

# Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI

WINNIPEG, CANADA, FEBRUARY 16, 1910

No. 908

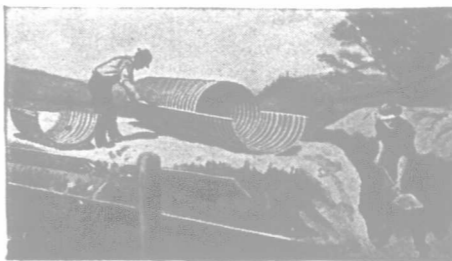
Send Now For

Sample And  
Booklet

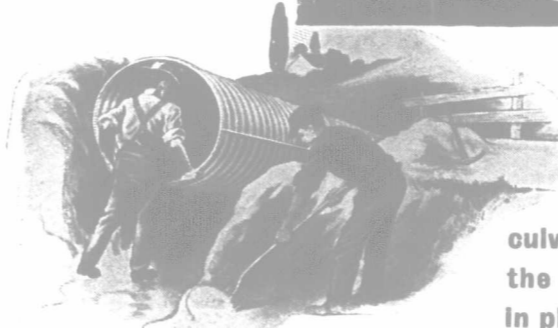
**PEDLAR**

**PERFECT  
CORRUGATED  
GALVANIZED  
CULVERT**

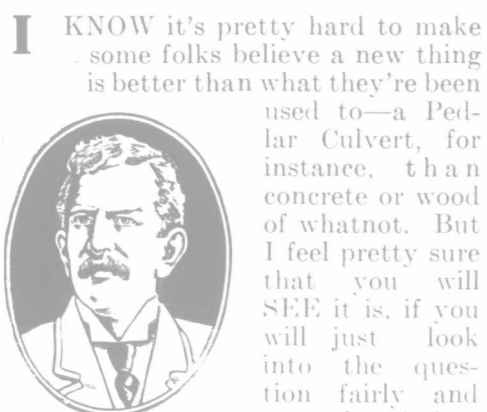
For any work any culvert can be put to, nothing else yet made quite equals this new Pedlar product — Pedlar's Perfect Corrugated Galvanized Culverts. Only the Pedlar People in all Canada make a culvert of Best Billet Iron, in semi-cylindrical sections, corrugated under enormous pressure (over 60 tons to the square inch!) and Galvanized After being shaped.



**THIS IS THE  
PRACTICAL  
CULVERT**



Most compact and portable culvert made, and the easiest to put in place.



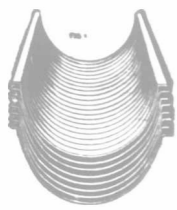
I KNOW it's pretty hard to make some folks believe a new thing is better than what they're been used to—a Pedlar Culvert, for instance, than concrete or wood of whatnot. But I feel pretty sure that you will SEE it is, if you will just look into the question fairly and squarely before you undertake any more culvert construction, or road improvement, or ditching. Don't judge this NEW culvert by anything you've heard about other culverts. MINE IS DIFFERENT—a whole lot different, and a whole lot ahead of any other. Write to my people and make them show you why and how.

*G. A. Pedlar*

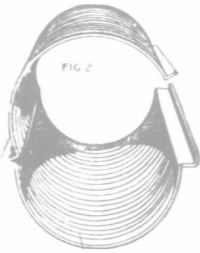
Not only is the iron that makes Pedlar Culverts best quality money can buy but it is unusually heavy—from 14 to 20 gauge, instead of lighter gauges common to inferior goods. This extra strength enables a Pedlar Culvert to stand heavy traffic upon roads, even though protected by only a very thin cushion of soil. Mark, also, that this is the ONLY culvert made that is galvanized AFTER being curved and corrugated—thus insuring it positively against rust and decay.

### Extra Heavy, Strong, Rust Proof

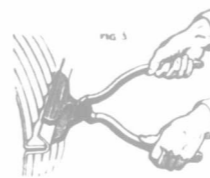
The peculiar Pedlar flange, or lock-rib, along the whole length of each side of these culverts, clamps together easily and most rigidly. There are no bolts, no rivets, no lock-nuts of any kind—simply clamp the edges of the flanges together, making a triple thickness of inter-sealed heavy metal along the sides of the pipe (read below here how this is quickly done) and you have a culvert that is enormously strong, tight, and not only leak-proof, but strain and rust and frost-proof, the rib allowing for expansion and contraction. You cannot appreciate the value and the simplicity of this until you have seen the culvert itself. It is the easiest culvert to put together, and it is better when put together. It costs less per linear foot to ship by freight, and a whole lot less to haul—it nests, that's why, of course. And it will serve any culvert use better.



When the sections of Pedlar Culvert, of any diameter—it's made from 8 inches to 6 feet—reach you, they are nested like Fig. 1. Note the two distinct flanges—the radial and the recurved. These fit into each other, and are FLAT, while the CURVE of the culvert is corrugated. Place section on top of section, and the flanges, or locking-rib,



engage easily, as you see in Fig. 2. The joints between one length and another are "broken"—no over-lap reaches more than half-way round the culvert's diameter; and this is possible with NO OTHER metal culvert made. It is a most valuable feature, for it reduces the chance of leakage to the very least minimum.



WRITE TO-DAY FOR POSTPAID FREE SAMPLE AND BOOKLET 61. ADDRESS NEAREST PLACE.

The **PEDLAR PEOPLE** of Oshawa

Established 1861

HALIFAX 16 Prince St.	ST. JOHN'S 21 Water St.	MONCTON 100 St. John St.	OTTAWA 45 St. Paul St.	TORONTO 111-113 Bay St.	LONDON 26 King St.	CHICAGO 200 N. La Salle St.
WINDSOR 100 St. John St.	WAGANAN 100 St. John St.	WATERLOO 100 St. John St.	WATERLOO 100 St. John St.	VANCOUVER 100 St. John St.	VICTORIA 100 St. John St.	WAGANAN 100 St. John St.

**ASK YOUR DEALER ABOUT**

**CANE'S**

**"NEW IDEA"**

**BUTTER TUBS**

These butter tubs will keep butter better and longer than any other wooden package, having a paraffin saturated inside surface which gives the same advantage over the ordinary butter tub that an earthen crock possesses and yet having the strength to resist shocks and being lighter than the ordinary earthen crock.

I. Cane's "New Idea" butter tubs are made of a strong, tough, tasteless wood.

II. Cane's "New Idea" butter tubs are well manufactured and are hooped with our specially treated galvanized steel wire hoops, which are stronger and make a stronger package than the ordinary kind.

III. Cane's "New Idea" butter tubs are coated with a hot paraffin coating, which is tasteless and harmless and which saturates the inner surface of the wood and seals the pores so that all the natural moisture is retained in the butter, and any odors or taints from the outside are prevented from contaminating the butter. This coating also prevents mould. And butter packed in these tubs will not lose weight as if packed in the ordinary tubs.

IV. Do not scald these tubs, as it will injure the coating, and it is also unnecessary to soak them.

These tubs are recommended by large users and handlers of butter and can be relied on to keep your product in perfect condition, and will cost you no more than the ordinary kind.

Manufactured only by

The

**WM. CANE & SONS CO.,**

Limited

**NEWMARKET, CANADA**

Sold by all Grocery and Provision Dealers

## All Shoes Don't Have Double Toes



The toe of a shoe gets a lot of hard usage. That is why we put a solid layer of leather under the toe cap of **AMHERST SHOES**. It gives them double durability.

Now, makers who think more of profit than of durability skip their shoes at the toe. They leave out the inner layer of leather. Thus, you see why such shoes cave in and wear out at the toes quickly.

Shoes that are skimped at the toes are skimped in other parts, too. Yet you are asked to pay the same price for them as for **AMHERST MAKE**, which are honestly made throughout.

The best of sound, tough, pliable leather is used for **AMHERST** shoes. The workmanship is of the highest class. Every step in their manufacture is in charge of expert workmen.

Just try **AMHERST** shoes and learn the amount of comfort and durability a pair of honestly and skilfully made shoes will give you, and you will never again be content with ordinary shoes.

## SAVE THE SPECULATOR'S PROFIT

BY BUYING **FRUIT LANDS** IN SOUTHERN

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

FROM THE

**Nelson & Port Sheppard and  
Kaslo & Slocan Railway Companies**

In answering please mention this paper.

CHARLES SCOTT

Land Agent

P. O. BOX 1026, NELSON, B.C.

## To Introduce our Seeds We will Send You

22 PACKAGES OF SEED, RETAILING AT 5c. EACH, POSTPAID FOR ONLY 50c, as follows:

One package each of Beans, Corn, Beets, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Cucumber, Lettuce (two varieties), Onions, Muskmelon, Parsnip, Parsley, Radish (three varieties), Tomatoes, and 5 packages of Flower Seed, our selection, including Aster.

ASK FOR OUR PRICE LIST WITH FREE SAMPLE OF RADISH SEED, AND FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES OF CLOVER, ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY SEED.

**THE ONTARIO SEED CO., Limited**

Pioneer Canadian Seed Growers  
KING STREET

WATERLOO, ONT.



You  
1st—  
minutes  
of money



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closed-end si  
Sales and  
Agents:  
Winnipeg



TRADE  
**BERLIN**  
MARK  
FOOT FELTS

**More of them sold than all other  
Felt Footwear Combined.**

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

**Don't accept substitutes but insist on having  
the genuine "Berlin" Felt Shoes and Slippers.**

Manufactured by The Berlin Felt Boot Co. Limited, Berlin, Ontario.

**The fence that's strong all through**

Every wire in our heavy farm fence is No. 9 hard steel, with uniform strength and lasting qualities in each strand. A fence with any small or soft wire in it is short lived. A chain is no stronger than the weakest link. Then PEERLESS Fence made from English wire is rust-proof—that withstands more than double the endurance of other makes.

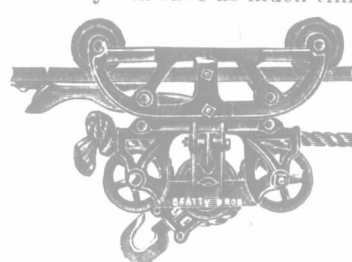
**Peerless the fence that saves expense**

The PEERLESS does not cost anything to keep—there are no repair bills—it is not affected by changes of temperature. The horizontal wires being crimped makes ample provision for all contraction and expansion. PEERLESS Fence, once well stretched, is always tight—no shock affects it. We are manufacturers of high grade farm, poultry, ornamental fencing and gates. Write for Free Book, a sample of PEERLESS Fence and a simple method of testing any make of fence.

THE BARWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD., DEPT. M., HAMILTON, ONT., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Your barn should have a "BT" Hay Unloading Outfit in it.

1st—Because it will enable you to unload in from three to five minutes the largest load. No other investment of the same amount of money will save as much time or hard work.



2nd—Because the "BT" is the best line of Hay Tools built. We build Steel, Wood, Rod and Cable Track Outfits and Forks and Slings of every description. It will pay you to find out their merits before you buy.

Write today. Our catalogue is free.

**BEATTY BROS., FERGUS, CANADA**

We also build Litter Carriers and Steel Stalls and Stanchions.

**"Galt" Shingles**

Simplest and Quickest to apply yet invented. Perfectly Square. True and Easy-fitting. The bold Gothic Tile pattern presents a handsome and architectural appearance—unmarred by conspicuous joints. The Shingle with covered nailing flanges both top and side—the one with the new gale-proof, closed-end side lock and continuous overlapping and interlocking bottom lock. Catalog "B-3" tells all about them.


Sales and Distributing Agents: Dunn Bros., Winnipeg and Regina.

The Galt Art Metal Co.,  
Limited,  
Galt, Ontario.



# S M U T

## and its attack upon grain



A, Interior of young grain or smut ball.  
B, Chaff scales.  
C, Germ tubes of smut fungus travelling up the stem and entering ovule.

The smut continues to keep pace in its growth with the wheat, and when the heads appear, the wheat plant directs all its energy to the production of seed. The smut fungus, however, prevents this, as it enters the blossom and feeds on the nutritive material that the plant elaborates to store up as starch and gluten. The grain is thus replaced by a thick mass of smut spores.

Formaldehyde properly used prevents Smut. Used and recommended by Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms.

WATCH FOR THE NEXT DRAWINGS


Pamphlet regarding Smut mailed free on request to

**The Standard Chemical Co.  
of Toronto, Ltd.**


BOX 151, WINNIPEG MANUFACTURERS

In a grand climate within four miles of the city of Revelstoke, B. C., a beautiful 160 acres of land for sale containing 1,800 fruit trees, made up of apple, pear, plum and cherries.

The cut gives you a view of the place.



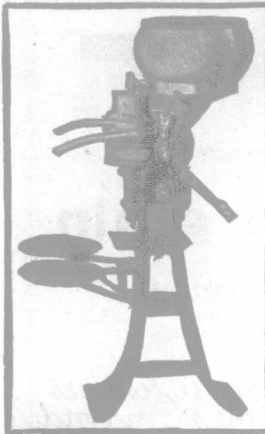
There is three-quarters of an acre of strawberries from which the yield of the past season was \$550.



**PROFIT  
NET  
PER ACRE  
\$400.00**

This shows a crate of them. This is for sale at \$125 per acre, which is a bargain to anyone wanting a fruit farm which produces more to the acre than 10 acres will in grain. Other lands on Arrow Lakes good for fruit.

**REVELSTOKE GENERAL AGENCIES Ltd.  
REVELSTOKE, B.C.**



### Just Plain Common Sense

It doesn't take an expert mechanical engineer to recognize the superiority of the Improved 1910 De Laval Cream Separator. Plain common sense will do that. Consider each and every part of the machine and not one single deceptive freakish or non-sensical feature will be found.

At the top you find the De Laval seamless, sanitary, globe-shaped supply can,—the most practical can ever designed for the purpose. Next comes the simple, compact, center-balanced De Laval separating bowl, extremely convenient to handle and washed as easily as a tea-cup. Inside the bowl you see the patented De Laval "Split-Wing-Disc" system of construction, which is common sense itself and to-day generally recognized as the only correct method of bowl construction. Next comes the bowl spindle, entirely separate and detached from the bowl, but which may be quickly and easily taken from the machine if desired. Supporting the bowl spindle top and bottom are the special De Laval bearings, ideally efficient and simple. Next you see the remarkably simple De Laval gearing consisting of only three wheels, which are so strong and so nicely adjusted that they are practically everlasting under daily use. You find no ball bearings or complicated nests of delicate gear wheels, and the whole machine may be completely unassembled by anyone within five minutes time.

The frame of the De Laval is remarkably artistic and convenient. It has adjustable shelves for the cream and skimmilk receptacles and a special drip shelf is a part of the frame, which prevents drippings of oil or milk from running to the floor. The base of the machine is open so that the floor beneath may be kept clean. Inside and out the 1910 De Laval machine is the result of merely plain common mechanical sense.

The De Laval catalogue tells the whole story. Ask for a copy.

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

### USE I H C BINDER TWINE FOR SURE-STEADY-ECONOMICAL RESULTS



**D**ON'T experiment with binder twine of low grade or unknown quality. Sisal or high-grade Manila, bearing the I H C trade-mark, should be your choice.

You can be sure that they will stand the necessary strain. They have the quality and quantity of fiber in them that insures strength to spare. Even-spun, smooth-running, no knots, thereby avoiding tangles in the twine box and consequent waste. These qualities give even tension—which means perfect binding and perfect tying.

Inferior binder twine is dear at any price. It means not only waste of time and poor work, but a waste of the twine itself, possible loss of crop at harvest time; and it is not always full length to the pound. Every ball of I H C twine is

### Guaranteed to be Full Length

And every ball runs smooth and steady so you can use all of it. Remember, we sell grain binders. Naturally, therefore, we are more interested in the quality of twine you use than the twine manufacturer who does not sell binders.

Stick to Sisal or Standard Sisal 500-ft. twine. If you prefer Manila, you will economize by getting high-grade Manila 600-ft. or Pure Manila 650-ft. Don't be fooled by a low price. Low-grade Manila costs as much as high-grade Sisal, but isn't worth as much. 85 to 90 per cent of the farmers know. 85 to 90 per cent use Sisal and Standard. In any case, look for the I H C trade-mark to be sure of quality. Choose from any of the following brands:

#### Deering McCormick International

Better let your local dealer know well ahead of time how much you will need. Meanwhile, if you want more interesting facts on binder twine, write the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for particulars.

**CANADIAN BRANCHES:** Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.  
**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA**  
Chicago (Incorporated) U. S. A.



The Advocate is the Best Advertising Medium

# ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

WE CALL

## Robin Hood Flour

"The Flour that is Different"



We must stand ready to prove it and also prove that the difference is so marked, so *worth while*, that you will feel this is the flour you ought to use.

That is exactly where we do stand.

We ask you to take no risk. Buy a bag of ROBIN HOOD and give it two fair trials. If it does not prove perfectly satisfactory, so satisfactory that you, too,

say, "It is really the flour that is different," you may take it to your grocer and he will give you back your money.

Will you make the trial on your *next* flour order?

**THE SASKATCHEWAN FLOUR MILLS CO.**

10 MOOSE JAW, SASK. LIMITED

# IS DIFFERENT

HIGHEST FOOD-VALUE.

## EPPS'S COCOA

is a treat to Children, a sustenance to the worker, a boon to the thrifty housewife.

BREAKFAST

SUPPER

CHILDREN

In strength, delicacy of flavour, nutritiousness and economy in use "Epps's" is unsurpassed.

THRIVE ON "EPPS'S"

## The Merchants' Bank

OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid up Capital, \$6,000,000 Total Deposits (Nov. 30) \$49,471,894  
Reserve and Undivided Profits, \$4,602,157 Total Assets (Nov. 30) \$66,800,161

### BRANCHES IN WESTERN CANADA

#### MANITOBA

Brandon  
Carberry  
Gladstone  
Griswold  
MacGregor  
Morris  
Napinka

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Antler  
Arcola  
Carnduff  
Gainsborough  
Maple Creek  
Kisbey

#### ALBERTA

Medicine Hat  
Acme, Tapesot P. O. Mannville

#### Botha (Sub.)

Calgary  
Camrose  
Carstairs  
Castor  
Daysland  
Edmonton  
Edson  
Killam  
Lacombe  
Leduc  
Lethbridge

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver Sidney Victoria Nanaimo  
New Westminster

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

and Interest allowed at best Current Rates.  
Special Attention to the business of Farmers and New Settlers

# Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

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Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, February 16, 1910

No. 908

## FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal  
Published Every Wednesday.

### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Canada and Great Britain, per annum, in advance \$1.50  
(if in arrears) .. 2.00  
United States and Foreign countries, in advance . 2.50  
Date on label shows time subscription expires.

In accordance with the law, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to all subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, accompanied by payment of all arrears.

British Agency, W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House, Norfolk St., London W. C., England.

Specimen copies mailed free. Agents wanted.

Address all communications to the firm, not to any individual.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED,

14-16 PRINCESS ST.,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

## EDITORIAL

### Capable Officials Wanted

True agriculturists in all parts of the province will agree that a statement of facts regarding Manitoba's department of agriculture reveals weaknesses that need remedying. Such incapacity should not be tolerated in any department, much less in the department of agriculture in a province such as Manitoba. Strong men are wanted. Conditions demand that the position of deputy minister of agriculture should be filled by the most capable man available, no matter what salary—within reason—it takes to place him there. Heads for departments also are wanted—men who can hold the confidence of practical farmers and who have ability to organize and initiate lines of work destined to demonstrate the feasibility of adopting up-to-date methods.

The campaign opened in last week's issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE merits the support of every agriculturist in the province. With reasonable assistance it is easily possible to so remedy the defects that a great gain will result to the province as a whole.

### Popular Features at Fairs

A prominent fair manager recently advised that it was a good plan to pay special attention to features that are popular in the district, and that the prize list should be extended in that particular department so that there would be a special drawing force to bring keen competition. This advice is sound as long as the popular feature is of the proper sort. But what about such features when they are liable to give encouragement to the development of animals or products that are not wanted, or at least not desirable in any country.

Take for instance general purpose horses. In many localities there are enough good

sound general-purpose-type horses to warrant fair managers in pronouncing that class of stock sufficiently prominent to make it a special feature in the prize list. But should this be done? Should fair boards encourage the production of animals, the breeding of which should not be supported, by offering large and extended prizes?

Extra support to local popular features may stir up interest enough to cause a slight increase in attendance, but the properly managed fair aims to encourage only such features as are of sound educational value. Education along proper lines should not be sacrificed for those features that are popular but that tend to direct the energies of farmers along improper lines.

### Capital Required to Start Farming

It is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule as to the capital required to start farming on the prairies. Instances can be recalled where men have started with so near to nothing that it wasn't worth while considering that they had any capital, properly speaking. And a large percentage of them have waxed prosperous. Others have started with a reasonable amount of capital and at the end of ten years or so didn't appear to be much better off than those who started with nothing. Others again have started with all the money required, and to spare, and have gone to the dogs, financially speaking. So it is impossible to lay down any rule, to say to a man: "This much capital you require to start farming on the prairies; if you have much less than this your chances for success will be impaired; if you have more than this your chances will be better; but this sum you need."

Success depends more on the man than on his financial circumstances. Settlers who came here back in the eighties or early nineties and endured some of the real hardships of pioneering, know pretty well that their success was due more to their stick-to-it-iveness than to the amount of capital they brought in to start operations with. It is pretty much the same yet in making a start. A man can start farming in a way with five hundred dollars or less, or he can start in another way with five thousand, or as much more as he can get hold of. But it is as impossible to state the amount in actual figures as it is to form an estimate of what his success will be—for after all success depends on the man. Consequently the estimates offered in another column of the amount of capital required to begin farming need to be considered in relation to the scope of operations contemplated. The inquirer may pull out successfully. If he knows his business he will. If he doesn't he should start slower, learn his own capacity and enlarge his enterprise as he grows larger in experience.

### Farmers' Clubs

Farmers' Clubs in connection with agricultural societies are bound to develop into factors of great value in farming communities. The scope of such institutions can be widened to cover features that long have stood in need of development. It is to be hoped that every agricultural society in the West will make a strenuous effort to cover a line of work similar to that taken up by what are known as Farmers' Clubs.

Public school concerts have done much to nerve the youth for platform work, but when this is followed up by active service of the boys and young men in Farmers' Clubs the effect on future generations in fitting them for public positions cannot be overestimated. Farmers of mature years also profit by taking part in the discussions or other numbers on the program. The increased fund of agricultural knowledge is worth while, but the ability to express opinions intelligently from the public platform should be cultivated by every man who has the interests of agriculture at heart. It is thus that men are equipped to fill seats in the provincial legislatures and the house of commons.

But there is another phase of Farmers' Clubs that demands consideration. Everyone delights in an occasional evening's entertainment. The social side of the life of the farmer and his family has been neglected to such an extent in many districts that this lack has generated a feeling of repulsion against farm life. The Farmers' Club meets this need. Not only do farmers and their families gather and have an enjoyable evening, but people from the towns and villages are willing to help and in a short time a desirable feeling of friendship develops between rural and urban citizens. Help the Farmers' Clubs; they will help you.

### The Meat Boycott

Boycotts as a rule are not at all desirable. High prices of meat brought down the wrath of the working classes to such an extent that an organized effort was made in many cities to hit the packers and compel a lowering of prices. They decided on a boycott and agreed not to eat meat for a stated time.

Self-denial sometimes results in good to the person most closely affected. Perhaps those who take part in the boycott will benefit in this instance. It would seem that some attempt will be made to assure reasonable prices. At least the United States government has opened an investigation. In the meantime local retailers will suffer much from lack of business.

But there is another viewpoint. Perhaps much good will result to mankind in a demonstration that too much meat is being consumed by the average citizen. If vegetable diet develops sound systems and gives

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strength for daily labors, showing that meat is not as essential as was formerly considered, it will not have done any harm. Vegetables can be grown and prepared for table use with less chance for overcharge because of greedy middlemen.

However, as in most boycotts so with this one. The attention of the civilized world will be directed to a grievance, but the remedy most likely will be only temporary. And perhaps the boycotter will suffer more than the boycotted in the meantime, with the same prices ruling in a few months. It is to be hoped however that the producer will not suffer because of lower prices for the raw product.

### Agricultural Society Rest Rooms

New lines of work constantly present themselves for solution by agricultural societies and the progressive societies generally solve the problem to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Grenfell agricultural society, always to the front in popular ideas, recently equipped a rest and reading room for the use of members of the society and their families. This move has been appreciated to such an extent that in a new town hall that is to be erected two rest rooms will be provided—one for men and one for women.

Such rendezvous will prove a boon to women and children. Frequently the housewife has her shopping done before the husband is ready to leave town and she has her choice of a dingy and sometimes noisy hotel, a walk on the street or a loiter around the stores at which she has made purchases. At none of these is she comfortable or contented. A rest room where she knows she is welcome and where she has a choice of books and magazines to read will be quite acceptable.

### Farming the Best Occupation

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I cannot pass over the article in your issue of January 19th headed "Fame and Fortune on the Farm" by one who calls himself "Saskatchewan Farmer" without entering a vigorous protest against the statements or arguments that he puts forward. I do not wonder that he hesitates to sign his own name to such opinions, though I do not think one should ever be ashamed of the conscientious expression of his belief.

It is not necessary in these days for a boy to leave the farm very far in order to get a good grounding or education. Good common schools are within the reach of all, and there are no better finishing schools than the agricultural colleges of the day. Your correspondent says the boy wants to make a success of life in a higher calling than farming. Just here I beg to record the opinion that a higher calling than that of agriculture has yet to be found, or a calling that will furnish a broader sphere of usefulness. It will absorb and give out results for the highest education of which the best farmers are capable. Not every man has the sterling qualities that make a Garfield, a Lincoln, a Jas. J. Hill, or a Vanderbilt; nor has every boy the making of a Garton, a Burbank, or a Cruikshanks, names as well known in agriculture as the others in this respective spheres. We come to the old saying, "There's always room at the top!" and there is just as much fame at the top of agriculture as in anything else.

Your correspondent's choice of names to illustrate his contention is not a happy one, for Garfield and Lincoln gave themselves for their country, while Hill, Gould and Vanderbilt amassed as much of that country for themselves as possible and gave but little. Which is the grander fame, to give all and take nothing or to take all you can get and give nothing in return?

The pen pictures drawn of life on the farm could only be drawn by one who hates his vocation with an intense and persistent hatred; that he has made a success of the life, even from his own point of view, is little short of a miracle, and I venture to assert that were a man tool enough to enter upon any other calling, with an equal dislike for it, he would be forced to the wall by sheer competition in no time. Farm life is not all it should be, but what vocation in life is? Could our grandfathers see the wonderful strides that have been made since their days how they would laugh at us for our degeneracy! Life was indeed strenuous for them. Few, if any, of our conveniences were known to them. Nowadays a man thinks it beneath him to follow a walking plow or tramp all day across a plowed field behind a harrow; but I think that the man who cannot do these properly is not fit to be put on a sulky or a harrow cart.

To my mind the boy who is good for nothing on a farm is good for mighty little anywhere else. There is something radically wrong with the education of a boy who is brought up to dislike the farm upon which he was reared—unless it is the farm and not the boy that is good for nothing.

We have a country and a climate second to none, and the agricultural conditions are as diversified as the inclinations of a thousand different farmers. These conditions call for varied and intelligent treatment that can only be given by an educated farmer. By all means educate the boy; at least educate him far enough that he can finish the process for himself. Books are cheap. See to it that he has plenty of them and do not grudge him the time to read them. Guide him carefully in his choice of books. Another thing, do not pile your money up in the bank till you have put in every convenience for lightening labor and making life happier on the farm. Your correspondent says there are some pleasant things on a farm. I wish space would admit of an enumeration of them. I will content myself with referring him to a book called "The Pleasures of Life," by Sir John Lubbock, an eminent English naturalist. It may be obtained for a few cents at any of the department stores. One of the finest women that I ever knew used to read it to her sons. There is a second edition in its well-loved pages.

In conclusion, let me re-model your correspondent's last paragraph. "Boys, take my advice, improve your time on the farm, in school read and study, get all the books and papers you can read, attend fairs and agricultural meetings, take interest in the things around you, go to agricultural or business college if you can; then make up your mind to stick to the farm, to be the best farmer in your locality; take a pride in yourself and your surroundings and whatever you do, don't cry down your calling. It is the greatest, grandest and freest on this grand old earth. Believe this and act upon it and you will never regret it."

Sask.

JOHN HUBBARD.

### Farm Life the Ideal

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The most offensive article I ever was my lot to read in an agricultural paper was "Fame and Fortune on the Farm" in your issue of January 19. I must say "Happiness consisteth not in the abundance of things a man possesseth." The farm life is the healthiest, the nearest natural, the most moral, the most homelike, and above all, the best place to raise children yet discovered. The brothel, the gambling house and the saloon are farther from the farm than from anywhere else. The farmers are the truest to their homes and children and youth have the least temptation on the farm.

No other business has so few failures. There was one Napoleon, one Lincoln, one J. J. Hill, one Jay Gould; there are countries full of successful farmers. From 80 to 90 per cent. of merchants fail at one time or other. Probably 75 per cent. of students who make a start for law or medicine fail to secure successful practice, but certainly more than half who start farming succeed. The thousands of tramps are yearly yearly increased from all other classes; few were ever farmers.

The state of Minnesota and those joining were once in the hands of old American families. The hired men were Germans, Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, Scotch and Irish. Now those hired men and their descendants own the country, and the native born are sewing machine agents,

lightning rod peddlers, life insurance men, "bums" and tramps. Verily, the meek shall inherit the earth.

If "Saskatchewan Farmer" is successful, drawing from the soil prosperity and an independent life it seems ungrateful that he should abuse his calling. I also am a farmer. Those of my schoolmates who took up other callings have been left completely behind with two exceptions and I can buy both of them out. I know of my schoolmates who stayed on the land who failed to have a good home. Death by suicide took two of my brightest classmates, one following business, the other medicine. I can name many farmers of only average ability who started with nothing twenty-five years ago and who are worth \$50,000 each, all made on the farm. As a champion of the farm, a farmer proud of my calling, thankful for my prosperity, not ashamed of my opinions I sign my own name.

Man.

A. A. TITUS.

### Farmers' Sons Contented

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Allow me short space to deal with the letter in your issue of January 19, by Saskatchewan Farmer, headed "Fame and Fortune on the Farm."

I think he is very unfair, both to the farmer and the boys, in encouraging them to leave the farm, which his letter actually does. He states reasons why they leave—in short, to make a fortune. That is why some do leave. He gives a few names of those who have made a fortune. There are others who have done well, and many more who are making a bare living. But he said nothing of those who have left and returned in a few years with the best of their lives gone, to work for a younger brother who had taken the farm over.

From his letter one would imagine that the boy on the farm was to be one for ever; not that in a few years he would own a farm of his own. With regards the reading he speaks of, I think he would find the average farmer's son on the farm reads more that is of use to him than the one in the city, who spends his evenings on the street. Moreover, on the well regulated farm, there are not chores to do till ten o'clock, or even near it. I do not dispute there is hard work to do on a farm, but so there is at everything. There are some days, as he says, when one comes in off the land very dirty, but that hurts no one. If Saskatchewan Farmer had followed up his wish to be an engineer he would have found he often was very dirty, with something worse than earth, which you can wash off in a few minutes with a little soap and water. I know of one young man who wanted to follow that same course. He started, of course, at the lowest job, wiping in a round house. He was far from white at night. He stuck to it for fully three days, and now you had better not mention the engine to him.

A stranger would imagine from that letter that the boys on the farm are always miserable. I know a few people in the city, and I have attended a college in the city, and I think he would find that the average country boy is the happiest. Who has a nicer feeling in his heart than the boy driving the first prize team at his local show? Everyone cannot have the first prize team, but he can have one that's no disgrace to him. What person shut in an office all day on a high stool, or working in a bank till late, enjoys his work as much as the young man hauling wheat with a nice team and a set of brass-mounted harness?

As far as money to spend goes the average farmer's boy—and I have met boys at the agricultural college from various parts of the West—gets all the money he wants to spend, and that is more than lots of city boys do. In fact, they mostly have to beg harder for a nickel than the farmer's boy does for a dollar.

He also says that any Doukhobor could do the work. This is going against the teachings of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and the agricultural colleges, where it is claimed that farming is a science.

The contentedness of the farmers' sons is shown at the agricultural college. Nearly all that attend the two years could continue the course if they wished, but they prefer the farm.

SASKATCHEWAN FARMER'S SON.

\* \* \*

"I have taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE nearly a year, but I think it is the best farmer's paper I have read."—John Black, Alberta.

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# HORSE

## Switching and Kicking

A writer in *The Farmer's Advocate*, London, says: "I have a young mare that used to switch and kick. When a three-year-old she began to switch very badly, and if she got her tail over the line would kick over the pole and traces, which makes matters much worse. So I bred her, and still kept working her, thinking she would become quieter, but could do nothing with her, unless her tail was tied. She would switch it over the line and kick in spite of everything. She went on in this way for two years; raised two colts but got no better. Last spring as a last resort, I had her docked short (she was not in foal). Today she has a nice bushy tail, and does not switch nor hug the line, even if she should by chance get it over. She gave up switching completely after having been docked about two or three weeks, and is right in her place, no matter what she is hitched to. I have not now a more admired or nicer-working horse on the farm."

## Breast Boil

DR. J. FIELDING COTTRILL.

Abscesses are circumscribed collections of pus. They may usually be divided into two classes: acute, chronic or cold. The acute form is the more common, and a good example of this is seen under the jaws in stranglers or "colt distemper."

Breast boils may be taken as examples of the second class, the chronic or cold abscess. We have all seen them, probably to our sorrow. Just where the collar comes, we find a fairly hard lump or tumor, surrounded on all sides by a somewhat doughy swelling. After giving the horse a rest, for a longer or shorter period, this swelling gradually disappears, and we have only the hard lump remaining. But one day's work is sufficient to bring up a vast mass as large perhaps as a football. This again gradually becomes less, as we rest the horse, until it all disappears except the tumor, which never goes away. This we may regard as its leading characteristic. In fact, we may say that the tendency is for the tumor to slowly increase in size. The horse is now practically useless. One day's work will throw him out of commission for weeks again. It is true we can ride him, or use him with a breast strap, but not with a collar, and as nine times out of ten he is a heavy draught horse, we may say he is useless to us.

We must understand the cause of this breast boil, before we can say anything more about it. We may say at once that it is the result of a badly fitting collar. This causes an inflammatory process to go on, the result of which is the formation of a quantity of pus or matter. This pus is enclosed by thick fibrous walls and the whole feels to us like a tumor or lump. It is apparently cold (hence its name, a cold abscess). It is not sore. It has no tendency to go away, nor to increase if not irritated. But upon working the horse with a collar, this lump acts almost like a stone would in a similar position, bruising all the neighboring muscles, and producing great pain, inflammation and swelling, which however pass away gradually, when work is discontinued, leaving matters as they were before. Slowly, however, a change takes place and in the course of time the pus becomes organized, and the abscess becomes transformed into a hard solid fibrous tumor.

With regard to treatment we may say that if the walls are well defined we have probably a fibrous tumor to deal with, and its removal with the knife is the only cure. In such cases I have often seen that immediately the skin has been cut the tumor jumps out suddenly, leaving merely a few fibres to be cut and the operation is over. In such cases the healing process will be rapid and there will be no tendency for it to recur. In other cases it has to be cut out little by little. Here, I would advise that great care be taken to remove all of it, or it will not be a success. Even if a morsel of flesh be removed with it, it will readily heal.

But we may possibly find that the walls are not well defined, but gradually become lost in the surrounding flesh. Upon feeling it we may

probably find, if we are careful, that one part is slightly softer than the rest. This is because there is some pus or matter inside it.

In the case of acute (or say ordinary) abscesses we should try to bring them to a "head" by warm fomentations, poultices and blisters. But in the present instance we should most likely fail by such measures, or if we did succeed it would take too long a time. Besides if we do apparently succeed by such means no sooner do we put the animal to work than the trouble reappears.

Yet this pus or matter must be liberated, and to do this we must cut into where we feel the softer spot. We may have to cut deeply in, and then, having liberated the pus, little though it may be, we must try to remove the thick walls, and this we can accomplish by causing acute inflammation to break down these walls and liberate or dissolve them, thus bringing them away in the form of a discharge of pus—that is by suppuration.

Probably the easiest, quickest and least painful way would be to heat a piece of iron to redness and push it into the opening, and seal it to the bottom. In a few days the seared parts will come away in the form of a slough, and if the walls are still thick and hard we must repeat this. By fomenting with hot water, and using hot poultices, we may encourage the formation and discharge of matter, and if properly done this will heal without a blemish being left. Instead of using the hot iron we can accomplish the same by wrapping up a few grains of corrosive sublimate or bichloride of mercury in a cigarette paper and inserting this.

It is necessary that well fitting collar be used afterwards. There is, however, one point to be noticed in connection with the treatment. On no account must the opening be allowed to close before the tumor inside has quite gone, and this can be accomplished by inserting a "tent" or plug of oakum or cotton into the opening and leaving a small portion protruding through. Many would saturate this oakum or cotton with turpentine or tincture of iodine.

## Shoeing Interfering Horses

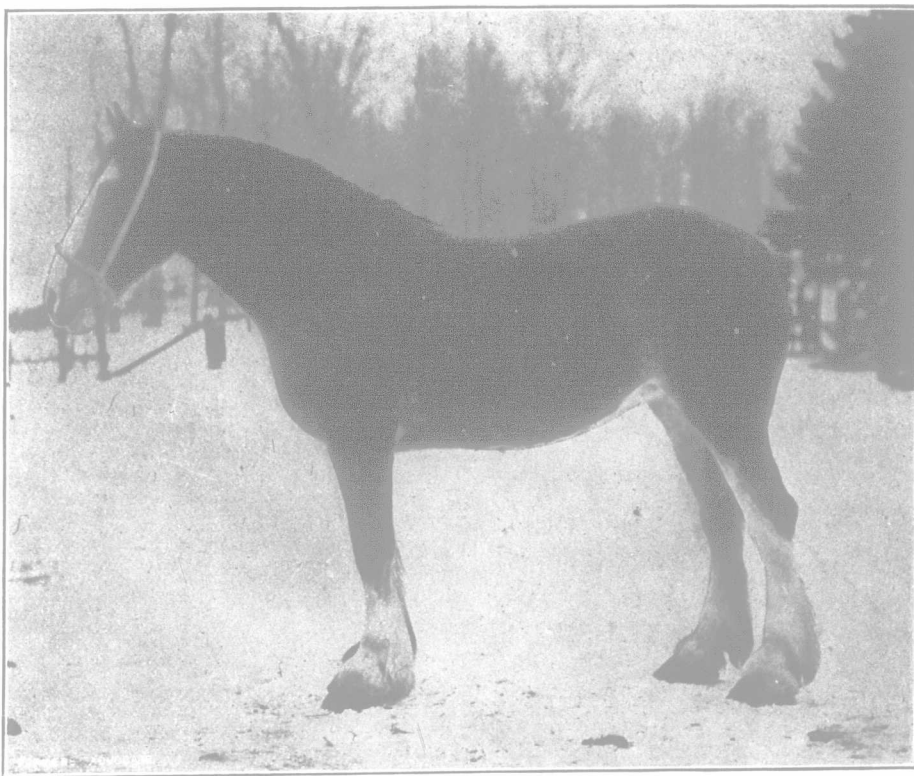
There are many kinds of interfering, but knee-hitting, shin and ankle-hitting are the principal ones. You can take a horse from pasture and leave his feet alone with all the wings on them, not leveling them up to suit the eye, and drive on your shoes, and I have never seen one of them that would hit after he was shod. But when the horse-shoer begins to rasp and make the feet smaller, and then change the action of the feet, this is when the trouble commences. Nine out of ten horses that interfere wear their shoes away on the outside portions, which indicates clearly that the horse's foot is not balanced on its leg, and shows further that the part of the foot that comes in contact with the ground is the first side that wears away. That is the

high side; for if the foot were balanced it would wear both sides alike, although standing with the foot on the floor. Blacksmiths as a rule, cannot balance the foot correctly because of the way that they hold it when dressing it. Instead of beveling the foot to suit the joints by picking it up and holding the metacarpal bone and letting it hang in a proper position, they catch it between their knees and twist it to suit their eye and not the joints.

Most horses that interfere are the toe-wide or base-wide, sometimes called "nigger heel." Nigger heel horses are, as a rule, bad interferers and generally hard to cure. The toe-wide kind will be found wearing their shoes on the outside, where the greatest body of the foot is found to be. When you get a horse standing in the correct position, which is, to have his foot equal on both sides, he is very seldom found to interfere; he will break over the toe straight on the shoe. In shoeing interferers I generally put on a straight toed shoe, which assists in this square breaking over movement of the foot. This in itself has a tendency to cause the horse to carry the foot and limbs more correctly in line with the body. In shoeing the toe-wide foot it is necessary to try to turn the toe in, making it of the pigeon-toed variety; or the reverse of this is the rule to follow in case of the horse that toes in, thus giving the foot a chance to break straight at the toe.

In shoeing a faulty-gaited horse of the interfering type, the shoer must always see him in action before he starts to shoe him. A view should be taken of the horse both going from you and coming towards you. Another point of great value is to drive the horse on moist ground, so as to see the prints of the shoe and learn how he breaks over, and if he breaks or rocks over the inside, the toe may be extended over the shoe so that it will force him to break over more squarely. If calks are being used, the toe calk can be extended over that portion. I would suggest, in shoeing the pigeon-toed variety, that you work directly opposite to the way that you would on one of the toe-wide position, by taking away the inside toe of the foot and extending the shoe over the outside, with the outside heel of the shoe filled close to the inside, and sometimes filled full and extended over. As a rule the pigeon-toed do not interfere, and if they do, it will be found that they hit generally with the inside toe. The driving helps out a good deal; if a horse is driven properly and is not jerked to one or the other side, pulled round corners or pulled up too quickly; as it deprives him of the use of his head, and has a bad influence on his trouble. Weakness is another cause of interfering in horses, by their not having strength to carry their limbs, no matter how lightly they are shod; and the tendency is that they are likely to interfere when overdriven.

AMERICAN VETERINARIAN.



QUEEN MINNIE (IMP.) [16679]

Three-year-old Clydesdale, filly by Baron Solway. First and reserve champion female at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1909. First and champion at the Winter Fairs, Guelph, 1909, and Ottawa, 1910. Imported by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., and sold to Senator Douglas, Tantallon, Sask.

## STOCK

### Manitoba Farm Barn

The illustrations on this page show the barn and stable plan of Jas. M. Poole. The building is 50 feet by 60 feet, and gives stall room for 18 horses and 12 head of cattle. In addition there are three box stalls that will accommodate several colts and a number of young stock. The foundation is of stone, 10 feet high and required 45 cords of stone and 100 bushels of lime, which material also was used for three manger walls 18 inches high, 2 feet wide and 50 feet long. The stonework is pointed inside and out with cement. The cost for the mason work was approximately \$200. The stable has all cement floors, planked over and sloping two inches backward. The mangers are ironed off and have cement bottoms. The ventilators are at the ends of the stable, are 16 inches square and lead up through the barn to the end cupolas.

The barn is frame with posts 8 inches square and 16 feet high. There is a 10 foot lean-to in front 10 feet high, studded with 2 by 5 every two feet between the girts. It was raised in four bents. The floor is double with tar paper between to prevent steam coming through from below. The material was got by permit and the carpenter work cost \$300.

### Effects of Weather on Crop Yields

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

Some investigation has been attempted in England by Dr. Shaw on the effects of weather on crop yields, but a much more elaborate test has been made by Dr. Lazarenko in Russia. He claims that the yields of both winter and summer cereals depend directly on the amount of rain during the period of growth, and inversely, on the sum of the temperatures during the period. That is, plenty of rain and not too high temperatures produce big yields of cereals. The yield of winter grains depended mainly on the rainfall during September and June—the period of germination and early growths, and of intensified growth and heading. The yields were inversely to the temperature during these months. Hot Septembers and Junes resulted in low yields. Dr. Lazarenko found also that spring sown grains were largely influenced by the rains of the previous autumn; spring wheat by previous September rain and spring barley by previous October rain.

GERMAN LAND-OWNER ON YIELDS

Herr Zelter, a German landowner, visited England last year, and as a result of his observations declares that Germany is ahead of England in her agricultural operations. He said that in England, "one could only see open fields, lonely farms and sheep!" Herr Zelter must have had

very limited observation of our conditions, because his conclusions are obviously superficial. The average yield of wheat in England is greater than in Germany, and the high quality of British live stock is evidenced by their being sold at excellent prices for export for breeding purposes all over the world. Our exports of high-class stock last year comprised over 2,700 head of cattle, about 7,000 sheep, and 700 pigs, valued at over three-quarters of a million pounds. These figures do not include the large shipments of Clyde, Shire and Thoroughbred horses. As a matter of fact, Germany is one of our best customers for live stock. Against this gentleman's strictures can be placed the opinion of a

as 60,250,000, and her imports as 173,250,000 bushels. German production is 143,000,000 bushels, which leaves about 70,000,000 bushels to be imported. The United States stands at the head of producing countries with 712,000,000 bushels. Russia produces 451,000,000, and India about two-thirds as much.

M. Achille Guillard does not believe that famine will ever come again in Europe, as it has so often done in the past. The sources of the wheat supply may change, but the requisite quantity is produced year by year.

COST OF BREAD

All manner of statements regarding the cost of bread in protected countries have been made during the general election—all designed to prove the particular belief of the partizan. Mr. Broomhall, the wheat statistician, has a letter in the press giving concrete figures as to Italy. Italy is a wheat eating country, and in 1900 adopted a tariff on wheat of 12s. 7d. per quarter of 480 pounds. In the decade since the following changes have occurred: The native crop has increased by 10 per cent.; importation of foreign wheat by 17 per cent., and the price of bread by 100 per cent. Italy raises four-fifths of her wheat and imports one-fifth, principally from Russia. The Italian consumer now pays over £15,000,000 per annum on account of the wheat import tax, of which £3,000,000 goes to the government in relief of taxation, and £12,000,000 into the pockets of those who raise wheat. The wages of agricultural laborers are lower in Italy than in any other great country of Europe.

COST OF REARING CALVES.

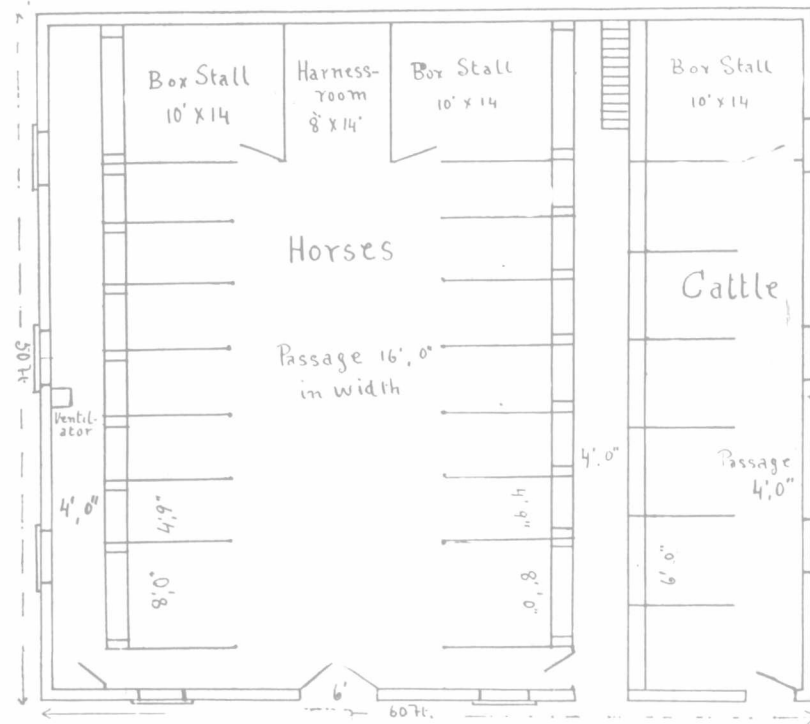
An experiment has been completed in county of Cork, Ireland, to ascertain the relative cost of rearing calves dropped in April and November respectively. Five calves were selected for each period, and fed for twelve months. The November calves consumed 114 gallons of new milk and 1,143 gallons of separated milk. In addition they were fed calf meal, crushed oats, hay and roots. For grazing, £1 was charged. The cost for twelve months feeding was £5 3s. each. The April calves consumed 143 gallons of new milk, and 1,165 gallons of separated milk. Other foods were the same as for the November calves; grazing being for a shorter period, was charged at 12s. per head. The April cost was £5 10s. per head for feeding.

When the November calves were sold they realized £7 8s. each, but the April calves only sold for £6 10s. each. The total income from the November calves was £37, and the profit realized was £2 5s. 8d., after allowing for first cost of calves, labor and interest. The April calves realized £32 10s., and after allowing for all charges showed a loss of £4 2s. 1d.

Throughout the whole period the November calves were more thrifty than the others, and made greater daily gains at lower cost. One result of the experiment was to show that separated milk fed to November calves had nine times greater value than when fed to April calves.

SOUR MILK TREATMENT

"We are hearing a great deal in England now of the 'sour milk treatment,' which is said to prolong human life to a healthy and vigorous old age. Prof. Metchnikoff, a famous bacteriologist, has discovered that a diet of specially prepared sour milk has great health-giving properties. It has long been noted that the peasants of the mountainous regions of Bulgaria, who drink large quantities of sour milk, are exceptionally long lived. This wonderful property of sour milk is claimed to be due to the presence of immense numbers of lactic acid bacilli, which are the deadly foes of the putrefactive and disease-producing bacilli, which swarm in the large intestine. Several London dairy companies and chemists advertise pure sour milk, and for those to whom sour milk is distasteful the lactic acid bacilli are provided



STABLE PLAN OF JAS. M. POOLE'S BARN.



FINE BARN ON FARM OF JAS POOLE, FRANKLIN DISTRICT, MAN.



in the form of tablets, made of chocolate and the bacilli combined. So the human race has to add one more good attribute to the many already possessed by the domestic cow.

**CHINESE PORK BUSINESS**

In spite of much press ridicule, "Chinese pork" must now be considered an established business in England. 3,647 Chinese pigs arrived recently on one vessel, and many more are on the way. The pigs are stated to be of Poland-China breed. They are too large to cut up for pork, and so are used in bacon curing. There has been considerable opposition to these importations on account of pigs in China being the scavengers of the country, but the health inspectors have passed them as fit for human food.

**INCENTIVE AND PROFITS**

Lord Rayleigh, a well known scientist, has had a profit-sharing scheme on his Essex farm for some years and it has proved a success. The sum distributed for 1909 was £4,000. There are 280 employees, and this gives £14 per head. The system has shown that the men take a strong personal interest in farming operations when they have a direct incentive. The financial result to Lord Rayleigh has been satisfactory, and a good percentage has been realized on the invested capital.

\* \* \*

The concluding part of the agricultural statistics for last year, published by the board of agriculture, has a review of international agriculture. Dealing with wheat the report suggests that the world's wheat area is sufficient in normal harvests. During the last 15 years 45,000,000 acres have been added to the wheat area of the world, making it not far short of 240,000,000 acres. The increase of population in the same time has been 101,000,000. In practically all countries in live stock matters the tendency has been to keep more cattle and pigs and fewer sheep.

\* \* \*

The spell of fine mild weather has been broken by frost and snow, which has stopped all plowing. The hard surface of the soil is being taken advantage of to cart manure, and another week of frost will see the arrears in carting much reduced. Taken on the whole the growing wheat looks well and is fairly thick and strong. Green food is plentiful, and hay is in better condition than expected at the time of stacking.

\* \* \*

Lambing reports are good, though not uniformly, as rather heavy losses are noted in some districts, and abortion has been more prevalent than usual.

FRANK DEWHIRST.

**FARM**

**Topics for Discussion**

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

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

February 23.—What do you consider to be the most satisfactory crop rotation? Discuss briefly the nature of your soil and make special mention of means adopted to enrich your fields.

March 2.—What type of seed drill would you advise a farmer to buy? Under what conditions would the hoe drill, the shoe drill, or disc drill work most satisfactory? What considerations would influence your choice of a drill? What are the "strong points" of a satisfactory seeder?

March 9.—At what time of year is it most advisable to apply barn-yard manure to the fields and what method of applying do you find most

satisfactory? Give your opinion as to the value of barn-yard manure on prairie farms.

March 16.—What advice have you to offer on running incubators? Are there any little tricks in operating these machines? Let us have your opinion on artificial incubation, whether it is favorable or otherwise.

**Farmers' Club Meetings**

Farmers' clubs are destined to be a powerful factor in enlightening the farmers of the Canadian West and in improving social conditions. The Saskatchewan department of agriculture, realizing the value of such institutions, arranged for two societies to present what were termed "Model Farmers' Club Meetings."

Grenfell and Moose Jaw, two of the most progressive societies in the province were selected to give the demonstrations at the recent convention of agricultural societies. Although proceeding along entirely different lines, they succeeded in providing programmes that were highly instructive as well as entertaining. Grenfell made good use of her experienced farmers and called in the assistance of some of her townspeople in presenting instrumental music and solos. Moose Jaw, on the other hand, found talent among her young men for addresses, and made the program partake most decidedly of the type that can be provided in any community. One of the numbers was a rattling good song, without accompaniment.

For the Grenfell program Ed. Fitzgerald was chairman, in the absence of the president, John Nicholls. He read an address prepared by Mr. Nicholls, and then struck a high chord for the meeting, a plea for the brotherhood-of-man spirit. "Quit talking about it," he said, "but get busy and do it. Forget the things that do not work out the brotherhood of man, and allow thoughts that tend to that end come in and do it."

**CULTIVATED GRASSES AND CLOVERS**

The discussion for the evening was based on the advisability of growing cultivated grasses, clovers and alfalfa, in relation to the renovation of the soil. The first speaker, Ed. Crane, referred to the depleted condition of soils after a certain period given to crop production and proceeded to show that the land could be built up again by a judicious use of grasses and clovers. Summer-fallow, he said, added nothing but was a necessity under existing conditions. Grass growing meant the keeping of live stock. He then related a five years' experience with alfalfa. Examination of a three-year-old field showed there were 9 to 16 strong shoots to the square foot. Each plant had a deep tap root and smaller roots reaching all through intervening soil. The returns per acre were high, and the hay much more valuable than grasses and clovers. A ton was almost equal to the same weight of bran, and was much more succulent. Sickly fields were readily improved by applying soil from a vigorous field of this crop at the rate of 100 pounds per acre. For best results it should be applied broadcast, immediately before or just after a rain.

Grasses and clovers in relation to stock raising was taken up by John Mitchell. He spoke of the depreciating crop yields in older districts, and urged stock raising. The average man, he claimed, was not happy when working only a few months in the year. Enough animals should be found on every farm to consume at least one-third of all the crop as feed, to restore fertility. This, of course, necessitated a system of crop rotation.

Mr. Mitchell instanced one farmer who in 1904 seeded 13 acres to Western Rye grass at the rate of 14 pounds to the acre. He harvested four tons of hay per acre the following year off part of it, and kept some for seed which gave returns equal to a good wheat crop. Now this man has 100 acres of the grass. He pronounces it excellent as pasture early in the spring and also as fall pasture on aftermath from hay. For best quality hay it always should be cut when in full bloom.

In taking up the relationship of grasses and clovers to dairy farming, A. J. Loveridge pictured pioneer days when the transportation problem was a serious one for the farmer to solve. Home manufacture of dairy products overcame this problem.

The speaker advised starting with cows of pronounced dairy type, and a supply of succulent food. Years ago when the prairie grass was broken he had begun with brome grass, but

found it hard to cure for hay and also difficult to eradicate. Then he tried Western Rye grass, sowing 15 pounds to the acre, with one bushel of oats as a nurse crop, to be cut when headed for green feed. This was a fair success and did well on alkali land.

However, it was now recognized that clovers could be grown to advantage. For 12 years red clover had flourished in his garden. Two years ago he started with alfalfa, red clover and alsike. The former was killed out in places. Red clover did well, giving four loads of good hay per acre. The alsike seemed to have been killed the first winter, but rush of other work prevented him getting it plowed, and the next season it came on and gave a satisfactory stand.

E. Adams discussed cultivated grasses and clovers in relation to their advantage over native grasses. A few years ago he had 80 acres of prairie fenced. Eight horses and eight cows pastured on it during the summer, and before fall it was bare. Next season this grass land was inferior. Then he sowed 30 acres to Western Rye grass with oats as nurse. The first year it was not very good, but some of it was kept for seed, and he had 200 pounds to the acre, and sold it at 5 cents a pound. Last year the same field gave 400 pounds of seed to the acre. Seven acres of the poorest yielded 10 big loads of hay. Eight acres kept for pasture supplied excellent pasture for 8 horses from June 1 to September 15.

**ALFALFA ON THE PRAIRIE**

The advantages of growing alfalfa were dealt with at length by Philip Leech. Seed sown the third week in June would be ready to cut by the end of August. The following year two good cuttings could be taken, and once established it remains very productive for years.

In preparing for devoting an area to this crop Mr. Leech takes a field that has been in stubble and manures heavily during the winter. Early in the spring he harrows, and if the manure is strawy, piles up the rough and burns it. Then he plows as deep as possible and practices thorough summer cultivation. The following spring he again plows as deep as possible, prepares the seed-bed, and sows the seed at the rate of 15 pounds to the acre. He advised packing the land before seeding and sowing just before a rain, or as soon after as the land was fit. This avoided loss by seed being blown out and ensured a good growth.

Question—What is the feeding value of an acre of alfalfa hay?

Mr. Leech—Alfalfa is equal to bran; bran is worth \$20 a ton; I can grow four tons per acre; therefore, an acre of alfalfa hay is worth \$80.

Mr. Leech then urged governments and agricultural societies to interest farmers in this crop. If directors would offer prizes for alfalfa farm papers, the banks would support it. Some farmers were induced to try experiments, but the plots were too small, and even the man who had charge lost interest. The government, he said, should offer a prize of \$1,000 for the best 50-acre field in the province four years hence.

Question—Are stock injured in any way when first turned on alfalfa pasture?

Mr. Leech—No, I have not had any trouble.

Question—Have you used inoculated soil or specially prepared cultures?

Mr. Crane—By all means use inoculated soil from a well established field. When I started I secured 5 pounds of soil from the University of Wisconsin. This I used on a plot in my garden 20 feet square. From that I inoculated 1½ acres. From that I have enough for 200 acres.

These highly interesting talks on a live topic were supplemented by musical selections, and solos by Mrs. Dr. Prust, Mrs. Dr. McClellan, Mrs. Love, Miss Slade and Miss Martin.

**KEEPING BOYS ON THE FARM**

The topic chosen by the Moose Jaw society for their model farmers' club meeting was "How to Keep the Boy on the Farm." Benjamin Thompson, Bartlett Green and J. A. Maharg gave excellent talks, setting forth logical reasons for young men staying with the farm. Judging from the enthusiasm displayed by the young men in delivering their addresses there can be no doubt about their choice of farming as being the noblest occupation.

A recitation by Mrs. Gallagher, songs by the Boharm quartette, including C. Shapley, G. Paisley, J. Wilson and C. Elsom, and by Masters James and Jack Brookbank, and music by the Cobourg orchestra, comprised of F. Saddler and Elsom brothers added to the evening's entertainment. F. W. Green was in the chair.

## Capital Required to Start Farming

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Will you kindly give me an estimate of the amount of capital required, outside of purchase price, to commence and continue farming on a moderate scale, a full section of unimproved prairie land? Capital is to be sufficient for all general expenses, hired help, necessary implements, buildings mostly of logs. House and furniture, say, \$850, work horses and their feed, etc., until the farm can be expected to return running expenses. For stock, say, 15 cows and a bull, poultry, etc. The section suitable for mixed farming, has good grazing and hay, with brush in parts. From 250 to 300 acres can be cultivated in time. I figure on fencing it with three wires, with subdivision of two wires.

ALBERTA READER.

Estimates are appended, submitted by two practical farmers in answer to this query. You will notice that there is a difference of about \$3,000 in their estimates of the sum required, which goes to show that it is difficult to figure very closely, that one man's idea is likely to differ widely from another. However, we are glad to be able to publish these replies, as requests for information along this line are frequently received.

ESTIMATE BY W. J. TREGILLUS, ALBERTA.

In order to be able to answer this question with any degree of helpfulness it would be necessary to know the kind of man intending to embark on this venture, as much depends on him. Much depends also on the kind of land.

Two men came into Alberta last spring who had been farming adjoining farms in the States, where one started eight years ago with a capital of \$30,000 and two sections of land all paid for, while the other started one year later with only \$1,200 after making his first payment on his half-section. The first mentioned had one car of settler's effects, stock, etc., and \$1,500 in cash when he arrived here, and the second had three cars of settler's effects, stock, implements, etc., and about \$18,000 in cash, having sold his farm for \$60 an acre. He had practically all the money he obtained for his farm to invest in land in Alberta, and cattle and implements enough to make a good start. One man was a practical business man, resourceful, hard-working, shrewd and enterprising, while the other was a theorist, wanting in energy, application, business ability and push.

From these two examples it will easily be seen how elastic is the amount of capital required. I know men, personally, who came to this country without any capital at all; in fact, had to work their way here, who are now wealthy and independent. I also know a man who started on a section of land seven years ago with only \$500 after making his first payment on his land, who is today free of debt, owning his section of land, all animals, implements and buildings on it, including a very profitable herd of cows. A man handy with tools can reduce the cost of his buildings; a good business man can buy what he wants at smaller cost than a man without experience, and one who is thoroughly used to stock and implements can use better judgment, and pick up some of the latter second-hand at half the cost of new. An experienced, up-to-date dairyman would expect profit enough from 15 cows to pay general expenses, including wages, as two husky lads would do the work if the owner is a practical working man. If good dairy cows are obtained they should produce at least an average of 12 lbs. of butter daily the year through, which should realize from \$3.00 per day upwards. Then there is the skim milk and butter milk, for rearing calves, also for feeding the hens and hogs, both of which can be soon made to bring in ready money.

The dairy can be started immediately the spring opens, and the land fenced, as buildings can be put up at once. The spring grass will carry the cows if a little grain is fed until fall, when some fodder should be ready, as 50 or 60 acres of land should be broken as early as possible and seeded to oats. This could be used to supplement the pasture, if necessary, or could be cut before becoming ripe to make oat-hay (green feed). This would keep the cows through winter with hay and a little bran for heavy milkers that would pay for it.

To make a comfortable start with new machinery, fairly good horses, good cows and the necessary buildings, I estimate the amount required

to be about \$6,500, made up as follows: Fencing, about \$500; house, \$1,000; barn, \$300; machinery shed, \$50; dairy, \$50; if there is no spring or any water accessible, a well would have to be dug at a cost of \$150; furniture, \$250; farm tools, \$25; implements, \$1,000, which would include two gang plows, \$130; disk harrows, \$45; spike-tooth harrow, \$17; disk drill, \$100; mower, \$60; rake, \$35; binder, \$175; buggy, \$80; democrat, \$125, and sundry smaller implements.

To bring and keep under cultivation the three hundred acres of cultivable land, to put up hay and other work necessary, I consider would require two three-horse teams, and a team of lighter horses for buggy work, haying, harrowing and other work of a light nature, and these eight horses would cost in the neighborhood of \$1,500; light and heavy harness at least \$175. I would not expect to get 15 cows for less than \$900, say \$60 each. I would then either be allowed to try them for quality of milk, and then test them for fat content, or I would have a guarantee as to their production. Cows can be bought for \$30 each, but such are seldom any good for dairying, and should not be kept for this purpose unless they prove their value. Three young sows in farrow, \$60; 60 hens, \$50, and, say, \$100 for oats for horses. If a patch of land is sown early after breaking, enough oats should be produced the first season to provide for the next. A few bushels of old oats, however, are very helpful through the fall work.

This totals \$6,110, leaving \$390 for seed grain, insurance and other expenses that will be sure to crop up. It is impossible to foresee every item of expense. I have estimated roughly the cost of only the animals mentioned in the question. It may be necessary and I should say desirable, to keep other stock, such as a few steers, a small flock of sheep, or even a few more cows, and more poultry, one could better judge if conversant with the farmer and district. In any case the amount named would give any man a very comfortable start, such as only a few get. Many would like to get a start with only half this amount. Others would start and have started with less than half and climbed to their feet, while others would start with more than this and not hold their own.

ESTIMATE BY A. E. WILSON, SASKATCHEWAN

There would be no difficulty in running up to four or five thousand dollars the amount that could be used to start farming under these conditions, but, I presume, your correspondent would wish to confine his initial outlay of capital within reasonable limits till he had some return for his investment. With some regard for economy, without sacrificing efficiency and meeting all the requirements in his request, I consider the first 18 months' operations, up to the cutting of the first crop, could be covered by an amount of \$3,500, made up as follows:

6 horses	\$1,000
1 gang plow and single plow	100
1 wagon	80
1 sleigh	30
1 set harrows	30
1 seeder	150
1 mower and rake	70
Feed for horses	200
Harness	100
15 cows	525
Poultry (80)	15
Wire for fencing	250
Hired help	240
Buildings and furniture	550
Extras	115
Total	\$3,500

On some of these items it is quite possible to secure a considerable margin of reduction. The horses, if they are good, serviceable ones and young, will probably cost \$1,000. The cost of implements is simply a matter of price lists. It may be possible to secure some of them second-hand, and in fairly good condition; but, as a rule, this practice cannot be recommended. New implements get second-hand soon enough without buying second-hand ones. The purchase of the seeder can be delayed till the spring it is required, and a binder till the first crop is ready. Feed for teams must be calculated for 18 months, though the quantity required to purchase may be considerably reduced by sowing oats for sheep feeding on the first breaking, if it happens to be a favorable spring. Two hundred dollars allows for 500

bushels of oats and hay during early spring after which your own hay lands should keep you supplied.

On the purchase of cows there may be a saving margin, as they may possibly be cheaper in your district than they are here. The produce of these cows and the poultry should keep the house supplied, and meet all housekeeping expenses.

The fencing estimate provides for three wires all round the section, and cross fences for two wheat fields. I am surmising from your description of the section that you would have sufficient willow to provide pickets and that yourself and the hired help would perform the labor.

The item for hired help provides for one man for eight months at \$30 per month, the owner himself driving the other team. The man's wages for the second year would come out of the proceeds of the first crop.

The cash outlay on log buildings is a very uncertain amount. Leaving the cost of granaries to the first crop, the fixings and fittings (lumber, shingles, doors, windows, etc.), with carpenters' wages and any extra help needed, would probably cost \$350, while stove and sufficient furniture to commence housekeeping will require \$200.

## DAIRY

### Dairy Cows in Winter

Perhaps the months of February, March, April and May are responsible for much of the disappointment in regard to dairying in Western Canada. The trouble is that few farmers have proper stabling accommodation, and the majority neglect the cows, so that when summer comes the animals are so low in flesh that it requires a month or two to bring them to a reasonable milk flow.

The milking cow and the young beast form two classes that must have special protection and care in order to ensure satisfactory returns. Mature steers or cows not in milk may thrive under more or less adverse conditions, but not so with cows in milk or young growing stock.

Therefore, attend to the dairy herd. See that they are kept in thrifty condition so that returns while stabled will be large, and when grass comes the maximum is reached in days rather than in months.

### Influence of Weather on Milk Flow

The direct influence of weather upon the working capacity of a dairy cow cannot be easily computed. Dairy cows vary widely as to their disposition to resist sudden variations of weather. A nervous animal, as has been numerous times demonstrated by carefully kept records, suffers a great deal more from exposure to climatic changes than animals of a more inactive disposition.

This is largely accounted for in the fact that nerve energy is generally associated with greater outer sensibility. When a cow that is producing a large flow of milk is unduly exposed to sudden climatic changes of weather the food consumed for the manufacture of milk must be utilized for fuel purposes to maintain the temperature of the body. If any part of the body demands an additional supply of nourishment to sustain its normal working capacity it drafts upon the surplus supply of energy that otherwise would go to the production of milk.

So long as there is a surplus supply of energy stored up in the tissues of the system the temperature of the body will remain at a normal point, but as soon as the supply begins to fall short then an abnormal condition develops. It is therefore essentially important in the care of the dairy herd to sustain the working system of each animal at as near normal as possible so that the surplus energy may be utilized in the direction of milk production.

Dairymen have noticed that when their herd is exposed to keen cutting winds, cold rains, in the spring or fall, or snow storms during winter, the milk yield is immediately reduced. The decrease in flow runs from 4 or 5 per cent. to 20 per cent., or more, which, in a large herd amounts to a very considerable reduction. Instances are on record where dairymen have suffered a decrease of upward of 30 to 50 per

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cent. in milk flow from permitting their cows to remain out during cold, wet weather.

To protect the herd from sudden changes of weather during winter several things may be done. Some dairymen turn their cows out into covered barn-yards, it being recognized that cows require exercise, and that if the weather will not permit of their exercising outside, then a protected place should be provided for them. Others keep their cows tied in most of the season, letting them out only occasionally and on warm days. On the average farm the cows are exposed too much to inclement weather. If it is necessary to turn them out for water they should be returned to the stable as quickly as possible. Drinking ice cold water in the barn-yard and then shivering at the straw stack for several hours is not conducive to a heavy milk flow.

### Dairy Development

All interested in the dairy industry in the Canadian West are enthusiastic in discussing recent development. Breeders have no trouble in disposing of their stock at paying prices, and dairy farmers obtain profitable figures for the raw milk or for manufactured products.

The rapid growth of cities and towns demands a rapid increase in dairy production. Recently this increase has not been sufficient to meet the requirements of Western markets.

Those who follow dairying intelligently pronounce it a profitable industry, and the interest in it is spreading. Those who are favorably located can well consider the advisability of keeping cows. Some can profit because of the fact that milk can be provided for city or town consumption; others by sending milk or cream to cheese factory or creamery; others by making butter at home; and, still, others because of the fact that the soil is becoming weedy or depleted of plant food.

Those whose fields have gone to such condition that a change of farming methods is necessary will for a time find dairying a seeming drudgery in comparison with grain growing. However, everything considered, it does not require long to convert the man who goes about the work intelligently. Provision must be made for hired help the year round as winter dairying when properly looked after is most remunerative. With the actual cash returns and the benefit to the soil from pasturing and adding manure the profits soon show up the bright side of dairying, from the farmers' standpoint.

### Making Roquefort Cheese

A recent consular report contains an account of the manner in which the world famous Roquefort cheese is made. Roquefort is a village in the department of Aveyron, France, and the cheese made in this rather obscure hamlet has perhaps a wider reputation than any other in the world. The industry is worth \$2,000,000 a year to the district and the demand for the cheese is steadily growing.

The cheese is made from pure unskimmed sheep's milk, unadulterated with water or with any other milk. Inspectors are employed and instruments used to detect fraud. An average of 100 liters (1 liter-1,0567 quarts) of sheep's milk will produce about 24 kilos (kilo- 2.2 pounds) of fresh cheese. The dairies are in dry and airy spots, and the whitewashed walls, cemented floors, and screened windows all conduce to cleanliness. The dairy consists of 3 rooms, in the second of which a temperature of 63° F. is recorded by the thermometer the year round.

The milk is first heated to a temperature of over 90° F. and curdled by the addition of rennet. The curds pass through various processes of draining, salting, moulding. From start to shipment it requires 50 to 60 days to turn out a satisfactory product. The various operations might be briefly stated as follows:

Treatment of the milk—skimming, heating curdling, dividing the curds, draining, putting into molds and scattering with powder of stale bread crumbs, tasting, hardening;

The preparation of the bread is a long and interesting part of the process. A special kind of bread is moistened and left to mould in a cave for about 2 months. It is then cut into small pieces, dried, ground and bolted. The powder thus obtained is scattered over the layers of curds as they are placed in the moulds. This makes the bluish green streaks noticed in the cheese and helps to give Roquefort its aroma.

The caves perform an important part in the fabrication of this cheese. It is largely by maturing and mellowing in them that Roquefort cheese is celebrated throughout the world for its delicate flavor and peculiar aroma. These caves are excavations, some natural and some artificial, hollowed out in the side of the steep and rocky mountain. They are cold and damp, but ventilated by the air which penetrates through the fissures in the stratified rocks. There are several stories in each cave, containing shelves on which the cheese is placed.

These stories communicate by means of stairways and elevators for carrying the merchandise. One is impressed by the strange and mournful silence with which the workers or cabaniers underground carry on their operations. They seem to miss the air and sunlight, the noises of the outside world, and even speak in low tones. They wear a peculiar costume, consisting of a blouse, a short skirt reaching to the knees, woollen stockings, and usually the sabots or wooden shoes so common among the peasants of France.

The importance of the industry to the village of Roquefort may be determined from the fact that it gives employment to hundreds of people in the town and for miles around. The farmers raise and tend their sheep with this in view, and numerous milkmen and milkmaids find employment. It is this industry which has made the name of this village known throughout the world.

## POULTRY

### Mating and Egg Selection

Some suggestions are offered here by practical poultrymen on the subject of selecting breeders, mating them and selecting eggs for hatching. The awards in the competition are given in order in which the contributions appear.

### Trap-Nesting the Only Sure Way

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In treating of the subject of the best method of selecting breeding stock there are several things to be taken into consideration. Those who are in the business to go into competition, both in the show room or in the market to supply breeding stock and eggs for hatching, cannot afford to be without trap nests in some form or other. If they are used, a steady growth of quality and vigor can be traced. If they are not used numerous disappointments, losses and expenditures for fresh blood, male and female, will be recorded. We have tried both ways, our experience extending over a number of years, and we are safe in saying that until we installed a system of trap nests, we did not realize the many ways of benefiting by them. Of course, the busy farmer is unable, as a general rule, to trap nest, but I should like to offer a piece of good sound advice which comes from long years of experience: When buying fresh blood, buy from trap-nested stock if you can.

I consider the value of a trap-nested cockerel double the value of one of which no record has been kept. For instance, many claim that Buff Orpingtons after laying in the winter go broody in the spring. Last year we did not have an Orpington go broody until June 1, and they laid all winter. We think our selection through trap-nesting is the reason for this. Again, four years ago, I purchased two cockerel line-bred pullets and two pullet-bred hens (Barred Rocks); installed both pairs in two separate pens with trap nests in each. When we had enough eggs from the first mentioned two pullets, we set the eggs from one under one hen and the eggs from the other under another hen. Results, only one infertile egg the whole season from one pullet, and only three fertile eggs from the other and they didn't hatch. Needless to say had we not been using trap nests we should have sent out some of the barren hen's eggs. Again, at the same time we had another hen which laid well, and the eggs of which proved fertile, but towards the end of the season, she started to lay poorly shaped eggs, became egg-bound and died. The same thing exactly happened to one of her daughters. We kept one of her daughters again until last summer and trap-nested her. She laid 17 eggs in twenty days, 25 the next

month, and 22 the next month, and then died. We succeeded in raising only two cockerels from her, and as they did not do well we killed both. Again, we found by using trap nests that one of the aforementioned pullet-bred hens never laid an egg. I dare say she was old enough to vote, but her career was ended that season.

There are ways of determining the best layers, but we know of no way which will give such information as the above, except the trap nest. At the recent Northern Okanagan winter show we exhibited a very handsome Buff Orpington cockerel, which was much admired. He is toe-marked, showing us which hen was his dam and also which male bird he is from. Now, anyone versed in the ways of breeding stock will readily see the advantage to ourselves as well as our customers this system of keeping a record and trap-nesting brings. Last spring we were able to discover a pullet which laid 19 eggs from the tenth of March to the thirtieth, 27 eggs in April, and 24 eggs in May, when, through the rush of other work, we were forced to drop trap-nesting. This pullet we consider almost invaluable because, besides being a good layer, she is a show hen.

B. C.

H. E. WABY.

### Selection and Care of Eggs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

At present my flock is in the "making," I having just started in to breed purebred white Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks, but having managed a poultry farm in the States for a time, have had a little experience in egg selection for hatching purposes. We did not use trap-nests extensively, but where used they proved, without a doubt, the best means for obtaining eggs which were likely to produce the strongest chicks, because by this way you can discard the eggs laid by undersized hens, lazy hens, or hens not of the desired type.

The next best way, and the way in which I secure most of my incubator eggs, is by observation. By constantly being among the fowls I become more or less acquainted with their individual habits, and find that certain hens almost invariably lay in the same nests, and at about the same time of day. But this method I am afraid would not be suited for the average farmer, for the reason he has not the leisure to be "fooling around" a few hens all day to find out which are the best hens, and best layers, so would advise him to practice a little more care than is generally exercised in "egg selection for hatching purposes."

There are two important facts relative to the care of eggs for hatching. First, the germ of an egg is destroyed, if the egg is subjected to a temperature below freezing (32° F.), and second, if an egg is allowed to remain in the nest over night and a hen sits on it, incubation will have commenced, and if the egg is removed the next day, the germ will die, consequently the egg will be of no further use for hatching.

Hatching eggs should be stored in a place, the temperature of which is from 40° to 60° F., the air sweet and free from drafts. They should be placed in a basket or box filled with grain, laid small end down, and then covered with a cloth to prevent undue evaporation. They should not be stored in dry materials, like sand, bran or sawdust.

The more fresh the eggs are, the greater is the vitality of the germ, and better hatching results will follow. It is not advisable to use eggs that are more than ten days old for hatching, although I have kept them two weeks with good results.

Now, as to selection, I think herein lies the secret of so many failures; so many people are anxious to set all the eggs they get between certain dates, that under the hen or in the incubator they all go, regardless as to shape or size, thickness or thinness of shell, etc. The ideal egg to use for incubation is a fresh, smooth egg, not too pointed at the small end, and with even shell of fine texture. It is always well to avoid abnormally large or small eggs. Those with rough, thick, uneven shells are not desirable. Also cull out the transparent-shelled ones, leaving as stated before only the well-shaped, smooth-shelled eggs.

I believe quite a large number of chickens are lost each year, through dirty eggs; especially is this the case when natural incubation is the means used for hatching. If the hen should dirty an egg while hatching, the egg should be

immediately washed with luke-warm water next time the hen is off for a feed. A clean shell allows the fresh air to penetrate into the egg to supply the much-needed oxygen to the growing chick. If eggs have come a long journey, it is advisable to rest them for 24 to 48 hours before using.

Man.

C. E. GULLAND.

### Incubating Turkey Eggs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Is it as satisfactory to hatch turkey eggs under hens or in an incubator, as under the turkey hen? Last season I had trouble with my turkey hens. They made their nests in poor places and were not good sitters.

Man.

Mrs. J. B.

As a rule the incubator is not used for hatching turkey eggs, for usually there are not many turkey eggs to hatch. The machine, however, will do as good work with these as the eggs of hens. The incubation period averages 28 days. Turkeys generally are fairly good sitters, and will hatch two or three broods continuously if desired. They do not make any better mothers than ordinary hens, not mothering young chicks as well. But after the chickens have developed the roaming habit and are strong and hardy the turkey hen is alright. You should have success hatching under ordinary hens. Place under each bird what eggs she can cover safely.

### A Satisfactory Roost

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

What is the best way to arrange roosts? What size should the perches be? What distance should they be from the floor? How much roost space does each bird require?

Sask.

R. J. H.

A 2 by 3 inch scantling set edgewise with the upper edge slightly rounded makes a satisfactory perch. Allow 7 to 10 inches for each fowl; that is, a perch 16 feet long would furnish room enough for 20 fowls. A smooth platform should be placed under the perches to catch the droppings. The perches should be from 6 to 10 inches above this platform, so as to allow the droppings to be removed without removing the perches. It is usually desirable to have the platform some distance from the floor, from 2 to 3 feet, in order that all the floor space may be available. If the roosts are located at the rear of the building it is possible to reduce the size of the roosting apartments at night by having a curtain swung from the ceiling which may be hung up against the ceiling during the day. A curtain of heavy unbleached muslin or duck tacked to a light wooden frame will be found very useful on cold nights.

### Buying Eggs For Hatching

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Is it a good plan to buy eggs for hatching and in this way work into an improved strain of fowls, or would you advise buying purebred fowls and grade the flock up from them? What percentage of eggs will produce chicks after they have been shipped?

Sask.

J. H. C.

Buying eggs for hatching is probably as cheap and satisfactory a means as there is of getting into an improved strain of poultry. It depends somewhat on a man's circumstances which system of starting would be most advisable. If one cared to go to the expense of buying a number of purebred fowls and had success in hatching and raising he could have a flock of purebreds of his own raising by the following season and might be said then to be fairly embarked in the business. However, if one has less capital to invest and is willing to run a little risk he can buy one or two settings of eggs for the price he would pay for two or three birds and given a fair amount of success with these would have a sufficient number of pullets and cockerels by the following autumn to start him in a fair way in an improved line. Buying the purebred fowl has the advantage that one can grade up the flock more quickly and there is no necessity of getting culls and poor birds in the foundation stock. In buying eggs one takes the chance of only a portion hatching and of a number of the chicks being unfit for breeding. But as a rule buying eggs is a successful practice. It is difficult to say what percentage of the eggs will

produce chicks. Sometimes the shipping does not affect the hatch at all and sometimes quite a percentage of the eggs fail to hatch. That is the risk the purchaser runs, but if he deals with reliable breeders who sell eggs that have some chance of being fertile, he should get satisfactory hatching results.

### Advocates Curtain Front Houses

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of January 19th I note an inquiry from W. J. C., re ventilating a poultry house. I have noticed that you do not seem to favor the curtain front poultry house, so I beg to reply to W. J. C. from my experience of twenty-two years in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, twelve years of which have been spent with poultry forming a larger part of my interests. At first, like many more, I fancied that poultry houses must be very cold and to secure this condition I built tight buildings, or kept the hens with the stock. All this proved unsatisfactory, and I found that hens needed dry quarters. To supply dry, warm quarters was the problem. So I built a sod house 5 feet high at the back, 8 feet high in front. The walls were 5 feet thick at the base, and 2 feet 6 inches at the top. This building was certainly warm, but not quite dry nor light enough, in spite of large windows, so I took down the front (south) wall to 2 feet 6 inches from the ground, and between the windows tacked cotton. This transformed my sod house into a cotton front sod house. It was an immense improvement and to my surprise was, apparently, no colder than before, while owing to the added light the hens became more active and healthy. Later, I put in frames instead of tacking in the cotton, to be able to take these out on sunny days and let the hens bask in the sunshine, even if the windows remained too frosty for the sun to shine through. Then I put curtains in front of roosts, to protect the combs of male birds.

Besides this sod house I have now a building of lumber, 30 feet by 14 feet, built on 2 by 4 studs, covered with tar paper and one thickness of half-inch lumber on the outside, the whole being covered again with tar paper. Inside the north side and east and west ends and roof for 4 feet from back are covered with tar paper and half-inch lumber. The south, or front side, is one thickness of half-inch lumber for 20 inches from the sill up, and for 2 feet from plate down. Being 8 feet high in front this leaves an open space of about 4 feet the entire length of building. This space contains 3 windows, each 4 feet square, and between the windows are cotton covered frames. Both frames and windows are hinged at the top and can be raised to the ceiling and fastened open, thus leaving the entire front open on warm days. The secret of success with the open front house is to keep the hens warm at night, and this is secured by cotton covered frames hung from the ceiling and dropped in front of the roosts at night.

As I keep both Barred Rocks and single comb White Leghorns, and have not had a bird's comb frozen at night yet. I think I may safely claim that the system is satisfactory for Saskatchewan. If I had W. J. C.'s building I would ventilate for this winter by removing two boards from south wall just below the roof and tacking cotton in their place. Next summer I would put sods on the floor to a thickness of at least 12 inches (3 loads would do), and then a good load of sand (two loads would be better). Write to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for a copy of "Poultry Circular No. 7," which will be sent free; study it carefully, alter the front of existing building to the plan supplied in the circular, and then if the hens don't do well, there is something wrong with the hens or the man.

Sask.

CHAS. G. GOLDING.

The curtain front house is used to some extent by western poultrymen, successfully in a good many cases. We neither advocate nor condemn this type of house. In answering questions regarding the ventilation of poultry buildings we offer what we consider the best advice that can be given in the circumstances, and as curtain front houses have not been sufficiently experimented with in this Western country, we do not feel warranted in advising readers to adopt this type of building generally. The curtain front is in many ways the ideal system of lighting and ventilating poultry houses; it is recommended in the bulletin referred to by the above correspondent, and is used generally by poultry men in the East and

South. This poultry man has evidently met with success in using this type of house, but until more data is at hand the average farmer will steer a middle course, neither commending nor condemning the curtain front system. It would probably aid some in clearing the matter up if more poultry men using the curtain front house would relate their experiences, as Mr. Golding has done.—EDITOR.

\* \* \*

Brandon Poultry Association have adopted a new scheme to interest members in poultry judging. Meetings will be held each week at which three amateur judges will be chosen. These are to pass judgment on birds submitted and an expert judge will pass on their placings. Brandon has one of the liveliest poultry associations in the Dominion.

## HORTICULTURE

### White Spruce from Seed

Is it possible to grow white spruce from seed in this country? If so, please tell me how it is done.

NEWDALE SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Spruce trees are somewhat difficult to grow from seed, but with care you can succeed. After securing the cones they should be placed in a moderately warm oven until quite dry, when the seed will shake out. Store in a dry place until spring. Then prepare a bed of sandy loam about forty inches wide and sow the seed less than an inch deep in rows. Water well with a fine sprinkler so as not to wash out the seed. Then cover with a screen made of lath placed an inch apart. This will shade the bed and keep the young plants from "damping off"; keep free of weeds by hand weeding. At first the spruce grows very slow, and it is three or four years before they are large enough for transplanting. They are then set out in nursery rows for a few years, and when six or seven years old they can be placed in their permanent positions.

The seed-beds must always be kept moist, and the trees free from weeds and grass. If you are within reasonable distance of a spruce bush it will prove more satisfactory for you to obtain your trees there, rather than grow them. When bringing trees from the bush, select those standing alone and in loamy soil so that you can take them up with a lump of soil attached. Otherwise, they will perish when being brought home. If brought from a distance the soil and roots should be kept moist.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

\* \* \*

Two years ago a small quantity of a new kind of corn was sent from Shanghai, China, to the United States Department of Agriculture, and was tested by the department last season. While the new corn is unlikely to have any commercial value, save possibly for crossing with the Indian corn of this continent, the discovery of maize growing, native in the Eastern Hemisphere, suggests that America may not after all be the original home of corn. Or, if it is the original home of this-cereal then corn must have been taken to China centuries before America was discovered by Columbus, suggesting that the inhabitants of Eastern Asia were acquainted with this continent before the Europeans came. The Chinese corn differs somewhat from the American corn plant. The leaves are arranged erect on one side of the stalk and the silks appear where the leaf blade and stalk join, thus being protected from drying out before pollination.

\* \* \*

The game warden at Banff National Park are engaged this winter in trapping mountain sheep preparatory to establishing a flock. They have captured a pair of rams and expect to have a sufficient number of ewes before spring to form the nucleus of a flock.

## FIELD NOTES

### Education Department Active

The energetic work of the education department in Manitoba is showing itself at all seasons and in all parts of the province. In addition to a systematic campaign in behalf of improved educational facilities throughout the rural parts in general, recognized authorities from the United States are being brought in to lend assistance and books and publications dealing with educational problems and issued recently are being provided for inspectors, teachers and others on whose shoulders falls the duty of instructing the youth.

"Elementary Nature Study," by John Brittain, D. Sc, and Carleton J. Lynde, Ph.D., both of Macdonald College, P. Q., has been presented to the libraries of the public schools of Manitoba by Dr. Jas. Robertson. "Chapters in Rural Progress," by K. L. Butterfield, of Massachusetts Agricultural College; "The Training of Farmers," by L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, and "Education for Efficiency," by Dean Davenport, of the Illinois Experiment Station, have been sent to those in charge of educational work. A pamphlet entitled "The Problem of Rural Schools and Teachers in North America" also has been distributed.

Trustees are to be assisted liberally at the annual convention to be held in Winnipeg the first week in March. E. J. Kern of Winnebago County, Ill., superintendent of rural education, will give illustrated talks on country life conditions and possible improvements through rural schools. At Brandon in April it is proposed to have Dean Davenport address the teachers in attendance at the Provincial Educational Association convention on "Improvement of Educational Systems."

This is the kind of work that counts for something. Working on the assumption that education is the basis of all true advancement, the minister of education and his able deputy have inaugurated an aggressive campaign—one that will meet with the hearty approval of progressive citizens.

### Poultry Show a Success

The annual show of the Winnipeg Poultry Association held in that city last week was the best on record, both as to number of entries and quality of birds. The attendance, though not as large as conditions warranted, was fairly good. Keen competition was the rule in many classes. Geo. Wood, of Winnipeg, placed the awards and pronounced the prize winners the best it has been his privilege to handle for some time. The bulk of the display is owned by Manitoba poultry men, but Saskatchewan, Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia also were represented.

Barred Plymouth Rocks made the strongest class. Many of the birds had blue blood breeding, and were of the high-priced line. Leading exhibitors were R. M. West, of Glenboro; Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank; Geo. Wood, Holland, and R. D. Laing, Stonewall. White Plymouth Rocks were shown by W. J. Currie, of Lauder, and John Bullied, of Carievale, Sask. Buff Rocks belonged to T. E. Taylor, of Glenboro.

White Wyandottes were not so prominent as at former shows, some of the larger breeders remaining at home. John McLean, of Glenboro, cleaned up most of the prizes.

Buff Orpingtons were strong, and all visitors were much interested in the increasing popularity of this breed. Winnipeg men owned most of them. Black Orpingtons belonged to J. Butland & Son, of Oak Bank; W. Abbott, of Glenboro, and a few local breeders.

Leghorns were well represented. White and brown were very strong. F. O. Sargeant, of St. Louis; W. J. Heaslip, of Glenboro; C. H. Baird, of St. Charles; E. E. Wildman, of Kenora, Ont.; H. E. Waby, of Enderby, B. C., and P. Bueckert, of Winkler, were prominent among the winners.

Bantams were admired by all. Dr. A. W. Bell, of Winnipeg, had many prize birds. Pigeons and rabbits also were in evidence.

R. D. Laing, John Bullied, J. Lacey and H. Creed supplied the turkey display. Messrs. Laing, Butland and Bullied had geese, while J. W. Thomas, of Stonewall, joined these three in competition for duck prizes.

This can safely be pronounced the best poultry show yet held in Western Canada. Birds on view totalled about the even thousand. The result should be a stimulus to poultry raising. Awards in the leading classes will appear next week.

### Good Roads Movement in Manitoba

A delegation from the Manitoba Good Roads Association waited upon the Provincial Government last week and submitted a number of suggestions for a proposed bill to be introduced at the present session of the legislature. The suggestions are as follows:

1. That the government appoint a highway commissioner whose duty will be to lay out, instruct, assist and co-operate with the municipalities in the building and improvement of public highways in such municipalities as shall comply with the provisions of the act. Specifications for highways to be prepared by the highway commission and passed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council. The highway commissioner will examine and survey roads upon the request of the municipal council and give an estimate of the cost of the proposed road. The result of such examinations and survey in the form of a report with profiles and plans to be filed with the minister of public works and duplicate with the municipal council.

2. Councils may pass by-laws subject to a vote of the people for the construction of a proposed road and such by-laws shall set out the estimated cost of the work and how such cost shall be raised by assessment. But it is recommended that the cost of all roads under the provisions of such act shall be assessed by the municipality as a whole by uniform rate.

3. By-laws passed for the construction of a highway shall provide for the issue of debentures or stock or both at the option of the municipality, such not to exceed three per cent. on the total assessed value of the property in the municipality, the term to run for thirty years, the government to guarantee the bonds or stock and such debentures or stock when certified by municipal commissioner, shall be binding upon the municipality and shall not be questioned in any court of law.

4. Each municipality shall levy a rate for the maintenance of any roads constructed under the provisions of the proposed act. Statute labor shall be abolished entirely in municipalities taking up the act. In default of any municipality making a levy for the proper maintenance of highways under this act the municipal commissioner shall have the right to strike a rate for such purpose.

5. Each municipality shall appoint a highway superintendent who shall follow the instructions issued from time to time by the department of public works and see that all the highways are constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications prescribed from time to time by the department of public works or the lieutenant-governor-in-council.

6. That the road-making machinery of all descriptions shall be included in the cost of the construction of any highway and debentures shall be issued therefor.

7. That automobiles be taxed \$25 each, and the fund realized from this tax, together with the fines for infraction of any legislation governing motor vehicles to be supplied toward the administration of this act.

8. That municipalities be given wider powers to regulate the traffic and its character upon highways so as not to injure the roadways.

The minister of public works, to whom these suggestions were submitted, asked for a draft bill of proposed legislation for consideration by the department of agriculture.

### Glasgow Stallion Show

According to a cable despatch received by Alex. Galbraith & Son, of DeKalb, Illinois, the awards at Glasgow Stallion Show, held February 9th, include the following:

Open class, stallions, four years old or over—1, Perfect Motion, by Baron of Buchlyvie.

Three-year-old stallions—1, Royal Salute, by Hiawatha.

Two-year-old stallions—1, and champion Cawdor Cup winner, Dunure Footprint, by Baron of Buchlyvie.

The Brydon Challenge shield was awarded to a horse exhibited by John Pollock, the owner of Hiawatha.

\* \* \*

Your paper has always passed through my hands for many years, but I have only become a personal subscriber a few months ago. I am a beginner, and if success ever comes my way, no small amount of the credit will be due your splendid publication.

NOEL P. DAVISSON.

### Events of the Week

CANADIAN

Hon. John Charlton, for many years prominent in political circles in Ontario, died at Lynedoch last Friday at the age of 81 years.

\* \* \*

According to press despatches friction exists in the ranks of Alberta's cabinet. Rumor says that Hon. W. H. Cushing will resign, because of favors bestowed on the northern part of the province.

\* \* \*

Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, had the misfortune to fall last week, fracturing his thigh bone. It is feared that on account of his advanced years he will not recover.

\* \* \*

The annual bonspiel of the Manitoba Curling Association opened at Winnipeg on February 9. Curlers attended from as far West as Edmonton and Butte, Montana. A number of rinks from Ontario also were in attendance.

\* \* \*

The government's naval proposals are being debated at Ottawa. An alternative to the scheme for a Canadian-built navy has been submitted by the opposition which proposes that the Dominion's form of contribution to the Imperial navy shall be a cash grant to the British government.

\* \* \*

A rather serious state of affairs appears to exist in certain sections of Ontario as a result of the outbreak of rabies. The orders that dogs are to be muzzled, or if found without muzzles, shot, has created a demand for muzzles that cannot be met by the ordinary supply. In the meantime several hundred mad dogs are supposed to be at large and several people have been bitten within the past week and sent to New York for treatment.

\* \* \*

The legislatures of Manitoba and Alberta met for annual session on February 10. In Manitoba the most important legislation outlined in the Lieut.-Governor's address was the proposed taking over by the government of the elevator systems of the province. No legislation of unusual interest is anticipated at this session of the Alberta house, the opening speech outlining measures to be introduced that are along the line of those usually proceeded with.

\* \* \*

Senator Davis, of Prince Albert, raised discussion last week in the Senate on the inland waterways of Western Canada. The senator claimed that with little expenditure a waterway could be opened from Winnipeg to Edmonton and Medicine Hat by way of the North and South Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan rivers and Lake Winnipeg. It is claimed that if this route could be developed, it would prove a great regulator of freight rates, would greatly facilitate the distribution of coal from the Edmonton fields, and lead to the opening up of some splendid water powers.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

The trouble in the Balkans which threatened last week to embroil Turkey and Greece in war has been settled for the time being.

\* \* \*

Paris was threatened last week with recurrence of the floods that did so much damage in that city recently. This winter has been the most unusual, from a meteorological standpoint, that has been recorded in Europe for years.

\* \* \*

The British cabinet met for the first time since the election on February 10, and discussed questions of policy and procedure. It is expected that the 1909 budget will be the first measure to come before the house. When it is passed and provision thus made for public revenue, and the budget for 1910 safely disposed of, the government is expected to introduce legislation curbing the power of the Lords.

\* \* \*

Labor troubles on a large scale are expected to develop during the next few months in some of the leading industries of the United States. The number of workmen involved is estimated at slightly over one million. A large number of disputes are standing between employers and men, which if not settled before May 1 may lead to one of the largest strikes in the history of organized labor in America.

\* \* \*

A Mexican lit a cigarette in a coal mine across the Mexico border from San Antonio, Texas, and thereby hangs a tale. Since the dust has lifted, and rescuers are able to make out what occurred, more than 100 bodies have been taken from the mine and a hundred more are reported injured.

# GRAIN GROWERS MEET AT PRINCE ALBERT

The elevator problem was perhaps the most absorbing of the many matters of import dealt with by Saskatchewan grain growers at their annual convention held at Prince Albert last week. Some of the delegates allowed their enthusiasm to run to excitement when the subject was discussed. Hon. W. R. Motherwell's announcement that the commission was not yet selected to look into details was not greeted with favor by some, but after all had been explained and particulars were weighed carefully the delegates were satisfied to allow the matter to rest with the executive. Government hail insurance also was discussed with fervor and a resolution adopted requesting compulsory insurance and a tax of two cents per acre.

The president, E. N. Hopkins, referred to the magnificent crop of last season and to the gratifying results of steps taken by agricultural organizations to ensure to the farmer fairer treatment in the grain market as well as in storage and transportation. His closing remarks were:

"Look well after your local organization, for it is in those organizations that the thought is inspired which will enable conventions like the present one to suggest solutions for the problems that confront us. As a province, we are practically in our infancy, and as we are setting the pace to the whole world for production and rapid development, let us also be in the forefront as an enlightened people, so that we would have, not in name only but in reality, government of the people, by the people and for the people."

#### SECRETARY GREEN'S REPORT

The report of F. W. Green, secretary-treasurer, showed an expenditure of \$3,528.00, and a balance on hand of \$2,377.35. There are 263 associations in good standing with about 6,500 members. In order to facilitate organization and ensure maximum benefits to the grain growers he offered the following suggestions:

"The appointment of a travelling trade agent to report reliable data and information on lumber, coal, coal oil, gasoline, twine, farm implements, dry goods, freight rates, the whole grain trade, or any other important matter the executive may set him at. An addition in the office staff will also be required in order that our executive may be better equipped and informed. That we appoint a legislative representative whose duty it shall be to attend the sitting of the house at Ottawa and Regina, to watch legislation for us, and that we further ask the Dominion government and the provincial government for permission for this man to present our views on the floor of the house at our request. We also need to retain a solicitor by the year to be at our service when we require him, one who shall make a special study of questions on our behalf. It is likely, however, that for a time our attention will be safely taken up with the elevator question. But that is only one of the evils to be rectified.

"We have too much at stake to play with these things longer. I suggest that we go out on a regular membership propaganda. Our work is to get all our one hundred thousand farmers as members, and ultimately life members. I suggest that we raise the annual membership fee from 50c to \$1.00 to the central association. In this way we can give the central association a chance to do something. The life fee will then be very much cheaper and permanent. Governments and corporations will then realize this is not a fog, a dew, or a mushroom; but a real live concern, all powerful and here to stay, one that knows what it wants, why it wants it, and how to get it, and withal, a concern that is animated by a spirit of moderation and fairness that will command respect everywhere."

The secretary also suggested that in view of the good that was being done in helping the farmer, the provincial government could not do better than grant at least \$1,000 to assist in carrying on a campaign. The automobile tour of last season had resulted in an increase of 85 per cent. in membership. It required funds to conduct such a style of campaign work.

#### HAIL INSURANCE

There was a lively discussion upon a resolution dealing with hail insurance. After the question had been threshed out, the following resolution carried:

"Whereas, the hail insurance companies now operating in Saskatchewan are not doing a business acceptable to the farmers of the province, therefore be it resolved that a provincial hail insurance system be established, the revenue for the said system to be raised by a tax not exceeding two cents per acre, all

land to be subject to said assessment, provided that any resident be allowed to register one section of land out of the assessment."

#### RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

A resolution submitted by Geo. Langley, M. L. A., read as follows: "Whereas railway companies are at the present time building their lines with a view to competition, rather than developing country, therefore be it resolved that in the future, charter or government aid be only granted to those companies who build with a view of developing new country." It was carried unanimously.

The proposed Hudson Bay line was disposed of in the following resolution: "Whereas recent newspaper reports say that the Dominion government intends to commence immediate construction of the Hudson Bay railway. Therefore, be it resolved that we heartily concur with the intentions of the government, and we would further urge them to own and operate the said railway, with all terminal and other necessary facilities."

#### TERMINAL ELEVATORS

Unsatisfactory conditions in connection with terminal elevators were referred to by Geo. Langley, who pointed out that although for some time the government did not see fit to consider proposals from Western farmers a change had been noted recently. He urged delegates and others not to pledge themselves to any party unless that party gave assurance that the needs of the people would be studied. Statistics were given to show that there was manipulation going on at the terminals. One pound of dirt added to every bushel of wheat in a million bushels at last year's prices meant \$16,666. Opportunity for such manipulation should not be allowed. He was certain that Eastern millers would support Western farmers in a demand for public ownership of terminal elevators. A resolution demanding government ownership of terminals at the lakes and also any erected on the Pacific coast was carried with enthusiasm.

#### INTERNAL ELEVATORS

The matter of internal elevators provoked clear statements of views from many of the delegates. Hon. W. R. Motherwell informed the convention that the government was in communication with men considered suitable as members of the commission promised to investigate the elevator problem, but that he could not say when appointments would be made. He assured them, however, that caution was being exercised in order that the best men in the Dominion might be secured. The matter would be dealt with fairly and as soon as was possible.

F. M. Gates, of Fillmore, replied that farmers had hoped that something would be done in time to deal with the crop of 1910. J. E. Paynter proposed a resolution expressing dissatisfaction with the progress made, and stated that if the grain growers were allowed to appoint the men they could select three or five inside of a week that would be satisfactory to those most interested. Geo. Langley, of Maymont, counselled caution, and it was decided to postpone further action until the following day. On Friday morning the matter was again referred to and it was explained that correspondence was being carried on between the government and the secretary of the association. The executive was given full power to continue negotiations.

#### NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

All were interested in a proposal to amalgamate the Western farmers' associations with the Dominion Grange of Ontario. D. W. McCuaig, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, in placing a motion to that effect before the convention, urged a union between farmers of the East and those of the West through the provincial organizations forming a national council of agriculture. This would enable farmers to carry more force in dealing with social and economic questions having a bearing on the material prosperity and happiness of the people. E. C. Drury, of Crown Hill, Ont., master of the Dominion Grange, in supporting the proposal pointed out that it was desirable that provincial organizations should conserve their efforts and concentrate their energies on questions of interest to the province represented, suggesting that the first matter dealt with by the national council be the evils of trusts and combines. This was a national question and farmers lost more annually because of combines causing enhanced prices than they did because of unsatisfactory elevator systems. Referring particularly to the cement merger he stated that the

result was a doubling in the price charged the user. Excessive charges due to combines totalled \$181,000,000 in Canada annually. These combines were not entitled to this huge sum, either in law or justice.

The resolution was adopted unanimously with enthusiasm.

At the close of the convention representatives of the Dominion Grange and of the farmers' organizations in the three Western provinces met and selected D. W. McCuaig as president and E. C. Drury as secretary of the National Council of Agriculture.

#### OTHER RESOLUTIONS

A resolution dealing with Canada's navy was thrown out as not coming within the range of matters that should be discussed at such a convention. Extension of time for placing South African scrip was opposed and orders given to wire the Ottawa government to that effect.

By resolution it was agreed to work with the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba and the United Farmers of Alberta in an endeavor to better the facilities for marketing live stock. It was requested that all meats coming into the province should be subject to a rigid inspection, and that public abattoirs be established at central points under government control. Jas. Bower, president of the United Farmers, gave some valuable suggestions.

A resolution dealing with wages to threshermen recommended that a law should be passed giving wages preference over all liens. Another resolution urged the government to take immediate steps to check and stamp out glanders by requiring rigid inspection and paying full value for all animals destroyed. The question of cattle guards and onus of proof for animals killed was left to the newly formed national council of agriculture to deal with.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The retiring president, E. N. Hopkins, of Moose Jaw, was made honorary president. F. M. Gates, of Fillmore, is the new president, and J. A. Murray, of Wapella, vice-president. The directors are: Geo. Langley, of Maymont; F. C. Tate, of Regina; A. G. Hawkes, of Broadview; F. W. Green, of Moose Jaw; Wm. Noble, of Oxbow; F. Shepherd, of Weyburn, and E. A. Partridge, of Sinaluta. Directors from the various districts are: District 1, James Robinson; district 2, J. A. Maharg; district 3, no nomination; district 4, Clark Dunning; district 5, John Evans; district 6, Dr. Hill; district 7, T. Cochrane; district 8, Andrew Knox.

Regina was selected as the meeting place for the next convention.

#### Broomhall's High Price Theory

Geo. Broomhall, the well-known British statistician and authority of food stuff values, in a recent number of *Corn Trade News* discusses the reason for the present high prices of farm products. After considering the affect of increased gold production on prices, the following theory is formulated:

"Thirty years ago there was a strong impulse shown in England and America towards agricultural improvement, the invention of many labor-saving machines took place and the forces of production and the methods of transport were intensified and perfected. In a civilized society population generally increases faster than agricultural skill, and food consequently tends to become dearer. During the period when these labor-saving devices were first coming into use, and for some years subsequently production suddenly leaped ahead and left population behind. But the law that ordains that population always tends to increase faster than its means of subsistence was not abrogated, but merely suspended for a while. In a short while population, unrestricted by the pressure of dear food, increased abnormally fast, as witness the census returns of the United Kingdom, United States, Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary during the concluding two decades of the nineteenth century. In the past twenty years we cannot think of any notable labor-saving agricultural machinery having been invented, at any rate none of the like importance to those introduced in the sixties and seventies. Population now is again pressing hard upon the means of subsistence in every country of the world, hence the higher and rising range of price."

# OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

In grain the week had no sensational features. Wheat values were maintained despite persistent bombardment of the situation by bears. While all the world was feeling optimistic on the supply outlook and was inclined to work prices down to a somewhat lower level, there was a sufficiently strong line of bulls between them and their desires to prevent much depreciation being made in the figures. There is quite an army of traders in America on the bull side of the market and they worked up and played every possible rumor that could influence values upward. They were successful for last week at least. In live stock no changes of any prominence are to be noted.

### GRAIN

Wheat markets opened Monday with most factors likely to influence values decidedly bearish. World's shipments were heavy. European prices for the opening came lower: Liverpool was down an average of a cent all around on Canadian grades; reports from all quarters were bearish, but Canadian and American centers failed to respond to the bear assault in the old world, and cash and optional values advanced in the face of conditions that were breaking prices on the other side. Winnipeg went up a fraction and American markets advanced sharply. The strength on this continent was pretty well maintained all week, for while Liverpool was fluctuating up and down, being more sensitive to downward than upward influence, markets on this continent ran by themselves and kept about level.

There are a lot of bulls in American and Canadian markets and they have been alarmed, and not needlessly alarmed either, at the way affairs were going. The strength of wheat situation in America during the past week or so has been largely of their doing. They can't afford to let values shrink as much as they seem inclined to.

Part of the opening strength in America was due to the decrease in visible. Traders had been looking for an increase in American visible, following the heavy receipts at primary markets, but the figures showed visible 1,000,000 bushels behind those of the week before and 17,776,000 bushels under the visible of a year ago. In the week previous more than 5,000,000 bushels of wheat came into the market but it seems to have disappeared more rapidly than received, passing, it is conjectured, into private elevators.

Canadian visible also, despite heavy primary receipts, shows a decrease of approximately 1,000,000 bushels, but it stands 5,500,000 bushels ahead of the figures for this period last year. Thus while large quantities of grain are coming out, larger quantities are disappearing. It is interesting to note, however, that Canadian visible has increased by slightly over 4,000,000 bushels since January 1.

VISIBLE SUPPLY			
	Last Week	Prev. Week	Last Year
Canadian	11,693,478	12,537,643	6,074,662
Wheat	5,013,695	5,139,397	3,418,155
Oats	1,319,066	922,149	634,565
Barley			
American	25,340,000	26,463,000	43,100,000
WORLD'S SHIPMENTS			
	3,568,000	2,752,000	2,468,000
American	3,984,000	3,680,000	1,680,000
Russian	424,000	296,000	288,000
Danube	2,608,000	952,000	5,584,000
Argentina	56,000	344,000	
India	2,336,000	2,608,000	1,960,000
Australian	176,000	72,000	88,000
Various	13,152,000	10,704,000	12,068,000
Total	37,256,000	30,864,000	39,064,000

### STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, Feb. 4, 1910, was 5,117,129 as against 5,041,667 last week and 4,390,936 last year. Total shipments for the week were 342,670, last year 533,786. Oat stocks were 2,297,804, as against 2,144,107 the previous week and 2,268,862 last year; barley 425,567, as against 426,491 the previous week and 313,023 a year ago; flax, 551,730 against 583,227 the previous week and 737,215 last year. This is exclusive of the grain in store in hold at these ports at Georgian Bay and lake ports and at Duluth and Buffalo.

### U. S. CONDITIONS

American buyers were strong in July, the buying reflecting some of the suspicions that exist regarding the American winter crop. Persistent reports continue to come from southwestern winter wheat states, to the effect that serious damage has been done to the

growing crop. These reports all emanate from private sources and decreasing sales in these states do not bear out the assumption that next year's crop is likely to be light, but the bull elements are using the rumors for all they are worth, and probably for more than they're worth, and managed during the week to make some little furore in the market on the head of damage in the southwest. Quite a number of speculators of the first magnitude are reported to be acquiring good sized jags of July wheat, evidently with the idea of taking some profits later on. July buying may be, however, merely to stiffen the May figures.

### BEAR NEWS GENERAL

On the whole bear news predominated all week. In Europe the tendency of buyers was to discredit anything that seemed to indicate that ample supplies were not forthcoming. In this country and the United States the only bull news was from unreliable sources, yet despite this wheat kept its level well and shows no immediate tendency to slump seriously. It is to be remembered, however, that the cereal is in a sluggish market condition and it will take all the efforts of bulls to keep it bolstered if present conditions continue to prevail.

### OATS AND FLAX

Oat values moved about proportionate to the fluctuations in wheat. In American markets oats are rated strong and gaining, though it is difficult to see on what grounds this opinion is formed. It is probable that this cereal will advance some during the next few weeks but nothing of a determined up-turn is at present expected. Flax sells around last week's quotations and has every appearance of maintaining something near its present value level.

### CLOSING OPTIONS, WINNIPEG

Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Feb. ....	102½	103	102½	103½	101½	101½
May ....	105½	106½	105½	106½	105½	105½
July ....	106½	107½	106½	107½	106½	106½
Oats—						
Feb. ....	36¼	36	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
May ....	38¼	38¼	37¾	38¼	38	37¾
July ....	39¼	39¼	38¾	38¾	39	38¾
Flax—						
Feb. ....	188	185	188	187	186	186½
May ....	193	191	193	191	191	191

### CASH PRICES

Wheat—	No. 1 Nor.	No. 2 Nor.	No. 3 Nor.	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
No. 1 Nor.	102	102½	101½	102½	101½	102
No. 2 Nor.	100	100½	99¼	100¼	98½	98¼
No. 3 Nor.	98	98½	97½	98½	97	97½
No. 4	96	96¼	95½	96½	96	96
No. 5	94½	94½	93½	94½	94	94
No. 6	84½	86¼	86	86½	86	86
Rej. 1, 1 Nor	98½	99	98	98½	97½	97½
Rej. 1, 2 Nor	97½	98	97	97½	96½	96½
Rej. 2, 1 Nor	97½	98	97	97½	96½	96½
Rej. 2, 2 Nor	95½	96	95	95½	94½	94½
Rej. 1 Nor.						
for seeds.	97½	98	97	97½	96½	96½
Rej. 2 Nor.						
for seeds.	95½	96	95	95½	94½	94½
Oats—						
No. 2 White	36¼	36	35¾	36	36	36
No. 3 White	35	35	34¼	35	35	35

### LIVERPOOL

No. 1 Nor.	119¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
No. 2 Nor.	117½	117	117	117	117½	117
No. 3 Nor.	116¾	115¾	115	115	116	116
Mar.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	117¾	117¾
May	113¾	114	114¾	115¼	115	115¼
July	112¼	112¼	112¾	113¾	114	113¾

### LIVE STOCK

Receipts at Winnipeg have been fair. There was a good run of hogs at unchanged prices. Cattle were low in numbers and prices are somewhat stiffer. Good killing cattle are in good demand and sold as high as \$5.25 during the week. All grades of cattle are a little higher but few top notchers are received. Sheep, lambs and calves are scarce. In American markets cattle and other live stock are firmer than they were. The influence of the meat boycott is passing. During the "meat strikes" prices were temporarily depreciated, but advanced generally during the past week.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS

Choice export steers, freight assumed	\$4.50 to \$4.75
Good export steers, freight assumed	4.00 to 4.25
Choice export heifers, freight assumed	4.00 to 4.25
Choice butcher steers and heifers delivered	4.25 to 4.75

Good butcher cows and heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Medium mixed butcher cattle	3.00 to 3.50
Choice hogs	8.25 to 8.50
Choice lambs	6.00 to 6.50
Choice sheep	5.00 to 5.50
Choice calves	3.00 to 3.50
Medium calves	2.50 to 3.00

### REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	HOGS—	Ave. Wt.	Price
108	Medium hogs	108	\$8.50
64	"	199	8.50
50	"	171	8.50
604	"	190	8.50
14	"	221	8.25
CATTLE—			
62	Steers	1203	5.30
8	"	1033	4.40
18	"	957	4.25
17	"	969	4.15
2	"	915	3.75
1	"	700	3.50
16	Steers and cows	891	4.00
7	Cows	954	5.00
32	"	974	4.75
4	"	820	4.50
1	"	800	4.37
45	"	1070	4.25
28	"	1003	4.00
16	"	984	3.75
23	"	1066	3.50
6	"	1004	2.75
1	"	900	2.50
15	Cows and heifers	940	3.60
44	Heifers	1019	4.75
17	"	1110	4.55
16	"	1059	4.25
5	"	590	3.50
1	Bull	1375	4.50
8	"	1419	3.75
9	"	1334	3.50
1	"	875	3.00
6	Calves	374	4.25
1	"	300	4.15
10	"	450	4.00
5	"	175	3.00

### CALGARY

The run of live stock at the Calgary market was light during the past few weeks and offerings few, with prices correspondingly a little firmer. A number of hogs are coming but sheep and lambs are practically out of the running. Steers sell at \$3.00 to \$4.00; cows and heifers, \$2.50 to \$3.25; hogs, per lb. 8c. and mutton, 5 to 5½c.

The demand for horse flesh about Calgary is very keen, good farm horses being in heavy demand. Already the enquiry for horses exceeds the supply and as spring draws nearer it is predicted that phenomenal prices will be paid for horses of all kinds to supply the incoming settlers.

### TORONTO

Butcher cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.75; exporters, \$5.25 to \$6.25; cows, \$3.00 to \$4.25; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.00; calves, \$3.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.00; lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$8.40; off cars, \$8.60.

### BRITISH

London cables report light receipts of cattle from this side. Prices are a fraction lower. Sales are reported at 12½c. to 14c. At Liverpool trade has been dull. American steers are quoted at from 13½c. to 14½c. per lb. and Canadians at 13½c. to 14c.; cows are worth 12c. to 13c. and bulls 11½c. per lb.

### CHICAGO

Native beef cattle, \$6.00 to \$8.00; butcher cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$5.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$7.00; lambs, \$6.50 to \$9.00; hogs, \$7.75 to \$8.85.

### EASTERN HORSE MARKETS.

Business continues active in Toronto in the purchase of horses for the West. Prices vary slightly, but are no lower than they were. Heavy drafts are quoted at \$125 to \$260; agricultural, \$110 to \$200; express horses, \$165 to \$200.

There is little business doing in horses in Winnipeg. A number of loads of Eastern horses are to be sold shortly, but for the present the stuff changing hands is horses that have been broken down through prolonged use on the pavement. Some of these may be bought at prices that should make them profitable buying to the man who can put them to use on the land, and some are females with sufficient size and evidence of original soundness and quality to make them valuable for breeding purposes.

# Home Journal

## People and Things the World Over

Madame Gadski thinks that English is a "singable" language, in which respect she differs from most musicians. She says that she finds most concert audiences prefer to hear songs in English, and she maintains moreover that American voices are the most beautiful in the world.

\* \* \*

A silver fox skin graded number one changed hands last week at Edmonton. A representative of a St. Paul fur business bought it from Alex. Monkman, who brought it into the city from Grand Prairie. The record price for the year was paid for it, \$1,075 being handed over to the lucky trapper.

\* \* \*

The death of Sir George Drummond has removed one of Montreal's best citizens and a useful man from the Dominion as a whole. In all the high positions he held he was known to stand for cleanness and honesty. The work of improved sanitation for his city occupied a good deal of his time and he was the life of the anti-tuberculosis league.

\* \* \*

The citizens of New York presented Commander Robert E. Peary with a cheque for \$10,000 in recognition of his discovery of the North Pole. Peary stated that he would deposit the money as the nucleus of a fund to fit out an American expedition to go in search of the South Pole to compete with the British expedition now in preparation.

\* \* \*

Lady St. Helier in her recently published "memoirs" gives her impression of the novelist Thomas Hardy: "I think he is the most modest person I ever came across, and he hated the publicity which necessarily surrounded him and shrank from it as much as the most timid woman. His visits to me became few and far between, for he loves the world less than he ever did and remains in the country in his own house."

### Wireless Worries

Wireless telegraphy is face to face with one of the problems of modern progress—amateur interference. To illustrate what is meant, nearly every United States passenger steamboat of any size, many freight boats, every ship in the navy, including colliers and revenue cutters, are equipped with the wireless system, and carry operators. The U. S. naval department has a line of shore-stations all the way around from Maine to Alaska. It is estimated that there are also over 4,000 amateur wireless telegraph stations in operation. Boston, alone, is the headquarters of some 500 amateur operators. School-boys have taken up the scientific fad, and are setting up apparatus in all directions. Many of their equipments are very efficient, and amateur operators have learned the commercial and naval codes, so that they can read government wireless messages as promptly as those for whom they were intended. Furthermore, the operation of amateur stations interferes with the reception of the more public and important messages. As the reader may understand, wireless messages radiate in all directions through the ether of space from the transmitting apparatus in the form of electro-magnetic waves, at the rate of 186,000 miles per second. The receiving station is fitted up with apparatus sensitive enough to detect and record the dots and dashes of the wireless code, so that the electric waves are converted into intelligible signals. The farther distant from the transmitting station, the weaker the electric waves become, and the fainter the message. Consequently, if a coast station were receiving a message from far out at sea, and a near-by amateur or other private station began

to transmit messages, these would go radiating more strongly through the air, actually drowning out the incoming message from sea. The amateur instruments are not, as a rule, powerful ones, so the trouble caused does not extend long distances from them, but they do seriously interfere with the nearby stations. Official operators frequently have to request amateurs to "break," or cease operating, until their messages are received. A writer in *The Outlook* relates that a Boston amateur lately when told by a naval operator to "butt out," replied: "Say, you navy people think you own the ether. Who ever heard of the navy anyway? Beat it, you, beat it!" Some of the aerial chat that goes on for hours resembles

### The Canadian Abroad

When the croon of a rapid is heard on  
the breeze,  
With the scent of a pine-forest  
gloom,  
Or the edge of the sky is of steeple-  
top trees,  
Set in hazes of blueberry bloom,  
Or a song-sparrow sudden from quiet-  
ness thrills  
His delicate anthem to me,  
Then my heart hurries home to the  
Ottawa hills,  
Wherever I happen to be.

When the veils of a shining lake vista  
unfold,  
Or the mist towers dim from a fall,  
Or a woodland is blazing in crimson  
and gold,  
Or a snow shroud is covering all,  
Or there's honking of geese in the  
darkening sky,  
When the spring sets hepatica free,  
Then my heart's winging north as they  
never can fly,  
Wherever I happen to be.

When the swallows slant curves of be-  
wildering joy  
As the cool of the twilight descends,  
And rosy-cheek maiden and hazel-hue  
boy  
Listen grave while the angelus ends  
In a tremulous flow from the bell of  
a shrine,  
Then a far away mountain I see  
And my soul is in Canada's evening  
shine  
Wherever my body may be.  
—From E. W. THOMSON'S new book,  
"The Many Mansions House and  
Other Poems."

the messages over a newly-installed rural telephone line. Here is a sample:

"How do you get me to-day? I am using my new transformer, and my helix is fixed up different. How are your batteries holding out? Say old man, I get you as fine as silk. You have the navy skun a mile. My aerial came down last night, but I have fixed it up again. Did you go to the show last night? Have you got any No. 32 copper wire? Thought you would drop over last week. Say, I met your lady friend yesterday. Ha! Ha! Quit your kidding. Say, do you know that fellow who is putting up a new station out your way? I think he is a ham. Will call you up in ten minutes. Must go to supper now, but will be on the rest of the night. O. K., O. K. See you later."

It is expected that instruments more highly improved scientifically will overcome some of the interference, and also that the law will have to interfere, so that naval or commercial interests will not suffer through amateurs' tomfoolery. The situation is unique.—London Farmer's Advocate.

### Housecleaning a Big City

Montreal has been doing some very necessary municipal housecleaning. The beneficent muck-raking was worked on the city council whose reign of graft and inefficiency had become a scandal that not only made Montreal citizens indignant and Canadians in general disgusted, but afforded unholy mirth to other large cities which had suffered in like manner themselves and wanted that company which misery is supposed to love. It was not enough for citizens to complain, and they of Montreal began to realize it. Instead of merely talking they went to work, nominated men of proper civic spirit and then voted for them and induced the indifferent to do likewise. It is hardly necessary to say that the graft element worked hard against the new spirit of civic cleanliness, but even the "booze brigade" could not bring their victory over an outraged public spirit, and the new council contains hopeful elements that should mean the betterment of Montreal.

### Fight for Health

Saskatchewan is taking off its coat and rolling up its sleeves to tackle the tuberculosis problem in dead earnest. There is a newly organized bureau of provincial health to begin with. There is a proposal to establish local anti-tuberculosis leagues in each one of Saskatchewan's forty-one electoral districts. It is planned to have dispensaries in connection with the various hospitals of the province where tubercular patients can get free treatment and advice. A sanitarium will be built as soon as possible, and there is a movement to buy a large ranch in the southern part of the province where outdoor treatment can be given and the proper precautions taken. The need for an awakening interest in the matter is apparent when it is known that last year alone there were one hundred and fifty-nine deaths from tuberculosis in Saskatchewan and more than fifty per cent. of them were native born Canadians. Alberta and Manitoba are also considering the matter seriously, and not before it is time, for in the great wind-swept, sweet-breathed prairies, tuberculosis is not so much an affliction as it is a crime.

### What Becomes of the Rhodes Man

As we every year read the announcements of the fortunate students of our colleges and universities who obtain the Rhodes' scholarships we wonder what becomes of those young men after they have spent the allotted time at the big English school. Do they become dissatisfied with their own land and seek their fortunes in another, or become Anglicized and remain as part of the English life? A recent report satisfies the desire for knowledge on this point. Last year there were a hundred and seventy-nine men holding Rhodes' scholarships, of whom ninety were Americans, seventy-eight from British Colonies and eleven from Germany. Eighty-three Americans have finished the course and of these only one has stayed in England; the rest have gone back to their own land. Of twenty-three Germans completing the term, all have returned home with one exception and he has come to America as instructor. Fifty-one of the students from the British Colonies are returning to the country from which they came; four are teaching in England, two have gone to Colonies other than their own, three to Indian appointments and three abroad. So that a general rule would seem to be established that the country that sends the student gets him back again with whatever benefit he has received from his course in the Old Land.

\* \* \*

Both the paying and the receiving teller in Maiden Lane Savings Bank of New York are young women. In a circular recently issued the officials of the bank commended these two women for their efficiency, accuracy, and the general excellence of their work.



TEARS

There be three hundred different ways  
and more  
Of speaking, but of weeping only one;  
And that one way, the wide world o'er  
and o'er,  
Is known by all, though it is taught  
by none.



No man is master of this ancient lore,  
And no man pupil. Every simpleton  
Can weep as well as every sage. The  
man  
Does no better than the infant can.

The first thing all men learn is how  
to speak,  
Yet understand they not each other's  
speech;  
But tears are neither Latin, nor yet  
Greek,  
Nor prose, nor verse. The language  
that they teach  
Is universal. Cleopatra's cheek  
They decked with pearls no richer  
than from each  
Of earth's innumerable mourners fall  
Unstudied, yet correctly classical.

Tears are the oldest and the commonest  
Of all things upon earth; and yet  
how new  
The tale each time told by them! How  
unblessed  
Were life's hard way without their  
heavenly dew!  
Joy borrows them from Grief; Faith  
trembles lest  
She lose them; even Hope herself  
smiles through  
The rainbow they make round her as  
they fall;  
And Death, that cannot weep; sets  
weeping all.

—OWEN MEREDITH.

THE TALE OF THE WILLOW  
WARE

Most men and women can remember  
the delight with which as children they  
pondered over the picture presented on  
the willow ware which an aunt or a  
grandmother treasured up in the china  
cabinet where all the wealth of tea  
cups and tea pots reserved for extra  
occasions was kept when not in use.  
Most of us can remember the tale that  
was told in explanation of the picture,  
and even recall the tone of voice in  
which the story was unfolded by some  
kindly grown-up.

To those who do not know the tale  
of the Oriental damsel and her lowly  
lover, its repetition may be of interest.  
As everyone knows the willow pattern  
is a Chinese design and very ancient,  
dating probably as far back as the thir-  
teenth century; less than two centuries  
later it was reproduced in the potteries  
of Holland. This pattern is a very  
complicated design containing many  
figures in small space. In the fore-  
ground is a palatial building, around  
which cluster impossible trees laden  
with flowers and fruit.

Close by is a lake, an inlet from which  
is spanned by a bridge, over which hang  
the drooping limbs of a willow tree,  
and far out in the lake is a houseboat.  
Three figures are passing over the  
bridge, while high up in the air a pair  
of billing and cooing doves are suspend-  
ed. The imaginary legend of the wil-  
low pattern design is as follows:

A nobleman living in the palace had  
a fair daughter who had fallen in  
love with a youth of low degree. One  
night, with the help of a ladder, the

HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

youth abducted the willing maiden  
and the somewhat shapeless figures  
on the bridge are supposed to repre-  
sent the fleeing damsel carrying her  
bundle of finery, the daring lover, bear-  
ing the ladder, and the irate father,  
having in his hand an instrument of  
castigation.

The boat in the distance is meant  
to represent the agent in the escape  
of the devoted lovers from the wrath  
of the angry parent, while the doves  
overhead symbolize the fact that they  
were married and lived happily ever  
after, in the manner of the usual  
fairy tale.

THE SECOND CRUCIFIXION

Loud mockers in the roaring street  
Say: "Christ is crucified again,  
Twice pierced His gospel-bringing  
feet,  
Twice broken His great heart in  
vain."  
I hear, and to myself I smile,  
For Christ talks with me all  
the while.

"No angel now to roll the stone  
From off His unwaking sleep.  
In vain shall Mary watch alone;  
In vain the soldiers vigil keep."  
Yet while they deem my Lord  
is dead  
My eyes are on His shining head.

"Ah! Nevermore shall Mary hear  
That voice exceeding sweet and  
low,  
Within the garden calling clear.



Her Lord is gone, and she must  
go."  
Yet all the while my Lord I  
meet,  
In every London lane and  
street.

"Poor Lazarus shall wait in vain,  
And Bartimeus still go blind;  
The healing hem shall ne'er again  
Be touched by suffering human  
kind."  
Yet all the while I see them  
rest,  
The poor and outcast, in His  
breast.

"No more unto the stubborn heart,  
With gentle knocking, shall He  
plead;  
No more the mystic pity start,  
For Christ, twice dead, is dead  
indeed."

So in the street I hear men  
say!  
Yet Christ is with me all the  
day.

—Richard Le Gallienne.

Editor "The Quiet Hour":

I have been hoping more would be  
said relative to the question, "Are  
the farmers of to-day less interested  
in religion than those of thirty years  
ago?" and, if so, why?

Perhaps it is not too late to ex-  
press an opinion upon such a vital  
subject, for if it is true that this is  
the case, there must be both a reason  
and a remedy.

There is no doubt that present-day  
farmers are in closer touch with the

forces that shape city thought, and  
as there is certainly a decided ten-  
dency towards materialism in great-  
er centers, its influence must be felt  
in rural sections as well. So far as  
this tendency destroys religious zeal,  
by so much have we lost in  
Spirituality.

One cause is not far to seek—much  
teaching in our colleges; and the  
views held by many who claim to be  
leaders in thought is "Teaching for  
doctrine the traditions of men." What  
wonder many will think it to little  
purpose that we should assem-  
ble each week to listen to an  
exposition of what, according to a  
prominent minister of the Methodist  
Church, Ottawa, "we are privileged  
to deny or accept, according as our  
plain common sense and first law of  
thought" may dictate?

Prof. Orr, of Glasgow, contrasting  
the attitude of men toward the  
Bible, with what it was fifty years  
ago, said: "Now, it cannot be denied  
that even within the church, men  
had become distrustful of its author-  
ity. Those who called the historical  
portions of the Scriptures myths and  
legends, but said they were better  
than history, did much to lessen  
man's reverence for the Bible, be-  
sides lacked authority for their as-  
sertions."

There is no doubt this "wounding  
of our Divine Master in the house of  
His friends" is having a most banef-  
ful effect upon religious thought  
everywhere. It is so easy to cut out

what may be offensive to one's life,  
and eventually to discredit the whole  
Book, and grow indifferent to its pre-  
cepts. But many are opposed to such  
teaching, and some already are re-  
fusing to attend the pastor's Bible  
class. What are we to do, who are  
so unfortunate as to have for our  
minister one who is not fully con-  
vinced that "the Word of God abid-  
eth ever," or at least, that we know  
what is the word of God? We can-  
not choose, as in the city, and go  
to church where the teaching is not  
detrimental to Faith, and we may  
feel that it is better to teach our  
children at home than risk having  
seeds of doubt sown in their young  
minds. How can it be expected that  
sincere Christians will be willing to  
sit under such instruction, from the  
place we have hitherto considered  
sacred?

A young man at Kingston was  
anxious to hear a professor from  
Queen's, but unfortunately the learn-  
ed gentleman spent the precious hour  
of the Holy Sabbath proving the non-  
existence of Jonah, in spite of  
Christ's reference to him, and the  
application, "The men of Ninevah  
shall rise in judgment with this gen-  
eration, and shall condemn it: be-  
cause they repented at the preaching  
of Jonas,"—could not the same be  
said of the present men, who claim  
to be able to instruct the Almighty?  
Our theological students are much  
to be pitied. Many of them enter  
college with high aims and strong  
zeal for the salvation of souls, they  
emerge with that zeal crushed by

(so-called) "advanced thought," a  
mass of scientific research, which is  
merely rubbish for next decade's des-  
truction.

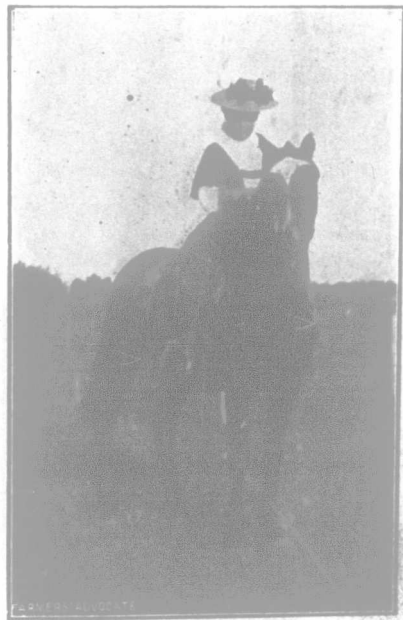
How is it our college professors do  
not realize the awful responsibility  
that rests upon them? If they would  
but heed the Word: "Thus saith the  
Lord: stand ye in the old way and  
see and ask for the old paths, where  
is the good way, and walk therein"—  
then, indeed, might there be a renew-  
al of interest in religion, not only  
among farmers, but throughout Christ-  
endom.

FAITH.

And yet—thank God! perhaps  
there never was a time since the first  
age of Christianity so full of earnest  
enthusiasm for the Person of Christ  
as this grand 20th century. The  
Bible is being studied—partly as a  
result of the researches of both "high-  
er" and "lower" critics—more and  
more carefully, and new light is con-  
stantly being thrown on new difficul-  
ties—because the Bible always rewards  
study. The missionary zeal of this  
generation is burning with an in-  
tense glow, and men everywhere are  
rising to obey the Commission given  
to the Church to win the world for  
Christ. He who declared (Rev. iii.:  
15, 16), that open opposition was not  
so harmful as lukewarm indifference,  
may well feel that people are wak-  
ing up to care more than they did  
about the Bible. No district visitor  
now could say, as one did of a cer-  
tain parish in England in the last  
century, that she only "found one  
Bible in the village, and that was  
used to prop a flower-pot." A few  
years ago there was scarcely any re-  
ligious literature for popular reading  
—now the writers of such books and  
pamphlets could be counted by hun-  
dreds. And the fact that these books  
are issued by hundreds of thousands,  
proves that there are plenty of read-  
ers—they are not only for scholars  
or ministers. Some of them run  
through many editions the first year  
they are issued—which shows how  
eagerly they are caught up and read.  
Certainly, we have reason to rejoice  
in this new proof that the Living  
Church of the Living Christ is young  
and strong and vigorous. HOPE.

A CONTENTED MAN

"It is good for a man to be con-  
tented," says a shrewd countryman  
in Mr. Eden Phillpotts' last novel, "but  
no good for the place he lives in—  
contented people never stir up things  
or throw light into dark corners, or  
let air into stuffy places." Content  
means stagnation as often as not. The  
person who goes through life in an  
atmosphere of perfect and profound  
contentment may find himself exceed-  
ingly comfortable on account of his  
state of mind, but this mood makes for  
no advancement. Does not the world  
hold better things than being com-  
fortable? Discontent and the east  
wind are both uncomfortable but  
both are salutary. "When one is con-  
tented," remarks Cervantes in "Don  
Quixote," "there is no more to be de-  
sired; and when there is no more to be  
desired, there is an end of it."



READY FOR SCHOOL IN SUNNY ALBERTA.

## THE INGLE NOOK

### SAFE

The child is in the night and rain  
On whom no tenderest wind might  
blow,  
And out alone in a hurricane.  
Ah, no,  
The child is safe in paradise!

The snow is on his gentle head,  
His little feet are in the snow,  
Oh, very cold is his small bed!  
Ah, no,  
Lift up your eyes, lift up your eyes!

Over the fields and out of sight,  
Beside the lonely river's flow,  
Lieth the child this bitter night.  
Ah, no,  
The child sleeps under Mary's eyes!

What wandering lamb cries sore dis-  
tressed,  
Whilst I with fire and comfort go?  
Oh, let me warm him in my breast!  
Ah, no,  
'Tis warm in God's lit nurseries!  
— KATHERINE TYNAN.

### NEWS NOTE

There are several books on the training of dogs, most of them fairly expensive, but one which we can get for you if you wish it is called "Dog Training." It is by S. T. Hammond, and costs \$1.25, postage paid. "Management and Diseases of the Dog," by John W. Hill, is four dollars. This is your first visit to the Ingle Nook, be sure that it isn't the last.—D. D. to Arual.

### UP WITH THE LARK

Dear Dame Durden and sisters of the Ingle Nook:—It is not time for the "meadow lark's" return yet, but I just wanted to give you a morning call and ask for Poplar Bush's address. Please find a stamped envelope and thank you in anticipation.

So many times I have promised myself that I would write again, but like the rest of the friends I find so much necessary work to do that letter writing gets crowded out. I am planning now for my flower garden that I want close to the house to enjoy, as the one in the garden is seen only occasionally.

I have solved the question of those swill pails, at least for myself, and that is to feed all milk, etc., to pigs just as soon as possible, letting nothing of the like stand in the house or near the house. After pails are empty I turn (if they are wooden) bottom side up and pour clean water on them, so they will not fall to pieces in the sun.

The subject of clean drainage for winter and spring interests me, as our well is on low land and the buildings are on high land.

There are many other subjects that should arouse our thoughts, I think, besides clean houses, plenty of good food for our families, etc. I contend for fresh air in our rooms every day and plenty of it; but how to manage when the good man can't bear to see an inch of the door or windows open. How do you, my friends, manage? I will simply say that when he is out doing chores I open both doors and windows and enjoy God's free blessing for a few minutes at least, and am always careful to have a nice warm fire when he comes in. Bidding you all good morning, I'll call again some other day.

### MEADOW LARK.

(Many thanks for the picture. Have never been in your town yet to stay but am glad to get my knowledge second-hand if I can't get it in person. You will have the address you asked for before this time.

There is no season when larks are not welcome in the Ingle Nook. Your name recalls the exquisite song in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline":

"Hark, hark! the lark at heaven's gate  
sings,  
And Phoebus 'gins arise,  
His steeds to water at those springs  
On chaliced flowers that lies;  
And winking Mary-buds begin  
To ope their golden eyes."

You are following the right idea when you insist on having the house aired. I know it seems foolish, on the face of it, to open doors or windows and build up more fire, but it is the only safe plan. One of our readers has just sent in the following short article on this important subject of ventilation, written by Dr. C. A. Rayne, of the University of London:

While travelling in Alberta last summer I noticed that the bedrooms in most of the farm houses in the country districts were usually very small and with inadequate ventilation. This is of little consequence in the summer when windows and doors can be left open. It becomes, however, of supreme importance in the winter when, I am told, owing to the cold the rooms are kept almost hermetically closed up against the admission of fresh air. The inhabitant of such a room, therefore breathes the same air over and over again during the night and this is one of

the greatest causes of the outset and spread of consumption and other forms of tuberculous diseases.

It occurred to me that the introduction of the Constantine system of ventilation and warming would at once remedy this evil, and this could be done, either at time of building or afterwards with very little increased expense. By this system a continuous current of fresh pure warm air is introduced into the house, or may readily be introduced into each room separately and cut off and put on as required. The warm pure air permeates the whole house and forces out the impure air at any slightly open window or other mode of exit.

The system is simple. It consists of a brick or clay chamber, varying in size according to need, closed entirely except for a pipe or pot communicating with the open air, and another pipe from the top opening into the house, which may be made to branch and open into each bedroom at an outlet which can be made to open or close at will. In the centre of this chamber is kept the stove with an opening built in through the top of the chamber whence it can be ignited and fed with any ordinary fuel or oil and with a separate flue to the outside. When this stove is lighted the air in the brick chamber becomes warm and rises in the tube to the house and bedrooms, fresh air being continually drawn through the outside pipe, thus warming and ventilating the whole house with perfectly fresh pure air. The air thus introduced contains its natural supply of moisture and not too dry.

Some slight modification of this plan to make it easy to supply the stove with fuel and to clean out the ashes would easily suggest itself. The brick chamber may be either inside or outside the house. The former preferably for greater warmth."

### A TRIED RECIPE

Dear Dame Durden:—I saw in the Ingle Nook that Miss L.— was asking for a recipe for sauerkraut so I thought I would send my recipe. Take your cabbage and cut off all the loose leaves, then shave with a large butcher knife. (In Ontario we had a machine on purpose to make it.) Put a layer of cabbage into the barrel and sprinkle it moderately with salt. Then take an old ax and pound it until you can feel brine rising up. Put another layer and do the same, until the cabbage is used up, putting a sprinkling of salt every time you have a layer of cabbage. Put on a round pine board—if it is of any other wood it will spoil the sauerkraut—and press it down with a heavy weight. Put it

by the stove and let it ferment. If you cover it with a cloth it will rot the cabbage. Let it stand without touching it, and when the water begins to recede it is ready for use. Do not draw off the water.

### WE ARE FAVORED

Reader of the Ingle Nook,  
(It was good of you to send along your recipe. We hope you like us well enough to come again.—D. D.)

Dear Dame Durden:—I am going to come in and make you a short visit this afternoon and let you know that I have not forgotten you, for I read the many helpful letters in your valuable paper every week and find a good many useful hints in them.

I think that most all the people that took a trip to Ontario this winter, would have seen better weather if they had stayed in the Northwest, for it is such a lovely open winter, with nice sleighing and those who went to Ontario say it is storming there nearly every day.

Here is another good recipe for making bread—perhaps it will help some one: Take four good sized potatoes, boil them, then mash. One tablespoon each of sugar and salt, three cups of flour. Scald this, then let it cool, then put in one yeast cake. Mix this up well and set it in a warm place over night.

### Mother-of-Five.

(I do not believe there is a place in the world that has seen better weather than the prairie provinces this year, if the newspaper reports are anything like correct. Make a longer call next time.—D. D.)

### A POEM WANTED

Dear Dame Durden:—Please permit me to join your charming circle. This is my first letter but I have always read the Ingle Nook letters with much interest. I am a farmer's daughter, and live about seven miles northwest of Hartney, which is a nice little town. We have a beautiful place here in summer, the country about here being very pretty.

Could any of the members supply me with the poem entitled, "The Silver Cross," which was published on the "Quiet Hour" page about four years ago, I think? If any one would send it to me I would be much obliged.

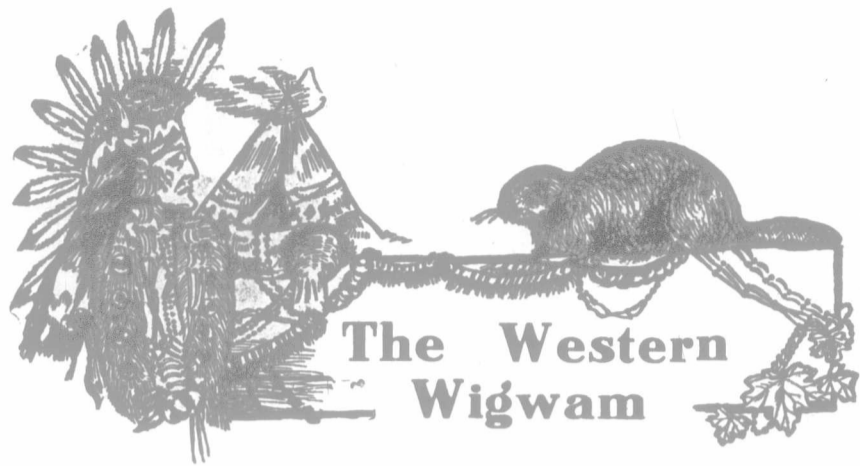
Would some of the members about my own age (seventeen) please write to me, I would gladly answer all letters and cards. Well, I will close now so as not to take up too much space.

### Queen Mab.

(The Silver Cross was published in our issue of July 5th, 1906. We have no copies except what are on the files, but some of our members may have a back number to spare. If you cannot get it in that way, let me know and I'll have a copy of it made for you. Come again.—D. D.)



WHERE WOMANHOOD AND CHILDHOOD MEET.



**The Western Wigwam**

**LAST BIRTHDAY IN THE WIGWAM**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Since I wrote my last letter, that must have gone to the W. P. B., I thought it would be nice to have a post card shower for my sixteenth birthday on February 20. I have 28 cards now. On Valentine's day, my little niece, Dorothy, will be one year old. We are having lovely weather here now, almost like summer. I must say adieu hoping this letter will be printed in time for my birthday, with best wishes from

A Somerset Maid.

Winnifred Neate, Lumsden, Sask. (Many thanks for the valentine. It is fine.—C. D.)

**THE PIG AND THE WOLF**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I will now write my first letter to the Wigwam. I live on a farm. I like to live in the country and I don't like to live in town. This summer when papa and I were going to town we saw three wolves; the old one was black and the two young ones were grey. I will tell you a story about a pig and a wolf. One time there lived a pig in one house and a wolf in another house. One morning the wolf came to the pig's house and told the pig to be ready the next morning at eight o'clock to go to Brown's apple orchard to get some apples to eat. The next morning the pig got up early so as to go to the apple orchard and get back before the wolf came. So the pig started off at seven o'clock. He got back and had the apples all baked and ready to eat when the wolf came. The wolf rapped at the door and told the pig that he was ready to go, but the pig told him that he had been to the apple orchard and that he didn't care to go again just then. So the wolf told the pig to be ready to go to Peter's apple orchard the next morning, and the pig said that he would go. The next morning the pig got ready at half past six and went to the orchard. He had got there and was up in one of the trees when he saw the wolf coming. The pig was so frightened that he didn't know what to do. He was afraid the wolf would eat him up. When he got there the pig asked the wolf if he wanted a nice big apple to eat and the wolf said that he would like one, so the pig threw the apple as far as he could. The wolf ran after it. The pig got down out of the tree and ran home before the wolf could catch it. The wolf went to the pig's house then and told the pig to be ready to go to the market place to get a sack of flour. The pig told the wolf that he would go; then the next morning the pig got up before daylight and started to the market place to get some flour. The pig took a sack along to get the flour in. The pig reached the market all right but when he got there the man said that the flour hadn't come yet, so the pig started on his way home again. When he got to the top of a big hill he saw the wolf coming. He was frightened at first but then he got in the sack that he took along to get flour in and tied the top together and rolled down the hill. The wolf got

frightened at this and ran home as fast as he could go. Then the next day the wolf came to the pig's house and told him all about what he had seen, and then the pig told him that that was him in a flour sack coming home from the market place. Then the wolf got angry and said that the pig was to be ready the next day at nine o'clock to go to the market place to get him a new churn. The pig told him that he would go, so the next morning at eight o'clock the pig went to the market place and bought him a new churn and had got to the top of the big hill when the wolf came. The pig got in his new churn and screwed on the cover, and rolled down the hill. The wolf got frightened at this and ran home as fast as he could go. The pig told the wolf that that was him in his new churn when he came over. The wolf was very angry at this and went home and he he never went to the pig's house any more.

Sask.

GLADYS.

**SHOOTING A LYNX**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My papa has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a

number of years and I have been very much interested in the letters and stories of the corner. I am twelve years old and go to a town school, which is two and one half miles to go. My sister and two brothers go with me.

Last year my brother shot a lynx. It was up in a tree and at first he thought it was an owl because he could only see its head. It was the first one I ever saw.

Sask. (a)

DOROTHY WYATT.



TOGO'S BUSY DAY

VEGETABLE    SELECTED FOR    FLOWER

**SEEDS**

GRAIN    WESTERN CANADA    GRASS

Drop a Post Card for the

**WESTERN SEED ANNUAL---Free**

Whether buying seeds in your home town or sending away for them you need a copy of this splendid Catalogue, for there is none like it in the West. Compiled by a **PRACTICAL WESTERN AGRICULTURIST** it gives **SEED FACTS**.

Our stocks embrace the cream of other lands— splendid, pure strain producing great vegetables and beautiful blooms. All tested on our own Trial Grounds.

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**INTEGRITY IN SEEDS IS THE PLANTER'S SAFEGUARD.**

**STEELE, BRIGGS SEED Co. Limited**

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

**The Boys' Club.**

**TOGO, THE VEGETARIAN.**

By E. G. BLACK

Concluded

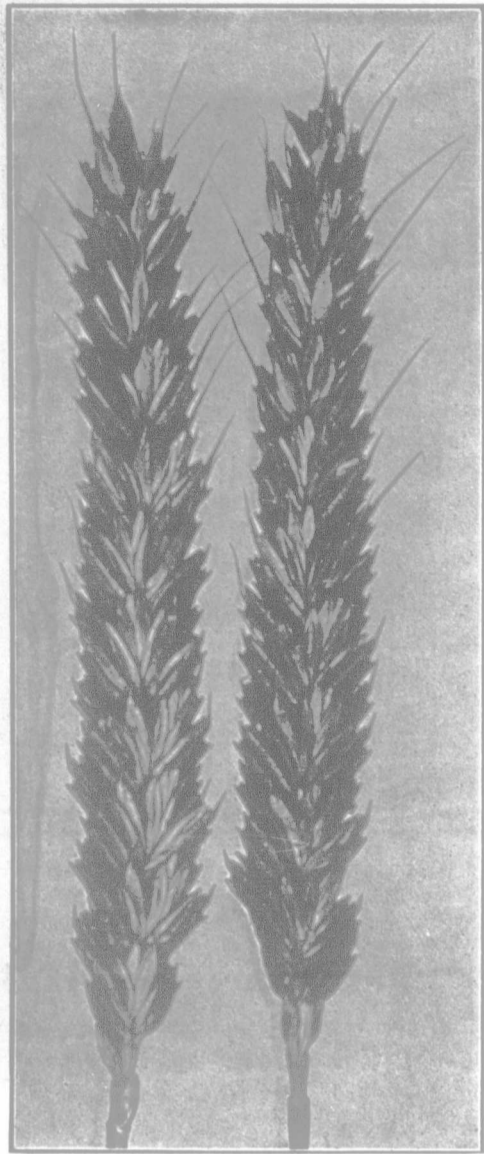
When apples ripened he got his share of them—trust him for that! He also had a prodigious fondness for plums. He would eat all there were on the ground, and then sit down and wait for more to drop. He had the patience of Job when it came to waiting for plums to fall. One strange thing about him was that he could never be prevailed upon to eat cherries; but he would crack and eat their pits with a vim.

He was a great dog to hunt ground-hogs, although he never ate any of their flesh. How well I remember the first one he killed! There was a hole near a pond of water, so my brother and I took pails and Togo and went to get out the groundhog. We dipped water from the pond in the pails, and poured it into the hole. Togo was all attention. It wasn't long, however, before Mr. Groundhog displayed a desire to have a knowledge of what was going on, and have a hand in the proceedings. The moment his head appeared above the ground Togo had him; then out of the hole he came with such expedition that it must have made his head swim.

Notwithstanding the unexpected manner in which he found himself above the level of the ground, it wasn't long before the groundhog made Togo aware of the fact that it takes considerable rumpus to alarm a woodchuck. He also acquainted him of this fact in a manner which must have extremely hurt the poor fellow's feelings. As I said before, Togo had the groundhog by the head. Now, as was quite natural in such an event, the groundhog highly resented this mode of procedure, so, with a sudden twist of his head, he fastened firmly with his sharp little teeth on that delicate organ of Togo's which is usually called his tongue.

I don't make any pretences at being a genius, so I won't try to describe what followed, but will satisfy myself with a brief outline. The look of pained surprise depicted on Togo's face would have, in my opinion, baffled the pen of the most inspired writer who ever framed a sentence.

After having amused himself in this way for some time, the groundhog was at last prevailed upon to release his grip; then it was Togo's turn. The



## INSURE YOUR WHEAT CROP AGAINST FROST

### GARTON'S REGENERATED RED FYFE WHEAT

Produced by actual breeding

#### Is the Earliest Hard Wheat Grown

Ripened this season at Sedley, Sask., in 104 Days from date of Sowing and threshed out 40½ Bushels per acre from 50 acres, giving 10 bushels per acre more than ordinary wheat grown alongside. At the Indian Head Experiment Station this season ordinary Red Fyfe took 123 days to mature and yielded 24 bushels and 50 pounds per acre.

Sedley, Sask., Nov. 2, 1909.  
On May 20 I seeded fifty acres with your REGENERATED Red Fyfe Wheat. In spite of the late date and the unfavorable seeding weather at that time the wheat germinated quickly, grew rapidly and was fully ripe by the end of August. It was cut on September 1, when some of the grain was almost shelling out. THE WHOLE PERIOD OF GROWTH WAS ONLY 104 DAYS. The fifty acres yielded 40½ BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.  
Stanley wheat seeded alongside did not ripen nearly as early and yielded only 30 bushels to the acre. I won first for standing field crop for Francis with REGENERATED Red Fyfe, which is a most wonderful wheat, and its introduction to Western farmers means a great deal to the whole country. I shall grow 125 acres of it this coming season.  
WILLIAM HENLEY.

Write for fuller particulars, reports and prices of this wheat, and other Pedigree Seed Grain, also our book on "SCIENTIFIC FARM PLANT BREEDING" which explains just how these grains are bred. Free on Application.

**THE GARTON PEDIGREE SEED CO.**  
733 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

way he went at the business on hand put the methods of his antagonist completely in the shade. He wasn't home at supper time, nor yet when we went to bed, but next morning we found him, gory and happy, at the doorstep.

From that time forward Togo swore vengeance on all groundhogs. His favorite occupation became that of hunting out and killing all the creatures of that family which he could find. And he was an incomparable success.

During the raspberry season he got into the habit of going to the patch with me. Part of the time he spent looking for groundhogs; part of it in wandering around in the berry bushes. He was very fond of raspberries, especially if I went to the bother of picking them for him. He trotted around in the bushes picking up any berries which had dropped, or when the sun was hot he would rest in the shade of one particularly nice clump of bushes.

One morning, just as the sun was

### Quaker Oats is the world's food

Eaten in every  
country; eaten by  
infants, athletes,  
young and old.

Recognized as the  
great strength  
builder.

Delicious and economical.

52

peeping up over the eastern hills, Togo and I set out early to our day's work. The sun glistened in the dew drops, which hung in myriads from the grass and bushes like clusters of gems; the air was fresh and sweet; the smell of new hay was strong upon the breeze, and the whole world seemed aglow with the joyous hope of youth.

When we reached the patch the bushes were still too wet with the dew to admit of a picker despoiling them of their rich fruit. So, finding a little time on my hands, I turned my attention to rehearsing a recitation which I was booked to give the next week. Nature has endowed me with the ability to make a first-rate fool of myself in public, so that when any of the church people want an addition to the programme of some social they are arranging, they call on me.

With my usual ill-luck, I had been pounced upon to recite at a reception they were getting up for the new minister. After a little consideration, I had picked on Will Carleton's "Lightning-rod Agent." If you have ever read the piece you know what an ample field for "making a fool of oneself" it affords. I had it all prepared, and prided myself that it would excel all previous exhibitions. All that remained was to keep it fresh in my memory; so, mounting a stone-fence which skirted one side of the patch, I began to declaim.

After the first three or four lines Togo became interested. He stopped his reconnoitering of the bushes, cocked his ears, and displayed an unqualified interest in the proceedings. With cocked ears, and the most profound astonishment portrayed on every line of his face, he submitted to my rehearsal. As the game progressed, he displayed a great uneasiness, and when I arrived at the place where the agent is telling how he lost his own family through his criminal neglect, he collapsed completely.

The next instant he was over the fence and away across the fields towards the house like a shot. And

indeed, I am not sure but that I would rather have staked my money on Togo than any shot I ever fired.

When Togo arrived at the barn, my father and the hired man were busy throwing off a load of hay, which had been brought in the night before. He rushed in upon the threshing floor and raised such a rumpus that they got down to see what was the matter. As soon as they reached the floor, Togo grabbed father by the leg and tried to pull him to the door. After receiving sundry kicks and blows for his pains he at last managed to make father understand that there was something wrong.

So, with his imagination working hard to develop a terrible accident, he started after Togo. Every little way the dog would pause and look back, as if beseeching him to hurry or he would be too late. In this manner they soon traversed the ground between the barn and the berry patch.

In the meantime I, all unconscious of the conspiracy afoot, was still engaged in the noble work of entertaining whatever was within hearing with the episode of "The Lightning-rod Agent." I was recounting with great fervor of expressions and gesticulations how the poor downtrodden farmer resented the way in which the agent had treated him; my heart was in heaven.

Then from the trees behind came such a burst of unexpected applause that it brought me back to earth again with a precipitation that made my head swim. The next instant I was on the ground, and in among the bushes, cramming my pail with leaves and branches, with perhaps an occasional berry.

For quite a while Togo and I ceased to be friends, but as the mortification of my situation became less acute we buried the hatchet and smoked the pipe of peace as we wandered off together in quest of groundhogs and raspberries.

## BLACK KNIGHT

STOVE POLISH

You don't have to mix  
"Black Knight" Stove  
Polish.

There is no black watery  
liquid to stain your hands  
or dirty the floor.

There is no "hard brick"  
to scrape—no trouble—no  
waste—no hard rubbing.

"Black Knight" is a firm  
paste—ready to use—  
quickly applied—and shines  
quick as a wink.

It's as simple and easy to  
use as shoe polish, and a  
big stove can be shined  
with it almost as easily.

Perhaps your dealer does not handle  
"Black Knight" Stove Polish. If so,  
send rec. for a big can, free postpaid.

**THE F. F. DALLEY CO. LIMITED,**  
Hamilton, Ont. 25

Makers of the famous "2 in 1" Shoe Polish.

# KILL-EM-QUICK KILL-EM-QUICK

KILL-EM-QUICK

KILL-EM-QUICK

Thousands of gophers and other pests will soon be out at the first sign of spring in search of any food they can find in order to appease their hungry appetites. Their siege of destruction to the coming season's crop by devouring the seed and the tender shoots of grain will soon be in full sway if immediate steps are not taken to exterminate them.

### FARMERS CANNOT AFFORD TO WAIT

until these pests have destroyed thousands of bushels of grain (which would otherwise be recorded in the yield at harvest time) before taking active steps to rid the fields of these grain destroyers that cause so much damage to the crops.

### NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO KILL THEM

That period when the snow begins to melt and leave the fields is the best time to exterminate the gophers, therefore make preparations at once to forestall them and save the great loss to the crops which amounts each year to more than the damage caused by wind, hail, sand and rust combined, by securing

### MICKELSON'S KILL-EM-QUICK GOPHER POISON

This patent preparation has been tried out by thousands of the farmers in the Dakotas and their voluntary testimonials recommending its use is an evidence that it does the work and gives satisfactory results.

The method of using "KILL-EM-QUICK" with soaked grain is based on the pill principle. Wheat, cracked corn, chopped-up alfalfa, alfalfa meal or other grain which has been soaked over-night and the water drained off the next morning, then the "KILL-EM-QUICK," which is in powder form, is to be mixed with it. To prepare any dry grain for immediate use add boiling hot water and drain off when cool; then mix in the "KILL-EM-QUICK." The poison will then adhere to and form a coating on the outside of the kernels and when eaten it comes in immediate contact with the tissues of the stomach, thus one kernel will cause almost immediate death. "KILL-EM-QUICK" has a peculiar odor which attracts the gophers and being very pleasing to their taste they eat it in preference to any other food.

### FARMERS! TRY "KILL-EM-QUICK" AT OUR RISK

A cash refund guarantee appears on every package by which this company agrees to refund direct to the purchaser the amount paid for it in case "KILL-EM-QUICK" proves unsatisfactory after same has been used in accordance with directions. The element of

danger in the handling of "STRYCHNINE" or any other poison is practically eliminated in "KILL-EM-QUICK" as it is convenient and prepared ready for use. "KILL-EM-QUICK" KILLS GOPHERS, SQUIRRELS, FIELD MICE, GROUND HOGS, RATS, MICE, WOLVES, COYOTES, RABBITS AND BADGERS. Two sizes, 75c. and \$1.25 per package. NOTICE - OFFICIALS OF IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS SHOULD CALL UPON THE LOCAL DRUGGISTS FOR LARGE QUANTITY QUOTATIONS. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND DRUG DEALERS. If not carried in stock, accept no other poison, but have it ordered for you. If unobtainable, the Beale Drug Company, (Jobbers) Winnipeg, Man., will send same prepaid upon receipt of price. All inquiries for information should be addressed to the



MICKELSON KILL-EM-QUICK COMPANY MANUFACTURERS Dept. F. Minneapolis, Minn., Dept. H. Winnipeg, Man.

# KILL-EM-QUICK KILL-EM-QUICK

## The Golden Dog

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R.S.C. Copyright L. C. PAGE Co., Incorpd.

### CHAPTER L.

"BLESSSED THEY WHO DIE DOING THY WILL"

It was the practice of the Bourgeois Philibert to leave his counting-room to walk through the market-place, not for the sake of the greetings he met, although he received them from every side, nor to buy or sell on his own account, but to note with quick, sympathizing eye the poor and needy, and to relieve their wants.

Especially did he love to meet the old, the feeble, the widow, and the orphan, so numerous from the devastation of the long and bloody war.

The Bourgeois had another daily custom which he observed with unflinching regularity. His table in the House of the Golden Dog was set every day with twelve covers and dishes for twelve guests—"the twelve apostles," as he gayly used to say, "whom I love to have dine with me, and who come to my door in the guise of poor, hungry, and thirsty men, needing meat and drink. Strangers to be taken in, and sick wanting a friend." If no other guests came he was always sure of the "apostles" to empty his table, and, while some simple dish sufficed for himself, he ordered the whole banquet to be given away to the poor. His choice wines, which he scarcely permitted himself to taste,

were removed from his table and sent to the Hotel Dieu, the great convent of the Nuns Hospitalieres, for the use of the sick in their charge, while the Bourgeois returned thanks with a heart more content than if kings had dined at his table.

To-day was the day of St. Martin, the anniversary of the death of his wife, who still lived in his memory fresh as upon the day he took her away as his bride from her Norman home. Upon every recurrence of that day, and upon some other special times and holidays, his bounty was doubled, and the Bourgeois made preparations, as he jocularly used to say, "not only for the twelve apostles, but for the seventy disciples as well!"

He had just dressed himself with scrupulous neatness in the fashion of a plain gentleman, as was his wont, without a trace of foppery. With his stout gold-headed cane in his hand, he was descending the stairs to go out as usual to the market, when Dame Rochelle accosted him in the hall.

Her eyes and whole demeanor wore an expression of deep anxiety as the good dame looked up in the face of the Bourgeois.

"Do not go to the market to-day, dear master!" said she, beseechingly; "I have been there myself and have ordered all we need for the due honor of the day."

"Thanks, good dame, for remembering the blessed anniversary, but you know I am expected in the market. It is one of my special days. Who is to

## Workers! Wear "STEEL SHOES"

Say Good-Bye to Colds, Chills and Doctor Bills. No More Corns, Bunions, Soreness or Discomfort!

Farmers and all classes of Workers wear Steel Shoes with amazing satisfaction. They are the most wonderful work shoe ever made—so strong—so durable—so comfortable—so easy that everywhere heavy, cumbersome leather-soled work shoes are being thrown in the junk pile and Steel Shoes worn instead. Steel Shoes give comfort as long as you wear them. They need no repairs and are absolutely waterproof. In the dead of winter—in snow, slush or mud—Steel Shoes will keep your feet as dry, warm and comfortable as though you were indoors.

Steel Shoes Outwear 3 to 6 Pairs Leather-Soled Shoes and Give Absolute Protection from Aching Feet, Chills, Corns, Bunions, Colds, Rheumatism and Sore Throat!

Steel Shoes are as waterproof as Rubber Boots. They defy cold and wet, and keep out dampness and chill. Nine-tenths of all sore throats, colds, pneumonia and rheumatism are traced directly to cold, wet feet due to leaky shoes. Why run any chances at all, when you can get absolute protection in Steel Shoes, get ease and comfort and save \$5 to \$10 a year in shoe money?



Patented Dec. 4, 1906 Others Pending

### FREE!

Write today for book, "The Sole of Steel," or order a pair of Steel Shoes.

### NO Corns!

No Bunions!  
No Callouses!  
No Blisters!  
No Aching or Tired Feet!  
No Stiffness!

### NO Colds!

No Rheumatism!  
No Pneumonia!  
No Cold, Wet or Damp Feet!  
No Doctors' Bills or Medicines!

### NO Repairs!

No Half-soleing!  
No Patching!  
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IF You Wear Steel Shoes!

**How "Steels" Are Made** The soles and an inch above the soles are stamped out of a special, light, thin, rust-resisting steel! The soles are protected from wear by Adjustable Steel Rivets. Rivets can easily be replaced. Fifty extra Rivets cost only 30 cents. No other repairs are ever necessary! The uppers are made of the very best quality of soft, pliable, waterproof leather, riveted to the steel and reinforced where wear is greatest. Steel Shoes have thick, springy, Hair Cushion Insoles, which add to ease of walking—absorb perspiration and odors, and keep your feet free from sores, blisters and callouses.

**Sizes 5 to 12—6, 9, 12 and 16 inches High**

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$3.50 shoes.

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Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$5.00 per pair, are better than the best all-leather shoes of the height at any price.

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N. M. RUTHSTEIN, Solely and Trade STEEL SHOE CO. Dept. 371 TORONTO, CANADA

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CHOICEST GIFTS

It is these convincing practical tests of the utmost severity, made under harsh adverse conditions that time after time have demonstrated the superior quality and strong robust life of MCKENZIE'S SEEDS.

## MCKENZIE'S BRANDON MARKET CABBAGE

The cabbage illustrated was one picked at random from the field, indicating clearly that this grand high-bred variety is all we claim for it. It is probably the safest of any to plant as it does well at all seasons. Grows quickly, very firm and tight heads, not liable to burst and has given splendid satisfaction to growers for winter market; in fact, as hard as a bullet and heavy as lead. It stands pre-eminently a market gardener's strain, well adapted to this climate, flourishing under its varied conditions. Of extreme mild and delicious flavor, it is unexcelled for table use.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/2 lb. 60c. (See Illustration.)  
WRITE FOR THE FINEST CANADIAN SEED CATALOGUE PUBLISHED. A POST CARD WILL BRING IT.

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BRANDON, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.

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A. E. McKenzie Co.  
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Your McKenzie's Brandon Market Cabbage proved highly satisfactory. Its table quality is fine, and my Swiss cook said it was far better than any in this country. H. B. Brooke.

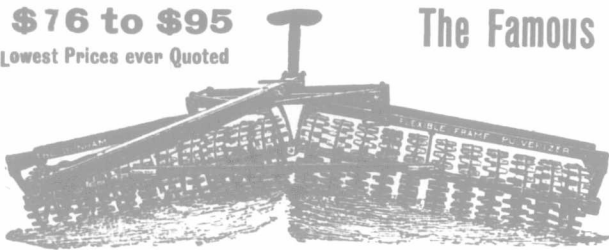


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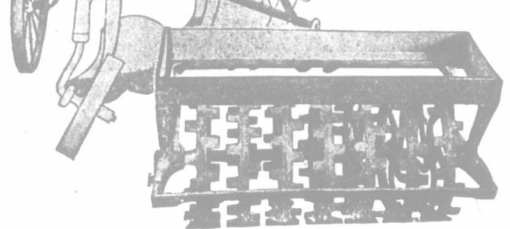
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ing is done.

Flexible Soil Pulverizer: 18 section \$76.00, 22 section \$88.00  
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Low down centre hitch; lightest possible draft; hard maple boxes; best material; best workmanship. It is enough to say these Pulverizers are made by the Dunham Company, Berea, Ohio. These Pulverizers are probably the best known in the world.  
Our prices are lower than wholesale prices in the United States. Western Canadian Farmers were never offered better value.

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Price ten cents for each pattern. Order by number, give size, name and address.  
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fill the baskets of the poor people who feel a delicacy about coming for alms to the door, unless I go? Charity fulfils its mission best when it respects the misfortune of being poor in the persons of its recipients. I must make my round of the market, good dame."

"And still, dear master, go not to-day; I never asked you before; I do this time. I fear some evil this morning!"

The Bourgeois looked at her inquiringly. He knew the good dame too well not to be sure she had some weighty reason for her request.

"What particularly moves you to this singular request, Dame Rochelle?" asked he.

"A potent reason, master, but it would not weigh a grain with you as with me. There is this morning a wild spirit afloat,—people's minds have been excited from a sermon from one of the college fathers. The friends of the Intendant are gathered in force, they say, to clear the market of the Honnetes Gens. A disturbance is impending. That, master is one reason. My other is a presentiment that some harm will befall you if you go to the market in the midst of such excitement."

"Thanks, good dame," replied the Bourgeois calmly, "both for your information and your presentiment; but they only furnish an additional reason why I should go to try to prevent any disturbance among my fellow-citizens."

"Still, master, you see not what I see, and hear not what I hear, and would not believe it did I tell you! I beseech you, go not to-day!" exclaimed she imploringly, clasping her hands in the eagerness of her appeal.

"Good dame," replied he, "I deeply respect your solicitude, but I could not, without losing all respect for myself as a gentleman, stay away out of any consideration of impending danger. I should esteem it my duty all the more to go, if there be danger, which I cannot believe."

"Oh, that Pierre were here to accompany you! But at least take some servants with you, master," implored the dame, persisting in her request.

"Good dame, I cannot consult fear when I have duty to perform; besides, I am in no danger. I have enemies enough, I know; but he would be a bold man who would assail the Bourgeois Philibert in the open market-place of Quebec."

"Yet there may be such a bold man, master," replied she. "There are many such men who would consider they did the Intendant and themselves good service by compassing your destruction!"

"May be so, dame; but I should be a mark of scorn for all men if I evaded a duty, small or great, through fear of the Intendant or any of his friends."

"I knew my appeal would be in vain, master, but forgive my anxiety. God help you! God defend you!"

She looked at him fixedly for a moment. He saw her features were quivering with emotion and her eyes filled with tears.

"Good dame," said he kindly, taking her hand, "I respect your motives, and will so far show my regard for your forecast of danger as to take my sword, which, after a good conscience, is the best friend a gentleman can have to stand by him in peril. Please bring it to me."

"Willingly, master, and may it be like the sword of the cherubim, to guard and protect you to-day!"

She went into the great hall for the rapier of the Bourgeois, which he only wore on occasions of full dress and ceremony. He took it smilingly from her hand, and, throwing the belt over his shoulder, bade Dame Rochelle good-by, and proceeded to the market.

The dame looked earnestly after him until he turned the corner of the great Cathedral, when, wiping her eyes, she went into the house and sat down pensively for some minutes.

"Would that Pierre had not gone to St. Ann's to-day!" cried she. "My master! my noble, good master! I feel there is evil abroad for him in the market to-day." She turned, as was her wont in time of trouble, to the open Bible that ever lay upon her table, and sought strength in meditation upon its sacred pages.

There was much stir in the market when the Bourgeois began his accustomed walk among the stalls, stopping to converse with such friends as he met, and especially with the poor and infirm, who did not follow him,—he hated to be followed—but who stood waiting his arrival at certain points which he never failed to pass. The Bourgeois knew that his poor almsmen would be standing there, and he would no more avoid them than he would avoid the Governor.

A group of girls very gaily dressed loitered through the market, purchasing bouquets of the last of autumnal flowers, and coquetting with the young men of fashion who chose the market-place for their morning promenade, and who spent their smiles and wit freely, and sometimes their money, upon the young ladies they expected to find there.

This morning the Demoiselles Grand-maison and Hebert were cheapening immortelles and dry flowers to decorate their winter vases,—a pleasant fashion, not out of date in the city at the present day.

The attention of these young ladies was quite as much taken up with the talk of their cavaliers as with their bargaining when a quick exclamation greeted them from a lady on horseback, accompanied by the Chevalier de Pean. She drew bridle sharply in front of the group, and leaning down from her saddle gave her hand to the ladies, bidding them good morning in a cheery voice which there was no mistaking, although her face was invisible behind her veil. It was Angélique des Meloises, more gay and more fascinating than ever.

She noticed two gentlemen in the group. "Oh, pardon me, Messieurs Le Mercier and d'Estébe!" said she, "I did not perceive you. My veil is so in the way!" She pushed it aside coquettishly, and gave a finger to each of the gentlemen, who returned her greeting with extreme politeness.

"Good morning! say you, Angélique?" exclaimed Mademoiselle Hebert; "it is a good noon. You have slept rarely! How bright and fresh you look, darling!"

"Do I not!" laughed Angélique in reply. "It is the morning air and a good conscience make it! Are you buying flowers? I have been to Sillery for mine!" said she, patting her blooming cheeks with the end of her riding-whip. She had no time for further parley, for her attention was suddenly directed by De Pean to some stir upon the other side of the market, with an invitation to her to ride over and see what was the matter. Angélique at once wheeled her horse to accompany De Pean.

The group of girls felt themselves eclipsed and overborne by the queenly airs of Angélique, and were glad when she moved off, fearing that by some adroit manœuvre she would carry off their cavaliers. It needed but a word, as they knew, to draw them all after her.

Angélique, under the lead of De Pean, rode quickly towards the scene of confusion, where men were gesticulating fiercely and uttering loud, angry words such as usually precede the drawing of swords and the rush of combatants.

To her surprise, she recognized Le Gardeur de Repentigny, very drunk and wild with anger, in the act of leaping off his horse with oaths of vengeance against some one whom she could not distinguish in the throng.

Le Gardeur had just risen from the gaming-table, where he had been playing all night. He was maddened with drink and excited by great losses, which in his rage he called unfair.

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 Diamond "E" Formaldehyde full strength, 40% pure.  
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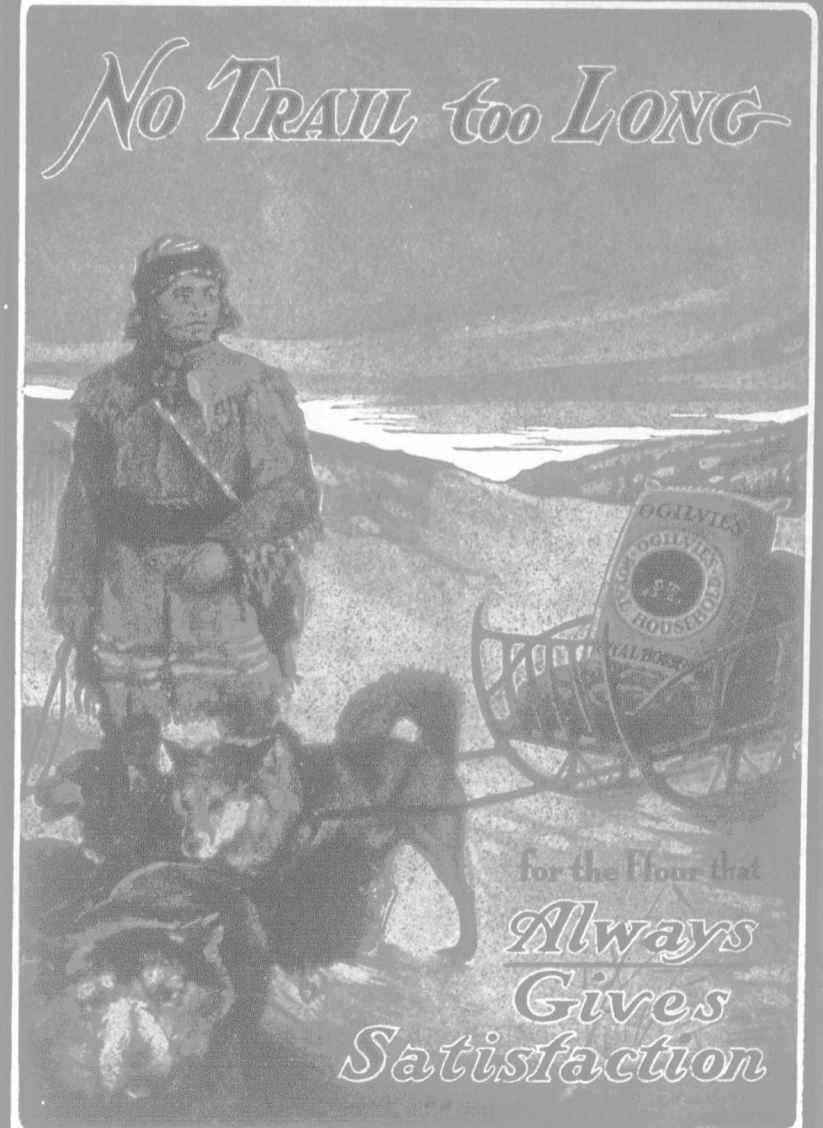
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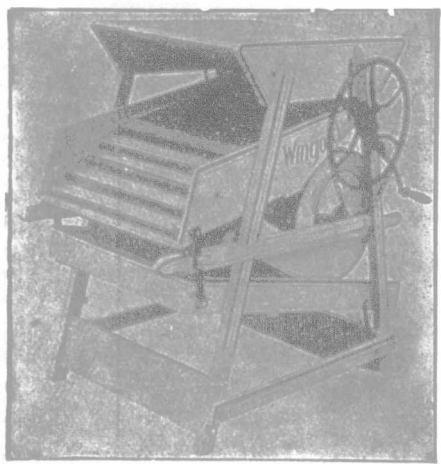
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That grand, old, time-tested remedy—  
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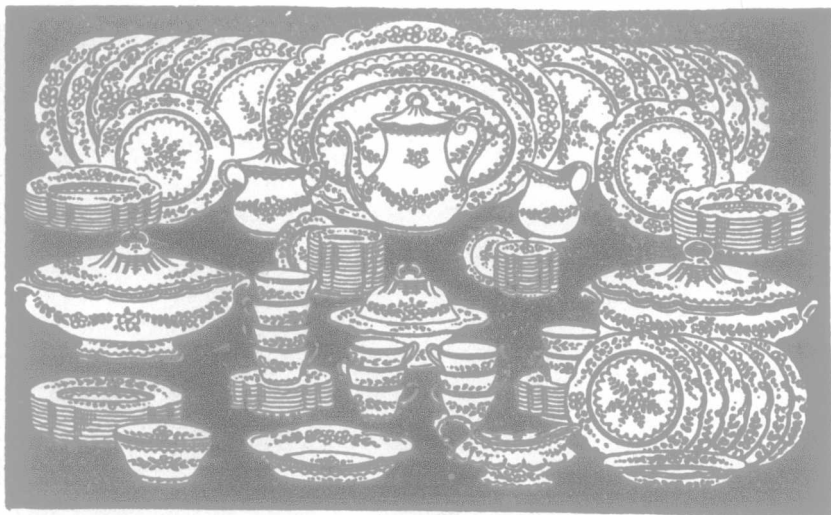
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We will give away free 1,000 of these handsome dinner sets, beautifully decorated, each set 44 pieces, latest designs, handsome patterns, full size, for family use. A magnificent and complete set to quickly introduce and advertise Dr. Burdick's famous New Life Vegetable Pills, —the wonderful remedy for indigestion, constipation, unhealthy blood, rheumatism, to stimulate the appetite, regulate the bowels, and clear the complexion; an invigorator, tonic, and life builder. We will make you a present of this handsome set, exactly as we claim. Take advantage of this if you want to get a handsome set of dishes for your home, absolutely free.

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of Dr. Burdick's famous New Life Vegetable Pills. Being determined to gain a national reputation as the most progressive firm in Canada, and to gain a wider distribution of our strictly pure, high-grade remedies, we are going to assist you to sell our medicine, and to earn this beautiful set quickly by sending with each box of pills a certificate which will entitle every purchaser to receive from us a Handsome Box of Presents consisting of 1 handsome solid gold shell ring, plain engraved, and chased or set with beautiful sparkling jewels, equalling in appearance the finest Bible; 1 handsome gold plated or silver brooch,—the latest oriental filagree design that is all the rage; a handsome ornament, 1 tie or scarf pin, new handsome shape, gold finished, and very attractive design and pattern; one cabinet photograph of our King in his royal uniform, and our Queen in full court dress. This magnificent box of presents, exactly as described, we will send fully prepaid to every one who purchases a box of our medicine from you, and will return us the certificate with only 50c. to cover cost of packing, mailing, etc., the different articles. Our object in making this wonderful offer is to induce people to try our medicine, and to receive the opinion of every purchaser, to fail. Your friends will be delighted with this wonderful opportunity to secure a handsome box of presents.

8 boxes, and return the money, only \$2.00 to us. We trust you with our medicine till sold. As soon as your remittance and the certificates have been returned to us, we will promptly ship the dinner set to you. We arrange to stand payment of all freight charges to your nearest station. We are bound to introduce Dr. Burdick's famous medicine no matter what it costs us, and when we say we will give away these handsome sets of dishes, we will do it. Our methods are honest. Don't miss this great opportunity. Write to us at once. Address,

The Dr. Burdick Medicine Co. Dept. 144 Toronto, Ont.

Colonel St. Remy had rooked him at piquet, he said, and refused him the chance of an honorable gamester to win back some part of his losses. His antagonist had left the Palace like a sneak, and he was riding round the city to find him, and horsewhip him if he would not fight like a gentleman.

Le Gardeur was accompanied by the Sieur de Lantagnac, who, by splendid dissipation, had won his whole confidence. Le Gardeur, when drunk, thought the world did not contain a finer fellow than Lantagnac, whom he thoroughly despised when sober.

At a hint from De Pean, the Sieur de Lantagnac had clung to Le Gardeur that morning like his shadow, had drunk with him again and again, exciting his wrath against St. Remy; but apparently keeping his own head clear enough for whatever mischief De Pean had put into it.

They rode together to the marketplace, hearing that St. Remy was at the sermon. Their object, as Le Gardeur believed, was to put an unpardonable insult upon St. Remy, by striking him with his whip and forcing him to fight a duel with Le Gardeur or his friend. The reckless De Lantagnac asserted loudly, he "did not care a straw which!"

Le Gardeur and De Lantagnac rode furiously through the market, heedless of what they encountered or whom they ran over, and were followed by a yell of indignation from the people, who recognized them as gentlemen of the Grand Company.

It chanced that at that moment a poor almsman of the Bourgeois Philibert was humbly and quietly leaning on his crutches, listening with bowing head and smiling lips to the kind inquiries of his benefactor as he received his accustomed alms.

De Lantagnac rode up furiously, followed by Le Gardeur. De Lantagnac recognized the Bourgeois, who stood in his way talking to the crippled soldier. He cursed him between his teeth, and lashed his horse with intent to ride him down as if by accident.

The Bourgeois saw them approach and motioned them to stop, but in vain. The horse of De Lantagnac just swerved in its course, and without checking his speed ran over the crippled man, who instantly rolled in the dust, his face streaming with blood from a sharp stroke of the horse's shoe upon his forehead.

The Bourgeois was startled at this new danger, not to himself,—he thought not of himself,—but to the bleeding man lying prostrate upon the ground. He sprang forward to prevent Le Gardeur's horse going over him.

He did not, in the haste and confusion of the moment, recognize Le Gardeur, who, inflamed with wine and frantic with passion, was almost past recognition by any who knew him in his normal state. Nor did Le Gardeur, in his frenzy, recognize the presence of the Bourgeois, whose voice calling him by name, with an appeal to his better nature, would undoubtedly have checked his headlong career.

The moment was critical. It was one of those points of time where the threads of many lives and many destinies cross and intersect each other, and thence part different ways, leading to life or death, happiness or despair, forever!

Le Gardeur spurred his horse madly over the wounded man who lay upon the ground; but he did not hear him, he did not see him. Let it be said for Le Gardeur, if aught can be said in his defence, he did not see him. His horse was just about to trample upon the prostrate cripple lying in the dust, when his bridle was suddenly and firmly seized by the hand of the Bourgeois, and his horse wheeled round with such violence that, rearing back upon his haunches, he almost threw his rider headlong.

(To be continued next week.)

## GOSSIP

### HORSES FOR CROSSING

In an article in your Christmas number, December 15, "Three types of horses wanted in cities" it concludes "What practical plan can be devised for producing enough of these types to meet Western Canada's demand?"

Now in what way are the English breeders making this demand for clean-legged draft horses. Sir Oswald Moseley, one of the leading stockmen in England is crossing all his pure-bred Clyde mares with Suffolk stallions. Mr. B. C. Peronne, manager of the Norfolk Experimental Farm, has crossed his Shires with Suffolk stallions for the last seven years. The manager of the horses at Messrs. Allsops, one of the largest breeding firms in England, states that of six of their heaviest horses which had done eleven years' hard work in their service, and were still working, the one that headed the list was a Chestnut of Suffolk breeding, 17 hands 2½ inches high and weighing 1876 pounds.

As regards breeding to get "strong active expressers and lighter delivery horses," in Ireland we find the Suffolk used most extensively to cross on the light Irish mares. One Suffolk stallion remained in the same district 16 years, and was limited to 50 mares each season.

Another Suffolk stallion has stood in the Dublin district for the last 12 years. In County Cork we find another Suffolk stallion that has travelled the same round for the last 9 years and has covered over 90 mares each season. The fact that these stallions stay in the same district so long proves that the Suffolk is a success for crossing purposes, and as one large Irish breeder puts it: "I have seen the results from all classes of mares, and according to the mares you get heavy cart horses, hunters and harness horses."

To mention a few instances in England: Jas. Peter, agent to the late Col. Sir Nigel Kingscote, K.C.B., says: "I have seen a few results of a cross between Suffolk stallions and light roadster mares, the produce being much more valuable than the dams, and I have seen quite a few sold for carriage horses. I have also seen good looking heavy weight carrying hunters got by a Suffolk stallion from Thoroughbred mares, one I remember well winning many prizes in the show-ring besides selling for a very high price."

Ed. E. Barclay, Brent Pelham Hall,

## SEEDS!

Now is a good time to think of planning for what seeds you require for spring planting. We tell you all about the best seeds for the garden, the best seeds for the field, the best seed oats, the best seed barley. All selected and tested in the West.

Beautiful seed annual free. Send for it to-day. Address.

**PLUNKETT & SAVAGE**  
SEEDSMEN  
CALGARY, - - ALBERTA

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Herts: "I am farming about 1300 acres of very heavy land and have about half my horses pure Suffolks and the other half pure Shires. I find that even on this heavy land the Suffolks can do all the Shire can, and equally well, and into the bargain don't get messed up with the sticky clay land, as the hairy-legged horses do. I have known some very useful heavy weight half-bred Suffolk hunters, full of courage and could gallop and jump well."

In Australia the supply of half-bred Suffolks is not equal to the demand. The carriers who drive 16 to 20 horses in a team and go immense distances always use this class of horse in preference to others.

P. R. Gordon, Chief Inspector of Stock for the Queensland Government, writing in 1891: "In the horse teams of the city of Brisbane, a number of horses used have been a cross between a Suffolk stallion and the ordinary light-bred mares of the colony, and they have been found immeasurably superior to any horses used on the tram lines; their feet and legs having withstood the strain of the heavy gradients better than any other class of horse."

Alexander Bruce, the Chief Inspector of stock for the government of New South Wales, recommends the light mares of the colony to be put to a Suffolk, the results being fair sized, well shaped, useful active harness horses.

Messrs. Dangar Bros., the largest Suffolk breeders in Australia, started annual auction sales of their home-bred 2-year-old Suffolk stallions after the Royal show in Sydney, about 14 years ago. They have since sold at these sales 115 stallions; their average price the first year was \$600. They have had a steady increase from year to year and today the average price is \$1250.

Perhaps nothing proves the adaptability of the Suffolk horse for crossing purposes in getting the high class of horses referred to in the article more than the predominance of the Suffolk blood amongst the prize winners (other than pure-bred) at the Olympia Horse Show, London, England.

Alberta. GEO. JAQUES.

**INCUBATOR SUPPLIES.**

Incubators are coming into more general use year by year. Persons interested should write G. A. Cameron, of Milestone, Sask., for particulars. Mr. Cameron represents the H. M. Sheer Company, manufacturers of incubator and brooder supplies. Incubator lamps and regulators are recognized as being among the best on the market. Reports from users show that they give entire satisfaction. Nothing but first-class material is used in all appliances and a careful study is made of all problems relating to incubation. Read the advertisement and write for particulars, saying you saw the notice in the Farmer's Advocate.

**SELLING GOOD CLYDESDALES**

J. H. Jackson, of Hartney, purchased at Carman a beautiful Clydesdale mare Lady Gold, one of the lot recently imported by Andrew Graham, of Forest Home Farm, Pomeroy. The Hartney district bids fair to become one of the leading points in the province for high class Clydesdales. It was in this district that the great sire and show horse, Woodend Gartley was owned, followed by the splendid breeding and show horse, Concord. These horses have left a long string of good ones in the hands of John Scharf and other breeders of the district. Mr. Jackson's recent purchase, Lady Gold, rising four years, is an extraordinary fine animal. She is very smooth with lots of size and beautiful stylish action. Her sire is Guinea Gold, by Marcellus, the most noted son of Hiawatha. Guinea Gold's dam was by Macgregor, second dam by Darnley Hero by Darnley. Lady Gold's dam is half sister to Hiawatha, being

**'RUBEROID' ROOFING**

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Pronounce it RUE-BER-OID

Is the most

Has given perfect

**ECONOMICAL**

**SERVICE**

because it is

under most exacting conditions

**LASTING**

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Its title to the only

is our watch word. Its

**PERMANENT**

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Roofing is backed by service over years longer than any other.



Beware Imitations

The Genuine bears fac-simile of the RUBEROID MAN on the outside wrapper and the word RUBEROID is stamped every few feet on the underside of the Roofing. GET OUR FREE BOOK which tells you all about Roofing. WRITE TO-DAY. Dealers Everywhere.

THE STANDARD PAINT CO. OF CANADA Limited, Manufacturers, 286 St. James St., Montreal.

**Speedy Germination**

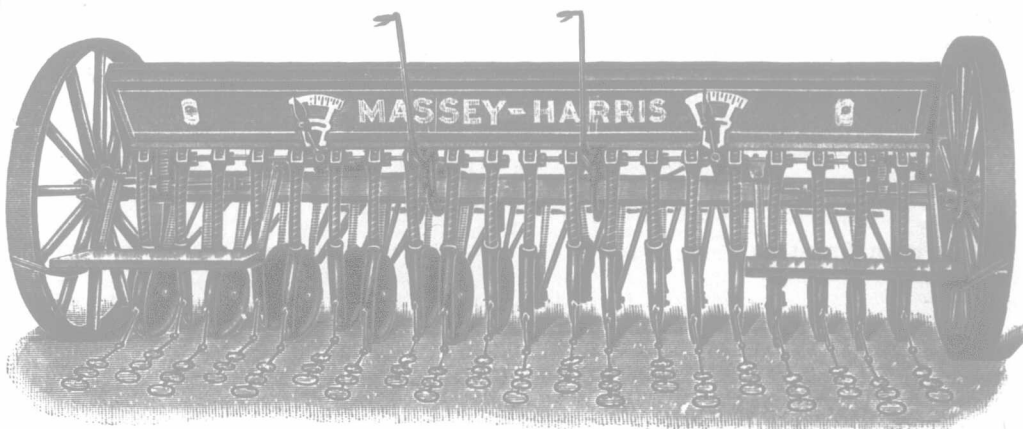
Should Result from Good and

**Properly Planted Seed.**

Sown with

**"A NEW MASSEY-HARRIS DRILL"**

Means Properly Sown



SIZES; 16, 20 OR 22 SHOES, SINGLE OR DOUBLE DISCS.

**Uniform Sowing and Covering**

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sired by the great Prince of Wales horse, Prince Robert. This is not the first draft mare by Hartney breeders on the Forest Home stud. Last June H. W. Thomas secured the splendid mare, Queen Anne, along with her filly foal, Easter Morn, and the yearling filly, Cherry 8th, both youngsters by the prize horse, Vigorous. Queen Anne has developed into a heavy mare, her weight being 1870 pounds. This mare has never been beaten by a mare owned in the province and it will be quite interesting when she meets Lady Gold in the show ring. Easter Morn promises to make quite as good a mare as her dam. The Forest Home Farm seems to be a favorite place to go for toppers.

**SEED SHORTAGE IN ENGLAND**

Writing to Trade and Commerce Report, J. M. Mussen, Commissioner at Leeds, says: It may interest Canadian firms engaged in the export of seeds to learn

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CROSSING

our Christmas "Three types of" it concludes "be devised for these types to demand?" re the English and for clean-Oswald Mose-stockmen in his pure-bred folk stallions, anager of the rm, has crossed tallions for the nanager of the s, one of the England, states eaviest horses years' hard and were still eaded the list folk breeding, and weighing

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hink of plan- require for ou all about en, the best t seed oats, selected and

free. Send

SAVAGE

ALBERTA

## FOR HUNTERS

EVERY seeker of big game would like to own a "ROSS" Sporting Rifle, as it combines the accuracy and power of our military arm with a style and finish difficult to secure in arms offered at similar prices.

### "ROSS" Sporting

Rifles are an ideal gift.  
\$25.00 and upwards

Write for Catalogue.

**THE ROSS RIFLE CO.**  
Quebec.



A great new, hardy strawberry originated by crossing the wild Manitoba strawberry with a large cultivated variety. Write us for free description of this new fruit. Also for free catalogue describing our new, hardy Russian cross-bred apples, originated specially for the Prairie Province, and offered by us exclusively. Don't waste your money sending away for the tender stock grown in Eastern Canada for the United States. We have the hardy, home-grown, acclimated stock.

**Buchanan Nursery Company,**

WINNIPEG

(St. Charles P.O., Man.)



Bicycle Ball-bearings and rigid stand make the "LEADER" easy running—and there is nothing to interfere with pail being placed beneath bar to drain off the butter-milk.

#### "Leader Churn"

can be used either by foot or hand—sitting or standing. Made of strong white oak—sweet and clean—won't crack or chip like glass and crockery—and will last for years.

If your dealer does not handle them write for information. 54  
SUMMER-DOWSWELL LIMITED, - Hamilton, Ont.

### SEVEN YEARS OF ECZEMA

Then After \$500 had been Spent in Vain, Two Bottles of D.D.D. Cured.

Mrs. Horace Martin, of Sharbot Lake, Ont., writes:

"My husband had eczema for seven years. He spent hundreds of dollars but could not get cured. He was almost wild with the pain and itching.

"I saw D.D.D. Prescription advertised in the paper. I sent and got a bottle and it gave my husband relief at once. He has used a second bottle and is entirely well.

"The two bottles of D.D.D. which my husband used have done him more good than the \$500 he spent before."

Do you suffer the torments of skin disease, or do any of your family or friends? What's the use? D. D. D. Prescription will do for anyone what it did for Mr. Martin.

For free trial bottle of D. D. D. Prescription write to the D. D. D. Laboratories, Department J., 23 Jordan St., Toronto.

For sale by all druggists.

England this season. Not only does this apply to England, but it is also being felt in the seed-growing districts of France, Germany, and certain other parts of Europe. This is attributable to the lack of sunshine during the summer and to the wet autumn experienced last year.

It is stated, as the result of very careful experiments which have been made upon the subject, that seed wheat has a long or a short life according to the amount of sunshine it receives. When gathered in a hot dry summer it is good for six or eight years later, but when gathered in a very wet state, as was the case with much of the wheat last year, its life, in many cases, is of short duration. A great deal of the seed saved from last harvest is reported to be in poor condition; it is not improbable that the vitality of much of the seed grain put aside for sowing this spring will be unsuitable. Indeed, in some parts of England, especially in the eastern counties, farmers are intending to sow double the ordinary amount of seed this season.

In consequence, prices for most kinds of seed are showing an upward tendency, and it would be to the advantage of Canadian shippers to send forward samples and prices to importers here who are in a position to consider offers for supplies to meet the shortage.

A prominent firm of seed brokers reporting upon the world's output of seed in their January report, more especially in regard to clover seed, quote as follows:—

"In our last report, issued in the early part of September, we called attention to the fear which then existed for the crop of English clover seed. Owing to the continued wet weather this fear has proved to be well-founded, for, as far as England is concerned, the crop of new red clover this year is practically nil. Fortunately, there was a fair quantity held over, but as some of this is more than one year old we would advise all buyers to ascertain the germination. Single-cut cow-grass is exceedingly scarce, there being practically no new seed and very little of last season's crop on the market; prices are accordingly high.

"The same remark applies to giant hybrid cow-grass, genuine parcels being accordingly scarce. Red clover is in much shorter supply than it was this time last year. In England we have an almost total failure. America also has a very small crop following a large one last year. The Canadian crop is below an average; any surplus she may have will be required by America. There seems to be an average supply of Chilean, but this is not in strong hands. France had a good crop of fine seed last year, but has a much smaller one of poor medium quality this. Germany is very short and will be a heavy buyer. The question is, will Germany, Denmark and Scandinavia use all the reported surplus of Russia, where there is a fairly good crop? In Austria and Hungary there is a moderate crop of medium quality. White clover has turned out a very short crop of poor quality in all producing centers. Alsike is the exception, in that this season's crop in Canada and America is better than last year.

"The continental crop is small, and in England there is a very small crop of poor quality. Russia has a poor crop and none for export. Trefoil is a very short crop everywhere. Lucerne or Alfalfa in the province district was again short this season; however, the quality is on the whole good; there are a few very fine samples. Timothy is a good crop, and cocksfoot is a better crop than last year.

"Perennial rye grass is rather a better crop than last year, which was short, the natural weight being two pounds to three pounds per bushel less than the previous season, but Italian is a short crop. Sainfoin is a very short crop in England and fair on the continent. Rape is a better crop in Holland, but the English crop is not good."



## HAVE YOU SEEN

THE IMPROVED  
NEW SUPERIOR

THE 1910  
MODEL

WITH ITS

PATENTED SIEVES? If Not, You Should

It is the simplest and most thorough device for handling wild oats on the market. It is the fastest cleaner made.

The New Superior is the King of Wild Oat Separators, because it cleans them all out thoroughly, fast and easy, no complicated sieves as in other machines made for this purpose. It will clean and separate any kind of grain grown. The New Superior has large screening capacity, large hopper, automatic feed. The New Superior is built strong and low down, making it handy and easy to operate.

The New Superior is made in four sizes—fitted with or without Bagger for farm or elevator work and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Sold by all leading agents. Write for further particulars and prices.

**THE HARMER IMPLEMENT COMPANY, LTD.,**

132 PRINCESS STREET

WINNIPEG, MAN.



## LOCAL TREATMENT FOR WOMEN'S DISORDERS

The health we enjoy depends very largely upon how the blood circulates in our bodies; in other words, if we have perfect circulation we will have perfect health.

There is a constant wearing out of the tissues in every part of the body. The blood flowing through the veins carries off this waste or dead matter, while the blood coming from the heart through the arteries brings the fresh new living tissue, the essence of the food we have digested, to replace what has been carried off. This constant wearing out and expelling of the dead matter and the replacing of it with new matter, atom by atom, goes on day and night, until in about 7 years a complete change has been effected. Thus every man and woman has an entirely different body in every particle of it from what he or she had 7 years before.

It sometimes happens, however, from a variety of causes, that the blood becomes congested in certain portions of the body. This means that the blood vessels in these parts become weakened, and the circulation in that section of the body becomes sluggish and stagnant. The consequence is that the dead matter in that part of the body is only partially carried away, and that but little of the new, vital matter is introduced there to build up and strengthen the tissues and nerves.

This condition invariably exists in all cases of female disorders. The dead matter retained in the circulation, which should have been expelled, causes irritation and inflammation of the delicate membranes, and oppresses the nerve centres. This condition is the cause of the grievous physical and mental suffering which accompanies female troubles.

To obtain relief it is evident that the first thing to be done is to get rid of the dead matter which is being held in the circulation. If this dead matter is allowed to remain there a species of blood poisoning will result and nature will endeavor to get rid of it by forming ulcers, tumors, etc.

The above explanation will also show why ORANGE LILY is so successful in curing this condition. It is a local treatment, and is applied direct to the affected organs. Its curative elements are absorbed into the congested tissue, and from the very start the dead matter begins to be discharged. A feeling of immense relief, both mental and physical, accompanies it, and the improvement is constant and positive. This feature of the expelling of the dead matter is always present to a greater or less extent, and in some cases it is so marked as to be amazing. The case described in the following letter is not exceptional:

Dr. Cooney—I am thankful to Mrs. F. E. Currah, your Canadian representative, for my health restored by your wonderful remedy. I have suffered for 17 years, but not so bad until 3 years ago. Then I had a doctor, who told me I had a tumor, and could live no more than a year. If I went through an operation I would not live through it. A year later I sent for him again, and he gave me up to die. My husband then sent for another doctor, who performed an operation, and it did me much good. I doctored with him 3 or 4 months, but became so bad again that I thought I could live no longer, and I began to long to die. One day my husband came home and threw a slip of paper to me with Mrs. Currah's address and told me a lady had advised him to write to her for a treatment that would cure me. I said it was too late, that I would die anyway. I could not lift a teaspoon without hurting me. Then the first doctor told me I was worse than ever. However, my husband sent for ORANGE LILY, and the third treatment brought away one tumor. Others followed, until 7 tumors had been expelled, 3 large ones and 4 small ones. I know if it had not been for ORANGE LILY I would have died, for I could not live much longer. I would have thought it cheap at one hundred dollars for a month's treatment, instead of one dollar. It is worth its weight in gold.—MRS. GEO. LEWIS, Huntsville, Ont.

The above letter is published with Mrs. Lewis's permission. All letters received are treated as being sacredly confidential, but occasionally some patient feels so grateful for being cured that she is willing to make the matter known for the benefit and encouragement of her suffering sisters.

ORANGE LILY is a positive, scientific remedy for all disorders of the female functions. As explained above these troubles are of local origin, and require local treatment. It is just as sensible to take medicine internally for female troubles as it would be to take medicine internally for a bruise, a boil or an ulcerated tooth. In all these cases some dead matter is being retained, and the cure is effected by employing local methods for expelling the dead matter. ORANGE LILY has antiseptic, soothing and healing properties, and also tones up and invigorates blood vessels and nerves. I am so anxious that every suffering woman may satisfy herself, without cost to her, that ORANGE LILY will cure her, that I hereby make the following

### FREE TRIAL OFFER

I will send, without charge, to every reader of this notice who suffers in any way from any of the troubles peculiar to women, if she will send me her address, enough of the ORANGE LILY treatment to last her ten days. In many cases this trial treatment is all that is necessary to effect a complete cure, and in every instance it will give very noticeable relief. If you are a sufferer, you owe it to yourself, to your family and to your friends to take advantage of this offer and get cured in the privacy of your home, without doctors' bills or expense of any kind. Address MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.



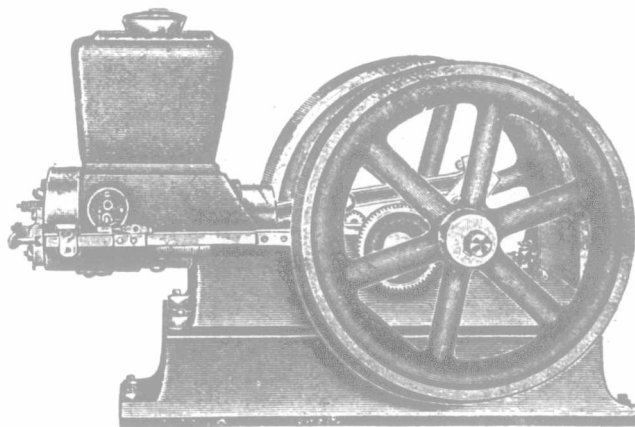
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# Eaton Gasoline Engines

## FROST PROOF

Open Jacket Frost-proof Cooling System, by which the cylinder jacket is kept at a safe temperature through water boiling around the cylinder the same as in a tea kettle, the heat passing off as vapor or steam.

The Electric Igniter on Eaton Engines is of the hammer brake pattern, having meteor wire points which prevent corroding and always insure a bright spark. The igniter is one of the most important features in engine construction, and might very properly be called the heart of the engine. In the Eaton Engine this part of the mechanism has been given special attention and successful operation is assured.



## GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS

The gravity feed on Eaton Engines does away with the trouble which is constantly met with in pump feed engines. The mixing chamber is so constructed that the amount of fuel consumed may be accurately regulated and definitely adjusted for economical operation.

The governor is positive in action, simply constructed and so arranged that it perfectly controls the speed of the machine. When the engine is running with a light load, the governor cuts off the supply of gasoline so that when less than the full power of the engine is used, a proportionately smaller quantity of gasoline will be consumed.

The Crank Shaft is forged of solid steel; not a weld in it. The shaft is built of high quality steel turned, ground and polished, and has a resisting power twice as great as any strain that can possibly be put upon it in operation.

### EATON FROST PROOF GASOLINE ENGINES.

2 horse-power	\$ 75.00
4 horse-power	135.00
6 horse-power	205.00

The engine is shipped complete with all oil and grease cups, gasoline tank, valves, batteries, coil switch, drive pulley, etc., also a book of instructions giving full information how to successfully operate.

## WHEN BUYING A GASOLINE ENGINE

DO NOT CONFUSE HORSE FLESH WITH HORSE POWER  
HORSE-POWER HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THE POWER OF A HORSE.

**HORSEFLESH IS NEVER THE SAME.** It may be worth \$500, or it may be worth the price of the hide that covers it and no more. It may be able to pull a couple of tons, or it may scarcely be able to drag its own shadow.

**HORSE-POWER IS ALWAYS THE SAME.** It never varies. It is a definite standard for measuring power, the same as a foot measures distance, or a pound measures weight. The foot or the pound are the same the country over, and a horse-power is the same, no matter what engine develops it.

Do not let anybody tell you that a horse-power in one engine is greater than a horse-power in another engine.

When you see an engine advertised as a two-horse or a four-horse engine you know that it is capable of developing a definite amount of power, no matter what the name of the engine and no matter what the price. Eaton horse-power is just as powerful as the horse-power in any other engine, but the Eaton price is less. Eaton engines will cost you \$37.50 or less per horse-power. Are you willing to pay more without getting more?

All enquiries regarding the Eaton Engine will be cheerfully and promptly answered. We sell this engine on the distinct understanding that it must give satisfactory service or your money and all railway charges will be cheerfully refunded.

WRITE FOR  
SPRING  
CATALOGUE  
NOW  
READY.

# THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

WINNIPEG CANADA

EATON  
PRICES  
ON FARM  
GOODS WILL  
INTEREST  
YOU

### IMPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS

The farm products imported into the United States during the fiscal year 1907—the year of highest record—amounted in value to nearly \$627,000,000. The imports for 1908 were valued at \$540,000,000 in round numbers, and the average for the five years 1901-1905 was a trifle over \$455,000,000. These and other interesting figures appear in a bulletin recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture which reviews the imports of farm products during a period reaching back to the middle of the last century.

The farm products imported may be divided into two general classes. (1) those which compete with products of farms in this country, and (2) those which do not so compete to any considerable extent. The first class, embracing such items as sugar, tobacco, hay, and hides and skins, makes up a little less than half of the total. The principal items of the second class are silk, coffee, tea, sisal grass, manila fibre, rubber, bananas, coconuts, and Peruvian and Egyptian cotton.

Farm products have always constituted a large part of the imports, but not the preponderant share that

such products hold in the export trade. In the fifties only about one-third of the imports were farm products. But their importance gradually increased, and in 1875 to the end of the century agricultural products made up just about one-half of the total, in some years rising above and in some years falling below the 50 per cent. line. Since 1900, however, while farm products have continued to increase, to gain in imports of manufactures and other non-agricultural articles has been even greater, so that only about 46 per cent. of the total imports since 1900 are to be classed as agricultural.

By comparing imports with exports it is found that for the five years 1901-1905 the average exports of cotton, grain, and grain products exceeded by \$74,000,000 the total imports of products of the farm.

Import prices show some marked increase during the period covered by this review. In the period 1851-1855 these imports averaged in value \$2.71 per capita; during the five years 1901-1905 the average was \$5.67. Of this increase of \$2.96 per capita, 55 cents was due to increased imports of silk, 55 cents to packing-

house products, 45 cents to vegetable fibers, 28 cents to coffee, 20 cents to wool, 18 cents to tobacco, 17 cents to all fruits, 10 cents to cocoa and chocolate, and 7 cents to vegetable oils.

Comparing the two periods 1851-1901-1905, it is found that in fifty years imports of coffee increased from 7 to 12 pounds per capita, imports of tea from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1.2 pounds, and imports of sugar from 17 to 46 pounds per capita, while during the half century imports of manufactured tobacco doubled and imports of wool trebled.

Imports prices show some marked changes. Cheese rose from 9 cents a pound in 1851 to 19 cents a pound in 1908, and potatoes from 32 to 70 cents a bushel during the same period. Manila hemp, imported direct from the Philippines, was valued at \$76 a ton in 1862, when first recorded separately among the imports; it was subsequently more than doubled in price, being rated at \$171 per ton in 1908. Philippine sugar on the other hand, despite improvement in grade, fell from 2.9 to 1.7 cents a pound during the fifty-eight years under review, while Cuban sugar declined from 3.6 to 2.5 cents a pound.

Among the spices, pepper advanced from 3.5 to 7.5 cents a pound, while nutmegs fell to 12 cents a pound, less than a fifth of the 63 cents recorded in 1851.

Raw silk imported from Italy is valued higher than that from the Far East, and of the latter the silk from Japan is higher than that from China. Brazilian coffee shows an import price little more than half that of coffee from the Dutch East Indies (Java and Sumatra), but Guatemalan coffee comes almost as high as the latter. Before 1861, however, there was little difference in price between coffee from Brazil and from the Dutch East Indies; in fact for four out of ten years the price of Brazilian coffee was the higher. In the early nineties Cuban wrapper tobacco was frequently valued below Sumatra wrapper; in the five years ending 1908 the import price of Cuban was 75 per cent. higher. The relative import prices of Cuban and Turkish filler tobacco vary considerably from year to year. Thus in 1903 and 1904 Turkish was 12.5 per cent. higher, but in the next four years Cuban was invoiced at a rate 50 per cent. higher than Turkish.

## WANTS AND FOR SALE

**TERMS**—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 5¢ cents.

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

**VANCOUVER ISLAND OFFERS SUNSHINY** mild climate; good profits for young men with small capital in business, professions, fruitgrowing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns, for authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A 34, Law Chambers Bldg., Victoria, B. C.

**TO RENT**—Farm situated west of Headingly, north side of river. Apply to H. Hilton, 640 Spence St., Winnipeg.

**SERVANTS SUPPLIED**—Mrs. MacNeil will be leaving shortly to bring to Winnipeg General Servants having first class references. 215 Logan Ave., Winnipeg.

**FOR SALE** or exchange for land or cattle or horses or town property, a good second-hand steam traction threshing and plowing outfit near Winnipeg. Box 378, Mankato, Minn.

**FOR SALE**—Abundance seed oats, true to variety, can guarantee absolute freedom from wild oats or other weed seeds. Car lots or in quantities to suit purchaser. Price 55 cents per bushel including bags. Sample sent upon request. Phillippi Bros. Canora, Sask.

**FOR SALE**—Ideal dairy or mixed farm, 960 acres, partly irrigated, exceptional buildings, all necessary machinery, excellent markets. \$27,500. Cardwell, Cowley, Alta.

**WILL SELL** or exchange for South African scrip, one pure-bred Clydesdale stallion, age seven, sure foal getter, leaves excellent stock. W. Fox, Bulyea, Saskatchewan.

**PURE SEED OATS** raised on clean land from Garton's Regenerated Abundance. One dollar per bushel in small lots; cheaper in quantities. O. K. Wilson, Milestone, Sask.

**FOR SALE**—Registered Percheron stallion. Three years old. Black. Weight 1800 lbs. I don't think this colt can be beat for his age in Saskatchewan. For particulars address H. O. Hutchins, Box 66, Keeler, Sask.

**FREE** on receipt of P. C. a booklet describing the fruit industry in the Fraser Valley. Full of useful information to intending settlers. Catherwood & Watson, Mission City, B. C.

**FOR SALE**—Russian and English greyhound pups. Parents good wolf killers. Number limited. Apply to G. De Jardin, Forget, Sask.

**HOLSTEIN BULL CALF** for sale. Bred from great producers. For pedigree and particulars apply Neil Wilson, Healslip, Man.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—Improved producing fruit farm of twenty acres, with house and in best of cultivation, near Kelowna, Okanagan Valley. Property worth ten thousand present valuation. What offers? Box E, Farmer's Advocate.

**FOR SALE**—Buff Orpington cock. Coming 2 years old, bred by Shoemaker; has taken one first prize and one silver medal. Price \$5.00. Cockerels \$1.50 and \$2.00; hens and pullets \$1.50 each. Hugh Fraser, Miami, Man.

**FOR SALE**—One registered Hackney Stallion, rising 4 in the spring, 17 hands high. Will take Scrip on him. Correspondence solicited. W. B. Simmons, Box 47, Dabuc, Sask.

**FOR SALE** cheap—One Standard bred pacing Stallion rising four years old, registered and enrolled, copy of pedigree, etc., free on application. Apply Box 37, Abernethy, Sask.

**PLACE your orders for fence posts now.** Carlet F.O.B. your station. Lowest prices. Direct from bush. Fruit land for sale or trade for stock or improved farms. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B. C.

**ONE DOZEN** of our hardy, improved Bush Cherries sent prepaid for \$2.00. Fine Canning Fruit Catalog, free. Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Man.

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

**ORLOFF OATS** for seed. Absolutely clean at 60¢ per bushel; bags extra. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.

**FOR SALE**—Brome and Rye Grass Seed \$10.00 per cwt., and 600 bushels Mensury Barley at 50¢ per bushel; also 80 head of work horses, brood mares and colts from 1 to 3 years, and twelve good oxen. W. R. Howay, Arcola, Sask.

**WANTED**—a situation as stud groom. Good references. Clydesdale preferred. Apply to Box C, Farmer's Advocate.

**FOR SALE**—Three Clydesdale stallions, rising three years. Two imported—"King's Own" champion Canadian-bred—Brandon Summer Fair. For particulars address, McKirby Bros., Napinka, Man.

**SITUATION WANTED** by first class man to handle stallion. Travelling or breaking. Good all round farmer. Understands engines. Jas. Sutherland, c/o Mr. Tom Wilson, Banning, Ont.

**CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOR SALE**—Fred Erskine, eight years. Took first prize in Winnipeg as yearling, also first for best horse any age, foaled in Manitoba, Northwest Territory or British Columbia. Sure stock-getter leaving strong, active colts. Intending purchasers should inspect him and his stock. Two stallions rising three and two years, also some mares and fillies. All registered or eligible for registration. Prices reasonable. E. A. August, Homewood, C. N. R. Carman, C. P. R. Manitoba.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

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

**ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES**—Manitoba's premier strain. Stock for sale. F. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK** Cockerels for sale, \$1.50 each. Eggs in season. Grant Bros. Wild Rose Farm, Redvers, Sask.

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

**FOR A QUICK SALE**—Surplus Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels, \$2.00 each; 3 for \$5.00. Henry H. Pearson, Stonewall, Man.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

**W. J. TREGILLUS**, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

**McKIRDY BROS.**, Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

**H. C. GRAHAM**, Lea Park, Alta. — Shorthorns, Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-09

**JAMES A. COLVIN**, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and Berks.

**JAS. BURNETT**, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdale horses. Stock for sale.

**H. W. BEVAN**—Duncans, Vancouver Island, B. C. Breeds the best strains of Registered Jerseys. Young stock for sale.

**HEREFORDS**—Pioneer prize herd of the West. Good for both milk and beef.

**SEETLAND PONIES**, pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

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

**D. P. WOODRUFF**, Caldwell, Alta., Breeder of Kentucky Saddlers, young registered stallions of the best breeding for sale.

## WINNIPEG PRODUCE MARKETS

**CREAMERY BUTTER**—  
Manitoba fancy fresh made bricks ..... 35  
Eastern, in boxes ..... 30  
Manitoba, in boxes ..... 29

**DAIRY BUTTER**—  
In tubs, according to grade ..... 15 to 19

**CHEESE**—  
Manitoba ..... 12½ to 12½  
Eastern ..... 13½

**EGGS**—  
Manitoba, fresh gathered and cases included ..... 27½  
Guaranteed, new laid, per dozen ..... 45

**POULTRY**—  
Spring chickens ..... 12  
Fowl ..... 8  
Ducks ..... 10  
Turkeys ..... 15  
Geese ..... 10

**EASTERN POULTRY**—  
Turkeys, per lb. .... 21 to 22  
Spring chicken, per lb. .... 18 to 19  
Boiling Fowl, per lb. .... 14 to 16  
Ducks, per lb. .... 18 to 19  
Geese, per lb. .... 16 to 16½

**CURED MEATS (Smoked)**—  
Hams (medium) ..... 17  
Hams (large) ..... 16½  
Breakfast bacon (backs) ..... 19½  
Breakfast bacon (bellies) ..... 18½ to 19  
Shoulders ..... 15½  
Long rolls ..... 17

**DRY SALT MEATS**—  
Long clear sides ..... 15½  
Long clear backs ..... 16  
Mess pork, per barrel ..... 27 00

**LARD**—  
Lard, in tierces, per lb. .... 16½  
50-lb. tubs ..... 8 55  
20-lb. pails ..... 3 50  
10-lb. pails in cases ..... 10 60  
5-lb. pails in cases ..... 10 65  
3-lb. pails in cases ..... 10 75

**DRESSED CARCASES**—  
Steers and heifers, abattoir killed ..... 7½ to 8  
Hindquarters ..... 10  
Forequarters ..... 7  
Dressed Mutton ..... 12  
Dressed Lamb ..... 13  
Dressed hogs ..... 12  
Dressed veal ..... 8

**HIDES AND TALLOW**—  
Frozen hides ..... 8 to 8½  
No. 1 tallow ..... 5½  
No. 2 tallow ..... 4½  
Sheepskins ..... 30 to 75

**COARSE GRAINS AND FEED**—  
Milfed, net, per ton ..... 17 50  
Shorts ..... 20 00

**CHOPPED FEEDS**—  
Barley, per ton, in sacks ..... 24 00  
Oats ..... 26 00  
Barley and oats ..... 25 00  
Hay, track, Winnipeg ..... 10 00 to 11 00  
Timothy ..... 12 00 to 14 00

**VEGETABLES AND FRUITS**—  
Potatoes, per bag ..... 45 to 50  
Cal. cucumbers per dozen ..... 2 25  
Cal. headed lettuce, per doz. head ..... 1 75  
Native lettuce, per doz. .... 40  
Native onions, per doz. .... 40  
Native radishes, per doz. .... 50  
Parsley, per doz. .... 40  
Mint, per doz. .... 75  
Leeks, per doz. .... 50  
Salsify, per lb. .... 8  
Cal. celery, per crate ..... 6 00  
Cal. celery, per doz. .... 75 to 1 10  
Florida tomatoes, per crate of 6 baskets ..... 9 00  
Eggplant, per doz. .... 2 00  
Cal. Brussels sprouts, per qt. .... 35  
Cal. cauliflower, per crate ..... 3 50  
Cabbage, per cwt. .... 2 00  
Native carrots, per 100 lbs. .... 2 00  
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Native turnips, per bushel ..... 60  
Dry onions, per 100 lbs. .... 2 50  
Hubbard squash, per lb. .... 3

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### ELECTRIC TESTER

takes up these vibrations just as passing currents are taken up in wireless telegraphy. Where there is no life it remains inactive. Wherever there is life it is thrown into vibration. As male and female life throw off different forms of vibration and the vibrations differ in length according to the strength of the germ, with it you can separate fertile from infertile eggs, strong from weak germs and pullets from cockerel germs. It is simple, inexpensive and easily made. Send One Dollar for plan and directions.

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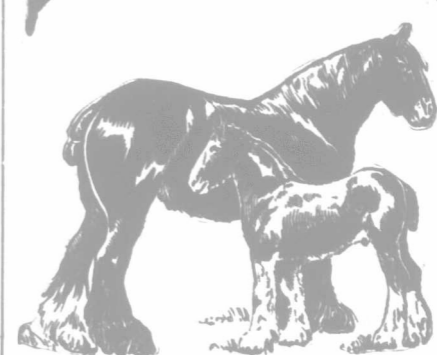
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Why risk the loss of a valuable Mare or Foal or both of them when a payment of a few dollars would indemnify you for such loss should it happen.

The General issues policies for 30 days, 6 months or 12 months covering the mare with or without the foal.

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Prospectuses sent Free on demand.

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**The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.**

**DOG MEDICINE**—Most dogs have worms. And the worms kill the dogs. Get rid of the worms with **VERMICIDE CAPSULES**. Six capsules 25c. Hundred capsules, \$3. Mailed with free booklet telling all about worms in dogs on receipt of price. **Dr. Cecil French, Washington, D.C.**

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The choicest Fruit Land in the **KOOTENAYS**

New Map now ready giving particulars of **IMPROVEMENTS**

New Prices and Terms

Many Lots all ready for the Spring work. Trees growing. Write for particulars to

**THE KOOTENAY-SLOCAN FRUIT CO., Ltd.**

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Professor of English literature: "At times you find it difficult, I dare say, to comprehend the involved style of Mr. James."

Miss de Muir: "Oh, no, professor; I never had any difficulty in understanding him. The only trouble I have is to find out what he is driving at."—Chicago Tribune.

**MAPLEINE WHIPPED CREAM**

One quart pure sweet cream at least twenty-four hours old and one scant half teaspoonful Mapleine.

Put cream in bowl on cracked ice, or snow if any, and whip not too fast. When nearly finished add the Mapleine. Counter bowl containing cream should be kept on cracked ice.

Mapleine is the new flavoring better than maple. It is sold by grocers everywhere, 50 cts. per bottle. If not send 50 cts. in stamps to the Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash. for a 2 oz. bottle and recipe book.

**GOSSIP**

**JUDGE LIST COMPLETED**

The list of judges and lecturers at the Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show and annual conventions of Live Stock Associations of Manitoba to be held at Brandon March 5-11, is an exceedingly interesting one. It furnishes ample evidence of the desire of the management of this important agricultural event to maintain the position which the Manitoba Winter Fair has attained as one of the best educational forces agriculturally in the West.

The judges are as follows: Heavy Horses, Jas. Z. McLay, Janesville, Wis. Prof. W. B. Richards, North Dakota Agricultural College; light horses, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria, B. C.; beef, cattle and hogs, Prof. R. J. Kinzer, Kansas State Agricultural College; sheep, John Campbell, Woodville, Ont.; poultry, Sharp Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.; dressed carcasses, Dr. Jno. Gosling, Kansas City, Mo.; seed grain and roots, F. H. Reed, Regina, Sask., Prof. S. A. Bedford, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

Prof. Kinzer and Dr. Gosling have never judged in Manitoba before and their work at Brandon will be looked forward to with much interest. Prof. Kinzer is reputed to be one of the most efficient judges in the United States and his thorough practical knowledge of beef cattle is demonstrated by the success of the exhibit from the Kansas Agricultural College at the Chicago International. Dr. Gosling occupies a unique position in his line of work. No man in the United States or Canada is in greater demand for special courses at the various colleges and his work at Guelph, Ames and other great educational centers is well known. These gentlemen besides judging will take part in the programme of the Live Stock Conventions, which will also include Prof. Richards, Principal Black, John Campbell, T. R. Todd, Prof. W. H. Peters, Dr. Tolmie and a number of other well known live stock men.

**FEED STUFFS BRANDED**

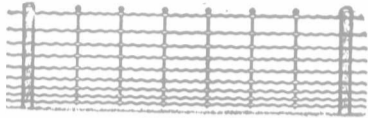
Since January 1st it has been illegal to offer for sale in the Dominion of Canada any commercial feeding stuff (hereinafter defined) until the brand shall have been registered with the Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa, and giving a registration number, which, together with the guaranteed minimum percentage of protein and fat, and the maximum percentage of crude fibre, must be affixed by the manufacturer or agent to every package sold or offered for sale. The statement required is as follows:

1. Name of brand.
2. Registration number.
3. Name and address of manufacturer.

**STALL-FED CATTLE NEED TONIC**

Feeders of live stock will do better in the long run if they give a small daily dose of digestive tonic to each of their feeding animals. This system of care and feeding is known among cattle men as "The Dr. Hess Idea." Really it is the foundation stone upon which the prosperity of thousands of successful stock feeders has been built. Dr. Hess Stock Food is not intended to take the place of grain, hay or corn fodder. The feeder using it gives his regular balanced ration each day, in measure and proportion as he has always done. The theory of this tonic is "assistance to nature." We have just said that it "strengthens digestion" and, that is exactly the mission of Dr. Hess Stock Food in the animal economy. It makes a steer lay on a lot of good solid flesh in less time than he would without it, because it strengthens digestion. It is a well-known fact that but a certain portion of the food eaten

**Galvanized Rust-Proof—  
But Won't Scale**



Extreme weather changes in Canada is the reason why so much Wire Fence rusts about 12 or 15 years sooner than it should.

Nearly every Wire Fence is Galvanized too thinly to fight off the result of these weather extremities.

Two-thirds of the life of a Wire Fence depends upon its Galvanizing. Yet, because Zinc costs four times more than steel Wire, much Wire is wiped almost clean of its Galvanizing.

And, besides this, nearly all Wire is merely "coated" with Zinc. This "coating" will peel off years before the Frost Fence begins to even show signs of wear.

You see, all Wire, because of its process of manufacture, has a greasy surface. This dirt and scale must be thoroughly removed before Galvanizing will stick.

You can't expect Zinc to adhere permanently to greasy, scaly Wire, can you?

**Cleaned Three Times**

But Frost Wire goes through three Cleansing processes before it ever sees a Galvanizing Furnace.

This makes the surface as clean as a pin. It enables Frost Wire to be double-Galvanized, without fear of peeling off.

When Frost Wire goes through its double Galvanizing process, the Zinc not only spreads over the surface, but goes into the Wire, becoming a part of it.

The Frost Fence will now endure those awful weather variations from 10 to 15 years longer than any other Fence made.

**Make Our Own Wire**

We are the only exclusive Fence Company in Canada who Make and Galvanize Wire. The Wire formerly used for the Frost Fence was made under our own specifications. It was as near to what we wanted as we could buy.

But we knew that we could make better, so we built and equipped our own Mills. We are now making the best Wire ever used for a Fence in Canada.

All Wire, after it is drawn out from the Steel rods, lacks pliancy—is quite easily broken.

But the Frost Scientific Annealing process restores Frost Wire to an exact degree of temper. This is the result of years of experimenting. It will not snap under the most severe strain. Frost Wire is now stronger than any other of the same size.

The man who makes this Frost Wire has been making some of the best in the States for 25 years. He ought to know how.

**Not Merely Excuses**

Any Wire Fence without "coils" will snap when severely contracted. And it will sag, lose its shape when expanded.

But the Frost Fence has the essential coils. And they act exactly like a Spring. When contracted, these coils "give out" their surplus Wire, instead of snapping. And when expanded, this surplus returns to the Frost coils, instead of sagging.

The Frost Woven Fence is the only Machine-made Fence with necessary give-and-take features.

Lots of Fence has such things as Tensions, Curves, or Kinks. These excuses are so short that they'll snap with severe contraction. And they simply cannot "take in" when expanded.

Both the Frost Woven and the Frost Field-Erected Fence have the extra contraction and expansion provisions. These Frost Coils always act the same, regardless of number of times contracted or expanded.

Write for free booklet and samples.

**MANITOBA FROST WIRE FENCE CO.**  
Winnipeg, Man.  
Frost Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont

**"Frost" Fence**

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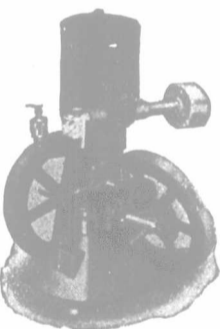
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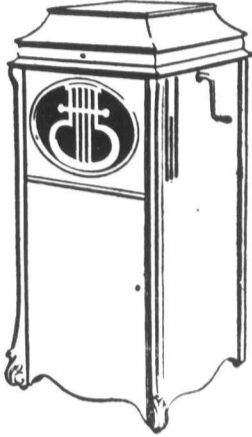
# Amberola

The newest EDISON

—A wonderful musical instrument, a beautiful piece of furniture—a Phonograph with the horn built in as a part of the cabinet.

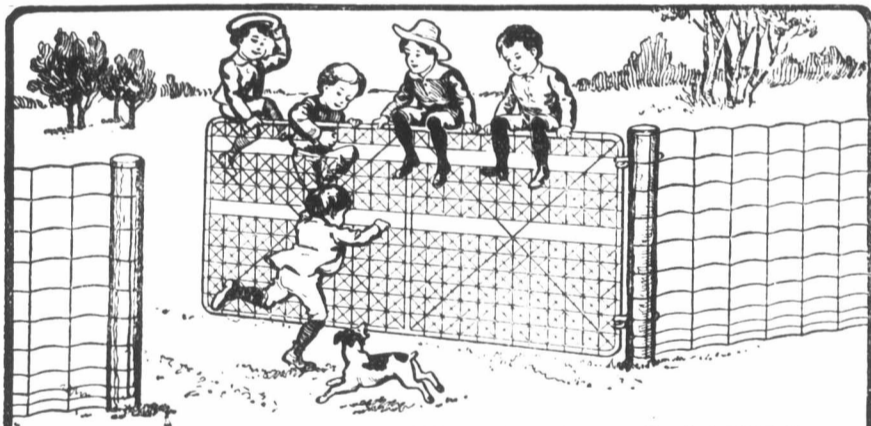
A trained musician may purchase a piano, simply for the beauty of its tone and the lightness of its action. The real home maker will purchase for this and more. The instrument purchased must be a delight to the eye as well as to the ear—a part of the home. And that is just "the why of the Amberola"—combining as it does, all the tonal beauty of the Edison Phonograph, with the added richness, simplicity and charm of a masterpiece of cabinet work comparable only to the highest grade piano.

The Amberola comes in several finishes of Mahogany and Oak to harmonize with surroundings in your home. It has drawers in the lower part for holding 120 records. The price is \$240.00. Hear the Amberola at your dealer's today play both Amberol and Standard Records.



**Slezak**—And be sure to ask to hear the new Grand Opera Amberol Records by Slezak—the great tenor of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, who is the greatest Grand Opera sensation since the days of Jean DeReske.

Edison Phonographs, \$16.50 to \$240.00 Edison Amberol Records (play twice as long) \$5.65  
Edison Standard Records .40 Edison Grand Opera Records .85 and 1.25  
There are Edison dealers everywhere. Go to the nearest and hear the Edison Phonograph play both Edison Standard and Amberol Records. Get complete catalogs from your dealer or from us. National Phonograph Co., 100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J., U. S. A.



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can digest, anyway; the rest is, of necessity waste. But to increase this digestible proportion to the maximum is evidently wise, because assimilation always keeps pace with digestion, and, of course, the benefit is seen in the better condition of the animal.

### CLYDESDALES FOR MEDICINE HAT

W. S. Currie, Medicine Hat, purchased recently in Scotland some nine Clydesdale colts. The lot consists of two four-year-olds, five three-year-olds and two two-year-olds. One of the four-year-olds is sired by Perpetual Motion; three of the three-year-olds are by Montrave Ronald, another by Royal Chattan and the fifth by Carbrook. The two-year-olds are by Bute Baron and Camilla's Favorite.

### SCOTTISH CLYDESDALE MATTERS

When a breed is prosperous, the society which superintends its interests also flourishes. The Clydesdale Horse Society is in this condition. During 1909 the export trade in Clydesdales reached its highest point. 1349 export certificates were issued by the society, representing an income of £168 or thereabout, and an amount of labor in checking and writing out pedigrees which only those who have had to do with such things at first hand can appreciate. The draft annual report, of which the council approved on Wednesday, summarized the position. When it is published, in ten days, the public will be in possession of most of the facts. What chiefly concerns us now is the immediate future. It scarcely admits of doubt that 1910 will be as 1909, if not better, in respect of the oversea demand. Canada is not nearly supplied with what she needs in draught horses. The Northwest is only yet sparsely filled, and everything points to the Clydesdale holding the field. At present he is far ahead of all other breeds in the esteem of Canadians, and there is no reason why the tide should ebb.

But if the market is to be held, home-breeders must alter their methods of registration. We apologize for using the term "methods of registration." With the rank and file of breeders there is still no method of registration, and the society and Stud-Book have been in existence more than thirty years. It is certain that the majority of breeders do not realize how the policy of the council during these years has rendered possible the present remunerative demand. A very large proportion of the animals registered and exported during the past five years would have been shut out altogether had the policy known as "closing the book" been adopted by the Clydesdale Horse Society at the close of its first decade, or earlier, as was by some proposed. By maintaining a more liberal attitude the present eagerness to register in order to sell can be gratified. The Canadian demands a registered sire and a registered dam, and registered gr-sires and gr-dams. These he can get and much more, but at the cost of great labor and anxiety on the part of those entrusted with the administration of the society's rules. Matters would have been greatly simplified had breeders registered their stock, because registration is a right thing, quite irrespective of the existence of the breed itself depends on registration and the breeders who have registered regularly and carefully reap a reward in the enhanced value of their stock, and the confidence which is reposed in their descriptions of produce. Unless breeders pay better heed to this in future than they have done in the past, they incur a certain measure of risk, and may lose a trade which in 1909 has meant at least £50,000 to the farmers of Scotland and the North of England.—SCOTTISH FARMER.

### SEED GROWERS IN SASKATCHEWAN

The work of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association in the province of Saskatchewan as shown by the report of L. H. Newman, B. S. A., secretary, read at Regina convention recently is extending slowly and surely. At that date (Jan. 21) there were 23 on the membership list and 70 on the list or applicants those who have not yet been formally admitted as members. The number of growers in Saskatchewan who have reported upon the results of

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 A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for  
 Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock,  
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their work for the season of 1909 is 20, of which number satisfactory hand selections have been made by 18. Nine of these have already been admitted into the association in full standing, so that there remains 9 who are now entitled to formal admission. The names of these are as follows: Wm. Barnett, Elfros; Jas. Brown, Arcola; Percy Hopkins, Anerley; R. Parsons, Glenavon; F. N. Spencer, Craik; W. W. Thompson, Riga; Seager Wheeler, Rosthern; W. D. Willoughby, Shell Brook; Jno. Hopkins, Carnduff.

Those who have applied to take up special work under the direction of the association but who have not yet complied with the regulations sufficiently to entitle them to the rights of membership are classified as follows: Seed wheat growers, 56; seed oat growers, 28; Seed barley growers, 7; growers of seed potatoes, 9; growers of seed of miscellaneous crop, 2; applicants not yet specifying crop, 2.


Each year arrangements are made to inspect the plots of those known to be operating, hence early in the season enquiry cards are issued to all members asking them to state definitely what they are doing. The following is a summary of the work of inspection during the past season (1909), showing the number who replied to these cards, the total number of inspector's list and the total number inspected.

Number of growers in inspector's list prior to beginning work of inspection 87; number answering enquiry cards and stating they were operating, or that they wished to be visited, 36; total number of plots at present known to have been operated during the season of 1909, 20.

The climate conditions which prevail throughout any given district during the growing season, constitute probably the most potent factor in determining the outcome of crops. In Saskatchewan the past season has favored some of our growers and caused damage to the crops of others so that all cannot show an equal standing. The crops receiving the greatest attention by members are as follows: Wheat, oats, barley and potatoes, in the order in which they are given.

**WORK WITH WHEAT.**  
 According to provincial statistics there were 3,912,497 acres of wheat under cultivation in Saskatchewan during the past season. This acreage required approximately 5,868,745 bushel of seed in the spring of 1909. Some of the seed used was doubtless of very fair quality, while a good deal was not of the sort that produces maximum yields. While the seed was superior in purity to that used in older districts, such as the province of Manitoba, judging from the crop produced and from many samples examined, yet the very conditions which made this possible constitute the greatest danger to the Saskatchewan grain grower. The experiences of Manitoba should prove of great value to the grain growers of this province in demonstrating the necessity of exercising the greatest care in providing against the introduction of weeds and mixtures of foreign varieties. In a country where grain growing is carried on so extensively and where the conditions of soil and climate are so eminently suited to the production and spread of noxious weeds, any scheme whereby these difficulties may be overcome or held in check should be warmly welcomed. The system adopted by the Canadian Seed Grower's Association is, in the opinion of the leading authorities on the subject, the simplest and most effective system for the average farmer. Its chief virtue lies in the opportunity it gives the grower to consider such factors as freedom from weeds, productiveness, ability to resist disease, earliness and evenness of maturity, strength of straw, quality, etc. These things can be con-

**Planet Jr. 2-row Cultivator**  
 The Planet Jr No 72 two-row Pivot-Wheel Cultivator, Plow, Furrower and Ridger is the greatest implement ever invented for saving time and money on large crops.



Works two rows at one passage, all widths from 28 to 44 inches,—and what's more, works crooked rows, and rows of irregular width; and surprises everyone in check-rows. Cultivates crops up to 5 feet high. Covers two furrows of manure, potatoes or seed at a time. Never leaves open furrows next to plants. The Planet Jr is designed and built by a practical farmer and manufacturer. It simplifies the work and prepares for big results. Strong, compact and lasting. Fully guaranteed. Write today for 1910 illustrated catalogue of all Planet Jrs, including 35 kinds of horse and hand implements for every farm and garden need. Mailed free.  
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 Western Canada's greatest Seed House Agents for

**PLANET JR. TOOLS**

**Only requires 1 man**  
 Lighter Draft, Better Results



The Aspinwall No. 3 Potato Planter is not a two-man machine. It only requires one man, saving you the extra man's wages. It is lighter draft, too. And will plant one-third faster. No other potato planter can compare with it in accuracy. The Aspinwall No. 3 drops over 99 per cent. good. And does it without slightest injury to the seed. We've put seed through the planter over fifty times and it produced as good results as seed planted by hand. No change of pickers required for different sizes of seed or different distances of planting. Get our catalog explaining detailed construction of Aspinwall No. 3, which is made by largest makers of potato machinery in the world.  
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**Raise The Crop That Never Fails**



This crop is poultry—the crop that knows no "bad years." You can raise that crop on your farm, no matter where you live. You can raise it in a poultry house, or on a small piece of land, and be sure of a good market for all you raise. You need make no heavy investment to start at it. You need no elaborate equipment. You don't have to give up a big slice of your land to poultry raising, even if you grow it on a pretty big scale. Nor is it hard work to make a go of poultry farming—not anything like the work it takes most everywhere to make even a pittance out of ordinary farming. Poultry raising, nowadays, with The Peerless Way to follow and the certainty it provides for you, is actually a business that you owe it to yourself to get into, and to get into right away. Consider the matter carefully. Read every word of what follows, and act upon its suggestions.

**This Is How You Can Make Your Farm Pay Better**  
 First of all sit down now and drop us a post card with your name and address on it. That will bring you a book you ought to read. It tells you the real truth about poultry raising. This book explains just why The Peerless Incubator, The Peerless Brooder, and The Peerless Way make a combination that puts success within anybody's reach—makes success practically certain, failure practically impossible.

**Very Little Money Will Start You Right**  
 Don't imagine for a moment that you need a great deal of cash to start after the profit there is in poultry. One important feature of The Peerless Way is how easy it is made for our friends to go into the business with but very little ready money. And don't imagine, either, you need be anything of an expert to succeed with poultry. Your own good common sense, added to a fair degree of diligence and effort, equips you thoroughly to make money poultry raising, and to make it quick. Get the cold facts.

**You Get, Free, The Advice And Aid of Experts**  
 Another very important thing about The Peerless Way is that our interest in your success doesn't lapse when your Peerless outfit is shipped. If one Peerless customer should feel at poultry raising because we did not do all we should have done to help him, we would feel disgraced. So we try to see to it that no Peerless user fails. Our Board of Experts gives advice, counsel, detailed instructions, to any Peerless user who wants them. And the advice is so plain so explicit, that a child could not misunderstand it.

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 When it is not just convenient for our customers to start on a cash-down basis, we willingly arrange such long credit terms that the Peerless equipment pays for itself—earns its whole cost long before the last payment is due. WRITE US 3 TO-DAY FOR FULL DETAILS.

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 For the work involved and the money required, poultry raising, The Peerless Way, is the best business there is. It has possibilities big enough to interest a capitalist and yet a schoolboy of average intelligence can succeed at it, make money at it, prosper in it, yet start with but a few dollars. There is not a farm in Canada on which poultry cannot be raised for profit. There is not a farm on which poultry will not pay better than any other crop. You cannot find a better investment for part of your time or for all of it.

**FREE BIG VALUABLE POULTRY BOOK**  
 You have read enough here to convince you, probably, that there really is something worth while in poultry raising. The Peerless Way. Now send for the FREE book that tells the whole story that clinches the whole argument—that gives facts and figures and proofs—things you want to know, and ought to learn of right NOW. Make a start this very day. Send for the book. Address, 17

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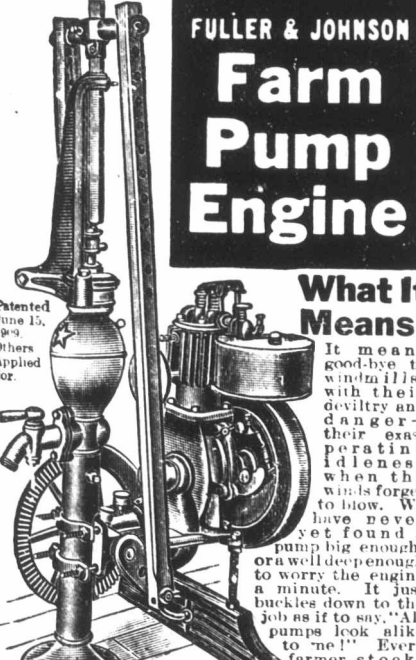
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**FULLER & JOHNSON**  
**Farm Pump Engine**



**What It Means!**  
 It means goodbye to windmills, with their deviltry and danger—their exhausting idleness when the winds forget to blow. We have never yet found a pump big enough, or a well deep enough, to worry the engine a minute. It just buckles down to the job as if to say, "All pumps look alike to me!" Every farmer, stockman and dairyman in Canada is invited to write for the catalog of this great little Farm Pump Engine. Made by Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis., U. S. A.

**Dealers, Write for Agency at Once! Send Coupon for Full Particulars**

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Please send catalog telling all about the Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine, and tell me how soon you could ship \_\_\_\_\_ of these engines.

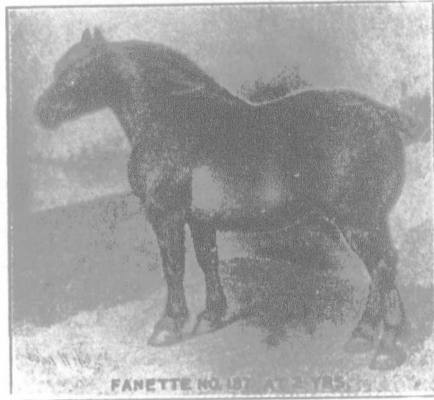
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## BELGIAN HORSES

Largest heavy draft horse of the present day. Young stallions on hand.



Low-Down Blocky "Wide as a wagon" kind. Prices Right. Terms Reasonable

Grand Champion Belgian Mare, World's Fair, St. Louis, owned in this stud.

## HACKNEY HORSES

The foundation of this stud was the cream of the famous Rawlinson Bros.' Hackneys, which contained such Horses as Saxon and Robin Adair.

## HEREFORD CATTLE

Largest herd of registered "white faces" in the West. Young, lusty bulls and choice heifers always on hand. Our Stock is largely Alberta Bred and you take no chance on Acclimation.

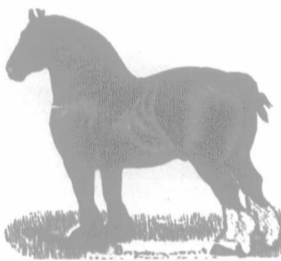
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HORSE IMPORTERS

Clydesdales and Percherons

Will also handle WORK HORSES Nothing but the best kept in stock

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## GREAT AUCTION SALE

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Under the auspices of

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March 15th & 16th, 1910

This will be one of the greatest auction sales of horses ever held in the West. Special attention will be given to registered stock and farm horses. Parties having horses to sell and intending purchasers should give their attention.

For all information and sale entry forms address

T. C. NORRIS, Auctioneer CHARLES FRASER, Secretary  
BRANDON

Sale entries close March 11th.

Special passenger rates from points in Saskatchewan and Manitoba on Certificate plan.

sidered in the small quarter or half acre block in a way which is practically impossible where the whole crop has to be taken into consideration.

In spring wheats, the Fifes still continue most popular in the province, although a good deal of interest is being shown in some of the earlier types which are being sent out from the experimental farms. In some of the later districts special selections of Preston are proving considerably superior to the original stock, while such varieties or strains as Stanley A., Red Fife H., and Marquis promise to become useful in certain sections. The opportunities for selecting and developing early strains from high quality varieties such as the Fifes seem to be exceptionally promising at the present time. The work of Saunders and some of our own growers along this line is encouraging and augurs well for the future of this particular line of endeavor.

WORK WITH OATS.

The acreage devoted to oat growing in Saskatchewan is rapidly increasing, the increase over 1908 being double that made in wheat over the preceding year. In the very near future, therefore, there is likely to be a greater area devoted to the production of this great cereal than will be given to wheat. Even at the present time, the total yield of oats in volume is approximately one-sixth greater than the total yield of wheat. In view of this condition of things, greater attention should be given the quality, purity and productive capacity of the oats that are used for seed. Oats respond quickly to careful selection and the strains used at present are capable of being greatly improved. Our greatest need as an association at the present time, is that a larger number of growers take up the production of registered seed oats on a comparatively large scale. There is a demand for this class of seed which will always exist so long as the crop is grown. This demand will become much keener as time passes, so that now is the time for growers to get in on the ground floor.

The varieties of oats most in favor in Saskatchewan are Banner and Abundance, although there are many other varieties in existence throughout the province. Both these varieties seem adapted to most conditions and if properly handled are not likely to be greatly outdone in many districts.

WORK WITH BARLEY.

The barley crop in Saskatchewan is growing in popularity with considerable rapidity, although the acreage devoted to this crop is still very small in comparison with that devoted to the growing of wheat and oats. The demand for clean well-bred seed barley is increasing. In the older parts of the West, notably in Manitoba, barley is being grown quite largely as a cleaning crop, especially where wild oats are bad, the barley maturing before the oats will have dropped to the ground. This condition of things is likely to promote considerable interprovincial trade in seed, since the comparative purity of Saskatchewan grown seed is a matter of fairly common knowledge among Manitoba farmers.

The varieties of barley with which special work is being done in Saskatchewan are almost altogether the Mandicheuri or Mensury varieties, although some growers are doing more or less special work with certain two-rowed types, their aim being to develop strains suitable for brewing purposes.

A selection from Mandicheuri barley made by Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., and designated as "No 21" has been introduced in a few places with good results. This strain seems to excel the mother variety in the uniformity with which it matures and in the evenness of the crop in general.

The average farmer is inclined to use what seed he has on hand, be it good

## BITTER LICK MEDICATED Salt Brick



The Great Conditioner, Tonic, Digestive & Worm Destroyer.

BITTER LICK will give your horses a keen appetite — regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs. Full particulars from

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## Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

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to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 5-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Ringbone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

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Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

They had been making hay while the sun shone, and when they had finished a high hay-stack, the farmer's boy shouted from the top, "Say, mister, how am I going to get down?"

The farmer considered the problem and finally solved it:

"Oh, jest shut your eyes and walk around a bit."

## HE FOUND THEM THE BEST OF ALL

What Rufus Harris Says of Dodd's Kidney Pills

After Trying Five Doctors for His Kidney Disease He Found Relief in the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Hurdville, Ont. February 14. (Special).—"After trying five doctors for Kidney Trouble, from which I had suffered for three years, I find that Dodd's Kidney Pills relieve me best of all. If I keep on feeling as I have since I began taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I shall be well pleased and I am hoping they will cure me."

So Says Rufus Harris, well known in this village. "I had stiffness in the joints," he continues, "cramps in the muscles, backache and was heavy and sleepy after meals. I was depressed and low spirited, perspired freely, was often dizzy and always thirsty, but since taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I am feeling very good."

If you have any of the symptoms Mr. Harris tells of, it is time for you to beware. They are the symptoms of Kidney Disease and may be the forerunners of Rheumatism, Dropsy, Lumbago, Heart Disease, or even the dread Bright's Disease itself. Take warning and guard against suffering or even death itself by putting the Kidneys in good working order with Dodd's Kidney Pills.



### TRENCH'S REMEDY -FOR- EPILEPSY AND FITS

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**  
A BRANCH OFFICE has been established at 107 St. James' Chambers, Toronto.

**REDUCTION IN PRICE**  
This important change permits of prices being reduced to those prevailing in Europe, namely:—Full package, \$12.00; half do., \$6.50; quarter do. \$3.75; postage or express charges extra.

THE ONLY CANADIAN AND U.S. ADDRESS  
**TRENCH'S REMEDIES, LIMITED**  
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Pamphlet mailed free on application.  
Beware of spurious imitations. All packages of Trench's Remedy must bear our trademark seal in unbroken condition on each end.

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**FURS AND HIDES**  
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**Seldom See**  
a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

**ABSORBINE**

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, deliv'd. Book 8 D free. **ABSORBINE, J.R.**, for mankind, \$1. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicocelitis, Old Sores, Allays Pain. Book free. **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F.**, 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. **LYMANS Ltd.**, Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by **Martin Bole & Wynne Co.**, Winnipeg; **The National Drug & Chemical Co.**, Winnipeg and Calgary; and **Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd.**, Vancouver.

The teacher had been telling the class about the rhinoceros family. 'Now, name some things,' said she, 'that are very dangerous to get near to, and that have horns.' 'Automobiles!' replied little Jennie Jones, promptly.



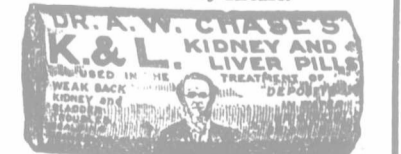
Health and comfort in old age depend largely on keeping the liver and kidneys in action.

Pains and aches, stiffness of joints, lumbago and rheumatism tell of poisons left in the blood by sluggishness of the liver and kidneys.

### Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney & Liver Pills

Stand in high favor with men and women of advanced age because they quickly awaken the liver and ensure regular healthful action of the kidneys and bowels.

By reason of their direct and combined action on the liver and kidneys Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills positively cure liver complaint, biliousness, constipation, backache and kidney disease.



One pill a dose, 25 cts. a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.  
Substitutes will only disappoint you.

or bad, rather than incur what he may consider extra expense in securing a supply which may cost a few cents a bushel more. The members of this association can assist in disabusing the minds of these people of any such idea. This can best be done by increasing the supply of high class seed and offering it to trade in the best possible condition as regards purity, freedom from weed seeds and capacity to produce large yields of highest quality. Such a trade cannot be other than remunerative to the grower and of immense benefit to the country as a whole.

#### THE MERCHANTS BANK

The Merchants Bank of Canada has opened a branch bank at Antler, Sask., on the Arcola branch of the C. P. R.

#### CANADIAN PRODUCTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

R. B. Macnamara, Trade Commissioner at Manchester, writing to Trade and Commerce Report for February 7, says:

The bacon market continues very firm and unyielding. Prices are again augmented, due to the fact that the supply of pigs at every producing center are inadequate. All products, such as bacon, hams, lard, &c., are thereby increased in value, and there seems to be no chance of lower prices until the supply of pigs increases. The killings in Denmark and Ireland, partly due to holidays and partly to the above-mentioned reason, were only half the normal figures. The meagre supply of Canadian to this market is very disappointing, as ample supplies at this juncture would relieve the situation.

After a period of prolonged inactivity there seems a probability of the market improving. The demand has set in, the home supplies are practically finished, and New Zealand and Canadian cheese now hold the field, 58-59s. for choicest Canadian September's are the ruling price.

Colonial butter is readily absorbed on arrival in London and other points. The price is well maintained, despite some enormous figures reported for January arrivals. Scandinavian is in good supply, and the market it is expected will remain about its present condition for some time.

### Questions & Answers

#### GENERAL

Questions of general interest to farmers are answered through our columns without charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details must be clearly stated as briefly as possible, only one side of the paper being written on. Full name and address of the enquirer must accompany each query as an evidence of good faith but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

#### FLAX FOR HEAVY LAND

I have a homestead on which I desire returns this year, by way of flax growing. Would some experienced flax grower assist with any useful information re the cultivation necessary, time for sowing, etc.? Land is of heavy nature and rolling.

S. L.

Ans.—Information regarding this question will be appreciated. Recent issues have contained several articles dealing with the growing of flax.

#### GASOLINE TRACTORS

Having read a good deal in your paper about gasoline traction power on the farm, I thought you or some of your readers might be able to give me a few pointers as to its success. My neighbor and myself have been thinking of buying one for plowing, threshing and running a crusher. We have three-quarter sections, with about two hundred acres to break, and about three hundred acres of crop to put in this spring. 1. What horse-power will be required to pull five fourteen inch breaking plows on clean prairie? 2. Is the International gasoline engine satisfactory and reliable? 3. Is gasoline as reliable as

## GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM



TROJAN (imp.), Grand Champion, Dominion Exhibition, Calgary, 1908:

### P. M. Bredt & Sons

Edenwold P. O.

Via Balgonie, Sask.

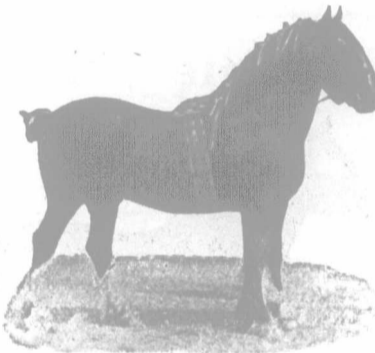
Our new offerings of Clydesdale Stallions is bigger and better than ever. We have them at all ages and prices ranging from \$500 up. They are imported and home-bred, sired by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Acme, Labori, Baron's Gem, Baron Kerr and others. We also have some very fine Mares and Fillies for sale.

Our Clydesdales are all of the heavy draft type.

Trojan, grand champion at the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary in 1908, is heading at present our stud. Visitors always welcome and will be met by our rig if notified a few days ahead at Balgonie (Station on C.P.R. main line, 16 miles east of Regina).

### FOREST HOME CLYDESDALES

Our offering of one, two and three-year-old Clydesdale fillies is of a different class to what usually comes to Canada. They are large and full of quality, exceptionally well bred, three by Baron's Pride; not a plain bred one in the lot. A splendid pair of stallions, two and three years. Intending purchasers should see this lot before investing. Carman, C. P. R., C. N. R., G. N. R.; Roland, C. N. R. and G. N. R. Telephone Carman Exchange



ANDREW GRAHAM

POMEROY, MAN.

### Imported Clydesdales

If you are in the market for a choice Filly or a Show Stallion come and see my stock. Prices reasonable.

THOS. USHER, Carman, Man.

## TRAYNOR BROS.' CLYDESDALES ARE TOP NOTCHERS

You should look these over before buying. Our present offering includes

The Champions of the 1908 Chicago International; Champions of the 1909 Regina Show, and Fillies and Stallions from the Great Sires "Baron's Gem" and "Black Ivory," also imported Stallions and Mares from a number of the best breeding horses in Scotland

See our stock and be convinced that we have the best horses for the least money considering the quality

Regina on the C.P.R.

Condie on the C.N.R.

MEADOW LAWN FARM

Condie, Sask.

J. D. TRAYNOR

R. I. TRAYNOR

## JOHN GRAHAM

THE OLDEST IMPORTER IN MANITOBA AND THE LARGEST IN CANADA

Three (3) importations made since January, 1909, and the last to hand on November 1st, totalling 23 head of stallions and mares.

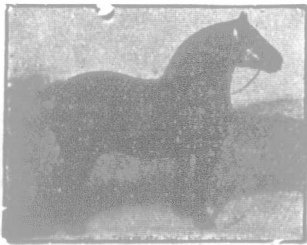
If you are in the market to buy, don't miss seeing my stock before closing any deal; can give you the best Scotland produces or an equally well-bred horse at a small price. Have a selection to suit all buyers.

I have such crack show horses on hand as the following: Arnot's Heir, by Hiawatha that stood reserve for the Bridon Shield in 1907, besides winning many other first prizes; Lord Guthrie that as a 3-year-old was first in his class, and champion at the Royal Northern Aberdeen, besides other winnings to his credit; Silver King that was 1st as a yearling, 2, 3, and 4-year-old at Dublin and Belfast.

Will be pleased to have you inspect my stock whether you buy or not.

**CARBERRY, MANITOBA**

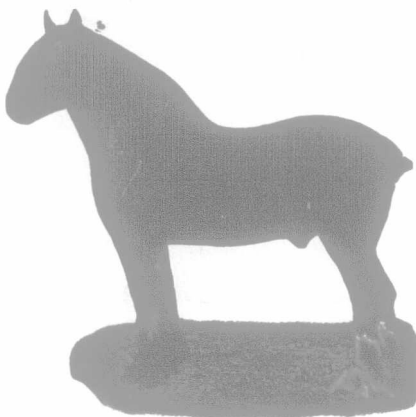
## Percheron Stallions and Mares



We have lately had a consignment of Percheron Stallions and mares from Maple Leaf Farm, Essex County, Ont., to our sale barn at Victoria Park, Calgary, Alta. Stock is all young. We can give you greater value for your money than you can get elsewhere. Come and let us prove this to you. Barn is full. Buy early, while there is a choice. Write for full information.

Address Phone 472 **E. J. WIGLE, 342 18th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.**

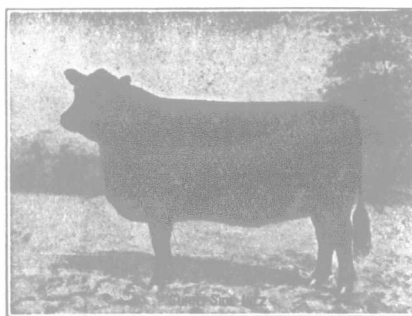
## Craigie Mains Clydesdales



We have in our new barns situated in Lumsden, Sask., about 70 head of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales. Our last importation of over 50 head is the largest importation made to Canada in 1909 and is without a doubt the best selection we have yet handled; they are all the Scotch type and are sired by such horses as Baron's Pride, Baron Cedric, Everlasting, Sir Everard, Baron O'Buchylive, Royal Favorite, Royal Edward, Rev. Lanta, Scottish Crest, Marcellus, Lohori. Customers buying from us have no middlemen's profits to pay, as we buy and sell our own horses. Write for descriptive catalogue.

**A. & G. MUTCH**  
LUMSDEN, SASKATCHEWAN

## GLENCARNOCK ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE



We have a choice lot of well grown young bulls of 1909, of the low down blocky type sired by Imported Prince of Benton, who was one of the best Angus bulls ever imported to America. We have also a choice lot of two year old heifers by the same sire out of big heavy fleshed, choicely bred cows of the easy keeping sort. Now is the time to get a bull that will sire the low down heavy fleshed steers that bring the top price.

**GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.**  
ROBT. BROWN Herdsman JAS. D. MCGREGOR Prop.

**Horsemen** Now is the time to prepare a catalog of your stock. Write to us for prices, giving size and number you require.

steam? 4. What is the cost of a 20 H. P. gasoline engine for a ten hour day? 5. Would you advise us to buy an outfit for that amount of land? 6. Is there a paper published in Canada on the care and running of gasoline engines?

Alberta Farmer.

Ans.—(1). About 30 H. P., depending of course on the kind of soil you are working in. Farmers have reported satisfactory results with five 14 inch bottoms behind a 20 H. P. gasoline tractor, in breaking, and six, 14 inch bottoms with the same power in stubble. They were working their engines, however, up nearly to the limit of capacity, which is neither economical in gasoline nor likely to help the efficiency of the engine.

2. Yes.

3. Yes.

4. 20 H. P. engine working to full capacity would consume about 20 gallons of gasoline in 10 hours. Figure cost from the price of gasoline in your town.

5. Yes, we think it would pay. To draw a general conclusion from the experience of farmers, known to the editor, who are using gasoline tractors, we conclude that their use pays farmers farming more than half or three-quarters of a section. But to get most from the engines a man needs to have some mechanical ability. He should know how to operate it economically and be in a position to use the power wherever it would be economy to do so.

6. No.

### ENGINEER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

I have a threshing machine and last season my engineer made me some trouble. One morning when I was not present, he ran the engine into a five-foot hole and caused considerable damage. It was a little dark at the time, but there were head-lights on the engine, but he had not lighted them. Another morning in starting he broke the crank disk. There was no load on the engine at the time, but the cylinder was cold. Engineers, as a rule, do not start an engine in cold weather without first warming up the cylinder. He either neglected to do this or did not open the steam cocks, or turned on too much steam at once. Can I sue him for these damages?  
Sask. S. C. W.

Ans.—Your engineer would be liable for any damages he caused by his own negligence, but he would not be liable for an accident over which he had no control.

### TAXES ON SCHOOL LAND

Have leased a quarter-section of school land for grazing purposes, and lease says I am to use it for no other purpose. Am I liable for taxes, it being in both local improvement district and school district?  
Sask. F. W. D.

Ans.—Yes. You may be assessed for the said land as occupant, and the taxes may be collected in the regular way.

### TOOTH POWDER

There was a prescription given in your paper of February last year for a tooth powder, which I would be glad to get if it is possible to obtain same again.  
Alta. G. W. W.

Ans.—Tooth Powder: Two ounces prepared chalk; 2 ounces powdered orris root; 1/2 ounce powdered castile soap; 1/4 ounce borax; 1/4 ounce essence wintergreen. Sift several times to remove all lumps and when well blended cover tight.

### FLAX GROWING

Will flax do well on heavy clay sod newly broken? Would it be advisable to let the land lie idle for a season before seeding? How much flax seed is needed per acre? Could wheat be grown successfully after

The confidence felt by farmers and gardeners in Ferry's Seeds to-day would have been impossible to feel in any seeds two score of years ago. We have made a science of seed growing.

# FERRY'S SEEDS

always do exactly what you expect of them. For sale everywhere. FERRY'S 1910 CATALOG ANNUAL Free on request.

**D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.**

## STAMMERERS

The methods employed at the Arnott Institute are the only logical methods for the cure of stammering. They treat the CAUSE, not merely the habit, and insure NATURAL speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

**THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE**  
Berlin, Ont., Can.

## HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

### LEASING OF LANDS

The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

## BAGPIPES

We're the largest Bagpipe dealers in North America.

Lawrie's famous make is the kind we sell. Write to-day for

### FREE CATALOG

We're from the Old Country ourselves and know all about the Pipes.

Chanters, Bags, Reeds, etc. in big stock. Repairs promptly done.

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## FREE! TREES FOR SHELTER

DISTRIBUTED BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT

Application for trees for planting in 1911 will be received until MARCH 1st, 1910.

For further particulars apply to

**NORMAN M. ROSS,**  
Chief Tree Planting Division,  
Indian Head, Sask.

February 1

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Best fru  
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Improved  
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Catalog of  
of prizes. Free  
DUPLY & FERGUSON

T. M. Daly,  
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**DALY, CRICHTON**  
Barrister  
Office: CAL  
WILSON

Mrs. Smith  
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applicant.  
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Price 25 cent  
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BE INDEPENDENT - HAVE A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN

Powers Combined Boring and Drilling Machine. Bore through any kind of soil and drills through solid rock—all done with the same rig, which is mounted on its own trucks and easily pulled from place to place.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY and Almanac for 1910 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies.

CATTLE and SHEEP LABELS. The greatest thing for stock now is the time to get posted. Write today for free samples and circular.

Creston, B. C. Best fruit lands and nearest market, look at your map. Land for sale from \$25.00 an acre. Improved land with bearing orchards for sale.

SEEDS \$25 in cash prizes for 4 Onions of Cranston's Excelstor to be competed for at our store.

DALY, CRICHTON & MCCLURE Barristers and Solicitors. Office: CANADA LIFE BUILDING W. SIDE MANITOBA

Mrs Smith was engaging a new servant, and sat facing the latest applicant. "I hope," said she, "that you had no angry words with your last mistress before leaving."

His Friend Said "If They Don't Help or Cure You I Will Stand The Price."

Mr. J. B. Rusk, Orangeville, Ont., writes: "I had been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and tried many different remedies but obtained little or no benefit."

flax? Does flax straw make good fodder for horses?

Man. A. W. S. Ans.—Heavy clay soil is excellent for flax, but only fair returns are obtained from newly broken land, and when we consider that the land is injured for wheat growing for some years, it appears scarcely to be a paying proposition.

M. A. C. S. A. Bedford.

TIME TO CUT RYE GRASS

At what stage should Western rye grass be cut to make the best hay? I notice in a recent issue that A. A. Titus says there are only four or five days during which this hay crop is at its best for cutting.

Ans.—The best time to cut Western rye grass is when the major portion of it is in bloom. If allowed to go longer it becomes tough and wiry; if cut sooner you do not get the maximum feeding return.

MUSTARD IN OATS

A field is infested with mustard through growing flax. How can I clean it? If the oats grown on the land are fed to horses, will they scatter the mustard while working on clean land, and, if so, will it germinate? Can mustard be screened by thoroughly screening?

Ans.—The field can be freed from mustard, which is an annual plant, by thorough and frequent cultivation early in the spring, continued frequently enough to kill what plants start and to turn up a new layer so that other seeds may germinate.

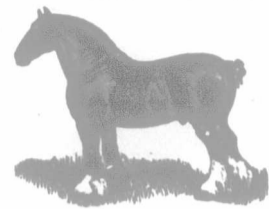
WORK DONE BY ENGINES

On page 117 of your issue of January 26, appears an article on gasoline tractors by L. D. Holaday, in which he estimates that breaking can be done with a 20 H.P. gasoline tractor, for \$1.00 per acre; discing and harrowing, 40 cents per acre; harvesting with 2 or 3 8-ft. binders, at 30 cents per acre; with gasoline, at 30 cents per gallon.

I would like very much if Mr. Holaday would tell us how many acres he broke, how many he disced and harrowed, and how many he harvested; how many days did he spend in breaking, in discing and harrowing, and in harvesting; and how many gallons of gasoline and the amount of lubricants were consumed during each of the three operations.

SHIRE STALLIONS & MARES FOR SALE

My importation of Shire stallions and mares has arrived, and are well over the effects of the voyage. They consist of one six-year-old brown, and one two-year-old red roan stallions, both the best of the breed yet imported to this province.



James M. Ewens LAKESIDE STOCK FARM BETHANY, MANITOBA

OHIO SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AT REASONABLE PRICES

Two imported yearling shorthorn bulls, one red, one roan. One 2 year old imported bull, red choice individual, an extra sire. Ten young bulls, 9 to 16 months old, all by imported sire.

J. F. MITCHELL Burlington, Ont.

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

Glén Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

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

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

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

R. W. CASWELL, Star Farm Box 1288, Saskatoon. Phone 375 G. P. E., C. N. E., G. T. P.

McDonald's Yorkshires A few fine long pure-bred Yorkshire boars on hand. Parrowed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$20.00 each.

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

The J. C. Ranch

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

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

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

Ten last spring's bull calves now on hand. A few nice young registered cows still offered at not much more than grade price owing to threatening scarcity of water.

J. BOUSFIELD, Prop., MACGREGOR, MAN.

25 REASONS FOR RAISING MULES

Send for my booklet showing that mules pay and pay big. New Importation of Jacks and Jennets, now in my barns. No better stock anywhere. Prices right. Farm 6 miles from Indianapolis. Call or write

BAKER'S JACK FARM, Lawrence, Ind.

"SAVE-THE-HORSE" SPAVIN CURE

50¢ a bottle, which contains binding guarantee. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and traders. Permanently cures Opisthus, Thrombophis, Ringbone, (crest low), Curbs, Splints, Hinder of shoe, Lameness, No more or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers, or express paid. Troy Chemical Company, Chicago, Ill.

And 148 Van Horne St., Toronto, Ontario.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS

(Trocars, Hopples, Impregnators) for Horses, Cattle, Swine, Poultry, Etc. Received only award World's Fairs Chicago, St. Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

HAUSSMA & BUNN CO. 3 So Clark St. Chicago

Glenalmond Scotch Shorthorns

I have for sale some great, thick, robust, young stock-bulls and some grand young heifers ready to breed. I can supply ranchers with bulls of a serviceable age at very reasonable prices.

G. F. LYALL STROME, ALTA.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd in prizewinners in number of sales, in dairy quality, in breeding cows, in breeding sires, in importation, in home-bred animals, in breeding results. Jerseys of all ages and both sexes for sale.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

HASSARD'S HORSES

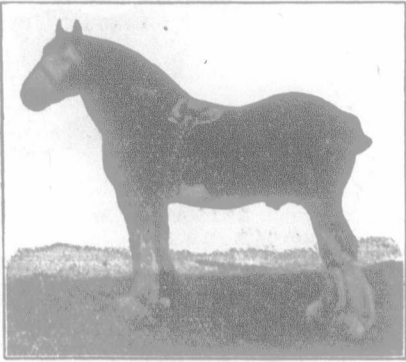
I have just landed a fresh importation consisting of Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and Clydesdale fillies, direct from Scotland. The stallions are sired by such notable sires as Lord Fauntleroy, Revelants, Baron of Buchlyvie, Sir Everest and Prince Thomas.

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

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

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

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



### HILLCREST STUD


We have added to our well known stud of Clydesdales at the Hillcrest Stud, Condie, Sask., a recent importation of thirty-five head—twenty-three stallions and twelve fillies. Our new importation was personally selected to keep up the high standard of our stud, and we are offering horses with size and quality combined, to a marked degree. They are sired by such horses as Baron's Pride, Mistrata, Everlasting, Baron's Gem, Royal Favorite, Baron's Voucher, Royal Edward, Baron o' Buchlyvie and Sir Hugo.

Customers buying from us have no middlemen's profits to pay, as we buy and sell our own horses.

Write for descriptive catalogue. Long distance telephone in house.

**TABER & PLUMMER**  
CONDIE, SASK.

### DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORNS



Having sold my farm I must dispose of my entire herd of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. I have yet my champion herd and their descendants that won for me honors at many of the leading Alberta exhibitions in past years. There are females of all ages, descendants of the most noted families of in Scotland. I have used such stock bulls as Trout Creek Hero, the champion bull in Alberta, for a number of years; Loyalty (imp.); Remus, a Toronto prize winner, and Lucerne (imp.), the latter a bull of exceptional merit. My prices are very reasonable.


**JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALBERTA**

### "TIGHNDUIN" Stock Farm

LASHBURN, SASK.  
on C. N. R. main line.

Breeders and Importers of Pure Bred Clydesdales, Hackneys and Shetlands

Mares, Stallions and young Stock for sale. Also pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle.



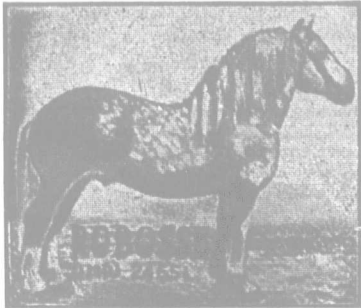
**J. Morison Bruce, Prop.** **J. C. M. Johns, Mgr.**

### 22 Imported Clydesdales Just Landed

For Sale at very lowest prices. I have been importing for the last 30 years. My experience counts for something to those wanting a good Horse and at the right price. Intending purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to see my stock or write before buying elsewhere. Long distance phone.

**O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO.**

### REGISTERED PERCHERONS for SALE



Including several prize winners at the summer fairs of Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon. At these exhibitions our exhibits won seventy-four prizes, nine gold medals and two silver cups. We have 40 head to select from, registered in both American and Canadian Records. Young stallions and mares sired by our Imported Robosse. Also choice American bred stock. Western buyers would do well to inspect our horses before purchasing as they are acclimated and will be sold at reasonable prices. Terms given to any one with satisfactory references. Write or come and see us. Long distance phone connection, farm three miles from town, visitors met at train.

**W.E. & R.C. Upper, North Portal, Sask.**

#### SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP

1. Can one make application for cancellation with a scrip?  
2. Where can I get a South African land-warrant and at what price?

A. A.  
Ans.—1. Your question is not very clear. The regulations in regard to Dominion lands give no ruling as to cancellation with South African scrip. They rule as follows in regard to Half Breed scrip: If a homestead entry is in good standing, or if it is not the subject of cancellation proceedings, the homesteader may be permitted to abandon his entry with a view to the location of scrip upon the land under entry. When a homesteader avails himself of this privilege he will thereby exhaust his homestead right.

2. South African warrants are bought and sold on the Winnipeg stock exchange. You can buy through any broker. These warrants are advertised at times in our Want and For Sale column. They are quoted at present at around \$710 each.

#### Questions & Answers

VETERINARY

Enquiries dealing with matters of a veterinary nature are answered through our columns by a competent veterinarian free of charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details and symptoms must be fully and clearly stated on only one side of the paper. Full name and address of the writer must accompany each query, as a guarantee of good faith but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

**COW HAS CHRONIC DIARRHOEA**

What is the cause and cure of too lax a condition of a milk cow due to freshen about March. Has been in this condition for the last month. She has access to oat straw stack through the day, gets one sheaf oats at night and prairie hay in morning; is in good condition. Have some foals and would like to know best feed to make them grow, I am feeding about 2½ quarts whole oats mixed with 1 quart dry bran twice a day with 1 sheaf oats night.

Man. FARMER.

Ans.—Feed the cow on good hay, chopped grain and bran. Keep her from the straw stack. The straw is causing indigestion, and the chronic relaxed condition of the bowels. Give hyposulphite of soda, in ½ ounce doses; dissolve in a half pail of drinking water 3 times a day.

Foals should be allowed to feed with their dams until weaned; then they may be fed from a pint to a quart of crushed oats and a handful of bran mixed twice or thrice a day, increasing the amount as the colt grows older. The quantity stated in your letter is entirely unsuited to the requirements of foals, but would be a fair ration for the average colt of two years. Such an allowance will retard their development by setting up indigestion.

**SEPTICAEMIA**

Mare 7 years of age, suckled a colt all summer and was in good order until October when a lump formed on the chest and broke and ran. Bathed the swelling and did what we could for it. Afterwards she swelled up in the ankle joint and the swelling broke again. She has fallen away in condition and we think she is in foal again. Thought she had worms and treated her for same, but don't see any now. The swelling on the chest has now stopped running. What is the matter with her, and how should she be treated?

Sask. H. W. W.

Ans.—There has been an injury of some sort to the breast, an abscess formed, and some of the "pus" has been carried by the blood to other parts of the body. Probably one or more of the interior organs may have an abscess formation; if so, this would account for her poor condition. See that the abscesses are well drained; that is, see that the opening is at the



### Heider Eveners

A Great Invention

Made for 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 horses. The Heider 4-horse Plow Evener works four horses abreast on gang, sulky or disc plow, one horse on furrow, three on land. Works free, no side draft, all horses pull equal. We make clevises to attach our Eveners to all plows. HEIDER 2-horse Wagon Eveners for wagon, manure spreader, grain drill or any other implement with pole. GO TO YOUR DEALER, if he can't supply you don't accept any other. Write us for catalog and we will tell you where to get them. We also make Wagon Doubtrests, Single-trees, Neck Yokes, etc. Insist on getting HEIDER'S if you want the best in EVENERS.

MADE BY THE Heider Mfg. Co. Carroll, Iowa, U.S.A.

The Stewart-Nelson Co., Ltd., Gen'l Agents, Brandon, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary.

### WHEELER & GARLE ENGINEERS BRAZERS MACHINISTS

Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description

If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired. We operate the only

#### CAST IRON BRAZING

Plant in Western Canada, and make a specialty of this class of work.

163 Lombard St. Winnipeg, Man.

### BEWARE!

We are the only growers of nursery stock in the Winnipeg district. Any other concern offering a general line of nursery stock is handling imported stock. Buy only genuine home-grown trees, none other are adapted to this climate. Our twenty years' experience enables us to supply the varieties adapted to this country. Get our free catalogue of trees, fruits, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc.

**Buchanan Nursery Co.**  
ST. CHARLES, MAN., Near WINNIPEG

Walking leisurely around the Egyptian Sphinx, the traveller from America inspected it from all points of view. "It's a shame," he exclaimed, "to leave the thing in that shape. If I had it out in Chicago I could clap a good cement nose on that face so quick it would make its head swim!"—Chicago Tribune.

### Heart Trouble Cured.

Through one cause or another a large majority of the people are troubled with some form of heart trouble.

The system becomes run down, the heart palpitates. You have weak and dizzy spells, a smothering feeling, cold clammy hands and feet, shortness of breath, sensation of pins and needles, rush of blood to the head, etc.

Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will be found an effectual medicine.

Mrs. Wm. Elliott, Angus, Ont., writes:—  
"It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered greatly from heart trouble, weakness and smothering spells. I used a great deal of doctor's medicines but received no benefit. A friend advised me to buy a box of your pills, which I did, and soon found great relief. I highly recommend these pills to anyone suffering from heart trouble."  
Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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# Goes Like Sixty

**Sells like Sixty**  
**Sells for Sixty-five** **\$65**

A perfect engine for pumping, grinding, sawing wood, corn shelling, churning, washing machines and all farming purposes. Larger sizes for feed cutting, threshing, silo filling and all heavy farm work.

**GILSON GAS AND ENGINE**  
 GASOLINE

FREE TRIAL—WRITE FOR CATALOG—ALL SIZES  
 Gilson Mfg. Co., Ltd.  
 4 York St., Guelph, Ont., Canada



## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for 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 of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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

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

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

It was my good fortune the other day to run across a story which indicates that David Starr Jordan is not taken seriously by everybody in the classic shades of Palo Alto. At least one man in that neck of the woods seems to be 'on' to the prexy. The fact that this man is a Chinese is only another proof of the depth of Oriental discernment. It is related, says Dr. Devine, that in Palo Alto at noon on April 18 1906, a Chinese cook was preparing dinner in the street on an improvised cook stove of bricks. A passerby remonstrated that this was useless labor, that there was to be another earthquake before the dinner could be eaten. The Chinaman evinced little interest, but inquired: 'Who say so?' 'Why', was the answer, 'Dr. Jordan says so.' John Chinaman merely remarked, 'Why didn't Dr. Jordan tell us about the first one?' and went on with his cooking.

## BEGINNERS' COURSE

If your education is poor, this course is for you. It starts right at the beginning of the most important subjects—writing, spelling, arithmetic, composition and letter-writing, grammar, geography. The lessons are so plain that you can't help understanding them.

You study right at home—all it takes is your spare time—**one hour a day**, or more, or even less at times. If you stick to it faithfully you can master this course in a few months. It costs you no more for **four years** than for four months.

If you didn't get a good public school training, or if you find that you have forgotten this elementary work, you need this course. Get your pen and write for circular and full information now. Address

**CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, LIMITED**  
 DEPT. F. TORONTO, CANADA

lowest part of the swelling. If it is not, an opening should be made sufficient to allow of free drainage. Syringe out the abscess cavities several times a day with peroxide of hydrogen, 1 part to 4 parts of clean water, and keep the cavities very clean. Also dust on the parts a little of this powder after syringing: Boracic acid, 2 ounces; iodoform, 1 ounce; mix. Give a dessert spoonful of the following powder in her feed three times a day: Calcium sulphide, 3 ounces; powdered sulphate of iron, 3 ounces; powdered gentian, 3 ounces; mix. Feed her well on good oats and hay, and occasionally bran mashes.

### IS MARE PREGNANT?

Have a mare that was bred last August. How can I tell if she is in foal? Alta.

Ans.—If the mare did not conceive, she would continue to have her periods of oestrus. However, there are mares, which do not come in season regularly, consequently in such mares it is difficult to determine whether or not they are in foal. The only way to positively determine whether a mare is in foal, is to get your veterinarian to make a rectal examination. By pressing with the hand, down through the rectum, on to the womb, an expert could determine the presence of a foal if there. In some mares, if you watch the left flank while the mare is drinking cold water, the colt will be seen to kick, or, if a piece of ice is held to the abdomen of the mare, near the flank, the colt will sometimes be seen to kick. These signs, of course, are not observable until the foal has attained that stage of its uterine existence, when it is said to have life, at or about the fifth or sixth month. Usually when a mare has conceived she lays on flesh; or if of an irritable nature she becomes quiet and docile. As the mare approaches her time for parturition the signs become more pronounced and observable and cannot be mistaken.

### LICE ON HORSE

How should I treat a horse which acts as follows: Rubs neck and shoulders, as though irritated; when standing in harness he stands back in breeching and fidgets; think it may be worms; have not seen any worms passed. Sask.

Ans.—We think that lice is the cause of your horse's trouble. Have you hens in or near the stable? If so remove them from the horses, and thoroughly whitewash the stable. To each pail of lime wash add a pint of crude carbolic acid. Pour some of this over the stall floors. Apply to the affected parts every evening with a brush a little creolin solution, made by mixing a tablespoonful of creolin to a quart of warm soft water. Continue this treatment so long as the horse rubs himself. Should it become necessary to apply the solution all over the body do only one-half each evening. That is, say, the front half one evening and the hind half the next.

### HYPERTROPHIED THYROIDS

Have a seven-year-old mare which lately contracted a cold and has a bad cough. Have also noticed two swellings in her throat, close together each about the size of an egg. She is not feeding as she ought to. I have not noticed any discharge through the nostrils. Could you inform me the best remedy? Ontario.


Ans.—By the time you see this answer your mare will have regained her usual good health. The swellings in the throat are the thyroid glands. They may be enlarged a little on account of the cold. We would expect them to assume their normal condition as the mare recovers. If they remain larger than normal, rub in a little iodine ointment 1 to 8 every alternate day.

C. R. ROGERS C. M. VANSTONE

# VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders of

## CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS AND HACKNEYS



We have two shipments of imported horses on the road, one to arrive here February 10, and the other February 15. These are all good ones, nearly all prize winners in Scotland, and will be prize winners here. If you want a stallion write and tell us what you want, and you can make a big saving by buying now instead of in the spring. Stables in Wawanesa, Man. Ranch at Vegreville, Alta.

**VANSTONE & ROGERS**  
 JAS. BROOKS, MANAGER.

WAWANESA MANITOBA

## DISPERSION SALE OF HEREFORDS

By Auction, Wednesday, March 9th, 1910

I will sell my entire herd of pure-bred Herefords, numbering 56 head, at Lake View Farm, four miles west of Edmonton city. Horses, pigs, poultry, machinery and household effects will also be sold. Catalogues free on application.

JAS. TOUGH, Box 1793, Edmonton, Alberta.

## McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis., U.S.A.

### CLYDESDALE HEADQUARTERS

More prizes won at nine Chicago Internationals than any competitor, and sometimes double the firsts. We can buy cheaper, we can buy better, and we breed them too. Why above all today does a "McLay Clydesdale" stand for a good Clydesdale? There's a reason. Write for new catalog.

<b>RED POLLED CATTLE</b> One of the oldest and best herds in America; established in 1883. S. A. CONVERSE, Cresco, Iowa	<b>CLYDESDALE HORSES</b> For sale. Foundation stock purchased from McLay Brothers. S. A. CONVERSE, Cresco, Iowa
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### BOW RIVER HORSE RANCH EST. 1880

CLYDES, FRENCH COACH AND THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS AND FILLIES FOR SALE

Six teams 4-year-old farm geldings, 1300 to 1400, \$325. A few dry mares, 1300 to 1400, \$400 per team; in foal \$500 and up. Everything haltered and gentle or broken. Large carriage and saddle horses a specialty. Buyers met. Phone

G. E. GODDARD Cochrane, Alta.

## Manitoba Winter and Fat Stock Show AND Provincial Poultry Exhibition BRANDON

MARCH 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1910

Entries Close February 25th. Single Fare Rates

JAS. D. MCGREGOR, President CHARLES FRASER, Secretary Brandon

### We Want Your Help for a Minute

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

## A \$5 X Ray Examination Free to Patients

The treatment of Asthma, Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, by large Hypodermic Injections of Serum is a success. This treatment goes directly at the cause of the trouble, renews the blood in two months, average duration of treatment, which unlike any other has the advantage of being painless.

Dr. J. C. R. Charest has made a special study of this treatment in Paris and has equipped himself to apply it in his practice. He can now be consulted daily at his office.



Trade Mark Registered

For particulars, call or write

**Dr. J. C. R. Charest,**

OFFICE No. FARGO, TELEPHONE  
1123 FIFTH AVE. S. N. DAKOTA. No. 511L.

SEED	
Timothy, Fancy A	per bus. \$ 3.55
Timothy, Extra Choice B	3.25
Red Clover, Fancy A	11.00
Red Clover, Extra Choice B	10.75
Alfalfa, Fancy	per cwt. 10.00
Brome Grass	14.00
Red Top	8.00
Rye Grass	5.00
Buckwheat	5.00
Prices for seed oats, barley, flax on application.	
POTATOES	
Early Ohio	per bus. \$0.75
Early Rose	.75
Early Bovius	.75
Early Puritans	.75
Bags for seed 25c. each extra.	
Bags for potatoes 10c. each extra.	
Now is time to order seed as prices are reasonable and from our reports there is room for an advance. These prices are cash with order. We solicit correspondence.	

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**7% GUARANTEED**  
Returns absolutely secure. A postal card will bring you information of a highly satisfactory investment. R. E. Kemerer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont.

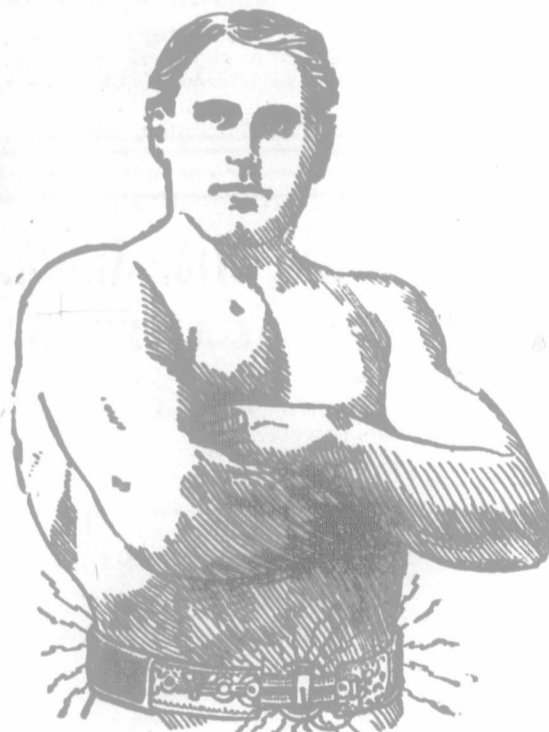
### HORSES HAVE LICE

Horses are very restless and give short kicks or stamp with the hind feet, biting and rubbing in stable and when they get out. Was treating for lice but on close investigation find no lice, but where hair is rubbed off skin is dry and rather scaly. Hair is very thick and dry. What is trouble and remedy?

Ans.—The trouble is due to lice, probably hen lice. Have you hens housed in or near the stable? If so, you must remove them and thoroughly clean up. Use lime wash. To each painful of the wash add a pint of crude carbolic acid. Go over all wood work where the poultry have been; also the horse stalls. Pour a pailful over each stall floor. Groom the horses' coats well and make a 2 per cent. solution of creolin and slightly warm water. Apply to the legs and affected parts with a brush every night. If the irritation extends all over the body apply the solution to either the front or hind half only at one dressing, doing the other half next night. If the body is entirely covered with the solution it may be absorbed and cause poisoning.

When Answering Ads Mention the Advocate

# ELECTRICITY IS LIFE



gained their strength and vitality, and are now getting on in the world. Many of them say that my belt saved their lives.

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

Dear Sir, — "I feel quite a new man. My nervousness is completely gone. From the first night I wore your Belt I felt the change, for which I thank you. No more medicine for me: I have done with them. If I had known more about your Belt before, I would have been a happy man." — MR. W. ROBINSON, No. 443 Boyd Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir, — It is over a year since I left off using your Belt. I wore it about five months and received the best of results. I have seldom had any pains in my back since and then only very slightly. I kept on using it until I was satisfied that I could do without it and I have not felt the need of it since. Thanking you for the benefit derived from the Belt and the treatment I received at your hands, — S. J. H. GOWER Fort Pelly, Sask.

If you want to get up in the world and make your mark; if you want to be pointed at as a successful man; if you want to be a Man among men, you must be full of electricity—magnetism.

Brooding over your troubles—spending hours and hours regretting your past follies and mistakes—despairing of help, will not add to your capital or nerve power—will not help you down the shadows and get into the sunshine of happiness and success.

You aren't the only fellow after the plums—the high places. Thousands are in the strife, and the prizes go to the wide-awake—the men of courage and energy.

### You Have Heard It Said That Opportunity Knocks But Once in a Lifetime

The fact is, she makes several calls, but she doesn't come with a brass band to wake you up.

Nature carves you in the image of a man, a man you can be, as we can show you the way.

If you have fallen by the wayside, if you have succumbed to temptation and folly, if you have exhausted your vitality through excesses, overwork or worry, use your God-given brains and judgment for a few moments.

Take an inventory of yourself. Seek the truth. Study your weakness. Don't further wreck your nervous system and befuddle your brain with drugs, stimulants, but use that great wondrous power, **Electricity** as I apply it with

### Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

I can point to hundreds of men to-day who came to me broken in health and spirit—absolute physical wrecks, hopeless, despondent, who followed my advice, used my Belt, re-

## A Doctor's Gift to the Sick and Weak

To the people who want to be strong, who want to feel like they did when young, I offer a book which will show them the road to happiness—a book of 80 pages, which is brimful of the things they like to read, which will give them courage and enlighten them as to the cause and care of their troubles. It will point out the pitfalls and guide them safely to a future of strength and vitality. It is beautifully illustrated. It tells what other people have suffered and how they have cured themselves. It is free. I will send it closely sealed, without marks, if you will mail me this coupon. If you are not what you ought to be, send for it to-day.

### Book for Women FREE Book for Men

Get my 80-page book describing my treatment, and with illustrations of fully developed men and women, showing how it is applied.

This book tells in plain language many things you want to know, and gives you a lot of good, wholesome advice for men. I'll send the book, in plain wrapper, prepaid, free, if you will enclose this coupon.

I want to convince every sufferer that he can get benefit from my treatment. Nobody should be without it, for it is cheap enough, far cheaper than a course of doctoring, and I want everyone to try it. Let every sufferer who can do so call at my office and make a full test of my battery free of any charge.

If you can't call, send this coupon for my book. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday to 8.30 p.m.

**DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN**

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your book, free

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

## AS YOU TAKE IT

Here is a story of Lionel Brough, the comedian, which has wrongly been used in connection with reminiscences of his old friend, Toole.

Many years ago, when "Lal" was a young man, he had friends in Fulham who lived in one of a small row of houses near Cremorne Gardens. His friends were giving a children's party, and Brough, who loved kiddies, and often joined in their sport, had a surprise for them. Borrowing a fur-lined coat from an actor more wealthy than himself, he went to the house on the evening of the party, and, turning the coat inside out, and putting it on at the gate, knocked at the door for entrance.

As the servant opened the door, the comedian whispered:

"Hush! Don't say a word or you'll spoil the game! I don't want to be announced; just you leave this to me!"

The astonished girl retired to the back of the hall, evidently thinking Brough was mad; and Brough, going down on all fours, pushed the drawing-room door open with his head, and went gambolling in, with his nose to the ground, growling all the while.

"I'm a big, big bear! I'm a big, big bear!"

He had expected sounds of screams and laughter and hurrying feet; instead of which there was a dead silence. He looked up, and to his horror found that he had entered the wrong house, and that the only occupants of the room were a couple of old ladies, who were so paralyzed with fear that they could not utter even the faintest sound.

The comedian did not stop to explain or apologize, but rushed out of the house and down the street and round all the corners he could find.

In one instance, at least, bad spelling enabled an office boy to express the precise fact. His employer had just reluctantly left to attend a meeting of bank directors where the proceedings were sure to be long and prosy. "James," he said to the tow-headed lad, "put up the sign saying that I am out."

James sought for it in vain, so he inscribed and posted the following truthful announcement:

Out—Gone to a Bored Meeting.

"Blow, blow, thou winter wind,  
Thou art not so unkind  
As man's ingratitude;  
Thy tooth is not so keen  
Because thou are not seen.  
Although thy breath be rude.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,  
Thou dost not bite so nigh  
As benefits forgot;  
Though thou the waters warp,  
Thy sting is not so sharp,  
As friend remembered not."

### TRADE NOTES.

#### LARGE PROFITS IN TAXIDERMY

The profession of taxidermy, which includes the mounting of animals, birds, game heads, and all other trophies, the tanning of skins and the making of rugs from animal hides, offers a most lucrative opening for men and women.

There are enormous profits in the profession, and the chances for success are growing better every day. Many birds, animals and fish are being slowly exterminated, and naturalists, hunters and sportsmen, realizing this, are having all of the best and rarest specimens mounted.

A few years ago little was thought of saving these most valuable specimens. Now they are eagerly sought, and although there are still millions of such animals and birds left there are millions of people who want them, and this makes the specimens very valuable.

Taxidermy enables everyone who learns it to mount all of the trophies secured and these make beautiful decorations for the home. It is now taught by mail and by a simple and new method. All those interested in this subject should write to the N. W. School of Taxidermy, 900 Elwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb., and secure its great book, "How to Learn to Mount Birds and Animals."

It is sent absolutely free. Mention the name of this paper when you write.

#### LAURELS FOR CANADIAN INVENTOR

Mechanical ingenuity is counted characteristic of the American race, but a Canadian boy, Joseph Dain, born in Delaware, Ont., May 15th, 1859, can justly claim to have met them on their own ground, wrestling supremacy in a field of endeavor where the competition is particularly keen. Mr. Dain, when a comparatively young man, went from Canada to the United States. His natural inventive genius, coupled with extensive ambition, soon brought him to the fore among mechanical authorities. Wise enough not to scatter his fire, he concentrated his mind upon the subject of hay tools. His ambition was to devise methods of curing hay that would make the hay better and more valuable, and to furnish machines that would handle the hay with less cost and less labor to the hay grower. His machines, such as the Dain vertical-lift mower, Dain side-delivery hay rake, Dain one-man hay loader, Dain push rake, Dain pull-power hay press, and Dain Hay loader, are widely known and used. For many years Canadian users of Dain hay tools have obtained the machines from the big Dain factory in America, or from a smaller factory located at Preston, Ont. There is now nearing completion at Welland, Ont., an immense fireproof factory, which will be devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Dain hay tools for the Canadian and export trade. Dain Manufacturing Company, Limited, is a Canadian company, of which Joseph Dain is president. Needless to say Mr. Dain takes justifiable pride in the establishment of this vast industry, bearing his own name in his native land.

The budget has given rise to a number of good stories about Mr. Lloyd-George, a particularly good one concerning a recent banquet at which the Chancellor of the Exchequer was a guest.

Sitting next to him was a young lady, who listened reverently to every word that fell from her hero's lips.

"Ah," she ventured at last, "you have suffered a great deal in your life from being misunderstood, have you not?"

"Yes," Mr. Lloyd-George is reported to have replied, "I have suffered from being misunderstood; but I haven't suffered half as much as I would have if I had been understood."

# Smut! Smut! Smut!

### Prevented by Using Western Grain Pickler

The handiest and most thorough working Pickler on the Market. Treats all grain equally well and uses either Bluestone or Formalin.

Saves Time, Labor and Solution. Every Grain immersed in the Solution. Very attractive Terms to dealers or sold direct to farmers at \$8.50 each F.O.B. Oak Lake, Man.

## BRAZZIEL & CO.,

Oak Lake Manitoba



## MOVING PICTURES

OF THE WONDERFUL WORLD CHAMPION

### DAN PATCH 1:55

ABSOLUTELY FREE TO STOCKOWNERS



It is a New Invention that you can carry in your pocket and show your friends instantly, day or night, either once or a hundred times and without a machine, curtain or light. The original is the first successful moving picture ever taken of a World Champion Horse in his wonderful burst of speed.

**A MILE OF 2400 MOVING RACE PICTURES OF DAN PATCH 1:55** and every picture shows the King of all Horse Creation as plainly as if you stood on the track and actually saw Dan Patch 1:55 in one of his Thrilling Speed Exhibitions for a full mile. 2400 distinct moving pictures taken of Dan in one minute and fifty-five seconds means twenty-one pictures taken every second all of the way around the entire track before the Madly Cheering Multitudes. As a Study Of Horse Motion it is better than the actual speed mile because you can see Dan right before you for every foot of the entire mile. When first shown to the public this marvelous picture caused people to stand up all over the theatre calling "Come on Dan!" "Come on Dan!"

This Remarkable Moving Picture is the Most Realistic and the Most Thrilling ever presented to the public. I have taken a part of the Original 2400 Wonderful and Sensational Pictures and made them into a Newly Invented Moving Picture that you can carry in your pocket and show to your friends at any time, day or night. It does not need a machine, it does not need a curtain, and it does not need a light.

**MY NEW MOVING PICTURES MAILED FREE TO STOCKMAN, postage prepaid, IF YOU ANSWER THESE THREE QUESTIONS**

1st. In what paper did you see my Moving Picture Offer? 2nd. How many head Each of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry do you own?

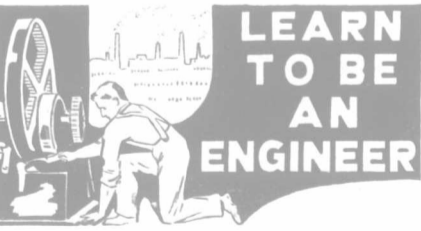
3rd. How many acres of land do you own or how many acres of land do you rent?

**IF YOU ARE NOT A STOCKOWNER AND WANT THE MOVING PICTURES SEND ME 25 CENTS FOR POSTAGE.** For Packing, etc., in Silver or Stamps and I will mail you this Wonderful Moving Picture of Dan Patch 1:55, The Fastest Harness Horse The World Has Ever Seen.

Address - - - INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., E. B. SAVAGE, Proprietor, TORONTO, CANADA. 49

### Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England  
**EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK**  
of every description. Owing to the rapid increase in business, Mr. L. C. Scruby has been taken into partnership. During the spring months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a speciality. Write for prices, terms and references.



### LEARN TO BE AN ENGINEER

Complete course of instruction on Stationary Engineering given you by mail at your own home. Learn in your spare time. Special instruction also in Traction Engineering, Gas and Gasoline, Marine and Locomotive Engineering. We guarantee to fit you for any examination for Government license. Fee good until you pass your examination. Instruction in arithmetic necessary, free of charge. Write today for circular and full information.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE LTD  
Dept. F. Toronto, Canada.

## H. L. PATMORE,

### SEEDS, NURSERY & FLORIST

BRANDON, MAN.



ESTABLISHED 1883

**WE HAVE TO OFFER THIS SPRING GROWING IN OUR NURSERIES AT BRANDON**

- 23,000 Evergreens (Spruce, Cedar and Pines)
- 500,000 Maples, 2-8 ft. Just what you want to plant in Avenue or Windbreak.
- 250,000 Caragana. These make the hardest and best of hedges.
- 100,000 Russian and Laurel Willows.
- 12,000 Poplars.

#### Shrubs and Hardy Fruit Trees

OUR GREENHOUSES are now supplying a fine assortment of PALMS, FERNS and PLANTS in Flower at moderate prices. CUTFLOWERS, WREATHS and FLORAL DESIGNS of all descriptions at short notice.

Send for our 1910 Illustrated Catalogue

**THE PATMORE NURSERY CO. Brandon, Man.**

#### AVE LICE

restless and give up with the hind wing in stable and Was treating for restigation find no is rubbed off skin aly. Hair is very at is trouble and

W. Y. is due to lice, Have you hens the stable? If so, m and thoroughly wash. To each id a pint of crude ver all wood work ve been; also the painful over each the horses' coats per cent. solution itly warm water. nd affected parts night. If the ir- over the body ) either the front ne dressing, doing ght. If the body with the solution d cause poisoning.

#### TAKE IT

ionel Brough, the wrongly been used miniscences of his

hen "Lal" was a riends in Fulham mall row of houses ens. His friends ren's party, and iddies, and often had a surprise a fur-lined coat ealthy than him- on the evening ning the coat in- it on at the gate, for entrance. ed the door, the

a word or you'll on't want to be ave this to me!" I retired to the idently thinking d Brough, going ed the drawing- his head, and th his nose to the e while.

ounds of screams ring feet; instead lead silence. He rrorr found that rong house, and ts of the room ladies, who were that they could atest sound. t stop to explain out of the house nd round all the

ast, bad spelling to express the ployer had just end a meeting the proceedings nd prosy. ) the tow-head- ign saying that

in vain, so he the following ed Meeting.

winter wind, kind ude; en seen. th be rude.

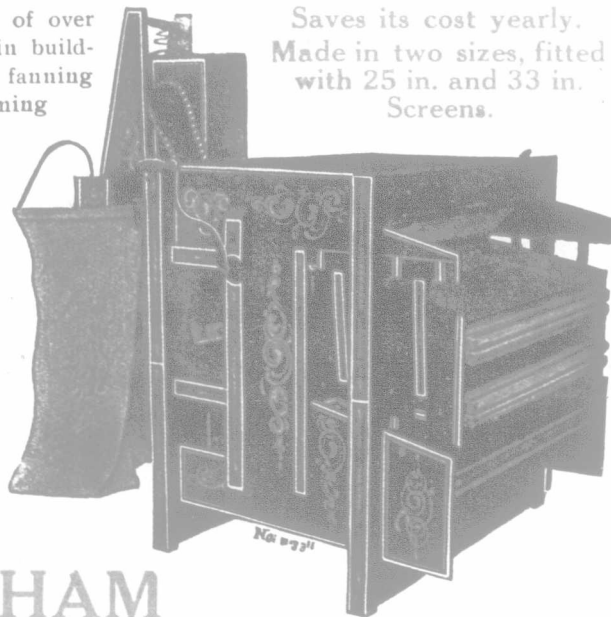
u bitter sky, e so nigh w; warp, p, red not."

## Positively Guaranteed TO PERFECTLY SEPARATE OATS FROM WHEAT

This special Separator, Grinder and Fanning Mill (combined) is built particularly for the Canadian North-West. Try it on my binding Guarantee that it will separate Oats from Wheat and Oats from Barley faster and more perfectly than any other machine on earth.

**M**Y experience of over forty years in building special fanning mills for every farming region on earth makes it certain that this Mill No. 2, built for your particular use, will put an end to the worst pest you Western farmers endure--wild and tame oats in wheat and barley. This is the **one** machine that will get those oats out **easily** and with positive **certainty**. Just test a

Saves its cost yearly.  
Made in two sizes, fitted with 25 in. and 33 in. Screens.



## CHATHAM Fanning Mill

It will not only take all the oats out of your seed-wheat and the wheat you sell, but it will **grade** your wheat--separate the shrunken, immature and undersized grains, which you can profitably feed your stock. It will positively add ten cents a bushel to the value of your seed-wheat and five cents a bushel to the price you get for what grain you market.

**Works Easiest. Cleans Fastest. Handles a Thousand Bushels a Day**

No machine for the purpose runs anywhere near as **EASY** as the Chatham. None other will clean, grade and separate from 500 to 1,000 bushels of grain a day, doing the work perfectly,—taking out weed seeds and all oats or faulty grain. We absolutely guarantee this mill to do all we claim it will do. Test it for yourself and you will know it outlasts any Fanning Mill on the market.



### With This CHATHAM Grain Picker

You get rid of wheat-smut. Made wholly of wood. Can't corrode, clog nor decay. Use either bluestone or formalin solution. New screw-feed easily picks 60 bu. wheat, 80 bu. oats, per hour. Can't bruise the grain. Low-priced, solidly built; guaranteed. Credit, if you wish.

### You Can Get One Quick

We carry an ample stock of these special oats-from-wheat machines (which are also fitted with 17 riddles and screens for cleaning and grading ANY grain, big or little) at all our warehouses. We can ship yours on shortest notice. Get our proposition now and think it over. Write us to-day.

The Chatham Fanning Mill was awarded First Prize by the Chicago, Bataward & Sons World's Fair. Sold for value by the Chicago, Bataward & Sons Co., Chicago, Ill.



**MANSON CAMPBELL** says: I have been building fanning mills since 1867. My mills were in the West before the C.P.R. I am a specialist in this oats-from-wheat proposition, and I KNOW this Chatham mill will do what I say it will in this advertisement.

Sow Clean Grain--Sell Clean Grain--Make War on Weeds

NOTICE TO DEALERS

## GRAY-CAMPBELL Ltd. of Moosejaw

Western Canada Sales Agents for The Chatham, Separator, Grinder and Fanning Mill, and the Chatham Portable Platform Scale. Sole Agents for Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, and the Northwest Territories. **Temporary Offices: 300 Jessie Ave., Winnipeg**

If You Farm for Profit—you need one of my scales



I Will Make Price Right and Terms very easy—

My scales are the only Canadian scales that have made good with the Canadian farmer on a straight business basis.

You can't buy or sell right without a scale; and you can't find a scale that is equal to those I make. **MANSON CAMPBELL** President

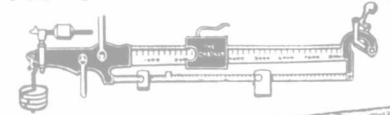
Manson Campbell, President

**EVERY Chatham Pitless Scale is sold with a Government Inspection Certificate that warrants its accuracy.** There is no extra charge for this warranty, signed by a resident Government Inspector, who tests every scale we make before it leaves the factory. **This Scale is COMPLETE Can't Get Out of Order**

Any other scale comes to you as a few parts with a huge blue print, showing how you can build the rest of it; and you have to build it, too, before you do any weighing. This Chatham Pitless Scale is absolutely complete, built of heavy steel, staunchly bolted together, easily erected, ready for use in a few hours. It stands solidly on its broad steel feet, clear above ground, needing no fixed foundations. Move it readily anywhere. You cannot do that with a pit scale.

No check rods, no frail parts to get out of order. Compound beam, finely finished, fully tested, shows full tare on lower section,—easily read, no chance of error. Poise on top beam runs on roller bearings; notches lock the beam by a touch at each 200 lbs. Odd weights shown by small poise on lower beam. Weighs with absolute, warranted accuracy up to **FIVE FULL TONS**—ten thousand pounds. Nothing about it to go wrong.

FULL CAPACITY COMPOUND BEAM



It Can't Wear Out Because It's Steel

## CHATHAM 5-Ton Pitless Scale

### Big Enough for Any Scale Use

The Chatham's Platform is 8x14 feet—ample room for big load of hay, six fat steers, twelve hogs, etc. Platform can't sag, won't wobble, won't get sprung. Whole outfit built so it will last a lifetime and be good every minute. Sold for a fair price, **very low for cash (credit in sections where we have agents)**, and fully warranted.

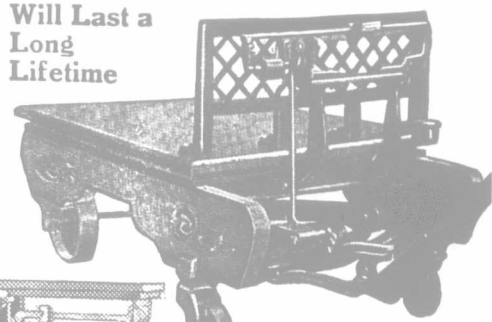
### Your Farm Needs Such a Scale

You ought to weigh all you buy, all you sell; ought to weigh your stock regularly; ought to keep track of your farm's yield—be a **BUSINESS** farmer. This scale makes it easy to do all this, and thus save its cost to you over and over—because you can't cheat yourself, nor can you be cheated with this on your farm.

### CHATHAM PORTABLE BARN SCALE The Scale Every Farm Needs

is the handiest truck scale built,—compact, easily moved, readily turned short (front wheels and pole are swivelled). Certified by attached Government Inspection Certificate to be absolutely accurate and well-made. Will weigh up to 2,000 lbs. with positive certainty. The Chatham levers are solid castings, extra staunch, can't spring a bit, strong enough to carry **TWO** tons. Main frame all one-piece solid casting. Bearings self-aligning, whole pivot rests on bearing loop,—so scale must weigh right even if not standing level. Chatham drop-lever principle spares weighing parts the jar of loads, thus bearings stay sharp fifty years or even more.

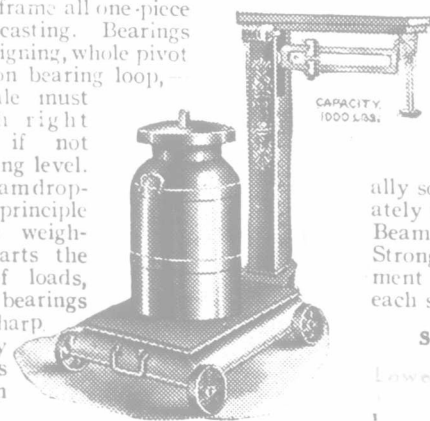
Weights Up To 2,000 Lbs. Accurately Will Last a Long Lifetime



The CHATHAM Portable Platform Scale

Very handy on any farm, especially so on dairy farm. Weighs accurately to 1,000 lbs. Has Double Brass Beam,—no extra charge for this. Strongly built, finely finished. Government inspection warrant attached to each scale. Freight prepaid.

Send for Description, Prices, Etc. of All Our Scales. Lowest Priced 1,000 lb. Scale in the World



CAPACITY 1000 LBS.

Temporary Offices: 300 Jessie Ave., Winnipeg