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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

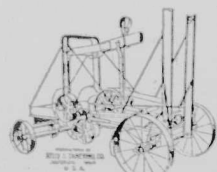
Duties.—Six months residence upon, and cultivation of, the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts, a homesteader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

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Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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We are headquarters for all kinds of Well-making Machinery and carry the largest stock of any house in the West.

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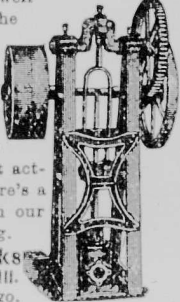
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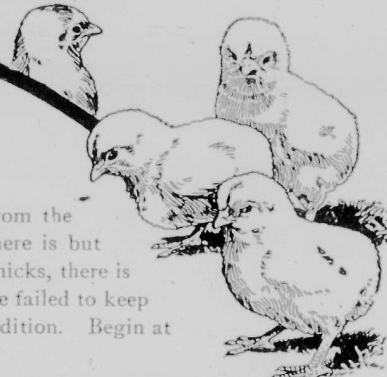
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Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) and in it are just the elements your chickens need to bring about healthy growth. It is "The Dr. Hess Idea" that even though a fowl be confined, you can, by aiding digestion, provide every needed element. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a contains bitter tonics for digestion, iron for the blood and cleansing nitrates. It will make vigorous breeding stock, and it will save the little chicks after hatching and hurry them on to the point where they're profitable.

Nothing fills the egg basket like Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. It also cures gapes, cholera, roup, etc.

"The Dr. Hess Idea," put in practice, means unflinching success with hens. One penny's worth of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is sufficient for 30 hens one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

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

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BEST MADE IN U. S. A.

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YOUR NOTE LOOKS GOOD TO US.

To protect credit buyers from exorbitant prices, charged by discriminating retailers, we will accept notes from responsible parties, payable November 1st, at only 4 per cent added to our low cash price, which we quote for this season, F.O.B. Winnipeg as follows:—
Standard, 500 ft. "Cricket Proof" 8c
Standard Manila, 550 ft. "Cricket Proof" 8 1/2c
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Let us book your order NOW subject to cancellation or additions according to crop conditions. We were the originators of the liberal crop damage proposition. Remember, we want your business, and will treat you right. Cash or no tie.

COOPER CORDAGE CO. ALEXANDER and STANLEY ST. Warehouse B., WINNIPEG.

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When buying fencing FORGET about the NOW cost. Do as the railways. Think only of PERMANENCY. Select the fence with the quality, weight, stiffness and strength to give longest service. And three or four years from now you will shake hands with yourself because you were shrewd enough to see eye to eye with the railways and buy IDEAL woven Wire Fence.



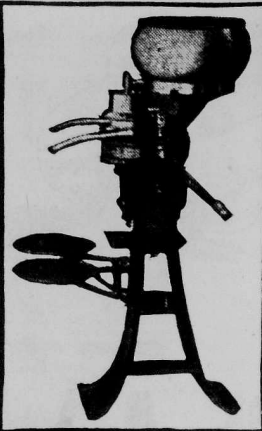
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No fence has a simpler lock than the IDEAL. Yet the railways have proven to their entire satisfaction that the IDEAL lock has the greatest gripping-tenacity. Other things being equal, the impossible-to-release grip of this simple lock makes IDEAL fence strongest in existence. But other things are not equal. IDEAL Woven Wire Fence has the best quality of hard drawn elastic steel wire laterals. It has the stiffest uprights. The galvanizing is the smoothest and heaviest—most rust-proof. The scales prove IDEAL the weightiest woven fence. What further reason do you need to prompt you to buy IDEAL fence? Well, here is another: IDEAL Fence will cost you no more than other fences that you will not buy if you think only of permanency. Our fence and gate booklet shows different styles for horses, cattle, hogs, etc. Write for your copy.

JOIN OUR STAFF OF AGENTS and increase your income. The weight, quality and strength of IDEAL fence make it easiest to sell.

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



CREAM SEPARATORS

Don't buy a cream separator without being sure you KNOW what you are doing.

Making a mistake in buying a cream separator means a great deal—it means waste of time and butter-fat twice a day, every day in the year, if you get the wrong machine,—until you "scrap" the machine itself.

More than 15,000 users who had made such a mistake replaced their "mistaken" machines with DE LAVAL separators during the year 1908.

They had probably wasted Five Million Dollars worth of investment, labor and butter meanwhile.

If you feel inclined to buy some other make of separator by all means do so, if you can find any apparently good reason for it.

BUT why not TRY a DE LAVAL machine beside the other machine for ONE WEEK before you actually contract to buy it? Simply SEE the comparative operation and comparative results and examine the comparative construction.

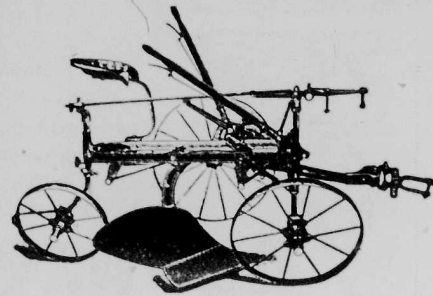
That's a proposition open to every intending separator buyer. Any DE LAVAL agent will carry it out. WHY not avail of it and KNOW what you are doing before making this very important investment?

Don't let any alluring "catalogue house" literature or clever talking agent wheedle you into buying any other separator without FIRST actually TRYING it alongside a DE LAVAL.

In other words, buy your separator intelligently and knowingly and not on blind faith in anybody's representations.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
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New Eclipse Plows



The Self-Locking device on New Eclipse Plows has a double advantage.

FIRST—When your land is very hard, you can lock the Plow down, so that it will stay absolutely to its work.

SECOND—When your land is ordinary, or stony, you convert your plow—in a moment—to a

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No other plow has this device. It is patented. Let us send you printed matter, describing fully

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General Agents

WINNIPEG

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WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS MENTION THE ADVOCATE



Frictionless Empire

What is best for you, a cone-method separator or a disc? Ask our agent. He will tell you
Both methods, all sizes, in

LINE OF QUALITY EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATORS

You know there are two standard methods of cream separation—the cone and the disc.

Each differs considerably from the other.

The cone has some special features that make it peculiarly suitable for the requirements of some people, while the disc has features that make it more suitable for others.

You see, it all depends on your requirements what method is best for you.

So go to our agent and tell him your requirements—and he will tell you the method that is best for you.

He will tell you the whole truth about the two methods. The Empire line contains both cone and disc machines, and it is to Empire agent's advantage to sell you the method that will give you utmost satisfaction, whereas the object of the agent of a one-method line is to sell you his style of separator regardless of your needs.

Both the frictionless Empire (cone method) and Empire Disc are made of Empire Quality materials, by same expert workmen, in the most modern separator factory in the world.

The Frictionless Empire is the original cone method and the most famous separator in America. It has such exclusive features as Ball Neck Bearing and Three-ball Bottom Bearing. No closed bearings on spindle,

where others have one, generally two. Easiest-to-turn, easiest-to-clean, closest skimmer. No other cone separator in the same class.

The Empire Disc is the champion separator of Europe, with addition of several Empire patented improvements. The bowl weighs twenty per cent. less than any other disc bowl of same capacity with central distribution feed. Discs are easily cleaned. It runs easily. It is best value on the market of any disc machine.

But you will want to read our Free Dairy Book, which explains both machines in detail, so get your pen right now and write us a post card for your copy. It also tells about a guarantee as good as a government bond, and a generous Free Trial Offer.



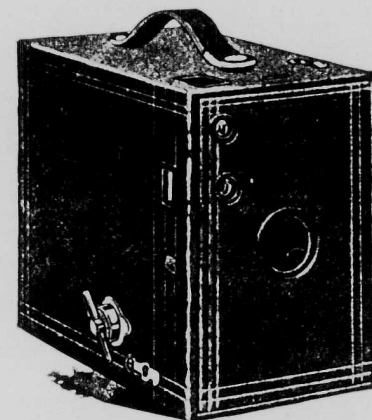
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TORONTO, CANADA

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14-16 PRINCESS STREET

EDIT

Seed-Time

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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV.

Winnipeg, Canada, May 5, 1909.

No. 867

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866.

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Published Every Wednesday.

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14-16 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

Seed-Time and Harvest

A careful and practical consideration of sowing and reaping in all operations, individual, commercial or agricultural, shows that, on the average, much depends on the precautions taken in connection with work done in the early stages. It is so with seeding. Now, that farmers are busying themselves with seeding operations, the importance of thoroughness in all details cannot well be over-impressed. Low-grade seed and slipshod cultivation may give a fair crop, if Providence is kind with rain and other weather conditions. But the thrifty man so prepares his land and so selects his seed that he attains fair returns when the elements have not been so favorable—he has concluded that the cheapest insurance in farm practices is strong, clean seed, planted seasonably in a rich, mellow seed-bed. Continuous cropping, too, without returning plant food to the soil, brings certain disaster. For the next few weeks, however special attention can be given to the quality of seed used, and the soil conditions furnished. For late-sown crops, it may still be possible to apply manure where it is needed.

Specific instructions cannot readily be given for seed-bed preparation. If such were the case, farmers could proceed mechanically, without making use of the brains with which they have been endowed. Experience on the fields reveals to every observant cultivator a certain condition of the soil that gives best results. On many farms this condition can be brought about only by different treatment in different fields, and sometimes in different parts of the same field. In some cases a double stroke of a harrow may be necessary, while in others a judicious use of other implements will give just as good results, with much less labor of men

and teams. Many implements are provided for the work. A selection must be made, depending on the nature of the soil. In some cases it may be advisable to have a variety of implements for cultivation purposes to meet soil conditions brought about by changes of weather.

Lose no time after the land is in fit condition to be worked, but put forth every effort to have thorough work done on every acre. On heavy, rolling land, time may often be saved and a more favorable condition of the seed-bed insured by giving one stroke with the harrow on the high parts, which dry first. This conserves moisture, prevents baking, and expedites the work of preparation when one is ready to go ahead and fit that field for the drill.

The question should not be, "How often should I harrow?"; but, "In what condition is the seed-bed?"

An Experiment Worth Trying

On another page of this issue a number of letters are printed, written by farmers, on the question of harrowing grain. They are unanimously agreed that the practice is a good one, that harrowing after the grain is up is a practical means of weed destruction, is a good way of conserving soil moisture and that it does the grain no harm. To eradicate the weeds and keep the moisture in the soil is the chief end of cultivation. If the weeds can be kept in check and such cultivation given as will prevent the loss of moisture from the soil, save through the crop grown thereon, the land will certainly be in proper condition for seeding.

Harrowing grain is evidently a practice that should not be undertaken too extensively on the start. It is one that each man should determine for himself the value of. Taking another's experience in some cases may be alright, and in the matter of harrowing grain some of us might be inclined to conclude from the unanimity of the testimony offered, that the practice might be profitably followed on our own farms, but it is advisable on general grounds to go a little slow in the matter. What we learn best is learned from personal experience, and experience in matters like this is best gained through experimentation. One should try the harrows first on a small area, and find out from the results obtained from that whether or not, harrowing is as beneficial as some claim it to be. It may be that circumstances and place as to soil, climate and length of the growing season make such harrowing impossible. But the only way to find out is by practical test. If the harrowing of grain after it is up, is as beneficial in so far as eradicating weeds and conserving moisture are concerned, as is claimed, it is worth knowing about and trying. A test certainly is well worth while.

A Growing Alberta Industry

In this issue we are giving considerable publicity to the business of winter-feeding cattle in Alberta. The industry is deserving of extensive discussion. It is only a few years ago since it was impossible to find winter-fed export cattle in any considerable numbers in the province, but now the industry has grown to immense proportions and buyers for at least three large exporting firms are straining every effort to get cattle.

Given ordinarily favorable artificial conditions cattle feeding in the West is bound to increase in extent. The charges against grain that has to be hauled from Alberta to world's markets is so great that grain growing for export will always be at a disadvantage even should the Hudson's Bay route be wholly feasible. The logical outcome of the situation is that the products of Alberta farmers will be marketed in concentrated forms such as beef, butter, pork, etc., and so minimize the charges for transportation. When an Alberta steer goes to England he carries with him several tons of Alberta grass, hay and grain at a lower freight rate than could possibly be had on these materials in their natural state.

All the country should be interested in the development of the cattle feeding industry in Alberta, as its success means additional trade to all classes of our population. And there are many ways in which certain interests can assist in fostering the trade. The provincial and Dominion governments can help the meat dealers operating in the province by a straight forward policy of dealing, the railway companies can render incalculable benefit by putting on a modern service of express stock trains, and feeders can help themselves by a vigilant study of conditions and circumstances looking toward persistent economy in production. With all these agencies operating there is every reason to expect to see large numbers of winter-fed cattle exported from Alberta each spring.

Keepers of National Wealth

Few announcements have met with such general approval as that recently made in the Federal parliament by Hon. Sidney Fisher that the government is about to name a commission to recommend means of conserving our natural resources. As a nation our characteristic sin is waste and lack of appreciation of the value of our supplies of raw material, especially our soil fertility, forests, game, fish, etc. Individually we all think we have developed economic habits but collectively as a people we are only distanced by our cousins south in the rate of dissipation of our national wealth. It would be well for us if we could carry into the administration of our national affairs those characteristics of thrift and

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economy that mark Canadians as individuals. As we understand the case, this is what the commission is intended to at least partially accomplish. A non-partisan tribunal persistently recommending to the government certain policies of economy would strengthen the government in proposed legislation looking toward that end or support the opposition in opposing proposals to exploit natural resources.

From the nature of the announcement we gather that the commission will be wholly of an honorary nature, that it will be composed of men and possibly women who have made successes in their private businesses and who would be willing to offer sagacious suggestions not only to parliament, but to the people as a whole, on matters pertaining to the elimination of waste and the conserving of wealth already possessed. Suggestions so offered would carry with them the weight of authority that comes from successful accomplishment, and as a consequence would be received with more than ordinary attention.

Such a commission would necessarily require to have at its service, a secretary with a live appreciation of the responsibilities of his position and a good general knowledge of the nature of the work required of the commission. So equipped, we entertain the fullest confidence that the commission would be able to render a service of which the nation stands very much in need.

HORSE

Service Tells

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

There has been a lot said during the past winter in your columns and elsewhere, about the Percheron being the greatest of all draft horses. It is hard to decide which is the best in the show-ring as different judges have their own ideas. Take for example the draft horses owned by large contractors in Britain. What are they, Percherons, Clydes or Shires? They buy what will suit their trade. If they thought the Percheron was the most suitable, they would buy them as they are close to the Percheron market and could buy them as cheap, or perhaps cheaper, and surely they would buy the most suitable horse to suit their trade and pay a dividend. They are all working for the dollar and it is not a fad as some people think the Clyde men are after with feet, bone and action.

Doune Lodge, Sask.

W. H. BRYCE.

Horse or Auto for Homesteader

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Which would you advise me to get, an extra horse at \$150, or a good second-hand run-about automobile at \$200 to \$250? I am homesteading and need something to carry me to the store and to a neighbors where I board. I also have to take my cream to the station, six miles three times a week.

Sask.

G. H. M.

It would be under very exceptional circumstances that we would advise buying an automobile in the place of a horse or pair of horses. But there are conditions where it would be advisable. Our correspondent, for instance, would have to rig up some sort of a vehicle to carry his cream cans as well as buy a horse, which would bring the cost up to \$200, so that on the score of first cost there would not be a great difference.

In the operation of the automobile or the driving of the horse the advantage would probably be with the latter. To buy gasoline and repairs requires an outlay of cash, while the feed for a horse can be produced at home. Then, when one

has an extra horse it is always a help in getting the farm work done, either by putting on more force or by changing around. The advantage is still further with the horse if it is of the female sex and able to reproduce herself. An automobile cannot be expected to last as long as the reasonably hardy mare and will depreciate in value as fast as a mare and colt will grow into money.

But we must not despise the auto. They are finding a place on our farms and ranches and are doing good service. Probably we will soon have them so that their engines can be used for pumping, sawing, crushing, etc. Some remarkable changes are due to take place in farming operations. Who would have thought a few years ago that in 1909 ranchers would be seen driving to the annual bull sale in autos? Yet that is a matter of history.

Mares Leak Milk—Colts Die

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Last year I had serious trouble saving my colts. The mares would run over their time, from one to three weeks and leak milk during this time. The foals came very weak and only lived one or two days. I lost, last year, the foals from every mare giving milk before foaling. Lost three out of four foals, one mare foaling on time and saving hers. Some of these mares were worked right along, the others occasionally. The same trouble is beginning this spring. Is there any remedy? If so what is it?

Sask.

H. P.

Apparently the cause of the death of your colts is, that on account of the mare's milk leaking for two or three weeks prior to parturition, the young creatures do not get the colostrum, or first milk. This substance known as colostrum is the first milk, and differs from ordinary milk, in that it is a natural laxative, and when taken by the young animal causes the bowels to expel the meconium. The meconium, or first dung, is a black substance and should, under normal conditions be expelled soon after birth. When it is retained much longer the condition is abnormal, and gives rise to dangerous constipation, and frequently death. This condition is likely to follow when the dams are worked hard until near foaling time, especially when the first milk has leaked away, as the milk is then deficient in those purgative qualities which are so necessary for the new-born animal.

In cases where, from any cause, the young animal does not get its mother's first milk, it should be given a dose of castor oil, an effort should be made to remove the meconium from the bowel by enemas of oil or soapy water. If it can be reached with the oiled finger a loop of wire may be carefully inserted, and the hard lumps brought away. The preventative treatment consists in attending to the condition of the pregnant mare. Two weeks before she is expected to foal she should be taken off work and placed in a good clean, roomy, loose box. On fine days she may be allowed gentle exercise outside; she should be fed on easily digested laxative food. Bulky food should be fed sparingly. Mares frequently carry their young over the prescribed eleven months, in fact gestation varies in length of time to a considerable degree, it is given by good authorities at from 330 days to 390 days. In one case reported the mare foaled on the 420th day, but in our experience the general average is 340 days. It often happens that in certain cases where mares go over the 330 days—or eleven months—the secretion of milk is ready for the foal when born. But from causes not always definable, the foetus is retained, the milk leaks, and the foal suffers from retention of the meconium when born, if the measures advised above are not taken to prevent the condition.

Improving the Clydesdale

Scottish breeders have been claiming credit for having effected considerable improvement in the Clydesdale horse of recent years, and it is generally acknowledged that, in securing approved quality and character of bone, pasterns and feet, and true action, they have admirably succeeded. The popular maxim of the average Scottish judge and breeder has been, and is, "No foot, no horse," but there appears to be a growing sentiment which calls for a more general exhibition of super-structure to match the foundation, and for the depth and width of body which gives weight, and strength of constitution, and is of no less importance than the underpinning.

The tendency to follow a fashion or fad to unwise extremes, to the neglect of qualities quite as important, or more so than the popular one in favor for the time being, appears to be characteristic of the rank and file of breeders of pedigreed stock, as witness the rage for red Shorthorns, and for solid fawn Jerseys with a black tongue and switch, which prevailed some years ago, to the serious injury of the breeds as to constitution and capacity for profitable production. This reference, it is freely granted, does not apply to the same extent to the popular tendency in Clydesdale breeding as to those of the breeds of cattle above mentioned, since the points to which the most attention has been recently given are, so far as they go, of great, if not first, importance, and, fortunately, need not to any great extent be sacrificed with the endeavor to gain additional avoidrupois.

Special attention has been called to the importance of extending the popularity of the Clydesdale along the lines indicated by the recent publication in the *Scottish Farmer*, of letters from two writers from this side of the sea, claiming to be friends of the breed, namely, T. B. Macaulay, of Montreal, and Duncan McBane, names which would appear to indicate their nationality. The former writes that he is encouraged by observing that the type of draft horse demanded is being discussed in Scotland, and he indicates the points which he asserts are regarded as objections to the Clydesdales, as compared with Percherons in the United States, and to a considerable extent in Western Canada, where many farmers from the other side of the line have in recent years removed.

These he groups under four heads, namely: (1) Lack of weight; (2) excess of hair; (3) white markings; (4) lack of crest and carriage. The first of these (weight) being of most importance, we quote Mr. Macaulay as follows:

"Size is essential in any draft breed. Quality is also essential, but quality without size is, I think, almost as objectionable as size without quality. To award a prize to an undersized horse, no matter what his other qualifications, and thus to encourage his use as a sire, is to injure the breed. There are plenty of specimens of the breed which are both large and in every way grand. Size should be taken into consideration by a judge just as much as feet, hair, bone, and action. For a small animal to get a prize at any leading show, should be impossible. The Clydesdale is a draft breed, and a small animal cannot be a typical draft horse. If size (but not necessarily extreme size) be but recognized hereafter as a necessary show qualification, the weight question will, I think, soon right itself.

"The standards for judging draft horses in America (United States, and Canada) and Scotland are not alike. 'No foot, no horse,' is a true saying, but in Canada we frequently hear the remark that Scottish judges hardly look at anything but the feet. Your standard of judging has produced perfection in regard to feet, but the objection is made that your judges do not look up, and pay but little attention to weight, type, crest and carriage. On this side of the Atlantic these latter characteristics are the first to be noted and, while feet and action receive much attention, they are only viewed as features to be considered along with other features. When a Scots judge comes to Canada, and looks almost entirely at the legs and feet, his awards have little chance of giving satisfaction, for he ignores type and other features which to the Canadian mind are also of prime importance. A remark in 'The Horse Book,' by Johnstone, of Chicago, is worth noting. He says that, while 'No foot, no horse,' is true, 'No top, no price,' is equally true, and quite as important."

Mr. McBane, in his letter, says: "I find that, in judging, what Mr. Macaulay says is true, namely, that Scotsmen are looking all the time for faults at the ground and in action. That is, no doubt, a good policy, but they should not forget to see that the body is fit to fill the harness, and has space to hold a substantial meal after working six hours. That is when we require size and substance. You will find, by noon, that the narrow-waisted horse stands tucked up on the flank, tired on his legs, and is unable to eat. The manager then asks the driver what is wrong with his horse. I should say that what is wrong with him is the lack of substance in constitution—what we are fighting hard to get. It only requires to have hair in the right place, thin bones, good feet and action to make a Scotch champion. In order to get Clydesdales suitable for the valuable for-



STEER

eign market, they should points for excellence below 50 above that for the good body. This system usually encourage size breeders attend to this favorite horse, the Cly Canada. I am sorry to and I hope Scotch breed to keep up the name Canada."

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Our Scott

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ARMY REMO

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STEERS IN MR. CHAS. SOUTHWELL'S FEED LOT NEAR LACOMBE, ALTA. This bunch should average over 1700 lbs.

eign market, they should be judged by giving 50 points for excellence below the knee and hock, and 50 above that for the qualities of building up a good body. This system of judging would gradually encourage size and substance. Unless breeders attend to this right away, the days of my favorite horse, the Clydesdale, are doomed in Canada. I am sorry to have to write such a letter, and I hope Scotch breeders will make an effort to keep up the name of the Clydesdale in Canada."

to become their property and remain so. If they do not take delivery, they remain in the farmer's hands but at the government's risk. Another idea is to pay the farmer a bounty on every horse he keeps adapted for purposes of national defence. This idea is borrowed from the system of subsidizing ship-owners for certain of their ships which are at the government's call. In any case it is idle to talk about getting farmers to breed army horses for £30 apiece at five years old. Farmers are not philanthropists; they cannot afford luxuries, and if the State is to be defended, the State must pay for the defence.

In connection with this question, one gentleman has advanced a humorous idea. He offers to lend the government a big sum of money at nominal interest to establish horse-breeding establishments in England. He attaches the condition that 300 Hackney stallions should be used in these every year. The idea of mounting the British army on the produce of Hackney stallions is good. The man who makes such a proposition has doubtless plenty of money, but he has only a modicum of common-sense. Hackneys have their own place in equine economy, and an occasional Hunter has been heard of having a Hackney cross in his blood. But the idea of breeding riding horses, chargers and remounts for cavalry and infantry from Hackneys is too absurdly funny. The Hackney is a driving horse or he is nothing. It may be a good thing for driving purposes that he should have "riding shoulders" but the idea of making a riding horse out of a Hackney does not require to be discussed. Ireland is determined to have nothing to do with Hackneys, lest the value of the hunters bred in Ireland should be impaired. This is intelligible policy from the standpoint of the Irish breeder, but nothing more need be said regarding it. At the London Hunter Show the champion was an Irish-bred horse and a lovely specimen of the riding horse at that. The most notable feature of the London Hunter Show of 1909 was the victory in the produce group competition of a "Hunter" sire—that is a horse that would not be accepted for registration in the General Stud Book. The idea in orthodox horse quarters is that there is only one real breed in the world, the English Thoroughbred. A horse may have 18 crosses of thoroughbred blood in his pedigree, but these orthodox persons brand him as a half-bred, because he will not register under Wetherby's rules. The Hunter Improvement Society registers in its Stud Book horses with far less than 18 crosses of thoroughbred blood, and calls these horses Hunter sires. One of these horses easily beat all the thoroughbreds pitted against him as a sire of groups at the recent show.

STOCK

Our Scottish Letter

In the little Island, April has begun well. The air is still very cold, but the glass is rising. The extreme moisture is being dried up and although we have not as much dust flying as one likes to see in a genuine spring, if the experience of the first two days continues we will not be so very badly off. The outlook for hill farmers is anything but re-assuring. Lambs are plentiful on the low-lands, and a sorry time they have had of it. They will be appearing on the hills immediately, and the ewes are only in very moderate condition after their wretched experiences in March. Turnips were a big crop for weight and have turned out a poor crop in respect of feeding quality. Potatoes were another bumper crop with a minimum of disease, and the price realized has been disastrously low. Altogether the British farmer faces the agricultural year 1909-1910 distinctly depressed in spirit. He may be a confirmed grumbler, but even his keenest enemies will this year agree that he has good ground for a prolonged and comfortable grumble.

And yet farmers do occasionally even yet make a little money. One of the shrewdest of the Renfrewshire men recently passed away, leaving no less than £19,461. This is a most respectable fortune, and it shows what can still be done in British farming by a man who understands his business and has a good subject to work with. Dairy farmers did well in 1908, and the probability is that they will do equally well in 1909.

ARMY REMOUNT PROBLEM

Great Britain is face to face with two problems affecting national defence. The one concerns the building of "Dreadnoughts," and the other the supply of a sufficient reserve of army horses in time of war. About the shipbuilding programme we know little. It appears to be sound policy to have as many "Dreadnoughts" as possible, although they are rather costly toys. The greatest of all British and world interests is peace, and the way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war. This cannot be done without horses, and the question is "When is the government going to tackle this question in dead earnest?" When is Lord Carrington to be provided with funds to start his horse-breeding scheme on a sensible scale? At present the breeder of horses is told that he will get £30 apiece for army horses at five years old, and although he is patriotic, he declines the proposition, and looks to breeding another class of animals altogether. He can always make more money breeding Clydesdales or Shires, and when his young horses have reached two years old he will get £30 apiece for them and a minimum of trouble and expense in looking after them compared with the expense of keeping army horses until they are five years old. But neither Clydesdales nor Shires can mount infantry or cavalry, and some greater inducement than that now offered will require to be presented or the horses wanted for the army will never be bred by the farmer. The War Office must arrange to take the horses at three years old, that is, they are

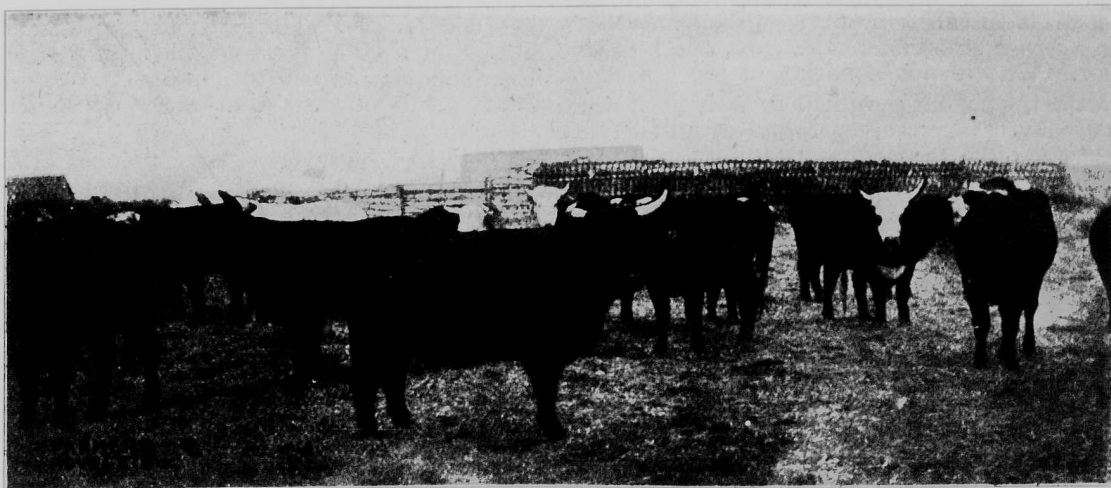
is a startling phenomenon for our sapient municipal rulers in Glasgow. They have built splendid new wharfages and lairage at Merklands, and the cattle do not come. The shipper from Canada and the United States declines to send cattle to Glasgow. The butchers here some years ago made a "ring" and constituted themselves a court of appeal for bidding any member of their company, on pain of ruthless boycotting, to purchase or bid for cattle, sheep, or pigs offered for sale in any market in which representatives of co-operative stores were allowed to purchase or bid. This restricted the area of competition among buyers. Consequently, after losing heavily for years, the shippers have at length abandoned the field, and the Glasgow authorities are left to chew the bitter cud of remorse for their supine attitude towards the boycott. Several prominent members of the butcher trade are on the Town Council, and they manage to dominate its policy in this particular. So far as farmers are concerned, this probably operates to their advantage rather than their disadvantage. For years they have been clamoring for a dead-meat trade in cattle brought over sea, and now without legislative intervention of any kind, they seem likely to get it. As the imports of live cattle have decreased, the imports of dead meat have increased. But it is said the sources of supply are not the same. The Argentine is largely responsible for the dead-meat supplies, and in the United States the future is being viewed with a measure of apprehension. In spite of these omens, favorable to the British farmer, as one would suppose, the meat trade at present is not in a good way. Prices rule low. The demand does not seem to increase, and in spite of symptoms of revival in some departments of trade, live-stock quotations show a steady fall. All this is somewhat puzzling, and at present we don't quite know where we are. At the same time, feeling as between farmers and butchers is running high on account of the demand by the butchers for an express warranty of soundness with each fat animal that they purchase. Because of their determination to enforce this, matters in some markets have come to a deadlock. The situation is strained to a degree, and the north of Scotland farmers have formed themselves into a Defence Association.

WHO PAYS THE DUTY

The question of the incidence of tariff rate is being argued here in connection with the exportation of potatoes to the United States. Uncle Sam puts on a tariff of 38-11 per ton, and as we had a bumper crop and little disease in 1908, some farmers and merchants have been shipping to the United States. The duty imposed by the intelligent, mean-spirited Yankee is almost equivalent to the price per ton that the farmer here can obtain for his potatoes. Consequently Uncle Sam's children are paying from £5 to £5-10 per ton for potatoes, an abundant supply of which could reach him at the much easier figure of from £3 to £3-15 per ton if it were not for his irrational tariff. He pays it himself, but its existence prevents many here from shipping who would gladly do so. The United States would consume plenty British potatoes if they could get them at a sufficiently cheap rate, but most people are disposed to fight shy of food which costs £5 to £5-10 per ton.

SHORTHORN SALES

We have had quite a number of Shorthorn sales lately in the north of England. Prices ruled fair. The South American buyers were the best operators. They purchased the best at all the sales. Messrs. Macdonald, Fraser & Co. Ltd., opened a new sale at Darlington on 11th March, and a week later Messrs. Thornton & Co., London, conducted their usual spring sale at York. Another sale takes place shortly at Beverly in Yorkshire, and a very notable sale will be held at Caledon, Co. Tyrone, Ireland, on 16th inst. This will be the most notable sale held for many a day. The dispersion of so notable a herd as that of Caledon is a matter of widespread public interest. The great bull "Sign of Riches" made the Caledon herd, and the constituents of the existing herd are wholly Scots. SCOTLAND YET."

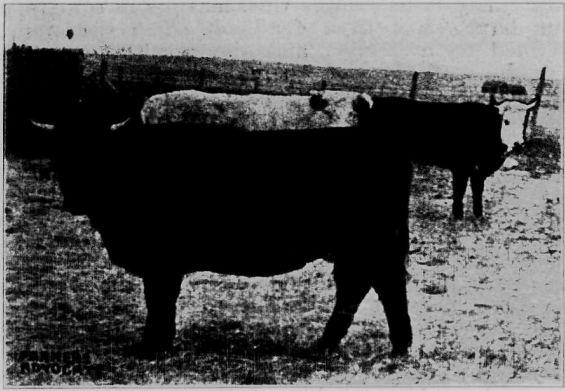


PART OF THE BUNCH OF SPAYED HEIFERS. Being fed by Mr. Riley of High River.

Feed cattle in the winter! Why? And anyone who could show a farmer living between the Rocky Mountains and the Ontario boundary why he should feed cattle in winter would have to have the assistance of chloroform or mesmerism. All the arguments in the world on the pro side could not balance the simple emphatic statement: "It don't pay." Cheap feed, yes; good cattle, yes; lots of time, yes; stables, yes; but you can't make money out of 3-cent beef. And so the cattle feeding and breeding business has been under a cloud of disapproval for some years. Is the cloud lifting? The signs are favorable.

Whatever may have been the reasons why cattle feeding did not pay during a period extending over many years, up to say 1905 or thereabout, matters little to us now except as showing what we should avoid. But we are finding out some things that make a profit in cattle feeding impossible that could hardly have been suspected of exercising an untoward influence, stone stables for instance. "Stone stables!" We know of one of the best built and equipped stone stables in Canada, 60 x 80, that for the last four years has stood empty while about a mile away some 60 to 100 steers have wintered in comfort, their backs straight and the thermometer hovering around 40 below.

Nothing extraordinary. Nature's shelter cannot be improved upon. Give cattle their choice of a thick coat of hair, a bed in the shelter of a bluff, or a warm stable where hair will not grow



A TYPE OF A GOOD FEEDER.

and the air becomes foul, and the biggest fool of a long horn that ever chewed cud will not thank you for your expensive hospitality. We think we know quite a lot about judging cattle as to their fitness for making beef, but we have a lot to learn about our own fitness for feeding them and knowing what is best for them.

The other day we put this question to an expert in live-stock matters in Alberta: "With hogs selling at a good price, hog feeding is a profitable industry in Alberta. What is the answer?" The question was not original with us. It was taken from the pork commissions' report. The answer we got was, "That is not true; it doesn't matter what price live hogs are selling for, there are thousands of men able to lose money selling them." And it is the same with cattle. There have always been men with exceptional instinct for cattle feeding who have made money feeding cattle under all circumstances, but they are not the average. Cattle feeding, if it is going to amount to an industry of considerable proportions, must return a profit upon the expenditure of an average amount of skill, care, and intuitive ability. We are not a nation of stock feeders.

This being the case we had to wait until those of us of average intelligence had acquired fuller knowledge of cattle feeding, the markets became sufficiently large to absorb the products of winter feed lots, and prices sufficiently high so that there would be a margin for the average expenditure of skill. So long as there were no winter fed cattle to be had in Western Canada for export, and so long as people were not disposed to feed them, enquiries for this class of stock were not very urgent nor facilities for handling them very ample. The trade in this respect resembled a dog chasing his own tail. Conditions would not improve without cattle and cattle would not be forthcoming until conditions had improved. Whose move?

In Alberta, because they had to have cattle for their spring work, the Burns and Company began extensive cattle feeding operations some

CATTLE FEEDING ON ALBERTA FARMS

years ago, using practically nothing but hay. Trade grew and more cattle were required. Farmers were supplied with steers in the fall and paid as high as fifteen cents per pound in the spring for the gain they made. Later, when grain became more plentiful it was not necessary to pay so much for the gain. More steers were wanted, but more men were willing to feed them.

This year there are scores of farmers in Alberta feeding cattle with the certain prospect of selling them for their value this spring. In the Western Province the feeding of cattle in winter may be said to be an established industry. In Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan, in addition to independent action, somewhat similarly conditions have evolved as in Alberta. Certain interests in the trade had to have winter fed cattle, and to get them had to place them on farms, and guarantee to take them at a price. The results are similar to those in Alberta with the exception that feeders had to forget a lot of things they had learned about cattle, but which had never entered the Albertans' heads. In a later issue we will discuss cattle feeding on the Eastern side of the prairies, more particularly.



RANCH WHERE MR. RILEY'S SPAYED HEIFERS WERE RAISED.

An ideal place to raise cattle.

IN ALBERTA

For the man who is interested in cattle, April is a good time to visit Alberta. The writer had the privilege this spring and saw some of the finest cattle the world produces, being finished in the feed lots. It is impossible to say how many cattle were winter fed in the sunny (also windy) province, but the number must be close around 10,000. In the Stettler district alone it is estimated that 3,000 head were made ready for the spring market. The farms within 15 miles of the railroads are peculiarly adapted for cattle feeding. Cattle weighing around 1200, and upwards, pounds are easily picked up on the ranges and there is a plentiful supply of straw for bedding, and grain and hay for feeding. Also there is invariably natural shelter, either bluff or coulee. These are conditions that make cattle feeding feasible and profitable.

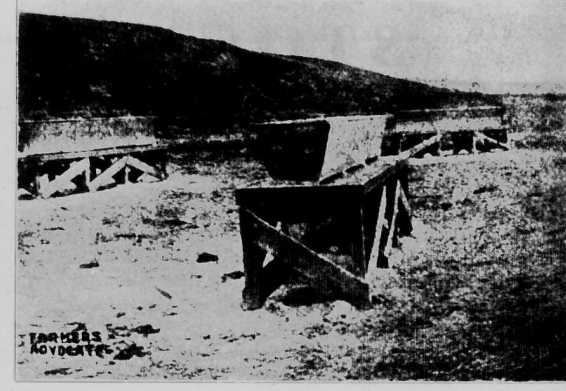
There are, however, a large number of cattle being fed in Alberta on hay alone, so that it may be said there are two distinct systems of feeding, perhaps three, for some of the grain fed cattle are tied up in the stables, but most of them run out in corrals. Feeding cattle on hay alone is a relic of the transition stage before feeding became general. Most ranchers and feeders agree that there is not much in it, though some claim it pays. A good lusty bullock will eat three tons of hay in the winter, which costs in labor and care about \$4 per ton to get it in front of him, and the difference in price between a hay fed steer in April and May and one not fed hay, in July will not pay for the hay used. Or if the hay fed cattle are kept and sold off the grass, they seldom bring enough more to pay for the hay.

But the recognized best way to feed cattle in the winter is to get them into a corral sheltered

from the winds, give them plenty of bedding and get them onto hay and grain. Probably a few special instances will suffice to give an idea of the industry. Near High River Mr. D. Riley has about 75 spayed heifers in a corral of about 4 or 5 acres, sheltered only by the bank of a ravine on one side. These heifers were put up on the 15th of December and fed hay until the 15th of January. Then they got about 1½ oat sheaves a day each, and a load of hay to the bunch. About the 10th of February they were given about 5 pounds of chop each, in self-feeders (see illustration). The chop was gradually increased until on April 1st they were eating about 12 pounds, two of oats to one of barley. Since then they have been taking a little more. Shortly after they began getting chop the feed troughs were kept full, but the cattle did not take up to 12 pounds until about April 1st.

These heifers were worth about \$35 each, in the fall, and by the first of May will average 1300 pounds, or more, and should bring 5 cents per pound or better with a 3-per cent., shrink at point of shipment, making them worth about \$63.00, or a gain of \$28.00 over last fall's prices.

Others in the High River country are feeding after the same system as Mr. Riley follows. One bunch is particularly noticeable that is being fed east of High River, by Chris. Bartch, for the Pacific Meat Company, of Vancouver. These are big cattle and will be driven in to the Yukon



OUT-DOOR FEED TROUGH.

territory from the end of the railway at White Horse. Oat sheaf and hay make up the bulk of the coarse fodder of this bunch.

Another large bunch is being fed at the Davisburg Industrial School for P. Burns and Company. These cattle were put in last fall and will be taken this spring at 13 cents per pound for their gains. Many of these steers will have added 300 pounds during the winter, making their increase worth in cash \$39. It is said the company do not need to pay as high as 13 cents to get their cattle fed, but the Brothers are careful attendants and the cattle came out in splendid condition in the spring.

At the Calgary spring show Burns and Company had a carload from their own feed lots that attracted more than ordinary interest. These were grade Galloways, fully matured, fed on hay and grain. These were a selection from a large bunch put in last fall. They were put in at the average weight of 1290 and at 3½ cents per pound. At the spring show they averaged 1640, and were valued at 5½ cents, making a gain of 350 pounds in 130 days, or in money a gain of \$48.28. Nor were these gains extraordinary we were informed by the feeder, Chas. Bannister. During the winter, selections for killing had been made that appeared to be doing better, and other years just as good gains were made. In feeding, the cattle are given all the grain they will eat as in the illustration, and get a variety of timothy, brome and oat sheaf.

Farther south, the Knight Sugar Company are feeding about 800 cattle on sugar beet pulp, hay and about 3 pounds of chop per day. The pulp has been kept over winter in a deep pit, and is being fed now as the frost does not interfere with handling it, and the cattle can take it now that the weather is warmer. They will feed these cattle about 100 days.

These are only a few instances of cattle feeding in the southern end of the province. There were many more that did not come directly to our notice.

[Continued on page 677.]



SIRE OF MR. RILEY Hereford bulls on grade (See pre

F A

Letters Upon Farming

Topics for

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

Readers will understand of the paper is entirely. They are invited to fully and freely express their manner in which it is invited to suggest topics reader has in mind any may think could be given a place in the notice of the general interest. Because at the head of the Farmers mean that farm questions. The discussion every department of the For the best article we will award a first and for the second the latter sum for of subject received and of Article should not ex

ORDER C

May 19.—Which pasture to stable feed and fattening feed them outside in yard, straw and grain, or to st farmers may think that of handling, offer price they are invited to turning profit out of the Just now while the operations are fresh in for the discussion of suc

May 26.—Describe your and what amount of ve are grown. Send photo Brenda Neville is contri subjects which we would

June 2.—What do method of using the tin the fields, on summer vest? Is it better to qui later?

Harrowing Gr

Following this are readers in various part an inquiry asked rece has been your experien it is up? The practic not generally followed practical information



SIRES OF MR. RILEY'S SPAYED HEIFERS.
Hereford bulls on grade Shorthorn and Angus cows.
(See preceding page.)

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.

Readers will understand that this department of the paper is entirely and altogether their own. They are invited at all times to write the editor fully and freely expressing their opinion of the manner in which it is conducted. They are invited to suggest topics to be discussed. If any reader has in mind any question which he or she may think could be profitably discussed, it will be given a place in the order of subjects, if brought to the notice of the editor, and is of sufficient general interest. Because this notice runs weekly at the head of the Farm Department does not mean that farm questions, only, may be discussed. The discussions will be spread over every department of the paper.

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. Article should not exceed 500 words in length.

ORDER OF SUBJECTS

May 19.—Which pays the average farmer best, to stable feed and fatten his steers in winter, to feed them outside in yards or in the scrub, on hay or straw and grain, or to sell them as stockers? Some farmers may think that none of these three methods of handling, offer profit making possibilities so they are invited to explain their own system of turning profit out of the cattle they rear each year. Just now while the experiences of a season's operations are fresh in the mind is a good time for the discussion of such questions as this.

May 26.—Describe your farm garden tell what, and what amount of vegetables, fruits, and flowers are grown. Send photos if you have them. Miss Brenda Neville is contributing articles upon garden subjects which we would like our readers to discuss.

June 2.—What do you consider is the best method of using the time of the men and horses in the fields, on summer fallows, at haying and harvesting? Is it better to quit at 6 at all times or to work later?

Harrowing Grain After it is Up

Following this are several contributions from readers in various parts of the West in answer to an inquiry asked recently in this column. What has been your experience in harrowing grain after it is up? The practice of harrowing grain is one not generally followed by our farmers and little practical information seemed available that

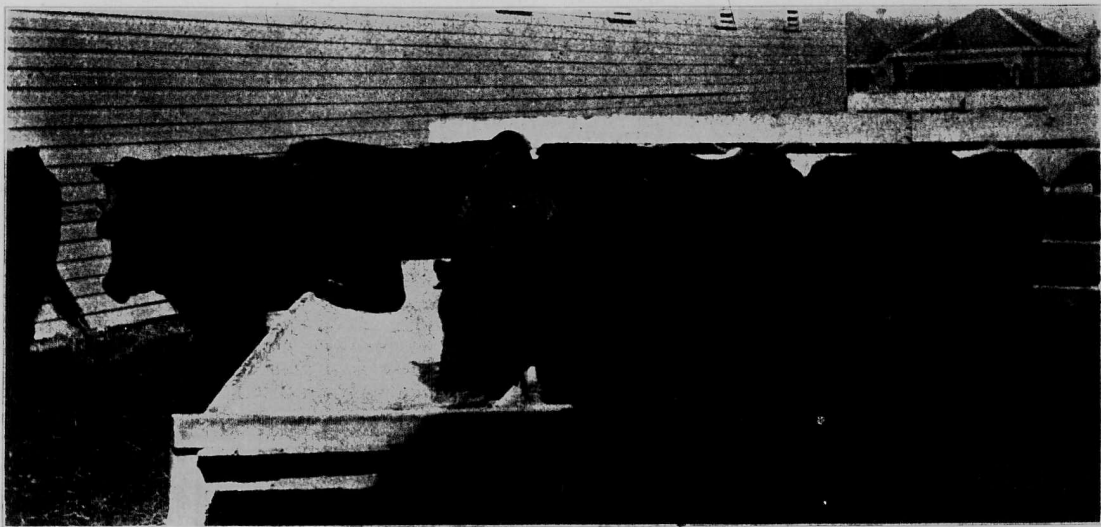
might guide one in deciding whether or not it would be a safe practice to follow. The articles printed have been selected from a number received, but it might be remarked here that every farmer writing us on the question is favorably disposed towards the harrowing of the grain fields. The chief advantage cited in all was the killing of weeds. There is no better time to get after weeds than when they are coming through the surface. At that time they are tender and most easily destroyed. One cut with a light harrow at this stage will do more to cut weeds off than days of cultivation after they have developed their root systems and entrenched themselves in the soil. And harrowing at this stage, according to the experiences appended, will destroy from 60 to 90 per cent. of these pests, without seriously damaging the growing grain.

Another advantage of harrowing is the conservation of moisture in the soil. If land has been properly prepared for seeding a good proportion of the moisture in it is safely conserved beneath the surface, and if evaporation is prevented the greater part of it goes for the feeding of the crop. If, however, a heavy rain occurs shortly after seeding, capillary connection is made with this lower moisture supply and a good part of it lost to the use of the crop. Harrowing, by breaking up this crust and cutting off connection below, prevents to a very large extent this loss of moisture, and moisture is the chief factor in this country in successful grain growing.

the stupidity of humanity, in general, and of the species particularly classed as farm labor, though it was more my own fault than the men's, since I had ordered the harrowing and they were simply obeying orders, under the impression, I believe, that the land they were tearing up was to be summer fallowed.

Next day the field did not look much better and, if it had not been that other work about the place required attention just at that time, I believe I would have gone onto the field with the disks, worked it up properly and summer fallowed. However I didn't, and the next time I came to examine that piece of land, a week or ten days perhaps after the harrowing, I got the second surprise of the season, for the grain was coming along splendidly, it gave no appearance of having been torn up as I saw it only a week before, the grain was as thick as it needed to grow and the weeds were gone, seventy-five per cent. of them I should judge. Of course some of the weeds came on later and the field was quite plentifully supplied with them before the summer was over, but I believe that if I had had nerve enough to have given it another stroke of the harrow about a week after the first, I would have had wheat there as clean as on summer fallow. There was a big difference between the harrowed and unharrowed parts of the field. The latter, in fact, was choked out very nearly completely. From the twenty acres harrowed, I harvested 23 bushels per acre of No. 2 Northern. The other went below 14.

Since that experience I have harrowed my grain after it was up each year. With wheat and barley I have never had any trouble, but I would not advise harrowing oats except with an extremely light harrow or a weeder. Some years I harrow my wheat and



CHAMPION CARLOAD LOT OF STEERS AT CALGARY SPRING SHOW.
Fed on the Burn's ranch near Calgary. Gained 350 lbs. in 130 days.

From the contributions that of Mr. Scott C. Griffin, Eastern Saskatchewan, has been taken for first award, and Mr. Thomas Walker's of Manitoba, for second. Several other contributions are published.

A Saskatchewan Farmer's Experience

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

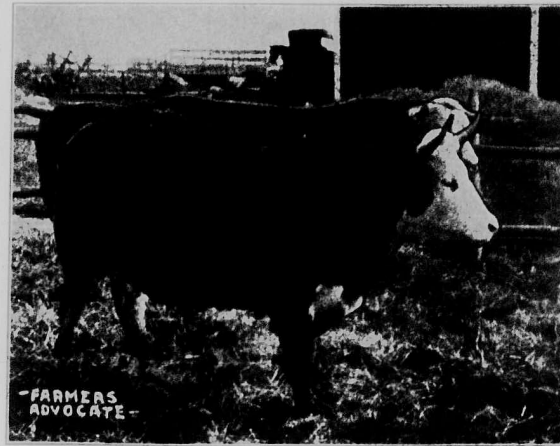
I notice your inquiry in a recent issue for the experiences of farmers in the harrowing of grain after it is up. I have vivid remembrance of my first experiment in harrowing grain and I tell you that, for a time, I thought it would be my last as well as my first. It was in the spring of 1906. I had a piece of fall-ploughed land sown to wheat, a field of some thirty acres. It was rather weedy. After the wheat came up it looked as if the weeds were going to crowd the grain out altogether so I decided to use the harrows. I had heard them recommended in just such cases as this. As it happened I was called from home on the day set for the harrowing, and left early in the morning, leaving instructions with the men to go ahead with the work. Two outfits went onto the thirty acres. The harrows were the ordinary kind of drags, neither heavier nor lighter than the average. The men were the ordinary careless kind of fellows one has to put up with most of the time nowadays. If they hadn't been careless and unthinking, I do not believe they would have continued harrowing in my absence, that is, if they had known what they were harrowing that particular piece of land for, which is very doubtful.

Well the boys had not over-exerted themselves at all at the harrowing, and when I got home, about four in the afternoon, about a third of the field remained still to be done. As I drove down the east end of that piece of wheat and surveyed the damage thereto, which my men were so unconcernedly wroughting, I was rather too surprised to think of speech. Words befitting the occasion failed me. That field was a sight. A complete kill-out I considered it. The day had been warm and everything above the surface of the soil seemed to have been destroyed. I lost no time in stopping the harrows and spent the remainder of that afternoon meditating on

barley twice, but always once anyway. I harrowed wheat three times one year and noticed no ill effects therefrom. I have a light harrow now for this work and the teeth slope back just enough to keep them from digging into the soil. They will drag the surface weeds out as well, or better, I should say on the slope than straight. The time to harrow is whenever the weeds appear and when the land is fit for harrowing, that is dry and in proper condition to work. I have not noticed any difference in results from harrowing the way the grain is sown or cross-wise of the drills, though usually, for convenience, I harrow with the drills.

I would say to every farmer in this province of Saskatchewan, try this year the experiment of harrowing some of your grain. I noticed an editorial in your paper recently on this question which strikes the question right. We should do more experimenting on our own farms. I do not expect any farmer to harrow all his growing grain the first year, but I am certain that if his experience in the matter is anything like my own, he will practice harrowing as a general thing on his weedy fields, anyway, thereafter.

Sask. SCOTT C. GRIFFIN.



JUST FINISHED ON HAY AND CHOP, OUT OF DOORS ALL WINTER.

But the recognized BEST way to feed cattle in the winter is to get them into a corral sheltered plenty of bedding and aim. Probably a few to give an idea of the Mr. D. Riley has in a corral of about 4 the bank of a ravine were put up on the hay until the 15th of about 1 1/2 oat sheaves of hay to the bunch. They were given each, in self-feeders chop was gradually they were eating about one of barley. Since a little more. Shortly chop the feed troughs did not take up to

1st. about \$35 each, in the ay will average 1300 uld bring 5 cents per -per cent., shrink at g them worth about ver last fall's prices. r country are feeding r. Riley follows. One able that is being fed Chris. Barch, for the f Vancouver. These riven in to the Yukon



TROUGH.

he railway at White make up the bulk of h. ing fed at the Davis-Burns and Company. fall and will be taken ound for their gains. ve added 300 pounds their increase worth ompany do not need o get their cattle fed, l attendants and the ndition in the spring. Burns and Company. n feed lots that at- nterest. These were red, fed on hay and ction from a large y were put in at the t 3 1/2 cents per pound. aged 1640, and were a gain of 350 pounds ain of \$48.28. Nor ry we were informed r. During the wind d been made that and other years just n feeding, the cattle ill eat as in the illu- timothy, broome and

Sugar Company are ugar beet pulp, hay per day. The pulp a deep pit, and is es not interfere with an take it now that ey will feed these ces of cattle feeding vince. There were me directly to our ge 677.]

Advises the Use of Light, Sharp Harrows

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My experience in harrowing grain after it teaches me that a great deal depends on the condition of the soil, what kind of grain is being harrowed and the condition of the weather. In the first place best results will be obtained from harrowing if the land has been well prepared before seeding. I prefer fall plowing or summer fallow as the land would be more solid than spring plowing and the harrowing not so apt to pull the grain out. I know that good results can be obtained by harrowing wheat and barley but not so good with oats. Wheat is deeper rooted than barley and oats and does not break down the same or pull out under the harrows. Barley will stand harrowing but must be done at a certain stage, and I think oats are better not to be harrowed for it breaks them down too much. I harrowed some oats once as an experiment but results were not satisfactory. The oats seemed to be too tender and the blade broke down. When they came along they looked as if they had been frozen, for the tops had all died down and they did not do as well as those not harrowed.

I think land should be harrowed twice before seeding, once crossways to get it as level as possible and then packed, which will help a great deal in harrowing after the crop is up and prevents the pulling out of so much grain. Some people advocate harrowing wheat when so many inches high. My practice is to harrow when I think it will do the most good in the way of killing weeds, for if the wheat is left until too high some weeds get too much root and harrowing will not kill them. I find the best way to decide about the time to harrow is to watch the weeds and as soon as they appear harrow. I well remember the first barley I harrowed. I just harrowed a few acres and it made such a bad looking job of it that I thought I had ruined the crop, but in a few days it came along all right and when it was harvested it was the cleanest and thickest in the field. Harrowing seemed to make it stool more than the others. Barley does not stand harrowing as well as wheat. It is a more tender plant and is set back more but it will come all right in a few days. It is not advisable to harrow grain when the soil is wet or damp as then more harm than good is done. I always try to harrow on a cool or cloudy day, as if it is a hot day I harrow in the afternoon only so that the grain does not get too much sunshine immediately after harrowing. The hot sun wilts the grain and seems to set it still farther back. I always use as light a set of harrows as possible and have them sharp, for a sharp set will not pull out so much grain as a dull set. A set of wooden harrows with chisel shaped tooth are the best as they cut good and clean.

My advice to farmers is that if they have never harrowed grain after it was up is to try a few acres of wheat this year as an experiment. Put the hired man or one of the boys after the harrows. If you start yourself I am afraid you will not do much. You will think you are ruining the crop. So keep away till the job is done, then go out and have a look. You are sure to think the crop is done for, but when harvest comes you will wish you had harrowed it all instead of the few acres done by way of experiment as you will see a difference in the appearance of the crop and also in the condition of the land, it being cleaner.

Man.

THOS. WALKER.

Would Not Advise Harrowing Oats or Barley

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I will endeavor to give briefly the result of my experience in harrowing grain during different stages of its growth. I have always strongly advocated the use of the harrow to pulverize the soil, eradicate weeds, and conserve moisture. For the latter purpose I have yet to be convinced that the "packer" is superior to the harrow, the testimony of not a few to the contrary, notwithstanding.

We have for many years and with good results, harrowed our wheat after it had made its appearance through the surface. Sometimes the growth would be four or five inches. This would look quite "sick" for a few days after the harrowing, but invariably, in due time, satisfactory results were obtained. But it was quite different with oats or barley. These grains, we found by repeated experiments cannot overcome the effects of the harrow like the wheat. We harrowed both the oats and barley during three different stages of their growth, and several patches or portions of the fields in the same stage, with similar results in each and every case. Those portions which were harrowed when the growth was no more than an inch were damaged but little, though they suffered some when compared with the fields not harrowed. The portions harrowed when the growth was about two or three inches suffered much more. But two patches of both oats and barley, about five acres in each, which received a stroke of the harrow when the grain was about four inches high, suffered severely; in fact, so ruinous did the results appear that for several weeks we thought the crop would be almost a failure.

The plants were diminished in numbers fully 50%, but owing to the drought, and the excessively hot

weather just before harvest, the thicker stand suffered much more than that which was thinned by the harrow. We believe, had the season been favorable for the growth of a full stand, the yield would not have been at all satisfactory on the harrowed portions of the field, not only in the matter of yield, but a much greater risk is assumed regarding the frost, for it must be remembered that the grain which was not harrowed was ripe fully eight days earlier than that which was harrowed last, though sown at the same time.

In conclusion I would not advise anyone to harrow their oats or barley after these crops appear above ground, not at least with a common "drag harrow," though I believe a very light harrow with short spikes might be used profitably, for it is certainly a very opportune time to eradicate weeds.

Man.

J. L. PARKINSON.

Satisfied with Results from Harrowing

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have had good results from harrowing when the grain is just coming up. The chief benefit is the killing of weeds which are then just coming through the surface and being smaller and weaker plants than the grain, are easily broken, covered or destroyed. Harrowing is an advantage also in that the working of the land is likely to be beneficial in several ways. Land that is particularly weedy should not be neglected. That especially should be harrowed. Many a good crop has been lost, choked out by weeds, that might have been saved to receive this by using the harrow at the proper time.

I never saw wheat injured by harrowing. Oats will not stand half the harrowing that wheat will. The time to start is when the weeds begin to appear. One stroke with the drags when the weeds are just up will kill maybe from half to three-quarters. If the work is delayed two days the weeds may get strength and more than half live. When weeds get an inch high quit the harrow and take the plow if the grain is not ahead. It is not pleasant for a farmer to quit seeding right in the middle of his job and go back to harrow fields once completed, but I have often done, and never regretted it.

The cleanest crops grown here are on spring plowing. I expect we will follow many of Campbell's dry-farming practices in the future, for drought is our greatest cause of loss. Systems of seeding can never be used, for every season is different from the other and the treatment most successful one year is in third or fourth place next year. I often grow a heavy crop on land not well cultivated, being bitterly disappointed in returns from an extra good chance. I believe crop growth depends largely on bacterial development in the soil, which is regulated by the proportions of air and water present. The exact amount and manner of cultivation necessary can never be told at the time of sowing. Good careful plowing and thorough work has always paid best and always will but surprises will always appear.

Man.

A. A. TITUS.

Either Straight or Slope Tooth Harrows Satisfactory

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I might say that, although, my experience in harrowing grain crops after they are up, is rather limited as to actual practice. I have tried the experiment some half a dozen times, and in all cases found the practice more or less beneficial. I have (not, for many reasons, made a practice of harrowing the growing crops as an annual work. Time and the lack of experience being perhaps the chief reasons for my not doing so, but the benefits which arose from any such experiments I have made in the past will always induce me to follow the practice of harrowing grain when it is at all possible to do so. My reasons for harrowing a growing crop are to kill weeds, to conserve moisture and to break the crust on land that has run, or is baked from heavy rains followed by extremely hot weather.

Last spring I had a piece of spring plowing in oats, in one corner of the patch there had been an old cattle corral. This and a large part of the land adjoining brought up a mass of lumps quarter and pigweed which were beginning to crowd out the oats. I gave this piece two strokes of the light harrow on a dry, hot day, and while I did not succeed in killing every plant I think it destroyed over 90 per cent. of them. In August when I cut this field, the land thus treated had a heavier crop on it than any portion of the field. I have harrowed, ploughing that was baked, and stubble that was baked or run, and have left pieces unharrowed, to note the difference. Every time the harrowed plot stood out the winner, a better stand of grain being visible right across the field where the harrowing was done.

I do not think there can be any doubt as to the benefit of harrowing growing crops, as it is cultivation and the more we cultivate the greater the harvest. One thing of importance that must be remembered is that the land to be harrowed must be dry. Do not touch it till the harrow will make a mould. Harrow with the drills— not across them. Let the grain grow up several inches before you harrow, unless weeds are coming too quick then I think if the weather is hot and dry, it is better to risk damaging

your grain a little than to allow the weeds too much headway. Do not be afraid to give the crop more than one stroke if necessary. More harrowing will not hurt the grain. As to harrows I have used a light set that has been used a year or two, the teeth having from use a sloping position, which I think are better than a new straight set, however, I am of the opinion that the straight tooth harrow, providing it is a light one, would do very little harm and a whole lot of good to the crop and that it would be far better to harrow with the light straight tooth than not to harrow at all. In conclusion I would say that if a crop is coming up weedy, the farmer who neglects to put on his harrows or his weeder will be like the man who found a big hole in the bottom of his pocket when he looked for his purse.

DRAG HARROW.

Building Up the Soil and Seed

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In 1905 I bought a quarter-section of scrub land, dark surface soil and yellowish deep clay subsoil, with a good percentage of gravel evenly mixed through the clay. Fifty acres of the quarter was under cultivation and so overrun with all known weeds in the West, except stink weed, and Canada thistles, that I scarcely got my seed that year. I keep about one hundred head of horses and cattle, and a good drove of hogs, which turn out about three hundred tons of first class manure per annum. The whole of the manure was put onto the fifty acres during the winter. It was thoroughly harrowed early in the spring, and left until about the twenty-fifth of May, when it was plowed with fourteen-inch breaker bottom plows, about six inches deep, harrowed and disced with a six-point (not cutaway) but six distinct points to each disc harrows, which brings everything in the shape of straw, weed roots and grass to the surface, again harrowed and drilled with a shoe drill, fifteen acres of barley, Duck Bill, two-rowed, and thirty-five acres sown to Banner oats at the rate of two bushels each, per acre, then well harrowed and again harrowed, angling across drills just as grain came in sight. This crop was cut quite on the green side and threshed sixty bushels of oats and forty bushels of barley per acre. What this stuff really was that I threshed was a conundrum. It was at least one-third wild oats, but when ground and fed made fine eggs, butter, dressed fowl, beef and pork. As soon as the stooks were off the field the stubble was severely disced and harrowed early the following spring.

In 1907 the land was treated in exactly the same manner but without manuring, and barley was put on the oat stubble and oats on the barley ground. The crop turned about the same per acre except that there was seventy-five per cent less wild oats and wild trash. During the winter the land received another coat of seven tons per acre of barnyard manure and was well harrowed early in spring, and a few days later a runaway prairie fire swept over it, burning all dry straw. The last week in May the whole was plowed eight inches deep with a three-furrowed plow, and sowed with barley as in other seasons. This crop turned out only twenty-five bushels, owing to the severe draught in this district, but the heads and grain were of the finest and the crop contained only a very small percentage of wild oats.

The improvement of the seed consisted of heavy fanning with a first class fanning mill. I fan out at least one-half of the grain for seed. Fan so as to throw out the largest grains, all small grain and weed seeds and blow out all smut balls and light grains. The most important point in successful grain growing is to feed, groom and care for the soil, for it is a living thing. It should be cared for as we would care for a prize steer, hog, sheep, cow or horse or any other prize animal, and use the best half of our best grain for seed. The Irishman said "Me and Bridget's good, but the wan half is the better." Our seed may be good but the one-half is very much better. From four years work with a smutty, uneven grained, two-rowed barley we won out at the Regina Provincial Winter Seed Show.

Sask.

J. E. FRITH.

Brome and Flax

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

1. Would brome grass sown with flax on scrub land broken this spring have a chance of making growth for a crop of hay next year, and what would it take of each seed to the acre? Would it be good for pasture later on, and is alfalfa good for pasture? What are its best uses? How many pounds of timothy seed does it take to the acre?

2. What is the square measure of an acre of land, and how many feet would it give on each face?

Man.

I. G.

Brome grass will succeed on scrub land with flax as a nurse crop, providing that the land is broken up early and then thoroughly harrowed and made fine, but ploughed late and indifferently harrowed I should be afraid of the land drying out.

If the land is broken up and well harrowed during May, the flax and brome can be sown by

June 1st, then a fair good stand of brome.

The usual practice of sowing pounds of flax per acre with grass seed, they will be infested with different weeds and every care should be taken to keep them pure and clean.

Brome grass makes a good pasture, starting before the alfalfa is ready to be cut and remaining green in moist soils brome is a good crop. Alfalfa is excellent for sowing on clean fallow, and when broken for a number of years, pig, cattle, or sheep off until well established on the very first otherwise it is very two to three times in how early the first cut.

The proper amount of seed in this country is about twenty pounds per acre, then on the fineness of the seed. This is less than in other fields but our rain fall is not our advisable to have ground.

An acre of land is about 43,560 square feet, in other fields should have 208 7-10 feet in length M.A.C.

Patch Up

It would be too bad if we had had a winter. I expect the district is expected to be winter killed with no exception to wheat has been winter killed should not do it. Wherever winter wheat should be no doubt Harvest up a seed. This should be done as much as a quarter. A small crop is a thin stand industry should be pushing cultivation to the reseeded and by courageous field the total yield increased by 25 per cent.

Advise

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In reply to the Farmer's Advocate will explain my opinion. I believe that summer fallow to use for the haul unto it in the thickly a coating of rotted manure is preferred use fresh manure and straw before you plow just as early in the fall with the discs and a stroke or two will form a seed bed, just as early as possible in as early as possible (Saskatchewan), in good start before dry.

In seeding, sow 4 inches apart and 12 inches in the rows. Rows 30 inches or 12 inches in the rows 24 inches or thinned to about 12 inches. Attention should be frequent and retain moisture with an ordinary

ow the weeds too much to give the crop more. More harrowing will harrows I have used a year or two, the teeth position, which I think is set, however, I am of tooth harrow, providing very little harm and a find that it would be far better straight tooth then fusion I would say that the farmer who neglects weeder will be like the he bottom of his pocket

DRAG HARROW.

Soil and Seed

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J. E. FRITH.

Flax

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June 1st, then a fair crop of flax reaped and a good stand of brome grass obtained before winter. The usual practice is to sow from 30 to 40 pounds of flax per acre and 14 pounds of brome grass seed, they will have to be sown separately. The flax is best drilled in and the brome either sown broadcast by hand, or with a Thompson wheelbarrow seeder. Most flax seed is badly infested with different kinds of wild mustard seed, and every care should be taken that the seed is pure and clean.

Brome grass makes excellent hay if properly handled. It must, however, be thoroughly cured and quite dry when stacked, or it will come out dark, mouldy and dusty. It makes excellent pasture, starting before any other kind in spring, and remaining green right up to winter. In rich moist soils brome is somewhat difficult to kill should you wish to seed the land to grain later on.

Alfalfa is excellent for pasture. It should only be sown on clean land such as good summer fallow, and when once seeded should remain unbroken for a number of years. It makes good pig, cattle, or sheep pasture, but must not be fed off until well established. It must be cut for hay on the very first appearance of blossom, otherwise it is very woody. It can be cut from two to three times in a season here, depending on how early the first cutting is made.

The proper amount of timothy seed usually sown in this country varies between four and eight pounds per acre, the amount depending largely on the fineness and smoothness of the soil. This is less than is usually sown in the East, but our rain fall is lighter and for that reason it is not advisable to have the plants too thick on the ground.

An acre of land is 43,560 square feet or 208 7-10 feet square, in other words, a perfectly square field should have four sides, each of which is 208 7-10 feet in length.

M.A.C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Patch Up the Fall Wheat

It would be too much to expect that there would be no damage to fall wheat in Alberta, even if we had had the mildest and most favorable of winters. In every fall wheat growing district it is expected that some patches will be winter killed and Alberta wheat growers are no exception to the rule. But because some wheat has been winter killed is no reason why the land should not do the best of which it is capable. Wherever winter wheat has been killed there should be no doubt about what should be done. Harrow up a seed bed and sow spring wheat. This should be done not only where the fall wheat is more than half destroyed, but wherever as much as a quarter of the plants are gone. A small crop is an expensive one to handle and a thin stand induces stooling when the plant should be pushing on to make heads. By attention to the reseeded of killed out winter wheat and by courageous treatment of every damaged field the total yields of Southern Alberta may be increased by 25 per cent. Make the land work.

Advices Early Sowing

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In reply to the inquiry in recent issues of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE on the growing of roots, I will explain my method of growing this crop: I believe that summer fallow makes the best land for a root crop. If one has not a piece of summer fallow to use for this purpose then take old stubble haul unto it in the fall and spread on pretty thickly a coating of well rotted manure. Well rotted manure is preferred, but if it is not at hand use fresh manure and if it is strawy, burn off the straw before you plow it down. I plow this land just as early in the fall as I can, and work it down with the discs and drags. In the spring, I give it a stroke or two with the harrow, just sufficient to form a seed bed, and get the seed into the soil just as early as I can. One should get the seed in as early as possible in this district (Northern Saskatchewan), in order that the crop may get a good start before dry weather sets in.

In seeding, sow carrots in rows from 18 to 24 inches apart and thin the plants to 6 or 9 inches apart in the rows. Mangolds should be sown in rows 30 inches or so apart, and thinned to about 12 inches in the row. Turnips should be sown in rows 24 inches or more apart, and the plants thinned to about 12 inches in the row. Cultivation should be frequent, to keep down the weeds and retain moisture. The seed may be sown with an ordinary grain drill, but need not be

sown very thickly. Thick seeding is a waste of seed in the first place and a waste of time afterwards thinning the plants out. A good way to thin them out is to go through the field crosswise of the rows. This knocks out the plants very well and saves a good deal of labor and time.

Sask.

C. J.

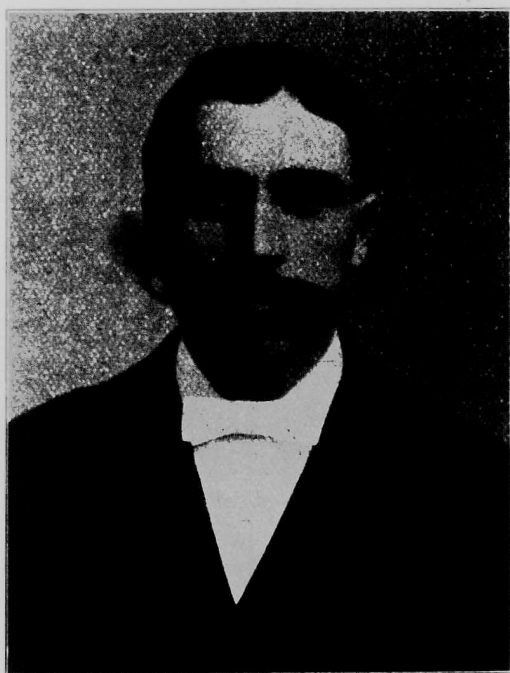
Mangels or Turnips Which?

A correspondent says: "Which would you advise me to sow for winter feeding for horses, hogs and some cows, mangels or turnips? And is there any particular kind that would give better satisfaction than others?"

While Swedish turnips are easy to grow and give large returns of excellent food for fattening steers, they are not as suitable for other kinds of farm stock as mangels, carrots, or sugar beets.

I have not found horses or hogs, as a rule, fond of them and it is difficult to feed them to cows without tainting the milk more or less. The points in their favor are, a rapid and even germination of the seed, hardiness during the frosts, ease of harvesting and good keeping qualities.

Mangels properly grown on suitable soil give very large returns in this country, often reaching 500 to 600 bushels per acre. Cattle, sheep, hogs, and even hens greatly relish them, and they largely increase the flow of milk when fed to cows without in the least tainting milk.



O. W. STAUFFER, DIDSBURY, ALTA. A Grower of Prize Winning Grain.

There are, however, a few obstacles to be met with in the growing of mangels, but all of them can be overcome with careful management. In the first place the seed is large, dry and hard, it will not germinate readily unless sown fairly deep and in fine moist soil. It is the height of folly to attempt to grow them on rough dry soil. Under such conditions the seed will not germinate, but the weed seeds will and a failure is the result. The mangel and sugar beet are very susceptible to injury from frost, both as young seedlings in spring and when fully matured in the fall, and for that reason they should not be sown until all danger from frost is past and they must be pulled and stored before severe frost in the fall.

The most suitable soil for field roots of all kinds is a deep, rich, black sandy loam well supplied with humus, as unrotted manure is likely to injure the germination of the seed. I prefer to apply the manure during the previous season.

Summer fallow is the best preparation, as the soil is then usually in fine tilth and moist, both important conditions with a root crop. Potato land also gives good results, as compact soil retains the moisture best. I do not favor plowing the land in spring, but simply work the surface with a harrow or cultivator, and this should be done every few days to kill the young weeds, until it is time to seed. From repeated tests I find that flat culture gives the best results, although, of course, it is more difficult to thin the plants when flat culture is used, but this system appears to retain the moisture better than the ridged rows.

The most productive variety of mangel is the Mammoth Long Red, the average yield of this variety on the Brandon Experimental Farm for the past five years was 1081 bushels per acre.

The rows should be from two feet to thirty inches apart, and the young plants may be thinned out to 10 or 12 inches apart in the rows. The seed should be sown in this climate somewhere between the 15th and 20th of May, and as previously mentioned it is important that the seed be sown deep enough to reach the damp soil. This depth will vary between one and a half to two inches. Mangel plants have few insect enemies here, the most troublesome one in most soils is the cut worm. The best preventative for this is to remove all dead weeds, leaves and other trash from the land the previous fall so that the cut worm has no retreat to pass the winter months in. Sometimes the young plants are injured by a small fly; this can be checked by applying soot or dry road dirt on the plants when wet with dew. The young mangel plants should be kept free of weeds during the growing season, and the soil between the plants must not be allowed to bake, but a dust mulch preserved at all times. Before severe fall frosts set in, the roots should be pulled and the tops removed, either by a twist of the hand or cut with a knife. If a knife is used care must be taken that the crowns are not cut, otherwise their keeping quality may be injured. In storing mangels the temperature should be as low as possible without freezing. Under such conditions I have seen them remain in excellent condition until the following July.

Swedish turnip seed should be sown nearer the surface than mangels and the roots can remain in the field until very sharp frosts.

The comparative yields of the best varieties of mangels and Swedes on the Brandon Experimental Farm for the past five years are as follows: Prize Mammoth Long Red mangel averaged 1081 bushels per acre, and the Good Luck Swede 1034 bushels, or 47 bushels in favor of the mangels.

M.A.C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Considers Potatoes a Profitable Crop

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I will endeavor to describe my own method of growing potatoes, and trust that I may be able to gather some valuable hints from the contributions of others, who comply with your request to state their experiences in potato growing. The soil in which I ordinarily plant my crop, could be best described as a black clay loam, of good depth and of soft texture. I plow this soil early in the spring, as early as I can get onto the land. I plow narrow and deep, leaving the field in drills, 33 inches wide, and in these drills I spread well rotted barnyard manure, at the rate of about 25 tons per acre. I plant the potatoes by hand, on top of this manure, and then close the soil in on top of the seed with a drill plow. With this mode of culture the flat harrow is of no use, as it would level down the drills, so I had made to order a set of circular harrows, the same as used in Scotland and by the frequent use of these, the cultivator and the drill plow, the soil is kept loose and the weeds never get above the surface.

In selecting seed I prefer to have it from sandy soil. The results of seed from sand are much better than from seed grown on clay or loam. For an early variety I use the Early Rose, for main crop a good white variety. As like begets like, I use good sized potatoes always for seed, cutting three sets from each tuber. The Early Rose is ready to lift about the last of July or beginning of August. I dig a certain quantity each day for sale to Winnipeg customers, and what remains of my crop I plow out in the fall, and store in root houses or the cellar. I grow about five acres a year and the crop averages one year with another, 300 bushels per acre.

Some years my crop has been badly troubled with bugs. For them I spray with Paris green, using four to five pounds of the green per acre at one spraying, and the bugs drop dead in a single night and new arrivals sicken and die before they can do much damage.

Were I to give an exact estimate of the cost of growing potatoes, I am afraid I might frighten out some who may be considering the growing of this crop. At the same time, if properly gone about, potatoes pay well enough. One drawback to a paying price, is caused by farmers overdoing the market in the fall. Sellers are then at the mercy of the wholesale dealers who, as good business men, know enough to put in large supplies which are sold out at a good price during winter. I consider 50 cents per bushel for potatoes a paying price, much above that they get too dear, and below that they hardly pay.

Man.

STUART F. LOW.

Makes one Hundred and Fifty Dollars per Acre from Early Potatoes

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

For the benefit of any of the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE who may be interested in potato growing, I will explain my system of growing this crop. My soil is black loam on a clay subsoil. I plow this land in the fall ten inches deep, and in furrows not more than twelve inches wide. I give it one stroke with the harrow in the fall, and then haul manure onto it. I like well rotted manure, the older the better. Fresh manure is too strong for best results in potato growing. At least that has been my experience from growing this crop in the soil conditions described. Fresh manure, I always think, stimulates too much stalk growth.

I never plant until about the first week in May, finding that the most desirable time for seeding. I set the plants about four inches deep in drills three feet apart, planting the sets ten inches in the rows. The sets have been cut to pieces of three eyes each. I like them to lie long enough before planting for the cut to heal over.

I usually plant from five to six acres of potatoes each year. In my time the crop has been affected by every trouble such a crop is heir to, including bugs, blight and scab. For the bugs I used Paris green and had no serious trouble from them. The blight is from the plant. I have learned never to plant a tuber that has a brown or black streak in it. Such a tuber seems to affect the stalk in some way from the bottom. At least that is the only manner by which, so far as I can see, blight is carried to the crop.

In harvesting, I usually use the plow, plowing out the crop and picking them by hand, storing in the stable or in an outside cellar. I haul my crop to market by team, being close to Winnipeg. The cost of growing potatoes per acre I estimate at about \$17.00. This may seem low to some but it is about the figure I place the cost at. The yield is from 150 to 250 bushels per acre. My early potatoes paid me last year \$150.00 per acre, and the late crop \$80.00 per acre. I find the Mortgage Lifter a very satisfactory variety.

Headingly, Man.

S. M. BROWN.

Growing barley is very much neglected. Many of us, if we have a weedy piece of land and the season is getting too late for wheat or oats, think that barley should do well on that particular field. Regardless of preparation or the kind of seed purchased, we sow barley up to the first and the middle of June. The result is a failure or partial failure; then we blame the kind of a cereal instead of blaming ourselves for not planting it in proper season.

Winter Water Supply

EDITOR "FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I know that many an animal is turned out during winter, and, instead of getting water, has to get along on snow. Those who are not blessed with water for their stock can soon get a supply, if they will take the trouble to make a melter, of which I send you a sketch. After one has used this for a while, he wonders why it was not thought of before. I used flax straw as fuel. Dig a hole 6 feet long, 3 feet 6 inches wide, 3 feet deep, making a place at one end for the firing, and the other for a chimney. Build a tank, using 2 x 12, making a frame 6 feet long, 4 feet wide, 12 inches deep, cover this with galvanized iron for a bottom; place it over the hole, banking it up with dirt, which will keep the wood-work from burning. I used three lengths of 7-inch stove pipe for a chimney, which was banked up with sods; fill the tank with snow; start a fire underneath, and you will be surprised how easy it is to keep a supply of water for the stock. Make a cover to fit the tank, and fill up the fire hole at night, and you will have water however cold it may be. The coldest night in winter we had water.

Sask.

W. S. S.



TANK FOR MELTING SNOW

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

While my experience in corn growing in this country is rather limited and confined to small acreages, I have found corn a profitable crop to grow, and a good crop if properly handled. One of the most serious drawbacks to success which I have encountered is the gophers. These pests will go right through a corn field, following the rows and digging the seed out. Aside from this I have had no difficulty in growing corn successfully. Any of the land in Southeastern Saskatchewan is adapted to corn, unless it is wet and altogether too heavy. Corn prefers a rather light soil. In preparing the land I have not noticed much difference in the crop resulting from either fall or spring plowing, but I want to emphasize one point in the preparatory cultivation of land for corn, and that is to harrow it thoroughly; not simply harrow it once or twice, but as many times as possible before sowing. The more the land is harrowed before the seed is sown, the more weeds will be destroyed and the less work is required to keep the crop clean after it is up.

I prefer to plant the seed by hand with a planter, but the seeding may be done quite as well with a grain drill. I like to have the rows just about three feet apart, and set the drill to sow so that the kernels are dropped in the rows about ten inches apart. Cultivation after the crop is up should consist of frequent but shallow cultivation with a horse scuffler. Care should be taken not to cultivate too deeply, as deep cultivation disturbs the roots and is not favorable for the best growth of the crop.

While we cannot expect to grow corn in this country, and ripen it as we used to down in the East, still we can produce a lot of excellent fodder, which makes a summer and winter feed for stock, cows especially, that is superior to most other feeds. I find that the North Dakota Flint, a yellow variety, is preferable to most others for this part of the West. One bushel of seed is sufficient for three acres.

WM. CASTER.

Believes the Growing of Fodder Corn Will Displace the Summer Fallow

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I usually grow a few acres of corn as fall and winter feed for cattle. I find it is the best fodder for producing a continuous flow of milk from milking cows, a quality due probably to the amount of succulence it contains, even after it is cured.

For the corn crop I find the land cannot be too rich. Summer fallowing is the best one can give the land if a big yield is required, but I have never had a failure of corn on any kind of land. My soil is a medium heavy one, not the best altogether for corn growing. The crop should be sown on a well prepared piece of land as soon as danger from frost is over, say about 24th of May. I like to harrow the field well at intervals of a few days before seeding to start and kill weed growth. I seed with an ordinary wheat drill, by closing up some of the spouts.

Corn should be sown in rows about two feet, six inches to three feet apart and the drill so arranged as to have the grains drop about every

six inches. The field can be harrowed once or twice after the corn is up and until it is, say, six inches in height. After that, work between the rows with a one-horse cultivator, the oftener the better. The variety I have had success with has been the Northwestern Dent, but I believe there are other kinds equally good. I cut my corn with an ordinary six foot binder, before the wheat harvest starts. If it should be frozen before it can be harvested, cut it as early after the frost as possible. It is a good plan if the weather is favorable after cutting, to leave the sheaves on the ground for a few days. The hot sun will dry the upper side and they can then be stooked in long stooks with the dry side "inside." In stooking I have learned to avoid large round stooks as they usually get musty and spoil. When the stooks are thoroughly dry I have stacked them on small long narrow stacks, but I intend to try what I understand is Professor Bedford's suggestion of stacking in the usual manner, with alternate layers of wheat straw. This prevents the corn from heating and also it is claimed, imparts a flavor to the straw that is much relished by the cattle. Corn makes an excellent feed cut green and fed in the late summer, when the pastures begin to fail and for this reason should be sown near the buildings.

It is an acknowledged fact, in the older settlements at least, that dairying must in the future, have a far more important place in our farming operations, in order that we may return to the soil the constituents that the continual cropping to cereals depletes it of, and I believe the time will come in all districts where a fair rainfall may be expected, that the wasteful method of the bare summer fallow will be discontinued and in its place will be grown fodder corn, providing abundance of the very best dairy feed and leaving the land in splendid shape for the next cereal crop. I hope to hear the experiences of other farmers on this important subject.

Man.

PAUL H. PHILLIPS.

Oat-Growing in Southern Alberta

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In plowing our ground, we run the plow at a depth of from five to eight inches, our object being to get a little deeper each plowing. We follow the plow as closely as possible with a disc harrow, set with very little throw, but heavily weighted, lapping half way each trip, making a double discing, which firmly packs the soil onto the bottom of the furrow. We follow this up with one or two strokes with a drag harrow, using six horses on a 20-foot harrow, and have the driver ride, running it with the teeth set straight. This firms the soil and puts it in condition to retain moisture, but does not form a "dust blanket." Many do not understand the relative merits of a dust blanket and a soil mulch. The former draws the moisture from below right up to the very surface of the soil where the sun and wind cause rapid evaporation, but the soil mulch, made up of particles of earth of all sizes, the largest on top, keeps the moisture below the surface where it is available for the roots of the growing plants.

In seeding, we put on from 2½ to 3 bushels (by weight) per acre, seeding heavier as the season advances, as the later-sown grain does not stool as much as that sown earlier in the season. Although we have never been troubled with smut, we always sprinkle our seed with a solution of one pound of formalin to 40 gallons of water, shovel it over several times and allow to dry several hours before seeding.

Under irrigation, and in this climate (Southern Alberta), the time of seeding is not so important as in districts where the season is not so long, and where there is more or less danger from drought. The best field of oats we have raised yet we finished seeding on the first day of June. Taking one year with another, we believe that irrigation will increase the yield of oats at least fifty per cent, and vastly improve the quality of the grain as well. We usually begin irrigating when the grain is about one foot high, and try to get it all watered before any of it begins to show a lack of moisture. Late irrigation sometimes causes uneven ripening of the grain. Oats require more moisture than wheat, and are not easily injured by too much water. With our system of flood, irrigation, one watering is always sufficient to bring the crop to maturity in good shape, and is not expensive, as one man can cover between five and ten acres per day, depending on condition of soil, size of ditches, etc. A good many farmers come into this district with the idea that irrigation will take the place of good hard work on the soil, but such is not the case. Irrigation increases the yield and quality, and insures against loss of crop by drought, but moisture alone will not produce a crop of grain, and the soil must be in proper physical condition before the plant can make use of the elements of fertility stored up for it.

Alta.

W. H. PAWSON, JR.

HORT.

The

Almost the first in the spring is g... sential to the happ... many dishes are m... They are also healt... and quite delicious... things are scarce.

It would be imp... early in spring fro... sets take some tin... Shallots may be pl... grow quickly, and... the end of May usu... of all are the Egyp... live outdoors fro... They are propagat... that grow on the to... "tops" grow in bun... they should be tak... and planted about... onions as well as th... as soon as the grou... ly, and multiply, ar... there will be plenty... for tea some night... mid-summer, these... tough and strong-f... unfit for use the... bulbs of the Shall... will form fair-siz... to grow and ripen... ground over winter... will then come on... ans. Yellow Dutch... grow first into nice... large firm bulbs, w... ripen and form goo... Onions will not d... They require well... Land plowed deep... better than spring... be used year after... farm or garden cr... rotation. I have... thirty successive c... on the same plot, a... better than those fr... fully the land is pl... are gathered. In t... thoroughly rotted c... surface, and well h... of ashes and salt... comes seriously inf... it will be best to g... for one year. To c... eat the onions son... with a solution of... portion of one tea... quart of water. I... lates the growth of... Onion sets should... be planted in rows... according to the... used. The onions... four inches apart... quite a deep fur... wheel hoe. Then... the bottom of the... over them again... the soil firmly dow... onions have passe... soil should be sligh... until at the time... posed. They will... in this way. In... break down the t... treatment seems t... the bulb, and it... ripened of its ow... back, and keeping... the ripening proce... thoroughly ripene... half-green ones, e... small.

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HORTICULTURE

The Farm Garden

ONIONS

Almost the first thing that one expects to use in the spring is green onions. Onions are essential to the happiness of the good cook. So many dishes are made appetizing by their use. They are also healthful at all times of the year; and quite delicious early in spring when green things are scarce.

It would be impossible to have green onions early in spring from seed. Even ordinary onion sets take some time to grow fit for the table. Shallots may be planted early in spring, and will grow quickly, and make nice green onions before the end of May usually. But the earliest onions of all are the Egyptian Perennial onions. They live outdoors from year's end to year's end. They are propagated by "tops"—little onions that grow on the tops of long stiff stems. These "tops" grow in bunches. When they appear ripe they should be taken off the stem, broken apart, and planted about two inches deep. The old onions as well as the little ones will start growth as soon as the ground thaws. They grow rapidly, and multiply, and in an incredibly short time there will be plenty of delicately flavored onions for tea some night. As the weather gets hot in mid-summer, these onions will be found to be tough and strong-flavored; but before they are unfit for use the Shallots will be ready. The bulbs of the Shallots never grow tough. They will form fair-sized onions for winter use if allowed to grow and ripen. They may be left in the ground over winter if covered with snow. They will then come on almost as early as the Egyptians. Yellow Dutch sets do not multiply. They grow first into nice green onions, and later into large firm bulbs, which if treated properly should ripen and form good winter onions.

Onions will not do well on altogether new land. They require well-worked soil, not too loose. Land plowed deeply and harrowed in the fall, is better than spring plowed. The same land may be used year after year. This is almost the only farm or garden crop that does not need frequent rotation. I have been told that as many as thirty successive crops of onions can be grown on the same plot, and that the last crop would be better than those first grown. To do this successfully the land is plowed each fall after the onions are gathered. In the spring a couple of inches of thoroughly rotted cow manure is spread over the surface, and well harrowed in. A thin sprinkling of ashes and salt improves it. If the land becomes seriously infested with worms of any kind, it will be best to grow an entirely different crop for one year. To drive out the white worms that eat the onions sometimes, soak the ground well with a solution of salt-petre. Use it in the proportion of one teaspoonful of salt-petre to each quart of water. It kills the insects, and stimulates the growth of the onions as well.

Onion sets should be quite small. They should be planted in rows from one to three feet apart, according to the method of cultivation to be used. The onions may be planted from three to four inches apart in the rows. It is well to make quite a deep furrow with the plow-share of a wheel hoe. Then set the onions right side up in the bottom of the furrow, and turn the earth over them again. Walk along the row and press the soil firmly down about the onions. After the onions have passed the tender green stage, the soil should be slightly drawn back from the bulbs, until at the time of ripening they are fully exposed. They will grow larger and ripen better in this way. In this country it is not best to break down the tops of growing onions. Such treatment seems to hinder the full maturing of the bulb, and it does not keep as well as if it ripened of its own accord. Drawing the earth back, and keeping the soil packed firmly, helps the ripening process. It is much better to have thoroughly ripened onions, than to have large half-green ones, even if the ripe ones are quite small.

Onion seeds should be sown quite early, and well-watered before covering. They can be sown quite thickly, with the rows the same distance apart as for sets. They will grow well when the bulbs are nearly touching each other all the time. They can be thinned out and the small onions used or sold for green onions. The thinning should not be continued after the bulbs

stand two inches apart. If they crowd after that, it will merely help them to ripen. I have seen them shoving one another out of the ground, till they lay in a double row. It was a fine crop of onions.

If the onions are wanted for pickling, then sow very thickly indeed, and do not thin them at all. This will cause them to grow round and ripe when quite small. White onions must be grown if nice pickles are desired. There is no variety better than the White Barletta for this purpose, though the small White Silverskin is very largely used.

Onions should be thoroughly dried before storing for winter. Open racks suspended in the air in a dry, cool room, that does not quite freeze, should be used. The onions should not be more than three inches deep on each shelf or rack; and the rack should be made of wire or wooden slats so that the air can pass freely through. Where proper racks cannot be secured, it is well to put the onions in small cotton bags, holding about one quart each. These bags may be hung to the ceiling, where they will keep dry and sound for months.

If onions are grown merely for using when green the cultivation should be deep, and the soil should be drawn toward them to blanch a portion of the stems. If ripe onions are required, never stir the earth deeply when hoeing, but keep the soil as tight and firm as possible.

To raise large onions from seed, for the purpose of showing at fall fairs, is quite a fine piece

A decision had just been handed down in the matter of a dispute between the C. P. R., and the British Columbia government relating to the latter's right to tax lands in the Kootenay district. The amount involved is about \$150,000 a year in taxes and the lands are located in the various land divisions in East and West Kootenay. The assessment was made last year, but the taxes were not paid and now that a decision had been handed down in favor of the government, the amount at present due the government is \$300,000.

The decision is an important one and in an indirect way effects the horticultural interests of the province. It will enable the government to spend the greater portion of this sum in local improvements in the districts where the land lies and materially assist in the development of the country. As it was before, settlers holding land immediately adjoining this railroad land were paying taxes and making improvements, all of which increased the value of the railroad land and yet it was not costing the railroad company anything. The decision has been commented on very favorably and without doubt marks a new era.

A conference has just been held between representatives of the C. P. R. and several prominent fruitgrowers throughout the province to hear the report of Mr. Peters, who for some time has been investigating the methods in vogue on the Southern Pacific Railway in California



MAPLE ROWS AT INDIAN HEAD.

A growth of this kind may be had on any windswept prairie farm and the trees are supplied free by the forestry station, Indian Head.

of work. The seed may be sown indoors in January. The young plants should be given air and sunlight, and may be transplanted once or twice before warm weather. They should be gradually hardened off. Only the strong, straight ones should be chosen. About the tenth of May they should be set out in the open garden. A bed well manured with thoroughly rotted manure must be prepared, and the onions set six inches apart. Growth should be stimulated by frequent hoeing for some weeks. Then pack the soil, withhold moisture, expose the bulbs to the sunlight, and induce ripening. The points of a good onion are: size, smooth skin, round shape, small neck and degree of ripeness manifested. The onions must be ripened in the garden. Artificially ripened onions are promptly rejected by all competent judges. Colour is of course a factor in the judges' eyes.

BRENDA E. NEVILLE.

Kootenay Notes and Canadian Fruit Imports

Following close upon the announcement made a few days ago that the Kootenay Fruit Growers Association had decided not to make any shipments of fruit this year, as an organization, comes the welcome news that a number of the largest growers and, representing about seventy-five per cent. of the output for this season, have formed a private organization for to look after the shipping and marketing of their fruit. Just where the real difference will come in does not appear but it is to be hoped that they will make a success of their efforts in this direction which the old organization failed to do.

in the matter of fruit shipments. It is expected that two cooling stations will be established in the interior immediately.

Six hundred Doukhobors recently arrived from Saskatchewan and the colony has just purchased three thousand acres more land adjoining their present holdings at Brilliant. This brings their holdings up to a total of six thousand acres. They have about three hundred acres which they are planting in fruit this spring. Some time ago they received through the customs at Trail over a ton of garden seeds.

The ranchers are complaining of the lateness of the spring, which has deferred planting operations to some extent. The trees have come through the winter in good shape despite the severe winter. Washington growers are complaining that their peach crop will be a failure this year owing to the heavy frosts during the winter but as far as can be learned at present the trees in this district do not appear to have suffered. The heavy snowfall seems to be a blessing in disguise as it protects the young trees from the ravages of the extreme weather.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, A HEAVY IMPORTER OF FRUIT

That British Columbia is an importer of fruit is a matter of general knowledge but that she imports to the extent of \$161,794 a year will come as somewhat of a surprise. Such is the case, however, and the figure named represents the value of her importations for last year. Acknowledged to possess some of the finest, if not the finest fruit growing districts in Canada, she buys more small fruits from the United States than all the other provinces in Canada put together, with the exception in some instances, of

harrowed once or until it is, say, six work between the tor, the oftener the ad success with has but I believe there l. I cut my corn l. binder, before the ould be frozen be- t as early after the plan if the weather leave the sheaves The hot sun will an then be stooked side "inside." In avoid large round musty and spoil. oughly dry I have arrow stacks, but I stand is Professor king in the usual s of wheat straw. eating and also it is straw that is much makes an excellent late summer, when ad for this reason ggs.

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UL H. PHILLIPS.

ern Alberta

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to 3 bushels (by r as the season ad- es not stool as much son. Although we smut, we always n of one pound of shovel it over several rs before seeding. climate (Southern t so important as in so long, and where drought. The best finished seeding on one year with an- a will increase the ent, and vastly im- well. We usually is about one foot before any of it be- re. Late irrigation ing of the grain. wheat, and are not er. With our sys- ring is always suffi- rity in good shape. i can cover between nding on condition good many farmers idea that irrigation l work on the soil, ation increases the inst loss of crop by not produce a crop oper physical condi- use of the elements

H. PAWSON, JR.

Manitoba. Capt. Tatlow, the Finance Minister of the British Columbia government and who has always shown a deep interest in the agricultural interests of the province recently received a letter from Ottawa setting forth particulars of fruit importations into Canada from the United States.

British Columbia grows some of the finest strawberries in America. Hundreds and thousands of crates are shipped annually to the Northwest, and of berries including strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and gooseberries, the province imported in 1908 over \$1,000,000, or nearly one-twentieth of the amount imported into the whole of Canada. She also imported over half the green apples that were brought in from south of the boundary line last year.

The following tables show the quantities of fruit imported, the value of same and the rate of duty charged on fruits coming into the various provinces from the United States.

Prunes and	Quantity	Value	Duty
Plums	lbs.		
Unpitted			
Manitoba	1,743,980	\$72,855.00	\$17,439.80
British Columbia	789,522	36,610.00	7,895.22
Alberta	387,567	16,355.00	3,875.67
Rest of Canada	3,796,766	172,492.00	37,967.66
Green Apples	Barrels		
Manitoba	8,626	44,574.00	3,450.40
British Columbia	13,862	63,777.00	5,544.80
Alberta	9,386	46,815.00	3,754.40
Saskatchewan	1,118	4,647.00	447.20
Rest of Canada	4,107	22,355.00	1,642.80
Blackberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Raspberries and	lbs.		
Manitoba	357,977	48,380.00	7,141.54
British Columbia	81,792	9,957.00	1,635.84
Alberta	8,516	1,224.00	170.32
Saskatchewan	1,055	234.00	21.10
Rest of Canada	1,247,675	121,723.00	24,953.50
Peaches			
Manitoba	885,690	39,890.00	8,856.90
British Columbia	571,503	24,860.00	5,715.03
Alberta	307,835	13,638.00	3,078.35
Saskatchewan	74,406	3,245.00	744.06
Rest of Canada	1,894,155	97,185.00	18,941.55
Plums			
Manitoba	15,761	40,633.00	4,728.30
British Columbia	4,145	10,314.00	1,243.50
Alberta	5,241	12,233.00	1,572.30
Saskatchewan	1,233	3,001.00	369.90
Rest of Canada	20,834	57,718.00	6,250.20
Quinces, Apricots, Pears and Nectarines			
Manitoba	594,873	25,643.00	2,974.37
British Columbia	423,606	17,276.00	2,118.40
Alberta	221,370	9,134.00	1,106.86
Saskatchewan	4,278	1,507.00	213.93
Rest of Canada	2,461,981	96,766.00	12,309.94

The publication of this report has caused a great deal of surprise in British Columbia. It has proven that fast as the fruit industry is developing the Canadian and as well the home market is developing faster than production is increasing. If the data were available it would be very interesting, to compare the imports of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan from British Columbia with what they are importing from our neighbor to the south.

E. W. D.

Arbor Day

In Manitoba, May 10th will be observed as Arbor Day. Sometimes the naming of Arbor Day means nothing more to school teachers and pupils than a half holiday to be spent in idleness. Whether from ignorance or lack of taste for useful work, some teachers display no interest whatever in the objects of the day, namely to clean up, plant trees, shrubs and flowers, and to take general advantage of the opportunities of spring to increase plant growth. The day is essentially one for school children and if the teacher or trustees fail to encourage pupils to take advantage of it, parents can direct their efforts at home and so develop the instinct for the society of trees, shrubs and flowers.

DAIRY

What Cow Testing Has Done in Wisconsin

Success in dairying depends upon the methods we adopt, as would any other line of business. If we are to engage in a certain occupation, we cannot study the fundamental points too thoroughly. In Denmark, cow testing associations have been in active operation for the past fourteen years, there being over four hundred associations in that country at the present time, which have been the direct means of raising their average yield of butter per cow from one hundred and twenty pounds at the beginning to two hundred and twenty-four pounds per year. Figuring the butter at twenty-five cents per pound this means that the revenue from butter alone was increased from thirty to fifty-six dollars a cow per year, or that the gross income per cow had been almost doubled.

The first cow testing association in Wisconsin was organized in May, 1906, and proved of so much value to the dairymen of that district that the work of organizing these associations has been continued and at the present time we have thirty associations with 1,100 members and a total of 12,000 cows.

In visiting these associations one can see a marked advancement along the dairy line. Breeder associations are being formed in a number of counties and dairy farmers in general are realizing the necessity of using pure-bred dairy sires to head their herds.

Good judges believe that in the entire country one-fourth of the cows do not pay for their keeping. As a matter of ordinary business prudence and a condition essential to success every dairyman should study the individuality of his cows and keep a sufficient record of quantity and quality of milk product, know approximately the cost and systematically weed out his herd.

If we are to be successful in dairying, it is essential that we have dairy-bred stock. To illustrate this I will give the production of two herd of cows which were fed and cared for under practically the same conditions. Herd number one contained eighteen beef bred cows with an average of 3,964 pounds milk, and 166 pounds butter-fat, which, at 25 cents per pound, brought \$41.50 per cow. Herd number two contained ten dairy-bred cows, average milk per cow, 5,732 pounds, and 281 pounds butter-fat which, at 25 cents per pound, brought \$70.25 per cow, or a gain of \$28.75. This is one instance of several which have been revealed through testing associations.

A great many farmers have, at my request, selected the cows in their herd that in their judgment were their best producers, but found at the close of the year's testing that they were mistaken and that in many instances number one cow was in fifth place, number four in second, and vice versa. When these facts are brought out so plainly, it prompts men to be more considerate in breeding, feeding, and caring for their dairy herds.

Address delivered by H. C. Searles, at Convention of Wisconsin Dairymen's Association.

The Question of Breed

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As a creamery patron, I wish to possess a herd of good dairy cows. My cows at present are ordinary stock, Shorthorn grades mostly. What breed of bull would you advise me to use on them to build up a good dairy herd?

Sask.

HARROW.

When one reviews the production records of some of the first dairy herds of this country, and considers the manner in which they have been brought up to their present standard, he must be impressed with one fact, if he is capable of being impressed at all, and that is that the breed, in the end, is not the question, that more depends upon the individuals used than the breeds they represent, and that the man behind it all, is finally, the most important factor concerned. If you have any clear idea yourself as to the milking merits of the various dairy breeds, select from the one that stands first in your estimation, a sire that is bred from milk producing ancestry, the best individual you can afford to buy. If you have no clear idea as to breed, then you are likely to obtain as good results from one as from another. The point we want to emphasize is that a man should get and stick to the breed he prefers and he is then likely to accomplish something. We would not undertake to name the dairy breed from which the sire should come for use upon these cows, for the reason that experience in the breeding of dairy cattle indicates that there is no one breed that may be depended upon, in all circumstances, to be superior to all others, that between average or superior individuals of the different breeds there is not sufficient difference to stamp any particular one as the best for milk production, and, therefore, providing a man gave the same attention to his work with one breed as with another, he could select a sire from any of the dairy breeds and would be as likely to be successful with that individual and that breed as with an individual of equal merit from any other breed. Success in the development

of the milking function in a herd is not a question of the particular breed used, and, take the ultimate result, not so much a question of the individual as of the man behind it all.

To be brief, get the best sire you are able to buy and pay more attention to the records of his ancestry in milk production and as the sires of milk producers, than you do to the color of his hair, the shape of his horn or the breed his pedigree indicates he is a representative of. Keep within the dairy breeds if you want milk. Select your females according to performance and have a standard each heifer is required to pass. Select the bull always on the performance of his parents, endeavoring to combine that with as much individual merit as possible.

The Value of Skim Milk in Hog Feeding

According to an American authority on dairying and hog raising, the value of skim milk in pig feeding, if used alone, may be determined by multiplying five pounds of gain by the price of live weight pork; or if fed in conjunction with the ordinary grains, credit one pound of the increased gain to the skim milk. By this rule if pork is worth five cents a pound on foot, skim milk is worth twenty-five cents per hundred when fed alone or if fed with grain, six pounds of grain or 30 cents per hundred. This estimate is based on the assumption, the result of experimental tests, that 20 pounds of skim milk, fed alone, will produce one pound of pork. Experiments in hog feeding, reveal too, the interesting fact that if one bushel of corn, barley or mixed grains will make 10 pounds of pork, and 100 pounds of skim milk will yield by itself 5 pounds of pork, the two combined will, on the average, produce 18 pounds instead of fifteen pounds of pork. This increase in the yield of pork when skim milk and grain are combined in the ration has never been precisely explained, the theory being that the combination acts to stimulate the appetite and digestion, and thus a larger amount of food is digested and assimilated. At any rate, the use of skim milk with any grain ration tends to reduce the cost per pound of pork production.

* * *

Dairy cows are like sound land—if they are well and wisely fed they will feed their owner's pocket with what he works for. If a farm will not pay when well farmed, it will certainly not pay when not farmed at all. So with a cow in milk; if she will not pay for fairly generous feeding, she will not pay on short rations. This dictum, in recent times more than ever before, has been proved over and over again in instances that are literally countless, to be simply but emphatically correct.

POULTRY

Finds Profit in Duck Rearing

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Some people think there is no profit in raising ducks, as ducks are reputed to eat their heads off long before they are ready for market. So they do, if you go about raising them the wrong way. I raised forty-five last summer and the way I managed was this: I commenced with two ducks and one drake. I gathered the eggs every morning until I thought I had enough to set. I set two hens, each on eleven as soon as I had eggs enough. And then when I thought I had saved enough of eggs, I left the eggs in the nest every morning so the old ducks would sit themselves as soon as the nest was full enough. One of them laid about sixty eggs.

I always try and set two hens at a time so that one can take all that hatches out. I keep them cooped in a large square enclosure for about two weeks, taking care to move it every day or every other day at least, so they can have lots of green grass. Then I lift one end so they can run out. They soon find their way to the slough near the barn, and then I always call them for feed about four times every day. They soon come out without calling. I commence feeding for market when they are about ten weeks old. I take a large pail of wheat chop and empty it into a couple of dishes or trough, and pour water over it to make a sloppy feed, let them eat their fill and away they go to the slough till next feed time. They generally come back about four times every day and I give them all they want. I have them good and fat at about ten weeks old, when I sell them for 50 cents each, dressed and drawn, and after two or three weeks, I sell them for fifteen cents per pound, and they bring as high as seventy-five cents apiece. I hope I have made my experience clear to you. I always try to set my first brooders on duck eggs, as the early ducks do so much better than early chickens and I find that wheat chop is far better than anything else to feed ducklings on.

Sask.

R. B. McNEIL.

English Duck

In the report of the Agricultural C interesting information: ducklings. While th duction will vary som to our own growers, in which English po stock.

The eggs set for th bury ducks. They wer cost of production o 10d. per dozen, but fo is taken as the cost. the average hatching eggs, but as infertile of much value, the h number of eggs put i nearly 60 eggs were re and the egg cost of ea

The cost for oil bu was 3d. per week, an lation and complete 1s. 3d. Although t more than 60 eggs, v which works out at or 0.38d. per duckli brooders for a fortni the total cost of whi duckling.

When two weeks o two flocks of twenty cold brooder with 100 four weeks old each with a large grass r were removed into stream, where they ha to water for swimmi

During the first tw fed on soft food, com which was moistened crumbly state and giv Rearing food mixtu

Bran
Toppings
Barley meal
Linseed meal
Meat (Crissel)

Total

This cost 10s. per

At the end of the one the same mixtur value of this metho supplied to both lo access to the stream much as they requir but grass was eaten

After the duckling lowering mixture was ture:—

Summer food mixt
Bran
Toppings
Barley meal
Clover hay, chaff

Total

This cost 7s. 1½d. p From the results as suitable for rearin ens. The ducklings quite so fast as those more per pound gain only 27d. per bird du

The total cost of either on soft food Probably that woul fed for early killing, intended to secure r kept in view. They held that ducklings with chickens raised t the corresponding co fraction over 8½d. w ducklings.

These experiments of producing breedin for which purpose ex older specimens. Fr were fed on the sun five weeks each bir 14 lbs. of food, by w weight to an average weighed 6 lb. each. average consumptio 494 lb. in all, the val added the cost of the expense in hatching four weeks is broug that the opinion ge rearing of ducks for v than the breeding of

English Duck Raising Experiments

In the report of the poultry experiments carried on at the Agricultural College, Theale, England, some interesting information is given on the cost of raising ducklings. While this estimate of the cost of production will vary somewhat from the cost of the same, to our own growers, it affords some idea of the manner in which English poultry keepers rear and feed their stock.

The eggs set for the experiment were laid by Aylesbury ducks. They were set in March, when their actual cost of production on the College Farm was about 10d. per dozen, but for easier calculation 1s. per dozen is taken as the cost. Fertility was very good, and the average hatching was 73 per cent. of fertile eggs, but as infertile incubator duck eggs are not of much value, the hatching percentage of the total number of eggs put in, namely, 67, is taken. Thus nearly 60 eggs were required to produce 40 ducklings, and the egg cost of each one hatched was 1½d.

The cost for oil burned in the 100-egg incubator was 3d. per week, and allowing five weeks for regulation and complete hatching, this gives a total of 1s. 3d. Although the machine used would hold more than 60 eggs, we may take that as the basis, which works out at 7½d. per lot of 20 ducklings, or 0.38d. per duckling hatched. For heating two brooders for a fortnight, 1½ gallon of oil was used, the total cost of which was, say, 9½d., or 28d. per duckling.

When two weeks old the ducks were divided into two flocks of twenty, each of which was put in a cold brooder with 100 square feet of grass run; when four weeks old each lot was put into a small house with a large grass run, and one week later they were removed into ordinary duck houses near a stream, where they had large grass runs and free access to water for swimming.

During the first two weeks all the forty birds were fed on soft food, consisting of the following mixture, which was moistened with hot water until it was in a crumbly state and given warm five times a day:—

Rearing food mixture:

Bran	40 lb.
Toppings	20 lb.
Barley meal	36 lb.
Linseed meal	2 lb.
Meat (Crissel)	14 lb.
Total	112 lb.

This cost 10s. per cwt., or 1.072d. per lb.

At the end of the first two weeks, one lot were fed on the same mixture given dry, in order to test the value of this method for duck raising. Grit was supplied to both lots all the time, but when given access to the stream the ducklings would obtain as much as they required. No green food was given, but grass was eaten freely, as it was plentiful.

After the ducklings were nine weeks old, the following mixture was substituted for the rearing mixture:—

Summer food mixture:—	
Bran	40 lb.
Toppings	20 lb.
Barley meal	32 lb.
Clover hay, chaff	20 lb.
Total	112 lb.

This cost 7s. 1½d. per cwt., or 0.76d. per lb.

From the results of the experiment it is equally as suitable for rearing ducklings as for rearing chickens. The ducklings fed on the dry mash did not grow quite so fast as those fed on soft food, and cost rather more per pound gained, the difference in cost being only 27d. per bird during the period.

The total cost of rearing a duckling to nine weeks, either on soft food or dry mash, is about 1s. 6d. Probably that would be increased if the birds were fed for early killing, but these experiments were not intended to secure rapid growth, which fact must be kept in view. They confirm the opinion generally held that ducklings are heavy feeders. In the tests with chickens raised to a killing age—thirteen weeks—the corresponding cost worked out at from 7½d. to a fraction over 8½d., which is less than half that of the ducklings.

These experiments enable us to estimate the cost of producing breeding ducks at say, six months old, for which purpose experiments have been made with older specimens. From nine weeks onwards the birds were fed on the summer mixture. During the next five weeks each bird had consumed an average of 14 lbs. of food, by which time they had increased in weight to an average of 5 lbs., though four specimens weighed 6 lb. each. During the next ten weeks the average consumption of food was 35½ lb., making 49½ lb. in all, the value of which is 3s. 2d. If to this is added the cost of the duckling at nine weeks, the total expense in hatching and rearing a duck to twenty-four weeks is brought up to nearly 5s., which shows that the opinion generally held, namely, that the rearing of ducks for winter marketing is less profitable than the breeding of spring ducklings, is justified.

FIELD NOTES

Things to Remember

- Pure-bred Cattle Sale, Brandon, May 27.
- Pure-bred Cattle Sale, Lacombe, June 2.
- Dispersion Sale of "Forest Home," A. Graham, Pomeroy, Manitoba, June 2.
- Provincial Exhibition, Calgary, July 5-10.
- Portage Exhibition, July 6, 7, 8 and 9.
- Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 7-17.
- Brandon Exhibition, July 19-23.
- Highland Society's Show, Sterling, July 20-23.
- Provincial Exhibition, Regina, July 27, 28, 29, 30.
- Central Saskatchewan Exhibition, August 3-6.

Events of the Week

Forty thousand dollars are offered in prizes at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition for 1909, to be held from July 10th to 17th.

The latest news from the new Gow Ganda silver camp in Northern Ontario is that gold has been discovered that will assay fifteen thousand dollars to the ton.

Most Rev. Samuel Pritchard Matheson, Archbishop of Ruperts' Land was elected Primate of all Canada last week by the House of Bishops of the General Synod of the Anglican Church.

A fierce snow storm accompanied by high winds and lightning swept over Western Ontario on April 29th, doing considerable damage. The season in Ontario is unusually late this year in opening.

Lake navigation opened April 26th, the first steamer passing down the St. Mary's River on that date. Seventy-six boats were held up at the Soo for a week or more waiting for the river to open.

A special train is being sent through the West this week in the interests of the proposed Selkirk Centennial Exhibition of 1912. The object of the trip is to focus attention upon the scheme and arouse interest in the event. The committee in charge are meeting with unexpected success.

Returns from Ottawa indicate that during the fiscal year ending March 31 last, 146,908 immigrants came to Canada. Of this number 59,901 were of British origin, 34,175 continental, and 59,832 from the United States. Of the 1,166,126 immigrants arriving in Canada in the last ten years 819,213 came from the United Kingdom and the United States.

The advance guard of the rat army reported to be marching towards Winnipeg seems to have reached that point. Almost within the shadow of the city hall, in the very heart of the city a huge grey rat, evidently one of the vanguard of the swarms that are said to be advancing northward, was killed Saturday afternoon. The rodent measured from the point of the nose to the tip of the tail 17 inches in length, while the body measured an even ten inches.

There is a heavy trek of settlers through Edmonton northeast to the saddle Lake country and northwest to the Peace River Valley. One day last week forty persons, among whom were ten women, left by ox train for the Grand Prairie district. The train consisted of sixteen ox teams. The women are accommodated in a comfortable caboose. The outfit consists of tools, implements, food and household effects necessary to begin farm operations. Most of the people are from Ontario.

The Scottish Agricultural commission, which visited Canada in 1908, has issued their report. It is an excellent analysis of agricultural conditions in Canada. They point out that Canada suffers from "honest exaggeration," as well as from superabundance of land agents and speculators, but on the other hand it is a country of boundless agricultural possibilities. They recommend that no one should farm in Canada until he knows the country, its climatic conditions, and has learned experience as a hired hand or otherwise. It is remarked that their high appreciation of the capabilities of Canada will be valuable, especially as it is acknowledged that "rare hospitality" has not swept them away in a tide of indiscriminate eulogy.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Earthquakes in Portugal last week did considerable damage to life and property.

A contract was given recently to a British firm for the construction of a railway across the Andes, from Arica in Chili to La Paz in Bolivia. The road will attain an elevation of twelve thousand feet and will be a little over three hundred miles in length.

The international Womens' Suffrage Association began a nine days' session in London, England, on April 26th. Delegates are in attendance from

all civilized countries. In connection with the British suffragette movement it is interesting to note that the militant female vote seekers of London are taking lessons in Ju Jitsu that they may better meet the onslaught of the police next time the Commons is attacked.

Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, has been deposed. On April 26th the army of the Young Turk party entered Constantinople, overpowered all resistance in the city, defeated the garrison defending Yildiz Kiosk, the Sultan's palace, dragged the Sultan forth from the innermost apartments of the harem, packed him off a prisoner to a stronghold in the interior, and proclaimed Rechad Effendi, Sultan with the title of Mohammed V. Abdul Hamid is reputed to have offered his captors fifty million dollars to retain his throne. It is unknown yet what disposition will be made of the deposed monarch. Following the uprising of the Young Turk party an outburst of Moslem fanaticism threatened. It is believed that danger from this source has now passed. A number of Christians and missionaries were killed.

Generally considered, the budget speech of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer is the most radical in the history of England. It proposes greatly increased taxes on whiskey, tobacco and automobiles while the proposals for state aid in various directions is in advance of anything hitherto considered within the domain of practical politics in Great Britain. There is to be state insurance against loss of employment. Vast schemes were outlined for state aid in the development of natural resources and the definite proposal advanced that a million dollars should be expended in the establishment of a forest station. In addition aid will be granted in the reclamation of waste land and in the encouragement of small agricultural holdings. To make up the eighty million dollar deficit and provide for the new undertakings of the government, a supertax on incomes over five thousand pounds is proposed, a tax on mining royalties, a tax on urban undeveloped land, a tax on the ungotten mineral valuation of land, a tax on the unearned increment, increases of death duties, a tax on stock exchange speculation, a whisky duty increased by one third, a tobacco duty increased eight pence a pound and an increased tax on motor cars.

Course for Farm Engineers

A short course in the management of gasoline and steam engines is announced to be held at the Manitoba Agricultural College, beginning on June 15th, and lasting two weeks. The course is put on for farmers and threshermen. The requirements are that each person entering for the course must have had at least one year's practical experience in running a steam or gasoline engine and provide himself with a suit of overalls, a two-foot rule and a compass.

The college is splendidly equipped to give this course, having an ample supply of material to work with and a staff of instructors thoroughly qualified to conduct studies and direct experiments.

This will be the second such course, the first having been held last year and met with an exceptionally cordial reception from those who attended.

It may be mentioned just here that Prof. Greig, B.S., who has had charge of the engineering department of the college since it was established is likely to accept a position as superintendent of construction of the new university at Saskatoon, and afterwards take the Professorship of Engineering in the agricultural college there. Saskatchewan is determined to get good men and is not miserly with salaries.

Grain Growers' Present Petition

Messrs. Geo. Langley and R. McKenzie, representing the Grain Growers' Association of the West laid before the Minister of Trade and Commerce last week at Ottawa, a petition signed by ten thousand farmers of Manitoba, requesting that the terminal and transfer elevators be taken from the hands of private companies and taken over by the government. In addition a memorial was presented asking for the following changes in the present regulations to protect farmers:

- (1) That the necessary changes be made in the system of receiving samples for inspection and the making out of returns, so as to provide that the inspector should not know the name of the shipper, consignee or the point of shipment.
- (2) That permission be granted the Grain Growers' association to have a representative to act in conjunction with the officials of the department, to secure samples of the cars shipped by the farmers.
- (3) That no license be granted to interior public elevators unless they contain at least eight bins of 1,100 bushels capacity for special binning of grain and be equipped with proper cleaning appliances.
- (4) That a properly qualified inspector be appointed in Great Britain whose duty it will be to examine into the shipments of Manitoba wheat arriving at British points with power to inquire into the difference that may arise as between buyers and sellers.

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you are able to buy of his ancestry of milk producers, air, the shape of his indicates he is a the dairy breeds if males according to ard each heifer is always on the per- ing to combine that ossible.

Milk in Hog

Authority on dairying milk in pig feeding, by multiplying five e weight pork; or if nary grains, credit to the skim milk. cents a pound on five cents per hun- h grain, six pounds . This estimate is ult of experimental ilk, fed alone, will xperiments in hog g fact that if one rains will make 10 of skim milk will the two combined pounds instead of ease in the yield of re combined in the plained, the theory o stimulate the ap- ger amount of food ny rate, the use of ends to reduce the

if they are well air owner's pocket will not pay when y when not farmed he will not pay for not pay on short nes more than ever nd over again in s, to be simply but

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Rearing

profit in raising at their heads off rket. So they do, ie wrong way. I he way I managed o ducks and one y morning until I et two hens, each ough. And then gh of eggs, I left y so the old ducks the nest was full sixty eggs. a time so that one keep them cooped about two weeks, r every other day reen grass. Then y they soon find barn, and then I four times every hout calling. I n they are about ul of wheat chop es or trough, and y feed, let them be slough till next back about four n all they want. ut ten weeks old, ach, dressed and ks, I sell them for bring as high as I have made my try to set my first ducks do so much d that wheat chop feed ducklings on. B. McNEIL.

Scots to Farm on a Large Scale

One of the members of the Scottish agricultural commission, which visited Western Canada last summer, is at present in the West with the intention of purchasing 10,000 acres of land for wheat growing purposes. He is representing a syndicate composed of the commissioners and a few of their friends, who purpose taking up a tract of land of about this acreage and settling it with Scotch plowmen. The delegates last year were much impressed by the possibilities of farming irrigated lands and it may be they will purchase in the vicinity of Lethbridge, or if they decide on a mixed farming section, the Red Deer country seems their choice. The farm is intended to be managed along progressive lines and operated in the most practical manner.

Alberta Delegation at Ottawa

Messrs. T. P. Strong, Calgary, E. J. Fream, Innisfail, and Geo. H. Harcourt, deputy minister of agriculture, representing the grain growing interests of Alberta, were in Ottawa last week, bringing to the attention of the government the inadequacies of the Manitoba Grain Act, as it applies to the shipment of grain from Alberta to the Pacific. Mr. Geo. Harcourt presented the views of the delegation and explained the recent development of a Pacific outlet for grain. The railways have made arrangements to give a rate of 22½ cents per hundred from all points in Alberta to Vancouver, which means that grain may be shipped more cheaply to Liverpool via the Pacific port, than via the Atlantic route. However, in order that the farmers of Alberta might take advantage of the cheaper shipping facilities offering it was necessary that some amendments be made to the Manitoba Grain Act. The delegation made three requests:

- (1) That proper grain shipping facilities should be provided at the port of Vancouver.
- (2) That there should be appointed a grain inspector for the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, who has knowledge and experience in grading the cereals produced in these provinces.
- (3) That the Manitoba Grain Act be so amended in its application that any farmer or number of farmers wishing to put their grain through the elevators by sale or otherwise, be enabled to get cars in the same proportion as though they loaded from platforms and that the railways be obliged to keep a book for the purpose of recording their requests for cars.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce in replying to the requests of the delegation spoke favorably of the proposal to establish a Pacific route to Europe for Alberta grain via the Tehuantepec railway, and intimated, that while it was unlikely that anything could be done this session on account of the late date at which the question has been brought to the attention of the government, whatever could be effected by order-in-council would be done.

List of Prizes Published

Pure-bred stock breeders will have received the prize list of the Winnipeg Exhibition. As usual the Exhibition Board has been exceptionally liberal in the allotment of money for live-stock prizes and in the scope of the classifications. There is also provision for the showing of non-registered stock, horses particularly. Heavy draft, agricultural, saddle, harness, and road horses have classes where individuality counts irrespective of breeding.

In the cattle, sheep and swine classes there seems to be a class with several substantial prizes every place it is possible to work one in. Altogether there is \$40,000 offered in prizes and the beauty of the Winnipeg Exhibition is that these prizes are offered in classes that are almost certain to be filled and the prizes lifted.

A bench show will be held again this year on the 13, 14, 15 and 16th, the last week of the Exhibition. Another innovation of last year will be continued this year, the agricultural motor competition, but the scope of the trials has been extended to take in steam engines of large size. The classification is for engines internal combustion; 20-brake h.-p. and under 21 to 30-brake h.-p. over 30-brake h.-p.; steam engines 75-brake h.-p. and under, over 75-brake h.-p.

In the prize list there is a section that should be of interest to every farmer, it is for plan and photos of farm steadings. The plans should show the actual location of house, barns, trees or shelter belts, garden, lawns, etc., and must be accompanied by three photos at least 4 x 5 inches, giving different views of the steadings. The first prize is \$15 and the second \$10. There should be keen competition in this section.

The Exhibition will be held on July 10th to 17th, and the prize list will be sent on application to A. W. Bell, Union Bank Building, Winnipeg.

* * *

A demonstration and test of the new steel freight car door was given recently at Winnipeg, before the leading officials of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railways, business men and representatives of the leading grain companies. The door is of steel plate throughout and may be used for coal, grain, or

any other other purpose for which car doors are ordinarily used. It is suspended from a steel track at the top of the door and there is a section six inches wide on one side of the door which is moveable and slides back upon bars. This moveable section is for the purpose of making the door fast in position and also quick in opening. An extra upper section is swung upon a track inside the car when a higher door is needed for grain or cattle.

MARKETS

All the wheat markets of the continent opened the week active but inclined to be erratic. American and Winnipeg exchanges tended to run ahead of British and European markets, consequently the business done was rather light. Official figures for the week before showed an increase in the Canadian visible supply of 226,306 bushels and a decrease in American visible of 1,500,000 bushels. The increase in visible on this continent, despite the decrease, was approximately 6,500,000 bushels greater than for the same week last year. Contributions from the American continent to the world's supply, fell off 600,000 bushels during the week, an indication that prices here had got ahead of prices abroad, and that Europe was buying wheat in some other quarter. Figures indicated that it was the Australian product that made up the deficit from America, Australian shipments increased approximately 600,000 bushels for the week. Argentine shipments for the week fell off 1,000,000 bushels and the total shipments from Jan. 1st to date are over 20,000,000 less than last year.

Despite this however wheat held strong in all exchanges on the continent. After a close on Monday that was not indicative of strength or foreign demand, prices moved up freely on Tuesday an advance attributed to the heavy buying of traders who were short and had lost their nerve. As a matter of fact, nervousness has been a pretty prominent feature of American shorts ever since Patten left Chicago. They were afraid of every move made in the pit, so when Tuesday opened at the previous close they plunged right in and bought, the buying helping to advance prices an average two cents.

The advance was maintained and increased. Export inquiry was practically nil. Prices evidently were out of line for European buyers but there seemed an element in America after wheat, able to absorb everything offering at continually advancing prices. On Thursday, Minneapolis advanced an even three cents. Winnipeg did not respond so strongly but got up one and three-eighths over the preceding days close. Friday, however, produced a change. There was a general slump all along the line. The Winnipeg market in particular was rangy in its fluctuations and closed lower.

At the present there is a good deal of well grounded apprehension regarding the outlook for the spring and winter wheat crops. Last week one of the worst blizzards of the season swept over the American states, from the Dakotas to New York, and no seeding of any account has yet been done in the spring wheat sections of the United States. Snow lay over a good portion of the Canadian prairie country on the first day of May and seeding in no section is going on in the way it should. Viewing the situation carefully there is little at present that would indicate that the spring wheat country is going to get a fair start in 1909, or that there will be much prospect of increasing the wheat output this season despite the increase in acreage that will be sown. Long range speculators continue to gamble in the distant options at strong figures with the chances favorable for a good profit in their transactions long before settlement day arrives. October wheat at 104 is low, considered in relation to the weather conditions prevailing over most of the continent from which wheat for delivery in October is to come, together with the prices at which closer options are selling. Unless we are guessing wrongly, there will be pyrotechnics in the world's wheat market during the selling season of 1909-10 that will eclipse anything seen during the present season or for some previous years. Wheat certainly is not going to be cheap. In the situation developing the question will not be how cheaply wheat will sell for, but how high can it go. Conditions respecting seeding are serious already. What they will be if unfavorable weather continues for a week or ten days more is difficult to forecast.

Prices for the week were as follows:

Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 North-ern	116½	118½	119½	120½	119	120½
No. 2 North-ern	114	115½	116½	118	116½	118½
No. 3 North-ern	111½	113½	114½	115½	114½	116
No. 4	101½	108½	109½	110½	108½	110½
No. 5	96½	98½	100	101½	99½	102
No. 6	88½	90	91	92	90½	92
Feed	78	80	81	83	83	85
No. 1 Alber-ta Red.	115½	117	118	118	116½	118

Oats—						
No. 2 White	43½	42½	43½	43½	44	44½
No. 3 White	42	41½	42½	42½	42½	42½
Feed	42½	42½	42½	42½	43	43½
Feed 2	41½	41½	41½	42	42	42½
Barley—						
No. 3	57	57	57½	57½	57½	57½
No. 4	55	54½	55½	55½	55½	55½
Feed	49	49	49	49	49	49
Flax—						
No. 1 N.W.	134½	134½	135½	138	137	136
No. 1 Man.	132½	132½	133½	136	135	134½

OPTION MARKET.

	Monday—	Open	High	Low	Close
May	118½	118½	116		
July	118½	118½	116½		
Oct.	100				
Tuesday—					
May	116½	118½	116½	118½	
July	116½	119½	116½	119½	
Oct.	102			102	
Wednesday—					
April					119½
May	119½	120½	119	119½	
July	120½	121	120½	120½	
Oct.	102			103½	
Thursday—					
May	119½	121½	119½	120½	
July	120½	122½	120½	121½	
Oct.	103½			104½	
Friday—					
May	121½	121½	119½	119½	
July	122½	123½	120½	120½	
Oct.	104½			103	
Saturday—					
May	120½	121	120½	120½	
July	121½	122	121½	121½	
Oct.	104	104½	104	104	

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Bran	\$21.00	to	\$22.00
Shorts	22.00	to	23.00
Chopped Feeds—			
Barley and oats			27.00
Barley			25.00
Oats			28.00
Hay, per ton, car on track,			
Winnipeg, (prairie hay)	\$ 6.00	to	7.00
Timothy	10.00	to	12.00
Baled straw	4.50	to	5.00

BUTTER AND EGGS

Fresh turned creamery bricks			25
DAIRY BUTTER—			
Extra fancy dairy prints	20	to	21
Dairy in tubs	14	to	16
EGGS—			
Manitoba fresh			17
POULTRY—			
Turkey, Manitoba			20
Turkey, fine Ontario (undrawn and case weight)			20
Spring chicken, per lb.			18
Ducks, per lb.			17
Geese, per lb.			16

VEGETABLES—

Potatoes, per bushel	85	to	95
Carrots, per cwt.			1.50
Beets, per cwt.			1.25
Turnips, per cwt.	50	to	75
Cabbage, per cwt.	4.00	to	4.50
Onions, per cwt.	2.50	to	2.75
Parsnips, per cwt.	2.00	to	2.50
B. C. onions, per case, 95 lbs. net.			3.00

HIDES—

Cow hides (subject to usual tare)	6½	to	7
No. 1 tallow			5
No. 2 tallow			4
Sheepskins (late taken off)	40	to	75
Lambskins (late taken off)	40	to	75
Wool (western unwashed)	7	to	8

LIVE-STOCK, WINNIPEG.

Business at the stockyards continues to develop in good volume. Large consignments of exporters are passing through and in addition good inquiry exists in the east for butcher stock with about 300 head sold for the week. Prices remain unchanged. Export steers are worth about \$5.00 at the point of shipment. Butcher cattle are running from \$3.50 to \$4.75, the higher priced kind going eastward. Deliveries of killing stock are increasing. Hogs are selling practically unchanged. A few good ones have brought as high as \$7.25 but the bulk is selling at \$7.00. Sheep are quoted at \$6.00 to \$6.50.

TORONTO.

Export steers, choice, \$5.40 to \$5.85; medium, \$5.10 to \$5.35; picked butchers, \$4.85 to \$5.50; medium, \$3.75 to \$4.60; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.25; feeders, \$4.25 to \$4.75; sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.00; lambs, \$7.00 to \$7.50; hogs, \$7.25 to \$7.50.

CHICAGO.

Export steers, 1275 to 1400 lbs., \$5.85 to \$6.25; 1150 to 1250 lbs., \$5.50 to \$5.80; light steers, \$4.90 to \$5.25; bulls, \$4.10 to \$4.90; fat cows, \$3.25 to \$5.60; heifers, \$3.00 to \$6.15; sheep, \$4.50 to \$7.00; hogs \$6.85 to \$7.35.

People and the

Peter Collier, the is dead.

It has been decided and Sellkirk C. a preliminary cam carried out through

T. Thorvaldson, versity, has won a at Harvard this ye nation-building m Iceland.

The winners of t musical and dram were the orchestra for music, and the "Candida" in dran won Margaret An best acting.

The new English boon to the tea r resorts. Parents l their children int them instead. E did not reveal a s being left alone th the bars. Dover, other day of a litt side a barroom.

The 245th anniv Shakespeare was ce on April 25, on a The city was lavish ed with visitors. of the ceremony v national flags, repr which specially ad a floral procession the delegates took and wreaths of flo placed upon the to

(By Fr

Cast wide the f For now is light And the wind-be See they be garni

Spring is come h feet.

And all things a desires:

And all for her is I In yellow stars an

O Earth, unchil Lifting in patient Mournful belief a Behold how all th

Rejoice, O barrer Your children ga See with a mother

Reintegrated are Prom sky to sod The world's unfo

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

Peter Collier, the founder of Collier's Weekly, is dead.

* * *

It has been decided to hold a Canadian Exposition and Selkirk Centennial in 1912, and already a preliminary campaign of publicity is being carried out through the West.

* * *

T. Thorvaldson, a graduate of Manitoba University, has won a scholarship and a fellowship at Harvard this year. He is some of that good nation-building material that we get from Iceland.

* * *

The winners of the trophies in the Earl Grey musical and dramatic competition held at Ottawa were the orchestra of the Ottawa Conservatory for music, and the Toronto cast that presented "Candida" in drama. Mlle. Jancy of Montreal won Margaret Anglin's gold bracelet for the best acting.

* * *

The new English children's act proved a great boon to the tea places at the popular holiday resorts. Parents being unable legally to take their children into the barrooms had tea with them instead. Enquiries at many tea shops did not reveal a single instance of the children being left alone while their parents visited the bars. Dover, however, had the sight the other day of a little child tied to a lamppost outside a barroom.

* * *

The 245th anniversary of the birth of William Shakespeare was celebrated at Stratford-on-Avon on April 25, on an unusually elaborate scale. The city was lavishly decorated and it was crowded with visitors. One of the principal features of the ceremony was the unfurling of forty-one national flags, representing together the countries which specially admire Shakespeare. There was a floral procession to the church in which all the delegates took part, each carrying garlands and wreaths of flowers, which were subsequently placed upon the tomb of the poet.

Spring

(By FRANCIS THOMPSON)

Cast wide the folding doorways of the East,
For now is light increased!
And the wind-besomed chambers of the air,
See they be garnished fair.

Spring is come home with her world-wandering feet,

And all things are made young with young desires;

And all for her is light increased
In yellow stars and yellow daffodils.

O Earth, unchilded, widowed Earth, so long
Lifting in patient pine and ivy tree
Mournful belief and steadfast prophesy,
Behold how all things are made true!

Rejoice, O barren, and look forth abroad!
Your children gathered back to your embrace,
See with a mother's face.

Reintegrated are the heavens and the earth!
From sky to sod
The world's unfolded blossom smells of God.

The Power Laundry for the Farm

In an extended article recently prepared for the State Dairy and Food Commission of Missouri by Prof. R. M. Washburn, who was then commissioner, valuable suggestions are made for the planning and convenient construction of barns with reference to location, hygienic conditions, interior arrangement, and conveniences.

Professor Washburn's plans for a model dairy barn include a laundry, and interesting figures on the cost of equipment, the length of time the equipment may be expected to last, and similar matters are given. It has been suggested that a laundry such as he proposes might be used by a number of families in the neighborhood on the payment of a small fee and prove of great value to the adjacent farm community. Such ideas of co-operation applied to rural life are interesting as well as valuable and an indication of a means by which the farm housewives' labors may be lessened in a number of ways. A co-operative bakery or laundry seems as practical as the co-operative creamery which is now so common.

Professor Washburn writes on the subject of the farm laundry as follows:

A laundry provided with stationary washtubs, with washer and wringer for power use, is an innovation. But why should not the woman of the farm be provided with modern appliances? Why should she be compelled to toil as her great-grandmother did? The farmer no longer reaps with a sickle, or even with a cradle. He rides his plow, and often his harrow. He rides his grain drill and corn planter and corn cultivator. He rides his grain harvester and his corn harvester. He loads hay by machinery and pitches it into the barn by horse power. The time is come when it is positive cruelty to compel, or even allow, the woman to toil on without running water or machine power in the house. The same steam, water, and sewage system that must be present for the dairy will take care of the laundry. The same power used for grinding feed and separating milk and pumping water and sawing wood will turn the washer and the wringer. Prices will vary somewhat, but the following will be a guide to cost of equipping such a room.

Don't Pity Him

There is too much pity being dealt out to the "bachelor" in this country—altogether too much. It is natural, perhaps, for women, young and old, to feel sorry for a man who has to eat his own cooking, make his own bed and sew on his own buttons. But bless their tender hearts, there is no use rushing into print about it and opening up correspondence columns in the papers as a sympathy medium. To do any or all of those homely and necessary tasks isn't going to do any boy a serious injury. Instead it will do him all sorts of good by taking his mind off the one serious thing in his life—his loneliness.

And this over-plus of pity, this shedding of tears over the pitiful fate of the "poor, lonely bach" is having a bad effect. It is teaching the young fellow to pity himself and self-pity is deadly. Self-pity paralyzes ambition and energy; it leads surely to distorted vision and mental weakness. And this tendency to bemoan their fate can be seen in some of the letters these young men write to the papers. It is an unmanly attitude. Do they want to get something for nothing? One would even think so. It is their inestimable privilege to get for nothing or almost nothing in money a large tract of land in the newest country with the brightest prospects under the sun. They have the opportunity to cultivate virgin soil and to be in at the beginning of a great nation's life. They are living at a time when each individual and his work counts for something big to the country. The comparative loneliness of a few years is the price of all this, and some of them seem to think it is too much and their wallings ascend sympathetically accompanied by those whose hearts have been touched by their desperate plight. Isolation is the price of pioneering and no one who is unwilling or unfit to be a pioneer should accept free land in Western Canada. They and the country will be mutually benefitted by their absence. For there are already here fine manly chaps who go cheerfully into the life and make good without asking for pity; and there are hundreds more ready to come to take the place of the self-pitying lumberers of the ground.

EQUIPMENT AND COST OF A FARM LAUNDRY

Equipment	Dimensions	Horse-power Required	Length of Service	Approximate cost
Stationary Tubs	2 compartments each		20 to 30 yrs.	\$ 30.00
	28 by 25 by 17 in.			
Power Washer	24 by 32 in.	One-half	10 to 15 yrs.	55.00
Power Wringer	18 by 24½ by 30 in.	One-half	15 to 20 yrs.	40.00
Piping and Connections			10 to 20 yrs.	5.00
Drying Room (¾ in. steam piping)			10 to 20 yrs.	10.00
Total				\$140.00

Left Undone

At vesper-tide,
One virtuous and pure in heart did pray,
"Since none I wronged in deed or word to-day
From whom should I crave pardon?
Master, say."

A voice replied:
"From the sad child whose joy thou hast not
planned:
The goaded beast whose friend thou didst not
stand;
The rose that died for water from thy hand."

—EMILY SARGENT LEWIS, in New York "Outlook"

434	44	444
421	42	421
421	43	431
42	42	421
571	57	571
551	55	551
49	49	49
138	137	136
136	135	134

ET.

High	Low	Close
118½	116	.....
118½	116½	.....
.....

118½	116½	118½
119½	116½	119½
.....	.....	102

.....	.....	119½
120½	119	119½
121	120½	120½
.....	.....	103½

121½	119½	120½
122½	120½	121½
.....	.....	104½

121½	119½	119½
123½	120½	120½
.....	.....	103

121	120½	120½
122	121½	121½
104½	104	104

L FEED

21.00	to	\$22.00
22.00	to	23.00
.....	.....	27.00
.....	.....	25.00
.....	.....	28.00

6.00	to	7.00
10.00	to	12.00
4.50	to	5.00

GGS

.....	.....	25
20	to	21
14	to	16
.....	.....	17
.....	.....	20
.....	.....	20
.....	.....	18
.....	.....	17
.....	.....	16

85	to	95
.....	.....	1.50
.....	1.25
50	to	75
4.00	to	4.50
2.50	to	2.75
2.00	to	2.50
.....	3.00

6½	to	7
.....	5
40	to	75
40	to	75
7	to	8

PEG.
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nning from \$3.50
l going eastward.
l easing. Hogs are
few good ones
the bulk is selling
3.00 to \$6.50.

\$5; medium, \$5.10
o \$5.50; medium,
; feeders, \$4.25 to
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., \$5.85 to \$6.25;
ght steers, \$4.90 to
vs, \$3.25 to \$5.60;
50 to \$7.00; hogs

THE QUIET HOUR

HE THAT SEEKETH FINDETH

Every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened.—S. Matt., vii., 8.

If our Lord's promise—given above—is always kept, it may seem strange that I should receive such a letter as the following—a letter which seems to imply that the writer has long been asking, seeking and knocking, without result. The writer says:

"It seems to me so hard to lead a good Christian life. To some it may be easy, but not to me. What the reason is I do not know. I know I have faith in God, and sometimes I think I have more than I realize. But, just the same, life is dark to me. It is over five years since I have joined the church, and I have been struggling in the dark ever since, seemingly no better, and sometimes—I think—worse than before; for have I not professed Christ? and yet don't live up to it. . . . although I have prayed those five years, yet I have had no light. I never seem to feel that Jesus is near me, as some seem to, and have such close communion with Him, or seem to live in His very presence. And yet, how much I long to! My heart fairly yearns for that Peace, perfect Peace, and that my soul should rest on Jesus. Can you help me? I have never had a talk with anyone who could tell me what was right, and I often think I cannot be a Christian at all, perhaps that I am denying Christ, Whom I long to serve. It makes me feel so very much alone. No one knows of the struggle. There is no one I can talk to. Older ones do not confide in me and I cannot in them. How I sometimes long to tell someone who can lead me to the foot of the Throne, and that there I may forever stay. But I believe in God and I believe that when His own time comes He will give me light. I know I am impatient for it, and perhaps that is why I am not getting it."

There is a great deal more in the letter, which I must talk about another day. It is useless to attempt to answer too many questions at once, for I am far from wishing to make this page a sort of dictionary, or even a "question and answer drawer." I might take up the questions, one by one, and do my best to answer them; and, by working too conscientiously at the "letter" of the questions, the answers might be as dry as a page in a dictionary and might altogether fail to touch the heart of the writer. Need I say that the letter went straight to my heart? I feel that it is an attempt to express in words the hunger that is common to us all, the hunger of a spirit "made in the image of God" for conscious communion with the Divine. Every age has echoed the great saying of the great Augustine, that God has made the human heart for Himself and that it is always restless until it rests on Him. The writer of this heart-hungry letter does not want a tabulated answer to her various questions, for her words are an attempt to express what cannot be translated into words, nor really answered by words. I "feel" her need, and can only pray for the help of the Holy Spirit that He may speak through my words and make her "feel" the answer which words are too cold and powerless to express.

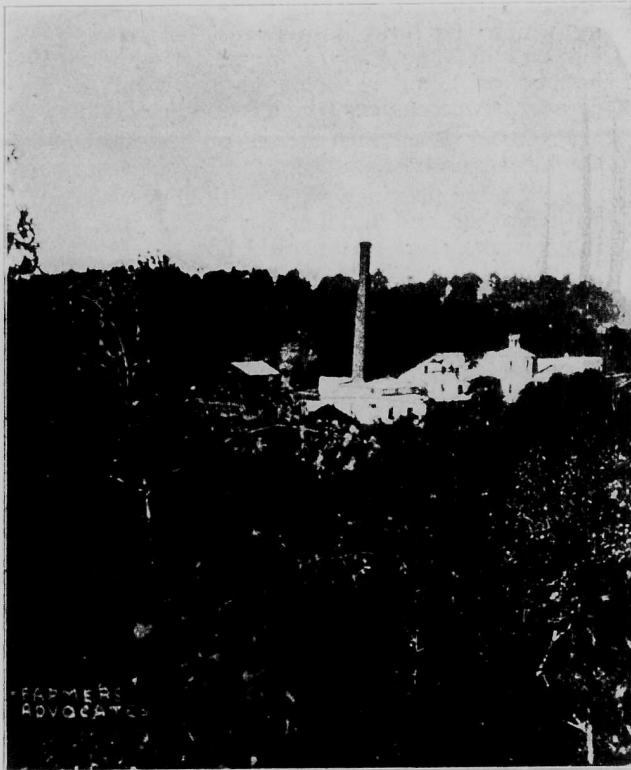
"Along the slender wires of speech
Some message from the heart is sent;

But who can tell the whole that's meant?
Our dearest thoughts are out of reach."

This appeal came from our great North-west; and it is wonderful to realize how—hidden away under the commonplace exterior of men and women who think their lives bare of romance—hearts are beating with unspoken longings which would be an

inspiring subject to the greatest poet or novelist. And—thank God—these unuttered desires are not born to die out unseen or uncared-for. The Divine Poet is making grand poems blossom out in marvellous beauty in many a farmhouse. The lonely heart that cannot tell out its desires and hopes—in words—is always telling them to Him. The heart of man is so near to the Heart of God that every wave of feeling reaches Him instantly. Your eyes, that are "hold-en" so that they fail to see His Face, will surely find that the clouds cannot always hide its shining. Only do not waver in your ideal or grow discouraged. St. James declares that one who is eager for wisdom can obtain it from God; but let him ask in faith, nothing wavering. For he that wavereth is like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed. For let not that man think he shall receive anything of the Lord."

If you are trying to teach a child, and go on the principle that "telling" is "teaching," you will prob-



A FACTORY IN ARTISTIC SURROUNDINGS.

ably fail to teach him anything. The other day I heard a little girl working away at a difficult piece of music, and was told that her teacher never played her pieces over for her. She has to make them her own, by struggle; and then they are her own, not poor imitations of another's work. It is the same with spiritual things. It is marvellous to realize that God finds something new and original in each of His millions of children. Your experience of His love cannot be exactly like the experience of any other soul in all the universe. He gives to each one a shining jewel, inscribed with a New Name of Himself—a Name known only to the Giver, and to the heart that sees His love as no other heart has ever seen it.—Rev., ii., 17.

Christ refused to force (by leaping unharmed from the pinnacle of the temple) the belief of the men He longed to help. And He loves you too well to force your belief now. Someone once tried to free an "emperor moth" from the chrysalis. It looked so forlorn, in its struggling, that he took a pair of scissors and clipped the bonds which held it a prisoner. He meant to be kind, but the moth was never able to fly, because it had not (by hard struggle)

forced the juices into its wings.

God wants to help the world greatly through you, and He knows you must grow strong through hard struggle. Your cry goes straight to His heart, but He loves you too well to help you more than is absolutely necessary. The Holy Spirit is working secretly within you. I know that, beyond a doubt—your eager desire after God proves it. The farmer is not troubled about his seed, because he has to wait a good while before it shows any sign of growth, and because—when it appears above the ground—it does not at once present the appearance of a finished head of grain. Slowly, slowly it is evolved from the living seed which is hidden far away out of sight—first there is the tiny green blade, hardly strong enough, apparently, to force its way through the hard earth. And yet it pushes on, silently, but surely, towards the sun that is attracting and wooing it upward. What we earnestly desire, will surely come to us if we never give up the fight in despair. One who keeps the whole force of his will-power firmly set on the determination to find God, "shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God."—S. John, vii., 17. Though

them up, not because they are not convincing, but because they are so many, everything fits if you believe, nothing fits if you don't. "Thus, if one asked an ordinary intelligent man, on the spur of the moment, 'Why do you prefer civilization to savagery?' he would look wildly round at object after object, and would only be able to answer vaguely, 'Why, there is that bookcase, and the coals in the coal-scuttle, and the piano. . . . and policeman.' The whole case for civilization is that the case for it is complex. It has done so many things. But that very multiplicity of proof which ought to make reply overwhelming, makes reply impossible." He declares that you can begin the defence of Christianity anywhere—at a turnip, or a star, a blade of grass, or a man—all lead to Christ.

Can a man explain his certainty that he can see with his bodily sight? He sees—and he knows it. So it is with spiritual sight. When God has opened the eyes of the soul, we can say:

"Now is life a lucid story,
And death a rest in Him,
And all is bathed in light and glory
That once was dark or dim."

SAINTS

"Enquirer's" questions seem to have aroused considerable interest, if one may judge from the answers given. I am afraid I laughed aloud when I read J. W.'s idea—given in his answer to the second question. Please don't imagine that "Hope" lives up to her sermons. The practice of saintliness is not so comfortably within reach as the pursuit of holiness. But I can't lower my ideals just because it seems inconsistent to preach perfection and live imperfection. The "reader" who roughly divides people into sinners and saints, must not overlook the fact that every earthly "saint" is at the same time a "sinner." May we not rejoice to think that the reverse is also true—every sinner is capable of being transformed into a saint? If it is true that every vice is only "a virtue run to seed"—as economy, in excess, becomes penuriosity, and generosity becomes prodigality—so also every sin carries within it the possibility of virtue, and there is hope that the most degraded may climb—by God's grace—to the highest peak of purity. The Cross is the great emblem of Christianity, and it has been marvellously transformed from the symbol of shame to the symbol of triumph, crowning our noblest cathedrals. Chesterton says that it has at its heart a collision and a contradiction, and can extend its four arms for ever without altering its shape. "The circle returns upon itself and is bound. The Cross opens its arms to the four winds; it is a sign-post for free travellers." In the Cross, the awful severity of God against a shadow of sin meets His infinite love for the sinner; and it reaches out its arms high to heaven and low to souls in prison, embracing the farthest bounds of space, from east to west, calling all sinners to repentance and inspiring them with the hope of becoming true saints of God.

DORA FARNCOMB.

Editor "Quiet Hour":

I should be pleased to answer "An Enquirer's" question as to the term saint.

What is a Saint??

Ans.—A saint is one who has believed the Gospel of the Kingdom of God, and has been baptized into the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins. (See Phil. 1-1; also Cor. 1-2; see also Acts 8, 5 and 12. The things of the Kingdom of God and the Name of Jesus Christ are called the common salvation and the faith which was once delivered to the saints.—Jude 3, and all the Epistles of Paul in the opening verses are addressed "to the Saints, in Christ Jesus.")

Are there any saints in the present day?

Ans.—Yes! If they requirements of the "tion" and "the Fa Christ Jesus." As Jesus and His apostle wise! For Paul tell 5, 6, "There is One L and One Baptism; Father of All, Who is

What characterizes name gained by attain Ans.—You will find characteristics in Eph. 4, 1 to end of chapter; see 3rd, 10th verse, to the And by practising t spoken of, having beli concerning the Kingdo the Name of Jesus Ch have gained the att name of a Saint in Ch no doubt, will be appr His coming; when He glorified in His Saints mired in all those w Thess., 10th verse.

Yours truly

In reply to "Enqui (1st) as to what a "S think it is one who is led by, the Holy Spirit in strict conformity and with the teaching 2nd. Are there any "present day? I think refer you to our e "Hope," of the Quiet that God has many in day, like the few in Sardis, Rev. 3, 4. 3) characterizes them? "Pu love" to God and man, a for the extension of Kingdom. 4th. Is th by attainment? T makes one a "Saint" Phil. 3, 13-16, and if reached, the name will is our privilege to rea if we are not "Saints be, else how can we es with Saints in Heave holiness no man shall

A Saint is a person the influence of the Spi God, is born again, J Now is the time God l that person, that he fruitful or holy. John

As soon as we are b are Saints, and grow through the purifying Titus 2, 11-14. If we to be purged and beco ful, we are cast away branches. Job 15, 2 only two classes of world, the sinners and person may be very im be a Saint. Just as have many unfruitful s the skill of the husban pruning-knife, may beco ful.

A READE THE "QU

BLESSING

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"O Lord, bless this f and us, in Thy service

"We receive thes Father, from Thy hand gratitude and adoratio of Jesus Christ, our L "O Thou Who hast bread from heaven, hel these gifts of nouris body in grateful remen gift of life, through Je Lord. Amen."

I wish to thank thos have followed out " suggestion.

ause they are not cause they are so fits if you believe, i don't. "Thus, if rdinary intelligent ir of the moment, fer civilization to ould look wildly after object, and to answer vaguely, at bookcase.

What characterizes them, and is name gained by attainment? Ans.—You will find their characteristics in Ephe. 4, from 22nd verse to end of chapter; see also 1st Peter, 3rd, 10th verse, to the end of chapter. And by practising the things here spoken of, having believed the things concerning the Kingdom of God, and the Name of Jesus Christ, you will have gained the attainment to the name of a Saint in Christ Jesus, and, no doubt, will be approved of Him at His coming; when He comes, to be glorified in His Saints, and to be admired in all those who believe; 1st Thess., 10th verse.

plain his certainty th his bodily sight? nows it. So it is t. When God has the soul, we can

id story, st in Him, in light and glory dark or dim."

QUESTIONS

uestions seem to erable interest, from the answers d I laughed aloud 's idea—given in e second question. ne that "Hope" mons. The prac- is not so comfort- as the pursuit of can't lower my se it seems incon- perfection and live "reader" who people into sin- must not overlook earthly "saint" a "sinner." May hink that the re- every sinner is anformed into a e that every vice to seed"—as becomes penuri- sity becomes pro- every sin carries sibility of virtue, hat the most de- by God's grace— of purity. The emblem of Chris- been marvellously e symbol of shame riumph, crowning rals. Chesterton its heart a colli- tion, and can ex- for ever without "The circle red is bound. The arms to the four sign-post for free e Cross, the awful inst a shadow of lite love for the es out its arms low to souls in e farthest bounds to west, calling tance and inspir- hope of becoming

A Saint is a person who, through the influence of the Spirit, or Word of God, is born again, John 1, 12-13. Now is the time God begins to purge that person, that he becomes more fruitful or holy. John 15, 2. As soon as we are born again, we are Saints, and grow more perfect through the purifying grace of God. Titus 2, 11-14. If we are not willing to be purged and become more fruitful, we are cast away as unfruitful branches. Job 15, 2. There are only two classes of people in this world, the sinners and the Saints. A person may be very imperfect and yet be a Saint. Just as a branch may have many unfruitful sprouts, but by the skill of the husbandman with his pruning-knife, may become very fruitful.

A READER OF THE "QUIET HOUR."

BLESSINGS

I noticed in issue of March 18th, a subscriber asking for suitable blessings for meal time. I thought I would send you some. They are short, but hope they will be suitable and useful.

"O Lord, bless this food to our use, and us, in Thy service. Amen."

"We receive these gifts, our Father, from Thy hand, with longing gratitude and adoration, in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

"O Thou Who hast given us the bread from heaven, help us to receive these gifts of nourishment for the body in grateful remembrance of the gift of life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

PANSY.

I wish to thank those readers who have followed out "Subscriber's" suggestion.

Ans.—Yes! If they live up to the requirements of the "Common Salvation" and "the Faith as it is in Christ Jesus." As preached by Jesus and His apostles, not otherwise! For Paul tells us, Eph. 4, 5, 6, "There is One Lord, One Faith, and One Baptism; One God and Father of All, Who is above all."

What characterizes them, and is name gained by attainment?

Ans.—You will find their characteristics in Ephe. 4, from 22nd verse to end of chapter; see also 1st Peter, 3rd, 10th verse, to the end of chapter. And by practising the things here spoken of, having believed the things concerning the Kingdom of God, and the Name of Jesus Christ, you will have gained the attainment to the name of a Saint in Christ Jesus, and, no doubt, will be approved of Him at His coming; when He comes, to be glorified in His Saints, and to be admired in all those who believe; 1st Thess., 10th verse.

Yours truly, D. COLE.

In reply to "Enquirer's" question (1st) as to what a "Saint" is? I think it is one who is filled with, and led by, the Holy Spirit, whose life is in strict conformity to God's will, and with the teaching of His word. 2nd. Are there any "Saints" in the present day? I think so. Let me refer you to our esteemed friend, "Hope," of the Quiet Hour. I think that God has many in His church today, like the few in the church at Sardis, Rev. 3, 4. 3rd. What characterizes them? Pure and fervent love to God and man, and a holy zeal for the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom. 4th. Is the name gained by attainment? The state that makes one a "Saint" is attainable, Phil. 3, 13-16, and if that state is reached, the name will follow, and it is our privilege to reach it, so then if we are not "Saints" we ought to be, else how can we expect to mingle with Saints in Heaven, for without holiness no man shall see the Lord. J. W.

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PANSY.

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INGLE NOOK

MORE ABOUT POULTRY

Dear Dame Durden—You made a mistake in my last letter in the number of hens. I said two and a half dozen, not three. Just thirty I have. I got 45 cents a dozen for fourteen dozen sent to town on February 22, and now have fifteen dozen waiting to go, in just two weeks from date of selling the last lot.

We grow our own wheat (winter wheat) so I cannot tell you for certain as to profits. So few folks among the ranchers care to buy purebred fowl, and ours are from imported stock; no culls among them. For cockerels at four months we can get only 75 cents or a dollar each, and at eight or nine months, \$1.50 to \$2.00. They are beautifully marked and mature so early.

Do any of your correspondents keep guinea fowl? I do. I love to hear them on the lonely prairie; the young ones are so cute-looking, too. You see, through losing so many fowls by coyotes and badgers (one got into the chicken house and killed 28 chickens and 3 or 4 guinea fowl) I have not had a fair show for profits, but once I get a good chance I will let you hear the results. My incubator is an "Old Trusty," and excepting for last year when the birds were nearly scared to death by coyotes, I have had fairly good fortune. One hatch yielded 95 out of 110 eggs. Not bad that for a beginner, do you think? Don't you hope this is our last taste of the snow, Dame Durden? Our winter seems longer this year on account of its beginning in October, don't you think?

Yes, I noticed Wishful-to-Learn's nom-de-plume. She is a long way off from me.

The Cypress Hills are dark and cloudy looking to-day. They are in full view from my windows. All my house plants are good and strong, and the lemon tree has eight bunches of blossom. Our house is such a warm one that the plants thrive.

Alberta. WILLING-TO-LEARN.

(I am sorry for the error in numbering your birds; but perhaps if I had not made the mistake you would have waited a long time to write, so I can't be very sorry. D. D.)

WE HAVE A MOTHER

Dear Dame Durden—Have you a chair for one more in your corner? I have certainly enjoyed the Ingle Nook ever since I came West three years ago, besides getting helpful ideas nearly every week. I have often intended to write to the corner but, like most house-keepers, I am kept busy most of the

time. But I would like you to know that I have been enjoying the chats even if I have been silent. I think, Cynthia Kee, that our men folks often appreciate our home-making more than we think they do. It is one of their peculiarities not to say all they think about home, but when we see them happy in their home we should be satisfied. Don't you think so?

I am doing some dressmaking this spring. It is surprising how well one can do with the patterns we can buy. I take a magazine and find it very helpful in sewing.

I must close or I will find the door latched on the inside the next time I come. I send a recipe I have used often and like for Fruit Cream Cake.—One cup cream, one cup yellow sugar, one egg, butter size of an egg, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cinnamon, two cups flour, one and one-half cup seeded raisins.

Alberta. MOTHER SMITH.

(There must be a comfortable place somewhere for you, because you are the only one who has offered to be a mother to us. We have an aunt, grandma, grandpa, daughter, wife, sister, friend and acquaintance, but, until you came, no mother. You are very welcome, and will, I think, enjoy the chats even more when you are taking part in them. Send us your ideas on the dower law and woman suffrage, will you? D. D.)

THE AMATEUR BOTANY CLASS

THE STEM

We have seen that the root serves the varied purposes of holding the plant firmly in the ground, of gathering up nourishment in liquid form from the surrounding soil, and of sometimes storing up food for the plant's future sustenance.

Just as the root is developed from the lower end of the radicle and turns down naturally into the earth, away from the light, so the stem is developed from the upper end of the radicle and instinctively pushes its way upward toward the light. There is one difference in their methods of development for the stem invariably forms a bud before the stem or any of its branches begin to appear. This bud can easily be seen in many plants, and the lilac is as good as example as any. If it is picked to pieces, it will disclose the miniature stem to which are attached the tiny leaves, all packed tightly into the bud case. When the bud case bursts or unfolds, the stem usually increases in length, but there are exceptions to this, as in the dandelion, violet and hepatica where the stem does not develop be-

yond the crown of the root, but puts forth its leaves in a cluster from there.

These bud cases are a very interesting study by themselves, as showing how Nature protects her tender things until they are able to do for themselves. For instance, the horse chestnut buds and pussy willows have an added protection in the waxy or sticky substance smeared on the outside of the case to keep off the spring rains.

Some plants, like the potato, have underground stems, but these can always be distinguished from roots, by the fact that the stems always show the presence of scale-like leaves and buds.

As the root is especially adapted for its specific functions by its pliability and its hundreds of ramifications, so the stem is equally fitted to carry out the destiny designed for it by Nature. The stalk is compact and strong, built for bearing the burden of flower and fruit for which it was created. It is usually erect, and provided with many branches because its work is to lift the leaves and fruit up into the light and air. The exceptions are found in the families of vines whose stems while tough are not capable of holding the plant erect, and creeping and clinging to other plants must be resorted to.

In small plants and in the young ones of any size the stalk and branches are green and tender. Small ones die down each winter, but in large plants the outside covering of stem turns from green to brown, and becoming tough instead of tender defies the rigors of the winter months. The stalks and trunks of trees grow thick and hard, and live on from year to year increasing gradually in size. The durability of the stalk is strengthened materially by the grain of the solid part of the trunk which runs up and down the length of the stem instead of across. It takes a very strong wind or sudden storm to snap a large plant across the grain, and considerable physical strength to break even a small branch.

DAME DURDEN.

HOW TO GROW ASTERS

The aster is one of the grandest flowers and one that is largely grown. In its culture, one great fault with amateur gardeners is that, as soon as the first warm days of spring arrive, they get the gardening fever and begin to sow seeds in pots or boxes in the house. There is nothing gained by this, except perhaps a few days earlier bloom. In the majority of cases, the result is poor, weakling plants with only a few mediocre flowers. Our aim should be to strive for the best.

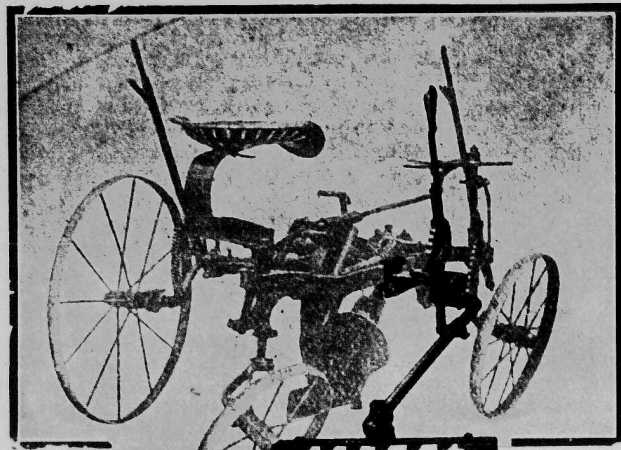
About the last week in April or the first week in May, choose some spot close to a south wall, and fine the soil well. Obtain a box, say, eight inches high, and knock out both the top and bottom, leaving the sides. Sink this in

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE FASHIONS



6278 Blouse or Shirt Waist, 32 to 42 bust. 6261 Child's Apron, 2, 4 and 6 years. 6267 Six Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist. 6280 Boy's Suit, 6 to 12 years. 6290 Five Gored Skirt, 22 to 22 waist. 6259 Fancy Blouse, 32 to 42 bust.

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size of Patterns Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. Allow from ten days to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient. Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.



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They do not set fire to the Ruberoid. They do not set fire to the timbers underneath.

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It is protection against the cold of winter. Being a perfect non-conductor of heat, it keeps the warmth of the house in.

It is protection against the heat of summer. It keeps the building cool by keeping the sun's heat out.

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This vital element is Ruberoid gum—made by our own exclusive process.

It is this wonderful Ruberoid gum which gives Ruberoid roofing the life and flexibility to withstand seventeen years of wear where other roofings fray out in a few summers.

These substitute roofings are made to resemble only the uncolored Ruberoid.

Ruberoid can also be had in colors. It comes in attractive Red, Brown and Green—suitable for the finest home.

The color is not painted on. It is a part of the roofing. It does not wear off or fade.

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the soil, one inch at the back and three inches in front to form a slope. Cover the top with factory cotton to protect from winds and sun. Sow your seed thinly in this and when up an inch high thin the plants out to stand three inches apart every way. You will then have strong sturdy plants that will be a delight to handle.

To transplant, make a hole with a pointed stick, fill the hole with water and when this has soaked in, put in your plant, bed it in firmly and then cover with dry soil around the stem leaving no sign of moisture. Do not water again. It is one of the amateur's greatest mistakes to use too much water. Leave the result to nature. Keep the surface soil loose and again do not water. When your plants are about three parts grown, it is well to mulch around and between the plants with some well-rotted manure. Trim off a few of the side shoots and your bed will be a delight to you and will show what the aster is capable of doing if properly handled. If you desire to show for exhibition, leave only three or four of the finest buds on each plant.

If a plant seems sickly and you have no other to replace it, take it up carefully, shake the soil off the roots, and you will probably find the latter covered with a small white maggot. Get some boiling water and dip the roots in and out as quickly as possible, fill the hole with boiling water and when cool replace your plant. Step it in firmly, shade for a day or two and it will probably be all right again.

If you desire to own the best asters in your neighborhood, save your own seed. Select the very best bloom, and buds, thus sending all the strength of the plant into the flower selected. You will have noticed that from a package of seed with the same soil and treatment you get good, bad and indifferent plants. The reason is that commercial growers grow aster seed like flax, and so forth, by the acre, consequently what can you expect? Pick off all flowers as they fade. This will prolong the flowering life of the branches.

—CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.

HELP FROM JUST ME

Dear Dame Durden,—I am sending the address which has been asked for where you can get kindergarten supplies. It is 37 Richmond St., W., Toronto. Free samples and catalogues will be sent from there on request.

I saw that a member was wishing for a girl to whom she could trust her little ones at school. If no other way can be found, would not the father enjoy teaching the little ones? It would create a very close bond between them, and you would be able to keep your children closer and safer.

The political question is interesting. From what different view-points people look! If it is right—and womanly to help build the individual home, where is the unwomanliness in helping to build and guard the state and national home? A true woman cannot repress the desire to help shield and protect womanhood when she reads the current articles on the White Slave Trade. They show that men, as a sex, do not reverence and protect womanhood, but are willing to debase it for their own financial gain, and, be it said with even greater shame, women will help in this terrible crime.

The right to vote would not make voting a necessity, but would give those who have acquired the ability of which Sunshine speaks, an opportunity to give the world the benefit of it. Believe me, there is more than the dower that needs immediate attention. It has been said that men regard politics from a commercial viewpoint, women from a moral.

Rastus should look at women's fashions if he wishes to be assured of the good taste and wisdom of man. For a man is the originator of those fearful and wonderful Paris creations, and we of the softer sex meekly accept their dictates.

My half hour is nearly up; and I must hasten to tell you of a method of preparing peas for winter use. Take full-grown garden peas just before ripening. Shell and spread them

out until dry. They will wrinkle up when quite dry, but will keep finely, and will taste nearly like green peas if soaked before cooking.

A fine salve for burns and one that is healing for all fresh sores and chapped skin is made from 1 pint hot lard to which is added half a cup of oatmeal. Cook until the oatmeal is very brown, but not scorched. The salve should be grainy. To kill the itch, add a little carbolic acid to this salve. We use the crystals. I have just used this on a bad scald my two-year-old man got, and he hasn't seemed to mind the burn since the first half hour. It is healing without a scab within a week of the accident. Of course, it was kept tightly bandaged.

I think it was Mother of Seven who asked about the Stockham books. Time forbids looking up her letter, but if she has not yet secured them I can give her later information regarding prices. I wish all parents and children would have a mutual understanding and a right knowledge regarding the subject treated in the books mentioned.

JUST ME.

SOME UNHAPPY HOMES

Dear Dame Durden,—I have read all the letters in the "Farmer's Advocate" giving both sides of woman suffrage. After reading Mrs. Tom's letter I thought I would write. I should guess Mrs. Tom has a husband that never comes home drunk, and abuses her, nor a son that came home intoxicated. But is it possible she is not acquainted with one or more women that are angelic in their homes, but the dazle of glasses and the sparkling of wine has affected the weak will-power of their otherwise intelligent and loving husbands, brothers and sons? What happiness has that good wife, good mother, and good housekeeper? And surely Mrs. Tom has seen some woman of the west that has given ten years of the best of her life to hard work trying to make a home for herself and family. And, because she is failing in health and perhaps speaks an unkind word, her husband thinks, "Now she is cross; it is a good excuse to get rid of her." So he sells the home and leaves her penniless. I think there would be no reason for women to enter politics if the lawmakers would treat them justly, but they do not.

I do not believe men love their children as dearly as do the women; if they did, surely they would make laws to protect their daughters financially after marriage, from husbands that are selfish and unkind in the extreme. There is no possible way of finding out a man's worst faults until after marriage. If men loved their young sons as dearly as most mothers, they would rid the country of the dangers that so entice boys of tender years. We mothers know not the minute our darling boys will take their first drink, and start on the downward road to disgrace, poverty and ill health. You take the most honorable men, and I don't believe they would oppose the women trying to help them make laws for the benefit of those that need protection.

Mrs. Tom's home, my own, and thousands of others are safe at the present time. But there is always danger in dangerous places.

This is my first to the Ingle Nook, and I would not be surprised if I

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never see it in print. not be worried, as I be a writer. I can turkeys and geese, but cess hatching with an

HOME P

(We are glad to be on this subject, and will to hear about the pou

TO BANISH A

Dear Dame Durden,—



LIKE THE WIG

Dear Cousin Dorothy has taken the "Farm" for a long time. This letter to the child like the Western Wigwag read its stories. We three dogs, six horses and three cows. We calves. I have one and one sister, Pearl, town is Red Deer. Every day. Our tea Miss Carswell. The pupils going to school are arithmetic, spelling, history, geograph I am in the fourth r ten year old. I v some riddles. When i to pick apples? Wh isn't looking. Wha job? Paper on the w

KEITI

Alta. (a).

SICK AT EAS

Dear Cousin Dorothy a long time since I h the "Western Wigwa will write now and le thy know that I hav Wigwag and stayed o I am very sorry that dead; she wrote such I could not eat many sold \$4.50 worth of p advise all the other v sell these cards and ge watch or Kodak, or things. I like my ster hundred pictures very close with a tongue-tw "A skunk jumped into a skunk hole." as fast as possible. C the Indians,

HIAV

Sask. (a)

SPARE THE B

Dear Cousin Dor wrote my last letter corner, I lived on a fa live in town. I was that two of our mem I think it would be Dorothy would put her Advocate.

When we lived on th dren used to go out t We would fill our hats of flowers. One day v hunt birds' nests. We duck's nest. It had it. Next we found with four eggs in it. we went to see if hatched, but six of t were gone, and all When we went the ne little ducks were sw slough close by. We n

They will wrinkle quite dry, but will keep all taste nearly like green before cooking. For burns and one that for all fresh sores and is made from 1 pint hot h is added half a cup of ok until the oatmeal is but not scorched. The be grainy. To kill the little carbolic acid to this se the crystals. I have this on a bad scald my man got, and he hasn't mind the burn since the It is healing with- within a week of the ac- course, it was kept aged.

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never see it in print. Surely I will not be worried, as I do not claim to be a writer. I can raise chickens, turkeys and geese, but have poor success hatching with an incubator.

HOME PROTECTION.

(We are glad to hear from you on this subject, and will be pleased also to hear about the poultry.—D. D.)

TO BANISH A PEST

Dear Dame Durden,—Could you kind-



The Western Wigwam

LIKE THE WIGWAM

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My father has taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for a long time. This is my second letter to the children's corner. I like the Western Wigwam, and like to read its stories. We have two cats, three dogs, six horses. We are milking three cows. We have two little calves. I have one brother, Harry, and one sister, Pearl. Our nearest town is Red Deer. We go to school every day. Our teacher's name is Miss Carswell. There are fifteen pupils going to school. Our studies are arithmetic, spelling, reading, singing, history, geography, grammar. I am in the fourth reader, and am ten years old. I will close with some riddles. When is the best time to pick apples? When the farmer isn't looking. What is a put-up job? Paper on the wall.

KEITH WIGGINS.

Alta. (a).

SICK AT EASTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—It has been a long time since I have written to the "Western Wigwam," and so I will write now and let Cousin Dorothy know that I have not left her Wigwam and stayed out in the cold. I am very sorry that Philadelphia is dead; she wrote such nice letters. I have been sick since Saturday, and so I could not eat many Easter eggs. I sold \$4.50 worth of post cards, and advise all the other Wigwamites to sell these cards and get a stereoscope, watch or kodak, or many more things. I like my stereoscope and one hundred pictures very well. I will close with a tongue-twister. "A skunk jumped over a stump into a skunk hole." Try to say this as fast as possible. One of your little Indians,

HIAWATHA (10).

Sask. (a)

SPARE THE BIRDS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—When I wrote my last letter to your cosy corner, I lived on a farm, but now I live in town. I was sorry to hear that two of our members are dead. I think it would be nice if Cousin Dorothy would put her picture in the Advocate.

When we lived on the farm us children used to go out to pick flowers. We would fill our hats and aprons full of flowers. One day we went out to hunt birds' nests. We first found a duck's nest. It had twelve eggs in it. Next we found a bird's nest with four eggs in it. The next day we went to see if the eggs were hatched, but six of the duck's eggs were gone, and all of the bird's. When we went the next day the six little ducks were swimming in the slough close by. We never destroyed

ly let me know the surest way to get rid of lice on people without destroying clothes? Will alcohol kill them? A SUBSCRIBER.

(The usual plan is to burn the clothes and start afresh. I do not know what effect alcohol would have on either the pests or the garments. A man who has spent some time on construction work says that dipping the clothes into a solution of salt and water is efficacious. Perhaps some reader will be able to help.—D. D.)

AN EARLY PICNIC

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam, and I hope I will finish it this time. I have often started a letter but never finished it. I think a button will be very nice. I like reading the letters very much. Papa has taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for over three years, and he likes it very much. When the day comes for the "Farmer's Advocate," it is always the first paper I read.

Rocanville is quite a sized village. There is only one school now, but they are going to build a brick school with four rooms in it. I like Saskatchewan very well. We are having nice weather now, but there is a lot of water lying around still. On Easter Friday, father and my brother and I took our lunch and went away down the track into the Qu'Appelle Valley. When we got back it was six o'clock.

I am not a good drawer, so I won't draw any. I am in the third class at school. I would like to correspond with any girl about my own age (11), if they would write first. I will write again, telling about more of our camping trips.

Sask. (a). WITCHWOOD.

A LITTLE BLACK LAMB

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the "Advocate." I like the Western Wigwam real well. I have a pony, and ride horseback to school in the summer. We have about fifty-six sheep and forty-five lambs. We have one little black lamb. My father has taken the "Advocate" twenty years or more. I am in the fourth grade at school. We have a good library in our school. I like reading, and the books I like best are the Elsie bobks and the Pansy books. I am ten years of age. I would like some girls about my own age to correspond with me, if they would write first. I will close, hoping to see this letter in print, and receive a pin soon.

SCOTCH THISTLE.

Man. (a).

THE RURAL TELEPHONE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I want to belong to your circle, so I thought I would write and get a button. Papa has taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for several years, and we all like it very much. We have not started to seed yet, but expect to do so soon. We live on a farm, six miles from Oak Lake. My brother and I are in the entrance class at school. We will write on the examination in June. We have the telephone in our district. It is very handy, especially in the fall. My age is thirteen, and I would like some correspondents of about my own age.

Man. (a). ANEMINE.

any bird's eggs, because mamma told us that it was wicked.

LENA GOUGH.

Sask. (a).

FULL OF QUESTIONS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have read your corner, the Western Wigwam, as it is called now, for about six years, and I am quite sure we could not do without it at all now.

I see the girls are beating the boys at letter-writing. Hurry up, lads! Don't let the girls get the name of being the best letter-writers, eh, Cousin Dorothy?

Where are the drawings? Not good enough? Well, well, too bad! Never mind, better luck next time.

Where is Kitty Allen? She lives out of the ice and snow of Manitoba, in British Columbia, does she not? Never mind, Kitty, I would not change places with you. That was a very nice drawing you sent in. I am not any good for such work as that. I would rather read a good book.

I have lived in Manitoba for six years this spring, and I don't think there is a better place. Of course, it is cold sometimes, fifty below is not bad, when one has lots of wood (we can't see wood for trees here) and a good warm bed to sleep in—not too bad at all.

I think, perhaps, you would like to hear something else now. I once read in a paper a question from a lady. The lady said a wee boy asked her, "What does God do with all the old moons?" Now, this is my answer to it, "When the angels get tired at night, He cuts up the moon's cheese and gives it to them to eat to keep them awake." I would like to see some more answers to this.

Cousin Dorothy, when is the botany class going to start? When the flowers come? There is not any just now, but I hope there soon will be.

I am writing this letter "muscular movement," which I was learning when I stopped going to school, about five weeks ago. Well, I must close, or you will tire of me. If I see my letter in print I may come again and send you a story.

LILAC THE DAIRY MAID.

MUCH LAND

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club. My father has taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for about five years, and enjoy reading the letters in the Western Wigwam. My father and my two oldest brothers have each a half-section of land. I go to school nearly every day. I am eleven years old, and am in grade eight. Our teacher's name is Miss L—. We live on a farm six miles north-west of Pilot Mound.

WILD STRAWBERRY.

Man. (a).

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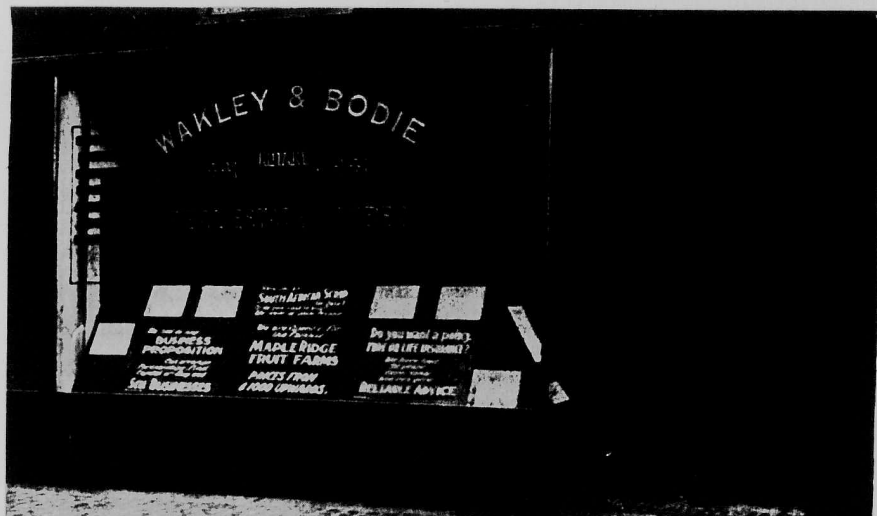
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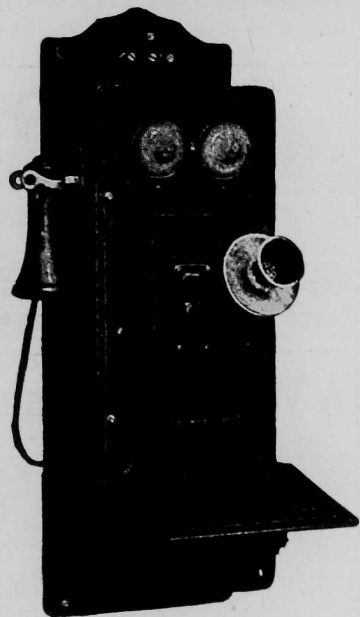
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The Golden Dog

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

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"Ask satisfaction! We will all help him! But I say that the hair of the dog that bit him will alone cure the bite! What I laughed at the most was this morning at Beaumanoir, to see how coolly that whelp of the Golden Dog, young Philibert, walked off with De Repentigny from the very midst of all the Grand Company!"

"We shall lose our young neophyte, I doubt, Cadet! I was a fool to let him go with Philibert!" remarked Bigot.

"Oh, I am not afraid of losing him, we hold him by a strong triple cord, spun by the Devil. No fear of losing him!" answered Cadet, grinning good-humoredly.

"What do you mean, Cadet?" The Intendant took up his cup and drank very nonchalantly, as if he thought little of Cadet's view of the matter. "What triple cord binds De Repentigny to us?"

"His love of wine, his love of gaming, and his love of women—or rather his love of a woman, which is the strongest strand in the string for a young fool like him who is always chasing virtue and hugging vice!"

"Oh! a woman has got him? eh, Cadet? Pray who is she? When once a woman catches a fellow by the gills, he is a dead mackerel: his fate is fixed for good or bad in this world. But who is she, Cadet?—she must be a clever one," said Bigot, sententiously.

"So she is! and she is too clever for young De Repentigny: she has got her pretty fingers in his gills, and can part her fish to whatever market she chooses!"

"Cadet! Cadet! out with it!" repeated a dozen voices.

"Yes, out with it!" repeated Bigot. "We are all companions un-

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der the rose, and there are no secrets here about wine or women!"

"Well, I would not give a filbert for all the women born since mother Eve!" said Cadet, flinging a nutshell at the ceiling. "But this is a rare one, I must confess. Now stop! Don't cry out again 'Cadet! out with it!' and I will tell you! What think you of the fair, jolly Mademoiselle des Meloises?"

"Angelique? Is De Repentigny in love with her?" Bigot looked quite interested now.

"In love with her? He would go on all fours after her, if she wanted him! He does almost, as it is."

Bigot placed a finger on his brow and pondered for a moment. "You say well, Cadet; if De Repentigny has fallen in love with that girl, he is ours forever! Angelique des Meloises never lets go her ox until she offers him up as a burnt offering! The Honnetes Gens will lose one of the best trout in their stream if Angelique has the tickling of him!"

Bigot did not seem to be quite pleased with Cadet's information. He rose from his seat somewhat flushed and excited by this talk respecting Angelique des Meloises. He walked up and down the room a few turns, recovered his composure, and sat down again.

"Come, gentlemen," said he; "too much care will kill a cat! Let us change our talk to a merrier tune; fill up, and we will drink to the loves of De Repentigny and the fair Angelique! I am much mistaken if we do not find in her the deaux machina to help us out of our trouble with the Honnetes Gens!"

The glasses were filled and emptied. Cards and dice were then called for. The company drew their chairs into a closer circle round the table; deep olay, and deeper drinking, set in. The Palais resounded with revelry until the morning sun looked into the great window, blushing red at the scene of drunken riot that had become habitual in the Palace of the Intendant.

The few words of sym

by Bigot in the secret fallen like manna on the Caroline's starving after remained on the sofa, half fallen, pressing her hands as if a new-lay there. "I am sure it!" repeated she to feel that his words were for the moment his love were those of my happy in Acadia! I was too of my fancied power, Bigot's love deserved the my very conscience to be forgot God in my love I alas for me! that no my punishment! I feel of loving him! My pen sincere when I can still smile! Woe is me! I unworthy as thou art, sake thee! I would will thy feet, only spurn n nor give to another the longs to me, and for I paid the price of my im

She relapsed into a t reflections as her thou to herself. Silence had ally creeping through the noisy debauch was at a were trappings, voice falls for a while long they died away. Even still and silent as the knew the feast was guests departed; but Bigot had accompanied.

She sprang up as a lo to bes door, thinking it to bid her adieu. It v feeling of disappointme the voice of Dame Tren "My Lady, may I ente Caroline ran her fin her disordered hair, pres kerchief into her eyes, tried to obliterate every recent agony. She bade Dame Tremblay, shrew the whilom Charming J Lake Beauport, had a nevertheless, under her

body. She sincerely young creature who was days in prayer and he weeping, although she r blame her in secret fo ciating better the hon dence at Beaumanoir an ship of the Intendant.

"I do not think sh than I, when I was t Josephine!" thought t "I did not despise Bea those days, and why now? But she will be nor mistress here long, ing!" The dame salute lady with great deference ly asked if she needed he

"Oh! it is you, good Caroline answered her ov rather than the question what makes this unusu the Chateau?"

"The Intendant and a have gone to the city, m great officer of the Gove to summon them. To b many of them were fit after a deal of bathing the gentlemen got off.

ter of horsemen as they never heard before, my must have heard them ev

"Yes, dame!" repli "I heard it; and the In he accompanied them?"

"Yes, my Lady; the i foremost cavalier of ther and late hours never h tendant. It is for th him, for he is a gallant who knows what polit women."

Caroline shrank a li thought expressed by "What causes you to asked he.

"I will tell, my Lad Tremblay!" said he, just left the Chateau. "D blay—he always calls when he is formal, but when he is merry, he 'Charming Josephine,'

CHAPTER XV.

THE CHARMING JOSEPHINE.

The few words of sympathy dropped by Bigot in the secret chamber had fallen like manna on the famine of Caroline's starving affections as she remained on the sofa, where she had half fallen, pressing her bosom with her hands as if a new-born thought lay there. "I am sure he meant it!" repeated she to herself. "I feel that his words were true, and for the moment his look and tone were those of my happy maiden days in Acadia! I was too proud then of my fancied power, and thought Bigot's love deserved the surrender of my very conscience to his keeping. I forgot God in my love for him; and, alas for me! that now is part of my punishment! I feel not the sin of loving him! My penitence is not sincere when I can still rejoice in his smile! Woe is me! Bigot! Bigot! unworthy as thou art, I cannot forsake thee! I would willingly die at thy feet, only spurn me not away, nor give to another the love that belongs to me, and for which I have paid the price of my immortal soul!"

She relapsed into a train of bitter reflections as her thoughts reverted to herself. Silence had been gradually creeping through the house. The noisy debauch was at an end. There were trappings, voices, and footfalls for a while longer, and then they died away. Everything was still and silent as the grave. She knew the feast was over and the guests departed; but not whether Bigot had accompanied them.

She sprang up as a low knock came to her door, thinking it was he, come to bid her adieu. It was with a feeling of disappointment she heard the voice of Dame Tremblay saying, "My Lady, may I enter?"

Caroline ran her fingers through her disordered hair, pressed her handkerchief into her eyes, and hastily tried to obliterate every trace of her recent agony. She bade her enter.

Dame Tremblay, shrewd as became the whilom Charming Josephine of Lake Beauport, had a kind heart, nevertheless, under her old-fashioned bodice. She sincerely pitied this young creature who was passing her days in prayer and her nights in weeping, although she might rather blame her in secret for not appreciating better the honor of a residence at Beaumanoir and the friendship of the Intendant.

"I do not think she is prettier than I, when I was the Charming Josephine!" thought the old dame. "I did not despise Beaumanoir in those days, and why should she now? But she will be neither maid nor mistress here long, I am thinking!" The dame saluted the young lady with great deference, and quietly asked if she needed her service.

"Oh! it is you, good dame!"—Caroline answered her own thoughts, rather than the question—"tell me what makes this unusual silence in the Chateau?"

"The Intendant and all the guests have gone to the city, my Lady; a great officer of the Governor's came to summon them. To be sure, not many of them were fit to go, but after a deal of bathing and dressing the gentlemen got off. Such a clatter of horsemen as they rode out, I never heard before, my Lady; you must have heard them even here!"

"Yes, dame!" replied Caroline, "I heard it; and the Intendant, has he accompanied them?"

"Yes, my Lady; the freshest and foremost cavalier of them all. Wine and late hours never hurt the Intendant. It is for that I praise him, for he is a gallant gentleman, who knows what politeness is to women."

Caroline shrank a little at the thought expressed by the dame. "What causes you to say that?" asked she.

"I will tell, my Lady! Dame Tremblay!" said he, just before he left the Chateau. "Dame Tremblay—he always calls me that when he is formal, but sometimes when he is merry, he calls me 'Charming Josephine,' in remem-

brance of my young days, concerning which he has heard flattering stories, I dare say—"

"In heaven's name! go on, dame!" Caroline, depressed as she was, felt the dame's garrulity like a pinch on her impatience. "What said the Intendant to you, on leaving the Chateau?"

"Oh, he spoke to me of you quite feelingly—that is, bade me take the utmost care of the poor lady in the secret chamber. I was to give you everything you wished, and keep off all visitors, if such were your own desire."

A train of powder does not catch fire from a spark more quickly than Caroline's imagination from these few words of the old housekeeper. "Did he say that, good dame? God bless you, and bless him for those words!" Her eyes filled with tears at the thought of his tenderness, which, although half fictitious, she wholly believed.

"Yes, dame," continued she. "It is my most earnest desire to be secluded from all visitors. I wish to see no one but yourself. Have you many visitors—ladies, I mean—at the Chateau?"

"Oh, yes! the ladies of the city are not likely to forget the invitations to the balls and dinners of the bachelor Intendant of New France. It is the most fashionable thing in the city, and every lady is wild to attend them. There is one, the handsomest and gayest of them all, who, they say, would not object even to become the bride of the Intendant."

It was a careless shaft of the old dame's, but it went to the heart of Caroline. "Who is she, good dame?—pray tell me!"

"Oh, my Lady, I should fear her anger, if she knew what I say! She is the most terrible coquette in the city—worshipped by the men, and hated, of course, by the women, who all imitate her in dress and style as much as they possibly can, because they see it takes! But every woman fears for either husband or lover when Angelique des Meloises is her rival."

"Is that her name? I never heard it before, dame!" remarked Caroline, with a shudder. She felt instinctively that the name was one of direful omen to herself.

"Pray God you may never have reason to hear it again," replied Dame Tremblay. "She it was who went to the mansion of Sieur Tourangeau and with her riding-whip lashed the mark of a red cross upon the forehead of his daughter, Cecile, scarring her forever, because she had presumed to smile kindly upon a young officer, a handsome fellow, Le Gardeur de Repentigny—whom any woman might be pardoned for admiring!" added the old dame, with a natural touch of the candor of her youth. "If Angelique takes a fancy to the Intendant, it will be dangerous for any other woman to stand in her way!"

Caroline gave a frightened look at the dame's description of a possible rival in the Intendant's love. "You

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there are no se- vine or women!" not give a filbert born since mother let, flinging a nut- g. "But this is a st, confess. Now out again 'Cadet' d I will tell you! of the fair, jolly Meloises?"

Is De Repentigny in Bigot looked quite

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filled and emptied. ere then called for. v their chairs into and the table; deep rinking, set in. The with revelry until oked into the great red at the scene of had become habi- e of the Intendant.

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know more of her, dame! Tell me all! Tell me the worst I have to learn!" pleaded the poor girl.

"The worst, my Lady! I fear no one can tell the worst of Angelique des Meloises,—at least, would not dare to,—although I know nothing bad of her, except that she would like to have all the men to herself, and so spite all the women!"

"But she must regard that young officer with more than common affection, to have acted so savagely to Mademoiselle Tourangeau?" Caroline, with a woman's quickness, had caught at that gleam of hope through the darkness.

"Oh, yes, my Lady! All Quebec knows that Angelique loves the Seigneur de Repentigny, for nothing is a secret in Quebec if more than one person knows it, as I myself well recollect; for when I was the Charming Josephine, my very whispers were all over the city by the next dinner hour, and repeated at every table, as gentlemen cracked their almonds and drank their wine in toasts to the Charming Josephine."

"Pshaw! dame! Tell me about the Seigneur de Repentigny! Does Angelique des Meloises love him, think you?" Caroline's eyes were fixed like stars upon the dame, awaiting her reply.

"It takes women to read women, they say," replied the dame, "and every lady in Quebec would swear that Angelique loves the Seigneur de Repentigny; but I know that, if she can, she will marry the Intendant, whom she has fairly bewitched with her wit and beauty, and you know a clever woman can marry any man she pleases, if she only goes the right way about it: men are such fools!"

Caroline grew faint. Cold drops gathered on her brow. A veil of mist floated before her eyes. "Water! good dame! water!" she articulated, after several efforts.

Dame Tremblay ran, and got her a drink of water and such restoratives as were at hand. The dame was profuse in words of sympathy: she had gone through life with a light, lively spirit, as became the Charming Josephine, but never lost the kindly heart that was natural to her. Caroline rallied from her faintness. "Have you seen what you tell me, dame, or is it but the idle gossip of the city, no truth in it? Oh, say it is the idle gossip of the city! Francois Bigot is not going to marry this lady? He is not so faithless"—to me, she was about to add, but did not.

"So faithless to her, she means, poor soul!" soliloquized the dame. "It is but little you know my gay master if you think he values a promise made to any woman, except to deceive her! I have seen too many birds of that feather not to know a hawk, from beak to claw. When I was the Charming Josephine I took the measure of men's professions, and never was deceived but once. Men's promises are big as clouds, and as empty and as unstable!"

"My good dame, I am sure you have a kind heart," said Caroline, in reply to a sympathizing pressure of the hand. "But you do not know, you cannot imagine what injustice you do the Intendant"—Caroline hesitated and blushed—"by mentioning the report of his marriage with that lady. Men speak untruly of him—"

"My dear Lady, it is what the women say that frightens one! The men are angry, and won't believe it; but the women are jealous, and will believe it even if there be nothing in it! As a faithful servant I ought to have no eyes to watch my master, but I have not failed to observe that the Chevalier Bigot is caught man-fashion, if not husband-fashion, in the snares of the artful Angelique. But may I speak my real opinion to you, my Lady?"

Caroline was eagerly watching the lips of the garrulous dame. She started, brushed back with a stroke of her hand the thick hair that had fallen over her ear.—"Oh, speak all your thoughts, good dame! If your next words were to kill me, speak them!"

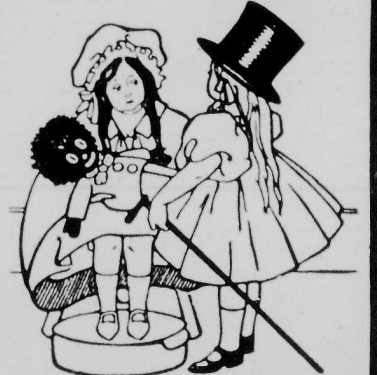


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"My next words you, my Lady," said the meaning smile, "if the opinion of an old learned the ways of was the Charming Josephine must not conclude the Chevalier Intendant loves Angelique des going to marry her. fashion of these times beauty, and marry more plenty than matrin Paris and at Quebec, well as at Beaumano Lake Beauport, as I cost when I was the phine!"

Caroline blushed crimson mark of Dame Tremblay quivered with emotion to cheapen love like the yet I know we have bury our love in our hope of resurrection."

"Sometimes? Alm Lady! When I was Josephine—nay, hister story is instructive." posed herself to hear cital.

"When I was Josephine of Lake Beauport by believing that I sent for the salvation I thought that love passport than money trimony; but I was a fancy! I had a good any day. The gallant beauty, and it was the city; they flattered me, nay, even fought duels and called me the Charming Josephine, but not one of me! At twenty I love, and was forsaken married for money, a all my illusions. At as housekeeper to Beaumont I know what royal in Old Hocquart wore nig daytime, took snuff evilted a lady in France had not the dower of watch his hoards of Chevalier Bigot's black laugh draw after him the city, but not one of Angelique des Meloises favor, but I see it is in the eye of the Intendant will never marry her prevent him, my Lady!"

"I? I prevent him Caroline in amazement good dame, you lighter than thistle-down the wind is my influence tendant."

"You do yourself Lady. Listen! I never pitying glance fall from man than the Intendant you one day when he s ing in your oratory his presence. His lips a tear gathered under lashes as he silently heard him mutter a you, and curses upon for coming between heart's desire. I was vant and kept my coffee, however, that thought more of the Beaumanoir than of tious demoiselles of Qu"

Caroline sprang up, the deep reserve she had threw her arms round Dame Tremblay, and with emotion, exclaimed: "Is that true? good friends! Did the Charming Josephine for coming between heart's desire! His but you do not know guess what that means"

"As if I did not I heart's desire! but I and can guess! I Charming Josephine for Lady!" replied the as the enraptured girl smooth cheek upon the housekeeper.

"And did he look so you describe, and blessing praying, unwitting of her repeated she, with a look

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CKMEN
k to sell? If so, why not a good price for them. The enters 20,000 homes every this good medium at once.

"My next words will not harm you, my Lady," said she, with a meaning smile, "if you will accept the opinion of an old woman, who learned the ways of men when she was the Charming Josephine! You must not conclude that because the Chevalier Intendant admires, or even loves Angelique des Meloises, he is going to marry her. That is not the fashion of these times. Men love beauty, and marry money; love is more plenty than matrimony, both at Paris and at Quebec, at Versailles as well as at Beaumanoir or even at Lake Beauport, as I learned to my cost when I was the Charming Josephine!"

Caroline blushed crimson at the remark of Dame Tremblay. Her voice quivered with emotion. "It is sin to cheapen love like that, dame! And yet I know we have sometimes to bury our love in our heart, with no hope of resurrection."

"Sometimes? Almost always, my Lady! When I was the Charming Josephine—nay, listen, Lady: my story is instructive." Caroline composed herself to hear the dame's recital. "When I was the Charming Josephine of Lake Beauport I began by believing that men were angels sent for the salvation of us women. I thought that love was a better passport than money to lead to matrimony; but I was a fool for my fancy! I had a good score of lovers any day. The gallants praised my beauty, and it was the envy of the city; they flattered me for my wit, even fought duels for my favor, and called me the Charming Josephine; but not one offered to marry me! At twenty I ran away for love, and was forsaken. At thirty I married for money, and was rid of all my illusions. At forty I came as housekeeper to Beaumanoir, and have lived here comfortably ever since I know what royal intendants are! Old Hocquart wore night-caps in the daytime, took snuff every minute, and jilted a lady in France because she had not the dower of a duchess to match his hoards of wealth! The Chevalier Bigot's black eye and jolly laugh draw after him all the girls of the city, but not one will catch him! Angelique des Meloises is first in his favor, but I see it is as clear as print in the eye of the Intendant that he will never marry her—and you will prevent him, my Lady!"

"I? I prevent him!" exclaimed Caroline in amazement. "Alas! good dame, you little know how lighter than thistle-down floating on the wind is my influence with the Intendant."

"You do yourself injustice, my Lady. Listen! I never saw a more pitying glance fall from the eye of man than the Intendant cast upon you one day when he saw you kneeling in your oratory unconscious of his presence. His lips quivered, and a tear gathered under his thick eyelashes as he silently withdrew. I heard him mutter a blessing upon you, and curses upon La Pompadour for coming between him and his heart's desire. I was a faithful servant and kept my counsel. I could see, however, that the Intendant thought more of the lovely lady of Beaumanoir than of all the ambitious demoiselles of Quebec."

Caroline sprang up, and casting off the deep reserve she had maintained, threw her arms round the neck of Dame Tremblay, and half choked with emotion, exclaimed,—

"Is that true? good, dear friend of friends! Did the Chevalier Bigot bless me, and curse La Pompadour for coming between him and his heart's desire! His heart's desire! but you do not know—you cannot guess what that means, dame?"

"As if I did not know a man's heart's desire! but I am a woman, and can guess! I was not the Charming Josephine for nothing, good Lady!" replied the dame, smiling, as the enraptured girl laid her fair, smooth cheek upon that of the old housekeeper.

"And did he look so pityingly as you describe, and bless me as I was praying, unwitting of his presence?" repeated she, with a look that search-

ed the dame through and through. "He did, my Lady; he looked just then, as a man looks upon a woman whom he really loves. I know how men look when they really love us and when they only pretend to? No deceiving me!" added she. "When I was the Charming Josephine—"

"Ave Maria!" said Caroline, crossing herself with deep devotion, not heeding the dame's reminiscences of Lake Beauport. "Heaven has heard my prayers! I can die happy!"

"Heaven forbid you should die at all, my Lady! You die? The Intendant loves you. I see it in his face that he will never marry Angelique des Meloises. He may indeed marry a great marchioness with her lap full of gold and chateaux—that is, if the King commands him: that is how the grand gentlemen of the Court marry. They wed rank and love beauty—the heart to one, the hand to another. It would be my way too, were I a man and women so simple as we all are. If a girl cannot marry for love, she will marry for love, she will marry for money; and if not for money, she can always marry for spite—I did, when I was the Charming Josephine!"

"It is a shocking and sinful way, to marry without love!" said Caroline, warmly.

"It is better than no way at all!" replied the dame, regretting her remark when she saw her lady's face flush like crimson. The dame's opinions were rather the worse for wear in her long journey through life, and would not be adopted by a jury of prudes. "When I was the Charming Josephine," continued she, "I had the love of half the gallants of Quebec, but not one offered his hand. What was I to do? 'Crook a finger, or love and linger,' as they say in Alencon, where I was born?"

"Fie, dame! Don't say such things!" said Caroline, with a shamed, reproving look. "I would think better of the Intendant." Her gratitude led her to imagine excuses for him. The few words reported to her by Dame Tremblay she repeated with silently moving lips and tender reiteration. They lingered in her ear like the fugue of a strain of music, sung by a choir of angelic spirits. "Those were his very words, dame?" added she again, repeating them—not for injury, but for secret joy.

"His very words, my Lady! But why should the Royal Intendant not have his heart's desire as well as that great lady in France? If any one had forbidden my marrying the poor Sieur Tremblay, for whom I did not care two pins, I would have had him for spite—yes, if I had had to marry him as the crows do, on a tree-top!"

"But no one bade you or forbade you, dame! You were happy that no one came between you and your heart's desire!" replied Caroline.

Dame Tremblay laughed out merrily at the idea. "Poor Giles Tremblay my heart's desire! Listen, Lady, I could no more get that than you could. When I was the Charming Josephine there was but one, out of all my admirers, whom I really cared for, and he, poor fellow, had a wife already! So what was I to do? I threw my line at last in utter despair, and out of the troubled sea I drew the Sieur Tremblay, whom I married, and soon put cosily underground with a heavy tombstone on top of him to keep him down, with this inscription, which you may see for yourself, my Lady, if you will, in the churchyard where he lies:

"Ci git mon Giles,
Ah! qu'il est bien,
Pour son repos,
Et pour le mien!"

"Men are like my Angora tabby: stroke them smoothly and they will purr and rub noses with you; but stroke them the wrong way and whirr! they scratch your hands and out of the window they fly! When I was the Charming—"

"Oh, good dame, thanks! thanks! for the comfort you have given me!"

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For fuller particulars see future issue. For sale catalogue write.

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

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

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

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

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interrupted Caroline, not caring for a fresh reminiscence of the Charming Josephine. "Leave me, I pray. My mind is in a sad tumult. I would fain rest. I have much to fear, but something also to hope for now," she said, leaning back in her chair in deep and quiet thought. "The Chateau is very still now, my Lady," replied the dame, "the servants are all worn out with long attendance and fast asleep. Let my Lady go to her own apartments, which are bright and airy. It will be better for her than this dull chamber."

(To be continued.)

MEASURING STACK; THOROUGH-BRED

In the April 14th number you give a rule for finding the amount of hay

in a stack. Would you kindly state what proportion of the overthrow you took to make it figure out 8 tons?

2. Would you also inform us what constitutes a Thoroughbred horse, and what a pure-bred? J. M. Man.

Ans.—Since the overthrow of 28 feet is the measure of two sides of a triangle, assuming that the stack slopes from the ground up, one-half the overthrow, or 14 feet, would be the measure of the third side of, or the height of a cube. Then by multiplying 26 x 14 x 14 we get the cubical contents of the stack. We then considered that there would be some draw in on the ends, and allowed 400

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each five years old. Also

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a prize-winner at the Royal Show of England. Horses can be seen at Trotter & Trotter's barn. Apply at once if you want a great bargain.



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WE have on hand a large number of the choicest American-bred Percheron stallions to be found in the country. A greater part of these are sired by the world-famous Calypso, who has sired more State Fair and International prize-winners than any other stallion of the breed. We have reserved these stallions especially for the spring trade, and for the next 60 days will make prices that will move them. If you want a strictly high-class horse that has not been injured by over-feeding, and one that is already acclimated, do not fail to write us. Address

Lakewood Farm,
H. G. McMillan, Prop.

Rock Rapids, Iowa
J. B. McMillan, Mgr.

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Deepawa, Man.—Shorthorn 24-4

Park, Alta.—Shorthorn—Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-09

La Prairie. Choice Here-shire swine for sale. J 20-t

Willow Dell Farm, Sedge-wood Shorthorns and Berk-

Calgary, Alta. Breeder of Yorkshire swine.

Half price from Marples' Prize Herd. Calves either Bulls. Good for both milk and marples, Poplar Park Farm.

and Hereford cattle, finest chire pigs. J. E. Marples, Meleau, Man.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. S. Benson. 24-4

Windsor, Assa.—Breeder of e. Stock of both for sale.

Mont Pleasant Stock Farm, breeders and importers of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

Could you kindly state 1 of the overthrow make it figure out 8

also inform us what roughbred horse, and ? J. M.

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ATEST BREEDING SHMENT WORLD

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Rapids, Iowa
McMillan, Mgr.



Seeing Myself as Others See Me

I laughed at a so-called Metal Roofing Guarantee a few weeks ago, and was just looking at a report of it. I considered it a joke because my lawyer said the Guarantee I showed him wouldn't hold water a minute.

Have you been interested enough to prove that either my lawyer or myself was wrong?

The point I made was that the **past showing** of the fire-proof, weather-proof "Eastlake" Steel Shingles (made by the oldest and largest Metallic manufacturers in the Dominion) was safer than the **future guarantee** of any other

manufacturer, even if it were binding. During the Laymen's Missionary Convention in Toronto last month, I was showing a friend around the Exhibition grounds and buildings and pointed out some "Eastlake" shingles that were **laid 25 years ago** and are in perfect condition yet. As a matter of fact, the Metallic Roofing Company who manufacture the Eastlake Shingles have been awarded **Three Gold Medals** by the Canadian National Exhibition Association.

The Metallic Roofing Company are often asked if they can meet any guarantee or promise made by any manufacturer of sheet metal goods. Of **course** they can and will—they'll undertake any problem you have—estimate the cost, etc. Write them to-day.

—The Philosopher of Metal Town.

Toronto, Ont.
Dear Sirs,—
I have pleasure in certifying that the roofs covered with your Metallic Shingles have given the utmost satisfaction. A large number of buildings on the Exhibition Grounds have been covered with your Metallic Shingles, and have proved the tightest roofs we have. I also consider your Metallic Shingles and Siding a good fire protector. Yours truly,
Mark Hall, Architect.

The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited

Manufacturers

TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

WESTERN CANADA FACTORY:

797 Notre Dame Ave.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

1547

feet to the ton, which, of course, is only an estimate. With well cured hay it would weigh out about 12 tons, but with over-ripe hay it would be much less. Probably we would have been nearer right to have said 10 tons, but in measuring, a person has to consider the condition of the hay, also the amount of draw in on the ends and at the bottom of the stack.

2. Originally, the word thorough probably was used to distinguish well-bred horses, and as the running horse was the breed first improved, this word naturally attached itself to the breed, until it came to have the same significance as "Shorthorn" applied to cattle. Hence, we have a breed of Thoroughbred horses. It is still

permissible, though not according to the best wisdom, to use the word Thoroughbred as an adjective, thus: this horse is thorough-bred, meaning of pure breeding, but when one says: "This is a Thoroughbred horse," he will be understood to mean a "horse of the English breed of racers."

DOMESTIC TROUBLES

1. If a husband tells his wife to leave him and never to return, and demands her rings, does she have to give them up?

2. Would he be allowed to keep her personal property—clothes, dishes, etc.?

3. Must he pay for her support in such a case?

4. What proceedings would she have to take to get this property and alimony? L. A. Alta.

Ans.—1. No.

2. No.

3. She should make application to the court for an order for alimony. If she proves that in her capacity as wife her behavior was quite reasonable, she is entitled to support. No man has a right to shirk his responsibility for the support of his wife, unless it is proved before a court that her conduct has been such that re-

spectable people do not care to associate with her.

KICKING MARE, WATERING HORSES

1. I have a nine-year-old mare that sometimes kicks at people and other horses. Do you know of any way to break her of this habit?

2. What is the best time to water horses, before or after feeding? Sask. A. M.

Ans.—1. Put her in a stall at one end of the stable where she can do least harm, and do not annoy her. She likely has a bad temper that will stay with her all her life. If she had been taken when she first began to kick and been made to understand

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that kicking did her harm, she might have been cured.

2. The best plan is to water in the morning before feeding grain, then give a small drink on going out to work. Water at noon when bringing in, and give a small drink on going out. Water when the horses are brought in at night. If this plan is adopted, the horses will soon get into the habit of drinking when it is offered them. By watering before feeding grain, horses do not wash, and the grain is better digested.

BUILDING LOG HOUSE

Could any of our readers tell me if a log building can be built with the logs standing on end? To what height could the building be taken? Size of proposed house is 20 x 15. Information on above will be welcome.

R. C. A.

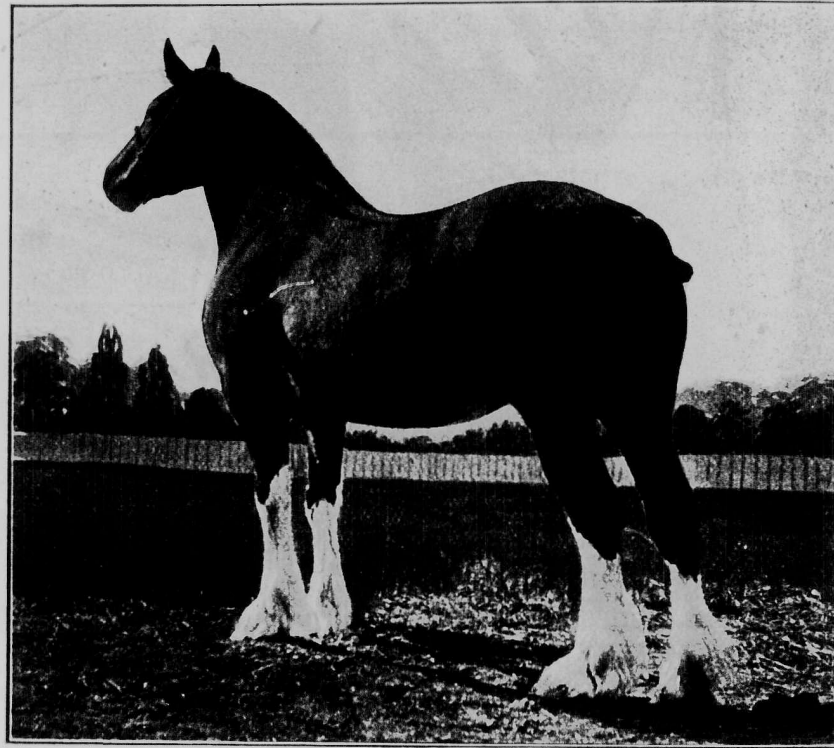
Ans.—Yes; logs could be stood on end and fastened to a frame, but there is no advantage in placing them this way. When they are laid horizontally, one can chuck up the cracks and nail on straps to lath to on the inside. In the primitive state of our civilization, our forefathers followed the system of standing the logs on end in the form of a palisade, but as the wild animal instinct began to

coat of plaster. In plastering outside, have it on and dry before the frost comes.

OX HAS TUBERCULOSIS

Ox is very poor and has poor wind. Is affected with a very bad cough, and wheezes through nostrils; also considerable rattling is heard when ear is held to neck. A little pus comes from nose. He eats a lot, but does not appear to get much benefit, as his belly is always puffed up, and is far too big for his size. In cold weather, he shivers all over and keeps his back humped up. Pulse is about 45 or 46, and breath 16 or 17 to the minute and irregular. S. H. F. Sask.

Ans.—Your ox is badly affected with generalized tuberculosis, and should be immediately destroyed. The carcass should be burned or buried deeply so that other animals (pigs and dogs) may not get at it, as they, too, would become affected by eating the diseased organs. Thoroughly disinfect the stall that has been occupied by this animal, with lime wash; to each pail full add a pint of crude carbolic acid. Destroy the bedding and other material from the stall and manger. The infection will, no doubt, have spread amongst your other cattle, the disease being



EVA'S GEM.

Five year old Clydesdale mare, first in the brood mare class and Grand Champion Female of the Show, Regina, 1909. Also Grand Champion Clydesdale Female at Winnipeg and Regina, 1907 and 1908. Owned by R. H. Taber, "Hillcrest," Condie, Sask.

subside in them, they adopted the horizontal plan as being capable of better effect

-PLASTERING HOUSE

I have an intention of building a home this summer, and would like to make it comfortable for the winter.

1. Is there any favorable possibility of plastering a house on the outside with wood fibre?
2. If this stuff is not fit, would cement stand the frost of 60 degrees below as we have here sometimes, and in what proportions should this be used?
3. If even cement cannot do, can you advise any other resistable substance?
4. In case that any of these could be used, how strong should be the framework to hold the weight of the veneering?

Alta.

C. P.

Ans.—Yes; you could use plaster or cement. Get a booklet from the Manitoba Gypsum Co., Winnipeg, and this will describe the uses of different products. If the house is rough boarded on the outside, straps about one inch thick nailed directly over the studding and thin laths on the straps would be strong enough to carry a

very contagious, and is communicable to human beings.

BREAKING WITH HORSES

I am going to live on a homestead this spring, and I am practically green respecting farm work with horses. I have three horses, average weight 1,000 lbs. What could I reasonably expect to break with them per day in land that is fairly heavy and free from stone? Would a twelve or fourteen-inch plow be too heavy for them? Would one gallon each per feed of good plump oats be sufficient grain for them?

2. May a man who has mortgaged machinery lawfully trade or sell same without permission from party that holds mortgage? J. H. W. Sask.

Ans.—1. The amount of work you will get out of three one-thousand-pound horses will depend on circumstances. You will have to work them easily in breaking, and may not be able to turn over more than an acre a day. A twelve-inch plow will be all right for them. A man going on to a homestead with horses of these weights would be better, in most cases, to trade them off for oxen. An ox will stand a lot more hard, heavy slugging than a horse, will live on less feed, and be more satisfactory

generally to a houn in a small way. each per feed should for these horses, tl 2. No.

G O S

GOOD SALES AT

In the horse business been able to distribute horses among the province as has Mr. of "Balgreggan," the influence of Mr. sions has been and y. rovement will neve derstood and fully business has been m progression. In di ple could not afford Mr. Turner has p have given good val and when better l wanted, has taken t chase, and placed h could profit by h tem, well managed ciously conducted, t tural result, larger horses all round. S some 38 Clydesdale lions have been disp spring trade is not

One of the most r been that of the Cl Trojan, to Messrs. Sons, of "Golden Sask. Trojan was draft horse of the tion last summer. bar, by Baron's Pri by Up-to-Time. I wonderfully since la exhibition. Another that of "Baron Mor McCarty, of Maple of the champion ma Baron Moncton h premium last yea horse to His Majest was second at the and has won nu ships at some of th Scotland. His s horse, Baron's Pridc the noted mare, Lil Royal Garty. Mr got a right good st and he should do a g in his district to p mals of the right ty

Other sales that m ed as having been r "Magician" to D. H Deer; "Misie" to Pine Creek; "King E. M. Bailey, Hardis pert" to Gordon H "Cavinton's Best" De Winton; "Cairn Mr. Hextal, Calgary to Mr. Roderick Ma "Jocelyn" (his dan "Hiawatha") to S bury; "Prince St. stock horse, to Maple Creek; "King prize winner at Calg to Geo. Duncan, of cris" to W. H bridge.

In females, Mr. T large number. Mr. ton, secured "Walnu mare. The char Thomas," while her great show mare, "Darnley." Mr. Ry the good filly, "L "Durber," by "Bar Jas. A. Hansen, of chased the good f "Woodland's Appla from the renowned Miss Baker, and his pion stallion, "Cl "Forrest King," o sensational high-step Mr. H. A. Craig, chased "Rosamond hoop," two beautif that won champion l peg, New Westminst

At the recent Show, horses from Stock Farm won bo male Clydesdale ch

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TUBERCULOSIS

and has poor wind, very bad cough, and nostrils; also con- is heard when ear A little pus comes ats a lot, but does much benefit, as s puffed up, and is his size. In cold hall over and keeps Pulse is about th 16 or 17 to the ar. S. H. F.

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Champion Female of at Winnipeg

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WITH HORSES

on a homestead I am practically arm work with ee horses, average What could I rea- break with them it is fairly heavy ? Would a twelve ow be too heavy ne gallon each per oats be sufficient

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ount of work you ree one-thousand- depend on circum- ave. to work them and may not be ore than an acre nch plow will be A man going on- h horses of these better, in most -off for oxen. An more hard, heavy rse, will live on more satisfactory

generally to a homesteader starting in a small way. A gallon of oats each per feed should be sufficient grain for these horses, that and hay.

GOSSIP

GOOD SALES AT BALGREGGAN

In the horse business, few men have been able to distribute so many good horses among the breeders of their province as has Mr. John A. Turner, of "Balgreggan," Calgary. What the influence of Mr. Turner's operations has been and will be in the improvement will never be actually understood and fully appreciated. His business has been marked by continual progression. In districts where people could not afford to buy the best, Mr. Turner has placed horses that have given good value for the money, and when better horses have been wanted, has taken back the first purchase, and placed him where others could profit by his use. Such a system, well managed and conscientiously conducted, is having its natural result, larger trade and better horses all round. Since January last some 38 Clydesdale and Hackney stallions have been disposed of, and the spring trade is not over yet.

One of the most notable sales has been that of the Clydesdale stallion, Trojan, to Messrs. P. M. Bredt & Sons, of "Golden West," Balgonie, Sask. Trojan was grand champion draft horse of the Dominion Exhibition last summer. His sire is Durbar, by Baron's Pride, and his dam, by Up-to-Time. He has developed wonderfully since last summer at the exhibition. Another good sale was that of "Baron Moncton" to Charles McCarty, of Maple Creek, the owner of the champion mare, Sousie Lass. Baron Moncton had the Dee Side premium last year, and was stud horse to His Majesty the King. He was second at the Royal last year, and has won numerous championships at some of the large shows in Scotland. His sire is the great horse, Baron's Pride, and his dam is the noted mare, Lilly Anderson, by Royal Garty. Mr. McCarty has got a right good stock horse in him, and he should do a great deal of good in his district to produce draft animals of the right type.

Other sales that might be mentioned as having been made lately are: "Magician" to D. Halliburton, Red Deer; "Misie" to Joseph Sheepy, Pine Creek; "King of Brittons" to E. M. Bailey, Hardisty; "Prince Rupert" to Gordon Healy, Hill End; "Cavinton's Best" to P. M. Kelly, De Winton; "Cairnbrogie Prince" to Mr. Hextal, Calgary; "Gay Boy" to Mr. Roderick MacKenzie, Learill; "Jocelyn" (his dam is full sister to "Hiawatha") to S. I. Miller, Didsbury; "Prince Stanley" the good stock horse, to Needham Bros., Maple Creek; "King Sam," the first-prize winner at Calgary Spring Show, to Geo. Duncan, of Innisfail; "Glenris" to W. H. Harvey, of Lethbridge.

In females, Mr. Turner has sold a large number. Mr. Rye, of Edmonton, secured "Walnut," an imported mare. The champion "Prince Thomas," while her grandam is the great show mare, "Genat," by "Darnley." Mr. Rye also purchased the good filly, "Lady Durber," by "Durber," by "Baron's Pride." Mr. Jas. A. Hansen, of Cardston, purchased the good Hackney stallion, "Woodland's Applause," descended from the renowned champion mare, Miss Baker, and his sire is the champion stallion, "Cliff Roberts," by "Forrest King," one of the most sensational high-steppers ever seen. Mr. H. A. Craig, Edmonton, purchased "Rosamond" and "Warhoop," two beautiful Hackney fillies that won champion honors at Winnipeg, New Westminster and Calgary.

At the recent Calgary Spring Show, horses from the Balgreggan Stock Farm won both male and female Clydesdale championships, as

well as both male and female Hackney championships. Although a large number of sales have been effected; there is still a good selection to choose from. Amongst the yearly stallions there are nine to pick from, while the champion, "Etonian," is still to be had.

Cattle Feeding on Alberta Farms

Continued from page 656

FARMER FEEDERS

Up north of Calgary are to be found many small bunches of cattle. Farmers put up about a carload or two. These are generally kept in small yards, often with a shed at hand for shelter, but many others, in the Red Deer District particularly, are stall fed. They are fed hay sheaf and grain and are turned off in May or June. One such bunch is illustrated herewith. They are being fed by Chas. Southwell, of Lacombe. There are 17 in the bunch, three and four-year-olds, and will average when sold in May well up to 1700 pounds each. These are grade Herefords and Galloways, and the middle of April were taking 15 pounds of chop a day. They have been fed in flat troughs from which they clean up the chop after each feeding, and have been brought gradually to full feed. They have for shelter an open shed, and water is always before them in a trough.

John Wight, of Erskine, is feeding some 65 head and his methods are typical of many others. He bought his cattle last fall at \$36, weight 1140



Steer that won 4th in the live class and 1st in the dressed carcass competition at the Regina Fat Stock Show. Shown by T. R. Brown, Regina.

pounds. He began in the fall to feed on hay and one sheaf of oats each up to the 8th of February. Then they were gradually put on chop, until in March they were taking ten pounds a day and from that on they have been taking a little more. These cattle will make an average gain of 300 pounds and will bring at point of shipment somewhere between \$4.75 and perhaps, \$5.25 per cwt., making a minimum gain of \$32.40. Hay costs Mr. Wight \$2.50 a ton, and chop he bought last fall for a little more than half a cent a pound. Feeders reckon a steer will eat \$12 worth of hay and \$8 worth of chop in making from 250 to 350 pounds of gain.

The striking feature of the cattle feeding operations in Alberta is that the cattle make such gains and are brought on to full feed and kept on it with so little "off feeding." S. Flack of Red Willow, makes an average gain of 350 pounds. W. F. Puffer brings in big steers and puts them onto full feed of barley chop. Outdoor air seems to keep the appetite keen, and when cattle get too much they can walk around and work it off. When kept in corrals cattle are not dehorned, and when they have all the grain they want do not fight and gore each other.

In an article of this kind it is not possible to touch on all phases of the cattle feeding industry in Alberta. There are a lot of men working out the salvation of their farms, and more to follow their lead whom the public may never hear of. All over the province there is an interest in the business that augurs well for future operations for large markets and for confidence in the trade.

About Calgary and other places, Red Deer, Lacombe, etc., packing plants are discussed and some of them



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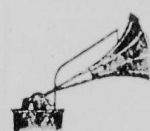
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Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

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have become a certainty. There is a large market West and cheap land, cheap feed and available help in the winter gives the Alberta farmer certain advantages in the export market despite the long railway haul. There is a radiant future for the country that is as well adapted to cattle raising and feeding as is Alberta.

ADDRESS TO STOCK BREEDERS
Recently Mr. Alfred Mansell, one of Britain's greatest stock breeders, read a paper before the Cowbridge Farmers' Club. From a report of the meeting in Farmer and Stockbreeder, we clip the following extracts of Mr. Mansell's paper:

That the quality of the cattle entering our markets is not what it should be is apparent to any intelligent observer; a large proportion can only be called second class and third class, and it is an unusual occurrence if the word "inferior" would not be applicable to a fairly large proportion. Why this should be, with all the really well-bred bulls available, passes my comprehension, and in this particular direction we have much to learn from the foreigner. In many instances they do not hesitate to give long prices for bulls, to go on the ranch to breed commercial cattle, having proved by experience that it has left good financial results.

I am aware that we have many small farmers who have only, comparatively speaking, a small number of breeding cows, and therefore could not afford to buy a really good bull. This I suggest might be obviated by three or four farmers combining forces for this special purpose. The result could not prove other than satisfactory if conducted on sound business lines. In support of this Mr. Field, M. P., a man who has an intimate knowledge of the meat trade, recently made the following statement at the Council of Agriculture in Ireland: "If we are to face the competition to be met with on all sides in regard to the animal industry, we must improve our stock. The practical question that presents itself for solution is, what steps should be taken to prevent farmers using inferior bulls because they are cheap?"

The same remarks apply equally to sheep and pigs, and the only sure road to success is to use the best sires which are available, taking all the circumstances into consideration.

Second and third rate animals consume quite as much (probably more) than the very best, and the finished article is worth very much less; in the one case a profit can reasonably be looked for, whilst with inferior quality the result is usually a financial loss to the feeder. In other words, all field produce realises a much higher price per ton when fed to well-bred stock than when consumed by second and third rate animals.

SPECIALISE

If I were to advise any young man who had decided on an agricultural life, I would say this: "Whatever class of stock you take up, make it a specialty." Thoroughly analyse your natural proclivity and ask yourself in what direction you are likely to be most successful. In this connection, your early training and the capital at your command must be fully considered; but, having once made up your mind, put all your energies forth to become a 'specialist.' It is an age for specialising, and the man who produces the best of anything is never short of a market. If a feeder, breed or buy and feed the very best. If a dairy farmer, start on a good foundation, and do not be satisfied until you have a herd of cows with a high standard in milk records. If a breeder of pedigree stock, do not attempt too much at first; select your breed or breeds, which should be suitable for the district, study their history and characteristics carefully, and take every available opportunity of visiting the farms where the best specimens of the breed or breeds you have taken up are to be seen. This should prove of much educational value if intelligently pursued, and guide you in your future selection of animals to build up a name as a breeder of first-class stock. When buying foundation stock, start with a few of the right sort rather than with a

Afflicted for years with a Diseased Liver.

Mr. L. R. Devitt, Berlin, Ont., better known, perhaps, as "Smallpox Ben," has used

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

He has also used them for his patients when nursing them, and it is a well-known fact that small-pox sufferers must keep the bowels well regulated.

Read what he says:—"I have been afflicted for years with a diseased liver, and have tried all kinds of medicine, but of no avail until about four years ago I tried your Laxa-Liver Pills, and got instant relief. Since then I have nursed different patients afflicted with small-pox, and in each case I have used your valuable pills."

"My wishes are that all persons suffering with stomach or liver troubles will try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I will advertise them whenever and wherever I have an opportunity and I hope that if at any time I cannot get the pills, I will be fortunate enough to get the formula."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers or will be mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THOROUGHBREDS

Representative of the best blood in the Stud Book. Stud headed by Kelston, 1st Prize and Sweepstake Stallion at Winnipeg, 1905. Stallion for sale at reasonable price, correspondence solicited.

R. DALE, S. QU'APPELLE, SASK.

Pacific Coast Seeds

Trees. Greenhouse and Hardy Plants. 157 page Catalogue free.

M. J. HENRY

1010 Westminister Road, Vancouver, B.C.

Don't Throw it Away



USE **MENDETS**

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them: fit any surface, two million in use. Send for sample pkg., 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE AS-BOTTLED \$1.25. POSTPAID. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. N., Collingwood, Ont.

When answering advertisements mention the Farmer's Advocate.

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If you want to sell property which you own in the U. S. or Canada, such as a **FARM** or a business, write us at once for our new successful plan of selling direct, without commission. Give full description of property and state lowest price. If you want to buy property of any kind in any locality, write us, stating what and where you wish to buy, and we will send you FREE our magazine of choice bargains for sale direct by the owner with no commission added.

BUY ↑ American Investment Association ↓ **SELL**

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Learn to Dance at Home

We absolutely guarantee to teach you in a few weeks at home. Full instructions. Charts illustrating each figure. You cannot fail; hundreds have learnt. Send 50c. to-day with this coupon, No. 107, for book, hundreds sold. International Trading Co. Box 25, Postal Station C. Montreal.

Does a Poultry Ad. Pay?

Read what Mr. S. H. Meek of Blackwood, Sask., says:

FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg.
Dear Sirs:—Please discontinue my advertisement of Rhode Island Red Eggs, as I already have orders for many weeks in advance.

(Signed) SAMUEL H. MEER.

large number of infid supplement your re commercial stock until your subject and fe have properly gauge and talents.

ADAPTABILITY

Much disappointment would be saved if m consideration were given of the farm and distri lar class of stock de embarking in it on Making a commence what extensive way stock is certain to b satisfactory results. sours and spoils a ma he had proceeded o'et and felt his wess would probably efforts.

By adopting the s opinion, the better sy mended, it gives t opportunities of ac more intimately with of the particular bre hand, of forming an strains of blood and sources from whence sires or females as t for an infusion of fre eral other minor poi ultimate success.

The majority of th ers of pure-bred stoc my privilege to visit mate personal knowl mals, and require no give a faithful histor and lineage of any an These successful m hours wandering an and become so conv inherent good or ba selection of suitable rection of those faul stock to a high sta much easier than if their live-stock was o character.

PERSEVERANCE AND

The breeding of p not to be taken up like a toy. The tri possess indomitable powers of observati tion, and dogged pers to be easily cast dow failures to reach his i

The saying that "li in fact arisen from dence felt by breeders inferior animal will its kind. (Darwin.)

In a time when p inferior stock can p good prices, but in a the very best make breeder, and the lar first-rate animals pr of breeding them u standard of excellen said. This is a point never forget.

The demand from pure-bred stock shows panding market, and the richest harvest a unfailing attention t that make for success. with 1906, the incre stock exports area 259 per cent.; sheep horses, 224 per cent. value of pedigree stoc being £1,883,849.

NECESSITY TO

With the feeder (o a breeder of cattle) t for judgment in sele and knowing their m power to see the fini store animal cannot once, but the your leave no stone unturn sessed of the requisite perience will teach hi should he be unfort make one or two ba often failure in any p is the surest, and in s way to drive home th ing the buying in ha financial result to the

It has been the sour to me during a some career to observe th

With a Diseased Liver.

Berlin, Ont., better 'Smallpox Bon,' has

MILBURN'S LIVER PILLS

them for his patients and it is a well-known fact that the liver filters must keep the

liver healthy. "I have been with a diseased liver, and of medicine, but of no use for years ago I tried and got instant relief. I used different patients, and in each case I used the pills."

For all persons suffering with liver troubles will try Milburn's. I will advertise wherever I have an opportunity that if at any time, I will be fortunate to have a patient.

Each bottle is 25 cents or \$1.00, at all dealers. Sent by The T. Milburn Co., Ont.

CHAMPION BREDS

the best blood in the Stud headed by the and Sweepstake Reg. 1905. Stallion available price, corres-

3. QU'APPELLE, SASK.

Fast Seeds

and Hardy Plants. free.

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leaks in all utensils—in brass, pewter, hot water bags, etc. prevent or rivet. Anyone can use face, two million in use. Send 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE AS-SEMPLE. Agents wanted. Dept. N. Collingwood, Ont.

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property which you own in town or a business, successful plan of selling direct, full description of property and price to buy property of any kind. Send what you wish to sell to our magazine of choice character with no commission added. Send to the National Real Estate Association. Minneapolis, Minn. **SELL**

Success at Home

absolutely guarantee success in a few weeks time. Full instructions. Illustrations of each figure. cannot fail; hundreds have succeeded. Send 50c. to-day with coupon, No. 107, for book. Sold. International Business Co. Box 25, Postal Station C. Montreal.

Country Ad. Pay ?

H. Meek of Blackwood.

Winnipeg, I will discontinue my advertisement. Red Eggs, as I already receive in advance.

(Signed) SAMUEL H. MECK.

large number of indifferent animals and supplement your returns with commercial stock until you have grasped your subject and feel no doubt you have properly gauged your inclinations and talents.

ADAPTABILITY OF THE FARM

Much disappointment and money would be saved if more care and consideration were given to the adaptability of the farm and district for any particular class of stock decided upon before embarking in it on any large scale. Making a commencement in a somewhat extensive way with unsuitable stock is certain to be followed by unsatisfactory results. This frequently sours and spoils a man's life, whereas if he had proceeded cautiously at the outset and felt his way gradually, success would probably have attended his efforts.

By adopting the slower and, in my opinion, the better system above recommended, it gives the young breeder opportunities of acquainting himself more intimately with the characteristics of the particular breed he has taken in hand, of forming an opinion of the best strains of blood and the most reliable sources from whence to obtain suitable sires or females as the necessity arises for an infusion of fresh blood and several other minor points so essential to ultimate success.

The majority of the successful breeders of pure-bred stock whom it has been my privilege to visit I find have an intimate personal knowledge of their animals, and require no pocket records to give a faithful history of the breeding, and lineage of any animal on the farm. These successful men spend many hours wandering amongst their stock, and become so conversant with their inherent good or bad points that the selection of suitable sires for the correction of those faults and raising the stock to a high standard is rendered much easier than if the knowledge of their live-stock was only of a superficial character.

PERSEVERANCE AND DISCRIMINATION

The breeding of pedigree animals is not to be taken up and thrown down like a toy. The true breeder should possess indomitable patience, the finest powers of observation and discrimination, and dogged perseverance, so as not to be easily cast down by the repeated failures to reach his ideal.

The saying that "like begets like" has in fact arisen from the perfect confidence felt by breeders that a superior or inferior animal will generally produce its kind. (Darwin.)

In a time when prices are booming inferior stock can probably be sold at good prices, but in a weak market only the very best make money for the breeder, and the large prices paid for first-rate animals proves the difficulty of breeding them up to the highest standard of excellence, as Darwin well said. This is a point the breeder should never forget.

The demand from abroad for our pure-bred stock shows a healthy and expanding market, and the men who reap the richest harvest are those who give unfailing attention to all the details that make for success. Comparing 1886 with 1906, the increased value in live stock exports are as follows:—Cattle, 259 per cent.; sheep, 456 per cent.; horses, 224 per cent., the actual money value of pedigree stock exported in 1906 being £1,883,849.

NECESSITY TO BUY WELL

With the feeder (who generally is not a breeder of cattle) there is great room for judgment in selecting thrifty sorts and knowing their market value. This power to see the finished article in the store animal cannot be acquired at once, but the young farmer should leave no stone unturned to become possessed of the requisite knowledge. Experience will teach him much, especially should he be unfortunate enough to make one or two bad deals; but very often failure in any particular direction is the surest, and in some cases the only, way to drive home the important bearing the buying in has on the ultimate financial result to the feeder.

It has been the source of much interest to me during a somewhat long business career to observe the class of stock

bought by some men as compared with others. One man buys young thick-fleshed, good-backed cattle, in good condition, which are pushed along steadily until fat. Another man buys what he considers cheap, ill-grown, stunted, razor-backed, hard-hided sorts, which take a deal of moving and never make good cattle. The best class is known in any local market as just what Mr. Brown buys, whilst others are sneered at as good enough for Mr. Robinson.

In the first case the cattle are always saleable, even when the demand for ordinary stock is slack, and should beef rise rapidly in price, and the demand is exceptionally keen, a good profit is assured, whereas in the other case no special advantage could be taken of a good market, and in a flat one the animals can only be sold at ruinous prices. The same remark applies to the buying in of sheep or pigs, that only good sorts should be selected, but on most farms I think a breeding flock of sheep gives better results in the long run than a flying one.

FORESTRY IN CHINA

One of the few large tracts of forest land in the world which has not so far been exploited for its timber on any great scale is that on the Laoling Mountains of China. Just recently, however, a concession has been granted to a Japanese company, and these forests are consequently to be worked in a systematic manner with modern machinery. This means that a vast amount of excellent pine will be cut for the Eastern market, and the drain on our forests in British Columbia correspondingly reduced. The following particulars of this coming industry are extracted from the report of Mr. W. P. M. Russell, British Vice-Consul at Antung, and show what an important part it will play in the timber trade of the Pacific. There are vast tracts of forest at the head-waters of the small upper tributaries of the Hun River. The whole region of the divide between the systems of the Hun River and the Yalu, known as the Laoling Range, is dense forest. From here the timber extends in unbroken succession into the Province of Kirin and the basin of the Sungari, over the Changpai Mountains. Unfortunately, the Hun River is not a good rafting river; below Huaijen there are rapids, and unless there are good rains in the season the floating of timber is conducted with difficulty, and lumber is liable to be held up for an entire year. On the Yalu River a strip of the forest twenty miles wide, from the first tributary at Maoerhsan up to the twenty-fourth tributary on the right bank, is now worked exclusively by the Sino-Japanese Yalu Forestry Company. The company will also control the sale of all the timber of the entire Yalu basin, including the Hun River; but outside the special area reserved for the exclusive working of the company the timber will continue to be worked, as heretofore, by private enterprise. Want of scientific knowledge and ignorance of the laws of forestry have undoubtedly been a serious handicap to the development of the lumber business under the purely China regime. It is noticeable that wherever there is a waterway suitable for floating timber, the forest has already receded, and there is no large timber left. There has been no reforestation, and the timber-cutting has been conducted in a very wasteful way. The logs have often to be drawn a distance of ten miles to the nearest stream, and there wait months for the first freshet on which they can float down singly to the nearest rafting-station. The most common varieties of timber are Larix leptolepis, Pinus koraiensis, Picea polita, Abies vietnii, Picea hondoensis, and Pinus densiflora.

THE MALIGNANT MUMMY

London is greatly excited by the story of a haunted mummy in the British Museum.

It is certainly an astonishing fact that everybody who has handled this mummy or been closely associated



AN EXPERIENCE at the BELLE MEADE FARM

THE Belle Meade Farm of Bedford, Mass., is well known for its thoroughgoing and scientific methods, and is a model in many respects. Its big stables are all covered with Amatite Roofing. The owners write us as follows:

"It is now nearly three years since we put your Amatite Roofing on our new 300 ft. buildings. This Roofing is now in its third winter and has gone through without a leak, and there is every indication that it will be good for many years. The buildings with this light, sparkling Roofing and the red trimmings as painted, are very attractive in appearance, and altogether we are much pleased with your Amatite Roofing. We are contemplating the construction of some further buildings for our Shetland Ponies, and mean to use more of your roofing.

If the Belle Meade farm people had chosen a "smooth surfaced" roofing it would have cost them more in the beginning and the difference would have become greater every year. Those roofs were laid in 1905. In 1907 they would

have required a thorough painting, which would have to be repeated in 1909, and every two years thereafter.

The Amatite, however, has had no painting, and needs none. The mineral surface takes care of that. When the roof finally wears out and the owners of the Belle Meade Farm compute the cost of their Amatite Roofing they will put down "for the Amatite, so many dollars;" "for care of same, nothing." If they had used a painted roofing there would probably be several coats of paint to figure on, besides the original cost of the roofing, and the total would be several times as much as Amatite.

It does not matter whether your roofs be large or small, it is wasteful to use anything but Amatite.

Let us send you a free sample, together with a booklet telling more about Amatite. It will save you money later.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO. Ltd.

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SPRING WEARINESS

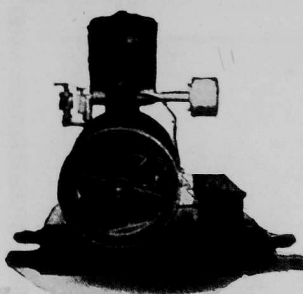
Are you feeling languid and all run down—is it hard for you to pull yourself together, and does everything seem too much trouble for you? Are you feeling irritable and bad tempered? No wonder if you are. The months of winter have tried you sorely and robbed you of more vitality than your system has been able to replenish. You are in need of a good tonic which will revive you and bring back that old-time vim and energy. PSYCHINE will do this.

Mr. James Stoliker, of Ridgetown, says:—"THERE IS LIFE IN EVERY DOSE. I cannot speak too highly of PSYCHINE, for it is the greatest medicine I ever used. I was just about 'All in' when I began the treatment, and in 3 months I was as well as ever. It is a great tonic for weak and run-down people. There seems to be new life in every dose." You cannot do without PSYCHINE at this time of the year. It is a necessity and will banish that run-down feeling, languor, etc., and give you new life. Send to DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Spadina Ave., Toronto, for a sample to-day, or purchase a bottle from your local Druggists or Dealer.

PSYCHINE is sold everywhere at 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.



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Our Governor works on both fuel and batteries, thus you only pay for the amount of power used or work done.

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SCOTT MACHINE CO., Limited
LONDON CANADA

10 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

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

FRED. BARNETT, Manager

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.



Glencorse Yorkshires

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

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.



Cattle and Sheep Labels

Size	Price Doz.	50 Tags
Cattle	75c.	\$2.00
Light Cattle	60c.	\$1.50
Sheep or Hog	40c.	\$1.00

No postage or duty to pay. Cattle labels with name and address and numbers; Sheep or Hog Labels with name and numbers. Write for sample, free.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

A SNAP FOR A START IN PURE BRED YORKSHIRES

A large number of young pure bred Yorkshire hogs from prize winning stock. Ready to ship any time in May. Registered for \$7.00 each. Crated P. O. B. Napinka. This offer holds good till June 1st. We also have Shorthorns for sale.

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

Bargains in Registered Yorkshire Swine

Mail us \$7.00 and we will ship you a pig and pedigree. They are bred from prize-winning stock and we are going to have a lot of them. First lot weaned and ready to ship, 1st week in April. Don't miss it. Can ship C. P. R. or G. T. P. direct.

Clendenning Bros. Harding, Man.

HIGHLAND and SHORTHORN CATTLE

CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY HORSES

ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD

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

G. L. WATSON
Highland Ranch, Cariboo Road, B. C.

\$50.00 to \$75.00

Will buy a young Shorthorn bull, from nine months to two years old, or a female of breeding age. Registered, foundation stock, from best breeds in Ontario and Manitoba. This stock has been bred with a view of combining breeding and milking qualities. Correspondence solicited. Full descriptions of stock required.

J. BOUSFIELD, Manitoba

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

Importer and Breeder of High-class, Pure-bred Clydesdales. Imported from the best blooded Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders.

Breeders in the west can take advantage of saving travelling and other expenses. Correspondence invited.



To Reduce My Herd of SHORTHORNS

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

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

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

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

Yorkshires

Spring Pigs, both sexes, for sale. Few young sows ready for breeding. Also one good boar two years old.

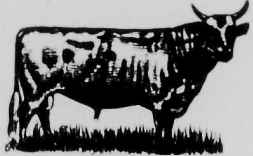
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Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

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

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.



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Regina Stock Farm
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Breeder of

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

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

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

Brampton JERSEYS

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD

Our next shipment for the West leaves here about 1st of May.

We have anything you wish in Jerseys, male or female. Orders for this shipment should be in at once.

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

The Dispersion Sale

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FOREST HOME

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

will be held at the farm on June 2nd.

Further particulars in later issue. For catalogue write

ANDREW GRAHAM
POMEROY P. O., MANITOBA

with it in any way has immediately afterward met death or some grave misfortune.

Properly speaking this object is a mummy case and not a mummy. The case, as is customary, is carved with a likeness of the deceased person contained in it, while that part which represents the body is covered with inscriptions of religious significance.

The person represented in this case is the Princess of Amen-Ra, who died in Egypt some 3,500 years ago. The number of the case in the Museum Catalogue is 22,452. What has been done to the Princess or to her body after death to cause her to pursue this posthumous vendetta, nobody can tell.

First of all the mummy's case was found by an Arab in the year 1864. The man who purchased it from the Arab lost a handsome fortune within a few weeks and died shortly afterward of a broken heart. Two of his servants who had handled the mummy's case died within a year. A third servant, who never touched the case, but made derisive remarks about it, lost his arm by a gun-shot accident. Upon its removal to London the case continued to bring mishaps and misery to those who were connected with it.

A photographer had a remarkably eerie experience with the mummy's case as a subject. On the case, of course, there are the usual face and form, purporting to be a replica of the dead. When the photographer attempted to make a picture of this face on the case he got a negative that startled him. What the camera produced was not the face on the case, but the face of an apparently living Egyptian woman, whose features were an aspect of repulsive malignity. Very shortly afterward the photographer died.

It was no longer possible to find a buyer for the mummy's case, with the result that it passed into the possession of the British Museum. The carrier who removed it thither died a week afterward, and one of the men who helped him to put it into its place broke his leg next day.

A man interested in Egyptology desired a photograph of the mummy's case, and commissioned W. A. Mansell, the well-known London photographer, to take one for him. As the case stands in an angle of the room, Mr. Mansell's son and his photographer visited the museum together to confer as to the best means of taking the photograph.

On the way home in the train Mr. Mansell, Jr., smashed his thumb so badly that he was not able to use his right hand for a considerable time afterward. The photographer got home safely, but it was nevertheless a sad home-coming for him, for he found that one of his children had fallen through a glass frame and sustained dangerous injuries. Not being superstitious, the photographer returned to the museum next day and photographed the figure on the case. Lifting his head suddenly as he took the picture, he struck against the glass case and cut his nose to the bone. At the same time he dropped a valuable screen, which was rendered useless by the fall. With all these pains and penalties he got his photograph, which may be seen there today, resting beside the case.

So widespread is the mummy's evil reputation that many visitors to the museum steer clear of it in terror. On one occasion a visitor, unaware of the evil history of the mummy case, spent several minutes comparing the face on the case with the face on the picture. He then stepped up to a stranger and remarked how much the camera had improved and enlivened the still features.

"Do you know," said the stranger, "that that is the unlucky mummy you have been looking at? Terrible stories of suicides and the like are told about people who have had to do with it, though the officials of the museum do not take any notice of the stories."

This assurance brought very little comfort to the visitor, who hastened away from the room, but on descending to the entrance he fell down a

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple, no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

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Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use, \$2.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 5 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., (mankind \$1.00 bottle) For Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocels, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, Killa pain.

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LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

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AUCTION SALE OF BULLS

TO BE HELD AT THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS, LACOMBE JUNE 2, 1909.

Under auspices of the ALBERTA CATTLE BREEDER'S ASSOCIATION and the ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE a large number of bulls of the different breeds to be offered.

Entries close on April 24th. Rules of sale the same as apply at the Association Sale held annually at Calgary.

REDUCED PASSENGER RATES

From C. P. R. points Macleod to Edmonton and Lacombe and Wetaskiwin branches return ticket for fare and one-third. From points Lloydminster and west to Edmonton the same rate, but passengers must purchase single first class ticket to Edmonton, which, when signed by the secretary and also the station agent at Lacombe, will entitle holder to purchase return ticket for one-third fare. Tickets on sale May 31st to June 2nd good to return to June 4th.

W. H. BRYCE

ARCOLA, SASK.

Doone Lodge Clydesdale Colts and Fillies for sale, by Perpetual Motion and Baron of Arcola. Mares kept for service season. Good pasture. Terms \$25.00

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Double Track, Velvet Running Roadbed, Fast Time, Modern Equipment, Unexcelled Dining Car Service, Courteous Employees.

Cook's Mediterranean and around the World tours; Steamship Tickets, all lines, including Quebec Steamship to Bermuda and West Indies.

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flight of stone steps and injured himself severely.

Frequently people approaching Mum my Room No. 1, on learning that the haunted case stands in there, beat a hasty retreat. Women are particularly afraid of it, though in quite a number of cases men, too, betray the same credulous alarm.

A LESSON TO CLYDE BREEDERS

Writing in the "Scottish Farmer" of recent date, Mr. Alex. Galbraith president of the American Clydesdale Association, makes some very pertinent observations upon the breeding of Clydesdales. Although relating more particularly to Scottish operations, his remarks are applicable to Canadian conditions. We publish the letters in full:

"The question of whether Scottish Clydesdale breeders should or should not consider the opinions of foreigners—particularly Americans and Canadians—is an important subject to discuss, for while their views may not be entirely acceptable, nor perhaps strictly orthodox, the advantage of 'seeing ourselves as others see us' is indisputable.

First of all, I would ask whether or not the present-day Clydesdale, in his best estate, and as represented by the leading prizewinners in Scotland, approaches the model draft horse, according to Canadian or American ideas? If not, wherein does he fall short? Is the foreign trade of sufficient volume to justify Scottish breeders in catering for it? And, lastly, would American or Canadian ideas, if given effect to, have a degrading or injurious effect on the Clydesdale breed? In suggesting a discussion of the subject, I absolutely disclaim any desire to find fault or to dictate in the very slightest to those skilful and experienced Clydesdale breeders who have accomplished such splendid results in the last half century, by moulding a horse almost exactly to their own tastes and requirements.

To give your readers some idea of the magnitude of the American import trade in draft stallions, I may state that during the last ten years one thousand Percheron stallions, approximately, have been imported every year into the United States, or a total of about 10,000 stallions. These horses will have cost in the neighborhood of £150 each in France, or a total of £1,500,000. Had even one-half of this trade been diverted to Scotland it would have represented £75,000 every year into Clydesdale breeders' pockets. Now, why has this large and remunerative export trade in Clydesdales been lost to Scotland?

Ask the commission salesmen in Chicago who sell thousands of horses weekly. Ask the farmers all over the United States, east or west, why Clydesdales are not wanted; and the answer is invariably the same, and is as follows: 'Clydesdales,' they say, 'are lacking in size, width, and weight; they are generally too narrow, light-waisted, loose-coupled, light-boned, and light-muscled in arms and thighs. The feet, while wide, have frequently weak low heels. The temperament is nervous, and consequently they are rather poor feeders and poor shippers.' Now, while I do not personally subscribe to all those criticisms, I must admit that they contain entirely too much truth. The present unpopularity of the breed was brought about largely by the importation during the 'eighties' of many small, inferior, cheap Clydesdale horses, which, being distributed over many States with unsatisfactory results, gave the breed generally a bad name, and now most of our American breeders are vainly struggling with the produce of those unworthy specimens, to the great detriment of the breed. It is no exaggeration to say that although the Clydesdale is really the best draft horse in the world, he is the most difficult of all breeds to sell in any State of the American Union to-day. It is a humiliating admission to make, but its truth cannot be disputed.

"Canadians, of course, being largely of British birth or predilections,



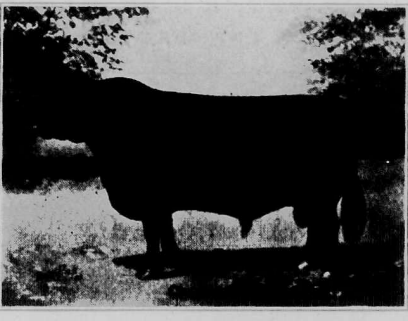
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I know that no man remains a weakling because he wants to. I am sure that you want to overcome every indication of early decay that has shown itself on you. I don't think the man lives who would not like to feel as big and strong as a Sandow; and I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

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still cling patriotically to the Clydesdale horse. Americans, with no such sentimental feelings, prefer the Percheron, and for second place the massive, beefy Belgian. Signs are not wanting, however, indicating a serious Percheron invasion of Canada, and especially of the great Northwest. An excellent anonymous letter appeared some months ago in 'The Scottish Farmer,' in which present conditions and tendencies were well described. Americans and Canadians, although preferring different breeds at present, have very similar ideas as to what constitutes a model draft horse. They each demand a heavier, wider, more massive animal than the present-day Clydesdale is. We all like the quality and the underpinning, and the action so characteristic of the modern Clydesdale, but unless constitution, depth, and weight can be materially increased, even the Canadian market will soon pass to the foreigner.

"Now, would there be any retrogression or injury to the Clydesdale breed if American and Canadian views were given effect to? I think not, but, on the other hand, a most decided improvement. The leading Clydesdales of to-day may have the height, but have neither the weight nor width of those of twenty or thirty years ago. I could easily name

export trade, as the French have done to such excellent purpose."

"ALEX. GALBRAITH, President American Clydesdale Association."

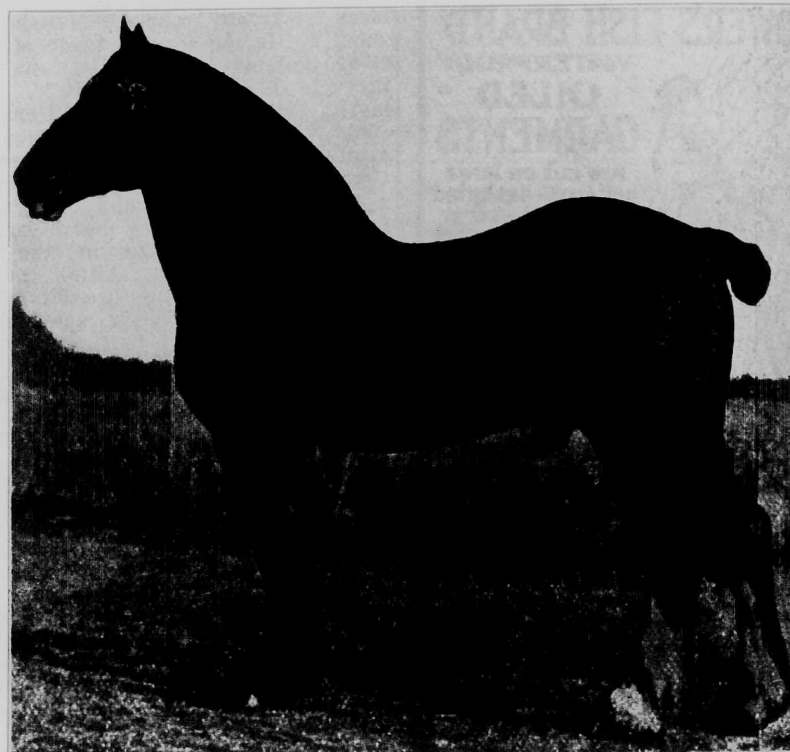
DIRECTIONS FOR GROWING CORN IN NORTHERN LATITUDES

The soil should be rich, warm, thoroughly drained and well manured.

Generally, fall-plowed land is preferable, but fall plowing is not absolutely necessary. Harrow the fall-plowed land as early as it is possible to get on the field. If you have a disc, disc and harrow thoroughly just before planting. If you have no disc, harrow several times, enough to make a nice fine seed-bed.

If the land is to be spring plowed, the plowing should be done early and each day's plowing should be harrowed as soon as it is plowed. Harrow again just before planting, even though no weeds are showing, as it helps to make a firm, warm seed-bed. All this work upon the soil is for the purpose of warming up the soil and making a fine, firm seed-bed, killing weeds and conserving moisture. Such work pays well when the crop is harvested.

Planting should be done as early as possible after the soil is warm and danger from frost is past. It is



FABIAN (IMP.) (5164) (12137) OWNED BY DUNCAN FUMERTON, ROKEBY, SASK.

Winner of Gold and Bronze Medals, and Grand Championship Diploma at the Yorkton Summer Fair, 1908.

a dozen horses of the latter period that I think were much heavier than any horse at the recent Glasgow Stallion Show or last year's Highland Society Show.

"You may reply that these old-timers had shorter pasterns and wider action, which, of course, is true, but were they really inferior as draft horses? Were they not nearer the ideal lorry type, and consequently the ideal American type, than the great bulk of present-day prize-winners?"

"It may seem an exaggeration to some of your readers, but it is strictly true that the average Percheron or Belgian stallion of two, three, or four years old weighs from 250 to 450 lbs. more than the Clydesdale. Not only so, but the native-grade Percheron or Belgian will mature earlier, and will put on more flesh in sixty days than the Clydesdale grade will do in 100 days. Their massive frames, quiet disposition, and somewhat phlegmatic temperament, are all favorable to rapid feeding, and this counts in their favor in the minds of most farmers and feeders. Now, if such be the case, and if the foreign market is worth catering for, as the sagacious Frenchmen and Belgians think, it surely behoves Clydesdale breeders to consider whether it would not be a wise act to take foreign opinions somewhat into account, and so cultivate a profitable

generally best to plant in check rows, making the rows the usual distance (3 feet to 3 feet 8 inches) apart. For extreme Northern latitudes, 3 feet is ample width for the rows. Plant 4 or 5 kernels per hill in check rows, or if planted in drills, have seeds dropped about 12 inches apart in the row. Do not plant more than two (2) inches deep. If planted with a hoe or hand planter, be sure to step on the hill after the seeds are covered. Then draw a little loose dirt over the foot print.

Cultivating should begin as soon as the corn is planted. Harrow when the corn is just coming through the soil. A light drag is preferable. Harrow again when the corn is two or three inches high. Best results will follow when harrowing is done in the middle of the day. The cultivator should then be used as often as necessary to keep the weeds down and the soil fine and loose on top. Cultivation should stop when the tassels begin to appear.

Never cultivate more than three inches deep. One and a half to two inches is the best depth, as deeper cultivation cuts the roots of the plants. Cultivate often, as it greatly assists the growth of corn, especially in the North.

C. P. BULL,
Minn. Exp. Station.

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