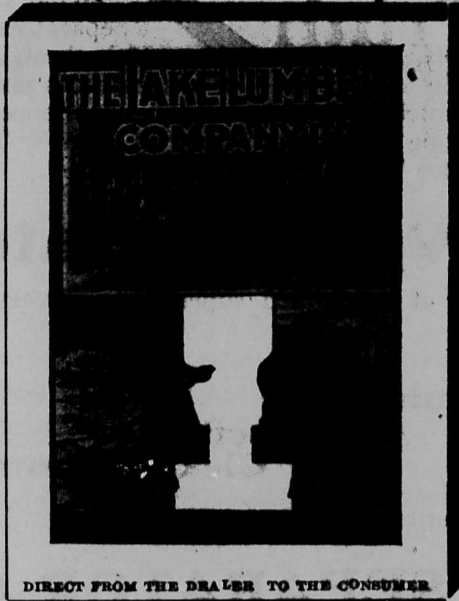


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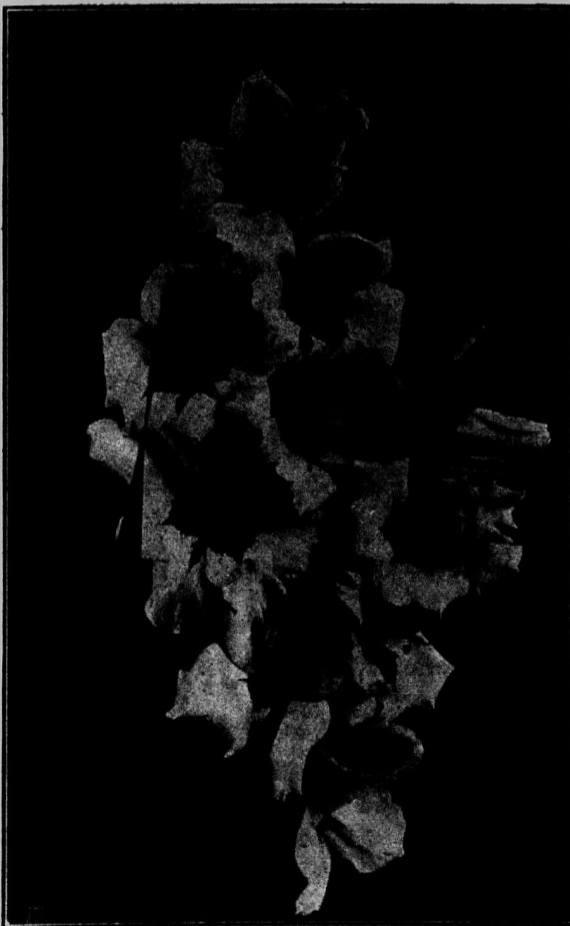
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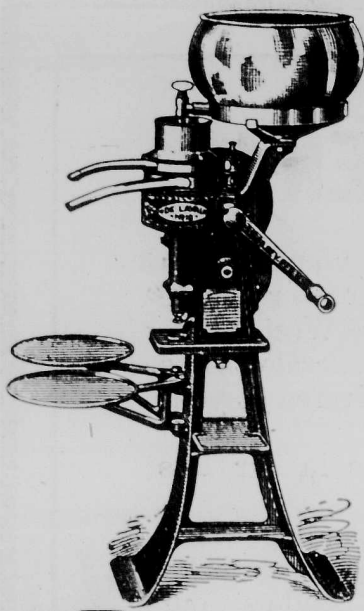
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Vol. XLV.

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FARMER'S OF WINN

14-16 PRINCESS STREET

EDIT

Provide a

To maintain the health of the cow during summer, one season of dried up feed adequately done, by near the pasture or by a supply of green food for cows through the summer for various reasons, is this purpose. In the month that comes along fast of May there is a July. Cows relish it in any way effect that is one of the easiest heaviest producer of fodder. Certain sections never be cropped to practically all districts is carried on, corn and crop to supplement merits in this respect. Every man who keeps to see that as much from those cows due their product is sufficient on the money but as well as making required in caring for have her do that heeding form of food more than dried grass.

The average cow pays very handsomely. Sometimes it is the owners. As a keeping her from which profit may be

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THERE is no such thing as the one best cream separator in the world for all men. Dairy farmers are tired of the manufacturer with one style that he tries to fit to all needs. Don't let him talk you into his way of thinking, just because he has nothing else to offer.

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Both are backed by the same Empire Guaranty, as good as a Government bond. Into each, regardless of price, we have put Empire patents, Empire materials, and Empire workmanship—which have always stood for perfection.

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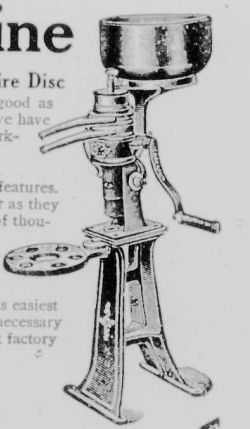
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WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, March 31, 1909.

No. 862

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Published Every Wednesday.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE
OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.

14-16 PRINCESS STREET

WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

Provide a Summer Feed

To maintain the milk flow of the cow herd during summer, one has to provide against a season of dried up pastures. This is most adequately done, by planting an acre or two near the pasture or barn, to corn, and having a supply of green fodder on hand, to feed the cows through the short pasture period. Corn for various reasons, is the best crop to grow for this purpose. In the first place, it is a crop that comes along fast. Sown about the middle of May there is a good cutting by the end of July. Cows relish it, and it does not taint or in any way effect the flavor of the milk. It is one of the easiest of crops to grow, and the heaviest producer of succulent milk-producing fodder. Certain sections of this country may never be cropped to corn to any extent, but in practically all districts where wheat raising is carried on, corn may be grown, at least as a crop to supplement dried up pastures. It has merits in this respect worth inquiring into. Every man who keeps cows owes it to himself to see that as much return as possible is made from those cows during summer, to see that their product is sufficient to pay him, something on the money he has invested in the herd, as well as making some return for the labor required in caring for and milking them. To have her do that he has to put some milk-producing form of food into her. Something more than dried grass.

The average cow in this country does not pay very handsome profits to her owner. Sometimes it is the cow's fault and sometimes the owners. As a rule, the cow's owner is keeping her from habit, not as a source from which profit may be made. Consequently she

takes chances on her food supply both summer and winter. In summer she gets six weeks or two months of pasturage, and picks up a rather precarious existence from the time that fails till freeze up. After winter closes in the average cow has less to make milk from than she had towards the close of summer. The largest part of her return for food and keep for the year is a runty calf, but figuring in the value of that asset, along with the milk she gave, and the owner is fortunate if he makes 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 cow feeding for him, should not be surprised if there is very little coming to him, when the books are balanced. Nature is all right in her way, but she can be beaten every time by human intelligence. The farmer who is into the cow business as he should be, for profit, not from habit, looks after the providing of a milk producing food supply for all seasons. In another column of this issue, correspondents, one from each of our prairie provinces, relate their experiences in growing summer cow feeds. Read them, they are well told, and the suggestions made worth considering.

Good and Better Crops

Never in the history of our agriculture, has there been such an extensive, energetic and intelligent campaign of education waged, as that which is drawing to a close preparatory to seeding. Seed fairs, institute meetings, conventions, judging classes and the press, have endeavored to spread information upon this, the leading industry of the west, and although so much has been done, and is being done, there are scores who for some reason or other, fail to get all the advantage possible out of such a campaign. Many men think it is not worth while to attend meetings and read papers, and try to learn everything by experience. Such learning generally sticks, but it is too slow for this age, and a man goes through life only to find out when he gets old what he might have known in middle age, and have used to his advantage half a lifetime.

In this new land, we are making agricultural history and learning by experience, what methods and systems are best suited to conditions. As we get experience and read of other's, we are impressed with the fact that what is best under certain circumstances, is not best under all, and what gives good crops one year will not necessarily give good crops every season. In connection with the standing field grain competitions, and the prize winning grain at the seed fairs, it is striking how many winning fields were on new land, and how much of the seed was taken from the first or second crops. This illustrates that we are not keeping our land up to its virgin standard.

It emphasizes the fact that there is something to be learned about farming, that will enable us to make land better, rather than allow it to get poorer or dirtier. This is the supreme problem with which every one has to wrestle. The farm is practically the source of all our wealth, and is capable of infinite development. The need of intelligently handling the land, will be impressed by reading the experiences of farmers who tell, in this issue, how they won prizes on their grain.

Use of Western Horticultural Society

A correspondent says: "What is the object of the Western Horticultural Society, and what benefit is it to its members? How long is the fee of \$1.00 good for?"

The membership of the Western Horticultural Society is made up of those men and women who are enthusiastic over trees, flowers, fruits, vegetables, and all plants. This membership is drawn from the three prairie provinces, but the greater number are residents of Manitoba.

The object of the society is to foster an interest 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 report experiences with different trees and plants. Each member may also receive, upon application, certain plants for experimental purposes, and a full report bound in book form, of the papers and discussions at the annual convention.

Then, the society conducts school garden competitions, and so interests teachers and children in horticulture. It also stands as a central organization for local horticultural societies and civic improvement clubs.

The society also conducts an exhibit of fruits, vegetables, plants, etc., in Winnipeg each year, sometime late in the summer.

These are the advantages that accrue to the individual members, and the relationship of the society to its members. Then the society stands as the recognized official organization of the horticultural interests of the West, and, as such, attends to public matters of horticultural interest and concern. The fee of one dollar covers a membership of one year.

That the society is doing good, and deserving of much credit, is generally conceded wherever its work has been observed. The influence of the work of each of its members spreads in the neighborhood where the member lives. Everyone, who is interested in plants, feels a desire to see others interested, and to get others to grow trees, plants, fruits and flowers to meet those who are so engaged.

The spread of interest in horticultural work depends practically altogether upon the enthusiasm of those already interested in such a

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Some Grass, Red-top, potatoes, etc. We advertise our supplies early.

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give him a Steed-
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VIOLIN FREE

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subject. Governments have been asked to spread this interest, and would like to do so, but no government, nor any other institution, can enlist enthusiasm and hold a monopoly of it. Unselfish personal effort is the most effective method of spreading interest in horticulture, and that effort is concentrated once a year in the Horticultural convention and finds expression in the report which goes to each member. It is a most deserving institution, and should have several thousand of a membership; then, our country homes would become much more attractive, and so worth more money.

HORSE

Premium Pictures of Great Horses

We have just completed arrangements for new premiums for horsemen. Splendid photo engravings of the celebrated Clydesdale Stallions, Baron's Pride, Hiawatha and Oyama, have been purchased, and will be given to anyone 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 privately-owned Thoroughbreds already stand for service.

Quixotic as the scheme appears, we have been assured that it is bona-fide and genuinely public-spirited 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. Ryan, a number of horsemen interested in the light-legged breeds, and a large contingent of members of Parliament favorable to the work of the Bureau, waited upon Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, and asked for a grant of \$25,000 (not \$50,000, as appeared in the daily papers), contingent upon Mr. Ryan being able to put in service this year fifty Thoroughbred stallions in different parts of Canada, to be placed in the hands of reliable farmers throughout the country, on certain very easy conditions prescribed, all accounts and expenditures to be subject to the close supervision and control of the Government, all horses to be of a class suitable for crossing with cold-blooded mares, and to be subject to the inspection and approval of experts appointed by the Department of Agriculture.

The representations made to the Minister were that it was possible, under existing conditions in the United States, for the Bureau to obtain, free of charge, or at very low prices, a considerable number of valuable Thoroughbred stallions which could be advantageously used in the improvement of the light-horse stock in Canada. Mr. Ryan said he already had some sixteen horses, many of them very valuable, which had been donated to the Bureau entirely free of charge, and he felt confident that a good many more could be obtained on the same favorable terms. Mr. Fisher, while apparently regarding with favor the objects of the deputation, withheld his decision, pending fuller consideration of the matter.

Our Scottish Letter

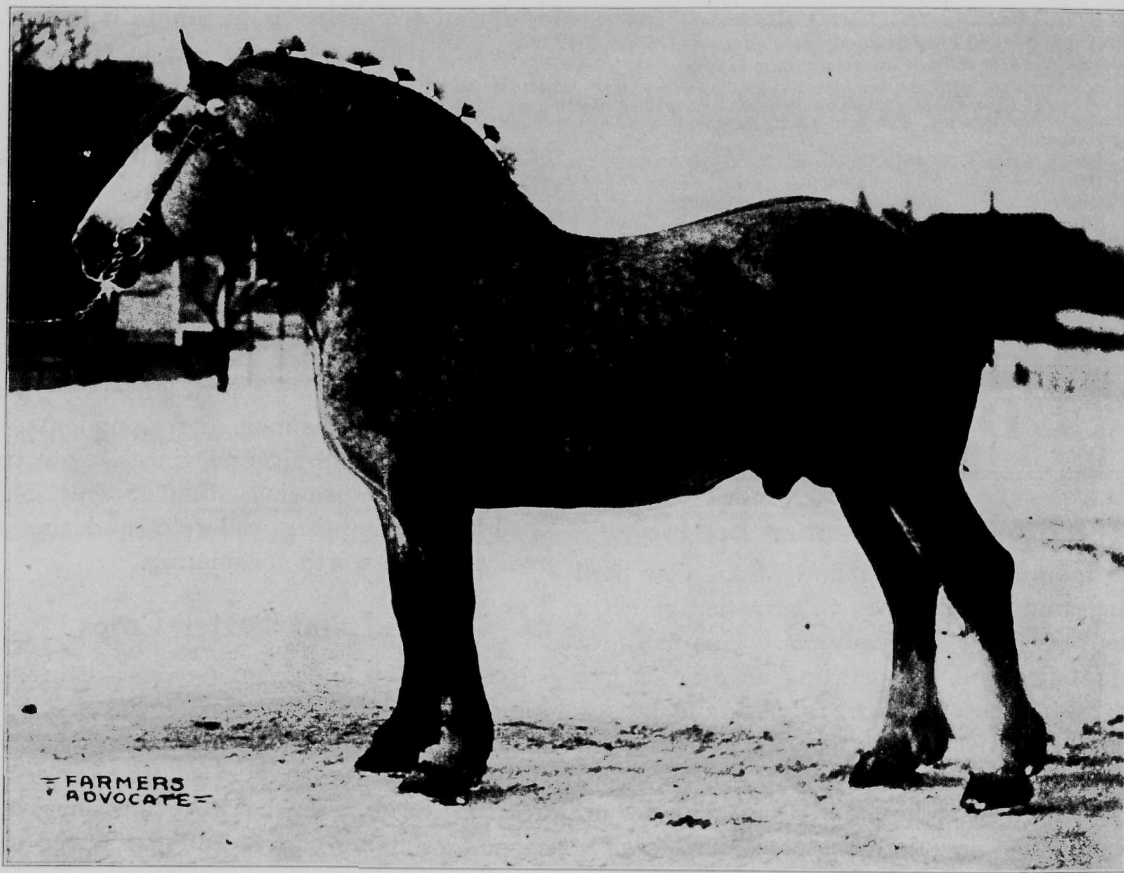
WHO IS OUR CLYDESDALE AUTHORITY?

I hope I do not irritate any reader by referring at the outset to the latest resolution of the Canadian Clydesdale Association with respect to the registration of imported animals. If I understand aright the Association now desires all pedigrees to be tabulated. This can be done, and no doubt will be done by the home Clydesdale Horse Society, although it means quite unnecessary labour with no corresponding benefit to anyone. When a pedigree is on record it is easy for those who want to know the pedigree to learn what it is by referring to the Stud-book. The policy of the Canadian Association and the Registry Office is a puzzle to those who come to this country to buy Clydesdales. The things they do and the restrictions they impose are admirably fitted to 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 regulations, and the impression made on one is that these regulations are imposed at thinly-attended meetings, that no steps are taken to insure acquaintance with them on the part of importers, and that the burden is thrown on the

his story regarding the loss of certificate is true. But who is the Registration authority for Clydesdales in Canada? What is the relation between the Clydesdale Association and the Registry office in Ottawa? To put the question in the concrete, who is the responsible official as to Clydesdale registration and the rules governing the same? Is it J. W. Sangster or J. W. Brant? These are questions which puzzle one in this country, who has to bear the dual strain, not only of seeing that all entries made in the home Stud-book conforms to its rules (which is all he is paid for doing and should be asked to do), but also of explaining to Canadian buyers what their own rules are, and what they have to do in order to obtain duty-free entry for their horses into Canada. Again I repeat the question, How many Canadian importers know this, and what steps are taken to inform them?

HORSE NOTES

Bull sales, horse shows and sales, debates as between the butcher and the farmer, college bulletins, and what not of a like nature, have kept us all stirring during the past month. The English horse shows are being held these days, and the whole subject of the future of horse-breeding is naturally forced upon us. The



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 Colquhoun and Beattie, Brandon.

Clydesdale Horse Society of this country of keeping Canadian buyers posted on their own rules, which the officials of that Society should not be called upon to carry. The *reductio ad absurdum* of the existing Canadian regulations was reached last fall, when a mare which was not allowed to land in Canada duty-free, and was therefore brought back to this country, was registered in the Canadian register, and a cross in her pedigree (a Clydesdale-Shire stallion), which cannot be numbered in Great Britain was numbered in the Canadian register, and an account rendered for the registration fees. On what principles, a stallion which cannot be numbered in Great Britain, can be numbered in the Canadian Clydesdale register, is a mystery which I make no pretence of being able to solve.

Another point to which the Canadian Association or Registration's authority might profitably devote a little attention, is the means to be taken to establish the identity of an imported animal in Canada. Time and again applications come to this country for duplicate certificates of animals exported. The allegation is made that the certificate has been lost. The invariable rule observed here is that on no account will a duplicate certificate be issued, and as the animal was certified as exported to the Canadian authorities on a given date, they and they alone have the means in their possession of establishing identity. Let the applicant apply to the Registration authority in his own country and let him satisfy them that

breeding of heavy draft horses in this country is generally in a thriving state. There is good trade all round, and while fancy prices are not quotable, good paying prices are the order of the day, and healthy trade is going forward. At the dispersion of the late Sir Philip Muntz' stud of Shires, Dunsmore Jameson, one of the leading sires of the breed was sold for 1025 gs. The average price of 17 aged stallions was £197 9s. 3d. (\$985) and of 12 three-year old stallions £339 10s. 4d (\$1695). The Shire is being well boomed by wealthy men, but as a steady trade on sound commercial lines, the Clydesdale has the best of it. At the London Shire Show the feature which attracted general attention was the success of the produce of Lockinge Forest King. This is clearly the greatest Shire breeding horse at the present day. He is not at all a big horse, and when shown, I understand his best record was a fourth or something like that, at the London Show. He is quite easily the most impressive breeding horse among Shires today. In the prize-lists a fortnight ago, it was a case of Lockinge Forest King first and the rest nowhere.

The London Hackney Show has just finished. The champion harness sire of the year is Polonius, a son of the great Ophelia. Next to him would come his uterine brother Mathias, which in the past few years has generally beaten Polonius. It is rather remarkable that all the sons of the old Ophelia which were kept entire have proved exceptionally good breeding horses, and Heathfield

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

FUTURE OF THE

The question is: What harness horse breeding interesting set of figures have of the London papers regarding" of the London has licensed to ply for pub following hansoms and T.

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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 the

Itchy

Draft horses, especial and Shire type, are mo 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 hot bone and feathering. I undoubtedly, a congen herited from sire or dam predisposition exists to extent in all breeds of h ably more marked in t The trouble is much mor ter months than at noticed in horses that a more frequently than in As stated, the predispo citing causes are idleness grooming, dirt, alternate the legs, changes from h etc. Probably the most common habit of wash mud, ice, etc. Anything check the circulation, ev to swelling of the legs, Whatever the cause, the horse stamps with his fe one leg with the shoe or etc. This continues un in places, small quantitie here to the hair, collect removed, the parts bec the trouble becomes a water and soap are use parts, and the legs, inste dry, are allowed to dry f 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 heavy seldom properly carried arises, "How can we p course, the principal p with clean, hard, flinty b and an absence of beefin This can be done only able quality are mated ity. The next questio which the predispositio can we prevent it? T taking care to prevent

certificate is true. Authority for Clydesdale relation between and the Registry the 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 Stud- ich is all he is paid to do), but also of what their own to do in order to their horses into uestion, How many s, and what steps

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



Winter Fair.

in this country There is good y prices are not the order of the orward. At the Muntz' stud of of the leading 1025 gs. The was £197 9s. 3d, l stallions £339 ing well boomed trade on sound as the best of it. eature which at- e success of the This is clearly e at the present orse, and when rd was a fourth don Show. He e breeding horse rize-lists a fort- nge Forest King as just finished. ear is Polonius, t to him would s, which in the eaten Polonius. e sons of the old ave proved ex- and Heathfield

Squire which was castrated was a phenomenal harness horse. A very remarkable record was made by Mr. Tubb's stallion Administrator. He won the challenge cup as best stallion in harness, for the third time. Prior to being put into harness he won the challenge cup as stallion in hand. Our readers will understand that he is still entire, but is shown in the classes for stallions in harness.

FUTURE OF THE HARNESS HORSE

The question is: What is to be the future of harness horse breeding in this country? An interesting set of figures have been published by one of the London papers regarding the rapid "passing" of the London hansom cab. There were licensed to ply for public hire in London the following hansoms and Taxi's or motor cabs, viz:

Year	Hansoms	Taxi's
1903	7499	1
1904	7137	2
1905	6996	19
1906	6648	96
1907	5952	723
1908	4747	2925

Should the ratio of change be kept up during the next few years, it is obvious that we are within measurable distance of the day when there will be no hansoms in the metropolis, and no demand for the misfits of the harness horse breeder. To what purpose will men then continue to breed Hackneys, for the Hackney is either a harness horse or he is nothing. The secret of success in any breed is the finding of a market for the misfits. Let that be secured, and horse-breeding can always be made to pay. But it will not pay to breed horses on the off chance of producing a London winner. There are too many blanks and too few prizes in that game.

SCOTLAND YET.

Itchy Legs

Draft horses, especially those of Clydesdale and Shire type, are more or less subject to an itchiness in the skin of the legs, particularly in the region of the fetlock and cannons. This is much more noticeable in horses with bone and feathering of poor quality, commonly called round bone, or bone of the fatty or beefy type. It is seldom noticed in a horse with good quality of bone and feathering. In many horses there is, undoubtedly, a congenital predisposition, inherited from sire or dam, or both. While this predisposition exists to a more or less marked extent in all breeds of heavy horses, it is probably 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 exciting causes are idleness, lack of brushing and grooming, dirt, alternate wet and dry condition of the 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 mud, ice, etc. Anything that has a tendency to check the circulation, even for a short time, tends to swelling of the legs, itchiness and eruptions. Whatever the cause, the legs become itchy, the horse stamps with his feet, bites the parts, rubs one leg with the shoe or foot of the opposite leg, etc. This continues until the legs become raw in places, small quantities of blood escape and adhere to the hair, collect dust, etc. If this be not removed, the parts become foul and fetid, 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 of the circulation, which tends to increase the trouble. Hence, the accumulation of blood, dust, etc., should be removed by rubbing and brushing, instead of by the use of fluids, unless the attendant has the time and inclination to rub the legs until dry, and this requires so much time and labor in heavy-legged horses that it is 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, can we prevent it? This can be done only by taking care to prevent the operation of any

of the exciting causes. Horses that are idle, or partially idle, should be fed on easily-digested, laxative food. The use of drugs or medicines as preventives is not advisable. Regular exercise, ordinary food of good quality, and in reasonable quantities, with an occasional feed of bran and a few roots daily, combined with daily brushing and rubbing the legs, in order to prevent the accumulation of dirt, etc., and the removal of scruif and dandruff, goes a long way towards preventing trouble. We are aware of the fact that it is usually considered unnecessary to groom idle horses, and also the fact that the legs of working horses seldom receive the grooming they require. But experience teaches us that, while general grooming can probably be dispensed with in idle horses, if they be of the 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 become dry, and then well brushed. All the exciting causes already mentioned should, as far as possible, be avoided.

Curative Treatment.—When the trouble under discussion appears, of course curative treatment is necessary. In the first place, the patient should be prepared for a purgative, by feeding on bran alone for about 18 hours; then an aloetic purgative of 8 to 12 drams of aloes, according to size of the patient, with two or three drams of ginger, should be given, and bran alone fed until purgation commences. After the bowels regain their normal condition, alteratives, as 1 to 2 ounces Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, should be given twice daily for a week. This can be given either mixed with bran or chop, or mixed with a pint of cold water and given as a drench. 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 a teaspoonful to a pint of water, gives good results. 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 and applying the liquid carefully and thoroughly. It is good practice to then rub with cloths until the legs are dry, but at all events, colds and drafts 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 results. When the trouble has reached the eruption stage, the treatment for scratches or mud fever must be adopted.

"WHIP."

The Enrolment of Stallions

A circular has just been issued from the Department of Agriculture for Manitoba, drawing the attention of horse breeders, and stallion owners, to the terms and conditions of the "Horse Breeders' Act."

All stallions kept for service in the Province must be enrolled annually with the Department of Agriculture and Immigration. The fee for first enrolment of pure-bred or thoroughbred stallions is \$2.00, for each subsequent annual enrolment 25c. and for transfer enrolment (when a horse has changed ownership) \$1.00. When applying for a transfer enrolment the applicant must produce to the Department proof from the previous owner that the sale has been legally made. Previous certificates of enrolment must be returned before a new one can be granted.

For stallions enrolled under schedule "A", which contains the Department's certificate as to soundness of the horse, the owner must, with every application for renewal of such, produce a certificate of soundness signed by a qualified veterinary surgeon, or an affidavit sworn to by owner, or secretary when horse is owned by a company. Such certificate must, in addition to stating that stallion is entirely free from diseases enumerated in "Horse Breeders' Act", give name and number as well as breeding and description of stallion referred to and name and address of owner.

The following is a list of diseases which disqualify a stallion for registration under schedule "A":— Bone spavin, cataract, curb, navicular disease, periodic ophthalmia, sidebone, ringbone, roaring, thickwind or whistling, thoroughpin or bog spavin. A list of studbooks, recognized in the issuing of certificates by the Department is given. While it would seem reasonable to suppose, that most men purchasing or owning a stallion, would be sufficiently familiar with the recognized studbook of the country, to know whether or not the registration certificates of their horses, were issued by a recognized horse association, it is a fact that some of them do not, and that each year applications are made to the Department, for the enrolment of stallions, not pure-bred but possessed of a pedigree, issued by some fictitious or unrecognized authority.

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 away in supplies during the summer season. In the United States conditions seem to be combining to increase hog values. Corn is high in 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 fairly strong. Nobody ever forecasts what is going to happen in hogs in this part of the country, for 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 materially.

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, Dingwall) was £217. The average price of the three best Ballindalloch bulls was £155 15s. 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 true in a marked degree of the Aberdeen-Angus, and the large number of such indifferent bulls is detrimental to the improvement of commercial cattle in this country. The broad fact stands out that the quality of the commercial cattle of this county has not improved in anything like the same ratio as the quality of the pedigree cattle. The plethora of indifferent bulls is undoubtedly the main cause of this. 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-known on both sides of the Atlantic as an advanced farmer, is conducting a series of most interesting experiments regarding the housing of dairy cattle. So far the net results go to overthrow 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 kept at a fairly high temperature. Mr. Speir's figures go to prove that there is little or nothing in this. My own impression is that the final result will be to establish the old-fashioned truth that cows, like other animals, do best when kept at an equable temperature, neither too hot or too cold, and that sudden changes of any kind are detrimental to a high milk yield.

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 already being besieged with applications for young bulls, not only from other pedigree breeders, 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 the theory of heredity applied in practice; but, 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 hereditary powers. To insure this, he must have the milk records of the cow's dam and granddam, and also those of the sire's dam and granddam. At present there are indeed few young bulls in any herd whose pedigree could bear such a test, because the movement is so recent, and the regular weighing of milk is an extremely modern practice. A breeder tells me that he has sold no less than twenty-three bulls since October last, at an average of about £40 each, specially as dairy sires, and this is the strongest possible proof of the direction in which things are tending. With regard to milk records, we are now very much in the same position as were the compilers of the first volume of the herdbook; that is, we are 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 an eye to the increase of total annual yields. This policy is understood to be that of those breeders who are cultivating milking herds, and is the only one which can be expected to succeed. Few 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 success of the breed as a whole, it seems to the writer that it would be better for every breeder to frankly recognize that, if he wants abundant milkers, he must be prepared to surrender the beef type as it is understood in the show-yard.

Let us, however, glance at the dual-purpose cow as she strikes the daily farmer who is also a grazer, 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 yielding 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

the chief consideration, but here we have a lot of good farmers' bullocks, bred from unmistakably deep-milking, pedigree Shorthorns, and what is done by one breeder can be done by others.—Spero, in *English Live Stock Journal*.

High Protection and the Hog Industry

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of March 17th, a paper is published 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 remunerative 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 together and ship their own stock. The consumer awakening to find himself the pricemaker for meat products, to find that whatever he is willing 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 batting an eyelash, informs the alarmed consumer, that if he, the consumer, isn't setting the buying price for meat, he ought to be; that if the price at which a piece of steak or a "lunk" of sowbilly sold to him over the butcher's counter, is higher than he feels justified in paying, then it is the retailers who are doing the hold-up act, and not the packers. So we are not much nearer a 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 farmers, or expounded to them the intricate operations of the law of supply and demand. Mr. Ingram gave us, however, some little insight into the market capacity of bacon hogs in the west, but not quite so much as one might expect from the length of the paper submitted.

Among the facts brought out, was that the Griffin Company had paid the government \$93,000.00 in the last three years, as import charges on hog products, imported into Western Canada, and that other firms engaged in the same business had paid larger or smaller amounts on the same account. This fact, together with figures for hog receipts at Winnipeg, and the consumption of pork products in the country, was taken to show that we were not producing anything like the number of hogs required to supply domestic demand.

It is one of the theories of high protection, that whenever a country is producing less of any given commodity than is required by domestic consumption, that a charge levied against the import of that commodity from abroad, a duty on the commodity, will enable the producer at home to procure a price for his product, increased to exactly the extent to which the foreign product is handicapped, by the import charge. Take the

production of farm implements as a horrible example of the workings of this high protective principle, for the building up of an "infant industry." The duty on imported implements enables Canadian manufacturers to charge the buying public, just that much more for the machine the public requires to purchase. The manufacturers sell the same machine in the foreign market, for less than they charge the home consumer for it. The tariff enables them to do it.

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 price at which hogs sell for in Toronto, plus 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 sure enough every time. Why then are not the 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 protective tariff and an expensive freight haul react oppositely on the price of hogs, to what it does on any other commodity brought into this western country?

We consume a good deal of fruit in this country, and produce a very small portion of what we consume. We grow a few strawberries and plums and the price for them is made on the basis of the cost of the imported article, plus freight and duty. Such of us as are hazardous enough to attempt fruit growing, have that much advantage in price over the outside producer. We consume eggs in considerable quantity, and import quite a proportion of what we require. That is another commodity, the producer of which, is protected by tariff and distance. We know this, because we have produced both fruit and eggs in this country, and sold them in Winnipeg at a price that was exactly the cost of carriage more than the price eggs were selling for in Toronto at the time, and the freight plus duty, more than fruit was quoted at in American markets. That, in all cases, ought to be the basis of the price of any commodity, home produced and selling in a protected home market. By no stretching of the imagination can it be regarded as the basis for the determination of the prices of hogs. Why is it? Sask. "HOG PRODUCER."



FARMING SCENE NEAR CRANBROOK, B. C.

F A

Letters Upon Farming

Topics for

To afford an opportunity for ideas, and to provide a weekly at the head of the topics, which our readers opposite each topic is to contribute on it and the articles contributed on a must be in our hands before the subject is scheduled columns.

For the best article we will award a first and for the second be the latter sum for other subject received and published. Articles should not exceed

ORDER OF

April 7.—*Explain how fitably outlining your and marketing, mention have to be contended by explaining how these may*

April 14.—*How would Collie dog for use on the farm*

April 21.—*What method seeding and after care, success in (a) the growing of alfalfa (b) the growing of alfalfa both A and B. What of those who have been of either the ordinary clover*

April 28.—*Tell how a crop of roots, either turnip or the seed is sown, cultivation practical suggestions you*

Getting Rid of Wild

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My method is a new one in practical results, that print. In the first place enough on the farm in the binder with the disc and great many of the sub. Then as soon as the plow and harrow, kept rowed up every night. crop growing in the fall sow to beardless barley 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 it may have dodged us wild land will be in number. oats. If the seasons of the work done properly you will have a piece of all weeds, and that will for dairy cows and your feed is superior to oat North Central Alta.

Wild

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice in the Advocate to eradicate wild oats which I think is a mistake to kill this pest.

Our friend says to plow deep the first year and inches from the surface supposed to be on top, plough six or seven inches can be expected to be the surface? My idea fall, as light as possible even disc instead, then for barley or green feed or nearly so, are killed summer following the crop as a natural sequence, this plan just now as

FARM

Letters Upon Farming Operations Welcomed.

Topics for Discussion

To afford an opportunity for the interchange of ideas, and to provide a place where information may be given and received, we will publish each week at the head of this department a list of topics, which our readers are invited to discuss. Opposite each topic is the date of publication of contributions on it and readers are reminded that articles contributed on any of the subjects given, must be in our hands at least ten days earlier than the subject is scheduled for discussion in our columns.

For the best article received on each topic, we will award a first prize of Three Dollars and for the second best Two Dollars, paying the latter sum for other contributions on the subject received and published in the same issue. Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

ORDER OF SUBJECTS

April 7.—*Explain how to manage ducks profitably outlining your own methods of rearing and marketing, mentioning the difficulties that have to be contended with in the business, and explaining how these may best be overcome.*

April 14.—*How would you rear and train a Collie dog for use on the farm?*

April 21.—*What method of preparing the land, seeding and after care, have you used with best success in (a) the growing of red clover or alsike, (b) the growing of alfalfa. Prizes are offered for both A and B. What we want is the experience of those who have been successful in the growing of either the ordinary clovers or alfalfa.*

April 28.—*Tell how to prepare the land for a crop of roots, either turnips, mangolds or carrots; how the seed is sown, cultivation given and whatever practical suggestions you think necessary.*

Getting Rid of Wild Oats in Alberta

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My method is a new one, and I think better in practical results, than any I have ever seen in print. In the first place, if there is horse flesh enough on the farm in the fall, I would follow the binder with the disc harrow which will start a great many of the surface oats to germinate. Then as soon as the crop is stacked, I would plow and harrow, keeping the fresh plowing harrowed up every night. This will start another crop growing in the fall. In the spring, disc and sow to beardless barley, which is the quickest growing grain we have. As soon as the barley is in blossom cut for green feed. This puts another crop of wild oats where it will do no harm and much good. Next, thoroughly plow and work your land, and sow to fall wheat, and another 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 land 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 for dairy cows and young stock, the barley green feed is superior to oat green feed.

North Central Alta.

A. J. MARTYN.

Wild Oats

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice in the ADVOCATE of 10th inst., a plan to eradicate wild oats by a Saskatchewan farmer, which I think is a mighty far round-about way to kill this pest.

Our friend says to plough six to seven inches deep the first year and all the oats within three inches from the surface will grow. The seed is supposed to be on top, and the question is, if you plough 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 fall, as light as possible, or in early spring or even disc instead, then plough late in the spring, for barley or green feed oats, thus the whole lot, or nearly so, are killed the first year, and by summer following the next year the whole bunch, as a natural sequence, has to go. I am adopting this plan just now as I find it was by ploughing

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 second crop, because such was not so.

Sifton Mun., Man.

J. GILESPIE.

Grass Growing Experience in Alberta

EDITOR "FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Five years ago this spring I had twenty-seven acres of stubble land that I wished to seed down, and the four crops that I have cut so far has more than justified my best expectations. In May, I disced the land well, and, as I had a lot of manure in a shed and corral, I hauled that out and scattered about 5300 loads on a part of it. In June I disced it twice more, the last time putting between 200 and 300 pounds of dirt in sacks on the disc. I also went over it twice with the harrows, and on June 30th I moved with the smoothing harrows, and on June 30th I sowed it. The last time of harrowing I went east and west, and, as about six acres layed rather high, I decided to put brome on that, and the rest to timothy. In seeding it, I used a broadcast hand seeder for the timothy, and had the brome in a sack, so when I came to where I wanted to sow brome I handed the seeder to the man who was harrowing, sowed the brome, put the sack down, and resumed the seeder, and we finished the 27 acres in the day quite easily. I sowed about nine pounds of timothy per acre, and about eleven pounds of brome per acre. In starting to seed it, we went north and south. I started seeding in front of the man harrowing, and so continued going back and forth across the field until finished, the harrowing making a fine guide to go by. By competent judges, who had been used to irrigation, especially when the manure was put in, it cut four tons per acre, and the rest between two and three tons per acre. The following year I also cut a very heavy crop, and in the fall I put another one hundred loads 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. This spring, as I do not wish to plow it up as long as I can grow big crops of hay, I intend to disc it again. In discing, do not be afraid of tearing it up. I put the lever back as far as it will go and put two hundred or three hundred pounds of dirt in sacks on it also, and it is as much as four good horses want to handle. The fields look a terror of a job when done, but I noticed where it was torn and cut up the worst, that is where the grass was the best, where the ground is rather low, and with brome grass, is not suited for that, and while quite a few of my neighbors have tried western rye grass, the opinion is that timothy and brome is much better than that for general results and all purposes.

ERNEST HAGELL.

Southern Alberta.

Flax in Crop Rotation

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have not seen flax placed in any of the rotation plans recently outlined. Last year we disced well some stubble land, after burning, 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. On our heavy clay loams, flax has a place after wheat and just before summer fallow, but should be dropped if weeds have obtained a foothold. Flax may be grown where wild oats infest the field without damage to the flax grade, but there is frequently an overcharge for threshing and the land is infested worse than before, unless the oats are germinated and killed before the flax is sown in the spring.

Flax has proved a most successful crop on land intended for wheat, but where a late spring or excessive rains have delayed the seeding too late for wheat. In 1907, many such fields of new land yielded twenty-five bushels per acre. Also some are now sowing very heavy clay summer fallows to flax, followed by wheat. Flax yields as high as thirty bushels per acre and the following wheat crop is safer from frost and rust.

Yellowgrass District, Sask. T. M. BRUCE.

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. In this connection he said that the Northwest—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—was fast overshadowing, 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 wheat that had been carried on for the past twenty 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 lecturer, who referred to Bulletins Nos. 50, 57 and 60, Experimental Farm Series, as containing many of the details and conclusions of this combined work.

After giving some details of the various problems that had been attacked, Mr. Shutt proceeded to speak of Red Fyfe—the wheat of the Northwest—than which, when at its best, there is probably no finer grown. It is characterized by a high percentage of gluten of good color, firm, non-sticky, resilient and capable of absorbing and retaining a large proportion of water in breadmaking. It was this large quantity of very high-quality gluten that had earned for the flour of Red Fyfe its splendid reputation and had made it so valuable in Great Britain for mixing with weaker flours.

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 grading of wheats under the Act, and it may be said that the 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 degree of this falling off may be approximately measured by a determination of the protein or gluten of the wheat—a simple chemical process.

Environment has a potent influence on the composition of wheat. This has been proved by investigation on both sides of the Atlantic. Thus season (climatic environment) has a much more marked effect on the quality of the wheat, as denoted by the percentage of gluten, than soil fertility; in fact, it is a debatable question whether the latter, provided there is a sufficiency of plant food present, materially affects composition. The soil, however, may indirectly influence the proportion of gluten by its moisture content. Thus the lecturer brought forward data from his experiments to show that excess of moisture, accompanied by high summer temperatures, prolonged the vegetative processes, delaying ripening and giving a more or less starchy wheat. He 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, very largely the result of the nature of the season. Several experiments were cited which showed that harder grain was produced on old land than on breaking, and analysis had shown that the former contained, in such cases, much less moisture. Similarly, as a rule, harder wheat was produced on "stubble" than on "fallowed" land, and on non-irrigated 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, meant a hard, glutenous wheat, and, on the other hand, prolonged vegetative growth, as induced by excessive moisture, and comparatively low temperatures allowed a further deposition of starch, resulting in a more or less soft kernel. We had, therefore, in the usual autumnal climate of the Northwest a most important factor in the production of first-quality wheat; it was an asset, so to speak, of equal value with our fertile western soils.

In conclusion, Mr. Shutt said that he did not find the character of the gluten of the Red Fyfe was affected by the nature 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 quality of the wheat, the latter was determined by both the character and quantity of the gluten. Undoubtedly the amount of gluten was a product of the season, but heredity was the potent and dominating factor influencing its quality.

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 a tremendous effort. Upwards of one hundred thousand men will endeavor to grow over a hundred million bushels of wheat. If successful the country from coast to coast will draw a sigh of relief and contemplate "good times" for another year, hence much depends upon the effort.

In the growing of grain much depends upon thoroughness, upon the getting of every last ounce out of the crop. As boys were taught that the "strippings" were the best part of the milk, and so they were because they always went in that part that represented surplus over the cost of keeping the cow. The same principle is true with wheat growing—it is the last touch that makes the bumper crop.

Last summer many of the agricultural societies, especially in Saskatchewan, held field grain competitions, awarding prizes to the best fields in different districts. Seed fairs were held later in the three provinces, at which samples of the best wheat grown in the northwest were shown. From 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 of weeds.

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 Fair. My land is a black loam with a clay sub-soil.

I commenced breaking May 20th, 1907, with two Cockshutt sulky plows, and continued until about the first week in July. By that time we had two hundred acres broken. Then we started discing. First we disced it double, the way it was broken, once afterwards on an angle and once across. We harrowed it four times in the spring, before seeding and once after, sowing one hundred and ninety acres in wheat and ten acres in oats.

We began seeding April 20th, using a Cockshutt single disc drill going across ploughing and finished May 9th.

The seed used was Red Fyfe bought from McKenzie & Co., Brandon by Mr. Glendinning, in the spring of 1907 and grown on breaking on the banks of the Assiniboine near Virden. I bought seed from him, cleaned it carefully with a Hero fanning 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 and backsetting for best results with wheat but there being some scrub on my land makes it unsuitable for backsetting.

Wallace Mun., Man.

WM. REED.

A NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN FARMER'S METHOD.

The way I handled my wheat to get a prize for crop land was to break shallow in the spring of previous year, and backset the field a little deeper in the fall. I then went over it with the disc harrow to work down the headlines, and put on a home made sod crusher of planks afterwards drag-harrowing twice. The result was an almost perfect seed bed of from three to four inches depth. The land was then left until seeding in the spring, when I sowed at the rate of one and 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.

The most important part of this system of preparation is, in my opinion, the breaking and backsetting which if done carefully makes all subsequent cultivation much easier and you generally find that the man who plows carefully does the rest of his land cultivation the same way. The seed was taken from grain that took the first prize in standing grain competition, the previous year, i. e. 1907, on the adjoining quarter. It was

HINTS FROM GROWERS OF PRIZE WHEAT

carefully cleaned and graded to get uniformity in growth, and formalined at the usual rate. The bags it was put into and also the seeder, being treated with formaldehyde. It was sown after lying twenty-four hours to dry, being covered over to prevent escape of gas.

I always try to get the seed as uniform in size as possible, so as to ensure even ripening and height of straw. I have always paid great attention to the treating of grain by formaldehyde. I do not try to handle a large acreage, about seventy-five to one hundred acres being the average, and I never grow more than two crops running on same field, always summer following every third year. My wheat has always threshed thirty to thirty-seven and a half bushels per acre and I never have any difficulty in selling all I can raise for seed. The elevator only getting what screenings the pigs do not want. Battleford Dist. Sask. 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.

I have gone into this variety, because it is the best for this part of the country. We are subject to early frosts, and the difference in the time of maturity between the early and late varieties, Red Fyfe, for instance, counts. I 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 this quality I sow one and a half bushels to the acre. I use a shoe drill and take care that the seed is put in the ground as evenly in depth as possible. Cultivation cannot be given too much attention, if a man wants a good crop. I am very heavy on the use of the drag harrow, but intend using the packer this year. If a man has a roller, and cannot get a packer, he can use that, and fasten a set of drags or brush harrows on behind to loosen the top soil, so that the moisture can be retained.

There is a question here that may meet with some discussion. It is said by many farmers that wheat sown on stubble, plowed in the 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 the slightest difference in the field. Of course I do not advise this method, unless a man is not able to get all his land ready in the fall, but if he 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, one half has the liquid in, and the other I place a 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 pickling the grain. I do not pickle more at a time than I can sow the following day. I cut my grain on the green side, and make large stooks with a cap, the grain may shrink a little, this way, but if a frost comes, only the outside catches it. When the grain, or rather the straw, shows signs of turning at bottom, you can depend that there is not much more to come out of the ground, and as soon as it gets to the second knot up the straws, down it comes. Lloydminster District, Alta. L. HUXLEY

BELIEVES IN MOISTURE CONSERVATION

The land on which I won the prize in competition of 1908, was broken in 1902, and four crops, three of wheat and one of oats, taken before it was summer fallowed in 1907. I will explain how I summer fallowed it. It was plowed to a medium depth early in June.

The harrow was attached to the plow thus keeping the land well harrowed while fresh, again encouraging the growth of weed seeds, as well as packing the land. As soon as a crop of weeds

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

which to my mind aids in packing the land, and at the same time leaves the surface loose to hold the moisture, and starts another lot of weeds. Before harvest this crop of weeds was ready for slaughter, but the ground was too solid to harrow with good results, and just then a very heavy rain came on. I watched the ground very anxiously so as to get on with the cultivator, at the earliest possible moment after the land was dried up enough to work properly, then following in a day or two with the harrows, having a two-fold object in view, viz: to have the land dry enough on the surface so that the harrow would work properly and kill all weeds, and at the same time conserve all the moisture possible. One more cross harrowing later on in the fall, now left the ground ready for the drill, which was set to sow one bushel, two pecks per acre. I used 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 clean. JOHN ANDERSON.

Moose Mountain District, Sask.

ANOTHER ADVOCATE OF FREQUENT HARROWING

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., summer fallow.

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. I 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 July. 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 out 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 angle. After this I work it down with the drags, till it suits me. Should the following season be a dry one, this field by being well worked down 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 and screens in the fanning mill, put on lots of wind and what passes through these screens, goes back into the bin for market, and that which escapes, I keep for seed. By cleaning this way I 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 soil is rich in humus and vitality, and it naturally imparts to the grain the same vitality; also because I have always noticed that grain grown on new land, will mature some days earlier than that grown on summer fallow or stubble. For the prevention of smut, I prefer using formaldehyde, treating the wheat twelve hours before sowing, thoroughly wetting every grain, and covering it up with blankets.

I have always had best pecks to the acre. I have 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 ground if on breaking or stubble I would wait three or four inches. In help to conserve the moisture, and benefit the crop time to harrow the ground in hot or dry weather.

The probabilities are that grown from land prepared would suggest cutting it to the stubble stand through hold a lot of snow and moisture. Wait till a fall and burn it. Double disc 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 soil, etc., has been largely of progressive agriculture nevertheless we have been abandon some ideas that correct.

This being a comparative first settlers coming in virgin soil to start with, a clay sub-soil, and we have about two inches deep, another two inches, has a puts the soil in good condition one or two strokes with crops, burning the stubble in the second seeding or cultivating the land in the harrow over after being

We have raised twenty stubble land treated this some deep breaking to fill close of the shallow break (1st and Aug. 1st) when mence in order to get as possible on the start.

mer fallow, burning the stubble as this destroys only what if turned under may prevent, and retaining the stubble needed, for the crop the following, we have tried twice, the first time as second about four inches to the surface to cause any to germinate, and follow early in the season as possible and harrow to check

We are inclined to think better, as there is a danger of growth of straw, often getting ripe in time to also a possibility of some under so deeply by the cannot germinate and thus so late that the weeds will not show themselves in the crop. We might field upon which we were last season, was summer

The seed we have raised seasons we raised by quantity from the Cen We found this was not a but by cutting out varieties, we have succeeded which scored full points vention of smut, we use the seed about a day before found it most satisfactory about one and a half bushels the amount if the double disc seeder, and an inch and a half to pending upon the condition

We have had some experience our farm free from smut found that no matter how the summer following to conclude that the field

got about an inch in length I harrowed again, this time using weights on the harrows, and at the same time rolling the land, and at the same time loose to hold the lot of weeds. Beds were ready for too solid to harrow when a very heavy the ground very the cultivator, at after the land was properly, then follow-harrows, having a have the land dry the harrow would be, and at the same are possible. One in the fall, now drill, which was set per acre. I used tone, treating the seeding, harrowing ed was pure Red arrowed after the hes. I might say ell, had it all been piece which was ker and absolutely JOHN ANDERSON.

WENT HARROWING re. The soil is a r a very light soil, eat was grown on 7, this land was In the following hen sowed with a single disc drill on land better. Just gh the soil, it was wing at this stage t, that grown on ould prefer what ssible to get new t best, i. e., sum- t formaldehyde to to bluestone. It E. J. HODGSON.

NEW LAND om new breaking. clay sub-soil. I deep and try to seed as pos-out the 10th of the sod does not up as much of possible, for the rains during fall going to dry ou of condition, tring. I give it lap the disc har- doing it this way, I give it a stroke erwards another sswise or on an with the drags, wing season be a ll worked down e moisture well ssured. In my nt things for us s for conserving

e season while I e largest riddles put on lots of these screens, and that which using this way I est berries, and always take my and because the and it naturally itality; also be-grain grown on earlier than that ible. For the formaldehyde, before sowing, and covering it

I have always had best results from sowing five pecks to the acre. I have had only one crop in fourteen years that lodged, and I think if wheat land is well worked down and solid, you cannot get it too firm for wheat, there is no danger of it lodging.

I would advise using the packer after the seeder and harrow, just as the wheat is showing through the ground if on breaking. If on summer fallow or stubble I would wait till the wheat was up three or four inches. In the latter case it will help to conserve the moisture, kill a multitude of weeds, and benefit the crop generally. The best time to harrow the growing crop, is on a dull day, not in hot or dry weather.

The probabilities are that a heavy crop will be grown from land prepared in this way, and I would suggest cutting it good and high and letting the stubble stand through the winter, as it will hold a lot of snow and ensure a good supply of moisture. Wait till a favorable wind is blowing and burn it. Double disc the field and another good crop can be taken from it. After this I would summer fallow, and summer fallow every third year afterwards.

Saltcoats, Sask.

C. T. PARTRIDGE.

HAND PULLS THE WEEDS AND GROWS TWO CROPS FROM ONE PLOWING

We do not presume to have anything new or original to offer, as our system of preparing the soil, etc., has been largely copied from the methods of progressive agriculturists before our time, nevertheless we have been led by experience to abandon some ideas that were once thought to be correct.

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 needed, for the crop the following year.

With reference to our method of summer fallowing, we have tried two. First, plowing twice, the first time as shallow as possible, the second about four inches deep; second, cultivating the surface to cause any seeds from previous crop to germinate, and follow by plowing once as early in the season as possible, using the cultivator and harrow to check any aftergrowth.

We are inclined to think the latter method the better, as there is a danger of causing too rank a growth of straw, often preventing the crop from getting ripe in time to escape frost. There is also a possibility of some weed seeds being turned under so deeply by the first plowing, that they cannot germinate and the second plowing may be so late that the weeds will fail to germinate, and will not show themselves until the following year in the crop. We might add, however, that the field upon which we were awarded the first prize last season, was summer fallowed in this way.

The seed we have been using the past two seasons we raised by first obtaining a small quantity from the Central Experimental farm. We found this was not absolutely pure Red Fyfe, but by cutting out with a knife any other varieties, we have succeeded in obtaining a sample which scored full points for purity. For the prevention of smut, we use formaldehyde, treating the seed about a day before being sown, and have found it most satisfactory. We aim to sow about one and a half bushels to the acre, but increase the amount if the season is late, using a double disc seeder, and putting the seed in about an inch and a half to two inches in depth, depending upon the condition of the land.

We have had some experience in trying to keep our farm free from noxious weeds. We have found that no matter how well and thoroughly the summer fallowing may be done, it is not safe to conclude that the field is perfectly clean. Be-

lieving that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" we have made it a point to go over our farm and hand-pull, taking in no more than the width of the seeder on either side. This requires time and patience, and a fair knowledge of the appearance of weeds in their earlier stages of growth, but we are convinced that this is the clean farmer's only salvation. To some it may seem like an endless task, but the writer unaided went over a two hundred acre crop last season.

There are various causes for weeds showing up in a field supposed to be clean, chief among them being the lax manner in which our weed inspectors enforce the ordinance, for if they fail in the completion of their duties, to cause the destruction or removal of the screenings, left at the straw stacks and stock running at large having access to them, the purpose of their appointment has been largely defeated. There seems to be but little hope for the would-be clean farmer, but to fence his farm, and have his own threshing machine, and when the most of us get in a position to do that we fear it will be like locking the door after the horse is stolen, for we view with alarm the rapid spread of noxious weeds over the country.

Davidson District, Sask. C. W. KETCHESON.

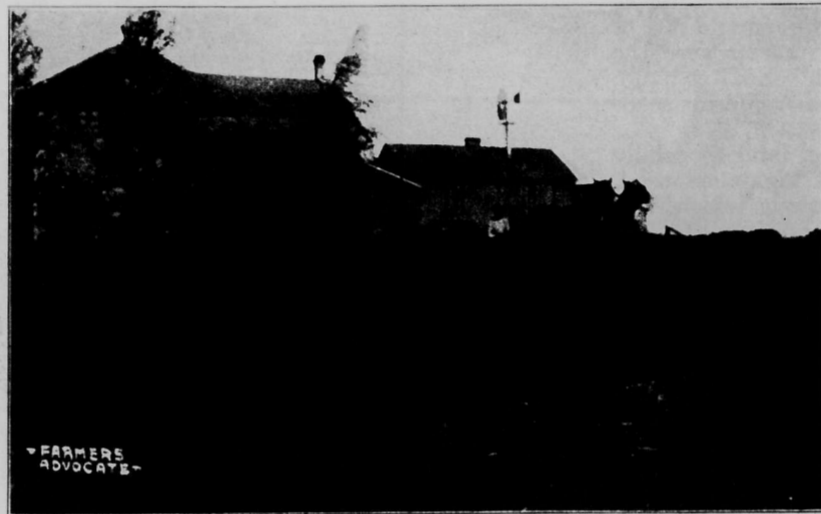
DO EVERYTHING THOROUGHLY

To grow wheat of high quality, everything from start to finish should be done thoroughly, that is, as thoroughly as time will permit, and not the least important is the purity of the seed. While the very best grain should be sought for,

elevator, but not so for seed, preferring to chance the frost. It went twenty-five and a quarter bushels to the acre, sown May 1st., cut Aug. 27th.

The land here is a black, sandy loam, varying from two inches to one foot in depth, with a red clay subsoil. This piece was north slope, gently rolling, broken the previous year in June and July, two and a half to three and a half inches in depth as it is uneven prairie, no misses, and all stones removed. Discing, one cut going with the furrows. Never at any time were the discs set hard, so as to upturn the sods. The sods should never be moved. The discs should not more than scratch the surface. After one discing it was given a stroke with the logger the same way—a logger consists of six dry, sound, poplar poles, eight feet long, about five inches in diameter, placed parallel three inches apart, and joined together on top with two small poles at right angles, to hold all rigid. You can weight this with stones according to power. Fix a logging chain on front from corner to corner. This device will smooth off the surface, crumble up the lumps, fill holes and make a level job, besides pressing the sods. The discs should follow the same way again giving one cut, and if 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 place a piece of two by four on the front row of spikes, full width, and same on last row but one. Bore holes in the scantling for the spikes to go through. This prevents ripping the sod up. All this work is done before harvest.

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.



CUTTING ALFALFA THE SECOND YEAR, ON A. P. CRISP'S FARM, MOOSOMIN, SASK

it is not so important as the uniformity of the seed and its freedom from weeds. The seed for the particular patch that won the prize in the field competition in this district, was slightly frosted. Our seed is always put through the fanning mill three times, and even four, if we thought it required it, over the same screens. Formaldehyde is used for smut according to directions, care being taken not to waste it through stirring. I have often noticed farmers use particular care in getting the mixture right, but when it came to the stirring, too much was thrown on the grain at once and a good deal of the liquid lost. After standing over night, every bushel of grain treated with formaldehyde, gains ten pounds in weight, therefore we sow two bushels and twenty pounds to the acre of treated grain on new breaking and one and three quarters bushels on older land. Land and seed are measured at the start to see that we are seeding right. If seed is of a mixed variety—an even crop cannot be expected, and the yield per acre is reduced in consequence. To keep the seed as pure and clean as possible, it should be grown on new breaking and stacked separately.

At threshing time, if possible, the barley and oats are threshed first, then all wheat for the elevator, and lastly the stacks for seed. Even then, after several hundred bushels are threshed, a few seeds will still stray in from neighboring farms previously threshed. We therefore hand-pick a few pounds of the finest heads before cutting. These are rubbed out, sown on a special plot the following year, and so on. This last harvest the plot panned out at the rate of sixty-seven bushels to the acre. These seed plots nearly always get frosted up here, but it is better that way, than to cut them on the immature side. Our ten acre plot, which won the prize, we could have cut a week earlier with advantage for the

Lloydminster District, Sask. BREW BROS.

THE SPECIAL SEED PLOT VERSUS THE GENERAL FIELD AS A SOURCE OF GOOD SEED AND RESULTS OBTAINED.

In the year 1901, I arrived at this conclusion: that if it is possible to breed up a certain strain of animals, the same was possible with any variety of wheat, oats or barley. So with this avowed purpose in view, I began with the Red Fyfe wheat. The seed was purchased previously from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa.

I had noticed for some time that a certain piece of land on my farm, would produce a standing crop of stiff, bright straw of good length and large well developed heads, and would ripen two or three days earlier than the remainder of the field, and from this piece I made my first selection for seed for the following year. I chose sheaves that had a beautiful appearance; the straw was strong, the great majority of the heads were of an ideal type, being well developed and thoroughly ripened. The seed from these sheaves was threshed and thoroughly screened for seed, the following year.

Now while this policy of selecting seed was very good I found that I was also trying to improve a very undesirable type of wheat, that was bound to be mixed more or less in those sheaves. There were a few small heads, heads that were not filled at the base, also those that did not carry their conformation to the top; and with these three deficiencies I consider we cannot have the desired result. I used a coarse screen in my fanning mill, screened out all small and undesirable seeds, and succeeded in obtaining a very desirable increase in yield from year to year. The year 1905 came, and I found in the standing crop, bearded heads and mottled kernels, that were not a true type of this particular wheat called "Red Fyfe."

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.
2. Improvements of the methods of cultivation and rotation.
3. The prevention of injury by weeds, and plant diseases.
4. The use of seed which was especially selected for high productive qualities.

The common practice in preparing grain for seed, is desirable in any case, but does not go far enough. This seed will contain a mixture of seed taken from a very large area, the unevenness of the surface will produce several stages of maturity, and different degrees of quality will be represented. Weak soil patches in the field, will have a tendency to produce inferior, stunted or diseased plants; this undesirable seed becomes mixed in the threshing and is impossible to separate. These inferior wheat seeds, if sown, produce a 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 Fife 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 crops.

By this method the desirable essentials in good seed are secured, namely, productiveness, hardness, 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:

1. A greater yield per acre.
2. Seed instead of being mottled is now red, or at least a color true to type of Red Fife 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 Fife wheat for the last four years. In 1906, I exhibited in Neepawa, securing first and in Winnipeg at the 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 Minnedosa, second at Carberry, two seconds at Winnipeg. In 1908, secured second in Winnipeg Winter Seed Fair, Feb. 15, and third in Winnipeg Winter Seed Fair, 1909. This is a record I am very proud of, and I make mention of this, not for the purpose of advertising my seed, but merely and solely for the purpose of showing results, that may be obtained by any farmer who pays strict attention to the proper selection and breeding of seed wheat. There are many other results that I might mention, but will refrain from doing so this time.

Langford Mun., Man.

W. A. A. ROWE

Continued on page 483.

* * *

It is recognized that English and Scottish agriculture, is on a very high plane of intensity; that the stock and crops raised there, are superior to those of any other country, yet the government assists agriculture to the extent of only \$56,500 of an appropriation. This is a strong argument in favor of individual effort and initiation.

HORTICULTURE

Kootenay Notes

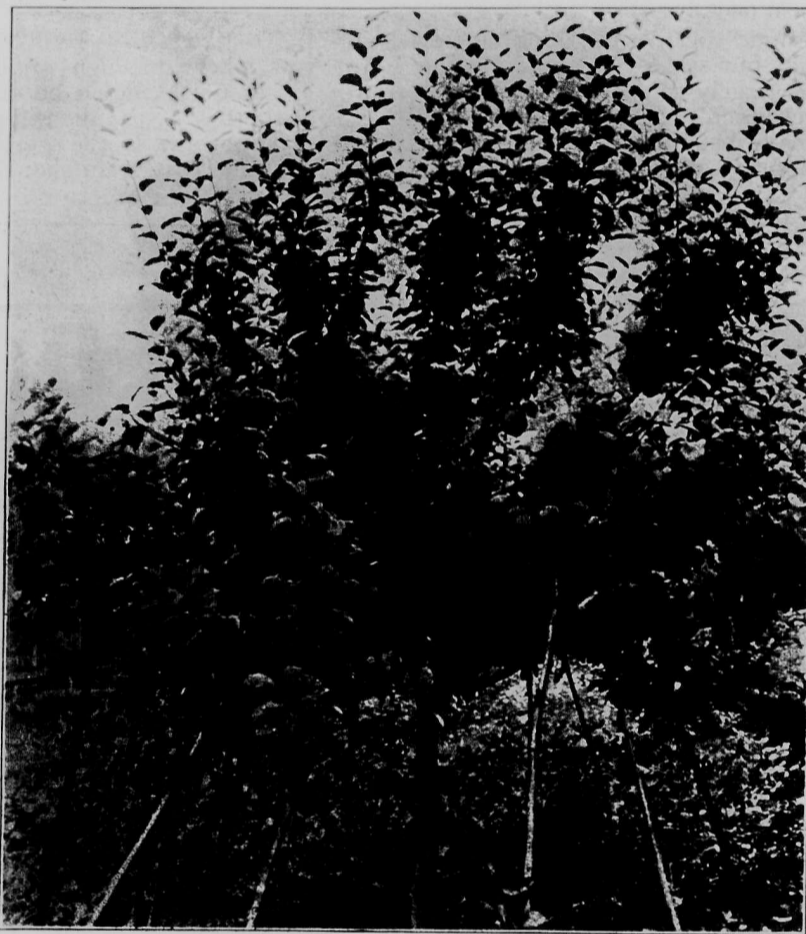
Mr. Fred Adie of Waneta, assistant provincial fruit inspector, made a statement while passing through Nelson a few weeks ago, to the effect that while the orchards and gardens in the Kootenay district were remarkably clean and free from insect pests, he would like it clearly understood by all concerned that the spraying of fruit trees, and the necessary care of rose bushes, etc., was not only advisable in order to maintain the Kootenay's high reputation for high-class fruit, but that it was compulsory.

He stated that a thorough inspection of all fruit at present imported into the district, was being continuously made in order to prevent any possible danger of scale being brought in in this manner, and he thought that being freed from anxiety in this direction, the ranchers and the gardeners of Kootenay would do well to bear in mind the fact that a visit from him may come

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 of 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, was the most popular.

Mr. Maxwell Smith, when asked the same question, said that his wide experience had taught him that the yearling tree was the best tree to grow. It seemed a loss at the beginning but it always paid in the end. The tree never became stunted, as was sometimes the case when larger



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

at a most inopportune moment, and that he intends covering the whole district within the next few weeks, it would be well for them to avoid themselves the danger of any further trouble by spraying freely and frequently.

Despite the lateness of the spring, he asserted that the orchards in the district were looking remarkably well, and that with reasonable care there was no reason for apprehension.

Mr. Addie's remarks are only in keeping with the aggressive policy that has always been carried out by the British Columbia board of horticulture. Insects and pests are very rare, and they are determined that they shall remain so.

The prospects are that this present season will see the largest immigration movement the Kootenay has ever known. One firm states that between three and four hundred people have notified them that they will come to Kootenay, to select orchard tracts this year. It is yet very early in the season but a number of buyers are already on the ground, and a brisk season is looked for.

One of the best evidences of the continued growth of the fruit industry, is that two of the largest nurseries in the province have been sold out of all but ornamental stock, since the first of February. Growers who were desirous of planting in the spring, are having to put it off until fall. Although the home nurseries, of which

trees were planted, and a small tree being a straight whip and not branched, could be more easily controlled in its growth.

Newcomers, anxious to get a return upon their investment as soon as possible, can hardly understand this. They reason that by planting a two-year-old tree, they are a year ahead, and that if they could plant three or four-year-old trees, they would be as much ahead still. It may appear so but in practice it does not seem to work out.

Prof. Thornber, of Washington Agricultural College at Pullman, Washington, speaking at the last meeting of the State of Washington Horticultural Society, said that he had some time previous received a letter from a friend back in Iowa, who contemplated buying a tract of orchard land, and then when he came out he was going to show the Washington growers how to do things. He did not propose to lose four or five years by planting yearling trees; he was going to bring out a carload of six-year-old-trees. It was only after a great deal of argument that he could be persuaded that he was wrong. It looks all right on paper, but it doesn't seem to work out.

The Doukhobour colony at Brilliant is making good progress, and they have recently bought another large tract of land adjoining the city of Grand Forks. They have placed a large order for nursery stock, in addition to the twenty

thousand tree order they before many years the Do apples galore.

The growers are making their strawberry crop, and that they sent down to into the prairie towns has just the conditions favorable.

DAIRY

Summer Feeds for

There are not so many of them this week as usual, but from Alberta, from which not been many received up. It appears that dairy farmers much trouble to grow feed cows milking through the summer and early fall. The upon for feed almost exclusively fail the cows just naturally making the best of an opportunity a certain amount of work, bring a cow up to milking; a cow will take up a certain stable, eat so much feed, to run up a certain amount of profit. It naturally follows that if she must be put to pasture, she must be put to pasture when she yields when she must be kept up to her engine at full steam, and the small amount of feed taken as her whole content store.

It is possible in all our farms to produce fodder in abundance. On farms for the purpose of produce finds a ready market in fresh condition and in good fore follows that the market does not make a serious effort in late summer, is a herd that they are capable

A Manitoba Dairyman's Summer

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE

When I started keeping cows very nearly discouraged on of maintaining the summer milk yield in winter was quite have got around it all right another time. Each summer of July, pastures seem always man is in the cow business he needs something to feed and will tell you how I do it.

Some years ago I fenced close to my barnyard for the ing summer feed for the cows or some part of them anyway. On the three of them I open rotation. On one, each year 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 succession rape and clover off during provide a succulent food for winter, and the corn is all racks or on the ground to the

These fields are always plied is applied to the land intended directly from the stables du pretty thickly. The corn v manure but it will be in the I use Northwestern Dent corn 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 row field is harrowed after several times after the corn is up, that the preparatory cultivation the spring is gang plowing and drag harrowing to plough. Harrowing after the crop, and is the quick young weeds. We cultivate with a one-horse scuffler a harrowed.

thousand tree order they gave last fall, and before many years the Douks will be producing apples galore.

The growers are making preparations to market their strawberry crop, and the representative that they sent down to interview the fruit dealers in the prairie towns has just returned, and reports the conditions favorable.

E. W. D.

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 not been many received upon the previous topics. It appears that dairy farmers do not take very much trouble to grow feeds that will keep their cows milking through the dry time of late summer and early fall. The pastures are depended 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." It naturally follows that if that cow is to give a 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 taken as her whole contribution to the family store.

It is possible in all our Provinces to grow green fodder in abundance. Cows are kept on many 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 milk yield in winter was quite a problem too, but I have got around it all right. I will explain how another time. Each summer, after about the first of July, pastures seem always to dry up, and if a man is in the cow business to make money out of it, he needs something to feed his stock on. I use corn 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, or some part of them anyway, adjoins the barnyard. On the three of them I operate a regular three-year rotation. On one, each year, I sow one acre of red clover and two acres of rape. This one is for the hogs. One of the others is planted to corn and the third sown to mangolds. The one sown to clover and rape this year goes into corn next year, and is planted to mangolds 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 is applied to the land intended for corn, being drawn directly from the stables during winter and spread on pretty thickly. The corn will not get much from the manure but it will be in the soil for the mangolds. I use Northwestern Dent corn, sowing it with a drill as early in May as possible, and by the middle of July it is well enough advanced in growth to be fed. I do not know what quantity of seed I use per acre, as the drill is simply regulated to sow what seems a reasonable amount. I test the quantity by running the drill on hard, bare ground before going into the field. It is arranged to sow in rows three feet apart. The field is harrowed after seeding, and again several times after the corn is up. I might say right here, that the preparatory cultivation the field receives in the spring is gang plowing to cover up the manure, and drag harrowing to put the surface into good tilth. Harrowing after the corn is up never hurts the crop, and is the quickest way I know of to kill young weeds. We cultivate the crop once or twice with a one-horse scuffler after it gets too high to be harrowed.

In feeding the corn, I cut it either with a sickle or scythe, gather it up in bundles and throw it over the fence to the cows. The cutting has to be done by hand for the reason that the quantity cut at one time is not large enough to make any other cutting method useful. I feed the green corn either in racks or on the ground. Sometimes I haul a load of it up to the yard, and feed in the racks used for feeding straw to the young stock in winter, though more often it is simply fed on the grass in the pasture field. The cows eat everything up clean. In the fall before frost comes, if any corn remains in the field uncut, it is harvested and stooked for winter feeding, or is sometimes fed that fall before the cows go into the stable.

I find that growing corn and feeding in the manner outlined pays. I have to have a flow of milk all the year round, and while not in the dairy business very extensively, I have a fair trade in town to supply with milk and cream. I am thinking of building a silo this summer and if I have success in providing winter feed in this way, I am going to build another to hold a supply of silage for summer feeding. That is what dairymen do, milk producers, especially, in the east and in the American dairy states, and I believe we could follow their lead successfully here. I would like to hear from any of your readers who have had experience with silos. It might be a good idea if they would publish their experiences in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Macdonald, Mun., Man.

R. M. SUTTON.

Summer Feeds in Alberta

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Although this part of Alberta is considered a dairy section, we have not got the growing of crops for green feeding, down to any kind of a science. We have plenty of grass here in the early summer, and up to a few seasons ago when it dried up, later the cows simply foraged farther and fell off in their milk flow.

Two years ago I thought I would try to keep my cows milking heavier through August and September just when most other cows were drying up. For this purpose I sowed a mixture of oats 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 after harvest, which came on for later feeding.

To feed this, we had to tie our cows in the stable. Then we mowed 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, then it made good fodder when run through the cutting box, and fed with chop.

In feeding we found that by spreading the green fodder out, it was no trouble to keep it over from night to morning, or even two days, and this saved cutting and handling when the dew was on. Of course it would not pay to go to this trouble, if the cows were not good milkers. It costs just as much to feed a cow giving three quarts as one giving ten, and one has this impressed upon him when feeding green fodder. But if cows are kept at all, it pays to go to a little extra trouble, and get every cent possible out of them. There is such a thing as keeping cows up to a point, where the profit begins to appear, and then letting them go. This I think is the main reason why dairying is not more profitable and popular, and the feeding of green summer fodders gets over the trouble.

Central Alta.

J. F. SPENCE.

Rape as a Summer Feed

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been using rape as a summer feed for dairy cows and find it fills the bill very well. I haul the manure from the stables in winter, plow the land deep as soon as the frost is out, harrow and pack the field twice. Then I make funnels of building paper, six inches wide at the top and two inches at the small end and place small end in the cup of grain drill, placing the funnels three feet apart, using two tacks in the top to hold them in place. In preparing the seed for sowing I mix it with sand, taking one dessertspoonful of rape seed to one tomato can of coarse dry sand. Rape should be sown very thinly, the rows three feet apart and the plants two feet apart in the row. If sown too thickly it seems to choke itself out. It is best to use the drill for sowing the seed for the following reasons: (a) Less seed is required, two lbs. per acre being sufficient; (b) A better stand is secured and there is more uniformity of growth; (c) Cultivation of the crop is possible; (d) It is easier to detect noxious weeds; (e) Where soiling is practised you can drive down the rows without injury to crop. I find from experience that rape is not only cheaper and

will stand more frost, but it will give more milk, without giving any disagreeable flavor, than any other green feed, and when fed down or cut high it will stool from every branch and renew the crop.

For variety a plot of sugar beets should be grown, also another plot of green oats and peas—two-thirds oats and one-third peas, or oats alone. This should be cut with the binder and stooked. The green oats sheaves are first-class for winter feed as well, and the saving in quality and quantity will repay the twine, besides doing away with the mower and rake. While the mower will cut the crop clean, the rake will not pick it all up, and the rake fills the fodder with soil. Besides, fodder put loose, gets too much sun, and the coils, if exposed to rain are spoiled, while the stook remains uninjured. Where land is scarce and expensive, the soiling method should be practiced, because from four times to six times the amount of feed can be raised on cultivated land. A large yard with shelter and water, is all that would be necessary, and the feed thrown over the fence, thus saving pasture land and fence or herding expenses, and your cattle are always at home.

Sask.

JOHN PARKER

POULTRY

Another B. C. Flock Record

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I had 40 hens to start with on January 1st, 1908. They had the run of the barnyard, so it is hard to tell what it cost to feed them; in the winter time it cost 20 cents per day. I feed all wheat. I set 15 hens, and 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 Wyandottes and Single-comb White Leghorns, and a cross with the Wyandotte male and Leghorn hen. Their eggs are larger than the pure-breds'. The eggs were 50 cents a dozen all last year. I got 5,514 eggs, at 50 cents per dozen, \$229.75

Roosters	30.00
Pullets	22.50
	\$282.25
Feed, 25 cents per day	91.25
Profit	\$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 below for a day or two; some combs froze, but they never stopped laying.

Yale-Cariboo, B.C.

WM. M. MARTIN.

Infertility in Early Eggs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

A great variety of explanations are given for the fact that early hatches are likely to produce fewer chicks than those coming when the season is further advanced. It is true that many circumstances are conducive to this result. I have been studying the anatomy of the hen this winter, with considerable interest and have become thoroughly convinced that a very large majority of cases of infertility, in early spring, are due to three things: Standing about in winter, with little exercise; concentrated instead of bulky food; and the lack of anything green to eat. I find 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 to the fowls, allowing them to eat it without working for it, and feed nothing else. The hens 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 of their time. Pullets hatched by such hens are too late to make winter layers. If the hens were given a moderate feed of grain, thrown into clean straw, so that they would be compelled to dig it out, and were given all the clover or alfalfa they would eat to furnish bulky food, they would get into full lay much earlier in the spring and their eggs would be fertile from the start. This would give the first hatches a start of two or three weeks ahead of those produced by the other method. This would give the pullets a chance to begin to lay, before severe weather sets in at the opening of winter, in which case they would continue to

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

The Standard, Tofield, Alta., has issued a special immigration number that for matter and make-up is a credit to the publishers.

* * *

Nicholas Wilson, the veteran school-master of London, Ont., is dead at the age of eighty-two. He was born in Ireland on March 30th, 1827; came to Canada in 1845, and taught in Middlesex County for nearly sixty-four years.

* * *

Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, is this spring to open a restaurant in the Brooklyn Navy Yard capable of seating seven hundred men. Miss Morgan expects to provide as good meals as the men get in saloons for less cost.

* * *

Thomas McIntyre, a janitor employed in one of the schools in Bayonne, N. J., has given the School Board a shock by asking that his salary be reduced from \$50 to \$40 a month. His request was granted without any heated debate. McIntyre said he considered \$50 too much to pay for the services he gave the city.

* * *

While reading a bible which he had bought in a second-hand shop, a Herne Hill (London) gardener named Wallace, recently thrown out of work, came upon two £5 notes and the following inscription: "I gathered this money with very great difficulty, but, having no relative who is in absolute need, I make thee, whoever shall read 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 that will stand many times the pressure that the ordinary roller-bearing castings will.

* * *

The gentle art of "nature-faking" and other faking must have been in evidence in early times, 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;
No real fall, so long as one still tries,
For seeming setbacks makes the strong man wise.
There's no defeat, in truth, save from within,
Unless you're beaten there, you are bound to win.

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. He had drawn his sword against the crowd that had come under the protection of the soldiers of his country's conquerors; but he had accomplished nothing. Forceful 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 learn, if he could, how his Master was to fare. So he joined the groups of servants around

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 to prison and death, if need be; and here he was, as near him as possible. His impulses were right. So also were his conceptions of his Master's character. He had thought out his interpretation and had avowed his belief. In both feeling and intellect he had come to a perfectly sound and loyal attitude toward his Master. "When thou art converted," Jesus had just been saying to him; but Peter, as he sat there warming himself, did not seem to be in need of conversion. As a matter of fact, it was not his Master who was in danger, but himself.

Of a sudden the aspect of the scene changed. The unexpected question of a maid-servant made him realize his peril. Simon was in a panic. With oaths and curses he resisted the attack that had been made upon him. He lost his self-control. The spirit which kept Jesus serene in the midst of ignominy and in the face of death had no mastery over Peter. Indeed, Peter was not far from the truth when, lacking his Master's spirit, he swore that he was none of his. Peter's real disloyalty lay, not in his words, but in his failure to govern his conduct by his Master's principles; not in his oaths and curses, but in being cowardly when he ought to have been courageous, in thinking of his peril when he ought to have been thinking of his duties, in thinking how he might keep out of trouble rather than in thinking of the service he might render to the Kingdom his Master was establishing. The significance of his denial is to be found, not in what Peter said about his Master, but in what he did with himself.

Peter's danger is the Church's danger. Like Peter, the Church is ready to come to the defense of Christian doctrine and to express its adoration; but when it is called upon to put its Lord's principles into practice, to embody his spirit, to serve as he served, it is too often found wanting. Peter's mistake has been repeated 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 think about Christ? and How do you feel toward Christ? And meantime it has been at too little 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 of their Master was exalted and their reverence for him was sincere; but how far they were from perpetuating his life is evident if we try to imagine the man of Nazareth hewing down an unbeliever. So we can see that our failures have similarly been due, perhaps, to the fact that we overvalue the attitude that we take and undervalue the spirit in which we live.

Many persons to-day are troubled because they think that Jesus of Nazareth has not the honor in creed and in worship that he should have. Let them calm their fears. It is they who are in danger, not their Master. Have they preserved his spirit? Have they accepted his commission as rescuers of the poor, the broken-hearted, the captives, the blind, the bruised? Have they been bestirring themselves on behalf of those who are oppressed? Or have they been warming themselves?

Peter saw his fault. When the Lord looked upon him, Peter went out and wept bitterly. His confidence in his intellectual grasp of his Master was gone; his enthusiasm for prison and death with his Master died out. How just he must have felt the decision to be which placed the grief-stricken mother not in his care, but in John's! Perhaps most of us need such an experience before we can understand the injunction, "Feed my sheep."

—New York Outlook.

The Good Angel of the Labrador

It is many years since Dr. Wilfred Grenfell was last in the West, but it is safe to say that no man could come back after so long an absence to find a people more in touch with his work or more in sympathy with his plans. Crowds throng to hear him, not because of his eloquence as an orator for he has some of the awkwardness of a school-boy, but because he is doing a great work well, in sincerity of heart and purpose, and with no idea of publishing his own merits. There are disparaging remarks made sometimes about the jack-of-all trades. Dr. Grenfell is a living reputation of that disparagement, and is ably supported by all missionaries, home or foreign. For the gospel of the Christ must be proclaimed in a life of helpfulness to the needy body, as well as in words for the needy soul. In Newfoundland and the Canadian Labrador, the doctor is judge, magistrate, pilot, physician, surgeon, able-bodied seaman, stock-raiser, teacher and preacher, and he does it all well. He has the power, too, to raise up helpers in his work, and every summer skilful and famous doctors, university students, professors, teachers and nurses volunteer to give free service under his commands to his people.

Dr. Grenfell says that the three great obstacles to happiness and prosperity are—and he puts them in the order of their seriousness—the liquor traffic, tuberculosis and the barter system of trading. In St. John's, he counted fifty-seven saloons and drinking places near the harbor open night and day, to catch the simple-minded seaman, as soon as he lands. The chances are that he goes back north with no provisions or clothing to last through the winter. To offer a counter-attraction that is innocent and helpful, Dr. Grenfell is trying to raise sufficient money to erect a splendid Seaman's Institute in St. John's, where the sailor can get everything and more than he can get in the saloon except liquor.

One would think that in a sparsely-settled 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 bears the injunction "DON'T SPIT" woven in letters into its very being, more peremptory and utilitarian than the usual "WELCOME."

The truck system of trading invariably means that the producer never gets a bit farther ahead whether it be a good season or bad. He will almost always be found to be in debt to the trader at the end of the year. To overcome this difficulty, several co-operative stores were started by Dr. Grenfell as an experiment, and they have proved to be an improvement on the old way. In one village twenty-five men put their fish catch together and sent one of their own number to sell it for cash in a good market. The introduction of domestic reindeer as an industry, is only a two-year-old venture but it is having a propitious beginning.

Dr. Grenfell says he went to Newfoundland because he believed that the successful man is the man who puts most into life, not the one who gets most out of it, and he wanted to put his life where it would count for most. "Newfoundland and Labrador seem like places where none 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 C

THE MYSTERY OF FEELING
The soul of Jonathan was
the soul of David, and Jonathan
him as his own soul.—Samuel

"I count that friendship is
worth
Which has not many things
untold,
Great longings that no
can hold,
And passion-secrets wait
Along the slender wires
Some message from the
sent,
But who can tell the what
meant?
Our dearest thoughts are
reach."

As the years pass, I
and more over the
fellowship, that strange
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the brightest, sweetest
were not the times of hi
fellowship with other spi
yours, or with Him wh
of kin to each human so
Friend who perfectly und
thoughts which cannot b
into words.

"The human heart asks
now I know
That my heart hath fro
All real, and full, and u
affection,
So near, so human; yet
perfection
Thrills gloriously the d
glow!"

I don't understand how
believes in heaven at all
often repeated question,
know each other there?
of us would rather stay
trance into that new life
ration from our friends
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differently from the gates
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nothing for "mansions
were not to be "homes
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or heaven. "The higher v
reaching after God, the r
are that love—which
and soul of fellowship—
thing which can make lif

THE QUIET HOUR

THE MYSTERY OF FELLOWSHIP

The soul of Jonathan was knit with the soul of David, and Jonathan loved him as his own soul.— Sam., xviii., 1.

"I count that friendship little worth
Which has not many things untold,
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 meant?
Our dearest thoughts are out of reach."

As the years pass, I wonder more and more over the mystery of fellowship, that strange and beautiful gift of God, by which souls are knit together and find a strange joy—a 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 readers.

Without friends, on whom the heart leans in happy confidence, life would be sad and dreary, beyond all question. Our souls are continually reaching 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 act.

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 sumptuously every day. Most people would be delighted to learn an easy way of becoming rich, though—in theory—they are quiet ready to own that happiness cannot be bought with money. The desire for happiness is an instinct planted by God Himself in every human heart, and He has not given the instinct without opening the way of satisfaction to it. Think back over your life and see if the brightest, sweetest hours in it were not the times of high and holy fellowship with other spirits akin to yours, or with Him who is nearest of kin to each human soul, the only Friend who perfectly understands the thoughts which cannot be translated into words.

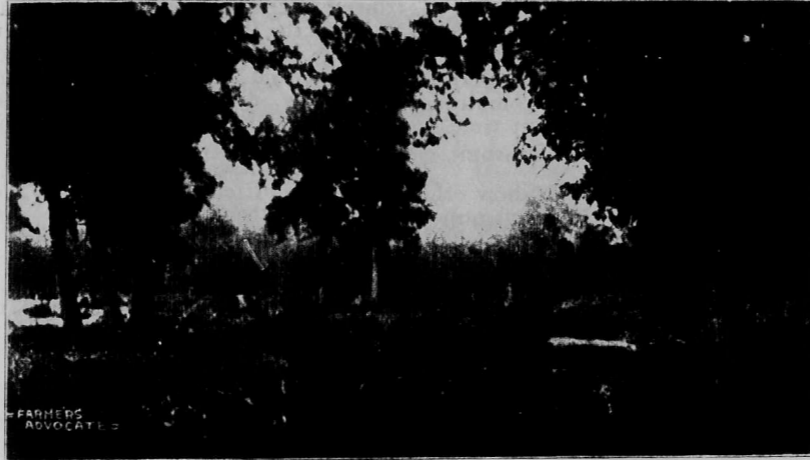
"The human heart asks love; but now I know
That my heart hath from Thee
All real, and full, and marvellous affection,
So near, so human; yet divine perfection
Thrills gloriously the mighty glow!"

I don't understand how anyone who believes in heaven at all can put the often repeated question, "Shall we know each other there?" Why, any of us would rather stay here, if entrance into that new life meant separation from our friends. Heartsick and lonely we should turn away indifferently from the gates of pearl and golden streets, and care less than nothing for "mansions," if they were not to be "homes"—and home is where love is, and nowhere in earth or heaven. The higher we climb in reaching after God, the more sure we are that love—which is the heart and soul of fellowship—is the only thing which can make life worth liv-

ing. As for "knowing each other," we can only really know those whose spirits are akin to ours—and how mysteriously do we recognize a kindred spirit! This recognition of 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.

"I have not seen thee, though mine eyes
Hold now the image of thy face;
In vain, through form, I strive to trace
The soul I love: that deeper lies.
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."

But, in another sense, we can see 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 usually the old, tried friendships which have slowly but surely woven themselves into our very being. Such fellowship is restful and satisfying.



AT NOON.

It may not show itself in many words—there is little need of speech when we are perfectly sure of our friend's loyalty, and when "as in water, face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man." It is, indeed, a joy to those who fear the LORD to speak often one to another; but speech is only outward after all, while fellowship is inward, and mysteriously unexplainable. The friend who knows our thoughts before they are spoken, is always easy to converse with, or to be silent with. Such a friend not only brings out an ideal, possible best which is not yet ours. Love is not blind, but rather has eyes so keen and far-sighted that they can see the oak acorn, the butterfly in the crawling worm. It is very discouraging to have friends—so called—who are continually finding fault, on the principle that it is wholesome to be told of faults, so that they may be corrected. On the other hand, it is grandly inspiring to have friends who see in you a beauty of holiness which is not yours. Rather than disappoint their trust, you will reach after that potential beauty until it becomes your rich possession.

Of course, I am talking of real friends, with whom real spiritual fellowship is alone possible. A friendship of convenience—a sort of partnership for business purposes—is like a marriage of convenience, there is nothing sacramental or immortal about it. Such "friends" can be cultivated or dropped without much trouble or inconvenience; but true friends are not won so easily, and a real parting with a real friend involves terrible pain. By a "real

parting, for friends who can be departing," I don't mean a physical parted by distances or death, are certainly not real friends. As Hugh Black says:

"The highest love is not starved by the absence of its object; it rather becomes more tender and spiritual, with more of the ideal in it. Ordinary affection, on a lower plane, dependent on physical attraction, or on the earthly side of life naturally crumbles to dust where its foundation is removed. But love is independent of time or space, and as a matter of fact is purified and intensified by absence. Separation of friends is not a physical thing. Lives can be sundered as if divided by infinite distance, even although materially they are near each other. This tragedy is often enough enacted in our midst." We can often be more really "in touch" with people when they are not near enough in body to irritate us with little mannerisms and uncongenial habits. Those who are living in the midst of friends are often more to be pitied than those who appear to be in far more lonely circumstances. It is never wise to judge by outward appearance, for Browning is not the only person who has discovered that:

"If I think but deep enough,
You are wont to answer, prompt rhyme;
And you, too, find without a rebuff
The response your soul seeks many time
Piercing its fine flesh-stuff—"

But let us remember the warning

liberately cut the name of a departed friend out of one's daily prayers is not to cease to pray for him. God reads our muttered desires, He does not need words. A prayer that is made of words alone, without the desire of the heart, may be meaningless to Him; but the unspoken love of a faithful, loyal heart for those who, though out of sight, are certainly not out of the mind, is real prayer, and cannot fail to help in the perfecting of those who are still very members with us in the mystical body of Christ. Death was never intended to be a barrier between souls. They are not dead, but living, and while our hearts are linked indissolubly with theirs, every prayer which a loving child of God breathes into His ear, cannot fail to be a prayer to "our" Father for "our" daily bread—whether any names are mentioned or not. Though we may deceive ourselves, we can never deceive God into thinking that words without love are real prayer, neither can he fail to recognize real prayer, if love without words be held up longingly to Him. The hearts of men on both sides of the veil are bound with the living, throbbing cord of love to the 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 asking for something.

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, its Head.

If we do not fail our brethren, there is little fear that they will fail us. We shall be the greatest losers if we neglect to use God's glory the wonderful power of fellowship. Life is a mirror, in prayer as in everything else, and what we give in good measure will be rendered back richly and generously. Pray for your friends to pray for you. Can you render to them grander service than that? If so, what is it?

"One friend in that path shall be
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 do;
Why do you long to fly against the sun?
Straight paths were set wherein you were to walk,
Yet itch your feet the world's high-ways to run!

Oh, foolish, dreaming, blinded mortal child!
The narrow paths your vain feet spurned to tread;
The simple, homely tasks you left undone
Were steps from which your task to glory led!

—LOUISE PALEY.

to school every day. My father has thirty-two head of stock.
Man. (b) EDGAR ROBINSON.

A FINE OLD CAT

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwag. I think it is a good name. I think Canary can write nice letters.

We had two little calves on March the twelfth. I like riding horse back. In fall I go on horse back after the cattle. I am fond of reading good books. We have thirty-five hens. They are Buff Orpingtons and we get from ten to sixteen eggs a day.

We have a nice bluff of poplars behind our stable. It is a low place and in spring there is lots of ice for skating. We have a lot of maple trees grown from seed. Father planted them fifteen years ago.

I have one brother seven years old. Our nearest school is three miles away 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)

JULY.

The Golden Dog

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

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La Corne St. Luc looked half approvingly at Philibert.

"Don't quarrel with him yet, Pierre! You cannot make a quarrel of what he has said."

Lady de Tilly listened uneasily, and said,—

"Don't quarrel with him at all, Pierre Philibert! Judge him and avoid him, as a Christian man should do. God will deal with Bigot as he deserves: the crafty man will be caught in his own devices some day."

"Oh, Bigot is a gentleman, aunt, too polite to insult any one," remarked Le Gardeur, impatient to defend one whom he regarded as a friend. "He is the prince of good fellows, and not crafty, I think; but all surface and sunshine."

"You never explored the depths of 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 continues!"

"What will become of the Province in the hands of Francois Bigot?" replied La Corne St. Luc. "They say, Philibert, that a certain great lady at Court, who is his partner or patroness, or both, has obtained a grant of your father's sequestered estate in Normandy, for her relative, the Count de Marville. Had you heard of that, Philibert? It is the 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!"

"And how does your father take it?"

"My father is a true philosopher; he takes it as Socrates might have taken it; he laughs at the Count de Marville, who will, he says, want to sell the estate before the year is out, to pay his debts of honor—the only debts he ever does pay."

"If Bigot had anything to do with such an outrage," exclaimed Le Gardeur warmly, "I would renounce him on the spot. I have heard Bigot speak of this gift to De Marville, whom he hates. He says it was all La Pompadour's doing from first to last, and I believe it."

"Well," remarked La Corne, "Bigot has plenty of sins of his own to answer for to the Sieur Philibert, on

the day of account, without reckoning this among them."

The loud report of a cannon shook the windows of the room, and died away in long-repeated echoes among the distant hills.

"That is the signal for the Council of War, my Lady," said La Corne. "A soldier's luck! just as we were going to have music and heaven, we are summoned to field, camp, or council."

The gentlemen rose and accompanied the ladies to the drawing-room, and prepared to depart. Colonel Philibert took a courteous leave of the ladies of Tilly, looking in the eyes of Amelie for something which, had she not turned them quickly upon a vase of flowers, he might have found there. She plucked a few sprays from the bouquet, and handed them to him as a token of pleasure at meeting him again in his 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."

Philibert was deeply touched by the genuine and stately courtesy of the lady. He kissed her hand with grateful 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 tremulous hand as she watched the gentlemen proceed on their way to the castle. Her mind was overflowing with thoughts and fancies, new, enigmatical, yet delightful. Her nervous manner did not escape the loving eye of her aunt; but she spoke not—she was silent under the burden of a secret joy that found not vent in words.

Suddenly Amelie rose from the window, and seated herself, in her impulsive way, at the organ. Her fingers touched the keys timidly at first as she began a trembling prelude of her own fantasy. In music her pent-up feelings found congenial expression. The fire kindled, and she presently burst out with the voice of a seraph in that glorious psalm, the 116th:

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

"Aurem qui mihi supplicii,
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 psalm. She pressed her to her bosom, kissed her fondly, and without a word, left her to find in music relief from her high-wrought feelings. Her voice rose in sweeter and loftier harmonies to the pealing of the organ as she sang to the end the joyful yet solemn psalm, in a version made for Queen Mary of France and Scotland when life was good, hope all brightness, and dark days as if they would never come.

CHAPTER XII.

THE CASTLE OF ST. LOUIS.

The Count de la Galissoniere, with a number of officers of rank in full uniform, was slowly pacing up and down the long gallery that fronted the Castle of St. Louis, waiting for the Council of War to open; for although the hour had struck, the Intendant, and many other high officials of the Colony, had not yet arrived from Beaumanoir.

The Castle of St. Louis, a massive structure of stone, with square flanking towers, rose loftily from the brink of the precipice, overlooking the narrow, tortuous streets of the lower town. The steeple of the old Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, with its gilded vane, lay far beneath 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. The cries of sailors, carters, and habitants in thick medley floated up the steep cliffs, pleasant sounds to the ear 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 La Corne St. Luc and Colonel Philibert proceeded to the gallery, where a crowd of officers were now assembled, waiting for the Council.

The Governor at once called Philibert aside, and took his arm. "Philibert," 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." An equivocal smile accompanied Philibert's words, which the Governor rightly interpreted.

"Ah! I understand, Philibert; they were carousing at that hour of daylight? Were they all—? Faugh! I shame to speak the word. Was the Intendant in a condition to comprehend 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, I 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 intellect of his seems to defy the power of wine, as his heart is proof against 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."

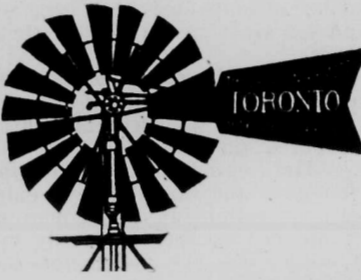
"You did rightly, Philibert: the Intendant is ruining half the young men of birth in the Colony."

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

"Assuredly, Philibert! Command

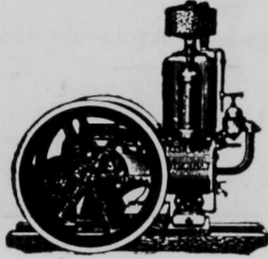
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Dept. F. A.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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, Philibert: 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!"

"La 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! They desire 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. 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! But our resources are not yet all exhausted: 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 friend 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, Philibert," said he; "ten men like you might still save this Colony! But it is past the hour for the Council, 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," exclaimed, or rather groaned, the Governor. "They have the real power in New France, and we the empty title

and the killing respice with me to-night at Philibert: I have to you."

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

"Right! Be it to Come on Wednesday Governor. "Your fat man who carries the true nobility into the you are happy in such ibert as he is fortune." The Governor friend, and rejoined the officers upon the terrace

A flash, and a smoke, white and sud the battery flanked t was the second signal to commence. The C issoniere, taking the St. Luc, entered t followed by the cro 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 t 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 Council,

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

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

Among the portra besides those of the King,—which hung o throne,—might be s of Richelieu, who fir rude settlement on th into a body politic— dal France; and of Co available its natural sources by peopling i scions of the mother ese and peasantry

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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
Governor. "Your father is a gentle-
man who carries the principles of
true nobility into the walks of trade,
you are happy in such a father, Phil-
ibert as he is fortunate in such a
son." The Governor bowed to his
friend, and rejoined the groups of
officers upon the terrace.

A flash, and a column of
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 assign-
ed to them in order of their rank and
precedence, but a long array of chairs
remained unoccupied. These seats be-
longing to the Royal Intendant and
the other high officers of the Colony
who had not yet arrived to take their
places in the Council, 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 sur-
rounded by delicate arabesques, and
hung with paintings of historic inter-
est—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 a
gorgeous escutcheon of the royal
arms, draped with a cluster of white
flags sprinkled with golden lilies, the
emblems of French sovereignty in the
Colony.

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 feo-
dal France; and of Colbert, who made
available its natural wealth and re-
sources 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
of Cartier, the first discoverer, and
of Champlain, the first explorer of
the new land and the founder of Que-
bec. The gallant, restless Louis
Buade de Frontenac was pictured
there side by side with his fair
countess, called by reason of her sur-
passing loveliness "the divine." Vau-
reuil too, who spent a long life of de-
votion 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 educa-
tion in the Colony; and of Talon,
wisest of intendants, who devoted
himself to the improvement of agri-
culture, 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 sup-
erior 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

EATON'S BINDER TWINE

Pursuing our time honored policy of "The Greatest Good to the Greatest Number" we announce that we are in the binder twine field again this year and with prices that might well be thought impossible.

Our aim has always been to supply the people of Canada with necessary goods at the lowest price possible. Never have our efforts been appreciated so well as by binder twine users during the two seasons we have supplied them.

From the time we opened our western store we felt the farmers of the west were paying too high a price for binder twine and determined to lower it. A comparison of the prices charged then with our prices quoted here will tell the story of the success of our efforts.

This year we are carrying the same two excellent brands as last year, and the same generous guarantee stands back of every pound we sell.

	Winnipeg	Brandon	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton
Colden Manilla 550 ft. to lb.	9c. per lb.	9c. per lb.	9½c. per lb.	9½c. per lb.	9½c. per lb.	9½c. per lb.
Eaton Standard 500 ft. to lb.	8½c. per lb.	8½c. per lb.	8½c. per lb.	8½c. per lb.	9c. per lb.	9c. per lb.

If your twine is unsatisfactory for any reason or if your crops are destroyed by hail, frost or excessive rains, the twine may be returned at our expense and we will refund the purchase money and all transportation charges.

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED
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10,000 FIFTY-ACRE FARMS

Choicest irrigable and fruit lands on the entire Pacific Coast for the extraordi-
nary low figure of \$500, \$125 cash, \$100 first year, \$100 second year, \$100 third year,
and \$75 fourth year.

Also 10,000 one hundred acre fruit farms. Slightly rolling land and a little further
inland, but equal in richness for \$3.00 per acre. Terms \$75 cash, one year \$60, 2 years
\$60, 3 years \$60, 4 years \$45.

Titles Direct from the Mexican Government

REDUCED TRANSPORTATION RATES to Colonists.
NO TAXES for ten years.
NO IMPORT DUTY.
NO EXPORT DUTY.
If you order one of these farms by mail we will select one
for you from the first sub-division, giving you privilege of changing
for any other farm of the same sub-division that is still for sale.
The temperature runs from 60 to 90 degrees in the shade. We
guarantee the products of cultivated soil \$50.00 and upwards, per
acre, otherwise money will be refunded to purchaser.
Sugar, pineapples, bananas, chocolate, cotton, coffee, tobacco,
vanilla indigo henequen and all kinds of fibres; adonquilla oil
seed, sweet potatoes, peanuts, coconuts, and all other tropical and
semi-tropical products can be grown to perfection.
Dr. Holman writes for Modern Mexico re this section of the
country: "Where the beauties of nature and the delightful climate
are hard to equal any place in the world."
Extracts from a letter from Mr. J. M. Edington, one of our
pioneer colonists: "I think it offers great inducements to the

farmer as well as the man with capital. The soil, as a rule, I find
exceptionally good, though I have not been over all of it yet. I
have seen corn in all stages, perhaps, from 6 inches high to corn
in the roasting ear, and that done without any cultivation other
than that given with the hoe. I do not find the soil as dry as I
expected at this time, as it is now three months since the close of
the rainy season, and the ground is moist in some localities yet.
We enjoy the climate so far, nights being pleasant."

One owner last year, with irrigation, raised seven crops of
alfalfa and this yielded \$250 per acre.

Purchasers not wishing to remove to Mexico may arrange
with the Cultivation companies on a percentage basis to have
their land cropped. Reports issued by the Mexican government
show the following returns per acre: Pineapples, \$350 to \$400;
bananas, \$150 to \$300; corn, two crops a year, \$100 to \$115.

In a comparatively short time these lands will be worth at
least \$100 per acre.

Prices on the East Coast of Mexico for similar lands run from
\$100 to \$200 per acre.

If you would like to investigate this proposition call or write to

Local Agents for Pacific Govern-
ment Lands and Concession Cor-
poration Ltd.

Bond & Clark

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poration Ltd.

Phone 1092

614 Trounce Ave.

Victoria, B.C.

Phone 1092

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

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
autumn. 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 prac-
tically 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 can-
not 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. Includ-
ing 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 Tillson-
burg, 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.

The 28 Ayrshires, including tiny
calves that brought but \$5.00, averaged
\$95. Bidding was brisk on choice ani-
mals. 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 a
mallein test signed by the Inspector of
the United States Bureau of Animal
Industry. A similar certificate from
the Inspector of the Canadian Agricul-
tural Department is also required. If
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
contagious 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,
Hauley \$305

WA-KO-VER FLOOR STAIN

HOW TO TURN YOUR SOFT WOOD FLOORS INTO HARD WOOD.

Just use a flat bristle brush and Wa-Ko-ver Floor Stain—and lo! the "modern miracle" is performed. Your former splintery, dingy, unattractive soft wood floor is changed into a smooth, elegant hard wood surface of oak, mahogany or walnut—or any one of the nine different finishes you may prefer.

A floor treated with Wa-Ko-ver floor stain is heel-proof and chair-proof. You can drag a heavy trunk over it; you can dance on it, without injury to its appearance. You can hit it with a hammer; but so remarkably tough is Wa-Ko-ver that, although the finish may dent in sympathy with the wood, it's elastic enough to give without cracking.

You will also find Wa-Ko-ver Floor Stain useful for all kinds of interior work where a remarkably durable and beautiful finish is desirable.

Any article treated with Wa-Ko-ver Floor Stain can be washed with soap and water without affecting the brilliancy of the finish.

Write us for Free Booklet No. 12, so you can read full particulars. Ask for color cards, too.

Progressive hardware dealers will fill your orders.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO., LIMITED,
PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS,
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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. Absolutely guaranteed. Brand new, clean stock. Bright as a dollar. Sheets 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 information. On application we quote **ROOFING SUPPLIES OF EVERY KIND**

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CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY
25th and Iron Streets, Chicago, Ill.
We Can Save You Money On Wire and Fencing.

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Kind of building.....
Size of Roof.....
If you want Siding or Ceiling give diagram and full dimensions.....
When do you expect to order.....
Name.....
P. O..... R. F. D..... State.....

Chicago House Wrecking Co.
25th & Iron Streets, Chicago

PIGS

alusians, Black Langs and Indian Runner each. Bradley-Dyne.

MAS—Barred Rocks, Ames, all from prize. \$1.50. Cockerels. Stoughton, Sask.

COCKERELS—\$1.50. ry good Barred Plyt \$2.50 each. Address College., Dept. of mipege.

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

rom pure bred S. C. red Rocks; have some w; city address C. H. Winnipeg.

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

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

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

White or Barred Rock eggs \$1.00 per setting. fe, Sask.

FEMALES.

Skinner to Regina\$ 70
M. Douglas air, Regina.. 100
s. M. Doug- as Cumming, 125

LS—ALL CON- MOSSOM- INCE AL-

M. Graham..\$125
M. Graham.125
D. A. Purdy, 75
t by J. A. 90
W. M. Gra- 60
by Jos. 100
f Sale.....\$4,600

NOTES

the best known Canada, is asking for one of their ed catalogues, styles in Spring children. This ness in Toronto a century and esitation in do-

OK TO HAVE e expert, E. L. ; written an in- ual that tells yer ought to . How to test ence. Readers ocate have a get a copy of nding ten cents r. Dyer, King Ave., Toronto; l copies avail- price are few, o write for it to mention that "The Winnipeg

Three Striking Features of the "New Century" Washing Machine

Ball Bearings insure easy running. Strong Spiral Springs reverse the motion, and really do half the work.

Wringer Stand is strong and rigid—and so attached that it is always in the right position.

Price \$9.95—delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec. Write for free booklet.

Deere & Co. Manufacturing Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

Questions & Answers

No question will be answered unless the full name and address is given. When an answer by mail is requested, send one dollar with the question.

BOILS ON BULL

Could you let me know what would be good for a young bull I have. I brought him from the East and he got over heated on the journey. He broke out in boils all along the back and does not seem to get well. He eats and drinks very well and has not failed so very much.

Alta. D. W. M.

Ans.—Bathe the sores with a solution of creolin and soft water, use half a ounce of creolin to a pint of water, apply with a piece of clean cloth three times a day. Give a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic in his drinking water three times a day. Keep his skin clean by good grooming. This should be attended to every day.

JOINT WILL

A man and wife live together, have considerable property and money all in his name. The wife has nothing in her name at all. Instead of him making 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. Will it stand in court after their decease, or after the man dies could heir or heirs insist on a settlement of affairs, as the mother never had any property in her name?

Man. R. S.

Ans.—A joint will can be made, and like all other wills, it will be revocable up to the time of the death of the Testator. There being two Testators, it will become irrevocable on the death of the first one. Should a joint will be made we would advise consulting a good lawyer in order to have it properly drawn as this is a most unusual proceeding.

SETTLING DEBTS

1. A bought a half section of land from the Hudson Bay Company two years ago, and there are two payments past due. A gave them a quit claim deed in February, 1908. A bought deed in February, 1908.

In August, 1907, A bought lumber from B and has not been able to make payment, neither for lumber nor farm. Can B put a judgment on the farm?

2. If A throws the farm up, can B

seize? A has only such property as the laws allow him in stock.

3. What does the law allow a man in exemption in Manitoba? Is it the same in Saskatchewan?

4. A has a son who is farming for himself, and wants A to live with him. Can B, if A throws up farm, seize A's machinery or stock?

Sask. C. R. M.

Ans.—1. B cannot put a judgment on the land if the judgment was subsequent to the land being taken over by the Hudson Bay Company.

2. From the first question, if A executed a quit claim deed he would 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.

3. Exemptions are much the same in Manitoba as they are in Saskatchewan.

4. A can only take advantage of the exemption while residing on his farm.

NOTE NOT RETURNED

A bought two cows from B. When the note was due B took the cows 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. He has been notified by A to send the note back. What shall A do? Can B open the door in the barn and take the cows himself?

Man. J. H. S.

Ans.—A should sue B for the delivery of the note

DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS

If a woman seeking a divorce were to move from Canada to the United States and there secure a divorce, then afterwards return to Canada, would it be lawful in this country? What would be the cost for obtaining the divorce?

Sask. E. W.

Ans.—American divorces, in cases of marriages contracted in Canada, have been held in Canada to be illegal. The cost of obtaining a divorce in the United States varies in the different States. The cost of obtaining a divorce in Canada would probably be in the neighborhood of \$1000.00 to \$1500.00. In any case, the costs are governed by the number of witnesses required.

GIRL'S MAJORITY

At what age does a girl attain her majority in Canada?

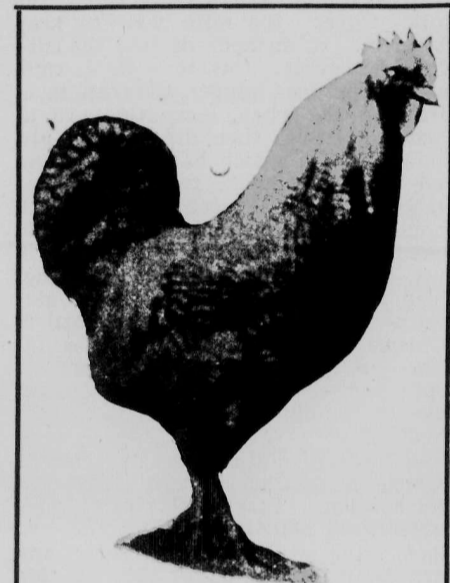
Alta. J. L. Y.

Ans.—On her twenty-first birthday.

PIGS KILLING EACH OTHER.

I have thirty-five fall pigs which will now average 150 pounds, and am crowding them hard for the spring market. Every few days they jump on one of their number and kill it. Am feed-

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



POULTRYMEN!

Have you any stock that you want to sell? If so, it pays to ADVERTISE and to advertise in a paper that reaches the class of people that you desire to get in touch with. We can satisfy you and get you results. Write us.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg

Church Chime Bells
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Bethane Bell Foundry Co., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

A SEARCHING INVESTIGATION WILL PROVE SUPERIORITY OF IDEAL WOVEN WIRE FENCE

Investigate IDEAL fence. Do like the railways. Test the laterals for elasticity—the uprights for stiffness. Test both for smoothness and heaviness of galvanizing. Test the lock for gripping-tenacity. 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. Its 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.

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.

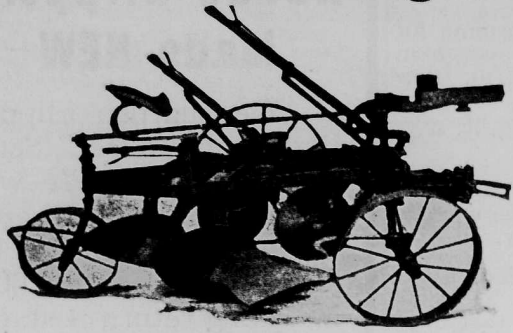
W. W. McCUBBIN
HARDWARE MERCHANT
Oak Lake, Manitoba

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 way: In dese hard times I aint dese got nuthin' to watch.

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 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." 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 lady's shoulder—and this is what she saw: For Excess Fat, simplest, safest, cheapest, most helpful receipt of any: One-half ounce Marmola, 1 ounce Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic, 4 1/2 ounces Peppermint Water.

The Paris New Scotch Clipper High Lift Gang Plow



You need such a plow as this. It has shares and mouldboards 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.

PARIS PLOW CO., LIMITED

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Western Branch, WINNIPEG, MAN.

You Want the Best

Then Buy at
Mirror Lake



Transportation—Four boats daily to Kaslo and Nelson.
Orchards—Young or in Bearing.
Land—Cleared or uncleared, in large or small blocks.
Soil—The Best.
Water—Abundance for all purposes flumed over the land.
Public School—in district and High School at Kaslo which is only 2 1/2 miles distant.
No Summer Frosts at Mirror Lake. Prices Reasonable.
Raw Lands on Kootenay Lake, subdivided, with lake frontage, on actually existing roads, with good transportation, at \$10.00 per acre up.
Come, See and Be Satisfied.

K. K. Bjerkness or E. Norman, Mirror Lake, Kalso B. C.

The Central Real Estate Co.

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When you decide to sell out and move West to British Columbia, write and see what we have to offer in Fruit Farms, Chicken Ranches, Market Gardens, Dairy Farms, Suburban & City Homes, City property, for investment, and Suburban Acreage for subdivision.

Besides properties in Vancouver District, we have Farm and Fruit Lands in Similkameen, Okanagan and Kootenay Districts.

We make a speciality of trading properties. Send in full particulars of what you have to offer, and what you want, and see what we can do for you.

The Central Real Estate Co.

ing barley and shorts mixed, also International Stock Food and frozen turnips. They have a splendid pen, and all out of doors for a run.

Man. C. D. B.

Ans.—Pigs sometimes when confined or where running out, a large number being penned together, develop 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 habit grows on the 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

Mare has been lame for a year. The blacksmith shod her so as to throw weight upon the frog, and advised the frequent application of turpentine to the sole and walls, so as to soften them. She stands with foot slightly advanced, and resting on the toe, or else bent at the knee, as though it caused pain when she puts weight on the foot. When driven she starts very lame, but improves some after being driven awhile. Next day she is worse than ever. She eats and drinks well, but sweats badly some hours after being driven.

1. What causes the lameness?
2. How should she be treated?
3. How can her general health be improved?

H. R. K.

Ans.—1. She has navicular disease (coffin-joint lameness), in all probability caused by driving on hard roads.

2. Treatment will probably not effect a cure, but will ease the symptoms to some extent. She should have a long rest, and the coronet should be blistered repeatedly. Get a blister made of 2 drams each of cantharides and biniodide of mercury, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Clip the hair off for two inches high all around the hoof; tie her so that she cannot bite the parts; rub well with the blister once daily for two days; on the third day apply sweet oil. Let her loose in the box stall now, and oil

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 bar shoes, and keep the foot soft by poulticing or standing in water a few hours daily, or by soaking pads. Do not apply turpentine, as its actions are harmful.

3. The symptoms given indicate that her general health is good. The sweating is caused by the pain in the foot.

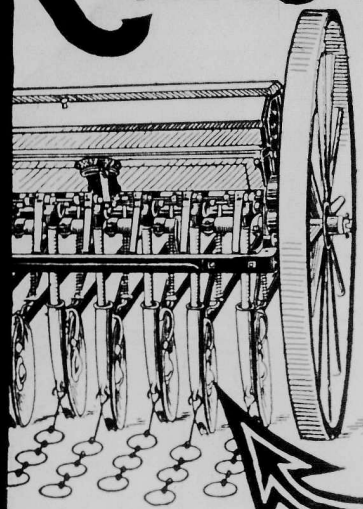
HOMEMADE CHEESE

Can you give me information on making homemade cheese? How many quarts of new milk will it take for a ten-pound cheese? What size hoop will I need for 10-pound cheese?

E. A. M.

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. Dissolve 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 it warm. In an hour or less the curd will be made. Cut it with a knife into pieces not bigger than an inch. Draw off the whey, leave the curd to harden a little, then dip it out into moulds of tin which have no bottom, and which should, therefore, be placed on a board. A piece of cheesecloth should also be put in the mould, so that when the cheese is formed it may be taken out without breaking. Heap the curd well above the mould, 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 take the mould off and also the cloth, handling very carefully. Now sew a fresh piece of cloth about the cheese, 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 turn daily for ten days, then do this every other day. This keeps the moisture distributed and the cheese soft. Rub the cheese with butter several times to prevent cracking of the crust, and scrape off any mould which may appear, as the cheese must be kept in a rather moist place. In two months it will be fit for use. To keep left over pieces for any length of time, rub with butter occasionally, and keep in a dry place. Stillton cheese, standard size, are 6 3/4 inches in diameter, by 11 inches high. Stilltons are usually 10 pounds in weight.

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 tying 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

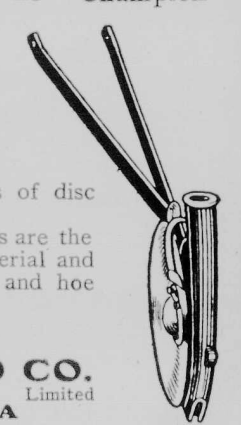
Frost & Wood "Champion"

Further, the Grass Seed Index is plainly marked for different kinds of grass seed—a convenience absent on other makes of disc drills.

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.

Ask for catalogue H 7
The FROST & WOOD CO.
SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA

From conclusive tests it has been proven that the ball-bearing hub, enclosed in the dust-proof case of "Champion" Disc Drill, requires but one oiling per season. This bearing, of course, makes the "Champion" 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.



BOVRIL Helps You

Because it contains stimulating properties, beef in a condensed form. This excites appetite and makes you hungry.

BOVRIL Feed

Because it contains Albumen and Fibrous beef. These are nourishing properties which make it differ so essentially from all other preparations.

Take BOVRIL

Do not accept substitutes.

Canada North ALBERTA

Property 6 square miles. For sale at 75c. per acre to strike oil any day. Prospects bright. Write for full particulars.

HARRIS, 615 VICTORIA,



FREE

For selling only one and Flower St. Complete, with one Views, good lenses. You give performance. The 10c. (large) Send to-day plainly wrapped in RELIABLE CO., Dep.

EASTER HOLIDAYS 1909

EXCURSIONS

Via the CANADIAN NORTH RAILWAY

Fare and On

For the round trip stations in C. Tickets on sale — **APRIL 8th to APRIL 13th,** Valid for return until **APRIL 13th,** Further information cheerfully furnished Canadian Northern Agent, or write **C. W. COOPER** Assistant General Agent, Canadian Northern Railway, Winnipeg, Man.

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 hungry.

BOVRIL Feeds You

Because it contains all the Albumen and Fibrin of the beef. These are the vital nourishing properties which make BOVRIL differ so essentially from all other preparations of meat.

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BOVRIL

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Property 6 square miles in extent. For sale at 75c. per share. Expect to strike oil any day. Buy before the rise. Prospects most encouraging. Write for full particulars to

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FREE Big Magic Lantern

For selling only \$2.70 worth of Vegetable and Flower Seeds. You get it all complete, with one Dozen Slides of Colored Views, good amp and magnifying lenses. You can work it yourself and give performances for your friends. The seeds are assorted varieties, both vegetable and flower, in 5c. (small) and 10c. (large) packages and sell fast. Send today your name and address, plainly written. A post card will do. **RELIABLE PREMIUM CO., Dept. H, Waterloo, Ont. 24**

Hints From Growers of Prize Wheat

Continued from Page 464.

HOW A FIELD PRIZE WAS WON

My farm is situated near the Big Lutarm Creek, is rolling land, with here and there a bluff or slough, and several natural drains running across toward the creek. The soil is a rich black 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. I 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.

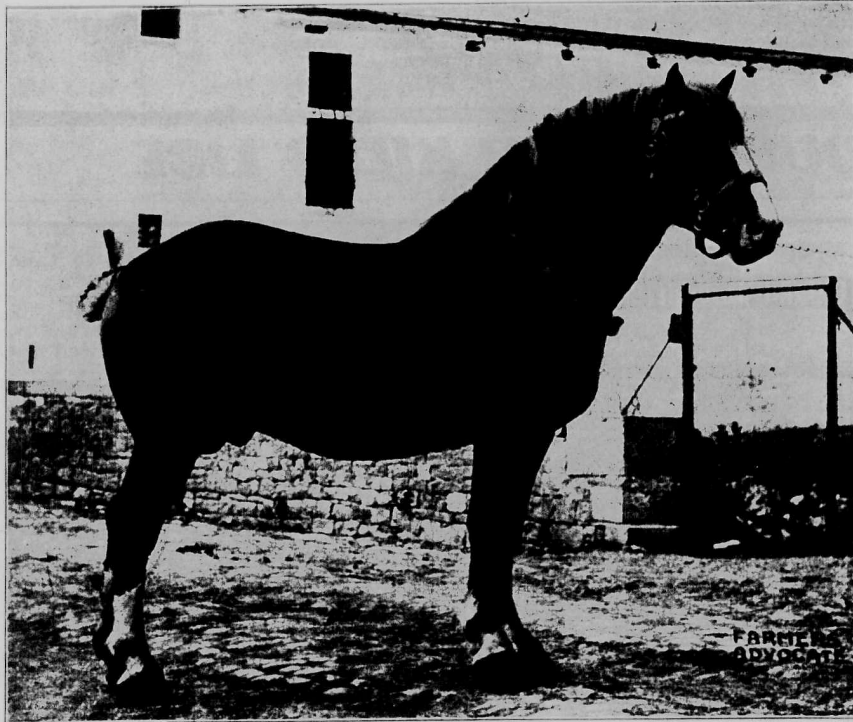
As I was seeding on breaking, I expected it to stool well as I did not sow over one and a half bushels per acre by weight. I drilled as shallow as

subsoil. It was broken up the latter part of June, 1907, to a depth of two and a half to three inches, care being taken to make as smooth a job as possible, so as to insure a perfect rolling 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.

Sask. GORDON B. GREGORY.

WANTS GRAIN THOROUGHLY MATURED I will try to outline the method I



BELGIAN STALLION "ACTA," FIVE YEARS OF AGE. IMPORTED AND OWNED BY NOTTET BROS., COCHRANE, ALTA.

possible just burying the seed. The land in question was broken in June 1907, about four inches deep. Then I cleared off stones, and disced it once over within the first week after breaking. I disced once every three or four weeks, until it had been over four times, twice lengthwise, once angling and once again lengthwise. In spring of 1908 I drag harrowed once, and then drilled as early as possible. I always let the land rest two or three weeks 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. Put lots of power on disc and get it to go in deep, so as not to turn the sod. I think it is a wise plan to get through disc-harrowing in the fall, as you need to drill wheat early in spring. For the past nineteen years I have observed in this settlement, that the earliest sown wheat made the best sample in the fall, regardless of frost damages, with no exceptions. So that statement is enough to encourage early sowing.

Sask. GEO. H. RICHARDSON.

ADVISES FREQUENT HARROWING

The field of wheat that secured first prize in the Watson district standing grain competition was grown on slightly rolling black sandy loam with a clay

follow for the production of high-class wheat. It was wheat raised on land prepared in the manner described, that won the first prize from the southwestern district for wheat of any variety other than Red Fyfe at the Provincial Seed Fair last month.

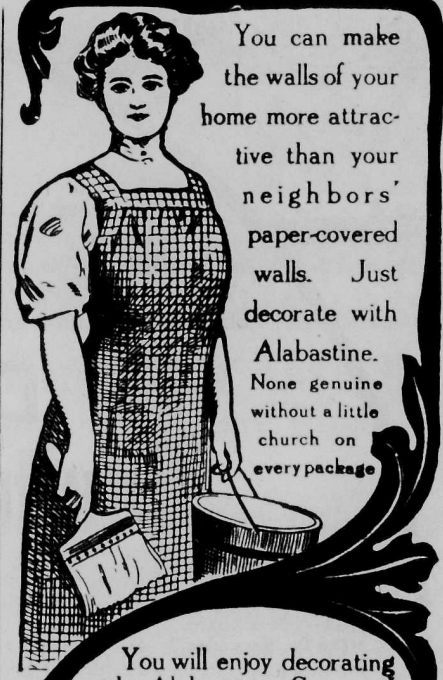
The first consideration is to have the land free from weeds. This is accomplished by summer fallowing, but I must say that it is not the crop grown on summer fallow that develops the choice, plump grain that wins prizes at seed fairs. As a rule, wheat from summer fallow lacks the desired plump quality, because of the rank growth of straw.

The crop grown the second year from the summer fallow will give what I call a prize winning sample of wheat. I always treat my seed with bluestone at the rate of one pound of bluestone to eight gallons of water, sowing at the rate of a bushel and a half to the acre. Grain intended for seed should never be cut until it is properly ripe. Let it shell a little. To get a good quality of seed, it is very important that the crop should be thoroughly matured.

Man. WM. MONTGOMERY.

GOOD MONEY IN PURE SEED

I will explain how I grew the prize ten-acre plot of wheat in this locality. The plot was in a field of 160 acres of breaking. I broke it about four inches deep, and when the sod had rotted,



You can make the walls of your home more attractive than your neighbors' paper-covered walls. Just decorate with Alabastine. None genuine without a little church on every package.

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.

Church's Gold Water Alabastine

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.



The Alabastine Co., Limited 50 Willow St., Paris, Ont.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1/2-lb. and 1-lb. Tins.



Lady's or Man's WATCH GIVEN FREE

For selling our Picture Post Cards, handsome Canadian and English Views, and Men's Collar Buttons. Watches are guaranteed silver nickel, man's given for selling \$3.00 worth, and lady's for selling \$1.50. Send us your name and address and we will mail you Post Cards to sell 6 for 10c., or Collar Buttons to sell at 10c. for set of 4. You may sell whichever you wish. Both are very easy sellers. Write today. A Post Card will do. **The Reliable Premium Co., Dept. H, Waterloo, Ont.**

EASTER HOLIDAYS 1909



EXCURSIONS

Via the CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

Fare and One-Third

For the round trip between stations in Canada. Tickets on sale - APRIL 8th to 12th Valid for return until - APRIL 13th, 1909 Further information will be cheerfully furnished by any Canadian Northern Railway Agent, or write to - C. W. COOPER, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Canadian Northern Railway, Winnipeg, Man.

on as the scale and blister once s long as you can ut to work apply the foot soft by ng in water a few soaking pads. Do ie, as its actions

s given indicate th is good. The y the pain in the V.

CHEESE e information on cheese? How milk will it take ese? What size 10-pound cheese? E. A. M.

10-pound cheese least 100 pounds ed. A little more ed. Warm milk i put in a table- n rennet, or a moderately warm ot to exceed 80 tir it into the lk well to keep or less the curd it with a knife er than an inch. ave the curd to dip it out into have no bottom, efore, be placed ce of cheesecloth e the mould, so is formed it outh breaking, ove the mould, on more until it p of the mould, f thin board on When pressed d also the cloth, y. Now sew a bout the cheese, two inches top this down with eeese aside to fine salt, and s, then do this keeps the mois- the cheese soft. butter several racking of the ay mould which eeese must be t place. In two t for use. To for any length utter occasion- ry place. Stil- size, are 6 1/2 11 inches high. 10 pounds in

ly and Grass 1 set your to which here is a ampion"

Ending Poultry Troubles

Every man who keeps hens and aims to handle them as a business proposition is more or less troubled with a whole row of dull-eyed 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 your hens and they'll lay in zero weather.

1 1/2 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 seasons 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 three-quarters bushels 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 afterwards 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 pound to eight gallons of water in half-barrels, the wheat being put in sacks and dipped. I am now, however, using formaldehyde, forty per cent. strength, which I consider as effective if properly used.

Heward, Sask. W. H. WENSLEY.

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.

Indian Head. JOHN MURRAY.

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CANADIAN GROWN SEEDS



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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, which can be purchased on easy terms. Also farms of all sizes, and lands suitable for farming. Write us for particulars.

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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 purpose 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 emerging the grain in the solution, getting 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.

ALSO PULLS WEEDS.

Our land is heavier than most of land west and southwest, but is a sandy loam. 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 pulled 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 too 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 over twice cross ways, and to check the weeds I harrowed it over again about three weeks later. This left the ground in good shape for the drill in the spring. I sowed a bushel and three pecks to the acre with a shoe drill about two inches deep, and harrowed it right after the drill.

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 I shall try formaldehyde this spring. I am engaged in mixed farming. I 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 getting better.

PETER P. PETERS,
 Dalmeny District, Sask.

Questions & Answers

CEMENT FOR STABLE FLOORS AND SAND FOR STONE

1. How many barrels would it take to floor thirty-six by thirty-seven feet?
 2. About how much sand would it take to floor basement wall 20 in. high to use most all that can be handled?

Ans.—1. A layer of concrete, mixed one part cement to five of sand, is sufficient for floors, and even less for walls. At this thickness cement covers 120 square feet per barrel. A 20 in. wall of concrete comprises 1,320 square feet, that you would require 11 barrels of cement.

2. In building stone of stone is required cubic feet of wall. For stone, about one-eighth of sand is needed. This varies with the quantity of sand and lime or proportion of three parts of sand to one of lime, for every 128 cubic feet there would be 16 cubic feet of mortar required, approximately, sand and 4 or 5 cubic feet of cement.

BRUSH CUT

Please publish the name of the manufacturer of the brush cut which was advertised in "Advocate" about a year ago.

Ans.—McNamara & Taskwin, Alta.

STALLION WITH GOOD SHOULDERS

I have a stallion with good shoulders. Last winter I came sore, first with then they hardened and then they are a little sore.

Ans.—These pimples on the blood is loaded with trial—the products of the blood. The first thing to do is to rid the system of the blood by feeding the mashes only (no hay). Then, next morning, ball composed of Bar draham; calomel, 1 dr.; soft soap, sufficient to make a paste. Continue to feed bran until the horse comes out of the hay and oats, increase as the purging ceases. Allowance is reached. A tablespoonful of Fowl arsenic in his drink three times a day. Bath with a lotion of sugar of sulphate of zinc, 1/2 ounce per quart. If necessary have him examined by a veterinarian.

DEHORNING COW — HEMORRHOIDS
 1. I have a cow with a dangerous hemorrhoid. She is twelve years old. Would it be possible to cut them off?
 2. Have a mare in rather poor condition. She is a yearling. I have a hemorrhoid on her hindquarters. I have been very successful in not getting any smut in the eight years that I have farmed in Saskatchewan, but I shall try formaldehyde this spring. I am engaged in mixed farming. I 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 getting better.

PETER P. PETERS,
 Dalmeny District, Sask.

Ans.—1. You may remove a hemorrhoid with safety, providing proper precautions to prevent bleeding are observed.
 2. Hemorrhoids or piles are a comparatively rare disease sometimes occurring in horses.



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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.

HENS LAME

What is the matter with my hens? They get lame in the afternoon, and seem to lose the use of their legs, then, probably the next day they will be all right? B. B.

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 time.

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 belly (each side now). It was soft at first, but it is getting harder. He had it once before, and I rubbed in turpentine, and he got all right. What would you give him, or could I do anything for him, as he is a good worker and I would not like to lose him? T. H.

Sask.

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. Vitiating 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 medicine.

OPEN HOCK JOINT

Would you please advise me what to do with my horse. He was kicked inside the hock joint (nothing but a scratch), but after a long run became 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 when it is the hock joint which is involved. 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 hair, and rub the ointment well in for at least twenty minutes. Tie his head up for forty-eight hours so that he cannot reach the blistered part with his mouth. After the forty-eight hours wash off the blister, and smear with vaseline every three days.

GETTING READY FOR CROPS

I have taken up a half-section, and I 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 house put on it (a small one). I have thought of putting in a crop of fall wheat, putting it out on contract, or would you advise getting

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A. E. DUFF
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the land broken for next year. I have thought of putting about 100 acres in wheat, and oats next year, giving it out on contract.

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.
 H. L. 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.

Mr. Hibbert says: "Take 10 pounds of common salt and 4 ounces of crude carbolic acid, and mix until the salt has taken up all the acid. The mixture will then look like sand. Do this in a salt box with a 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 a 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. P. O.

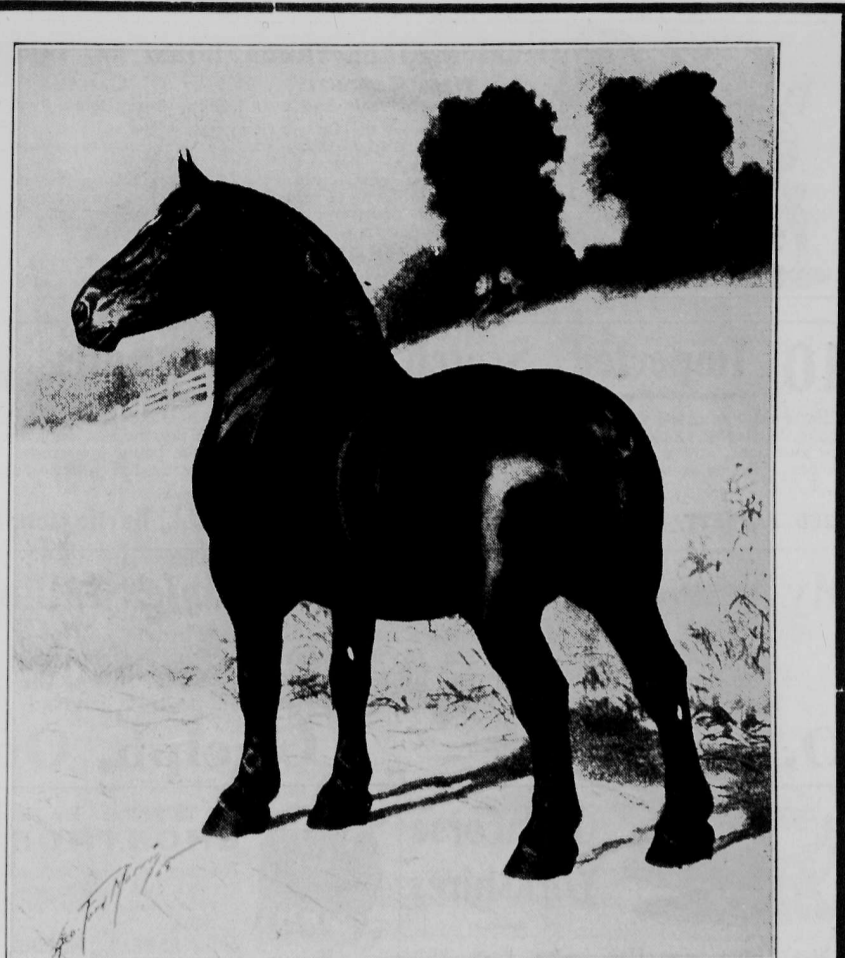
Ans.—1. Mix an ounce of creolin or carbolic acid in a pint of boiling water, and rub on the parts with a brush. Repeat in a few days.

2. Give a dose of turpentine in 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 old. She is in fair condition, but 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?
 M. D.

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.

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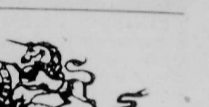
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BICKMORE'S GALL CURE. The standard reliable remedy for Galls, Scratches, Cracks, Wire Cuts and all similar sores on animals. Sold by dealers everywhere. Money refunded if it fails. Sample and Bickmore's new horse book mailed for 6 cents. Write today. WINGATE CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Canadian Dist'rs, 545 NOTRE DAME ST., W. MONTREAL, CANADA

LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble can be stopped with ABSORBINE. Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle, \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 9 D free. ABSORBINE, J.R., for mankind, \$1 a bottle, removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicoeities, Old Sores, Allays Pain. W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., 45 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN, SOSS & 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, Braebridge, Ont., was cured (and also her little boy) by the use of

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

She writes: "I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. A few years ago I was so badly troubled with my lungs people said I had Consumption and that I would not live through the fall. I had two doctors attending me and they were very much alarmed about me. I was in bed 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 use 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 thought 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.

Hardest Trees & Plants. We Grow All Kinds and Sell Direct at Right Prices. CATALOG FREE. STRAND'S NURSERY R.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.

(b) If the periods of reservation includes the months of June and July, 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 to cement a horse stable 20 feet x 26 feet, also what proportions of cement, gravel and sand should be used?

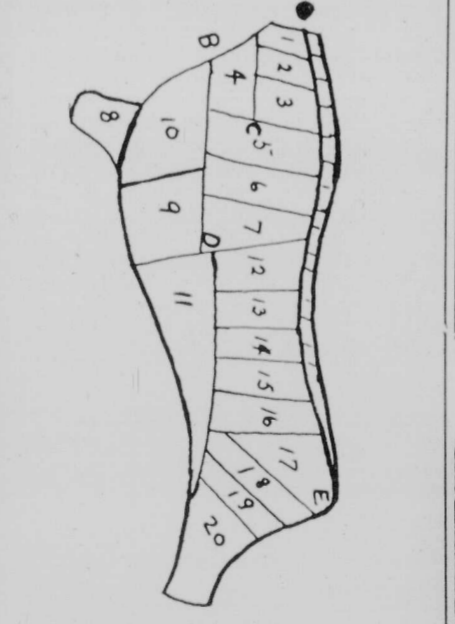
Man. READER.

Ans.—Cement is sold by the barrel usually, though handled in sacks, and the barrel is taken as the basis of measurement when estimating the amount of cement required. As you do not state whether it is a floor for the stable, or a 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 barrel of cement will cover 120 square feet, hence four and a half barrels of cement would be required. If you 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 recently for a twenty member beef ring chart.

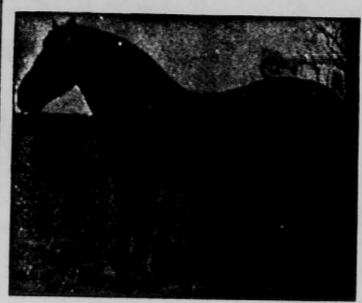
Ans.—The chart here given shows how the beef should be cut. To give each party, a boil and a roast it must be divided after the beef is cut down in halves. Cut across between numbers 7 and 12 leaving four ribs on the hind quarter. After laying the front quarter on the table for cutting up, cut off front 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 allotted:

Table with 3 columns: Nos., Boil and Roast. Rows: 1 and 18, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.



"Suffolk Punch Stallions"

Before buying a stallion see our exhibit of imported SUFFOLKS stallions at the forthcoming Calgary Spring Horse Show. Largest 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 determined to maintain. There are no Clydesdales too good for us to import, and we offer them to our customers at prices that cannot be equalled. We offer sound, young breeding stock of the most approved 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. NUTCH, 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 choice.

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 PHONE 472B

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 EDENWOLD Via BALGONIE, SASK.

ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS Stallion 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 Outfit, 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 labor.

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. manure spreader on your farm.

You will have choice of two different spreaders in the I. 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 plant life. All is washed by the first shower into the soil—none is wasted.

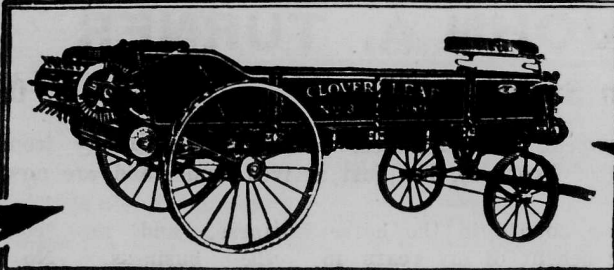
The good effects upon the crop are immediate and the permanent benefit to the land is greater than when the manure is spread by hand. There is no question but that land manured by an I. H. C. manure spreader will give an increased yield of from two to ten bushels per acre over land where manure is spread 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 should have?

Are you not losing money instead of saving money by being without one?

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.

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



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

GOSSIP

NEW CLYDES FOR MANITOBA

The "Scottish Farmer" of March 13th says: "Mr. David Stevenson, Wawanesa, Manitoba, has secured a first-rate 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. Two 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 Campbelltown, and got by Sir Hugo, out of a Rosedale mare, whose dam was by Sir Everard. As will be seen, this is first-rate breeding for a mare, and Stewart Tartan will be very useful. Sir Fortune was in the short list 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, Braidie Chief (13381), which stood second at Kilmarnock as a two-year-old, is a particularly nice quality horse, with first-rate feet and legs. His sire, Royal Chief, was a son of Royal Garty, 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, Head-smuir, Carlisle, and got by the splendid breeding horse Earl Angus, while her dam, the Prince of Albion mare Montrose Rosemary, traces back to the famous 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. Mr. Stevenson and his clients should be highly satisfied with his selection."

Canadian Clydesdale admirers, will be on the look out for this lot at our summer fairs and in the meantime congratulate Mr. Stevenson on getting together so promising a string.

Dear Sir,—

I may say I am a constant reader of your valuable paper, and I think every home on the farm should have it.

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 paper, 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.

A Man With Strength!

**A Man
of Courage!**

No man should be weak, no man should suffer the loss of that vitality which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less than nature intended; no man should suffer when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of the stomach, heart, brain and nerves from which men suffer are due to an early loss of Nature's reserve power. You need not suffer from this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost, you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.



**A Man
Among Men!**

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 to bed. You can have no weakness in the back, or "come-and-go" pains, no indigestion or constipation. You 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, Whittemouth, 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."

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir: About five years ago I had Rheumatism in my ankles, shoulders, elbows and fingers. I used your Belt, and was cured in about forty days. Your Belt is the best investment I ever made. John Hensworth, Hazelwood, Sask.

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.

It is the one sure remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Weak Kidneys, Weak Stomach, Lame Back, Nervousness, General Debility and Weakness in young or old, as well as Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc. How can you remain in doubt as to the value of this grand remedy when you see so many cures.

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I have a Book for Men, one for Women, too. Call at my office if you can; if not, cut out this Coupon, mail me your address, and I'll send you FREE my beautifully illustrated 80-page Book that treats of subjects vital to every broken-down man and woman. It will do you good to read it. SEND TO-DAY.

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