTED AND OWNED BY NOTTET BROS., COCHRANE, ALTA.

ossible just burying the seed.

or four weeks, until it had been over Provincial Seed Fair last month. four times, twice lengthwise, once The first consideration is to have the angling and once again lengthwise. land free from weeds. This is accomweeks between disc-harrowing.

Providing that you have done your breaking well I think the next thing is to watch your land, and see that no natural grasses or weeds get deep rooted into the sod before you get after them with your disc harrow. The crop grown the second year from the summer fallow will give what I call this settlement, that the earliest sown be cut until it is properly ripe. Let it wheat made the best sample in the fall, shell a little. To get a good quality of regardless of frost damages, with no seed, it is very important that the crop exceptions. So that statement is should be thoroughly matured. enough to encourage early sowing.

Man. WM. Montgomery.

GEO. H. RICHARDSON.

ADVISES FREQUENT HARROWING The field of wheat that secured first ten-acre plot of wheat in this locality. The plot was in a field of 160 acres of grain competition was grown on slightly breaking. I broke it about four inches colling black sandy loam with a clay deep, and when the sod had rotted, better the prize and tenglish view of th

ssible just burying the seed. follow for the production of high-class. The land in question was broken in wheat. It was wheat raised on land June 1907, about four inches deep, prepared in the manner described, that Then I cleared off stones, and disced it won the first prize from the southonce over within the first week after western district for wheat of any breaking. I disced once every three variety other than Red Fyfe at the

In spring of 1908 I drag harrowed once, plished by summer fallowing, but I and then drilled as early as possible. I must say that it is not the crop grown always let the land rest two or three on summer fallow that develops the reeks between disc-harrowing. choice, plump grain that wins prizes
Providing that you have done your at seed fairs. As a rule, wheat from

Put lots of power on disc and get it to a prize winning sample of wheat. I go in deep, so as not to turn the sod. always treat my seed with bluestone I think it is a wise plan to get through at the rate of one pound of bluestone disc-harrowing in the fall, as you need to eight gallons of water, sowing at the to drill wheat early in spring. For the rate of a bushel and a half to the acre. past nineteen years I have observed in Grain intended for seed should never

I will explain how I grew the prize

You can make the walls of your nome more attractive than your neighbors paper-covered walls. Just decorate with Alabastine. None genuine without a little church on You will enjoy decorating with Alabastine. So easy!

Alabastine simply requires addition of cold water. And by following the directions on package any woman can apply it to the walls successfully.

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Because of its sanitary features Alabastine is endorsed by eminent physicians. These features, as well as its economy and durability, are fully explained in our book, "Homes, Healthful and Beautiful." We would

like to have your name and address so as to mail you a copy free. 5 lb. package 50c. at hardware stores.

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A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritions and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.



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Every man who keeps hens and aims to handle them as a business proposition is more or less troubled with a whole row of dulleyed worthless drones, squatted on the roosts at midday with heads pulled down between their shoulders, just waiting for the next meal. It's the hen that's off the roost at daybreak and hustles all day long that fills your egg basket.

Dr. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

puts the hen to work, invigorates and tones up every organ, makes hens lay and cures gapes, cholera, roup and other poultry diseases. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is not a poultry feed—it's a tonic. To raise your own feed and give Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to help digest it is "The Dr. Hess Idea."

His knowledge of medicine and years of experimenting is responsible for this preparation.

Besides, it is sold on a written guarantee. Feed Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to for this preparation. your hens and they'll lay in zero weather.

1½ lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. Duty paid. DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A. Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48 page poultry book, free.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD points the way to profitable stock keeping. It has always been a serious problem with feeders, how to prevent digestive disorders and loss of appetite in heavily fed animals. Dr. Hess Stock Food, the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) contains the bitter tonics recognized in medicine for improving digestion; iron, everywhere known as a blood builder, and nitrates for cleansing the system of waste material, and laxatives which regulate the bowels. Increasing the stockmen's profit by giving tonics, etc., that improve digestion, is known as "The Dr. Hess Idea." Not feed but increased digestion is what Dr. Hess Stock Food supplies. It pays by increasing digestion; by making stock thriftier and healthier; by saving the loss liable by disease; besides, the stock like it; it ons their ration, provides a relish that also aids digestion. 100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00. Duty paid.

Sold on a written guarantee. Fed in a small dose.

Send 2c for Dr. Hess Stock Book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

gave it a double cut with the Randel harrows, then a stroke with a good sharp set of flat harrows, going the same way as the land was plowed. Afterwards he got a cut with the Randel harrow crosswise, and another drag with the flat harrows across the last Randelling. This made a perfect seed bed. The seed used was No. 1 Northern, pure Red Fyfe, treated with formaldehyde, and sown at the rate of threebushels to the acre. The field yielded twenty bushels to the acre, No. 1 Northern, a good deal of which I have sold for seed at \$1.25 per bushel

The man in this country who will make a start to grow good seed, who aims to keep his variety pure, will find, as time goes on, that he is well repaid for his trouble.

Summerberr. Sask. WM. INGRAM. A SOUTHEASTERN SASKATCHEWAN WINNER

The wheat on which I won first prize on in 1907 was grown on backsetting, being broken from the first to the tenth of June, and backset in July. It was a black loam top, with red clay subsoil, which turns black through cultivation. This land was harrowed as fast as backset and harrowed several times after wards until I had a good seed bed. The seed used was Red Fyfe, from well improved stock, sown at the rate of one bushel and forty pounds to the acre It was treated with bluestone, one bound to eight gallons of water in halfbarrels, the wheat being put in sacks and dipped. I am now, however, using which I consider as effective if properly

W. H. WENSLEY. Heward, Sask.

In regard to land where the first prize wheat was grown. It was breaking done from middle of June to middle of July, from four to five inches deep, and disced in August and properly disced some four turns of disc and some five times, until a proper seed bed was formed. The land is a black loam with sandy clay subsoil, which I consider was of the most importance in winning the prize, as heavy rainfalls in June, 1908, caused heavy clay land to sour, and the sandy clay absorbed it. In treating of seed I used bluestone one pound to ten bushels. I generally use one pound to eight bushels, but as the seed was a little inferior, I used ten bushels. I sowed one hundred pounds of No. 4 Northern wheat per acre.

JOHN MURRAY. Indian Head.



We don't ask you to take our unsupported word as to the superiority of Home Grown Seeds. We give you FACTS, as demonstrated by experts of the Ontario Agricultural College.

To make you acquainted

"RRRS" Reliable Red Ribbon Seeds

we will send you, FREE, a package of Devitt's Early Sugar Corn and our new Catalogue if you ask for same, also kindly send us names of friends who are buying seeds this spring.

ONTARIO SEED CO.

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We have for sale five acre blocks of lands specially adapted for fruit growing, within twenty minutes walk of the business center of the city of Cranbrook, formaldehyde, forty per cent. strength, which can be purchased on easy terms. Also farms of all sizes, and lands suit- I sowed a bushel and three pecks to the able for farming. Write us for particulars.

BEALE & ELWELL

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WANTED

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

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

TAKE CARE OF THE MOISTURE

The land on which the prize wheat grew is a sandy clay loam, and was broken the previous season about the first week in June. Six weeks later we disc harrowed it thoroughly, and four weeks afterward we disc harrowed again across the field. After this the land was harrowed down with the drag harrow, and left that way until the following spring when it was harrowed twice, once each way. I may say here that in my experience I find the drag harrow one of the most important implements in influencing the production of a good crop, for the simple reason that it packs the soil and thereby assists capillary attraction of water to the surface, and at the same time produces a surface mulch, and conserving the moisture for the use of the plant. It also has the effect of pulverizing the soil and smoothing it down and consequently, a more even growth of crop is assured, which is one of the points in favor of the prize winner. I got five pounds Preston seed wheat from the Central Experimental Farm about six years ago, and since then I have always tried to keep the seed pure and free from weed seeds, and for this ourpose I always had a special piece of land prepared for the growing of my seed wheat.

I treated the seed to formaldehyde, one pound to thirty-five gallons of water. Simply emersing the grain in the solugetting it thoroughly wet and spread to dry. I sowed the seed about the end of April at the rate of one and three-quarters bushels per acre and at a depth of about one inch.

SOLOMON BARASH. Wapella District, Sask.

Our land is heavier than most of land west and southwest, but is a sandy My particular piece was about equally divided between open prairies and scrub, and was in pasture last four

years before being broken.

The seed was Preston and was very clean, but frozen. I intended to sow two and a quarter bushels per acre, but seed being shrunken and damp from treating, did not get on more than one and three-quarter bushels. I did not put the seed deep in the ground. In treating the seed I used formaldehyde, one pound to about thirty-two gallons of water. We went through and oulled all noxious weeds we could find.

Most important in raising a crop are good plowing and thorough working afterwards. I do not think one can do oo much harrowing

Quill Lake District. GEO. W. WARD.

PRIZE GRAIN ON FALLOW.

I have been reading the columns of your valuable paper for many years, and have gotten many good points out of them. I won the first prize in the field contest last summer and will tell you my way of farming: I take a great pride in doing things well so that if the yield is not as good as it might be, I cannot blame myself. The land that I took the prize on was summer fallow. I plowed it about five inches deep in the middle of June; right after plowing I harrowed it over once; about three weeks after that I harrowed it weeds I harrowed it over again about three weeks later. This left the ground acre with a shoe drill about two inches deep, and harrowed it right after the

I pickled my wheat with bluestone putting it in a gunny sack, and dipping it in a barrel. I used one pound of bluestone to eight bushels of wheat. I have been very successful in not getting any smut in the eight years that I have farmed in Saskatchewan, but shall try formaldehyde this spring. am engaged in mixed farming. raise from thirty to fifty hogs a year and keep from twenty to thirty head of cattle. I also try to raise three to four colts a year. In this way one helps out the other in case of short crops, although there is not much money in hogs or cattle at the present prices but we must live in hopes of them get-

PETER P. PETERS. Dalmeny District, Sask.

Ouestions & 1

CEMENT FOR STABLE I AND SAND FOR STO

1. How many barr would it take to floor thirty-six by thirty-sev

2. About how much sand would it take to a for basement wall 20 in intend to use most all that can be handled co

Ans.—1. A layer of concrete, mixed one cement to five of high and sand, is sufficien floors, and even less ways. At this thickne cement covers 120 squ stable comprises 1,332 that you would require barrels of cement.

2. In building stone of stone is required cubic feet of wall. stone, about one-eightl sand is needed. This, vary with the quantit ed. Sand and lime ar proportion of three former to one of the is, for every 128 cubic there would be 16 cub or the mortar require prise, approximately, sand and 4 or 5 cubic

BRUSH CUT

Please publish the manufacturer of the F ter which was ad "Advocate" about a

Ans.-McNamara & taskiwin, Alta.

STALLION WITH G SHOULD

I have a stallion wh work. Last winter h came sore, first with then they hardened as This year they are a

Ans.—These pimple the blood is loaded v trial—the products of tion. The first thir rid the system of the terial by feeding the mashes only (no hay Then, next morning ball composed of Bar drains; calomel, 1 d drams; soft soap, suf bine the ingredients piece of soft paper Continue to feed bra until the horse comm then give half his usi hay and oats, increas as the purging cease: allowance is reached. tablespoonful of Fowl in his drinkit times a day. Bathe a lotion of sugar of sulphate of zinc, 1 ou 1 quart. If convenie nary have him exami may be necessary growth.

DEHORNING COW HEMORRH(

I have a cow w her dangerous. She twelve years old. W sible to cut them off

Have a mare in rather poor condition

Ans.-1. You may with safety, providing precautions to pr bleeding are observed

2. Hemorrhoids or paratively rare in disease sometimes occ Founded 1866

THE MOISTURE

h the prize wheat ay loam, and was ; season about the Six weeks later t thoroughly, and d we disc harrowed ld. After this the lown with the drag nat way until the en it was harrowed v. I may say here ice I find the drag most important encing the produc-p, for the simple he soil and thereby traction of water at the same time mulch, and confor the use of the ie effect of pulverinoothing it down more even growth thich is one of the e prize winner. I eston seed wheat xperimental Farm and since then I keep the seed pure seeds, and for this id a special piece

to formaldehyde, ve gallons of water grain in the soluroughly wet and red the seed about ie rate of one and s per acre and at

the growing of my

LOMON BARASH Sask.

WEEDS.

er than most of est, but is a sandy piece was about een open prairies pasture last four

on and was very intended to sow hels per acre, but and damp from t on more than r bushels. I did p in the ground I used formalde about thirty-two went through and ds we could find aising a crop are norough working think one can do

GEO. W. WARD.

Y FALLOW.

g the columns of for many years, good points out first prize in the ner and will tell ning: I take a ings well so that good as it might lyself. The land on was summer bout five inches June; right after over once; about t I harrowed and to check the ver again about is left the ground rill in the spring. aree pecks to the about two inches right after the

ack, and dipping d one pound of shels of wheat. I ul in not getting it years that tchewan, but this spring. ed farming. ity hogs a year, to thirty head to raise three In this way one a case of short not much money e present prices pes of them get-

with bluestone.

R P. PETERS. Bask.

Questions & Answers

March 31, 1909

CEMENT FOR STABLE FLOOR—LIME AND SAND FOR STONE WALL

1. How many barrels of cement would it take to floor a cow stable thirty-six by thirty-seven feet?

2. About how much of lime and sand would it take to a cord of stone for basement wall 20 inches thick. Wel intend to use most all sizes of stone that can be handled conveniently?

G. C.

Ans.—1. A layer of two inches of concrete, mixed one of Portland cement to five of high grade gravel and sand, is sufficient for stable floors, and even less does in alleyways. At this thickness a barrel of cement covers 120 square feet. Your stable comprises 1,332 square feet, so that you would require about twelve barrels of cement.

2. In building stone walls, a cord of stone is required for about 100 cubic feet of wall. For every cord of stone, about one-eighth of a cord of sand is needed. This, of course, will vary with the quantity of stone used. Sand and lime are mixed in the proportion of three or four of the former to one of the latter. is, for every 128 cubic feet of stone, there would be 16 cubic feet of sand; or the mortar required would comprise, approximately, 16 cubic feet of sand and 4 or 5 cubic feet of lime.

BRUSH CUTTER

Please publish the address of the manufacturer of the Roose brush cut ter which was advertised in the "Advocate" about a year ago. A. S.

Ans.-McNamara & Rubbra, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

STALLION WITH GROWTH ON SHOULDER

I have a stallion which I sometimes work. Last winter his shoulders became sore, first with little pimples, then they hardened and grew larger This year they are appearing again. G. H. G.

Ans.—These pimples indicate that the blood is loaded with effete matrial-the products of deranged digestion. The first thing to do is to rid the system of the obnoxous material by feeding the horse on bran mashes only (no hay) for one day Then, next morning, give a physic ball composed of Barbadoes aloes, drams; calomel, 1 dram; ginger, 2 drams; soft soap, sufficient to combine the ingredients; roll up in a piece of soft paper and administer. Continue to feed bran mashes only until the horse commences to scour, then give half his usual allowance of hay and oats, increasing the amount as the purging ceases until the full allowance is reached. Now, give a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic in his drinking water three times a day. Bathe the cores with a lotion of sugar of lead, 1 ounce; sulphate of zinc, ½ ounce; soft water, 1 quart. If convenient to a veterinary have him examine the sores, it may be necessary to cut out the

DEHORNING COW — HORSE WITH HEMORRHOIDS

I have a cow whose horns make her dangerous. She is about ten or twelve years old. Would it be possible to cut them off at this age?

Have a mare in foal which is in rather poor condition and has piles?

Ans.-1. You may dehorn your cow with safety, providing the ordinary precautions to prevent excessive bleeding are observed.

2. Hemorrhoids or piles are comparatively rare in horses, but the disease sometimes occurs. The treat-



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in payment for	pair Steel Shoes, size
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ment consists of keeping the bowels loose by feeding laxative food. Purging should be avoided. The tumor should be bathed with warm water and thoroughly cleansed. If they protrude, they may be smeared with the ointment of galls, and gently returned into the rectum. The radical cure is by operation, which must be done by a veterinary surgeon.

What is the matter with my hens They get lame in the afternoon, and to lose the use of their legs, then, probably the next day they will be all right?

Ans.—If you go into your henhouse at night you will most likely find some of your birds sitting on the floor, in that way they get cold in their legs. Put all birds, as soon as you see them lame, in a good dry place for a few days, and you will find they will be all right in a short

HORSE HAS WEAK HEART

I have an aged horse. When standing in stable he sweats in hind quarters at night, and I do not think he lies down. He is out all day. I am feeding hay and half a gallon of oats night and morning. Feeds well, and seems healthy. He also has a swelling under his bely (each side now). It was soft at first, but it is getting harder. He had it over his feed He had it once before, and rubbed in turpentine, and he got all What would you give him, or could I do anything for him, as he s a good worker and I would not like to lose him?

Ans.—There is a derangement of the circulating system, possibly the heart is weak and needs toning up. Attend to the ventilation of the stable. Vitiated air will often produce such symptoms as your horse has. Also give gentle exercise for at least one hour daily. Give a tablespoonful of the following medicine in two or three quarts of drinking water three times a day. Fluid Extract of digitalis, 1½ ounces; acetate of potash, 3 ounces; water, 16 ounces. More water may be given if the horse needs it, after he has taken the medi-

OPEN HOCK JOINT

Would you please advise me what to do with my horse. He was kicked inside the hock joint (nothing but came very lame and joint became swollen and discharged yellow water. I have put all kinds of liniments on it; one of them, Sloan's, which blistered it three or four times. There is now a soft swelling over the whole joint, but the leg is not very stiff. At times the horse is very lame; at other times hardly so at all. He keeps standing in the stable. E. B.

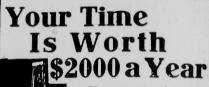
Ans .- You are very fortunate to have saved your horse, as he has been suffering from an open joint, which often proves fatal, especially is the hock joint which is Use the Absorbine. If after two weeks the improvement is not to your satisfaction, apply a good blister over the inside of the joint Powdered cantharides, 4 drams; lard, 2 ounces. Mix well. Clip off the 2 ounces. Mix well. Clip off hair, and rub the ointment well or at least twenty minutes. is head up for forty-eight hours so that he cannot reach the blistered part with his mouth. After the corty-eight hours wash off the blister and smear with vaseline every three

GETTING READY FOR CROPS

I have taken up a half-section, and don't want to go on it until next year with my family. I don't want to lose it either, for I have not enough money. Can you advise me what to do? I intend to get a nouse put on it (a small one). have thought of putting in a crop of all wheat, putting it out on contract, or would you advise getting

Union Lock Poultry

Fence



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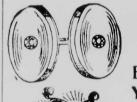
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March 31, 1909

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March 31, 1909

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Alta. N. R. J.

Ans.—You do not say whether it is a homestead and pre-emption, or whether you have bought your land. If you have homesteaded, you will have to go on, or make arrangements with the "Department of the Interior." You could get your land in shape for fall-wheat seeding this summer, and expect a good crop. Land broken this year and well worked up would be in good condition for oat seeding next spring.

COWS ABORTING

What is the cause and cure of cows aborting? They are in good condition and are about eight months gone when they abort. IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS Sask.

Ans.—One of our readers, Mr. B. Hibbert, of Knee Hill Valley, Alta., gives the following treatment, which has proved most successful in aborting herds.

Several hundred acres of the finest fruit lands in the world, now placed on sale. They are blocated in the famous Kettle Valley, and have been sub-divided into blocks of various sizes. Many of them front along the river and are beautifully situated. The soil is a rich sandy loam; it produces bumper crops of apples, small fruits and vegetables. A valuable local market is situated only a few miles away. It is located in the flourishing mining district of the Kootenay, where the monthly pay roll is \$250,000. The climate is magnificent. Location, about thirty miles east of the Okanagan Valley. Excellent railway facilities. Abundant supply of the finest water; no rent to pay for it. Prices from \$100 to \$175 an acre Write to-day for full particulars Satisfy yourself as to the money to be made in this rich country. Mr. Hibbert says: pounds of common salt and 4 ounces of crude carbolic acid, and mix until the salt has taken up all the acid. The mixture will then look like sand. Do this in a salt box with a peddle, not with the hands. Set the box or tub in the yard where every beast can get at it and keep a supply before them all the time; give them no other salt as long as abortion is suspected, after which the acid may be missed for a week or so. See that the bull gets the mixture as well as the cows. Give him all he will eat, as he is an important member. Then I have a treatment for dairy cows, this is one teaspoonful of crude carbolic and one tablespoonful of salt to pint of water, given in a drench. Give this every other day for three times, this, with the salt outside, will ensure against abortion for a month. To get an aborted cow to breed again, give her the dairy cow treatment.

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

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

WORMS-LICE

Would you please give, through the columns of your paper, the best remedy for killing lice on horses and cattle, and also the best remedy for killing worms in horses?

Man.

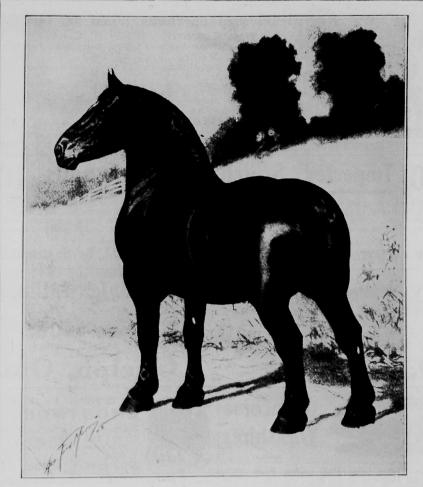
Ans.-1. Mix an ounce of creolin or Fits For proof that Fits can be cured write to carbolic acid in a pint of boiling water, and rub on the parts with a Cured Mr. Wm. Stinson, 134 Tyndall Ave., Toronto. brush. Repeat in a few days.

> raw linseed oil. The dose will be from one to four tablespoonfuls of turpentine, and from a half pint to a pint of raw linseed oil, well shaken up and given fasting. The dose is regulated to the age and size of the animal.

MARE OUT OF CONDITION

I have a mare about eight years when she starts to work she appears to be soft, sweats quickly, and her muscles are weak. She breathes hard and sometimes foams at the mouth Would you kindly tell me what is the matter with her and how to treat her? treat her?

Ans.—It appears to us that this mare is entirely out of condition from idleness, or irregular exercise or work. We would advise you to drive her every day sufficiently to harden up the muscles, increasing the exercise as the mare improves in condition. If the coat is very heavy, endeavor to lighten it by the use of a good curry comb. See to the ventilation of your stable, and feed clean, wholesome food.



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

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

R. W. Bradshaw

Rosedale Farm, Magrath, Alta.

Breeder and Importer of Percherons

How to get bigger crops

Get a Planet Jr. Saves two-thirds your time, prepares the ground better, and with less seed gives greater results. No other farm and garden implements do the work so well or last so long.

No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel-Hoe Cultivator and Plow opens the furrow, sows the seed accurately

Planet Jr. 12-tooth Harrow Cultivator and Pulverizer is a we Write to-day for our new free 56-page catalogue of 1905 S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1109B Philadelphia, Pa.

WRITE FOR THE NAME OF OUR NEAREST AGENT.

A. E. MCKENZIE CO., LTD. BRANDON, MAN.

Western Canada's greatest Seed House

Agents for

She is in fair condition, but WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE

MIDWAY HORSE MARKET

Holds its GRAND AUCTION SALES Every Wednesday

Over 600 head of horses of all includclasses ing 350 head of drafters, farm mares and business horses, will be sold without reserve at each



There will be the largest asgood horses as these auctions

BARRETT & ZIMMERMAN, Midway Horse Market, St. Paul, Minn.

LAMENESS from a Bon Bone, Splint, Curb, Si-lar trouble can be stopped

March 31, 1909

CAUSTIC BALSAM. A safe, speedy and positive cure. The salest, Best Blister ever used, Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circulars. Special advice

Fleming's Spavin Cure(Liquid)

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. Malled free if you write. FLEMING BROS., Chemists 45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

Ans.—We would willingly furnish eaders with all the information possible, as to the intentions of railway ompanies to extend existing lines, or onstruct new ones, but, unfortunately, he railways seldom make public their netentions, or at best give out only such

agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

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

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

W. W. CORY,

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



DEHORN YOUR CATTLE Wonderful how it improves them. Heifers develop into better milkers. Steers fatten quicker.

does it. Cuts clean--hurts little
---does not bruise flesh or crush
bone. Write for free booklet. 219 Robert St. Toronto R. H. McKENNA, Ont.

ECZEMA LODGES IN THE SKIN

Not a Blood Disease—Cured by Oil of

For many years eczema was supposed to be a blood disease and was erroneously treated as such, but now the best authorities agree that eczema is only a skin disease and must be cured through the skin. The eminent skin specialist, Dr. D. Dennis, first discovered the eczema germ, and his discovery was quickly taken up in both

To kill the eczema germ and at the same time heal the skin, Dr. Dennis ly by him, not less than eighty acres in compounded oil of wintergreen, thymol, extent, within nine miles of the quarter- glycerine, etc. The remedy is a liquid, not a mere salve, hence it sinks right 2.—The father (or mother) must file with this oil of wintergreen compound with the agent a statutory declaration, seems to take the itch away at once; properly executed, giving the date of the soon the scales drop away, and the son's birth and the names and residence disease disappears. The prescription

UNION STOCK YARDS, HORSE EXCHANGE WEST TORONTO

The Great Wholesale and Retail Norse Commission Market

Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc, every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and Harness on hand for private sale every day.

The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. North-West Trade a Specialty.

HERBERT SMITH Manager

(Late Grand's Repository)

Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

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

FRED. BARNETT, Manager

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.

My New Importation of Clydesdale Stallions

has just arrived. It comprises a number of prize winners and premium horses, ages from one to four years. Four are by the renowned Everlasting and two by Hiawatha. All are for sale at the lowest prices possible. Correspondence and inspection invited.

Glencorse |

Yorkshires

Cattle and Sheep Labels

F. C. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

PURE-BRED HOGS, \$15.00 EACH

To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks and Berks., aged from 5 to 6 mos., at \$15 each, f.o.b. Napinka. This offer holds good for a limited time afterwards price will be advanced.

Bargains in Registered York-

shire & wine

Clendenning Bros. Harding, Man.

ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD

Q. L. WATSON

\$50.00 to \$75.00

Will buy a young Shorthorn bull, from nine months to two years old, of a female of breeding

the coast exhibitions.

Highland Ranch,

HIGHLAND and

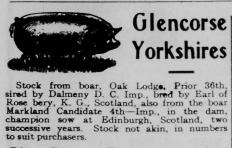
CATTLE

SHORTHORN

HACKNEY

U. Sorby

Guelph, Ont.



To Reduce My Herd of SHORTHORNS

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the grand championship bull Alister, (Imp.) This herd won, during 1908, at Edmonton, Alta., Regina Provincial Central Saskatchewan, Saskatoon and Prince Albert fairs 3 Grand Championships, 6 Championships, 32 firsts, sixteen seconds and twelve thirds. Several animals for sale, a number of prize winners in the lot, also Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta. Avoid losses by having your stock marked. It is easy and inexpensive, Sample and circular mailed free.

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

HACKNEY AND CLYDESDALE

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

The Yorks, are from prize winning stock. A individuals in both breeds. Also Shorthorns. WILL MOODIE Riverside Farm. A. D. McDONALD Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.

De Winton, Alta.



Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

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

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.



J. C. POPE Regina Stock Farm

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

CLYDESDALE and Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

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

Brampton JERSEYS CANADA'S PREMIER HERD

I am offering twenty-five Highland bulls and thirty females; twelve Shorthorn bulls and five females. I have selected and bred my stock with the express purpose of supplying the Ranchers. Among my Clydesdale horses are winners of many championships, including Baron's Craigie and Miss Wallace, male and female champions at the coast exhibitions. Strengthened regularly by importations from nited States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for le, and the largest herd in Canada to choose m. Write for prices and particulars.

Long distance phone at farm.

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

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

Stations and the second of the special orders.

Breeders in the west can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission. saving travelling and other expenses.

Correspondence invited.

I am wintering a bunch of cattle for a man. He promised to pay me half the amount agreed on at Christmas, but failed to do so, and returning last week from where he has been at work all winter paid me ten dollars, which is not a quarter of the amount. He says he has no more money at present, but will sell some of his cattle to pay me. Now, I don't believe this. Can I hold the cattle, or part of them, to the amount he owes me until he pays, or how can I recover the debt? There is no written agreement.

Ans.-You had better press hard for a settlement, and if it is not made at an early date, lay a complaint before a justice of the peace and get a judgment against the man, which may give you the right to have sufficient of the cattle sold to cover the charges against them.

WANTS INFORMATION ON PRO-JECTED RAILWAY

I believe it would be a good idea if llustrated articles were published in your interesting and valuable journal on the era of development along new railways and projected lines, describing the country to be opened up, so that those of us who are here would be able to profit thereby, and new settlers com-I am offering for sale cows and heifers and a few young bulls. My prices are right. wants to homestead and get a pre-emption. Naturally he would like to locate near some projected line of railway. Can you give us any information?

readers with all the information possible, as to the intentions of railway companies to extend existing lines, or construct new ones, but, unfortunately, the railways seldom make public their intentions, or at best give out only such information as they desire outsiders to have, and that, as a rule, is not of much mportance to anybody. As a rule too, in this country during the past few

years, the railways have not been opening up a new country for homesteading, but merely trying to provide railways for districts into which settlers have gone ahead of them. To get a homestead nowadays, a man cannot delay location until the railways announce their intentions of building a road into any particular district. If he does, the best land will all be filed on long before he gets there. The days are nearly past when homesteads and quarters for any applied up. ters for pre-emption can be picked up beside the railway track or adjacent to a townsite. One has to go back from the beaten paths some considerable distance, and he has to take chances on being near a railway when the line finally is run. You might get some nformation by writing the land departments of the C. P. R., or C. from the lands branch of the depart-Regina, 8ask, ment of the interior, Ottawa.

HOMESTEAD FOR MINOR

It has been brought to our attention eply to a question as to the reserving of a homestead for a minor, published in the March 10th number, and we nerewith publish regulations governing

(a) An agent may reserve an available quarter-section of land for a minor over seventeen years of age, until he is eighteen, on the following conditions:-

1.—His father (or mother if the father Germany and France. is deceased) must live upon his home-stead, or upon farming land owned soleection applied for.

properly executed, giving the date of the son's birth and the names and residence of the parents. When this information has been satisfactorily furnished, the agent may reserve the quarter-section, reporting same to head office, at the time forwarding delevation, retaining forwarding delevations are received. a copy on file in his office.

PAYMENT FOR FEEDING CATTLE | HORSE OWNERS! USE

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto

emove the bunch without scarring the orse—have the part looking just as it did efore the blemish came.

is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Bpavin, Thoroughpin, Bplint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is heither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't imitate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little re-quired, and your money back if it ever falls. Fleming's Vest-Pocket



N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this adver-isement will not be paid for.

KEYSTONE DEHORNER

Wintergreen Compound.

time forwarding declaration, retaining 23 Jordan St., Toronto. For sale by all druggists.

Also furnished by Martin Bol Winnipeg. The National Drug Winnipeg and Calgary, and Her Ltd., Vancouver.

PEOPLE SAID S

CONSUMP

Was in Bed for Thre Read how Mrs. T. G. Bucl Ont., was cured (and also he

BR. WOOD'S NORWAY

She writes: "I thought and let you know the ben wived through the use of yo Norway Pine Syrup. A fe was so badly troubled with r mid I had Consumption an not live through the fall. tors attending me and they clarmed about me. I was months and when I got up I oo had to go on my hands three weeks, and my limbs getting better when I happ B.B.B. Almanac that Dr. W Pine Syrup was good for thought I would try a bot time I had used it I was a lo more and it made a comp tittle boy was also troubl lungs and it cured him. I house all the time and woul

Price 25 cents at all deale imitations of Dr. Wood's Syrup. Ask for it and in the original. Put up in a and three pine trees the tra

out it for anything.'



Bear in Mind Our I Sale

JUNE 2nd,

We are offering for imme two Clydesdale Stallions, one imported, by Lord Gu cellus, by Hiathawa; also class Shorthorn bulls, years old, at moderate price better than to write or ca want anything in this line

> The Forest Home Far Immediate possession giv

Andrew Graham, Por

Manitoba McGregor,

months to two years old, of a female of breedings Registered, foundation stock, from being the been bred with a view of combining beefing milking qualities Correspondence Full descriptions of stock furnished J. BOUSFIELD,

Cariboo Road, B.C.

safe, speedy and pos-cure. The safest, Blister ever used. oves all bunches to produce scar or lars. Special advice

JAMS CO., Toronto



Cure(Liquid) oft and semi-solid in. Thoroughpin, k, etc. It is heither ister, but a remedy i mittate and can't 3, only a little re-ack if it ever falls.

all kinds of blem-information you ring or buying any I free if you write.
., Chemists
oronto, Ontario

st-Pocket



AN NORTHWEST TIONS

ole head of a family rears old, may home-available Dominion chewan or Alberta. It in person at the Sub-Agency for the nay be made at any s, by father, mother, sister of intending

esidence upon, and each of three years. within nine miles of of at least 80 acres by him or by his er, brother or sister. omesteader in good uarter section alongee \$3.00 per acre. onths in each of six and entry (including homestead patent)

exhausted his homeotain a pre-emption mestead in certain acre. Duties—Must acre. Duties—Must three years, cultivate worth \$300.00.

W. CORY, uster of the Interior. cation of this adver-

YOUR CATTLE w it improves them. into better milkers.

ONE DEHORNER its clean-hurts little bruise flesh or crush ite for free booklet. Late of Picton, Ont

N THE SKIN

Cured by Oil of mpound.

zema was supdisease and was such, but now ree that eczema e and must be The eminent D. Dennis, first germ, and his* taken up in both

erm and at the kin, Dr. Dennis ergreen, thymol, medy is a liquid, ce it sinks right skin. Washing green compound away at once away, and the he prescription long as to have

tle write to The Department J. For sale by all

INGATE CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Canadian D'stbr' 545 NOTRE DAME ST., W. MONTREAL, CANADA

March 31, 1909

LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or simi-lar trouble can be stopped with

Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle, \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 9 D free.

Alsok BINE, JR., for mankind, \$1 a bottle, removes Painful Swellings, Engred Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varleose Veins, Varicositles, Old Sores, Allays Pain, W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth \$1. Springfield, Mass. LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by Martin Bole and Wynne Co. Winnipeg. The National Drug and Chemical Co. Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

PEOPLE SAID SHE HAD CONSUMPTION



Was in Bed for Three Months. Read how Mrs. T. G. Buck, Bracebridge, Ont., was cured (and also her little boy) by

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

She writes: "I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have reseived through the use of your Dr. Wood's
Norway Pine Syrup. A few years ago I
was so badly troubled with my lungs people
and I had Consumption and that I would
not live through the fall. I had two doctors attending me and they were very muchslarmed about me. I was in bod three months and when I got up I could not walk, so had to go on my hands and knees for three weeks, and my limbs seemed of no ase to me. I gave up all hopes of ever getting better when I happened to see in B.B.B. Almanac that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs. I shought I would try a bottle and by the time I had used it I was a lot better, so got more and it made a complete cure. My little boy was also troubled with weak lungs and it cured him. I keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything."

Price 25 cents at all dealers. Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for it and insist on getting the original. Put up in a yellow wrapper and three pine trees the trade mark.



Hardiest Trees & Plants

We Grow All Kinds and Sell Direct at Right Prices STRAND'S NURSERY
.F.D. 11 Taylors Falls, Minn.

Bear in Mind Our Dispersion Sale

JUNE 2nd, 1909

We are offering for immediate delivery two Clydesdale Stallions, two years old, one imported, by Lord Guthrie, by Marcellus, by Hiathawa; also several first-class Shorthorn bulls, one and two years old, at moderate prices. Can't do better than to write or call on us if you want anything in this line.

The Forest Home Farm is for sale Immediate possession given if required.

Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.

If the periods of reservation includes the months of June and July, I five acres of the homestead must be broken during these months. Unless this requirement is complied with, the reservation may be withdrawn.

(c) Entry must be made within one month after the applicant reaches the age of eighteen years.

CEMENT FOR STABLE

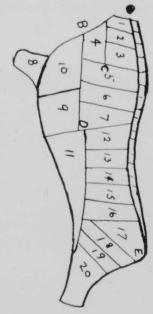
How many bags of cement will it take o cement a horse stable 20 feet x 26 feet, also what proportions of cement, gravel and sand should be used?

Ans.-Cement is sold by the barre usually, though handled in sacks, and urement when estimating the amount of whether it is a floor for the stable, or a ers at prices that cannot be equalled. foundation you desire an estimate for, it is difficult for us to advise you. If for a floor a layer of concrete two inches thick, laid on a good hard foundation, mixed in the proportion of one of cement to five of high-grade gravel, will be found sufficient. Laid this thickness and mixed in the proportions given, one parrel of cement will cover 120 square feet, hence four and a half barrels of cement would be required. If refer to a foundation under your stable you will have to furnish us with information as to the height and thickness of the proposed wall.

BEEF RING CHART

A number of readers have asked ecently for a twenty member beef ring

Ans.—The chart here given shows how the beef should be cut. To give each party, a boil and a roast it must be divided after the beef is cut down in halves. Cut across between numbers 7 and 12 leaving four ribs on the hind quarter. After laying the front quarter on the table for cutting up, cut off front shank No. 8; then cut from line B. making two pieces, numbers 10 and 9; then take off neck, No. 1; then take off roast No. 7-three ribs in it; roast No. 6, two ribs; roast No. 5, two ribs then cut across the line to C, taking piece No. 4, boiling piece; then, No. 3, two ribs in it; leaving piece No. 2. After cutting up the two fore quarters, let down the hind quarter on the table, and cut from line D, leaving flank No. 4; then cut roast No. 12, three ribs in it; then follow along 13, 14, 15, 16; then cut across line E, rump roast No. 17; then cut off Nos. 18 and 19, leaving hind shank No. 20.



BEEF RING CHART.

This is a table by which the pieces

are a	llot	tea:												
Nos.	1	and	18							.]	Boil	and	R	oast
6.6	2	8.6	16								11	6.6		4.6
	3	66	12								6.6	6.6		6.6
	4	11	15			*					6.6	44		11
44	5	11	17					*	*		2.5	6.6		55
		66		*		*		*			46	6.6		4.6
	6	66 3	20			٠	*	٠	*			4.6		44
66	7		11			,								
6.6	8	6.6	13						į,		6.6	4.6		11
6.6	9	6.6	14								4.6	64.		4.4
					~	•	-	-	•		200			



"Suffolk Punch Stallions"

Before buying a stallion see our exhibit of imported SUFFOCKS stallions at the forthcoming Calgary Spring Horse Show. and best ever seen in the Dominion of Canada. Prices right. Twelve to choose from. Some imported SUFFOLK mares and half-breds will also be exhibited.

JAQUES BROS.

THE SUFFOLK HORSE FARM

LAMERTON P. O. 10 miles from Alix Station, Alta.

CRAIGIE MAINS CLYDESDALES

Have a reputation that we are dethe barrel is taken as the basis of measurement when estimating the amount of cement required. As you do not state port, and we offer them to our custom-

We offer sound, young breeding stock of the most aproved type and bluest blood. We have had years of experience in bringing horses from Scotland for the Western farmers, and we think our present collection fills the demand better than anything. we have offered before.

Intending purchasers may look up Wm. McDonald, at Pense, or Jas. Kennon, at Lumsden, and be driven free to the farm.

A. & G. MUTCH, LUMSDEN, SASK.

Terms: Two Payments to Parties furnishing us good Bank Reference

JOHN A. TURNER

Balgreggan Stock Farm

CALGARY

A consignment of Clydesdales, personally selected from the best stables of Scotland, has just arrived home and are now offered for sale.

Experience counts in the horse business, and my customers will get the benefit of my years in the business. No middleman's profits. I deal direct, personally select and personally transact all my business. The first to come has the largest



I. A. & E. J. WIGLE

Importers and Breeders of

Percheron Horses

MAPLE LEAF FARM Kingsville, Ont.

And Western Sales Barn, Calgary, Alberta, have a fresh consignment consisting of Stallions and mares at their Sale barn, Victoria Park, Calgary. Write for descriptive catalogue.

ADDRESS

E. J. WIGLE, 342 18th Ave. W. Calgary



Golden West Stock Farm

We are offering at present a big selection of home-bred and imported Clydesdale Stallions at very tempting prices, comprising some big drafty Stallions of different ages from prize winning stock, among them sons and grandsons of the famous "Baron's Pride." Intending purchasers will be driven out to the farm free of charge by J. Materi, Balgonie.

P. M. BREDT & SONS VIA BALGONIE, SASK. **EDENWOLD**



ARTIFICIAL STAILION GOODS

Impregnators for getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, \$3.50 to \$6.00. The popular Safety Impregnating Outlit, especially adapted for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares. \$7.50. Breeders Bags, Serving Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Body Rollers, Shields, Supports, Emasculators, Ecreseurs, Service Books, etc. First quality goods only. All prepaid and guaranteed. Write for FREE Stallion Goods Catalogue. CRITTENDEN & CO., DEPT. 35 CLEVELAND, OHIO. U.S. A./

THE MOST IMPORTANT FARM MACHINE

THE MANURE SPREADER

Are you Saving Money, or are you Losing it by being without One?

You believe that money spent for a mowing machine or a binder is well invested. Still you use these machines only a few days in the year.

You use the hay rake, because it saves you time and

These are valuable machines. They are now counted indispensable by most farmers, even though they stand unused over eleven months in the year.

But a manure spreader is a still more valuable machine Its purpose is to keep up the fertility of the soil. It is the machine you use all seasons, and the one on which the real usefulness of all your other farm machines depends.

If you have not already done so, you should consider now the advisability of having an I. H. C. manura spreader

You will have choice of two different spreaders in the L. H. C. line—the Cloverleaf, endless apron spreader, and the Corn King, return apron spreader. Each of these spreaders handles the manure in all conditions perfectly and will give you long satisfactory service.

These spreaders are not ordinary. Their frames are made of air dried wood stock. They have serviceable, tractive power producing wheels, beaters that are unsurpassed for tearing the coarsest manure into the smallest pieces and applying it uniformly, aprons that deliver the manure to the beater with the least possible friction and

in a uniform manner. Any one of these machines will, if given proper care, last a lifetime.

The labor of spreading manure is greatly lessened by using one of these I. H. C. spreaders. Not only is the labor lessened, but it is changed into agreeable work.

But the strongest reason for using an I. H. C. spreader is the increased value you get out of the manure. The best authorities agree that manure spread by an I. H. C. spreader has at least double the value of manure spread by hand.

The I. H. C. spreaders pulverize and make the manure fine, and spread it evenly over the ground just as thick or as thin as may be required. The manure is placed upon the ground in a condition that is at once available for place in the condition of the conditio plant life. All is washed by the first shower into the soil-none is wasted.

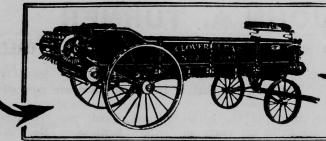
The good effects upon the crop are immediate and the permanent benefit to the land is greater than when the manure is spread by hand. There is no question but that land manured by an I. H. C. manure spreader will give an increased yield of from two to ten bushels per acre over land where manure is spread by hand.

Consider the labor saved, the more agreeable work, the better crops, the more fertile condition of the land—is not an I. H. C. manure spreader the machine you

Are you not losing money instead of saving money by

Call on the International local agent and investigate one of these machines. He will supply you with catalogs and particulars, or if you prefer write nearest branch house.

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You can feel as vigorous as you were before you lost your strength. You can enjoy life again. You can get up in the morning refreshed by sleep, and not more than tired when you go You can have no weakness to bed. in the back, or "come-and-go" pains, can know that your strength is not slipping away. You can once more have bright eyes, healthy color in your cheeks, and be confident that what others can do is not impossible to you. In short, do you want to be strong and healthy? We can make you all this, because we have done so for others.

Mr. G. Herman, care of W. Wardrop's Camp, Whitemouth, Man., says: "I am glad to say that my health is much]better than before wearing one of your Belts. I should not like to be without one now.

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My, Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt will make you strong. It will send the life blood dancing through your veins, you will feel the exhilarating sparks warm your frame, the bright flash will come to the eye and a firm grip to your hand, and you will be able to grasp your fellow man and feel what others are capable of doing is not impossible for you. This grand appliance has brought strength, ambition and happiness to thousands in the past year.

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GOSSIP

NEW CLYDES FOR MANITOBA

The "Scottish Farmer" of March 13th says: "Mr. David Stevenson, Wa-wanesa, Manitoba, has secured a firstrate collection of eight fillies and three colts (Clydesdales). Five of the fillies were bought from Mr. George Pendreigh, Dalhousie, Bonnybridge, and four of them were got by the celebrated horse Prince Thomas' Pride (12294), while the other was by Baron Evergreen. I'wo of them are rising three, while the others are two years old, and as a lot they are very evenly balanced and well coloured. From Mr. Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, Mr. Stevenson had the splendid three-year-old horse Sir Fortune (14371), and the capital mare Stewart Tartan (21896), bred in Campbeltown, and got by Sir Hugo, out of a Rosedale mare, whose dam was by Sir-Everard. As will be seen, this is firstrate breeding for a mare, and Stewart Tartan will be very useful. Sir Fortune was in the short leet for the Glasgow prize, and is a specially well bred horse, his sire being the champion Hiawatha, while his dam, Carmen Sylvia, won several first prizes at Dumbarton and other shows as a yearling. She was got by Prince Thomas, and is a very big mare, with first-rate feet and legs. Sir Fortune was bred by Mr. James Veitch, Summerston, Maryhill, and is a thick, well-balanced horse, with a fine class of bone and first-rate feet and ankles. A colt and a filly were also purchased from Mr. Robert Park, Brunstane, Portobello. The colt Lothair was bred by himself, and is got by his late stud horse Marmion, while his dam was a fine breeding mare by Lord Stuart. The filly, Christobel (22042), was of the same age—a two-year-old—and was also got by Marmion, while she was bred by Mr. Matthew Mather, Silver Knowes, and is out of a Rosario mare. Mr. Wm. Renwick, Meadowfield, Corstorphine, likewise contributed a stallion and a filly to the consignment. The former, Braidlie Chief (13381), which stood second at Kilmarnock as a two-year-old, s a particularly nice quality horse, with first-rate feet and legs. His sire, Royal Chief, was a son of Royal Gartly, while his dam was by His Royal Highness. This is one of the nicest-boned horses which have been going about for some time. The filly purchased from Mr. Renwick was the three-year-old Daisy Barr, bred by Mr. Andrew Barr, Headsmuir, Carluke, and got by the splendid breeding horse Earl Angus, while her dam, the Prince of Albion mare Montrave Rosemary, traces back to the far-famed Moss Rose. She was first at Bathgate last year, and second there the previous year. This is a handsome, big, good filly, and is safe in foal to Hiawatha. It was with reluctance that Mr. Renwick parted with her. Stevenson and his clients should be

Canadian Clydesdale admirers, will be on the look out for this lot at our summer fairs and in the meantime ongratulate Mr. Stevenson on getting together so promising a string.

nighly satisfied with his selection."

Dear Sir,-

I may say I am a constant reader of your valuble paper, and I think every home on the farm should have

I have been much interested in the many questions that have been asked by your subscribers, so I would like to be a benefit to your readers. Hoping that this will be worthy of space in your valuable papep, and oblige.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

I shall be very glad to hear from our readers on this very important subject - some people, who would like to ask God's blessing on their food, may be glad of a suitable form of words to use. D. F.