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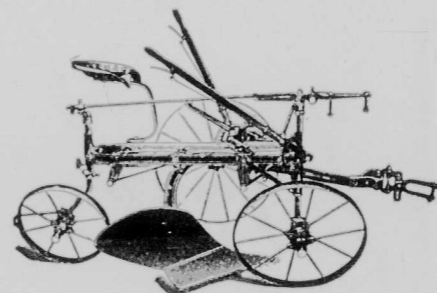
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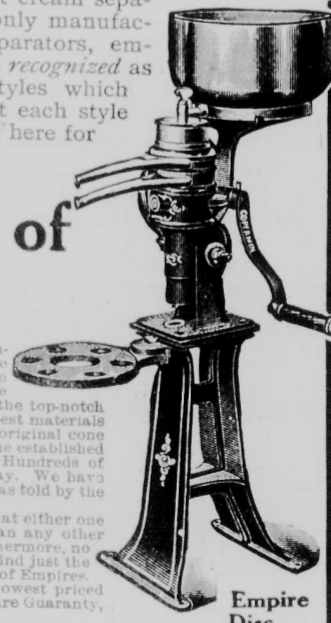
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March 24, 1909

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Published Every

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EDIT

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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

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March 24, 1909

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLV. No. 861

Farmer's Advocate

AND

Home Journal

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Published Every Wednesday at Winnipeg

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EDITORIAL

Room for Growth

As a spectacular, educational institution the Manitoba Winter Fair has leaped into the very fore front of such agencies in the West. The assembling of models of fat stock of the different breeds and classes of poultry, approaching practically to perfection of the most typical and perfect of the breeder's skill, in draft horse production, and of grains that are possible of production on nearly every farm is at once an inspiration, education, and demonstration that must result in the raising of ideals, the fixing of ambitions, and the final accomplishment of work, more creditable than could be attained in twice the time, without the influence of such a function as a winter fair.

In granting financial support to such a show, the Dominion government made an expenditure, that every one will endorse. Upon nothing could public money be so well expended as upon institutions of the kind that was recently held in Brandon, and is being held this week in Regina. In a country where so much depends upon the growth and success of agriculture, every possible effort should be made to foster the industry. Our governments might well cast over their expenditures and revenues, and consider the relative positions of our department of agriculture, and department of militia, for instance, and arrange that the discrepancy existing between the expenditures of these two departments, be somewhat removed.

Immense crowds attended the Winter Fair at Brandon, but there were thousands who could not be present. Manitoba has some thirty thousand farmers, every one of whom would be worth more to the nation, a better citizen, and a better provider for his family, if he could attend the Winter Fair. As it is, it is practically the best grain growers and stockmen, who avail themselves of such means of

agricultural grace. Some means must now be devised to secure the attendance of others, and simultaneously the means of accommodating larger crowds, must be inaugurated.

Reports from those who attended this year's show, and the publicity of the press, may be depended upon to secure a much larger attendance next year. The real task will be in providing more space for spectators and exhibitors.

Every Town's Opportunity

Boards of trade in many of our western towns profess to be anxious to advertise the advantages of their particular locations as manufacturing and distributing centers, and the surrounding country for its wonderful fertility. Unofficially, these boards appear to be willing to contribute as much to such an enterprise as Andrew Carnegie bestows upon a town that consumes a given amount of steel, but officially, the actions of our boards are not so liberal. As far as advertising the natural advantages, or the public accomplishments of a district are concerned, boards of trade are quite unanimous, so unanimous, in fact, that the literature used for one would practically do for all by changing the proper names and slightly altering references to maps.

What practically all boards of trade overlook is the development of their town by fostering home industries, with particular emphasis upon agriculture. We have frequently witnessed, during this present winter, boards of trade neglecting or refusing to lend a hand to give publicity to a seed fair or Farmer's Institute meeting, while bemoaning the lack of interest the general public outside appeared to be taking in the enterprises of the town. On the other hand, we have seen boards of trade taking every advantage of farmers' gatherings and shows to bring publicity to the town, and these are the towns that are regarded by outsiders as the most enterprising. In this matter of co-operation between town and country, there is practically no limit. There is no better way to gain a favorable reputation for a town and district than for the board of trade to advertise agricultural events and accomplishments, and to exert every effort to create an interest in advanced and natural methods of farming. In fact, incalculable benefit would accrue to the town if the townfolk made special efforts to get up meetings for the discussion of farming operations, and fairs for the display of farm produce. No town can be prosperous unless the farmers of the district are intelligent and progressive, and the farming community cannot be prosperous without sharing their prosperity with the town. Every farming district is a Cobalt to the town that takes the trouble to develop it.

Consultation Over Hogs

The attempt on the part of the Brandon winter fair board, to bring the producers of hogs and the packing house interests into closer connection, is a step in the right direction. Undoubtedly, conditions in the hog trade are not as satisfactory as they should be, but the quickest and best way to make improvement is, for the farmers and packers to arrive at a full understanding of each other's attitude toward the industry. Both parties are interested in seeing hog production increase, and to find in the production profitable employment. Farmers must have markets, packers must have hogs, and the public will have meat.

At present farmers are justly dissatisfied with the system of buying and marketing, packers claim not to be getting what is required in the trade, and the consuming public is aware that it is paying prices out of all proportion to the returns of the produce. With such conditions existing, it is no use for mutually related interests to growl belligerently at each other. It is no use for farmers to declare they will not raise hogs until every prospect of remedying conditions has been explored. It is no use for packers to fume in their offices and abattoirs, about the class of stuff they are getting until they have taken the producers into their confidence. One thing both producers and packers will be able to agree upon, and that is, that considering the small profit that each gets on his labor, capital and ability, the public has to pay altogether too much for its meat food. The retailer, of all men, who puts little or nothing into the work of producing meats, reaps the largest profit in handling.

Ontario had a similar experience to that which the West is now entering upon. Her packers were not satisfied with their supplies, and the farmers were far from pleased with the prices. Then the farmers and packers got together at the winter fair, told each other their troubles, and deliberately set about making improvements as each other suggested. We look forward to something of this kind, as a result of the getting together of packers and farmers at our winter fairs.

Clover Growing

Experts assert that there is no reason why red clover should not be successfully grown in any part of the North-west adapted by soil and climate to the growth of wheat, providing—and here is where the difficulty comes in—we can find the proper way to grow it. It is not a plant indigenous to this country. We are attempting to grow it under conditions that differ rather widely from those that are natural to it. Consequently it is to be expected that during the period of adaptation, records of

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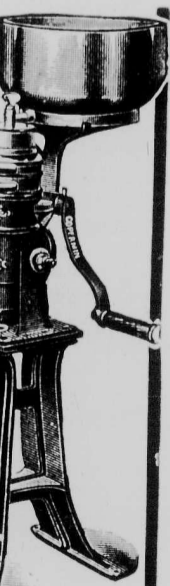
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failure in clover growing will very nearly equal those of success. But in the end, we have not the least doubt but that clover, like wheat and potatoes, will be so adapted in nature and hardened by growth, as to flourish here with the same degree of luxuriance as it does in the central temperate zone. It is in fact being grown here in that manner now.

Here and there in various parts of the prairie provinces men are to be found making a success of the growing of clovers, not growing them in a small way in protected patches or in small experimental plots, but seeding whole fields, and growing the crop in the manner followed in the east and south. Right in the same districts other men are seeding to clover and not meeting with very satisfactory results. So a wide difference of opinion is possible regarding the value of clover as a crop for western farmers. It might be remarked, however, in passing that those who are most enthusiastic in their estimation of clover are farmers generally who are growing it in a large way, while those whose experiences are not as favorable have not yet got beyond the experimental stage in the growing of it.

There is no doubt but that we have a good deal to learn yet about clover growing, especially about the proper way to grow it. Learning to grow clover successfully entails experimentation on one's own farm until the proper way of sowing the seed and handling the crop is arrived at. That, invariably, is the manner in which those growing clover successfully came to adopt the methods now followed by them. They put the question of methods to Nature direct and got their answer in the crop they reaped or failed to reap. That system can be recommended safely to those who are thinking of making an attempt with clovers. Start in an experimental way. If your farm has never grown clovers before, inoculate the soil by scattering on it soil from a field in which clover of the same variety has been grown. It will depend upon your situation whether the seed is sown with a nurse crop or without one. If it is upland prairie likely to be dried out in summer, the clover is better without a nurse crop, while if the location is in a scrub country or in a valley where sufficient moisture may be expected to supply the grain and clover, a nurse crop is advisable, but cut it before the summer is too far advanced.

It has been demonstrated time and again that clovers may be grown, and grown successfully, in most parts of this country. What we need now is more men growing them, more sources from which information may be drawn to swell the sum total of our knowledge concerning this crop, more farms that are being built up by these great natural fertility creators.

* * *

Are you prepared to pickle your seed wheat and oats. Get the material on hand and the apparatus ready. Smut can be reduced to practical annihilation.

* * *

A world's record price for Shetlands was recorded the other day, when the handsome little stallion, Irving, a son of Chestnut, changed hands at a thousand dollars. This is one of the best known and most successful prize winning Shetland sires in America.

HORSE

The Opportunities of Draft Horse Breeding

The opening of spring business does not indicate any decreasing interest in good, sound horses for draft purposes. Demand for all classes is strong, but for farm horses especially, for horses running from 1200 or 1300 pounds up, there is an unusually broad demand, with prospects good for higher values when the season's business gets under way, and demand from the country points for workers becomes more pressing. For horses less than draft weights, carriage pairs, roadsters, and horses for use round cities, there is about the same enquiry as usual, and prices remain very nearly the same: all of which points to the fact that it pays the horse breeder to produce the kind of stock the horse user requires most of, or seems likely to require in greatest numbers for the future.

In the live stock business, at the present time, there is no one line that offers money making possibilities equal to draft horse breeding. The horse is the one class of farm stock that may be disposed of, no matter where a man may happen to reside, at absolutely the value of the animal as fixed by those two old economic factors in price fixation, "supply and demand," regarding, of course, also the quality of the animal being bargained for. The horse passes directly, or almost so, from the producer to the user, and there is no chance of somebody else worming in to rake off a share of the producer's profit. There is no transforming process necessary to change the form of the producer's commodity into something suited for the consumer's use. Horses pass directly from the farms where they are bred, into the line of work where they are to be employed. The producers of horses and the users of them come more nearly together, than do the producers and users of any other farm commodity. This is the reason why the man who breeds them is likely always to obtain for his product every dollar it is worth. With no other farm product, either grain or live stock, is this true. All the others are banded about from one middleman or transformer to another, and reaching the consumer finally, there is a suspiciously large difference between the price the user pays and the figure the farmer gets for his raw product.

That is the reason we shall never need a horse commission to investigate horse marketing conditions, as we do pork and beef commission to find out what ought to be done to facilitate the marketing of these products, or to try to discover whether the middleman is pocketing too large a share of the proceeds of this industry. But fair and opening marketing is not the first inducement at the moment for the enlarging of our horse breeding operations. There are two contingencies only that can affect seriously, the breeding of horses, we refer to draft horses, particularly in Western Canada. The first is, the revolutionizing of our farming methods by the wholesale introduction of motor driven implements and machinery; the second, the checking of our agricultural expansion. We believe, that as time goes on, and population increases, it will become necessary to discontinue employing horses in the cultivation of our farms, for the reason that human food demands will necessitate us devoting every acre of fertile land to the production of foods for human consumption, and power that will not draw its energy from the soil will have to be employed. But that time is a long distance off yet. Nor for the immediate future is there likely to be much increase in the sum total of motor machinery used in cultivating the soil. While more and more steam and gasoline engines and motors are employed annually in farm work, and it may not be long before electricity is used as a farm power, the agricultural expansion which must continue in this western country for, at least, half a century yet, will create a requirement for horses many times more than the number which horseless machinery will drive out. How agricultural expansion in this country is to be checked, and the second possible contingency made effective in decreasing the demand for horses is a trifle difficult to see.

Horse breeding offers now, has offered for quite a number of years, and is bound to offer for some time in the future, a more profit-

able and pleasant line of live stock rearing than is offered by any other class of stock. Of draft horses this is particularly true. The possibilities of any serious decrease in draft horse values are not indicated by any sign at present discernible in the trend of our agricultural and commercial enterprises. Draft horses are bound to be required in increasing numbers on our farms and in our cities. There can be no revolutionary change on our farms or in industrial businesses in which they are employed. The opportunities in horse breeding are as bright as they have been in the past five or ten years. There can be no risk assumed in increasing our breeding of the right kind.

Sterility in Mares

A correspondent in Southern Alberta, asks us to publish something on barrenness in mares, upon which subject, "Whip" has contributed of his practical and professional experiences.

Sterility, either temporary or permanent, is not uncommon in mares. It may depend upon physical or organic causes, and may cause permanent impotence. Of course, hermaphrodites will not reproduce, and monstrosities and hybrids seldom do; but in this article we refer to mares that are apparently normal and healthy. Mares that have been used for work until they have become old, and then retired to the stud, frequently prove infecund; or mares that have bred when young, and then allowed to reach an advanced age before being bred again, will often fail to reproduce. The infecundity in these cases is probably due to the genital organs having lost their power from prolonged want of function. Nothing can be done to restore the activity of the organs.

Change of climate, in many cases, has a temporary, and in some cases a permanent, influence on fecundity. In most cases this influence disappears in a few months or a year.

Bad hygiene may also cause sterility, but this can be remedied by changing to favorable conditions. Underfed, or overfed mares, do not breed with the same regularity as those in moderate condition. This is especially the case with very fat mares. The means of removing these causes of sterility are obvious.

Excitable or vicious mares do not breed with the same regularity as those of a quiet, gentle disposition. It is claimed by some that, with mares accustomed to work, active exertion, even to produce fatigue, before being bred, is favorable to conception. The Arab often gallops his mare for a long distance, then breeds her, and allows her to stand at rest for several hours.

Diseases or alterations of the generative organs, as the ovaries, Fallopian tubes, uterus or vagina, will prevent conception. When these diseases become chronic, they usually cause permanent sterility, although they do not apparently interfere with the mare's comfort or usefulness in other respects. In fact, such diseases are often present, and the only circumstances that lead to the suspicion of their presence is the animal's failure to conceive. Irregular oestrus, occurring either too frequently, or at too long intervals, indicates disease of the ovaries; but disease of the other organs of generation, and in some cases even of the ovaries, sufficient to prevent conception, may be present, and, at the same time, the periods of oestrus appear at regular intervals, and nothing abnormal can be detected, except as stated—a failure to conceive. It is seldom that treatment for suspected disease, as above, is successful.

Doubtless, a somewhat common cause of sterility, especially in nervous mares, is a spasmodic contraction of the opening through the neck of the womb (called the os uteri) during the act of copulation. This, of course, prevents the entrance of the semen into the uterus. Mares in which sterility is due to this cause, may be artificially impregnated. Artificial impregnation can be performed in different ways. The most popular method is, probably, as follows: A rubber capsule and a syringe especially designed for the purpose is purchased from dealers in veterinary instruments. The syringe is immersed in a warm, sterilized solution, as a two-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid in water, kept at a temperature of 100 degrees Fahr. The capsule is placed over the head of the stallion's penis, and the act of copulation is then performed. When the act is completed, the capsule containing the semen is removed, and a quantity of it drawn into the syringe, care being taken that the temperature be not reduced. Unless the act is done quickly, it is wise to immerse the capsule in the warm solu-

tion mentioned. The os uteri is held in position by his hand and arm, and inserted into the vagina, and inserts through the os uteri a syringe into it. It is then pushed into the uterus, and several mares with a dilated os uteri are copulated, if the mare is in oestrus.

Probably the most common cause of sterility is a chronic closure of the os uteri, where mares repeatedly have been examined to examine the os uteri. The os uteri is the sterilized and oiled, and the vulva into the vagina. In normal cases, the os uteri can be easily passed through, but when there is a chronic closure, the os must be dilated. This is done by the rotary motion of the os uteri, and the pressure. In other cases, the os uteri is of a catheter, or a piece of hard, tough wood, or a piece of iron, signed for the purpose, and are cases in which the os uteri is rounded the os, which with the instruments used, to use a cutting instrument, to allow the mare to be bred. The os has been dilated, and should be allowed to stand for some time, and then bred.

It is claimed that an acid condition of the os uteri, that what is known as an acid condition, will be successful. The ordinary yeast cake is used, and allowing it to stand in a moderate temperature, stirring, a pint of lukewarm water, and allow to stand 8 hours, ready for use. During this fluid should be heated to 100 Fahr., and injected into the uterus. The mare should be bred.

Unfortunately, there are many removable causes of sterility, the general appearance of the mare, and a manual examination of the os uteri, normal condition, and, if the mare attempts fail to conceive, it is usually justified in assuming a disease of the generative organs, and corrected.

Treating Cons

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE

I have two Clyde mares, one of which I bred last June. Seven days after foaling the first mare going 14 days out to grass, and I noticed a swelling from the udder, and the mare was in the breast. I would like to know the natural consequence, and if the mare that was overfed, the foal was weakly in the udder, or so I noticed the mare went to work with a castile soap and sweet oil and turpentine injections seemed to be through the rectum. The mare around its body as if sick for two days, finally a post-mortem found hard chunks. The mare nearly two days and then one, so I gave it the same, only worked harder, and it about. The castor finally I got the foal well to this day.

I fed the mares on hay occasionally, which told me that feeding was the cause of the trouble. I would like to know if that would be helpful on the foaling, as it is evident the time of foaling.

These were simple cases, the brome hay for the trouble, except the mare would tend to make the mare constipated. It is clear mares did not get suff-

tion mentioned. The operator, having disinfected his hand and arm, introduces his hand into the vagina, and inserts the nozzle of the syringe through the os uteri into the uterus, and then shoves the piston and forces the contents of the syringe into it. It is possible to impregnate several mares with the result of the one act of copulation, if the mares are in a proper state of oestrus.

Probably the most common cause of sterility is a chronic closure of the os uteri. In all cases where mares repeatedly fail to conceive, it is wise to examine the os. This is done by inserting the sterilized and oiled hand and arm through the vulva into the vagina, until the fingers reach the os. In normal cases, one or two fingers can be easily passed through the os into the womb, but when there is a chronic closure, the opening must be dilated. This can often be done by a rotary motion of the finger, with considerable pressure. In other cases the finger has not sufficient strength, and a blunt sound, about the size of a catheter, or a piece of perfectly smooth, hard, tough wood, or an instrument especially designed for the purpose, is used to dilate it. There are cases in which there is a fibrous growth surrounding the os, which prevents its dilation, even with the instruments named, and it is necessary to use a cutting instrument. In such cases it is better to allow the mare to remain barren. When the os has been dilated, as described, the mare should be allowed to stand for a couple of hours, and then bred.

It is claimed that a common cause of sterility is an acid condition of the vagina and uterus, and that what is known as "The Yeast Treatment" will be successful. This consists in adding to an ordinary yeast cake sufficient water to moisten, and allowing it to stand for twelve hours in a moderate temperature. Then add, with brisk stirring, a pint of lukewarm, recently-boiled water, and allow to stand 8 to 12 hours. It is now ready for use. During the early period of oestrus this fluid should be heated to about 100 degrees Fahr., and injected into the vagina, and a little into the uterus. The next day the mare should be bred.

Unfortunately, there are many obscure and unremovable causes of sterility in females. When the general appearance of the animal is healthy, and a manual examination of the organs reveals a normal condition, and, at the same time, repeated attempts fail to cause conception, we are generally justified in assuming that there is some chronic disease of the generative organs, that cannot be corrected.

Treating Constipation in Foals

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have two Clyde mares which both had foals last June. Seven days before foaling time (the first mare going 14 days over due) I turned them out to grass, and I noticed both mares had a swelling from the udder along the belly towards the breast. I would like to know if that is just a natural consequence, as I have not seen it before? The mare that was over due foaled first and the foal was weakly in the hind quarters, and in a day or so I noticed the bowels were constipated. I went to work with injections of a solution of castile soap and sweet oil, giving a dose of castor oil and turpentine every four hours. The injections seemed to bring hard chunks of dung through the rectum. I also placed hot salt bags around its body as it lay. The foal being very sick for two days, finally died, and, after making a post-mortem found the intestines full of the hard chunks. The second foal was bright for nearly two days and then took sick like the first one, so I gave it the same treatment as the first, only worked harder, rubbing the belly and rolling it about. The castor oil softened the dung and finally I got the foal much better, and it is doing well to this day.

I fed the mares oats, prairie hay and brome hay occasionally, while working. Some person told me that feeding the mares brome hay was the cause of the trouble with the foals. I should like to know if that is true, also your advice would be helpful on the treatment of mares before foaling, as it is evident that the trouble exists at the time of foaling.

J. E. B.

These were simple cases of constipation in the foals, the brome hay was in no way responsible for the trouble, except in so far as any dry feed would tend to make the mare and also the foal constipated. It is quite probable that these mares did not get sufficient exercise, during win-

ter and they also had more dry feed than was good for them. When grass is not ready, it is a good plan to keep the system cool with bran or boiled oats.

The swelling along the belly was not unnatural, it was simply the enlarging of the milk veins, and is quite common in mares that are heavy milkers.

As a rule, it is not a good plan to interfere with foals, but it is sometimes necessary, especially when the mares have been on dry feed, or have lacked exercise, or are in high condition. After a foal is born there should be no hurry to get him to suck. If he gets the "dry" within an hour, it is soon enough. The first milk of the dam is of a composition that starts the foal's bowels to work, but it may be that the bowels are obstinate, or the mare has lost considerable of her first milk (colostrum), and the foal will fail to pass. When the meconium, as the contents of the bowels of young animals is called, does not come away in less than twenty-four hours, the foal will likely show signs of trouble, and will look dull and listless. Then the thing to do, is to give two ounces, two tablespoonfuls, of castor oil; at the same time if the case looks bad, inject gently about two ounces of warm water and a teaspoonful of glycerine. In about five hours there should be relief. In the meantime, it may do no harm to repeat the injection. If there is no relief in six hours, repeat the castor oil. Do not overdo the injections, and do not dose a foal with all kinds of concoctions, to relieve pain, or with any other object. What is required is to get the bowels to move. Rubbing will help a little, but do not give hot drinks. In the case of the foal that died, it is probable that treatment was not early enough, and he may have got rather too much by injection. The turpentine also was not necessary.

Of course the treatment we have given, will not save every case of constipation in foals, but it is the best that can be done in such cases. If the opposite of constipation develops, give another dose of castor oil. The object is to clear the digestive track of whatever is causing the trouble, whether it be undigested material, or bacteria. Also keep warm, dry, clean and quiet. Being out in a rain is liable to set up scouring.

Clydesdale Certificate of Service

At the season for collection of stallion service fees has arrived, breeders from Clydesdale horses, as well as owners of Clydesdale stallions, should remember the changes in the regulations governing the registration of Clydesdales in Canada, which were made last year.

In order to record young animals in the Canadian Clydesdale Records, it is now necessary to forward, along with the usual application, a certificate of the service of the dam, signed by the owner of the sire at time of service. This certificate may be furnished simply in a written letter, or the common transfer blank may be filled in as a certificate. Probably the more common plan will be to give the certificate as a receipt for service fee.

It should not be forgotten that the service stallion must be recorded as the property of the owner before his certificate of service can be accepted. Very often this matter is neglected, and when the animal has changed hands several times the situation becomes very difficult to straighten out.

Vigilance in all matters relative to the registration of pure-bred stock has become more manifestly a necessity from year to year.

In order to protect the integrity of Canadian registration, it has been necessary, not only to impose more stringent regulations, but in some cases to prosecute, of which the recent conviction of a Toronto horseman, on a charge of forgery in connection with the case of the sale of a Canadian-bred mare, as Jean Austen (imp.)—10373—, is an example.

Owners of pure-bred animals, however, will find in the vigilant care which the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, as well as the National Live Stock Records Office, exercise over their records, a protection which will more than repay extra trouble which more stringent regulations impose upon them.

J. W. SANGSTER,

Secretary, the Clydesdale Horse Ass'n. of Canada.

The first foal of the season is reported to us by Wm. Smith of Balgonia, Saskatchewan. The youngster arrived March 8th, and is doing well.

Horse business was brisk at Brandon show. Two good horses from Saskatchewan found purchasers in Manitoba. These were Black Ivory which went to Perdue of Souris, and Duke of Borcheskie, which went to Douglas of Swan River.

Our own judges, Robert Brown and J. G. Washington, are proving quite capable of passing upon Clydesdales; not so fanatical about fineness of bone, cleanness of joints, and silkiness of feather perhaps, but careful to pick a useful sire with strong constitution and character.

* * *

Recently Mr. John Porter, B.Sc., of the Edinburgh Agricultural College, delivered a lecture on the management of horses. In the course of his address, Mr. Porter discussed the question whether whole oats and long hay were more beneficial than bruised oats and chopped hay, and he quoted the result of an experiment with 6,000 horses belonging to the London Tramway Company, when it was found that the latter system, with even a smaller weight of food, proved a more efficient diet. He held that much depended upon circumstances, but certainly horses which were apt to bolt their food, and young horses casting their teeth, should have the food prepared as above.

The "Real Draft Horse"

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of February 10th I notice a letter from Mr. Armstrong which I think needs very little of my attention. I had the pleasure of seeing these wonderful classes of geldings judged at Carlisle Royal show, 1902. Of three-year-olds seven exhibited. I judged some of these prize winners at one of the North of England shows shortly afterwards so I know the kind of heavy draft gelding Mr. Armstrong's ideal is. These are not the kind he will find on the English streets, they are merely heavy vanners. I had a friend who bought one of these identical geldings which was a prize winner at the Carlisle Royal show, when he was four years old for a little over two hundred dollars, therefore, I will leave it to the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE to judge as to the merits of Mr. Armstrong's noted geldings. Mr. Foster, I know, quite well, and the kind of horses he buys if he gets one anything like a drafter. For the kind of draft horse I call a "real drafter" we always had to pay from \$350 to \$500 each. This is the kind you get from the Shire; and the \$200 to \$250 you get from the Clyde. I am not one of these people who is a fancier of one breed through mere bigotry; as I have bred both, and my experience of thirty years breeding, led me to the conclusion that if you wish to be able to produce these high priced "real drafters," you must use the Shire and him only. As Mr. Armstrong is a Border man I might tell him that the champion gelding at the Carlisle horse sales, and one of the highest priced horses ever sold in the Border City, was a pure Shire bought as a yearling and taken into Cumberland. It reminds me very much of a great four horse team of Clydes which were brought over the Atlantic to advertise the breed; one of these was a pure Shire, bred in Tyne Valley, and another was a grade Shire. I enclose you cutting, from one of the leading agricultural papers in the old land, of one of the leading horse fairs held in Scotland, which proves my statements that any Clydesdales on London streets are only vanners.

"HALLOW FAIR MARKET.—This old-established annual fair, for the sale of horses and cattle, took place at Edinburgh on Tuesday and Wednesday. The display of horses was much smaller than usual, and consisted for the most part of seasoned animals, colts and fillies, which have always been a feature in most former years, being scarce. As a whole, the quality of the horses was not very high, although in most strings there were two or three outstanding animals. A very good trade was experienced for high-class horses. In one case a grand big five-year-old horse was sold at £78. Several others made £65 to £70. A good many more of this class could have been sold had they been available. Less outstanding kinds, making up £40 to £45, were not so easily sold, but all the same the bulk of the likely horses on offer, were disposed of. A large number of this class were sold to go to London and other parts of England, for van and fast lorry purposes. Two-year-old colts and fillies were in keen demand, and prices up to £40 and £45 were freely going for these."

Alta.

TOM RAWLINSON.

STOCK

Comment upon Live Stock Subject Invited.

Our English Correspondence

The Departmental Committee, appointed by Mr. Churchill to inquire into the question of the control of prices and supplies of foreign meat, has completed its work. The committee recommends that no interference is made with the American beef companies, as Britain needs all the meat that America can send, and any restriction would be followed by an increase in price to consumers.

It is estimated that the supply from North and South America last year was 37.88% of the entire meat imports of the country.

* * *

Recently, it was agreed that North America shippers have been sending meat to Britain at a loss.

* * *

Another effort to settle that thorny problem—the meat warranty question—has failed at a further conference held in London under the Presidency of Lord Northbrook. The farmers' representative stated that there was not the slightest possibility of the farmers altering the terms which they had submitted to the meat traders. The butchers seemed to be squarely stubborn, and so the matter is at a deadlock.

Both parties are agreed that the law as to prosecutions, as administered in some localities, had inflicted great hardships on respectable and honest meat traders. The crux of the whole problem is upon whom shall the cost of insurance fall.

The chairman was of the opinion that the matter would have to be settled in different districts in accordance with local practice and custom. Under present conditions the meat dealers are buying more foreign meat and fewer live animals, so as to minimize the risk of loss through condemnation.

* * *

British farmers hear very often of the wonderful success of the Danish farmers in butter production, and they are urged to follow the methods of the Danes. Certainly, Denmark is to be congratulated, but there is a point which well explains the comparative indifference of the English farmer. Denmark is almost purely an agricultural community with few industrial towns, while England has many thriving industrial centers which call for enormous supplies of new milk for direct consumption.

In England, the farmers receive from 8d. to 9d. per gallon for new milk;—in Denmark, 4½d. per gallon is counted a very satisfactory price from co-operative butter making. Allowing for the value of the skim-milk on the most liberal basis, the English farmer is still far ahead in the price he receives.

* * *

Veterinary surgeons are pressing for the passage of an act by parliament, in the coming session, to prevent men from acting as practitioners who have not taken the requisite degree or certificate. While stockmen recognize that veterinarians have a grievance in the present condition of the last law, and should have reasonable protection, they claim that no amendment should be passed which would prevent stock attendants from dealing with various ailments and simple operations which they have usually done in their ordinary course.

* * *

The question of direct agricultural representation in parliament is still being vigorously discussed by various societies. The claims of agriculture are said to be neglected by the government as there is not a single independent agricultural member in the House of Commons. One suggestion is that tenant farmers should contribute one farthing per acre for the land they have in use, and that the owners should do likewise, and this course would provide £100,000 per annum as the nucleus of a party fund.

Chambers of agriculture and farmers' clubs are also calling for greatly increased grants from the government for the furtherance of agricultural education, and for a readjustment of local taxation.

* * *

Rural education is receiving considerable attention in the daily press, and various are the suggestions advanced as to how young people may be kept on the land instead of flocking to towns already overburdened with idle labor. Prof. Wallace of Edinburgh University, contributes a forceful letter giving his opinion on agricultural instructions in schools, in the course of which he writes:—"With a personal knowledge of what is being attempted in most of the leading countries of the world in the teaching of practical agriculture in any type of school, I unhesitatingly affirm, without fear of contradiction, that nowhere can it be taught under sound economic principles, with advantage either to the individuals concerned or the country as a whole, except where it is conducted on commercial principles, and managed by people who make it their life work. The creation

of a practical agriculture side to any educational system, to be conducted by the ordinary schoolmaster or any teacher, dealing with an experimental plot or demonstration farm, would be merely the creation of a gigantic sham which would do infinitely more harm than good to education."

* * *

An interesting address on "British Wheat Supply" was delivered recently before an association of Birmingham flour travellers. The British demand is said to be 33,000,000 quarters annually, and the home supply 7,000,000—leaving 26,000,000 quarters to be imported.

Forty years ago Britain had grown as much as 16,000,000 quarters in one year, and if this average could have been maintained, 50 per cent. of the demand could have been supplied by home grown wheat.

The Argentine is at present Britain's greatest asset in the supply of wheat—exports from that country having increased from the insignificant total of 85,000 quarters in 1889 to the enormous volume of 17,500,000 quarters in 1908.

An abundant world's crop, and consequent lower prices, would throw even more British wheat land out of cultivation, and a serious question was how far this reduction would be allowed to go.

With almost entire dependence on sea borne wheat a few cruisers might stop the supply in case of war, and on all hands the cry would be for bread. Was it sound policy to allow our wheat growing lands—the finest in the world—to pass out of cultivation?

* * *

Considerable criticism has been directed against the tardy working of the Small Holdings Act in many districts.

Special commissioners are to be appointed by the government to give advice, and to assist County Councils in their efforts to provide land for the numerous applicants. A peculiar feature of the applications for land is the lack of desire to own the land. Although many thousands of acres have been applied for, in only one case has an applicant desired to purchase a small holding—the desire being to rent from the authorities, so that capital may be used for development purposes.

The Board of Agriculture has associated itself with a munificent offer by the proprietors of a popular weekly, *Lloyd's News*. This paper offers prizes to the amount of £1,000 for the best cultivated small holdings and allotments in several of the home counties.

* * *

An excellent average of prices prevailed at the first Shire sale of the season at Peterborough. Lord Rothschild paid the top price of 500 gs. for the mare "Desford Future Queen." A then three-year-old stallion from the same stud brought 410 gs.

The averages were £128 for 43 head; £105 for 15 head; and £99 for 24 head.

* * *

The number of entries for the coming Shire Horse Show at the Royal Agricultural Hall is practically the same as last year. The entries comprise 349 stallions, 267 mares and fillies, and 30 geldings. For the auction sale 310 animals are entered. At the last meeting of the Society 49 new members were elected.

* * *

January trade returns show heavy shrinkages in both imports and exports, largely due to the decided fall in prices of commodities.

Wheat imports are less, being 6,224,900 cwt. in comparison with 7,032,500 in 1908. Flour shows a great decrease, 1,086,574 cwts. against 1,612,010. Cheese imports were slightly larger at 138,740 cwts. Beef and mutton showed considerable increases.

* * *

The English wheat market shows some advance in prices. The official average of home grown wheat is 33s. per quarter of 480 pounds. For the five months of the crop year, deliveries show an increase of 370,000 qrs. English barley is quoted at 27s. 6d. per quarter of 400 pounds, and oats at 17s. 9d. per quarter of 312 pounds.

Fat cattle demand is slow in London at higher prices. Fat sheep are lower in price. There is a fair demand for lean bacon, but fat bacon is not wanted. Milk is in demand at 10½d. per gallon, delivered at London railway stations. Butter and cheese are selling fairly well.

* * *

In spite of the sharp frost and fog at the end of January, wheat is in a healthy condition of growth. The average temperature of the month was too low to admit of anything but the most trifling growth, but the pause will do good. The color is excellent, and growth even and strong, and so far as can be judged at so early a date the promise is for a good crop. There are still complaints of shortage of rain in some localities.

Herds and flocks are in good condition. Early lambs are above the average in number, and mortality has been small so far.

Leeds, England.

F. DEWHIRST.

Why Thoroughbred?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been a reader of your paper for many years, and from time to time, information is wanted with regards to the words "thoroughbred" and "pure-bred," and the relation of each to stock.

At the recent agricultural meetings we heard much about the "thoroughbred Clyde they have at home." I have seen Clydes you might mistake for thorough-breds, but I think it a great reflection on a man's stock when he speaks of them as thoroughbred Clydes. Mr. Stockman, don't steal the name, to make a good horse out of him.

I had several pedigrees to sign for the transfer of Ayrshire cattle, and the third rule of the Canadian national records speaks about thoroughbred Ayrshire cattle. I would like to know if he wishes us to register the steers, and why should this term thorough-bred Ayrshires be sown broadcast to the public.

In our language we have synonyms suitable for each individual business. You wouldn't expect a lawyer to speak of you as his customer, the Judge might in passing sentence.

Now, Mr. Editor, if these few rambling words are your sentiments. I suggest that a change be made in the term "thoroughbred Ayrshires."

Man.

J. H. NESBITT.

Count the Cost of Raising the Steer

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your recently published article, "waiting for Conditions to Improve," you cite, as examples of men who are raising cattle profitably, your correspondents from Alberta, we will only deal with Mr. Reister, with the other, who I suppose is a rancher; he would rather the farmer fed the steer. Now did your correspondent really make \$12.00 profit on these steers? Certainly not. To get to the root of the whole matter, estimate what it costs to raise a steer till he is two and a half years old. The cheapest it can be done for in Manitoba is thirty-five dollars, divided, something like the following:

First cost, cow and calf	\$35.00
Keeping cow and calf, 1st year	17.00
Int. on \$35.00	2.00
1 year old	19.00
Pasturing 2 years and wintering	16.00
	\$35.00

This is the steer that your correspondent bought for \$28; it gives him seven dollars profit, which should hardly be credited to the steer. Of the other part, the feeding, little can be said; with 10,000 lbs. of oat chop for \$75, wonders can be accomplished; some one dropped something raising it. All farmers are not theorising on live stock conditions. Most of us believe there is going to be a big change before long. The great trouble with the market so far, is that it has been lowest just when it was most advantageous to market, and it was better to keep fewer stock and tell the buyer to come back some other time. Another reason, it may be a better one, is the great advance in the price of grain, to which cattle and hogs, to have maintained their hold, should have responded. To use for an argument oat chop at ½ cent per lb. and wheat at 50 cts a bag, is putting a great many of us at a disadvantage, at the same time, it is a very poor advertisement for the country, although it will stand it, less booming might mean a sounder foundation and better prices for the products of the farm.

Man.

"RUSTICUS."

Argentine Live Stock Census

The live stock census of the Republic completed a few days ago contains some very interesting figures as to the changes which have taken place in the animal population of the Argentine during the past thirteen years. According to this publication the total head of live stock in the Republic, and their approximate values in May last, stood as follows:—

	Head.	Approximate value in dollars, gold
Cattle	29,116,625	\$413,021,767
Sheep	67,211,754	126,437,993
Goats	3,245,086	3,661,609
Pigs	1,403,591	6,895,960

With regard to the breed of the different species, thoroughbred cattle form about 34 per cent., cross-bred nearly 52 per cent., and *criollo* or native animals

about 45 per cent. of among the sheep stands. and 15.7 per cent. respect improvement which has ta past thirteen years, the proportion per every hu in three of the principa interest:—

Criollos.	1895	1900
Per cent.	50.2	8.
Buenos Ayres	70.0	57.0
Santa Fé	80.6	40.1
Entre Rios		

According to the pre the numbers of live st follows:—21,791,526 ca which show that there 7,345,099 in cattle, but of sheep to the extent o

Cripp

We have a herd of se floor, and a board platf of them seem to be ver and weak in the bac chopped barley and oats turnips. Have kept a and have kept them w rarely warm. Will you

Ans.—It is very diffic with these pigs. The far as described, seem t food has been a little he should tend to overcom culty is rheumatism, it r ness in the building, co it would be better to t which they are in. If p plan to fix up a comi cattle stable, where the place should be so arra very dry, with plenty of do no harm to give tl in their feed. The dos of the pigs. Pigs two o about a teaspoonful o weigh over 100 pounds increased, even as high Sometimes even heavie but it is doubtful whet case of this kind. Crip different causes that a p things in the hope of h may relieve the trouble somewhat bulky and la plenty of pulped roots, what sloppy. It might at any rate, scald it bef bably help make it mo very many cases, when they never make a satis are comparatively small I think it would pay th head, rather than attem are that the longer he l he will lose, if they are re Guelph.

Prof

What Would be

EDITOR FARMER'S ADV

Regarding this questi on which are going on ir add my opinion. I bel to raise enough pork with pork the year rou for hog products in th raising his own supply. does, for twenty cent twenty cents, breakfas ham at the same figu retailing for sixteen ce for any farmer to give at

I find that a profitabl pure bred Berkshire bo not too blocky and the should be kept in such plenty of exercise, and of foods but not too m place to sleep in. The s similarly if a good smar

After the litter is bo stiff pull at the teat, th five hours or so, and the she goes to lie down aga that the young pigs a required by the sow for feeding should begin i creasing the ration unt should be at the end c feed of a heating nature have a bad effect upon mixed chop and shorts stock food is a good th the young pigs will eat,

about 45 per cent. of the total. The proportion among the sheep stands at 1.8 per cent., 82.4 per cent., and 15.7 per cent. respectively. As showing the improvement which has taken place in breed during the past thirteen years, the following figures giving the proportion per every hundred of thoroughbred cattle in three of the principal provinces, are of considerable interest:—

	Criollos.		Cross-bred.		Thoro'bred.	
	1895	1908	1895	1908	1895	1908
Buenos Ayres	50.2	8.7	49.2	85.0	0.6	6.2
Santa Fé	70.0	57.3	21.5	40.3	0.5	2.4
Entre Rios	80.6	40.9	19.2	56.6	0.06	2.5

According to the previous census taken in 1895, the numbers of live stock in the country were as follows:—21,791,526 cattle and 74,379,562 sheep, which show that there has been an increase of 7,345,099 in cattle, but a falling-off in the number of sheep to the extent of 7,167,808.

Crippled Pigs

We have a herd of seven pigs in a pen, on cement floor, and a board platform for them to lie on. Two of them seem to be very sore in their feet and legs, and weak in the back. We have been feeding chopped barley and oats, with a little peas and pulped turnips. Have kept a little bedding under them, and have kept them well cleaned out. The pen is rarely warm. Will you kindly advise me what to do.

Ans.—It is very difficult to say what is the matter with these pigs. The food and management, so far as described, seem to be all right. Possibly, the food has been a little heating, but the pulped turnips should tend to overcome this difficulty. If the difficulty is rheumatism, it may come from a little dampness in the building, coupled with high feeding, and it would be better to take the pigs out of the pen which they are in. If practicable, it would be a good plan to fix up a comfortable spot for them in the cattle stable, where they can be kept warm, and the place should be so arranged that they can be kept very dry, with plenty of bedding. It would probably do no harm to give these pigs a little turpentine in their feed. The dose will depend upon the size of the pigs. Pigs two or three months old may take about a teaspoonful of turpentine each. If they weigh over 100 pounds, the dose might be slightly increased, even as high as two teaspoonfuls per pig. Sometimes even heavier doses than this are given, but it is doubtful whether it would be advisable in a case of this kind. Crippling may be due to so many different causes that a person has to try a good many things in the hope of hitting upon something which may relieve the trouble. Their food should be of a somewhat bulky and laxative nature, feeding them plenty of pulped roots, and making their food somewhat sloppy. It might be well to cook the food, or, at any rate, scald it before feeding, as this would probably help make it more laxative in character. In very many cases, when young pigs once get crippled, they never make a satisfactory recovery, and if they are comparatively small pigs, and are badly crippled, I think it would pay the owner to knock them in the head, rather than attempt to cure them. The chances are that the longer he keeps them, the more money he will lose, if they are really in bad shape.

Guelph. G. E. DAY.
Professor of Animal Husbandry.

What Would be a Paying Price for Hogs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Regarding this question of hog raising, discussions on which are going on in your journal, I would like to add my opinion. I believe that every farmer ought to raise enough pork to supply his establishment with pork the year round. The prices one has to pay for hog products in this country, will warrant one in raising his own supply. With lard selling, as it often does, for twenty cents per pound, spiced roll for twenty cents, breakfast bacon at twenty-two cents, ham at the same figure, and common sow belly retailing for sixteen cents, or more, it is worth while for any farmer to give attention to hog rearing.

I find that a profitable feeding hog is secured by a pure bred Berkshire boar on a York sow, the boar not too blocky and the sow not too lanky. A boar should be kept in such a place that he may have plenty of exercise, and should be fed a good variety of foods but not too much. Give him a good warm place to sleep in. The sow should be fed and handled similarly if a good smart litter is desired.

After the litter is born and all have had a good stiff pull at the teat, the sow should be left quiet for five hours or so, and then given a warm drink. When she goes to lie down again care should be taken to see that the young pigs are not lain on. No feed is required by the sow for the first ten hours, and then feeding should begin rather lightly, gradually increasing the ration until she is on full feed, which should be at the end of about three days. Strong feed of a heating nature should be avoided, as it will have a bad effect upon the suckers. A mixture of mixed chop and shorts, with slops, is best. Some stock food is a good thing in the ration. As soon as the young pigs will eat, arrange some place adjacent

to the sow's pen where they may go and get feed for themselves, giving fine shorts, mixed with milk, and a little stock food, fed thin and warm. The pigs will soon learn to go through a hole to their feeding pen. Where the hole is too small and the larger pigs cannot pass through, the small ones are apt to go wrong, if strong food is given without milk and stock food. The pigs need exercise, too, and provision should be made for letting them out if they are closely confined. I find it a good practice to feed roots of some kind, and also to clean all the grain before it is chopped.

When pigs are raised, no matter how favorable the conditions, they cannot be produced for less than five cents per pound, live weight at country points, and should range to seven cents. Right now we should be getting seven cents for our hogs if we are to come out on top.

I would say in conclusion to the farmers of this province, that they should raise a sufficient supply of hogs for home requirements any way. During the past ten years, I have been into hog raising more or less extensively, as many as a hundred in a year. I prefer feeding from a self feeder in the yard in the winter, using dry chop, or, in severe weather, feeding inside. I pump pure water for them three or four times a day, and give them a good warm place to sleep in. The pen is equipped with a hanging door, so that the hogs can push in and out as they want to. In summer a pasture of some kind is provided for them. In my opinion, what is needed most now, is a co-operative system of selling our cured meat to the retailers. When we get that, we may be able to do something in the hog business, but not till then.

MANITOBA FARMER.

There Should be a Constant Market

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of March 3rd, you publish a letter on "Live Stock Markets" by J. Milliken. This gentleman makes the suggestion that all stock to be sold on the Winnipeg market be concentrated on a given day each week. He figures that this would be an advantage, as buyers would look ahead to that one day with a view of purchasing all that they may desire for killing, for the balance of the week.

I would like to give you a few reasons why such a practice would not only work to the detriment of the live stock industry of Manitoba, but would also force prices to a very low level.

Last year (1908) 64,000 butcher cattle were purchased in the C. P. R. yards for home slaughter; 10,500 butcher cattle for slaughter at other points. Practically all hogs were handled, only a few being shipped to other points. The hog receipts were approximately 150,000. Granting that each week would run about an average on receipts, it would make a little over 1200 on cattle, and almost 3000 on hogs. This is equivalent to about 110 cars of stock.

It must be borne in mind that I am not figuring on the exports, which in the fall months, would force the receipts up to about 200 cars, for the regular stock day each week.

1.—We would have congested yards which would make slow handling, consequently a great loss in shrink would occur.

2.—Depressed prices on account of the supply being in excess of an immediate demand.

3.—If the abattoirs and butchers were forced to buy their weeks killing on one given day, they would have to pay proportionately low prices, to be enabled to carry the stock before killing.

The success of a great live stock market depends upon a daily supply of live stock sufficient for immediate slaughter. This daily supply of live stock guarantees that the demands of the consumers will be taken care of promptly. It means that labor employed by the abattoirs can be so regulated, as to insure steady employment for a given number practically all the time. This means that competent help will have steady employment, and is a guarantee to the abattoirs that loss on account of inefficient help will be cut down to a minimum. To the raisers, the effect of a six days market each week is more of an assurance than anything else that there will be less chance for flooded markets and consequently less opportunity of a quick fluctuating market, so far as prices are concerned.

W. H. INGRAM.

Beef Trade with Japan

A recent issue of Trade and Commerce Report contains an item from W. T. R. Preston, Trade Commissioner at Yokohama, Japan, in which the beef supply is discussed as follows:

The consideration of a supply of beef for Japan is becoming an exceedingly interesting question. The number of cattle raised annually in Japan is less than

150,000, and it is very doubtful whether that number can be appreciably increased. Lands for grazing purposes are exceedingly limited, and, unless some cheaper mode of feeding young cattle can be discovered, it is hardly likely that greater facilities for raising cattle will exist in the future. On the other hand, the cattle killed at present for domestic purposes in Japan aggregate 225,000. The number of cattle imported from Korea annually has been less than 20,000. It is not unlikely but that this number may be doubled or quadrupled within the next few years, but even that will not keep pace with the increased demand in Japan for meat food. In any event, there can be no marked increase in the export of cattle from Korea for some years, and then it will only be in the Koreans having become more proficient in the raising of cattle, which they are likely to do through the careful instruction which has been given by the newly-established Japanese agricultural station.

In the meantime, however, and probably for all time, there is going to be an increased demand in Japan for beef. It is not surprising that, under present circumstances, the frozen meat from Australia is finding a profitable market, and those engaged in the business are more than satisfied with the outlook. Importers, however, have learned that, if they dispose of it only to wholesale dealers, the general public, whether foreigners or Japanese, are contributing a handsome profit to those who are engaged in the business. In order to put a stop to this situation, it is rumored that the Australian traders have decided upon opening retail stores for the sale of Australian beef in large centers of population. By doing this, they expect to reap a considerable share of a profit which now passes into the hands of the middlemen, and, by selling it at a lower price than the domestic beef is usually marketed for, they expect to engage in an exceedingly profitable business.

The freight rate for chilled or frozen meat from Australia to Japan is 75 shillings per ton, or 40 cubic feet. This is equivalent to about \$18 currency per ton. The trip from Australia takes about 35 days. Inasmuch as the centers of the great cattle markets of Western Canada are within 18 days of Yokohama, it should not be a difficult problem for Canadians to successfully control the meat market of Japan.

Have Sheep Place on Manitoba Farms?

Address delivered by Thos. Jasper, Harding, at Brandon Winter Fair.

Being raised in Ontario, where nearly every farmer kept a small flock or sheep, I naturally felt that it was the correct thing to keep a flock in Manitoba, and so after being a short time in this country, I purchased a few; now I could scarcely think of running a farm without them. The first advantage that I would mention, is the fact that if you have a flock of sheep, you can scarcely ever (especially in summer-time) be taken short for a supply of fresh meat for your table. Here I would say that, if it were the rule for our farmers to keep sheep, and use more mutton and lamb, instead of so much bacon in summer-time, it would be a good deal better for their health also the health of their families, and, I might add, their hired help. Of course I know that the beef ring fills this want in many cases, but with the flock of sheep, each individual may have control of the situation for himself, instead of having only one voice in sixteen.

Again,—the sheep is a good weeder, and the weed problem is fast becoming serious. There is no other animal, that will eat all kinds of green weeds, as will the sheep. As to weed seeds, we all know how they are spread if the cattle or horses eat them, but you may feed all screenings to sheep, and rest assured that none of them will ever grow.

Perhaps there is another point that will readily appeal to the majority of people, when it is fully known, viz: that the sheep is a money-maker. As a side line, there is no other investment on the farm that will bring as large returns, for the amount expended or invested, as a flock of sheep. Some one will ask: "What are the profits?" I might say that I find no trouble in getting five dollars for lambs, and eight dollars for older ones for butcher purposes, and the wool will cover the cost of keeping the sheep. Of course if pure-bred sheep are kept, and the most of the increase sold for breeding purposes, the profits are even larger than the figures quoted. As to the care required, sheep will winter well, if allowed the run of an open shed and a straw stack, with a light feed of sheaf oats or hay once a day. Some think they are better to have plenty of water. I find they scarcely ever drink in winter time, if allowed to run where there is plenty of clean snow. Of course there is fencing, but we are fast finding the necessity for something more than barb wire. There is also the coyote nuisance, but a pair of hounds will do away with that trouble.

I am firmly of the opinion that the sheep should have a place in Manitoba agriculture, and a more fully recognized place than it hitherto has had. As to the breeds, it is not necessary for me to advise. I keep Leicester but I have seen good success with Shrops and Oxfords. The breed that is best for a man to keep, may be largely a matter of fancy or opinion.

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Faults of the Market

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In reviewing a few of the agreements that have recently been given in favor of a change from the private or company owned abattoir system, I would like to point out that in spite of the lectures farmers have had on "feeding the market" all the year round, not ten per cent. of the farmers practice stall feeding to any extent. We cannot say that ninety per cent. do not understand their own business. If feeding could be done for part of the winter, it would be more popular, but the big dealers keep the price down with their frozen stuff, and the only chance is late in the spring when we are too busy to look after it.

My contention is that we need an up-to-date storage system under independent management. In suggesting that a combination of government ownership and farmer's co-operation might evolve a scheme similar to the plan of handling produce in the western Provinces, that has been quite successful, I have been criticised for giving this as an illustration, since the cases were not analogous. Well, Well, very few illustrations used in an argument are *exactly* analogous, but I contend it was near enough for the purpose for which it was used.

I believe that emissaries of the big cattle dealers are seeking to choke off expressions from representative farmers in favor of the change. The Brandon cattlemen have met, and although resolutions prepared by several competent parties were handed to the committee, the chairman gave no opportunity for taking a vote, while the packinghouse man had all the time he wanted.

Man. J. BOUSFIELD.

FARM

Letters Upon Farming Operations, Welcomed.

Topics for Discussion

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

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

ORDER OF SUBJECTS

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

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

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

Remember the Smut Treatment

Although the percentage of grain rejected for smut last year was quite small, considering the amount of poor seed that was sown, it must not be forgotten that it is absolutely necessary to treat seed every year, if the evil effects of smut are to be avoided. Conditions play an active part in the growth of smut. One would naturally have expected that last year, there would have been considerable smut, for the reason that it was not convenient to always sow the best seed, but natural conditions appear not to have been favorable to smut growth, and besides there is the fact that formaldehyde was more largely used than ever before.

Many farmers have remarked since last season, that they thought they had more smut after using formaldehyde than in previous years when they

used blue-stone, but single trials are not conclusive, and the general average points in the other direction.

This year it is to be hoped the percentage of rejections for smut will be further reduced. It is an object that every one should have in mind. Even with the smaller percentage of rejections for smut in last year's crop, the total loss was enormous.

The underlying principle in treating seed to prevent smut, is the same as that which is so carefully observed by modern medical practitioners, and which was so closely followed by the Japanese in their late war, namely, cleanliness, freedom from infection. Grain is treated to kill the spores of smut, so that the disease may not break out. Then it naturally follows that the treatment should be thorough, and the "after treatment careful. It is not enough to simply treat the seed, it should be kept free from further infection. To put treated seed in bins or bags or boxes that may have held smutty grain before, is like washing a plate and setting it away in the ash box. After treating, put the grain into clean bags, or bins that have been washed down with the solution. If the drill has been sitting where smut spores could settle about it, give it a thorough washing out with the solution, using only formaldehyde where there are metal parts. Try to have every surface with which seed comes in contact absolutely free from spores, and so reduce the danger of infection.

Handling Timothy Sod

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have a field that has been seeded down to timothy for three years. It will not produce another paying crop of hay. What would you advise me to do with it? If convenient, please answer through your columns.

Sask. J. H.

Ans.—There are several ways in which such a field might be treated. If one had stock he might use it for early pasture, then break it and cultivate it as a fallow for next year's wheat, or he might break it early and work it up for a crop of rape or fodder corn for late summer feed for cattle or hogs. Under any circumstances it could hardly be advisable to try to grow a crop of wheat, oats or barley this year, although farther west such crops are grown the first year of breaking.

If early pasture can be used to advantage, we would advise leaving the sod until late in June, then plow it up and work it down to rot the roots and grass. If there is no particular need of early pasture, and green feed in the fall can be used to good advantage, we would suggest breaking up right after wheat seeding, cultivating well, and plowing again early in July and seeding to rape. However, if stock feed is not wanted particularly at any season, break and backset, and prepare for wheat.

How the Cereal Crops are Improved

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

While not presuming to set our opinions against those of persons having scientific knowledge of such matters, there are some things in your comment on our letter in the issue of February 10th, with which we cannot agree. You say, that while "some crops may be improved by enriching the land, others do not respond to such treatment." Are we to understand that there are crops which will do equally well on any kind or condition of soil on which they may happen to be placed? Again, that "constant self-fertilization" or "inbreeding" tends "constantly to deteriorate qualities, that have been developed by breeding or by exceptional means of cultivation." The tendency of qualities so produced to deteriorate, is admitted, but, can it be shown that self-fertilization, or so-called inbreeding is the cause? If such be the case, why should it operate only on the improved qualities? To say that it applies to all qualities, is to assert that our cereals would long since have degenerated out of existence. Instead of which they have, by means of self-fertilization, arrived at their present high standard of development, and it must be supposed, are still advancing with the aid of such assistance as man can give. Undoubtedly, if the protection of man were withdrawn, our cultivated plants, and our domestic animals as well, would degenerate either out of existence or to the level of their wild kindred. Neither self-fertilization nor cross-fertilization would be the cause. Self-fertilization is the natural means of propagation among

the cereals and cannot properly be called inbreeding.

Your assertion, that, our article refers wholly to the "improvement by giving attention to the seed" is hardly correct, or, if so, only because we have not succeeded in expressing ourselves clearly. Our idea is this: New varieties are formed by cross-fertilization, or the combining of qualities already existing in two or more different varieties. Further improvement must be obtained through stimulation of variations, through the influence of environment, and the selection of those variations, which go further in the required direction. It is stated that "the ultimate improvement by selection may soon be reached," or rather, that by selection, there being no "fresh introduction of new blood into the plant to excite a variation in the direction of an improved character," therefore, "it is impossible to raise the quality of a given variety above its best specimen." This can be true, only of selection without regard to the influence of environment. There are those, who assert that the only advantage of selection is in maintaining the purity of the variety, and that improvement in quality can only be had through cross-breeding. These, it seems to us, are very narrow views of the question. Does not "Mendel's Law of Heredity," show that the unit characters are not disturbed by cross-breeding. Its great advantage, therefore, is in combining the various characters already existing, in separate varieties. The resulting new varieties will contain the average qualities of the parents, and cannot be superior to the best of these. Is this not shown by the fact that, notwithstanding the cross-breeding which has been carried on at the Experimental Farms, no wheat has yet been produced which is equal to the Red Fife? Of course combinations have been produced which are preferable under certain conditions, but in quality none of these are even equal to their best parent Red Fife. That "the average can never be as high as the best" goes without saying. Nevertheless, if there be anything in evolution, the best can always be raised to a higher standard, and therefore the average also.

Now we come to the assertion that "plant breeders have gone a step further than selection" and that "this step is called regeneration." The term "regeneration," in this connection, is a new one to us and, outside of a certain quarter, we have never seen it put forward. While having no desire to detract in the slightest degree the valuable work done in plant improvement, and not doubting that there must be some ground for putting forward the idea, we are yet of the opinion, that a great deal of credit is being taken for so called "regeneration" that does not belong to it. That, in fact, capital is being made of the necessity of introducing fresh blood to cure the evil results of close inbreeding in animals, to push a supposedly analogous process in plant breeding. That the cases are not parallel we have no hesitation in asserting. Cross-fertilization, implying the constant introduction of new blood, is Nature's method of reproduction in the animal world. Close inbreeding, as much as is possible an approach towards self-fertilization, with its lack of fresh blood, is an unnatural process and, therefore gives evil results. Self-fertilization, on the other hand, is the natural means of propagation among cereals. By it they have developed to their present position in the vegetable world and no amount of reasoning can make it the means of their deterioration. Inbreeding in the case of animals, would not be practiced, were it not that its approach towards self-fertilization makes it of value in the improvement of live stock.

That regeneration, or crossing within the strain, has the effect ascribed to it, of "so disturbing the natural course, as to produce plants having extreme characteristics," we do not believe. If, as stated above, crossing of varieties does not disturb the unit characters, with how much greater force will this apply to crossing within the strain? If hybridization does no more than form new combinations of already existing characters, how much can be expected from crossing closely related plants having, naturally, almost identical characteristics? Very little indeed.

Gilbert Plains Mun, Man. Dow Bros.

For the sake of clearness we will endeavor to make ourselves understood, upon each of the points raised by Messrs. Dow, in the order in which they appear above.

"Some crops may be improved by enriching the land, others do not respond to such treatment." Every one will have noticed that when

the wild oat for instance, the number and much increased, but in such a place, there are grains, than if it were soil, and these characters are made use of in we do not mean Banner, will do well yielding propensities cannot be materially ing, while other type

"Constant self-fertilization to deteriorate quality by breeding, or except The proof that this is the positive improvement have been cross-fertilized their own variety. deterioration will continue they will simply deteriorate condition determine agencies, just as the

CLOVER

There are difficult clover growing in this to be faced in those continent, from which farming population have been drawn, despite everything contrary, are not the most of this plant. Clover central temperate zone of that region, conditions favorable development or north, from their submit them to conditions to more or less, before luxuriance. But as cultural crop grown a more southerly climate wheat, is known to 60th parallel, north 1 yet they are grown continent. Two hundred was a plant of the t beyond the Arctic years since corn belt, and spreading states. In another staple crop on this northern limits of reached. Clover, on grow it successfully, extensively and with as it is now grown States, in Ontario other parts of the world crop.

The purpose of this is to summarize the methods growers of clover in those who are about crop may have some undertaking.

One of the first successful clover growing absolute necessity. Why should we query that confront years ago, went into of North Dakota, to the farmers of that growing wheat, and forever. Clover was turned readily into value unless transferred and there was little business for the average North Dakota is where farmers were willing too were becoming the inexhaustibility. The "wood" as the was getting out of it the way it used to getting in. Because the land by growing the weeds by the same some of them here at clover seed in the result. They soon sod turned over for than they got from the previously followed,

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the wild oat for instance, is grown in a manure pile, the number and weight of the grains will be much increased, but if a plant of Banner is grown in such a place, there will be rather less than more grains, than if it were grown in ordinarily rich soil, and these characteristics of different types, are made use of in improving cereal crops. No, we do not mean to say that certain types like Banner, will do well on any soil, simply that their yielding propensities (increased grains per head) cannot be materially improved, by heavy manuring, while other types can be made more prolific.

"Constant self-fertilization or inbreeding, tends to deteriorate qualities that have been produced by breeding, or exceptional means of cultivation." The proof that this is the case, is to be found in the positive improvement made when cereals have been cross-fertilized either within or without their own variety. But it does not follow that deterioration will continue until the type is lost; they will simply deteriorate, until they reach a condition determined by the force of natural agencies, just as the wild types maintain their

true forms, and the cultivated continue to maintain a certain more or less fixed type, after the means that have been used to improve them have been withdrawn.

"The ultimate limit of improvement by selection, may soon be reached." This it seems to us is but reasonable, since it is possible to exhaust the sources of improvement by environment. True, cereals are improved by being grown farther north, and on new soils, and by other happy combinations of circumstances, but they may also be deteriorated by identical processes reversed. Mendel's law is frequently quoted by plant breeders, but as a matter of fact, Mendel's law cannot be established, and many of the most progressive plant breeders deny it. The same may be said of the work on our experimental farms, in the direction of improving Red Fife. It is quite legitimate to doubt the accuracy of any attempts to cross-fertilize, or fertilize within the variety on Red Fife, since the process of crossing is most delicate, and must be performed just at the proper time. This doubt

is further increased by the paucity of results of any kind. "This step is called regeneration." It is a fact that improvement effected by it, is so marked that any one can see it. The Highland society of Scotland, tested grains so improved and endorsed them unqualifiedly and the results at our seed fairs, have pointed unmistakably to the varieties improved by regeneration. Actual crop tests are the best proof, and these have demonstrated the use and benefit of "regeneration." If the process does not coincide with theory, then theory is wrong for the results prove the value of the process.

While we have satisfied ourselves, that improvement in plants is made more pronouncedly by other processes than selection, we would not by any means disparage selection. It is doing wonders for crop improvement, and should be more generally followed by every farmer. It is not, however, the only means upon which we must depend for improvement, and this was the substance of our comments upon Messrs. Dow's previous letter.—Ed.

CLOVER THE NATURAL FOOD FOR SOIL

There are difficulties in the way of successful clover growing in this country that do not require to be faced in those older portions of the continent, from which most of us, making up the farming population of the Canadian prairies, have been drawn. Our climatic conditions, despite everything that may be said to the contrary, are not the most favorable for the growth of this plant. Clovers are indigenous to the central temperate zone. They find in the climate of that region, conditions adapted to their most favorable development. As we take them south or north, from their natural place of growth, we submit them to conditions they must be adapted to more or less, before they will thrive in native luxuriance. But as a matter of fact, every agricultural crop grown in this country is native to a more southerly clime. The place of origin of wheat, is known to be a long ways south of the 60th parallel, north latitude, also oats and barley, yet they are grown as far north as that on this continent. Two hundred years ago, the potato was a plant of the tropics, and to-day it is grown beyond the Arctic circle. It is only about ten years since corn began crowding out of the corn belt, and spreading over the northwestern wheat states. In another ten years it will rank as a staple crop on this side of the boundary. The northern limits of plant growth will never be reached. Clover, once we find out exactly how to grow it successfully, will be cultivated here more extensively and with the same certainty of success as it is now grown down through the United States, in Ontario and Eastern Canada, or in other parts of the world where it ranks as a staple crop.

The purpose of this article is merely to summarize the methods of a few of the successful growers of clover in our three Provinces, that those who are about to begin the growing of this crop may have something to guide them in their undertaking.

One of the first difficulties in the way of successful clover growing, is to get people to see the absolute necessity of their growing this crop. Why should we grow clovers? That was the query that confronted those who, ten or fifteen years ago, went into the rich Red River Valley of North Dakota, to preach the clover gospel to the farmers of that state. The people there were growing wheat, and willing to go on growing it forever. Clover was not a crop that could be turned readily into money. It had little market value unless transformed into mutton or beef, and there was little lure in the sheep or beef business for the average grain grower. However, North Dakota is west of the Mississippi, and its farmers were willing to be shown. Some of them too were becoming a little "leary" concerning the inexhaustibility of the Red River Valley land. The "wood" as they called the organic matter, was getting out of it. It wouldn't hold moisture the way it used to and the weeds certainly were getting in. Because the argument about enriching the land by growing clover and getting after the weeds by the same means, seemed reasonable, some of them here and there began sowing a little clover seed in their grain and watching the result. They soon found that a field of clover sod turned over for wheat, gave a better yield than they got from the summer fallowing methods previously followed, and besides the land was not

lying idle one year in four. They found too that clover was a better feed for farm stock than the prairie grass, timothy, rye or brome they had been accustomed to feed. It had more "muscle" in it. Grown mixed with timothy it made a better horse feed, fed to cows it seemed to keep them milking better in the winter than straw or the grasses did, and then some of them began feeding sheep on it, buying feeders out in the western sheep country and fattening them on clover and the screenings they used to throw away or pay freight on, to Duluth. What is happening to-day in the Dakotas is merely duplication of what happened about ten years earlier in Minnesota. It illustrates what is happening in our own wheat growing districts at present, and indicates the trend of our agriculture for the next decade. We are going into clover because we find it pays us to do so, because it enables us to acquire more of the almighty dollars, and to acquire them is the basis of most human endeavor.

In this country those of us who have grown clover experimented with it at first in a rather small way. Some settlers brought in seed with them from Ontario when they came, some of them found it would flourish here as well as it did in the east, and some didn't. Others bought seed, or got it from the experimental farms and sowed it on a small patch. Sometimes it was dried up in summer, sometimes it was badly killed out in winter, and sometimes it seemed to do alright. We found that no set rules could be followed in growing it, that our soil and climatic conditions varied so much that the methods successfully followed by one man in one place,

might not be successfully carried out by another man in another place. We found briefly, that we had to forget a good part of what we thought we knew concerning clover growing, that we had to put the question of proper methods of growing direct to Nature, experiment on our own farms, and find out exactly what our soil and climate would permit us to do, not what we could force them to do for us.

We found out early that where there is sufficient moisture, it is best to sow the seed with a light nurse crop and one that does not shade the ground too much. Clover, if it is shaded too much during its first season, by a heavy stand of grain, is liable to have the life scorched out of it, when the grain crop is cut and the clover plants exposed suddenly to the full power of our harvest sun. It is a sun loving plant and needs warmth and light right from the time it shows above the surface. However, it does not want too much of either, so most growers, except on upland prairie soils, have found that it does best when sown with a light nurse crop, barley the majority of them seem to prefer, sowing about a bushel to the acre, and cutting early, so the clover gets a good chance to grow after the barley is off the land, cutting pretty high so that a good stubble remains to hold all the winter snow possible. But on the uplying prairie clovers appear to require all the moisture available and cannot share it with a nurse crop. While the majority of growers seem to favor barley as a nurse crop, others have been quite as successful in sowing oats or wheat. The point is to sow the nurse crop, then cut it early, and leave a fairly good stubble.

(Continued on page 444).



RED CLOVER AS GROWN ON A MANITOBA FARM

Seed Grain at Seed Fairs

The report of the Seed Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, on the seed fairs conducted in Saskatchewan and Alberta this season shows that in these three provinces there were 65 local seed fairs held; 42 in Saskatchewan and 23 in Alberta. A few of the fairs arranged for in Saskatchewan had to be cancelled on account of the extremely unfavorable weather which prevailed during the early part of January, and the number of entries at some of the fairs held during this period was considerably affected. However, on the average, an excellent showing was made as the following figures will indicate:

The exhibits at these fairs represented over 167,000 bushels of wheat, oats and barley, that was recommended by the judges as being commendable for seed. Any samples containing wild oats or having serious defects in other particulars were thrown out and are not counted in this estimate. In Saskatchewan, the commendable exhibits represented 107,800 bushels of cereals, an average of 2,566 bushels per seed fair. The average amount of wheat per seed fair represented by the exhibits in Saskatchewan was 1,277 bushels; oats, 1,085 bushels; barley, 203 bushels. The 23 Alberta fairs represented 59,210 bushels of cereals, an average of 2,575 bushels. The average for wheat in this province was 708 bushels, oats 1,518 bushels, and barley 350. From these figures it will be seen that the general average for the two provinces was practically the same, but the proportion of wheat was much larger in Saskatchewan. In Alberta the average for oats was more than twice as high as for wheat. Barley was also higher than in Saskatchewan.

A bulletin giving complete details as to the exhibitors, the score awarded, amounts for sale and selling price, is now ready for general distribution. Anyone interested in the question of good seed supply would do well to apply for a copy of this bulletin without delay. Address, Seed Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

Pure Seed for the Far North

The Alberta department of agriculture, have just shipped a quantity of wheat from Edmonton to the Peace River country for seeding purposes. Seed grain in the North country having become badly mixed, and settlers being desirous of procuring a true strain, petitioned the department to supply them with grain of the desired type and quality. Some 800 bushels of Red Fife wheat, 200 bushels of oats and 100 bushels of barley, were purchased and have been freighted out from Edmonton on sleighs. The distance from Edmonton to Peace River Crossing is 400 miles. The wheat cost an average of \$1.00 per bushel, and the oats 50 cents. Freightage costs four and one-half cents per pound, so the wheat will cost the purchaser in the North approximately \$4.00 per bushel, and the oats, \$2.25.

POULTRY

A dollar profit a year per hen, used to be the slogan. Nowadays, with eggs ranging from 15 or 18 cents, to 40 or 50 cents a dozen, and market poultry also high in price, it is possible to better this considerably. It is comparatively easy to secure 120 eggs per hen, worth in the neighborhood of \$2.50. The expense for feeding a farm flock, should not exceed \$1.25 per hen, which would leave \$1.25 for work, housing and profit, throwing in the manure. Taking these facts into consideration, it is not difficult to establish the hen, as our most economical converter of cereals and by-products, into wholesome human food.

Heart Trouble in Fowls

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Kindly inform me through the medium of your valued paper what you think is wrong with my fowls. Let me say to begin with, the fowls in question are Plymouth Rocks, last year's hatch, have plenty of run, warm quarters, fed scalded oats, wheat, smashed bone, shells and meat scraps.

When first noticed—cockerels especially, seem lazy, want to stay on the roost, just mope and quietly, after a few days, die. Upon examination the heart is very much enlarged and enclosed in a tissue full of watery fluid; liver a very pale color; near the crop and toward the neck are two red lumps the size of yolks of eggs; the intestines are very thin and seem shrivelled. The outward appearance of the birds seem alright, combs and eyes are bright, and even tail feathers, which generally show danger of sickness, are up to the last in normal condition.

I think I have mentioned all that I have noticed so if you will please give this your attention, I shall be much obliged.

Alta.

LAWRENCE.

From the symptoms described, the disease troubling this flock, it would appear to me, is inflammation of the pericardium or what is commonly called dropsy of the heart sac. This disease is hard to detect until after death, but the ordinary symptoms are great weakness and difficult breathing. Upon post-mortem examination the heart is found to be much enlarged, the heart sac distended, and containing a watery fluid, the result of the inflammation. This disease is common among poultry, and is often caused by exposure to sudden changes of temperature or severe cold or dampness. If these conditions are found to prevail, they should be removed and each bird given from two to four grains of bicarbonate of soda in the drinking water daily.

A. W. FOLEY.

Believes the Natural Method Best

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been much interested in the articles appearing lately in the *Advocate* on how to operate incubators and hatch successfully with hens. This is my third year using both, and I find the hen beats the incubator every time, both in the percentage of chickens hatched and in the percentage that live. I have been somewhat disappointed in some of the articles on operating incubators. A lot of what is written can be found in the directions that all manufacturers send with their machines, and I cannot understand how some writers are so sure of the things they say. One will say the hot water incubator is by far the best, others, that the hot air is best. Now I have been using both—four hot air and two hot water incubators. After using these machines for two seasons I would not like to say which is best. A lot depends on the kind of room the incubator is operated in. I found it is much easier to run the hot water machine if the temperature in the room varies much. I had the best results from a hot water machine I built myself, not because it was a better built machine, but because it has very much more ventilation. This machine has about the same system of ventilation as the "Peerless" (one of which I have) only the ventilator openings are more than a half larger than the "Peerless", and it has in addition four large ventilation openings in the bottom under the nursery drawers.

This leads me to think that more ventilation in the egg chamber is a benefit. More ventilation may be secured in a way with any incubator, by cooling the eggs longer, but it must be remembered that if an excessive amount of ventilation is used, a corresponding amount of moisture must be provided. I have found moisture to give the best results in any incubator, notwithstanding the manufacturers opinion to the contrary. I use a galvanized iron pan about one inch deep in the bottom of all my incubators. The pan is nearly the full size of the machine. I keep the pan full of either wet sand or water, the whole time of hatch, until the chicks begin to come, then take out the pan and put in the nursery drawers, or bottoms. Some say that buttermilk is better than water for moisture, if renewed every four days. I also thoroughly wash the inside of machines before each hatch with a ten per cent. solution of zenoleum, heating the machine up to 103 degrees and then with the solution wash the inside of the machine, including egg trays and thermometer. This is thought to give the chicks more vitality and I find it so. The chicks hatched in machines washed with zenoleum were stronger and lived better than they did from machines when it was not used.

One great trouble several of your correspondents seem to have, is to keep the heat right. This is hard to do with the lamps, and regulators sent with most incubators. The lamps are also a lot of trouble to trim and fill once (and with some machines twice) a day, to say nothing of the danger of fire in using common lamps. Now the lamps and regulators I use on all my machines requires filling only once a week, do not need trimming at all as the wick does not burn or char, and the lamp flame is controlled by the regulator that controls the heat in the egg chamber, so if the flame is turned too high the regulator cuts it off as soon as the heat reaches the desired point in the egg chamber. With this lamp the operator can leave his machine feeling sure the heat will be all right no matter how much the temperature in the room may change, to say nothing of feeling quite safe from fire. These lamps are perfectly safe owing partly to the formation of burner, and only sufficient oil gets near the burner to keep the wick supplied. The supply of oil for the lamp is two to three feet from the burner. I have been using these lamps for one whole season, on three different makes of incubators, and if I had to go back to the old troublesome dangerous lamp I would go out of the hatching business, or turn the job over to the hens.

I use hens for hatching as well as incubators. I had thirty-two setting at one time last year, and will set every "clucker" out of a flock of four hundred this year. With them I have no trouble at all. My hen-hatched chicks are better than the incubator chickens. Far more chicks hatched from the eggs set, and they lived and grew better. I do not know that they are any better when matured, or that they start to lay any sooner or lay any better. All my

pullets layed well, last and this winter, commencing in December, so perhaps in the long run the incubator chicks are as good as hen hatched. I would like to hear the opinion of others on that point. I would like to hear from those who have had good success, as to the best way to feed and care for chicks. I can hatch lots of them, but they do not live. More than half of mine died last year before they were four weeks old.

Sask.

G. A. C.

How We Get Eggs in Winter

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The winter, which we hope, is nearing its end, has been a very severe one in Central Alberta and all kinds of stock which had not been properly cared for have suffered severely. Especially has this been so with poultry and hundreds of birds were frozen stiff, and thrown out on the manure piles, while scarcely a bird within one hundred miles of Edmonton has escaped without a comb being frozen. Over seven hundred birds were on exhibition at the Alberta Twin Cities' Poultry Association Show, held in Edmonton from the 25th to the 28th of January last, and scarcely a bird scored but was cut for frozen comb. If any sane persons in the poultry business, or, who anticipates to be, expects to get winter-laid eggs under such conditions, they will find themselves very much mistaken, for birds kept in such a freezing atmosphere will not lay eggs, and will not respond to egg production if fed up to their eyes in grain.

From over five year's experience in the poultry business in Edmonton, we find that the three essentials for winter-egg production are comfortable quarters, a well-balanced ration, and birds of an egg-laying strain. In fact, we so manage our poultry yards, that we have new laid eggs every day in the year and we have yearly customers whom we have been supplying for four consecutive years, at prices ranging from thirty-five to sixty cents a dozen, and the demand has been so great, that we could easily have disposed of one hundred dozen a day had our birds been numerous enough to have supplied them.

How we get eggs in the winter has been asked of us by so many customers, and others, that we will endeavor to partly answer the question under that heading: The winter is the time of the year in this country, when we poultry raisers ought to be getting a generous supply of new laid eggs, as the demand is great, and the price is good. This is also the season when the pullets, which have come from good laying stock are demonstrating the fact to their owner's satisfaction. The winter months will tell you what your hens are as winter-egg producers, and winter-egg production is what counts where fowls are kept as a commercial enterprise.

While the breeding has a great deal to do in the matter of egg production, there is something, however, in the feeding. Still if hens or pullets are from poor laying stock, which have not the "laying habit", no matter how well you may take care of them, or feed them, you will not get satisfactory results. They may get nice and fat, and you wonder why they do not lay. The trouble is that the care and feed you have given them, have put fat on these birds of poor egg producing parentage, instead of going to the making of eggs. We think we are safe in stating that ninety-nine out of every hundred poultry keepers do not feed heavily enough to get eggs during the fall and winter months. The hen which can over-feed by giving her a liberal supply of bulky food, is not worth feeding, for it is just as natural for a hen to lay, as it is for a cock to crow, and when she can be made to eat and digest more food containing the necessary ingredients to form eggs than is required to sustain life, and keep her in good condition, she cannot help but produce eggs. The profits for the poultry keeper are a minus quantity, if the food consumed by the hen is not in excess of the amount required to keep her in good condition. Hoppers may be filled with grain or mixed food and the floor covered with it, and the hens going to roost with half filled crops, yet you wonder why you don't get lots of eggs. We must study conditions and supply some kind of food which will tempt them for they tire of the same kind given them day after day, and relish a variety as we ourselves do. A moistened mash, consisting of equal parts of bran, ground oats, corn meal, and two parts of finely cut clover, seasoned with a little salt, is of great value for a new food, and will help to promote healthy chickens, and the production of eggs. The cut clover adds bulk to the food, and keeps the hens in the very best condition to lay eggs every month in the year, and eggs from hens thus fed, if properly mated, will produce good strong healthy chicks, that will be easily raised.

Any mature hen in good condition and not too old to lay, or in full moult, can be helped to egg production in two to four weeks at any season of the year, by supplying her with a variety of food which will tempt her and fill her crop until there is room for nothing more; and to hasten the work of egg production without the loss of vitality, there is nothing better than lean beef, or liver, either cooked or raw, and a good plan is to feed the raw one day, and the cooked the next. In feeding the cooked meat, we generally mix with it some bran and middlings which we find to be very beneficial. But in changing the usual ration to any new addition, be sure to feed very sparingly for the first few days or week, or until the fowls become accustomed to the change, or trouble

and loss may follow. bone daily, this will production of any ration of grain, green food, or some water and comf essential for winter egg

We are wintering pullets and hens, in a scratching shed 8 feet high is kept a bountiful Here the birds are fed weather is not too col busier, healthier look We use unbleached m admits plenty of fresh mercury is playing b zero we use double m windows. The droppi morning and all windo the sunlight and fresh suitable. There mus balanced ration for he duce eggs during the w simply to throw a lot o fowls are housed, and good results. Some p balance their own fo them the various kind leave it for the hens hand, many are balanc giving the layers tho round food for eggs. write on this subject is flock of winter layers, the winter months but present time turning a rate of from three to fi hen and pullet, for wh dozen and cannot fill h

In the evening after we take the lantern an oats and go to the h meal for the morrow in reasons: First, becau work in the morning fo promoting circulation, healthy; second, becau so early in the morni meter registers be About ten in the morn mixed with bran and warm. At noon the fe bran. At three p.m. and flax seed, and sho of cooked meat, mixed meal, or supper, is g during the day they liver, and meat whic of green cabbage, pota a feed of baked pota Plenty of good water, before them all the ti and bread crumbs fro very much. Occasio cooked potatoes and and middlings, also fed in the litter. If th water is warmed before

We may have forg daily ration, but suffic feeding to be very g results. It may not b winter egg production woman has anything pleased to learn of it we get eggs during the way to get a good win hatch the eggs from g season. We have ch exceedingly fine and h incubator when the t below zero and are brooder.

Alta.

Building Trap

EDITOR FARMER'S ADV

I would like some trap nests. Will the ing eggs? What is the Man.

The egg-eating hab sible to cure hens of The whole flock is li habit, and while placir arranging special con from getting at the egg eating in a flock, the b axe on all hens that ha afterwards to prevent frozen in the nests, taste for her own frui flock again.

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and loss may follow. Including a feed of green cut bone daily, this will promote the greatest egg production of any ration we know. Of course, a variety of grain, green food, oyster shell, grit, plenty of wholesome water and comfortable quarters are also very essential for winter egg production.

We are wintering one hundred and twenty laying pullets and hens, in a house 8 feet by 32 feet with a scratching shed 8 feet by 16 feet at each end, in which is kept a bountiful supply of clean straw litter. Here the birds are fed during the day when the weather is not too cold, and you never see a finer, busier, healthier looking flock of birds anywhere. We use unbleached muslin for windows, and find it admits plenty of fresh air without draft, and while the mercury is playing between 40 to 60 degrees below zero we use double muslin and glass in some of the windows. The dropping boards are cleaned every morning and all windows and doors opened to admit the sunlight and fresh air, providing the weather is suitable. There must be, however, a properly balanced ration for hens which are expected to produce eggs during the winter months. It does not do simply to throw a lot of grain into the place where the fowls are housed, and expect from this method to get good results. Some poultrymen allow their hens to balance their own food supply. They put before them the various kinds of grain in hoppers, and then leave it for the hens to do the rest. On the other hand, many are balancing the rations themselves, and giving the layers those things which form an all-round food for eggs. About the best way for me to write on this subject is to tell the way I feed my own flock of winter layers, and they lay not only during the winter months but the year round, and are at the present time turning out the finished article at the rate of from three to five eggs per week for each laying hen and pullet, for which we are getting fifty cents a dozen and cannot fill half the orders on our books.

In the evening after the fowls have gone to roost we take the lantern and a mixture of good wheat and oats and go to the henhouse, and scatter the first meal for the morrow in the litter. We do this for two reasons: First, because the hens can commence work in the morning for their food getting exercise and promoting circulation, which keeps them warm and healthy; second, because we do not have to turn out so early in the morning, especially when the thermometer registers between 30 to 50 below zero. About ten in the morning they are given boiled meat, mixed with bran and middlings, equal parts, and fed warm. At noon the feed is good, plump oats and dry bran. At three p.m. they get a feed of good wheat and flax seed, and shortly after are given a light feed of cooked meat, mixed with middlings. The evening meal, or supper, is generally wheat. At intervals during the day they are given green cut bone, raw liver, and meat which they pick from shanks, heads of green cabbage, potatoes or beets, also occasionally a feed of baked potatoes, which is very beneficial. Plenty of good water, sand, oyster shell and grit is before them all the time. They also get the scraps and bread crumbs from the table which they relish very much. Occasionally I give them a feed of cooked potatoes and carrots mixed with some bran and middlings, also raw onions sliced, everything fed in the litter. If the weather is cold all food and water is warmed before given to the birds.

We may have forgotten to mention some of the daily ration, but suffice it to say we find this method of feeding to be very good, and are satisfied with the results. It may not be the best and only ration for winter egg production, but if any poultryman or woman has anything better to offer, we would be pleased to learn of it and its results; but this is how we get eggs during the winter season. About the best way to get a good winter laying strain of hens is to hatch the eggs from good laying stock in the winter season. We have chicks six weeks old, which are exceedingly fine and healthy, and were hatched in an incubator when the thermometer was from 30 to 60 below zero and are being raised in our Heatless brooder.

Alta.

T. PASMORE.

Building Trap Nests; Eating Eggs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I would like some information on the building of trap nests. Will these nests prevent hens from eating eggs? What is the cause of hens eating eggs?

Man.

Mrs. J. J. D.

The egg-eating habit is one that is almost impossible to cure hens of, once they have acquired it. The whole flock is liable to become addicted to the habit, and while placing the nests in a dark place, and arranging special contrivances, to prevent the hen from getting at the egg after it is laid, may check egg-eating in a flock, the best way to stop it is to use the axe on all hens that have the habit, taking precautions afterwards to prevent eggs from becoming broken or frozen in the nests, thus giving some individual a taste for her own fruit, and starting the habit in the flock again.

A contributor in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Jan. 22, 1908, gives the following description and sketch of a special nest, that will prevent hens from eating their eggs, providing they lay in the nest:

Make a box 14 inches wide, 20 inches long, and 10 inches high. Leave a hole in the front of box to allow for a drawer to hold the "trapped eggs." The

nest is made by placing a canvas floor in the box tacked on the upper edges, the canvas forming a pocket the bottom of which comes within 4 inches of the bottom of drawer. A hole just large enough to allow an average sized egg to fall through is made in the bottom of the canvas pocket. The floor of the drawer should be covered with some soft material to prevent the deposited eggs from breaking. The canvas bag may be sprinkled with coal oil as a cure for lice. If the floor of the drawer is sloped, it will cause the eggs to roll to one end and prevent the possibility of the hen trying to reach the egg.

Trap nests will not prevent hens eating their eggs. Their use enables the poultryman to keep a record of the individuals in his flock, and thus be in a position to select his eggs for hatching from the best laying birds. In this way strong laying strains are built up.

Illustration is given here of a trap nest invented by Mr. A. W. Foley, superintendent of poultry work in the Alberta department of agriculture. It is made as follows:

The front of the nest should be fourteen inches wide and twenty inches high; two inches from the bottom a circular hole, eight inches in diameter is cut. A door is placed at the top, eight by ten inches square, by which the hen is removed. The trap consists of a board ten inches square, with an eye screw on each side. The door slides up and down on a Number 9 wire, passing through the screw eyes of the trap door. A nail is bent in the shape of an "L" and filed flat at the bottom side, is driven into the centre of the bottom of the trap door, with the bottom part of the "L" projecting towards the inside of the box. About one inch above the middle of the entrance a hole is bored, large enough to admit a Number 9 wire that is bent as shown. The top side of the bent piece of wire upon which the nail of the trap door rests is also filed flat, and the trap is set by placing the "L" shaped nail of the trap door, on the wire as illustrated. The wire hangs on the inside of the nest as shown. The hen, in passing through the entrance on either side of the wire, moves it enough to release the trap door and lock herself in. The length of this nest may be from 16 to 20 inches.

HORTICULTURE

Government Fruit Depots to be Established in British Columbia

During the past few weeks the representatives of the British Columbia Fruit Growers and officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Dominion Express Company and the Provincial Government have been in conference with the result that some important concessions have been obtained.

Perhaps the feature of the various negotiations which will prove to have the most permanent value is the proposal made to the government by Mr. Thomas G. Proctor, of Nelson, to the effect that government aid should be extended to the fruit growers for the purpose of establishing fruit depots. The idea is to extend aid on the same basis as is now extended to creameries, namely, a loan of not more than three-fifths of the value of the plant is made and interest charged at the rate of five per cent. A few days after Mr. Proctor made a suggestion to the government along this line; a bill known as the Fruit Depots Act was introduced in the legislature, and it has already passed.

The Act gives power to the provincial board of horticulture to license depots or warehouses upon conditions whereupon the licensee is eligible to apply for a loan of not exceeding three-fifths of the value of the property, and not more than \$3,000 in any one case. Clause two of the Act provides for the granting of such license to anybody, corporation or association legally instituted to establish, maintain and operate a fruit depot, equipped with appliances for the sorting and cooling of fruits and the preparing of fruits for shipment and market. The application for a license must be accompanied by proper plans and specifications, including information as to the number of orchards tributary to the proposed depot and the available means of transportation.

The fourth clause provides that such license shall be subject to the conditions that the facilities of the depot shall be without any discrimination, and at uniform rates and charges to be open to the use of all members of any corporation so licensed, and that all rates and charges made, taken and collected by the license in, about, and in connection with the depot shall at all times be subject to the control and regulations of the provincial board of horticulture. The license is liable to cancellation for any breach of the Act or of the regulations of the board of horti-

culture in which case money loaned becomes immediately due and payable. The loan is secured by a first mortgage on the depot and lands connected therewith.

The government is now gathering information preparatory to carrying out the scheme outlined. It is understood that the immediate plans include assistance for the erection of cooling stations at Agassiz, Revelstoke, Okanagan Landing and Nelson and canneries on Okanagan Lake and at Nelson. It is further expected that the Dominion government will render assistance in the way of establishing cooling stations at Calgary and Winnipeg and other points along the main line.

In the conference with Mr. Lanigan of the freight department of the C. P. R., the fruit growers requested that the minimum weight for carload rates should be 24,000 pounds instead of 30,000 pounds which was granted, and in the case of small cars 20,000 pounds was fixed as the minimum. A request that British Columbia growers have the same rate to Winnipeg as the Ontario growers have, was turned down. It was represented that they could not compete with the Ontario growers unless this was done.

Mr. Lanigan, in reply stated that he had made a personal canvass of fruit dealers in the prairie provinces and in Winnipeg, with the result that he found that the real competition from which British Columbia was suffering was not Ontario, but Washington and Oregon second grade fruit. It was not because the foreign fruit was better but because the growers of Yakima and Wenatchee were dumping their second grade fruit at prices which were too tempting for the leaders to refuse. Thus a reduction in freight rates would not, he considered, help them.

The question of inspection and regulations also came up and it appeared to be the sense of all present at the conference, that the Washington growers had an unfair advantage through not being compelled to comply with the regulations binding upon the British Columbia growers.

E. W. D.

Blight-Free Potatoes

Early blight is a potato disease, which, as estimated by Prof. Waldon, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, caused a loss of about thirty or forty per cent. in the 1908 potato crop in the vicinity of Fargo. This disease comes in unusually dry seasons, and is caused by a fungus, which grows and spreads rapidly. The spores of this fungus when seen through a microscope, have the appearance of clubs. They enter the vines, and the first thing one notices is that the leaves are turning yellow. The disease is likely to come during the first or second week of July. It may be easily prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture before the disease gets a hold on the crop. After it has a start, it is of no use to spray, because the spores are already inside the vines. This Bordeaux mixture is prepared as follows: For a barrel of 50 gallons, dissolve 5 pounds of copper sulphate in 25 gallons of water by putting the copper sulphate in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging it in the water. It is better still to heat about 5 gallons of water, and dissolve the copper sulphate in it, and then add the other 20 gallons of cold water to dilute it. This now makes about half a barrel. Then slake 5 pounds of quicklime in enough water to form a paste, and dilute to 25 gallons. Now pour this solution into the other one in the barrel, and the Bordeaux mixture is ready. The spraying should be done about July 4th, as it is then the disease is most likely to appear. If potatoes are planted early, and are matured or nearly so at that time, the disease will do little damage. Three or four sprayings are necessary during the season, about ten days apart, so as to prevent the spores from attacking the new leaves that appear. A fine nozzle is best, because coarse drops will roll off the leaves easily. In preparing the mixture, metal vessels, other than those of brass or copper should not be used. In order to kill the potato beetle at the same time, one-fourth pound of Paris green may be added to the barrel of Bordeaux mixture. The spraying can be done quite cheaply. The cost of four sprayings is estimated at \$1.85 per acre. This includes the cost of labor also. In Vermont a trial was conducted by one hundred farmers to test the value of this spray. The period covered five years, and the result was an increase of seventy per cent. in yield. The high value of Bordeaux mixture as a preventative of early blight has been proved many times, and should not be overlooked by any one who expects to raise a good crop of potato s.

Growing Mushrooms

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Kindly give me some pointers on the planting and culture of mushrooms, also what sort of market there is for them.

Man.

F. W.

As mushrooms are not grown to any extent in this part of the country, we shall quote you directions for growing them, as given by a recognized American authority on the subject, Samuel B. Green, Professor of horticulture in the University of Minnesota.

The conditions essential to success in growing mushrooms, are a rich soil and a steady temperature of from 50 to 75 degrees. It is for the purpose of securing this latter requisite, that cellars and old caves are often utilized in their culture, as light is not necessary. Horse manure is a practically indispensable material for the growth of mushrooms. If possible, it should be from animals fed on rich, nitrogenous food and as free from straw or other litter as can be obtained. This should be thoroughly mixed with a fourth or fifth part of good garden soil and is then ready to go into the beds. Care should be taken that the beds are in a well drained damp place. They may be of any size or shape desired, but should be about ten inches deep. Some of the largest growers use tiers of shelves or boxes, each of which is eight or ten inches deep, into which they put the soil. Whatever the shape of the beds, the soil should be packed into them firmly and evenly, and be left smooth on the outside. A thermometer should then be inserted in the center of the mass. As soon as fermentation sets in, the temperature will rise until probably over 100 degrees will be indicated, and when it falls to 80 degrees, the bed is ready to receive the spawn. This may sometimes be obtained from old mushroom beds, but it is best to depend on that sold by seedsmen, as it is more certain to be free from other fungi. The operation of spawning, consists in putting pieces of the spawn bricks the size of small hens' eggs in holes made about two inches deep, and ten or twelve inches apart. Afterwards the holes should be filled with the soil, and the surface firmed and smoothed off.

If the work has been well done and the conditions are favorable, the spawn should commence to grow in seven or eight days; at the end of that time it should be examined, and any pieces that have not started, should be removed and replaced by fresh spawn. A failure in germination is indicated by the absence of white threads in the manure, around the spawn. When the spawn has nicely started and begins to show itself on the surface, the bed should be covered with a layer one inch thick, of fine, slightly moist soil, which should be pressed down smoothly and firmly. In damp cellars mushroom beds do not need water, but if the surface gets dry they should be watered with tepid water from a fine rose watering pot. The mushrooms should show in from five to eight weeks, and the bed continue to yield for two or three months.

In all our large cities, mushrooms are consumed in considerable quantities. Winnipeg would be the best market for the crop in the west. At present the market in this city is supplied entirely from the south, but if one were growing mushrooms in a large way, and could supply the trade with some quantity, he should have no difficulty in disposing of his product at remunerative prices.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

The minister of railways announces a new policy of management for the Intercolonial. A commission of four officials will be appointed to manage the road.

A serious accident occurred at the Windsor station, Montreal, on March 17th, when the C. P. R., Boston express, without either engineer or fireman, crashed into the station, through the granite walls of the depot, and into the ladies' waiting room. Four people were killed and eleven injured, all being in the station.

As a result of the provincial elections, held in Alberta, March 22nd, the Liberal Government is sustained by a large majority. With two deferred elections (Athabasca and Peace River districts), and Macleod doubtful, the Liberals have thirty-three members, the Conservatives four, and the Socialists one. All four cabinet ministers were sustained with large majorities. C. M. O'Brien is the successful Socialist candidate in Rocky Mountain.

Interest in the Kindrade murder case at Hamilton shows no abatement. The case is rapidly developing into one of the most sensational heard in Canada for some years. A girl was shot eight times. Her

sister, who is too hysterical to give evidence of a rational nature, and is the only witness to the shooting, states it was done by a tramp. One of the strangest points in the case, is that eight shots were fired in a house, in a populous part of a city, and no person apparently gave any notice to the firing.

Inspector Pelletier of the R. N. W. M. P. returned last week from one of the longest patrols ever undertaken by a member of the force. He left Edmonton June 13th, 1908, and proceeded to Great Slave Lake and Baker Lake, going from the later place to Cape Fullerton, just south of the Arctic Circle. From Fullerton, Inspector Pelletier and his main party started for Fort Churchill, reaching that point January 5th, and coming out to civilization again at Giruli, Manitoba.

Poor old Bill Miner, when he was holding up trains in the Rocky Mountains, and living the life of robber and road agent, never got half the publicity he has received during the past month, or six weeks, when the business of the nation has been held up, and members of the House of Commons gravely discuss whether Bill dug his way out of the British Columbia penitentiary, in the way criminals ordinarily do, or whether some official about the institution gave William a clear road to freedom. Be that as it may, Bill has been out of the pen several years now, is in Australia, his pals say, and is not likely to return to testify in the case the politicians are raising.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

The new tariff bill of the United States is before the House of Representatives. The measure provides for substantial decreases from the Dingley schedule, also a maximum and minimum rate. It is not clear yet which effect the new tariff will have on Canada.

Jack Johnson, colored, from Galveston, Texas, champion heavy-weight pugilist of the world, arrived in Vancouver the other day from Australia, with a white wife, and was considerably surprised to find the hotels unwilling to receive him. Rumors are current that a bout may soon be arranged between Johnson and Jeffries, for the championship and a one hundred thousand dollar purse.

Great Britain is seriously stirred just now by the question of naval defence. It is believed that the government building program does not provide for enough new ships-of-war to maintain the British navy, at the two power standard. Not in years has a greater sensation been created in the Commons than the other day when the Premier and First Lord of the Admiralty made statements showing the comparative strength of the British, and combined naval forces of any two continental powers. It is expected the naval building program will be greatly increased.

The Short Course at Lacombe

The short course in agriculture at Lacombe held under the auspices of the Provincial Government of Alberta closed on Saturday last, March 13th, and has been one of the most successful efforts of the department of agriculture in that province for the encouragement and development of this most important industry.

The course lasted fourteen days, was opened March 1st, and was in charge of H. A. Craig, Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, assisted by a strong staff of experienced lecturers and professors. The morning sessions were held in the old school house, the students being divided and two classes held at the same time, and the lectures repeated—the number being too large to be accommodated in any one class room.

The first session was devoted to judging oats for seed under the direction of Mr. MacKillican, of the Dominion Seed Testing Department of Calgary, followed by Mr. Hutton, of the Lacombe Experimental Farm, on the best cultural methods for growing oats. The afternoon was given over to the judging of Holstein cattle and over two hundred people were gathered in the large tent the government has been using for this purpose in institute and stock judging works. The audience is provided with circus seats and the animals brought into the center.

W. J. Tregillus, of Calgary, gave the origin, history, characteristics and records of the Holstein cattle, but before doing so, made a few remarks to the students, congratulating them on the choice of their profession, showing them its possibilities and urging them to do their very best during this short course, to improve by the opportunities within their reach. Mr. Bryce Wright, of De Winton, then scored a Holstein cow and Mr. Duncan Anderson took charge of the class. After the students had judged the cows he placed them and gave his reasons, also some valuable information on Holstein cows and dairy cattle generally.

Subsequent days were similarly spent, taking in every branch of animal husbandry, poultry, all kinds of grains, forestry, fruits and weeds. There were also some splendid evening meetings at Day's Hall, one lantern lecture on poultry by Mr. Foley, another

on forestry by Abraham Knechtel, Inspector of Forest Reserves; an address by N. J. Tregillus on agriculture as a profession, its influence on formation of character and its great possibilities, another by G. H. Hutton, on the possibilities of agriculture in Alberta and a very interesting one by Live Stock Commissioner Stevens, on "The kind of man who should not be a dairyman."

The three kinds of dairy cattle used in the work, Holsteins, Jerseys, Ayrshires—were dealt with by Duncan Anderson, Bryce Wright, G. H. Hutton, H. A. Craig, J. G. Clark and N. J. Tregillus.

Beef cattle were handled by Duncan Anderson, Bryce Wright and M. D. Geddes. Clydesdales and Hackneys by Bryce Wright, John Turner, H. Hallman, M. D. Geddes, G. H. Hutton and H. A. Craig. Sheep by Bryce Wright and M. D. Geddes. These did not attract much attention. Poultry was a very popular study, especially among the lady students (numbering seven) and was presented very attractively by Mr. Foley. The live specimens on hand, the lantern slides and drawings added to the lecturer's well known enthusiasm and gift of oratory, makes him a strong champion of this important industry.

Forestry, including fruit tree growing was handled by Archie Mitchell and Abraham Knechtel. The subject of weeds was dealt with by T. B. Henderson. Dairy methods, milk testing, buttermaking, etc., was taken up by H. S. Pearson and A. Scott; animal breeding by H. A. Craig; care and feeding of dairy stock, W. J. Tregillus. The lectures and live stock demonstrations were continued until Friday, Saturday being wholly occupied by competitions for the grand and trophy medals given by Lacombe Board of Trade and cups donated by others. The morning was devoted to the judging of grains, weeds and seeds, the afternoon to live stock, after which the cups were distributed to the winners by Dr. Sharp, Mayor of Lacombe.

The prizes were awarded as follows: A silver cup given by M. D. Geddes, Calgary, for best judge of beef cattle was won by Leonard J. Hextall of Bonness, Calgary; a silver cup given by Bryce Wright, De Winton, for the best judge of light and heavy horses won by O. Rosenberger, Airdrie; two silver cups, one given by Mr. Puffer, of Lacombe, for the best judge of grains and one given by W. J. Tregillus, Calgary, for the best judge of dairy cattle were won by F. H. Duckett, Lacombe. The cup donated last year by Mr. Hutton to the local agricultural association, open only to students resident in the Lacombe district, to be won twice before becoming the property of the winner, was won by Mr. W. R. Winslow, of Lacombe, who won it last year and has now permanent possession of the cup. The grand challenge trophy, donated by the Lacombe Board of Trade, to be won three times before becoming the property of the winner, was won by A. S. Ross, Red Deer, whose score was highest. He received also the gold medal which goes with the trophy this year. P. Harding, Lacombe, received the silver medal for second largest aggregate of marks, and P. M. Ballantyne, Lacombe, the bronze medal for third place. The medals, as well as the trophy, were given by the Lacombe Board of Trade.

Although those attending the short course ranged in age from youths just from school, to those well past middle age, it was noticeable that the winners were all young men, and some very interesting facts in this connection may be noted. Leonard Hextall, winner of the cup given for judging beef cattle, is only eighteen years of age and has only recently come to Canada from London, England, and had never touched a beef animal until he arrived at Lacombe, in fact had hardly seen one until he came to this country, yet by this short course he was enabled to place the cattle and give his reasons for doing so, better than his fifty competitors, many of them owning large herds of pure-bred beef herds and the majority having been on farms all their lives. F. H. Duckett is a young man who came in the first day of the course, but did not think he could manage to attend the fourteen days. He was, however, so convinced of the value of the classes from his first day's experience, that he made up his mind he would take the course, and although he lives some distance from Lacombe and had to do his chores mornings and evenings, he did not miss a single lecture. A. S. Ross is quite a young man and is going to do his very best to win for his own the trophy he holds for this year, and from his appearance he is the fellow that will. O. Rosenberger is a young man who was only able to leave his homestead in Airdrie one week, but so well did he improve the time that he won the cup for horse judging. W. R. Winslow did not surprise his friends by securing permanent possession of the cup given by Mr. Hutton.

No previous effort of the government seems to have given more general satisfaction than this short course, and it has been pronounced by all an unqualified success. The short course at Lacombe places Alberta's agricultural department in the lead of all other provinces in the Dominion in its endeavor to improve agriculture. This short course has proved, without doubt, that we have the very best material for an agricultural college, and it is hoped that this experiment will result in its establishment at an early date.

W. J. T.

The Improvement of Teachers of

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Criticism, not unwarped, levelled at the educational speaking provinces in cause the tendency in of the farm away from minor professions a While the criticisms moulders and architect were able to nullify to by pointing out their destructive rather than that while fault was for nothing better was su- forts have from time to inadequacy of the teach- clusion of agriculture so chemistry, etc., but the r

As has been pointed out in the ADVOCATE during the teachers, properly qualifications of agricultur- of the main reasons for ing an effort to overco- employing in few col- agriculture from the ' have taken the full cou- College, Guelph; the ex- so that fair criticism can- ly that Province poss- Agriculture, C. C. Jan- perience and scholarsh- worth having by the P- Province in dealing wit- rural districts, thus av- practical methods of rural schools. There members of school bo- scientific public serv- men, some of them resi- the failings of our sch- improve it, and it is fe- juvenile population I w- the medieval mist whic-

In order for a subje- must have trained teach- that it is necessary to gi-

The Collegiate Insti- tion, and we may be al- distinct ways, in which more useful to that farmers, rather than b- professions, and away ods, A and B, are here more attention is giv- parative ease with wh- expensiveness of oper- and additional subject- having a direct practi- or their substitution f- subjects, not likely to- is fighting for a living however, a newer, mor- of presenting the subje- clusion of other sub- course will prepare th- the agricultural colleg- gain an allowance of o- there. In order for p- entirely, considerable employment of a spec- (B. Agr. or B. S. A.) w- the power of few colle- of financial provision.

A, however, offers t- and one comparative- text books and teach- possible if a collegiate and enthusiastic to h- following outline, sche- many subjects as now- the farmer's needs, o- made more interesting Applied Science.

Text books recommen- Agricultural Physic- Syllabus of Lessons (L- Movement of water- Conservation of soil- Water supply and se- Ventilation of build- Construction of ope- Principles of the cr- Road-making.

Text books recommen- Milk Testing (Farr- Canadian Dairying- Agricultural Chemis- Syllabus of Lessons (L- Testing milk—Lact- Acidity test with ph- Nitrication, with r- chemical essentia- phosphoric acid a- Formalin and blua- tions, etc.

The Improvement of the Training for Teachers of Normal Schools

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Criticism, not unwarranted, has frequently been levelled at the educational systems of the English speaking provinces in Canada, more especially because the tendency in all, is to lead the bright pupils of the farm away from agriculture, and towards such minor professions as law, medicine and others. While the criticisms were justifiable, the present moulders and architects of these educational systems were able to nullify to a great extent those criticisms by pointing out their weakness, inasmuch as all were destructive rather than constructive, and further that while fault was found with the subjects taught, nothing better was suggested to fill the place. Efforts have from time to time been made to remedy the inadequacy of the teaching in rural schools, by the inclusion of agriculture so called, and by experiments in chemistry, etc., but the results have been disappointing.

As has been pointed out frequently in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE during the past seven years, the lack of teachers, properly qualified by training to teach the rudiments of agriculture in the rural schools, was one of the main reasons for failure. Ontario is now making an effort to overcome this serious handicap, by employing in a few collegiate institutes, graduates in agriculture from the Toronto University, men who have taken the full course at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; the experiment is only two years old, so that fair criticism cannot yet be made. Fortunately that Province possesses as Deputy Minister of Agriculture, C. C. James, a man of talent, ripe experience and scholarship, whose advice is considered worth having by the Education Department of that Province in dealing with problems in education in the rural districts, thus avoiding the promulgation of impractical methods of teaching agriculture, in the rural schools. There are now many trustees and members of school boards throughout Canada, conscientious public servants, studious and intelligent men, some of them residing on farms, who have noted the failings of our school system, and are anxious to improve it, and it is for these men and for our rural juvenile population I write, in an endeavour to pierce the medieval mist which envelops that system.

In order for a subject to be taught intelligently one must have trained teachers, that is a sine qua non, so that it is necessary to give attention to the teaching mills.

The Collegiate Institutes deserve a careful inspection, and we may be able to suggest two separate and distinct ways, in which those institutions may prove more useful to that large body of taxpayers, the farmers, rather than by diverting their youth to the professions, and away from agriculture. Two methods, A and B, are here mentioned, but as will be seen more attention is given to B on account of the comparative ease with which it may be started and its inexpensiveness of operation. Under A we have new and additional subjects, and the inclusion of subjects having a direct practical bearing on farm problems, or their substitution for languages, Euclid and other subjects, not likely to be made use of once the student is fighting for a living in the outside world; under B, however, a newer, more practical and applied method of presenting the subjects now taught, as also the inclusion of other subjects so that the collegiate course will prepare the student for matriculation into the agricultural college, or take him sufficiently far to gain an allowance of one year on the four year course there. In order for plan B, to be carried out in its entirety, considerable money will be needed and the employment of a specialist, a bachelor of agriculture (B. Agr. or B. S. A.) will be essential, a project within the power of few collegiates as yet, owing to the lack of financial provision.

A, however, offers to us at least a partial solution and one comparatively inexpensive for apparatus, text books and teachers, because it will be quite possible if a collegiate staff is at all brainy, adaptable and enthusiastic to have them do the work. The following outline, schedule or syllabus will show how many subjects as now taught, of little practical use for the farmer's needs, or dry-as-dust to study, can be made more interesting, and will merit the appellation, *Applied Science*.

PHYSICS

Text books recommended and cost:
Agricultural Physics (King), \$1.75.
Syllabus of Lessons (Lectures):
Movement of water in soils.
Conservation of soil moisture,
Water supply and sewerage on farms, wells.
Ventilation of buildings.
Construction of open fire places,
Principles of the cream separator.
Road-making.

CHEMISTRY

Text books recommended and cost:
Milk Testing (Farrington & Woll), \$1.50.
Canadian Dairying (Dean), \$1.00.
Agricultural Chemistry (Warrington), \$1.00.
Syllabus of Lessons (Lectures):
Testing milk—Lactometer and Babcock test.
Acidity test with phenolphthalein.
Nitrification, with reference particularly to manures chemical essential, plant life, nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid and their source.
Formalin and bluestone and their uses, adulterations, etc.

BOTANY

Text books recommended and cost:
Agricultural Botany (Percival), \$3.00.
Horticulture in the North (Buchanan), \$1.00.
Principles of Plant Culture (Goff), \$1.00.
Vegetable Gardening (Green), \$1.00.

Syllabus of Lessons (Lectures):

Morphology and physiology of plants.
Plant breeding, regeneration, hybridizing.
Judging of grain by use of the score card.
Study of fungi and bacteria affecting the farmer, e. g., rust, smut, bacteria of souring, bacteria of nitrogen-gathering plants, germination tests of seeds.

ECONOMICS

Text books recommended and cost:
Rural Economics (Scott), \$2.00.
The Farmstead (Roberts), \$1.25.

Syllabus of Lessons (Lectures):

Theory of Land Tenure, money, credit, banks, etc.
Co-operation.

DRAWING

Syllabus of Lessons (Lectures):
Farm architecture—houses, stables, bridges.
Plans of farms illustrating crop rotations.

BOOKKEEPING

Syllabus of Lessons (Lectures):
Farm accounts—making out bills of lading for shipping grain. Study of freight and express rates as they affect the farmer in the carriage of produce. Keeping milk records. Keeping breeding records and the registration of livestock.

As is well known Physics, as usually taught at collegiate institutes, is not in a form to be applied, the syllabus above suggests how it may be, and the same may be stated of Chemistry and Botany. The ingenuity and intelligence of the teacher, will have plenty of scope for exercise, if the ordinary collegiate course in the subjects listed above are revived along the lines of the syllabus. The cost for text books and apparatus for the teacher are a mere bagatelle, but it does not require very deep insight to see the benefit of a course as outlined to the embryo teacher, who later will preside over a rural school.

A. G. HOPKINS.

Re British Preference

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

If you can find space in your paper I should like to answer a few questions put forth by "Free-trader." Can you consider Great Britain is purely a free trading country, does she not have to raise revenue on some of her indispensable commodities, such as tea, coffee, sugar, cocoa, dried fruits, etc., besides numerous luxuries? The total wheat imported into Great Britain in 1907 was to the value of £37,346,548. The flour imported amounted to the value of £6,694,082, being for wheat and flour a total of £44,872,790. She produced home grown wheat to the value of £9,053,799, amounting in all, home grown and imported, to the value of £53,926,589. Taking the population of Great Britain at 44,538,718 the cost for wheat and flour is, roughly calculating, twenty-five shillings per head, or less than sixpence per head per week for raw material in the shape of bread stuff, a cost which is high compared to some nationalities. Take the Hindoos of India, they do not consume more than a bushel of wheat per head, per year, which is less than a penny per week for wheat in the raw state. "Free-trader" says he can see no direct benefit for a preferential tariff for the colonies, as the consumers would have to pay an increased price for their food stuffs, and would demand a better price for their manufactured articles in return. To my mind this is just the very thing required to bring about prosperity. It would stimulate wheat growing, both in Great Britain and the colonies. What industry needs assistance as much as agriculture in Great Britain? Have not their markets been thrown open to the products of all the virgin soils of the globe brought to their doors cheaply by water, and produced by the lowest paid labor of the world?

There is no class on earth that has fought a better fight in these days of low prices for agricultural products than the British farmer. His market has been thrown open to the world in every way, even to the extent of preferential railway rates for foreign produce in his own country. With all the criticism he gets from his competitors, I think he holds the first place as a farmer of the world. His methods may or may not be a little behind the times, but the care he gives to his stock and tillage operations gives him, in my opinion, the first place among farmers.

Re "Free-trader" remarks that the consumer has to pay for any increase in values in the shape of wheat and other food stuffs, under the preferential tariff, by raising prices for same. Could not the taxation be adjusted to reduce the cost of other commodities that are not luxuries, but necessities, such as tea, sugar, coffee, etc., to that amount? Free-traders on the political platforms tell the electors to look at the expansion of the Empire under free trade rules, but have not other nations done the same under the protection policy, without suffering the internal depression that Great Britain has with her trade and agriculture?
Man.

J. HOGGEN.

England's Wheat Supply

The following excerpts are taken from an address delivered recently by Mr. W. R. Voller, before the Birmingham Flour Travellers. Mr. Voller is one of the best qualified men in England to speak on this subject. He began by stating that the highest world's wheat crop was 432 million qrs. in 1906, of which the United Kingdom only grew 7 million qrs., and, therefore, had to import about 26 million qrs. to make up the quantity required.

The consumption per head in Great Britain was taken at 6 bushels, but during the last six months there had been a notable falling off in the demand for flour by bakers, who said they were doing less trade. This meant that a good many people did not get enough bread to eat, and thus the country was not getting through the usual proportion of wheat and flour. The floating quantity of wheat varied from 2 to 4 million qrs., and the reserve stocks might be taken at 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 millions, and prices went up or down, according to the size of these reserves. The highest import of flour was in 1890 to 1894, but it was now a decreasing quantity. The Colonial proportion of wheat had been for the last three years twenty-five per cent. of the imported quantity. It tended to vary a good deal by reason of the fact that the Colonies were uncertain croppers. Their proportion of the imported flour had been fourteen per cent.

He considered the Canadian grading was almost as perfect from the British miller's standpoint, as it could be. Alberta was becoming a great wheat-growing Province, and the only thing Canada wanted was a deep-water port. Russia had been very much in a cloud with regard to wheat growing for some time past, and her growth was a diminishing quantity. One of the reasons was the internal trouble she had been experiencing, and it was probable that wheat-growing had fallen to a lower ebb than for half a century past. Russia was a country of tremendous possibilities, and, if the wheat lands were worked as they should be worked, there was no telling how much wheat might not be produced, for it was the finest wheat-growing country in the world. Russian farmers had got into the habit of mixing the wheat with a great deal of waste. It was done quite openly, the waste being bought off the farmers and taken to the ports for the purpose. The Indian crop was very uncertain owing to the lack of sufficient facilities for irrigation, the liability to drought, and the bad system of agriculture followed by the natives, except where they were under European supervision. Much the same conditions prevailed in Australasia, whence we sometimes had large exports and sometimes little or none. Last week, for the first time, Australia headed the weekly list of exports with 371,000 qrs., being in front of North America by some 200 qrs., but he was afraid this condition of affairs would not last very long. For the first time Australia was making use of steam for the shipping of her wheat, and the crops would come in about five or six weeks, a much shorter time than when sailing vessels were used. The story of wheat culture in the Argentine read like a romance. The settlers there could grow wheat cheaper than in any other country, even India. They worked under primitive conditions, and were satisfied with the cheapest methods. The Argentine could beat the whole world for wheat growing. The acreage last year was rather more than 15 1/2 million. The resources of this country were practically inexhaustible, it being estimated that a tract of land, seven hundred miles by four hundred, was still untouched by the wheat grower. The farmers, however, experienced great trouble from locusts, but they faced this pest in a very business-like manner. They dug a trench along the line of flight and erected a fence of galvanized iron behind it. The locusts ran into the fence, fell into the trench, and the settlers poured paraffin over them and burned them. The Argentine crop came at a very crucial moment, and had been the cause of many American speculations falling.

What were the new lands which were coming into cultivation? Three big areas at once attracted our attention. Siberia had very great possibilities if it took to growing wheat, but their difficulty was to get it to the sea. It was now currently reported that there were a million tons of wheat in Siberia waiting for the ports to open. It was not good wheat, but it was the experience of the trade that wheat exercised an influence on the market quite out of proportion to its quality. Siberia would be an immense factor in the future. He looked upon the Argentine as our greatest asset in regard to our wheat supply, because they could grow good wheat and get it to us at the right time. Their power of development was merely dependent on their increase in population.

Dealing with the Far East, Mr. Voller said China was waking up and would soon be using more flour and less rice. Once the Chinese commenced to replace rice by wheat, the demand would be tremendous, and every hundred tons that went out through the Pacific instead of the Atlantic must tell in this country, but it did not follow that this would be wholly to our advantage.

The question of wheat supply was probably the most serious domestic problem Great Britain had. The country wanted more wheat every year, and was bound to have it. We had educated our people up to eating good bread, and they would eat nothing but the best. Wheat could not be replaced in this country by any cereal. Englishmen, even under the direst necessity, would never eat barley or rye. If there

htel, Inspector of N. J. Tregillus on uence on formation ities, another by s of agriculture one by Live Stock kind of man who

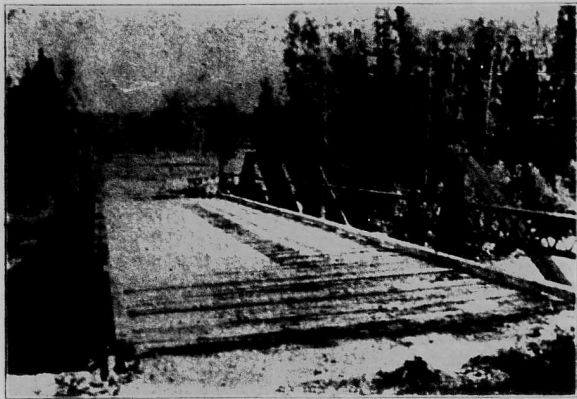
used in the work, ere dealt with by t, G. H. Hutton, regillus.

Duncan Anderson, Clydesdales and 1 Turner, H. Hall- n and H. A. Craig. D. Geddes. These l. Poultry was a ong the lady stud- as presented very specimens on hand, led to the lecturer's of oratory, makes ortant industry. owing was handled n Knechtel. The n T. B. Henderson, attermaking, etc., d A. Scott; animal d feeding of dairy res and live stock il Friday, Saturday petitions for the Lacombe Board of rs. The morning s, weeds and seeds, hich the cups were h. Sharp, Mayor of

ows: A silver cup for best judge of Hexall of Bowness, Wright, De Wint- heavy horses won silver cups, one for the best judge Tregillus, Calgary, were won by F. H. ated last year by l association, open Lacombe district, he property of the islow, of Lacombe, w permanent pos- challenge trophy, Trade, to be won roperty of the win- Deer, whose score gold medal which P. Harding, La- for second largest lantyne, Lacombe, The medals, as he Lacombe Board

ort course ranged to those well past the winners were interesting facts in Leonard Hexall, beef cattle, is only recently come to and had never ived at Lacombe, he came to this ne was enabled to ons for doing so, any of them own- ands and the ma- heir lives. F. H. in the first day of could manage to was, however, so ses from his first his mind he would ves some distance chores mornings gle lecture. A. S. he holds for this is the fellow that an who was only irdrie one week, e that he won the slow did not sur- anent possession

ent seems to have this short course, ll an unqualified ombe places Al- e lead of all other eavor to improve proved, without material for an that this experi- at an early date. W. J. T.

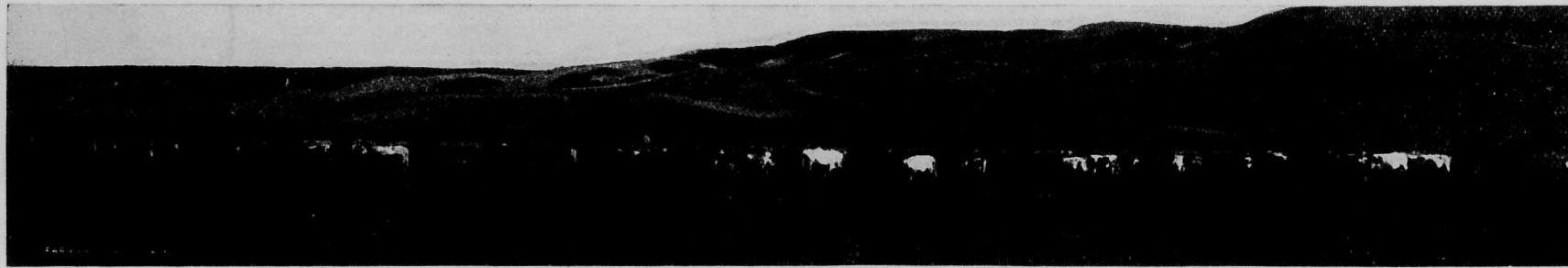


IMPROVING THE RURAL HIGHWAY IN A HOMESTEADING DISTRICT, ELKTON, ALTA.

was an abundant world supply of wheat next year, history would repeat itself and prices would descend. More land would go out to cultivation, and what the English farmer put out of cultivation he never put in again. With small production in this country the most disastrous consequences might follow either upon speculative wheat corners, famine in wheat-producing areas, or upon a European war. The last danger was the most terrible of all. There were but three main sea routes along which wheat came to this country, and a few cruisers could easily prevent supplies reaching us. Then famine would quickly come, and all over the country there would be a cry for bread, and the government of the day would be forced to conclude peace.

Alberta Doing Well by the Horse

Two years ago the editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE suggested to the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, that they hold a horse show during the evenings of the time of the spring stallion show, fat stock show and bull sale. At the time the sug-



CATTLE IN THE SPRING ON THE WESTERN RANGES.

gestion was made the idea of being able to get sufficient entries was not very seriously entertained, but this year it was decided to institute a show as a sort of an experiment, and here is the announcement of the entries—five hundred and fifty-three all told, being forty-eight behind the number at the Dominion, last summer. Horses are entered from Columbus, Ont., Brandon and Carberry, Man., and from the following points in Alberta: DeWinton, Okotoks, Nanton, High River, Millarville, Priddis, Cochrane, Gleichen, Crowfoot, Davisburg, Olds, Carstairs, Innisfail, Lacombe, Wetaskiwin, Edmonton, Lamer-ton, Maple Creek and Medicine Hat. Among the exhibitors who expect to show for the first time is His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea, who will take his horses and equipment down from Edmonton.

To see the horse coming in for so much prominence in this age of machinery, is most gratifying. Alberta is doing the right thing by our equine friends. They grow into property for us, while every other form of conveyance and means of locomotion has to be bought with the products of our labor.

Good Roads Movement Inaugurated

A conference was held last week in Winnipeg, of representatives of the city council, and officers of the municipalities adjacent to the city looking to the inauguration of a good roads movement. A committee was appointed to wait upon the provincial government, to request extension of government aid in the construction of country highways. The movement is a local one as yet, but it is expected that other municipalities will join in, and endeavor to start a general movement for the permanent improvement of country roads.

The question of country road building, was thoroughly discussed by the delegates present. It was pointed out that the first requirement before permanent gravelling and grading work was undertaken was proper drainage for the road bed. Also that the graded portion of the road-way in this country, requires to be wider than is general in country roads, and not so much rounded on the surface.

Homesteading and Hiring

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In reply to B. C. James, Alberta, as regards his problem of whether to stay upon his homestead or go out to work, my answer to him is to go out to work in summer, when he can earn the highest wages, and get a neighbor to do some breaking for him, as he will save all the expense of buying implements until he has a little more capital, besides the land broken and prepared for crop, and no doubt he could rent it on shares until such time as he went to reside on his homestead, permanently. Otherwise he may be in the same position as his neighbor, unless his capital goes into four figures. I may say I got the above from experience in my own case, and locally, I see that the homesteaders who are the best off are those who get out to work for the summer, and do their necessary residence in winter.

Sask.

EXPERIENCE.

Things to Remember

Saskatchewan Fat Stock Show, Spring Horse Show, Pure-bred Cattle Sale and Poultry Show, Regina, March 23-26.

Alberta Spring Horse Show, Fat-Stock Show and Auction Sale of Pure-bred Cattle, Calgary, April 5-9.

Provincial Exhibition, Calgary, July 5-10.

Portage Exhibition, July 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 7-17.

Brandon Exhibition, July 19-23.

Provincial Exhibition, Regina, July 27, 28, 29, 30.

Central Saskatchewan Exhibition, August 3-6.

An Old Timer's Experience

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

For the benefit of others who may be in somewhat the same predicament as I found myself some twenty-one years or so ago, I am going to add my homesteading experience, to those which you have already published in your journal.

After working for farmers north of Deloraine during the summer of 1888, I purchased my outfit and started

Adorn your walls with the very best pictures you can get, for pictures improve a man's mind, or debase him, just according to their nature. One can tell the character of a man by the pictures in his house.

Now, boys, I don't want to finish this article until I give you a little advice about cooking. In the first place have a nice vegetable garden in the summer near your shack. You will find it will help both your pocket-book, and your health. Have a few roots of rhubarb in it. However, never cook rhubarb or any dried fruits in tin pans, or pails, for the acid in the fruits and rhubarb cuts the tin, which mixes with the fruit, making the fruit poisonous, and thereby impairing your health. Get good granite ware cooking utensils. For my porridge, in the morning, I always used a double boiler, so that when I got up, I lit the fire, then put on the oatmeal, then went to the stables, and, after the chores at the stable were finished, the breakfast was ready, and the porridge not burnt. Now, a lot of bachelors go to their married neighbors to get their bread baked, and very often run short, so here is a recipe for making a quick loaf, which is very wholesome, and a very nice change. I do not know whether it is in any cook book, but it is what I used to make twenty years ago. To every quart of flour, add a pinch of salt, and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, rubbed or sifted in the flour dry. Then, if you have some lard, put in a piece the size of a teacup rubbed in. Lard will keep the bread from drying out so quickly, but if you do not wish it in, it doesn't matter. Wet the mixture with either sweet milk or water, until every bit of flour is so wet, you can move it nicely with a spoon. Then put it in your bakepan, and cook for an hour. If you think you would like a cake, just put in some sugar, raisins and currants, and you will have something that you will enjoy.

B.

The Bachelor and His Problem

COOKING FOR HIMSELF

A Chinaman cook in a bachelor shack is, indeed, a *rara avis* upon the Canadian prairies. In fact, we would be safe in adding that he exists only in the dreams—or should we say nightmares

for my homestead, about one hundred miles from that town, on November 5th. One of my neighbors, who was in town, took my outfit to my homestead for me, which outfit consisted of a stove, some lumber for doors and table, also a window frame, some groceries, flour, and some cooking utensils. When I had made my purchases, and paid my neighbors for doing some breaking for me, I had just five dollars left to go through the winter with. But, I forgot to say that I also bought an ax to cut logs for the building of my shack.

Well I arrived at my neighbor's homestead, one mile and a half from my own, where I lived until I could build my shack, which was finished on the 17th of November 1888, and on the 27th I started to batch.

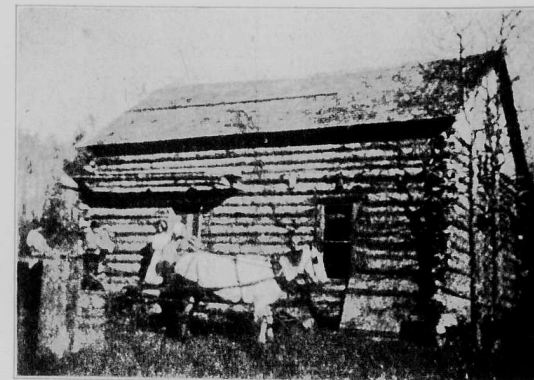
This is how I built my shack. My homestead was in a valley, so I located my building site on a steep bank, facing, as I thought, due west, in a bend of the river, and there I dug out the bank to a depth of about four feet, and about 12 feet square. Then I dug a passage to it. I cut logs from the bush just in front of the bank, and made my shack 7 feet high, with the window in the east and the door in the west, as I thought, until the sun came out, and I found I had put the window due north, and the door due south. I suppose, that being a greenhorn, I could not read the compass.

After starting batching I found it very dull and lonesome, for I had never lived alone before, and this is just where I wish to give my little bit of experience, thereby, if possible, helping some others who are just starting to batch. The first thing I would say, boys, is improve your mind by getting some good books. You will have lots of time on your hands, but do not get those cheap novels, which only fill your mind with a lot of trash, historical, if you are inclined that way, or scientific books, or books on any subject you like. Also subscribe to some good farm papers, such as the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and take the weekly papers, and study the issues of the day. Be determined to be a good and a true citizen of your adopted home. During the long winter nights, when your neighbor bachelor drops in, you can have a few games in your shack, such as checkers or chess. I always kept a checker board and checkers, and many a pleasant hour have I spent when my neighbors and others dropped in. I am sorry when I go into a bachelor's shack and notice on the walls, vulgar pictures.

—of the unfortunate individual who retires to rest after discovering that owing to his own carelessness he has left the dough, which was intended for cooking purposes, on the only chair in the shack and into which he deposited himself with more vigor than wisdom. Although such a luxury as a properly qualified cook is beyond the reach of most, if not all bachelor homesteaders, yet none need despair of having a comfortable meal, even of their own preparation, when they discard a diet of bacon and beans, determined to eat in the future, food more varied and nutritious.

If a man seriously intends to fulfil his homestead duties, then he owes it to himself to eat food from which he can derive the most nourishment and strength. A diet of canned stuffs, and soda biscuits will not answer this purpose; therefore, even if it means a little longer time spent in cooking, every bachelor should endeavor to place upon his table only such viands as will constitute a rational diet.

Some of the more ambitious men invest in a cookery book, and are dismayed to discover that most of the dishes described require an assortment of utensils and ingredients not usually found



HOMESTEADERS HOUSE IN THE ELKTON DISTRICT, ALTA.

on the prairie. Such a man's confidence in him so desperate, pervert to canned beef. The only way out of this to a neighbor, who is bachelor friends in pocket book and pencil from her store of knowledge.

Inventing new dishes, account of the uncertainty, but, when economy considerations, it will be to leave research in this have more time and and confine one's self to sive recipes that have easy of performing.

Bread making, is the uninitiated in the real chance the bachelor can supply, he is lucky, if not so fortunate we each week, to be set a sewing, and general household routine will do much of housework.

Instructions in baking those unacquainted with pursued. The trustworthiness of Bowden, if properly followed to many.

Save about a pint lukewarm, dissolve on will require all after little warm water in slightly more than luk saucerfuls of flour to thick cream, and wrap In the morning, take bread-pan, into which of salt. A "well" is ne is poured the "spon evening, and also abo of warm water, which make it into dough, Next, knead for ten i stove to rise. It will between two and one and mould into loaves, bread-pans, and in be ready for the over ten minutes. This que four loaves.

Pancakes afford a basin and put four or of flour into it, then i mix until it is quite until it is as thick as well, and add also a p of lemon (about a salts nutmeg. Have the p but no grease running spoonfuls of the mixtu all over the pan by ti Cut then in four piece brown, turn. When t butter, sugar and roll.

A cake that can be minutes, and called is a luxury easily and is as follows: One cup of butter, one and one-half teaspoon of fl of flour, and two teasp Bake in a moderately or other fruit are ad half a cup, and make If punctured with a cl and straw appears per dough, it will be suffici

Farinaceous pudding are worth consideration get the best return pudding can be made the following directio of rice (tapioca, sago, a pinch of salt, one-ha one quart of sweet milk dish. Grate nutmeg oven to bake for one a Flavor to taste.

Space forbids that w instructions with ref cooked, even by the t questioning, without can learn much from th day to study their n and intimately. Alta.

MARKETS

on the prairie. Such a discovery tends to weaken a man's confidence in himself as a cook, and makes him so desperate, perhaps, that he is glad to revert to canned beef and salt pork once again. The only way out of the difficulty is to go across to a neighbor, who is more fortunate than his bachelor friends in possessing a wife, and with note book and pencil glean a few simple recipes from her store of knowledge.

Inventing new dishes may be interesting on account of the uncertain results to be obtained; but, when economy and time are the main considerations, it will be found more satisfactory to leave research in this department to those who have more time and money for such pursuits, and confine one's self to a few tried and inexpensive recipes that have proved to be reliable and easy of performing.

Bread making, is the principal problem of the uninitiated in the realms of cookery. If, by any chance the bachelor can conveniently purchase his supply, he is lucky, indeed. To those who are not so fortunate we would recommend a day, each week, to be set apart for baking, washing, sewing, and general house-cleaning. Methodical routine will do much to diminish the horrors of housework.

Instructions in baking may prove a help to those unacquainted with the methods usually pursued. The trustworthy recipe given by Mrs. Bowden, if properly followed, may be of assistance to many.

Save about a pint of potato water. When lukewarm, dissolve one yeast cake in it, which will require all afternoon. At evening, put a little warm water in this, sufficient to make it slightly more than lukewarm. Then mix in two saucerfuls of flour to about the consistency of thick cream, and wrap up warmly for over night. In the morning, take two quarts of flour in the bread-pan, into which sift a heaped tablespoon of salt. A "well" is next made in this, into which is poured the "sponge," made the previous evening, and also about one and one-half pints of warm water, which should be sufficient to make it into dough, stiff enough to mould. Next, knead for ten minutes, and set near the stove to rise. It will reach the top of the pan between two and one-half or three hours. Cut and mould into loaves, which are placed in greased bread-pans, and in about one hour they will be ready for the oven. Bake for one hour and ten minutes. This quantity is sufficient for about four loaves.

Pancakes afford a pleasing variety. Set a basin and put four or five large tablespoonfuls of flour into it, then add a little new milk, and mix until it is quite smooth. Add more milk until it is as thick as thin custard, beat an egg well, and add also a pinch of salt and a squeeze of lemon (about a saltspoonful), or a little grated nutmeg. Have the pan hot and well greased, but no grease running on it. Pour out a few spoonfuls of the mixture and quickly make it run all over the pan by tilting it from side to side. Cut then in four pieces, and as soon as they get brown, turn. When the second side is finished, butter, sugar and roll.

A cake that can be finished in about thirty minutes, and called "The Bachelor's Cake," is a luxury easily and cheaply made. The recipe is as follows: One cup of sugar, a tablespoonful of butter, one and one-half cups of sweet milk, one-half teaspoon of flavoring extract, two cups of flour, and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in a moderately warm oven. If currants or other fruit are added, increase the flour by half a cup, and make into cookies, gems, etc. If punctured with a clean straw from the broom, and straw appears perfectly clear, and free from dough, it will be sufficiently baked.

Farinaceous puddings possess qualities which are worth consideration from those who wish to get the best return for food eaten. A plain pudding can be made by anyone, according to the following directions: Five tablespoonfuls of rice (tapioca, sago, etc., may be substituted), a pinch of salt, one-half tablespoon of sugar and one quart of sweet milk. Stir, and put in pudding dish. Grate nutmeg over the top, and put in oven to bake for one and one-half or two hours. Flavor to taste.

Space forbids that we give very many detailed instructions with reference to dishes easily cooked, even by the bachelor, but by judicious questioning, without displaying ignorance, we can learn much from the fairer sex, and hope some day to study their methods more thoroughly and intimately.

Alta.

LOUIS BELROSE.

Nothing sensational developed in the wheat situation during the past week. It opened Monday a trifle weak, weak anyway as compared with the kind of strength it had developed in the week previous. The situation was one which, from the very start, seemed to demand increasing prices. World's shipment figures for the week before, showed a decrease of 280,000 bushels, from that of the week preceding. They were an even million lower than for the same week last year. Compared with the same week a year ago, the American visible, showed a falling off of 4,000,000, and Canadian visible, was about 2,000,000 behind, but cables came weak, and in the face of conditions calculated in a short supply year like this, to boost values, wheat sold off at the opening. There was a feeling apparent amongst that portion of the public that speculates in wheat, to regard the values attained by the cereal the week before, as altogether too high, and that feeling carried into effect, resulted in a slow market all week.

All the conditions that could influence prices were bearish. The amount of wheat, on passage dropped to 54,624,000, as compared with 60,632,000, for the same date last year, and yet they were bearing the market in Europe, as consistently as the same poundings in Liverpool were being carried on, in America. Liverpool broke lower on each day's close till Thursday, when she strengthened an eighth, and wheat began looking up again on this continent, but only for a day.

Reviewing the situation from a world's standpoint, the conditions seem favorable, not only for the maintenance of the advances made during the past two or three weeks, but also for an increase over present figures. In North America not a single rumor of damage to the winter wheat crop has been published. So far as can be learned everything surrounding that crop has been favorable. In South America the Argentine is falling down rather seriously in shipments, and last week managed only to start Europewards something like 4,800,000 bushels, as compared with 6,750,000 in the same week in 1908. Australia is shipping heavily, but not sufficiently so to offset the decrease from other quarters. Europe is buying wheat more heavily than usual, and will likely have to increase her buying orders as the weeks go by.

In Chicago, Patten is reported still to be holding on to the line of May wheat he laid in several months ago, apparently in anticipation of higher values. This, however, need not be regarded seriously. Operators of the Patten type do not, as a rule, publish information concerning their transactions, or at least, only such information as may be a benefit to them by letting the public know. The significant fact about wheat prices at present, significant at least from the standpoint of the farmer, is that producers cleaned up practically nothing on the recent sharp advances in value. There was, apparently, little wheat in the farmers' hands to sell. Deliveries, it is true, increased to some slight extent, but not enough to indicate that producers were unloading, or had anything to unload. The profits that developed went to those who had acquired a line of wheat last fall, when it was cheap, and who had it to sell when it got dear.

Coarse grains of all kinds are steady and unchanged. The advance in oats anticipated in some quarters seems unlikely to materialize; in fact, it is difficult to see in oats, for feeding, much more value than present quotations give them, comparing those figures with other grains on the basis of the value of the grains for feeding purposes.

Prices for the week have been as follows:

Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 North-ern.....	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	109½
No. 2 North-ern.....	107½	107½	107½	108	107½	106½
No. 3 North-ern.....	105½	105½	105½	106½	105½	104½
No. 4.....	100½	100½	101	101½	100½	99½
No. 5.....	93	92½	93	93	92½	91½
No. 6.....	85½	86½	86½	86½	86	85
Feed One.....	77	77	77	77	76	75
No. 1 Alber-ta Red ..	109	109	109	109	109	108
Oats—						
No. 2 White	42½	42½	42	42	41½	41
No. 3 White	41½	41½	41½	41	40½	40
Feed.....	41½	41½	41½	41	40½	40
Feed 2.....	40½	40½	40½	40	40	39½
Barley—						
No. 3.....	53	53	53	53½	53½	53½
No. 4.....	51	51	51½	51	51½	51½
Feed.....	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
Flax—						
No. 1 N. W.	131½	132	132	131	130	129
No. 1 Man.	129½	130	130	129	128	127

The option market in wheat for the week was as follows:

Wheat, Monday—	Open	High	Low	Close
Mar.....	110½	.....	.....	110½
May.....	113	113½	112½	112½
July.....	114½	114½	113½	113½

Tuesday—				
Mar.....	110½	.....	.....	110½
May.....	113	113½	112½	112½
July.....	114½	114½	113½	114
Wednesday—				
Mar.....	.....	.....	.....	110½
May.....	112½	113½	112½	112½
July.....	114½	114½	113½	113½
Thursday—				
Mar.....	.....	.....	.....	110½
May.....	113½	113½	112½	113
July.....	114½	114½	114	114½
Friday—				
Mar.....	.....	.....	.....	110½
May.....	112½	112½	112½	112½
July.....	114½	114½	113½	113½
Saturday—				
Mar.....	.....	.....	.....	109½
May.....	111½	111½	111½	111½
July.....	113½	113½	112½	112½

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Bran.....		\$21.00
Shorts.....		22.00
Chopped Feeds—		
Barley and oats.....		26.00
Barley.....		23.00
Oats.....		28.00
Hay, per ton, car on track,		
Winnipeg (prairie hay).....	\$ 6.00 @	7.00
Timothy.....	10.00 @	12.00
Baled straw.....	4.50 @	5.00

BUTTER AND EGGS

Fresh turned creamery bricks ...		30
Storage bricks.....		27
Boxes, 26 to 14 lbs.....		27
DAIRY BUTTER—		
Extra fancy dairy prints.....	20 @	21
Dairy in tubs.....	17 @	18
EGGS—		
Manitoba fresh.....	24 @	25
POULTRY—		
Turkey Manitoba.....	19 @	20
Turkey, fine Ontario (undrawn and case weight).....	19 @	20
Spring chicken, per lb.....		18
Ducks, per lb.....		15
Geese, per lb.....		14
VEGETABLE—		
Potatoes, per bushel.....	75 @	90
Carrots, per cwt.....		\$1.50
Beets, per cwt.....		1.50
Turnips, per cwt.....		.75
Cabbage, per cwt.....		\$3.00
Onions, per cwt.....	2.00 @	2.50
Parsnips, per cwt.....		2.00
HIDES—		
Frozen (subject to usual tare).....	6½ @	7
No. 1 tallow.....		5
No. 2 tallow.....		4
Sheepskin (late taken off).....	40 @	75
Lambskins, (late taken off).....	40 @	75
Wool (western unwashed).....	7 @	8

LIVESTOCK, WINNIPEG

There is little activity in the live stock market. Butcher cattle are quoted at \$3.25 to \$4.25; sheep, \$5.50; hogs, \$6.50 for both bacon weights and heavier grades. Hog deliveries were fair; they made up the bulk of the stock received.

TORONTO

Export cattle, \$5.25 to \$5.60; butchers, \$3.75 to \$5.20; stockers, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.00; lambs, \$5.00 to \$7.75; hogs, \$7.15 to \$7.40.

CHICAGO

Export steers, \$5.40 to \$6.35; corn fed Western steers, \$5.30 to \$6.60; beef cows, \$3.25 to \$3.50; heifers, \$3.65 to \$6.00; bulls, \$3.90 to \$4.35; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.50; yearlings, \$5.35 to \$7.00; lambs, \$5.00 to \$7.65; hogs, \$6.30 to \$6.80.

HORSE PRICES

Horses are not handled in anything resembling a wholesale way in Winnipeg, so it is difficult to furnish quotation of prices. Reports from the country indicate that good inquiry is developing for working horses, and sales at good figures are being made. In eastern Canada there is an excellent demand for horses of all classes. In Toronto, at the Union Stock Yards Horse Exchange, heavy drafts are selling from \$160 to \$190. General purpose, \$140 to \$175; express horses, \$150 to \$200; drivers, \$130 to \$160. These are auction prices for horses of ordinary quality.

In Montreal better prices are being paid though business is reported light. Drafters are quoted at from \$225 to \$300 each; light drafts, \$185 to \$245; farm blocks, \$175 to \$200; carriage horses, \$300 to \$500 each.

Chicago prices are quoted as follows:

	Poor to fair	Good to choice
Drafters.....	\$125 @ 165	\$175 @ 220
Loggers and feeders.....	60 @ 160	165 @ 215
Farmers and small shunks.....	75 @ 115	120 @ 165
Actors and coachers.....	110 @ 130	140 @ 350
Carriage pairs.....	225 @ 300	325 @ 675
Western (branded).....	15 @ 45	60 @ 100
Mules.....	75 @ 125	150 @ 200

best pictures you can n's mind, or debase ture. One can tell tures in his house. ish this article until ooking. In the first den in the summer t will help both your Have a few roots of ook rhubarb or any , for the acid in the hich mixes with the is, and thereby im- granite ware cooking e morning, I always n I got up, I lit the I went to the stables, le were finished, the porridge not burnt. ir married neighbors ery often run short, quick loaf, which is e change. I do not ook, but it is what I To every quart of two teaspoonfuls of d in the flour dry, in a piece the size of eep the bread from do not wish it in, it e with either sweet our is so wet, you Then put it in your If you think you e sugar, raisins and thing that you will

B. is Problem SELF achelor shack is, Canadian prairies. ling that he exists ve say nightmares



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fulfil his home- o himself to eat he most nourish- of canned stuffs, er this purpose; ttle longer time should endeavor vianids as will



ON DISTRICT, ALTA

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

More than twenty manufacturing companies in Worcester County, Mass., employing over twelve thousand men, women, boys and girls, have enlisted their support in a campaign to stamp out tuberculosis among the working people. Each employing firm has agreed to pay the expenses of a three months' treatment at the Massachusetts State Sanatorium, at Rutland, of an employee who may be suffering from the 'white plague' in its early stages. Some of the firms have even agreed to pay to the families of such persons the wages earned by the employee who has been obliged to go to Rutland for treatment.

* * *

Last summer an interesting discovery was made on the shore of the "Lake of the Woods." The bodies of twenty-one men were found and the site of Fort St. Charles established. For years the actual spot on which the old fort stood has been unsettled. The bodies found were those of Father Aulneau, Jean Baptiste La Verandrye, and nineteen voyageurs who were killed by Sioux in an Indian raid. The finding of the bodies in August of last year tallied with the statement of the great explorer, La Verandrye, who declared that his son had been buried at Fort Charles. This bit of history has been recalled to the public mind by a donation of two thousand francs made for the purpose of having a monument erected in honor of Father Aulneau, one of the victims. The donor is a member of the Aulneau family in France, and wishes to honor the memory of his martyred kinsman.

* * *

The Mendelssohn choir of Toronto, under the talented leadership of Dr. Vogt, has been creating a sensation in Chicago with their splendid choral singing. Chicago critics have exhausted their vocabularies in search of words to fittingly describe the wonderful perfection of technique and tone which the Toronto chorus has achieved. One paper in the Windy City says that it is the greatest amateur chorus in America, perhaps in the world. The former has been demonstrated by concerts in New York, Buffalo and Chicago, and the latter statement will have an opportunity to be tested for veracity, if the choir makes the European trip that is now in contemplation. It is a great joy to Canadians in general, as it is to Torontonians in particular, to feel that in the highest branch of art, Canada is in the front rank, in spite of the charges laid at her door of neglect of culture for commerce.

* * *

President Taft, whose inauguration took place on March 4th in a severe blizzard has constructed his Cabinet as follows:—

Secretary of State—Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh, of Illinois.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson, of Tennessee.

Attorney-General—George W. Wickersham, of New York.

Postmaster-General—Frank H. Hitchcock, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Navy—George von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior—Richard A. Ballinger, of Washington.

Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Charles Nagel, of Missouri.

Judas Hanging Himself

As with the other actors in that tragic scene in the garden, what Judas did to his Master signified not so much as what he did with himself. When we read, 'And he went out and hanged himself,' we are almost ready to exclaim, That is the most intelligent act of his life! The truth, of course, is quite the contrary; it was the supreme instance of his unintelligence.

Many have sought to uncover Judas's motive. Some have thought they have found it in his greed for money—or, to put it more modernly, his keen commercial instinct. Thirty pieces of silver constituted the usual price for a slave; it was not an insignificant sum in the eyes of a man who knew the value of money. Those who pretend that business is business and nothing but business, must acknowledge that the transaction was not discreditable to Judas as a commercial

do but blurt out a remark about the costliness of the ointment! If he had given hours of thought to the matter, he could not have chosen anything to say which would have been more unlikely to appeal to his Master. He seemed to have an instinct for missing the significance of his Master's whole life and teaching. Indeed, Jesus early saw this, and saw, too, that it would be Judas's undoing. He virtually said as much when, in speaking of his own words as spirit and life, he picked out Judas for special mention as one who, not understanding them, was an instrument of evil. It ought not to be a matter of wonder to us, as it was not a matter of surprise to Jesus, that, since Judas was this sort of man, he should turn traitor. The choice of a kiss as the signal of betrayal was a most appropriate product of his fat wits.

Yet, even after the betrayal, there might have been hope of Judas. So far as the act itself was concerned, Peter's denial of his master was almost as treacherous and was much more cowardly. Peter repented his act; but so did Judas. Judas was not yet lost. It was not until the very end that Judas's hopeless moral dullness was proved. He showed how impervious his mind had been to Christ's life and words by going out and stupidly hanging himself. That act showed that he was a 'son of perdition.'

Moral stupidity did not die with Judas. Others since Judas have been insensible to the same influence that surrounded him. Intelligence of at least the sort that can apprehend such influence is an essential in character; and for the development of that kind of intelligence in himself every one is morally responsible. Moral stupidity is a form of egotism. The moral dullard is invariably an egotist. He thinks so highly of his own opinions, his own rights, his own comfort, that he leaves no room in his little mind for the thoughts, the needs, the welfare of others. His eyes see the devotion of men and women about him; but he is unmoved. His ears hear the appeals for service; but he does not stir. All the brains he has are in the money-bag. It may be that his money-bag holds, not money, but political power, or artistic success, or home comforts, or advancement in the Church itself—but whatever it holds, there are his brains. In these days, when Judas goes to church and hears a sermon that searches out his weaknesses, he never winces. He may have been watching stocks all the week; but when he hears on Sunday the thunderings of the prophets against those who buy the poor for silver and the needy for a pair of shoes, and sell the refuse of the wheat, he criticises the eloquence of the minister and then helps to take up the collection. When Judas stays at home from church, and declares that it is because he finds the church tiresome, he thinks he is criticising the church. He has not the wit to see that he is really confessing his own stupidity. He knows that about him there are men and women who are working for something besides money or place—but he calls them visionaries. He cannot help reading about the efforts to release children from the factories, to tear down plague-breeding tenements, to combat the corrupters of legislatures, to secure safety to travelers; but if these efforts touch his investments or menace his ambitions, he finds in them the proof, not of a divine force, but of impractical fanaticism. Whether Judas tries to double the membership of his Bible class or to improve the finances of his church, so long as he cultivates his insensibility it really matters little. 'It had been good for that man if he had not been born.'

That man who was one of the Twelve is also one of us. He occupies a pedestal of shame because his place in history, not because his character, is unique. We have it in us to be as Judas was. It was for our benefit that the Evangelist recorded Christ's words of strained patience: 'Friend, betrayest thou the Son of man with a kiss.'

—New York Outlook.

LENT

Is this a fast to keep
The larder lean
And clean
From fat of meats and sheep?
Is it to quit the dish
Of flesh, yet still
To fill
The platter high with fish?

Is it to fast an hour,
Or ragged go,
Or show
A downcast look and sour?
No. 'Tis a fast to dole
Thy sheaf of wheat
And meat
Unto a hungry soul.

Is it to fast from strife,
From old debate
And hate
To circumscribe thy life;
To starve thy sin
Not bin;
And that's to keep thy Lent.

ROBERT HERRICK, 1648.

man. The fact, however, that he returned the money showed that not even with Judas could business be nothing but business. Some have thought they have found Judas's motive in his jealousy of his fellow-disciples; others have thought they have found it in his disappointment at the obvious failure of Jesus to establish a dynasty and distribute offices—patronage we call it now; in other words, they find it in his ambition to figure as a political power. Others (De Quincey among them) have thought they have found it in Judas's hope that by confronting Jesus with his enemies he would be able to force him to exert his superhuman powers and set up his Messianic kingdom. It is not impossible that all these motives may have been combined. In this case, however, the immediate motive does not greatly matter. What does matter is that Judas, after many months of intimate companionship with Jesus, could have been induced to betray him by any motive whatever. Judas Iscariot may have been a man of greed, of jealousy, of ambition. We do not know; but what we do know is that he was a marvel of moral stupidity.

An incident that occurred just before the end illustrates this characteristic of the man of Kerioth. Jesus and his disciples were dining at Bethany. In an outburst of gratitude, a woman anointed Jesus' feet. What did this dolt Judas

THE GREAT COMMANDMENT
The world seeth Me
ye see Me.—S. John, xi

Did you ever consider
ling those words of Christ
how marvellously they
filled? This young
words were often in
His friends, after plainly
that the end of their
companionship with Him
at hand, declared that
could not follow Him;
they should have a mys-
of His face, which was
world. This promised
mean the glorious sight
in His beauty, which
look forward to as the
the life within the veil
disciples are to see Him
in His life, while the
them is blind to His
light.

Henry Van Dyke says
in the world to-day has
as he who can make
feel that Christ is a rea-

How true those words
know men and women
through life radiantly—
far more splendid world
fully." They radiate
they are, because they
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Joy, continually. Ch-
them; they always w-
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face. How can they b-

Do you think such
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joy? Surely God lov-
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to disciples who ha-
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said, "I will not le-
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a little while, and the-
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live, ye shall live also.
ye shall know that
Father, and ye in Me."

Why should we so o-
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take it for granted t-
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he has enlisted under
the Great Commander,
seems to fancy that
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vision as a friend o-
been serving Christ
for half a century.
would be something
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if anyone could leap to
a saint at a single b-
find yourself still in
earnestly wish to f-
Christ is near you, th-
Speak to Him many t-
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Yes, I will repeat it
ters—PERSEVERE.
discouraged, but climb

The way to lose th-
Christ's companionship
easy. All you hav-
crowd Him out of
Put off the talk w-

THE QUIET HOUR

THE GREAT COMPANION

The world seeth Me no more; but ye see Me.—S. John, xiv., 19.

Did you ever consider how startling those words of Christ were, and how marvellously they have been fulfilled? This young Leader, whose words were often incomprehensible to His friends, after plainly telling them that the end of their happy, visible companionship with Him was close at hand, declared that though they could not follow Him at once, yet they should have a mysterious vision of His face, which was denied to the world. This promised vision cannot mean the glorious sight of the King in His beauty, which we confidently look forward to as the great joy of the life within the veil, for Christ's disciples are to see Him and to live in His life, while the world around them is blind to His transfiguring light.

Henry Van Dyke says: "No man in the world to-day has such power as he who can make his fellow-men feel that Christ is a reality."

How true those words are. We know men and women who walk through life radiantly—and that is a far more splendid word than "cheerfully." They radiate joy, wherever they are, because they are drinking it in from the never-failing Fountain of Joy, continually. Christ lives in them; they always walk with His hand in theirs, and their eyes on His face. How can they help shining?

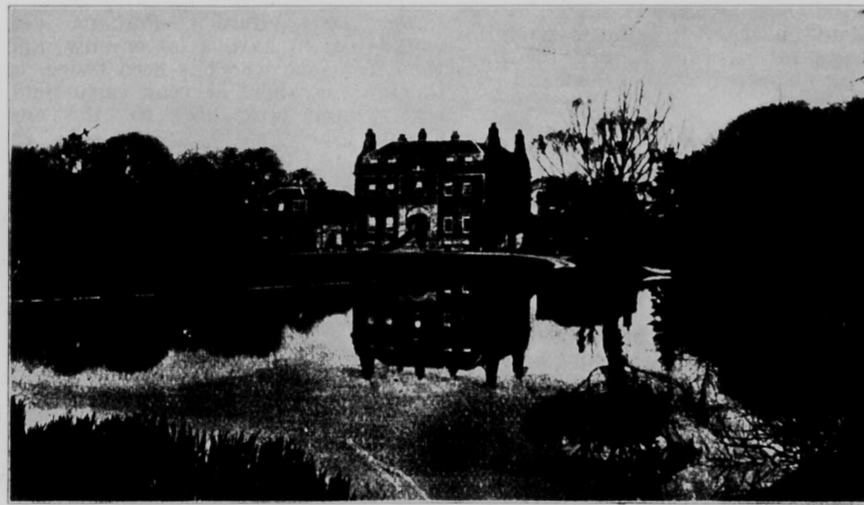
Do you think such people are the especially favored ones of earth, and that you can never aspire to anything but a second-rate faith, hope and joy? Surely God loves each of His children with an infinite love, and wants to walk with you as He walked with Enoch long ago. Oh, don't be satisfied with the low ambition which will make your life commonplace and sordid. You can walk with God, if you will—though it may take more than "a little while," before you can be sure that you see Him at all. Remember that it was to disciples who had walked consciously with Him for years that He said, "I will not leave you comfortless: I will come to you. Yet a little while, and the world seeth Me no more; but ye see Me: because I live, ye shall live also. At that day ye shall know that I am in My Father, and ye in Me, and I in you."

Why should we so often lack ordinary common-sense in matters of religion? In every other business we take it for granted that everything is not mastered in a day. If a man is ambitious to become a skillful surgeon, he does not give up in despair because he cannot perform difficult operations after a year or two of practice. If a woman sets out to learn dressmaking or stenography, she does not expect to do wonders in a fortnight. But when anyone makes up his mind to be a real disciple of Christ, letting the world know that he has enlisted under the Banner of the Great Commander, he very often seems to fancy that something is wrong if he hasn't such a glad, clear vision as a friend of his who has been serving Christ enthusiastically for half a century. I think there would be something wrong—something very different to natural law—if anyone could leap to the height of a saint at a single bound. If you find yourself still in doubt, and yet earnestly wish to feel sure that Christ is near you, the way is open. Speak to Him many times a day, listen to His voice—He speaks to you directly (in your heart) and indirectly in thousands of ways—offer Him your gifts and your service, and persevere.

Yes, I will repeat it in capital letters—PERSEVERE. Never get discouraged, but climb on and up. The way to lose the certainty of Christ's companionship is simple and easy. All you have to do is to crowd Him out of each busy day. Put off the talk with Him until

everything else is attended to, as if you considered His presence in your home a matter of indifference. Never take—or make—time to read your Bible. Decide—as Martha of Bethany did—that those who listen to the Royal Guest, instead of busily serving Him, are wasting valuable time. Instead of thinking that those who pray and listen are choosing a "good part," look down on them and condemn them as "idle," saying with Martha: "Lord, dost Thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone? bid her, therefore, that she help me."

I think people often fail to understand the wisdom or justice of our Lord's rebuke of Martha and praise of Mary. Probably all necessary and loving preparation had been made already—our Lord would never have praised idleness or neglect of duty—and now the truest way of showing all due honor and respect to the welcome Guest was to sit quietly down and enjoy His society. He is not the only friend who would prefer some quiet companionship to the ambition which is strong in many people to be "always busy." Besides, it is a great mistake to say that prayer is laziness. It is just because prayer is so difficult that it is often crowded out of the lives of busy Christians. Those who say it is "easy," prove by that very saying that they know



A STUDY IN REFLECTION.

very little what real praying means. Jacob wrestled with God one night, determined that he would not cease the struggle until he won a blessing, and he paid for his determination by a bodily lameness. Surely that prayer was not easy.

Our Lord prayed in Gethsemane until the blood forced its way through the skin.

Of course, these were unusual occasions; but the life of prayer, though full of increasing joy and peace, is certainly not easy. We can walk with eyes on our Great Companion, but it is no easy matter to keep them from being drawn aside for days and weeks together.

It is easy to hurry through a formal prayer in the morning—if we get up in time—and another at night—with the thoughts muddled by approaching sleep. It is easy to do this, and yet go for weeks, or months, without really remembering, much less realizing, that God is really with us and in us. If our prayers are careless and formal, or too often neglected altogether, what wonder is it that we make slow progress in our knowledge of God—the knowledge which is life eternal?

Practice makes perfect. It is folly to expect the soul to grow strong and beautiful without its rightful food and exercise, and the fresh air of the Spirit of God. We are learning the necessity of bodily food, exercise and fresh air, let us not be guilty of starving our more precious souls. We cannot look only at the things which

are seen" without great loss to ourselves and others.

"Have you and I to-day
Stood silent as with Christ, apart
From joy, or fray of life, to see
His face;
To look, if but a moment, in its
grace,
And grow, by brief companionship,
more true,
More nerved to lead, to dare, to do
For Him at any cost? Have we to-day
Found time, in thought, our hand to
lay
In His, and thus compare
His will with ours, and wear
The impress of His wish? Be sure
Such contact will endure
Throughout the day; will help us
walk erect
Through storm and flood; detect
Within the hidden life sin's dross, its
stain;
Revive a thought of love for Him
again;
Steady the steps which waver; help
us see
The footpath meant for you, and
me."

Let us never feel that the day has passed satisfactorily if the "one thing needful" has been crowded out by less important business—that "one thing needful" being communion with God.

St. Bernard of Cluny, when walking in the cloisters with his brother monks, would sometimes say to them: "Dear brethren, I must go:

A SONG OF LIFE

Praised be the lips of the morn
For their musical message of light,
For their bird-chanted burden of song,
Praised be the young earth reborn
For its freshness and glory and
might
And the thoughts of high, solemn de-
light,
That a flash of its purity throng.
Praised be the lips of the day
For their clarion call to the field
Where the battle of life must be
fought.
Praised be the fire of the fray
Where the soul is refined and an-
nealed,
And the spirit heroic revealed,
And pure gold from base substances
wrought.

Praised be the lips of the night
For their murmurous message of rest,
For their lullaby, motherly sweet,
Praised be the dreams of delight,
While tired life is asleep in love's
nest,
And in harmony tender and blest
Heaven's calm and earth's loveliest
meet.

—ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

Lord, before I commit a sin it seems to me so shallow that I may wade through it dry-shod from any guiltlessness; but when I have committed it, it often seems so deep that I cannot escape without drowning. Thus I am always in the extremities; either my sins are so small that they need not my repentance, or so great that they cannot obtain thy pardon. Lend me, O Lord, a reed out of thy sanctuary truly to measure the dimensions of my offences. But O, as thou revealest to me more of my misery, reveal also more of thy mercy.—Thomas Fuller.

AFTER THE QUARREL

We leaped upon the battle-field,
And struck our verbal blows,
And neither you nor I would yield,
Once friends, now deadly foes.

We fought the fight, then o'er the
grave
Of that which we had slain
We two clasped hands and stove to
save
Some shred of love—in vain!

For the pale ghost of that we slew
Rose up in all its might;
You killed the faith I had in you,
I lost your trust that night.
And Something stalks between us
now:

I look in your sad eyes,
You see the wound upon my brow—
Poor fools, who once were wise!

—By Charles Hanson Towne.

MY BARK

God set my bark afloat
Upon life's morning sea,
And gave for captain, Hope,
To sail my bark for me.

We voyage past rock and reef,
By tide winds blown afar
Beneath the ancient sun,
Beneath the steadfast star.

We coast by phantom shores,
We graze the isle of dreams;
We plow through wild wastes lit
By phosphorescent gleams.

And still we tack and drive,
—And still, though waves o'erwhelm,
I'm cabined with Content
For Hope is at the helm.

And through his guidance staunch
I feel, at God's decree,
Fair haven I shall find
Beyond Life's sunset sea.

—CLINTON SCOLARD.

Friendly the teacher stood, like an
angel of light there among them,
And to the children explained the
holy, the highest in few words.
Thorough, yet simple and clear, for
sublimity always is simple.

—LONGFELLOW.

"They who tread the path of labor
follow where My feet have trod;
They who work without complaining,
do the holy will of God.
Where the many toil together, there
am I among My own;
Where the tired workman sleepeth,
there am I with Him alone."
DORA FARNCOMB ("HOPE").

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York Outlook.

INGLE NOOK

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

Does any reader remember a poem entitled "Don't You Know?" which ran in our paper about three years ago? The first line ran "Life's an Empty Bubble, don't you know?"

Anyone who can shed light on this matter has won Dame Durden's gratitude in advance.

GARDENING BEGINS

The first thing in the spring is to make a hotbed. This is generally made in March. It consists of a box, about 25 or 30 inches high in one end, and from 15 to 20 inches high in the other, and large enough so that a common storm sash will cover it. This size hotbed is generally large enough for the average family garden. Next, dig a pit in the ground, about one foot wider than the frame, and from 3 to 3½ feet deep, in this put the manure (horse manure preferable) that is well mixed with straw, fill the pit until about 2 feet of manure, now you can put in the box (the highest end towards the north), and fill around with manure way up to the top (a little more can also be put in the box). Then fill in from 3 to 5 inches of good garden loam, or especially prepared soil.

Now, put on your sash and leave for a few days to heat. Do not plant right away because the heat at first is too intense. When the plants appear, be sure to give them plenty of air, otherwise they will become very tender. When the plants are one or two inches high be sure to thin them out, so that it is about one inch between each plant. If you neglect this the plants will become weak and grow crooked. Always shade the plants the first few days when transplanting, both from the sun and from the wind. Shingles are mostly used for this purpose. Keep the weeds down from the beginning, and try to cultivate after each rain or before the ground dries so as to keep a dust mulch on the ground. This will preserve the moisture and keep it from drying out in case of drouth.

ASKING FOR EVERY CENT

Dear Dame Durden,—This is the first time I have entered your circle. I enjoy reading the letters, and I am very sure there are lots of recipes that are very useful to us farmers.

We have had a very nice winter; not very much cold weather here, and I am very sure that nobody enjoys the nice weather any more than I do.

I often think of the sisters that are here in Alberta trying to do their duty, staying at home, day after day, on the homesteads, while the men folks are away. I always have lots to do, but can't help but get lonesome at times. There are many women placed in the same position as I. I do not think our men give us as much credit as they should. How it pleases a woman to have her husband give her a few kind words of praise after a hard day's work! There are so many men in this world who come in and never say anything about the house or meals, and we don't know when we are pleasing them.

I also think it is so nice for a woman to have a little pin-money of her own. I mean by making butter and selling it and such like. I have been married eighteen years, and it is so hard to ask for money. Did any of the sisters ever try bleaching flour sacks and making underwear out of them? You can also wash them nice, and color them, and they make nice quilt linings. I think we have to economize so when we are living on the claim.

I will close for fear of intruding.

CYNTHY KEE.

Did you read the editorial, "The Place of Words," on the first page of the Home Journal, in March 10th issue? Somebody must have been

thinking along the same line as you just about the same time. I think sometimes that men do not realize how much a word of praise means to a woman who has worked so hard; sometimes they are silent through a kind of shyness at beginning to say nice things after having been silent since honeymoon days. Would it be worth trying, do you think, for a wife to praise her husband heartily for something he has accomplished? Most men believe in returning measure for measure, and when the ice is once broken, by the warmth his wife's kindly speech has engendered, he will try to put into words the thoughts he has before felt awkward about expressing.

I agree with you that where there is any money in a family at all, the wife should have some proportion of it at her disposal without having to ask for it. There isn't anything much more pitiful than for a wife to have to beg for a little money. Sometimes she is refused, sometimes it is flung to her impatiently and grudgingly, and she must tell exactly what she wants to do with it. That hurts a woman's proper pride. As a wife she is a partner, and should, therefore, have some share (however small) in the profits without question from the other partner. If she isn't that, she is a servant, and in that capacity she should be paid wages. If neither of those positions—partner or servant—is granted her, what is she? A dependent on charity; there is no milder term for it, even though the charity be dispensed by her husband.—D. D.)

ENLIGHTEN DAME DURDEN

Dear Members of the Ingle Nook,—Will you all take time to answer a question for me before your busy summer begins? Make your answer as brief as you like, but tell me how you dispose of all garbage and sewage from the house. When you have burned all that can be burned, and buried bottles and tin cans, how do you get rid of the rest? If you throw it out on the ground, how are you sure that it does not eventually find its way to the well? Please tell me, I want to know.

DAME DURDEN.

ART FLOWERS AND COOK BOOKS

Dear Dame Durden,—In reply to "Peacherina," the medium to use in painting in oils on any fabric is megilp, or megilp, a jelly-like oil, sold in tubes. The advantage gained by using it is that there is no danger of having an oily halo, on the satin or velvet, around one's design, as when the ordinary refined linseed oil is used. As to turpentine, I worked in an art school for six years, and the only purpose to which it was ever put was for brush cleaning.

Of course, "Peacherina" knows that before beginning to paint her design in colors she should first give it a coat of "flake white," put on as smoothly as possible, and allowed to dry before the painting proper is started.

For very dainty work, such as fans, table centers, or articles of dress, I prefer water colors to oils, as they do not have that high gloss, which is the chief drawback in this form of decoration. I generally use a little white of egg with the water, and, of course, Chinese white must be used as a body. I think gum arabic is sometimes used as a medium instead of white of egg.

Thank you for prompt reply to my question, also for replies as to wall flowers last year. I was waiting for flower time to come again before acknowledging these. One correspondent kindly sent me some wall flowers seeds, with directions as to growing. I also got some "annual" wall flower seeds from Ryder's, St. Albans, England, and sowed them outside in May. These were bloom-

ing when frost cut them off in September. Some I took into the house, and they were in bloom in December. A "forty below" night, however, did for them, and also for the plants from the seeds that my kind correspondent sent. The annual wall flowers are the common yellow kind, such as grow wild on old walls at home. I have left some of the plants of these and the others outside, well protected, and, at present, under three feet of snow; and "hope blooms eternal" (even in this grim country) that they may survive. Did I tell you other flower enthusiasts, that my primrose roots which were sent from home survived a winter, and were blooming last June?

Can some one recommend a cookery book, which gives the theory and principles of cookery, rather than merely a collection of recipes—a book that would be, for instance, of use to a girl who is suddenly thrown on her own resources, and told to do the week's cooking without assistance, and who has never done any cooking, to speak of, before?

OVER-SEAS-ALONE.

(Many thanks for putting us right on the question of oils. I have no knowledge of artist's materials, and have to ask questions at the art stores, often with not much success, as this venture shows. I am going to leave the members to suggest what they think is a suitable book for the novice in cooking. I have nothing here that would answer that purpose, though mine are good cook books as far as they go.—D. D.)

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

Dear Dame Durden,—Perhaps you would like to have a letter now and then from one who has been twice in Canada for about a year each time, but who is now back to the Old Country.

The first time I went out, I had all the adventures and hardships which the new settler generally has when he arrives on the virgin prairie with a home to make. Although just a little shack, we contrived to make it quite home-like, with only a packing case covered with white oilcloth for a table. The flour and sugar barrels were covered with cretonne. An orange box, lying on its side, with white oilcloth pasted on the top side, was where the water pails stood, and a cretonne curtain tacked along the front hid the boots from view, which were arranged inside. A shelf along one side of the room held our books, and we hung our clothes on hooks fixed under the shelf, with a curtain to keep dust out.

I am telling you these things to show how tidy and comfortable we were with very little expense. We had lots of hard work, and many an anxious time, yet were very happy. When I came back to the Old Country, I was pitted by all my friends for the hard life I had led for a year, and was expected to say how glad I was to be back to all the luxuries of hot and cold water in the house, and being able to get a train to town every half hour or so.

If they only could understand how I felt sometimes on the prairie, when I went to the well with two pails for water, and inhaled the exhilarating air and enjoyed the clear view across the prairie! Yes! Even when I have had my fingers tingling with the cold, I felt it was grand to be alive.

But my friends don't believe me. They think I am trying to make light of the hardships of a country, where, in their ignorance, they imagine that it is always freezing, and that to be on the prairie means to be isolated from mankind.

A year or two later I went back to the Northwest for another year, and, instead of the little shack, there was now a good-sized house; but my heart always clings to the time I spent amongst the first settlers in that part.

We get "The Farmer's Advocate" sent every week, so if I cannot live in Canada I can always read about it. As I am a woman, I always enjoy

reading the dairy and poultry news, also the letters in the Ingle Nook and Western Wigwam.

MAGSIE.

(We are delighted to welcome you, and hope you will write again. I know how provoking it is when people who have never been in the West refuse to believe that anybody can be happy and unfrozen here. They would change their minds about the latter if they could land here in July, wouldn't they?—D. D.)

ABOUT THE HOUSE

BABY'S FIRST VEST

For this very pretty and beautifully soft little vest the materials required are 3-4 oz. of 2-ply Lady Betty wool and two ivory or bone-knitting needles, No. 10. Cast on 54 stitches, and knit in a rib of 3 plain, 3 purl, for 20 rows. Always knit plain the three first and three last stitches of every row; it is best to slip the first of the three stitches at the beginning of the row instead of knitting it, as this makes a firmer edge.—21st row. Knit plain.—22nd. Knit 3, purl 48, knit 3.—23rd row. Knit plain.—24th. Knit 6, purl 3, * knit 3, purl 3; repeat from * to within 3 stitches of the end, knit 3. These four rows form the pattern; repeat them 11 times more, thus making, in all, 48 rows of pattern. Then work 20 rows of ribbing in the same way as at the beginning, and for the shoulder straps knit 12, cast off 30 middle stitches, knit 12. On this last 12 knit 26 rows plain; cast off, and break off the wool. Return to the first 12 stitches, and on these knit 26 rows plain; cast off. This completes the first half of the vest. Work the second half to correspond, but without shoulder straps. Sew neatly together under the arms and at the shoulder straps, and finish round the neck and armholes with a crochet edging worked as follows: 1 d. c. into the first stitch, 5 chain, miss 1 stitch, 1 d. c. into the next, and repeat. A baby ribbon may be run through the edging. The vest can easily be made in a larger size by

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Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.

using 3-ply Lady Betty an 8 or 9.

TO FRESHEN BLACK

A woman who has w years says she keeps her with a mixture made as f

Buy 5 cents' worth of cents' worth of camphor them into a large bowl, camphor gum into small over this a quart of boilir ring to dissolve the bo camphor will not dissolve, put it into a bottle and When ready to use it put a basin, diluting it wit tity of cold water. We with this and sponge you pressing afterwards. Thi all spots and grease an black.

To remove tea, coffee, f table stains from white salt on the spot, rub harc in hot water in which borax has been dissolved.

A reliable test for mus an experienced housekee a bit of silver, such as dime, into a dish in w cooked. If it discolors t are unfit for food.

A pinch of common boiled with old potatoe way does it injure the is not unhealthy, and th whiter. This is one rea potatoes are always so v

The Golde

By WILLIAM KIRBY,

Copyright by L. C. Page

Amelie gave her br look, but she did not re a tight pressure of the voices of the Chevalier the Lady de Tilly and bert were again hear conversation. "Come, will go now," said she executing any resoluti formed, she took the brother, swept with h broad stair, and ente ing-room.

Philibert rose to his f tion of the vision of lo suddenly beamed upon was the incarnation of of grace and beauty th through his fervid fanc many years of absence f land. Something there features of the young ridden with flying locks through the woods of comparing his recolle slight girl with the ta fact womanhood of th girl before him, he hesit intuitively aware that i other than the idol Amelie de Repentigny.

Le Gardeur solved th moment by exclaiming, exultation, "Pierre Phi an old young friend to sister!"

Philibert advanced raised her dark eyes v ary glance that drew the memory of his face held out her hand fran ously. Philibert bent reverently as he woul of the Madonna.

The greeting of the and La Corne St. Luc ial, nay, affectionate b The good lady kisse mother might have dor sent son.

"Colonel Philibert," straining her nerves to steel to preserve h "Colonel Philibert is he has never been for house." She glanced who smiled approving remark.

"Thanks, Mademoise igay; I am indeed hap membered here; it ful

and poultry news, the Ingle Nook and

MAGSIE.

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ST VEST

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ADVOCATE NS



6282 Girl's Box Plaited Dress, 6 to 12 years.

will be sent to very low price rn. Be care- umber and Size When the Pat- you need only whatever it may easure, 22, 24, may be. When attern, write enting the age, to two weeks and where two or waist and s for each num- ber appears, cient. Department," cate," Winni-

using 3-ply Lady Betty and needles No. 8 or 9.

TO FRESHEN BLACK CLOTHES

A woman who has worn black for years says she keeps her clothes fresh with a mixture made as follows:

Buy 5 cents' worth of borax and 10 cents' worth of camphor gum. Put them into a large bowl, breaking the camphor gum into small pieces. Pour over this a quart of boiling water, stirring to dissolve the borax. All the camphor will not dissolve. When cool, put it into a bottle and cork tightly. When ready to use it pour a little into a basin, diluting it with the quantity of cold water. Wet a stocking with this and sponge your black goods, pressing afterwards. This will remove all spots and grease and restore the black.

To remove tea, coffee, fruit and vegetable stains from white goods, heap salt on the spot, rub hard, and rinse it in hot water in which considerable borax has been dissolved.

A reliable test for mushrooms, says an experienced housekeeper, is to put a bit of silver, such as a well-washed dime, into a dish in which they are cooked. If it discolors the mushrooms are unfit for food.

A pinch of common lime is often boiled with old potatoes, and in no way does it injure the vegetable. It is not unhealthy, and the potatoes are whiter. This is one reason why hotel potatoes are always so white.

The Golden Dog

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

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Amelie gave her brother a foud look, but she did not reply, except by a tight pressure of the hand. The voices of the Chevalier La Corne and the Lady de Tilly and Colonel Philibert were again heard in animated conversation. "Come, brother, we will go now," said she; and quick in executing any resolution she had formed, she took the arm of her brother, swept with him down the broad stair, and entered the drawing-room.

Philibert rose to his feet in admiration of the vision of loveliness that suddenly beamed upon his eyes. It was the incarnation of all the shapes of grace and beauty that had passed through his fervid fancy during so many years of absence from his native land. Something there was of the features of the young girl who had ridden with flying locks, like a sprite, through the woods of Tilly. But comparing his recollection of that slight girl with the tall, lithe, perfect womanhood of the half-blushing girl before him, he hesitated, although intuitively aware that it could be no other than the idol of his heart, Amelie de Repentigny.

Le Gardeur solved the doubt in a moment by exclaiming, in a tone of exultation, "Pierre Philibert, I bring an old young friend to greet you—my sister!"

Philibert advanced, and Amelie raised her dark eyes with a momentary glance that drew into her heart the memory of his face forever. She held out her hand frankly and courteously. Philibert bent over it as reverently as he would over the hand of the Madonna.

The greeting of the Lady de Tilly and La Corne St. Luc had been cordial, nay, affectionate in its kindness. The good lady kissed Pierre as a mother might have done a long absent son.

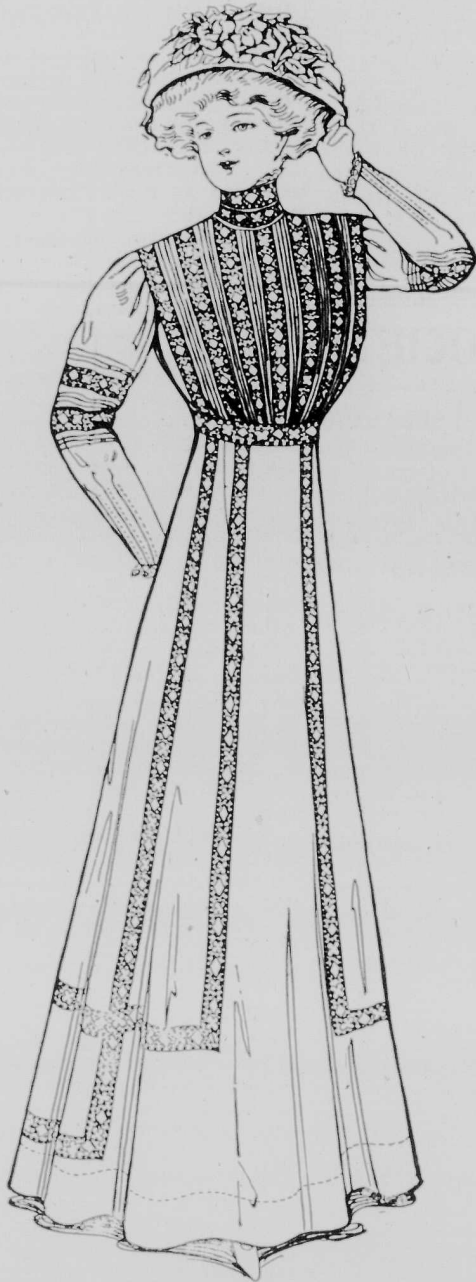
"Colonel Philibert," said Amelie, straining her nerves to the tension of steel to preserve her composure, "Colonel Philibert is most welcome; he has never been forgotten in this house." She glanced at her aunt, who smiled approvingly at Amelie's remark.

"Thanks, Mademoiselle de Repentigny; I am indeed happy to be remembered here; it fulfils one of my

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most cherished hopes in returning to my native land."

"Ay, ay, Pierre," interrupted La Corne St. Luc, who looked on this little scene very admiringly, "good blood never lies. Look at Colonel Philibert there, with the King's epaulet on his shoulders. I have a sharp eye, as you know, Amelie, when I look after my pretty goddaughter, but I should not have recognized our lively Pierre in him, had Le Gardeur not introduced him to me, and I think you would not have known him either."

"Thanks for your looking after me, godfather," replied Amelie, merrily, very grateful in her heart for his appreciation of Pierre, "but I think neither aunt nor I should have failed to recognize him."

"Right, my Amelie!" said the Lady de Tilly. "We should not, and we shall not be afraid, Pierre,—I must call you Pierre or nothing,—we shall not be afraid, although you do lay in a new stock of acquaintances in the capital, that old friends will be put aside as unfashionable remnants."

"My whole stock of friendship consists of those remnants, my lady,—memories of dear friends I love and honor. They will never be unfashionable with me; I should be bankrupt indeed, were I to part with one of them."

"Then they are of a truer fabric than Penlope's web, for she, I read, pulled in pieces at night what she had woven through the day," replied Lady de Tilly. "Give me the friendship that will not unravel."

[Continued on page of this issue.]

LITERARY SOCIETY

W. T. STEAD ON PUBLIC SPEAKING

"I must draw to a close this discursive gossip about the art of speaking, and the great speakers whom I have heard, with one or two practical words of advice based upon considerable experience as a speaker, and still more as a listener:

"1. Never speak without having something to say.

"2. Always sit down when you have said it.

"3. Remember, speech is dumb show when it is not audible.

"4. Think definitely, pronounce clearly, stand naturally, and do not speak too fast.

"5. Welcome articulate interruption, no matter how hostile.

"6. Two things should never be lost: your temper and the thread of your discourse.

"7. Remember that the eyes are as eloquent as the tongue.

"8. Never hesitate to let yourself go, at the right time.

"9. Never read your speech, but always have heads of discourse handy.

"10. And never forget Cardinal Manning's words of wisdom to myself: 'Be full of your subject and forget yourself.'"

BUNYAN IN PRISON

A—many lay with him in Bedford jail—
Cut-throats and thieves and women of the street;

Spawn of all evil sprawled about his feet,

The while he dreamed his Dream and told his Tale.

What mattered it to him? Within the pale

Of those four walls, him Faithful stopped to greet

Or with stout Hopeful walked in converse sweet,

And Christian o'er Apollyon did prevail.

And so the foul wards widened when he willed—

Let in a world in little, then, narrowing, grew

To semblance of the Giant's dungeon dull;

Shifted to shapes of vale and mead—or, filled

With all the Vision's glory, changed into

The shining rooms of the House Beautiful.

"Then saw I in my Dream"—The fair refrain

Sprinkles the printed page, till we forget

He had his waking hours, when the fret

Of fear that just missed madness teased his brain,

Traveling with his own peculiar pain,

In Every path his Pilgrim knew, he set

Feet that might stumble but linger not, and yet

Knew not the end—that was the Dream again!

What wonder, in his book, the Valley grim

Stretches ere rise the Moutns Delectable,

And the Slough lies before Emmanuel's Land,

Full many a league? God's peace came late to him

Who trod the road from Earth to Heaven, and spanned

With his rack'd soul the gulf 'twixt Heaven and Hell.

—FRANK PRESTON SMART.

A STORY'S ENDING

RESULTS OF CONTEST FOUR.

The high average of merit in the answers submitted in the fourth contest of the Literary Society made the difficulty of choosing the best replies even greater than usual. There was the best response we have yet achieved as far as numbers are concerned, and many new names have been added to the membership as a result of this contest. The replies were all read as they came in. They were read again, and divided into groups; yet again, and the piles shifted slightly. The pile of possible prize winners was at last reduced to six—just twice as many as properly belong there, and the trouble began all over again. We can give heartfelt testimony that it is much harder work to choose the winner than to win the prize. The final examination left these four—two arguing on each side of the question—with many others so close that the losers need not feel ashamed, nor the winners particularly triumphant.

"A work of fiction should have a happy ending, because it is an inspiration to us to know that virtue is rewarded. When we lay down a book that ends well, we go on with a better and brighter outlook on life."—Mrs. Jean McPherson, Manitoba.

"Should works of fiction have a happy ending? No! Do our life stories always end tranquilly? What sort of characters would we have did we read from youth up only stories with happy endings? Would we be prepared to face the bitter realities of life if we had not read of the troubles of imaginary people? Are we not better able to stand our griefs when we know how much others have patiently endured? What makes a man a man, and a woman a woman? Is it not to a large extent what they read? So I say 'No.' Fiction would be useless did it show us only the happy side of life."—Edna McPhail, Manitoba.

"I do not think every work of fiction should end happily. Does life end as the fairy tales, with 'they lived happily ever after?' No. Sadness and joy come to each in waves, and many go under, unable to fight the forces arrayed against them. The 'society' novel ends with marriage and general happiness, and we all look for such an ending. But if Dickens had ended the 'Tale of Two Cities' without the tragedy of Sidney Carton's death, would it have been such a grand novel? I think not. If you think of many of the world's finest works of fiction, you will find that tragedy ends them. Balzac, Hardy, and many others have ended their best works unhappily."—A. G., Saskatchewan.

"Should a work of fiction have a happy ending? Yes, I think it should. Works of fiction are read by people who are desirous of spending a pleasurable hour or so, and a pleasurable time cannot be spent while

ing enough without reading about dwelling on some imaginary failure of a hero's or heroine's life. Everyone who reads works of this kind knows all the time that it is not a true story, and it is just as well for it to have a happy termination as otherwise. I am firmly of the opinion that there is enough of failure and hardships in life (often the result of sin perhaps) without dwelling on it in such works, which I consider are written solely for people's entertainment. Further, I am also of the opinion that everybody should read books with successful characters and successful endings in them. Failure in whatever shape you find it has a depressing effect on mankind. Every person should associate themselves with successful people and successful things as much as possible. I read sometime ago of a father who would not let his children read or hear about any failure that he could possibly avoid. It is by coming into contact with successful people that we grow to admire them, and by admiring them that we wish to be successful ourselves. To those who like these imaginary stories to end unhappily, I would suggest that they pick up the ordinary newspaper and read the divorce cases, or about men running off with other men's wives, or about the death of some good father, or mother, thus breaking up what might have been a very happy home. All these events are distressing-imaginary cases as a means of spending our spare time."—E. E. Jackson, Saskatchewan.

Nearly every writer made some good point in the answer, and it seems worth while taking the heart out of those replies, even if they did not win prizes. They deserved them, but what are four prizes among so many?

W. J. Paine, B. C.—"We cannot escape the stern realities of life, whether happiness or sorrow predominates, so let us have the bright side of things in the 'what-might-have-been.'"

D. L. Greene, Sask.—"The characters in fiction should lead a natural life, and legitimate happiness follows trial as surely as day follows night."

G. E. Butler, Man.—"Sorrowful endings in works of fiction stir up those deepest and best emotions in us, and show us the hidden beauty of some of the common things in our lives, which we, so often seeing through a glass, darkly, view as things of ugliness."

L. C.—"Death is not always a sad ending. Age has nothing to look forward to but a peaceful end and speedy reunion with loved ones in the spirit world."

M. H. Tallant, Sask.—"The majority of readers require cheerful literature to divert their thoughts from their own troubles."

R. Graham, Sask.—"Good news is always liked best, and optimists are much to be preferred to pessimists."

S. J. McGirr, B. C.—"As many stories are written, not merely to entertain, but to instruct and to arouse the deepest and best feelings, sad endings are often necessary."

Mrs. J. Saunders, Man.—"A work of fiction should resemble a good meal, and be nourishing, invigorating and satisfying."

Somerset and Devon, Sask.—"A person feels better when reading a book with a happy and joyous ending."

Isabelle Elder, Sask.—"A story that pictures man's wild and turbulent nature demands a rugged ending."

Mrs. M. G. Brown, Alta.—"A work of fiction is commonly designed to amuse, and should, therefore, usually have a happy ending."

C. Livingston, Man.—"I agree with Shelley when he says:

"Our sweetest songs
Are those which tell the saddest thought."

M. J. McArthur, Alta.—"If a story ends sadly, we are depressed, and communicate that feeling to those about us, dampening their pleasure instead of making them happy by our presence."



TRYING TO GET SU

Dear Cousin Dorothy, first letter that I have your club. My father (The Farmer's Advocate) fifteen years and likes I like reading the West very much. I like the wam better for a na Children's Corner. I be nice to have button the members, don't Dorothy.

I have three sister brothers. I have been a subscription to "Advocate." I am ten am in the second room second grade. My tea Miss H. I like her ve

JOHN MA
Sask. (a).

ABOUT THE DR

Dear Cousin Dorothy written to you for a I thought I would writ not forget me.

I saw in your paper dian Blackbird" has I wondered why she d my letter.

I did not see my dra paper after I drew the Will you please let me did not put them in? some more when I g I would like to co some of the girls of address is Cora Barke berta, Canada.

Our school will be o June. I think I wil land pony next fall. be in the fourth grade will be eleven years 5th. I will close my riddle.

As high as a castle, vessel, all the king's pull it down. Ans.—S

CORA

(You are a sensible be willing to try aga work does not suit, an "explain why your dra appear. Your drawin and chickens was not good enough for us to dollar getting a cut m dog was much better, remember that Fer drawing on the same so close that the two separated. Her eleph good, all but his f brave enough to try a time and care with it

FROM SOUTH

Dear Cousin Dorot seen lots of other l girls writing, I th write also.

I have three sis brothers, so you see v large family. I go nine years old, and a reader. The school is dred yards from our came from South-Wa years ago.

My father has take er's Advocate" for t we all like it fine. learned to skate this y it very much. I



The Western Wigwam

TRYING TO GET SUBSCRIBERS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is the first letter that I have written to your club. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about fifteen years and likes it very much. I like reading the Western Wigwam very much. I like the Western Wigwam better for a name than the Children's Corner. I think it would be nice to have buttons or pins for the members, don't you, Cousin Dorothy.

I have three sisters and three brothers. I have been trying to get a subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate." I am ten years old, and am in the second room, and in the second grade. My teacher's name is Miss H. I like her very much.

JOHN MARLIN (10).

Sask. (a).

ABOUT THE DRAWINGS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have not written to you for a long time, and I thought I would write, so you will not forget me.

I saw in your paper that "Canadian Blackbird" has left her home. I wondered why she did not answer my letter.

I did not see my drawings in your paper after I drew them over again. Will you please let me know why you did not put them in? I will try some more when I get more time.

I would like to correspond with some of the girls of my age. My address is Cora Barker, Cayley, Alberta, Canada.

Our school will be out the last of June. I think I will get a Shetland pony next fall. I think I will be in the fourth grade by June. I will be eleven years old on March 5th. I will close my letter with a riddle.

As high as a castle, as deep as a vessel, all the king's horses can't pull it down. Ans.—Smoke.

CORA BARKER.

(You are a sensible little girl to be willing to try again when your work does not suit, and I'm going to explain why your drawings did not appear. Your drawing of the hen and chickens was not very good—not good enough for us to spend a whole dollar getting a cut made of it. The dog was much better, but don't you remember that Fern put another drawing on the same piece of paper so close that the two could not be separated. Her elephant was pretty good, all but his feet. Are you brave enough to try again, and take time and care with it?—C. D.)

FROM SOUTH WALES

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I have seen lots of other little boys and girls writing, I thought I would write also.

I have three sisters and six brothers, so you see we are quite a large family. I go to school; am nine years old, and am in the fourth reader. The school is about a hundred yards from our house. We came from South-Wales nearly nine years ago.

My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for two years, and we all like it fine. I have just learned to skate this year, and I like it very much. I think that the

Western Wigwam is a very nice title for the corner.

MILLICENT K. GOULDEN.

Sask. (a).

SLIDING DOWN HILL

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I was very glad to see my last letter in print, so thought I'd come again. I think the "Western Wigwam" is a very nice name for our corner. We are having awful cold weather now, but hope it will soon get warmer. When it is nice weather I have some good times sliding down the steep hills here. There are quite a few wolves around here, but I guess they don't get much to eat in the winter. I will close with a couple of riddles. Patch upon patch and hole in the middle, if you guess this riddle, I'll give you a gold fiddle. Ans.—A brick chimney. What had eyes, but cannot see? Ans.—A potato. Wishing all the members success, I remain,

EVA REINERTSEN.

Sask. (a).

A WINTER'S HUNTING

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I think pen-names are very nice. I am only ten years old, but I have four miles to go to school. We caught four mink this winter. The first one was a big one, but the other three were pretty small. My brother and I were trying to catch rabbits this winter, but could not get any. There did not seem to be many around where we live. We poisoned two coyotes this winter, and shot five of them. We have nine horses, eleven cattle, two pigs, one calf and about sixty hens.

WILLIAM ROY ANTICKNAP.

Sask. (a).

A GREAT READER

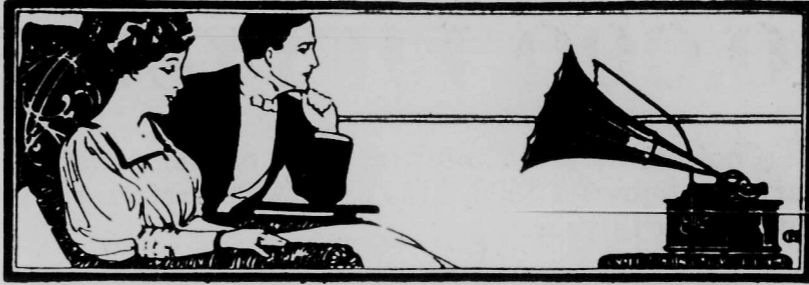
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have been silent for a long time, but still I read and enjoy the letters in the Western Wigwam. I have not read the new story yet, but I read the story last year and liked it. It has been very cold this winter. I will be glad when the spring comes. Last year my sister and I drove to school, five miles from our place, but now we have a new school, Daisy Bank, two miles from our place. We will go to Daisy Bank this summer. My mother, brother and uncle, and, also, my cousin went to Ontario this winter. We expect my mother back this month sometime. I like to read books, and have read quite a number. I like Ralph Connor's books and also Charlotte Bronte, and Mary Jane Holmes, the Pansy series, and others. I have never taken any music lessons yet, but can chord a little to my brother playing the violin. I like music very much. Don't you think, Cousin Dorothy, it would be nice if we had buttons?

RUBY R. HENDERSON.

Sask. (a).

A TEDDY BEAR

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I had my name in "The Farmer's Advocate" once before, so I thought I would write, and I hope I get my letter in print. We live two miles from Carberry. I go to school every day. We have eight horses and eighteen head of cattle, two cats and one



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Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too; but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill? I can do this for you and will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to write for a free box or the remedy (Orange Lily) which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c. (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. MRS. F. E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

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

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kitten, and two dogs. One is a pup, and their names are Jack and Toby. I have a Teddy bear, and he growls. I have a little toy piano, and I can play "Jesus Lover of My Soul." I will close with a couple of riddles. Which goes the fastest, the heat or the cold? Two ducks before a duck, two ducks behind a duck, and a duck in the middle, how many ducks in all?

ANNIE WOOSNAM.

THE STORY OF THE BIG MOOSE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—It is such a long time since I wrote to you last, that I guess you have forgotten me. It has been very cold, and it is a great wonder that some of the papooses haven't been frozen. Out here it was sixty below zero. It has been snowing for two days, and is snowing yet.

The coyotes are quite thick around here. We set a trap for them yesterday. There was a big white owl that stayed around our straw stacks, and we tried to shoot it, but it was too sly, and would not let us get near enough. There has been a lot of skating parties around here this winter. I was at one on Wednesday night, and had a great time. There would have been one on Saturday night had it not been for the snow.

Here is a story that I wish you would publish:

BIG MOOSE

Big moose was an Indian hunter and trapper, who lived on the Rocky Mountain Indian Reserve. His home was in the forest, and here he had his cabin. In and all around the forest were lots of animals, the most plentiful being moose, bear, lynx, wolves, fox and mink. The Fox River flowed by the forest, and here he would catch mink in winter and fish in summer.

One day when out hunting, he struck a large track. It had been made in the night, and the snow had drifted into it so he could not tell what it was. He was going to see what it was, so he followed the track. After going a little distance, he came to a cave, and he at once thought it was a bear den. Bending over, he looked in, and away in the back he saw two round eyes, and he heard a low growl. Raising his rifle he took a good aim, and a heavy thud told him what had happened.

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Suddenly something heavy pounced on his back, and it knocked him right to the ground. On turning his head he saw it was Mr. Grizzly. With a low growl, the bear seized his left arm and bit it very ferociously.

The Indian had his dagger in his belt, but he could not pull it out because the bear lay across his right arm, and he knew if he did not put an end to the bear soon, the bear would put an end to him.

Presently the bear moved and it was not long ere Big Moose pulled the knife out of its sheath. He plunged it in between the bear's ribs to the handle, and with a growl the bear fell over, and Big Moose finished him off.

He now went into the cave, and at the far end he found the dead mother with two half-grown cubs whining about her. He left them and started for home. After having his dinner, he walked three miles to his neighbor, also a trapper, and asked him if he would bring his horses and sleigh over to his place and help him to-morrow, and his neighbor said, "yes."

Next day his neighbor came, and they drove up to the cave and loaded on the dead bears, and then they caught the young ones. When they got everything ready, they drove home, and Big Moose gave his neighbor one of the cubs for helping him, and he told him to keep it for a pet.

Big Moose skinned his bears and tied the cub to the cabin. They soon became friends, and after awhile the young bear was allowed to go loose. He would never stray from the shack, and he followed the Indian around and was his friend and companion. The Indian kept the bear till many years of time separated them.

PLOW BOY.

(I was looking at your name in my book not long ago and wondering what had become of you. I'm glad you wrote the story, and hope some of the other boys will follow your example.—C. D.)

APPLES AND PLUMS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first time I wrote to you, so I think I will write you a good letter. I am a little girl nearly seven years old. I live on a ranch two miles from a station named Colley. Maple Creek is the nearest town and it is about fourteen miles from here. We go to school upstairs because there is no other close one that we can go to. Reading, spelling, writing, drawing and arithmetic are my chief studies, but my favorites are drawing, writing and arithmetic. I have seven sisters and one brother. My oldest sister is in town sewing, and my brother is in Calgary going to school.

Man (b) ROBERT LISION.

(Write again, Robert for we want to hear all about your trip to Brandon. We are interested in the fruit growing, too. C. D.)

GOOD LETTER FOR SEVEN-YEAR-OLD.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first time I wrote to you, so I think I will write you a good letter. I am a little girl nearly seven years old. I live on a ranch two miles from a station named Colley. Maple Creek is the nearest town and it is about fourteen miles from here. We go to school upstairs because there is no other close one that we can go to. Reading, spelling, writing, drawing, and arithmetic are my chief studies, but my favorites are drawing, writing and arithmetic. I have seven sisters and one brother. My oldest sister is in town sewing, and my brother is in Calgary going to school.

Sask. (a) BERT CASWELL.

WILL WRITE FIRST

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first time I have ever written to your corner. I think the new name is very nice. I see some of the members are asking for a button. I think it would be very nice and I would suggest that it have the picture of a wigwam on it.

I would like to correspond with any of the girls about my age, fourteen, and I will write first. I came from the States six years ago. We live four miles from town. My father owns four hundred and eighty acres of land.

I am in favor of pen name Sask. (a)

(Somebody chose that pen name for you, so you will have another or be content with signed for you. C. D.)

A CANARY BANG

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I first letter to the Western V. I like reading the letters very father has taken the FARM CATE for some years.

We have five canaries. One hen among them. We start singing they make qu. I have four sisters and two I am very nearly thirteen. Two of my sisters go to school in grade five. We have a mile to go to school but we go. My father went to the farm at Brandon. I am sending some little girl might try.

GINGER DROP CAKE

1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of l of molasses, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon of ginger, 1 cup water, flour to make a Cream the butter, sugar and Add the beaten egg, then t solved in the water, last Drop in spoonfuls on a b and bake in a hot oven.

Sask. (a) ALM.

A CROSS-COUNTRY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I member of your club. M back again?

Last autumn my mother nieces and myself decided little trip across the country to see some friends, 53 mile country. So the night be everything ready. Then w 4.30 a. m., did up the work, off at 7 o'clock. It was a buggy, and when five of there was very little room On our journey we went miles and came to a small v Darlingford. We went further, and we came to town, Manitou. Here we got some fruit. We saw a distance a great tall steeple. We went on, seeing many p and then we came to a looked very poor, but had Catholic church. This pl Leon. When we went two on the houses were getting there were threshing mach We went six miles and got i set where we stopped. Then we went some miles came within half a mile of and Oh, there were some a the distance! It was almos to climb the hills. We fifteen miles farther, and w Holland, but there were miles to go. We soon got o we were all hungry and tired horse. When we reached o end we got a good supp rested. It just took us twe go.

Man. (a)

THE TIME TO CRY

Father says, "Well, now, When I break my dollie' Mother says, "Don't cry, I When she takes me off to

And at breakfast, when th Are so tough and hard to Grandma says, "Don't cry, They are very good for

And it's always just that w Till I truly wonder why It should never seem to be Quite the time for me to c

'Johnny's crying; do you he I don't see why, he should Just because we two went c On the hill there, he and I

'Got a lovely sled last Ch Papa gave it, painted red "Let your little brother use Half the time."—our m

I am in favor of pen names.
Sask. (a) HERMA.

(Somebody chose that pen-name before you, so you will have to choose another or be content with the one I signed for you. C. D.)

A CANARY BAND

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I like reading the letters very much. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for some years.

We have five canaries. There is just one hen among them. When they all start singing they make quite a band.

I have four sisters and two brothers. I am very nearly thirteen years of age. Two of my sisters go to school. I am in grade five. We have a little over a mile to go to school but we go every day. My father went to the fat stock show at Brandon. I am sending a recipe that some little girl might try.

GINGER DROP CAKES.

1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of butter 1 cup of molasses, 1 egg, 1 teaspoonful of soda, 1 teaspoon of ginger, 1 cup of boiling water, flour to make a soft batter. Cream the butter, sugar and molasses. Add the beaten egg, then the soda dissolved in the water, lastly the flour. Drop in spoonfuls on a buttered pan and bake in a hot oven.

Sask. (a) ALMA COLTON.

A CROSS-COUNTRY DRIVE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was once a member of your club. May I come back again?

Last autumn my mother and sister, nieces and myself decided to go for a little trip across the country to Holland to see some friends, 53 miles across the country. So the night before we got everything ready. Then we got up at 4.30 a. m., did up the work, and started off at 7 o'clock. It was a small, single buggy, and when five of us piled in, there was very little room for a valise.

On our journey we went about three miles and came to a small village named Darlingford. We went twelve miles further, and we came to another nice town, Manitou. Here we stopped and got some fruit. We saw away in the distance a great tall steeple of a church. We went on, seeing many pretty things, and then we came to a place which looked very poor, but had a beautiful Catholic church. This place was St. Leon. When we went two miles further on the houses were getting better and there were threshing machines going. We went six miles and got in to Sumer-set where we stopped for dinner. Then we went some miles on, and we came within half a mile of Swan Lake; and Oh, there were some awful hills in the distance! It was almost impossible to climb the hills. We went about fifteen miles farther, and we were into Holland, but there were still three miles to go. We soon got over that, and we were all hungry and tired even to our horse. When we reached our journey's end we got a good supper and got rested. It just took us twelve hours to go.

Man. (a) VIOLA.

THE TIME TO CRY

Father says, "Well, now, don't cry" When I break my dollie's head.
Mother says, "Don't cry, Elaine," When she takes me off to bed.

And at breakfast, when the crusts Are so tough and hard to chew,
Grandma says, "Don't cry, my dear, They are very good for you."

And it's always just that way,
Till I truly wonder why
It should never seem to be
Quite the time for me to cry.

* * *

'Johnny's crying; do you hear him?
I don't see why, he should cry!
Just because we two went coasting,
On the hill there, he and I.

'Got a lovely sled last Christmas,
Papa gave it, painted red,
'Let your little brother use it,
Half the time,"—our mamma said.

'And I did. I only used it
Coasting down the hill, and then
Every single time I let him
Drag it up the hill again.'

AN APPLE LESSON

When the teacher called the apple class, they gathered round to see
What question deep in apple lore their task that day might be.

"Now tell me," said the teacher to little Polly Brown,

"Do apple seeds grow pointing up, or are they pointing down?"

Poor Polly didn't know, for she had never thought to look

(And that's the kind of question you can't find in a book).

And of the whole big apple class not one small pupil knew

If apple seeds point up or down! But then, my dear, do you?

—St. Nicholas.

The Golden Dog

[Continued from page 434.]

"But not a thread of my recollections has ever unravelled, or ever will," replied Pierre, looking at Amelie as she clasped the arm of her aunt, feeling stronger, as is woman's way, by the contact with another.

"Zounds! What is all this merchant's talk about webs and thread and thrums?" exclaimed La Corne.

"There is no memory so good as a soldier's, Amelie, and for good reason: a soldier on our wild frontier is compelled to be faithful to old friends and old flannels; he cannot help himself to new ones if he would. I was five years and never saw a woman's face except red ones—some of them were very comely, by the way," added the old warrior with a smile.

"The gallantry of the Chevalier La Corne is incontestable," remarked Pierre, "for once, when we captured a convoy of soldiers' wives from New England, he escorted them, with drums beating, to Grand Pre, and sent a cask of Gascon wine for them to celebrate their reunion with their husbands."

"Frowzy huzzies! not worth the keeping, or I would not have sent them; fit only for the bobtailed militia of New England!" exclaimed La Corne.

"Not so thought the New Englanders, who had a three days feast when they remarried their wives—and handsome they were too," said Philibert; "the healths they drank to the Chevalier were enough to make him immortal."

La Corne always brushed aside compliments to himself: "Tut, my Lady! it was more Pierre's good-nature than mine—he out of kindness let the women rejoice their husbands; on my part it was policy and stratagem of war. Hear the sequel! The wives spoiled the husbands, as I guessed they would do, taught them to be late at reveille, too early at tattoo. They neglected guards and pickets, and when the long nights of winter set in, the men hugged their wives by the firesides instead of their muskets by their watch-fires. Then came destruction upon them! In a blinding storm, amid snow-drifts and darkness, Coulon de Villiers, with his troops on snow-shoes, marched into the New England camp, and made widows of the most of the poor wives, who fell into our hands the second time. Poor creatures! I saw that day how hard it was to be a soldier's wife."

La Corne's shaggy eyelash twinkled with moisture. "But it was the fortune of war!—the fortune of war, and a cruel fortune it is at the best!"

The Lady de Tilly pressed her hand to her bosom to suppress the rising emotion. "Alas, Chevalier! poor widows! I feel all they suffered. War is indeed a cruel fortune, as I too have had reason to learn."

"And what became of the poor women, godfather?" Amelie's eyes were suffused with tears: it was in

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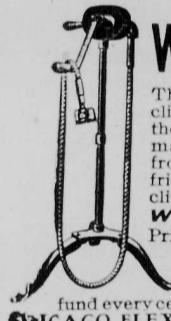
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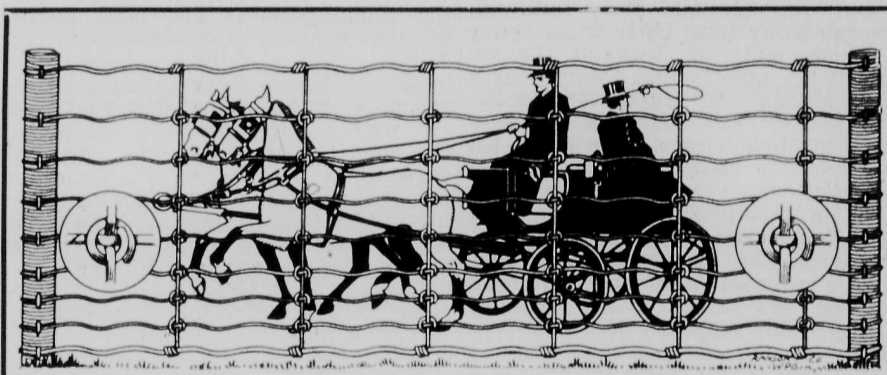
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her heart, if ever in any mortal's, to love her enemies.

"Oh, we cared for them the best we could. The Baron de St. Castin sheltered them in his chateau for the winter, and his daughter devoted herself to them with the zeal and tenderness of a saint from Heaven—a noble, lovely girl, Amelie!" added La Corne, impressively; "the fairest flower in all Acadia, and most unfortunate, poor girl! God's blessing rest upon her, wherever she may be!" La Corne St. Luc spoke with a depth of emotion he rarely manifested.

"How was she unfortunate, godfather?" Philibert watched the cheek flush and the eyelid quiver of the fair girl as she spoke, carried away by her sympathy. His heart went with his looks.

"Alas!" replied La Corne, "I would fain not answer, lest I distrust the moral government of the universe. But we are blind creatures, and God's ways are not fashioned in our ways. Let no one boast that he stands, lest he fall! We need the help of the host of Heaven to keep us upright and maintain our integrity. I can scarcely think of that noble girl without tears. Oh, the pity of it! The pity of it!"

Lady de Tilly looked at him wonderingly. "I knew the Baron de St. Castin," said she. "When he came to perform homage at the Castle of St. Louis, for the grant of some lands in Acadia, he was accompanied by his only daughter, a child perfect in goodness, grace and loveliness. She was just the age of Amelie. The ladies of the city were in raptures over the pretty Mayflower, as they called her. What, in heaven's name, has happened to that dear child, Chevalier La Corne?"

La Corne St. Luc, half angry with himself for having broached the painful topic, and not used to pick his words, replied bluntly,—"Happened, my lady! what is it happens worst to a woman? She loved a man unworthy of her love—a villain in spite of high rank and King's favor, who deceived this fond, confiding girl, and abandoned her to shame! Faugh! It is the way of the court, they say, and the King has not withdrawn his favor, but heaped new honors upon him!" La Corne put a severe curb upon his utterance and turned impatiently away, lest he might curse the King as well as the favorite.

"But what became of the poor deceived girl?" asked the Lady de Tilly, after hastily clearing her eyes with her handkerchief.

"Oh, the old, old story followed. She ran away from home in an agony of shame and fear, to avoid the return of her father from France. She went among the Indians of the St. Croix, they say, and has not been heard of since. Poor, dear girl! her very trust in virtue was the cause of her fall!"

Amelie turned alternately pale and red at the recital of her godfather. She riveted her eyes upon the ground as she pressed close to her aunt, clasping her arm, as if seeking strength and support.

Lady de Tilly was greatly shocked at the sad recital. She inquired the name of the man of rank who had acted so treacherously to the hapless girl.

"I will not utter the name to-day, my Lady! It has been revealed to me as a great secret. It is a name too high for the stroke of the law, if there be any law left us but the will of a King's mistress! God, however, has left us the law of a gentleman's sword to avenge it's master's wrong. The Baron de St. Castin will soon return to vindicate his own honor, and whether or no, I vow to heaven, my Lady, that the traitor who has wronged that sweet girl will one day have to try whether his sword be sharper than that of La Corne St. Luc! But pshaw! I am talking bravado like an Indian at the war post. The story of those luckless New England wives has carried us beyond all bounds."

Lady de Tilly looked admiringly, without a sign of reproof, at the old soldier, sympathizing with his honest indignation at so foul a wrong to her

sex. "Were that dear child mine, woman as I am, I would do the same thing!" said she, with a burst of feeling. She felt Amelie press her arm as if she too shared the spirit of her bolder aunt.

"But here comes Felix Baudoin to summon us to dinner!" exclaimed Lady de Tilly, as an old white-headed servitor in livery appeared at the door with a low bow, announcing that dinner was served.

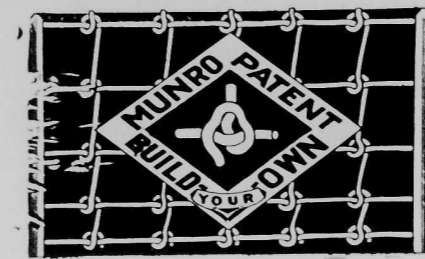
Le Gardeur and La Corne St. Luc greeted the old servitor with the utmost kindness, inquired after his health, and begged a pinch from his well worn snuff-box. Such familiarities were not rare in that day between the gentlemen of New France and their old servants, who usually passed their life time in one household. Felix was the majordomo of the Manor House of Tilly, trusty, punctilious, and polite, and honored by his mistress more as an humble friend than as a servant of her house. "Dinner is served, my lady!" repeated Felix, with a bow. "But my Lady must excuse! The kitchen has been full of habitans all day. The Trifourchettes, the Doubledents, and all the best eaters in Tilly have been here, after obeying my Lady's commands to give them all they could eat we had difficulty in saving anything for my Lady's own table."

"No matter, Felix, we shall say grace all the same. I could content myself with bread and water, to give fish and flesh to my censitaires, who are working so willingly on the King's corvee! But that must be an apology to you, Pierre Philibert and the Chevalier La Corne, for a poorer dinner than I could wish."

Oh, I feel no misgivings, my Lady!" remarked La Corne St. Luc, laughing. "Felix Baudoin is too faithful a servitor to starve his mistress for the sake of the Trifourchettes, the Doubledents, and all the best eaters in the Seignior! No! no! I will be bound your Ladyship will find Felix has tolled and tithed from them enough to secure a dinner for us all—come, Amelie, with me."

Lady de Tilly took the arm of Colonel Philibert, followed by Le Gardeur, La Corne, and Amelie, and, marshalled by the majordomo, proceeded to the dining-room—a large room, wainscotted with black walnut, a fine wood lately introduced. The ceiling was covered, and surrounded by a rich frieze of carving. A large table, suggestive of hospitality, was covered with drapery of the snowiest linen, the product of the spinning-wheels and busy looms of the women of the Seignior of Tilly. Vases of china, filled with freshly-gathered flowers, shed sweet perfumes, while they delighted the eye with their beauty, etherializing the elements of bread and meat by suggestions of the poetry and ideals of life. A grand old buffet, a prodigy of cabinet-maker's art, displayed a mass of family plate, and a silver shield embossed with the arms of Tilly, a gift of Henry of Navarre to their ancient and loyal house, hung upon the wall over the buffet.

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In spite of the Trifourchettes, the Doubledents, Felix managed to set an example upon the table of his lady, ed archly at the Chevalier as if assenting to his old servitor.

The Lady remained staid head of her table until down, when, clasping his hand, recited with feeling and old Latin grace, "Benedicite nos et haec tuna dona," table by the invocation of God upon it and upon round it.

A soup, rich and savoury prelude at all dinners in A salmon speared in the Chaudiere, and a couple of speckled trout from the streams of St. Joachim on the board. Little of wheaten bread were baskets of silver filigree those days the fields of produced crops of the a gift which Providence withheld. "The wheat with the Bourbon lilies grew afterwards," said tans. The meat in the all really been given to censitaires in the kitchen capon from the basse-cour and a standing pie, the which came from the cote. A reef of raspberries, gathered on the slopes of Cote a Bonheur the dessert, with blueberries from Cape Tourment, pomegranates, and small honey drops, and small apples from Beaufort, those that comforted Sharon. A few carolines from the old m completed the entertain

The meal was not a picnic but to Pierre Philibert blissful hour of his life, the side of Amelie, a moment as if it were a into his bosom by a gesture of the radiant beside him.

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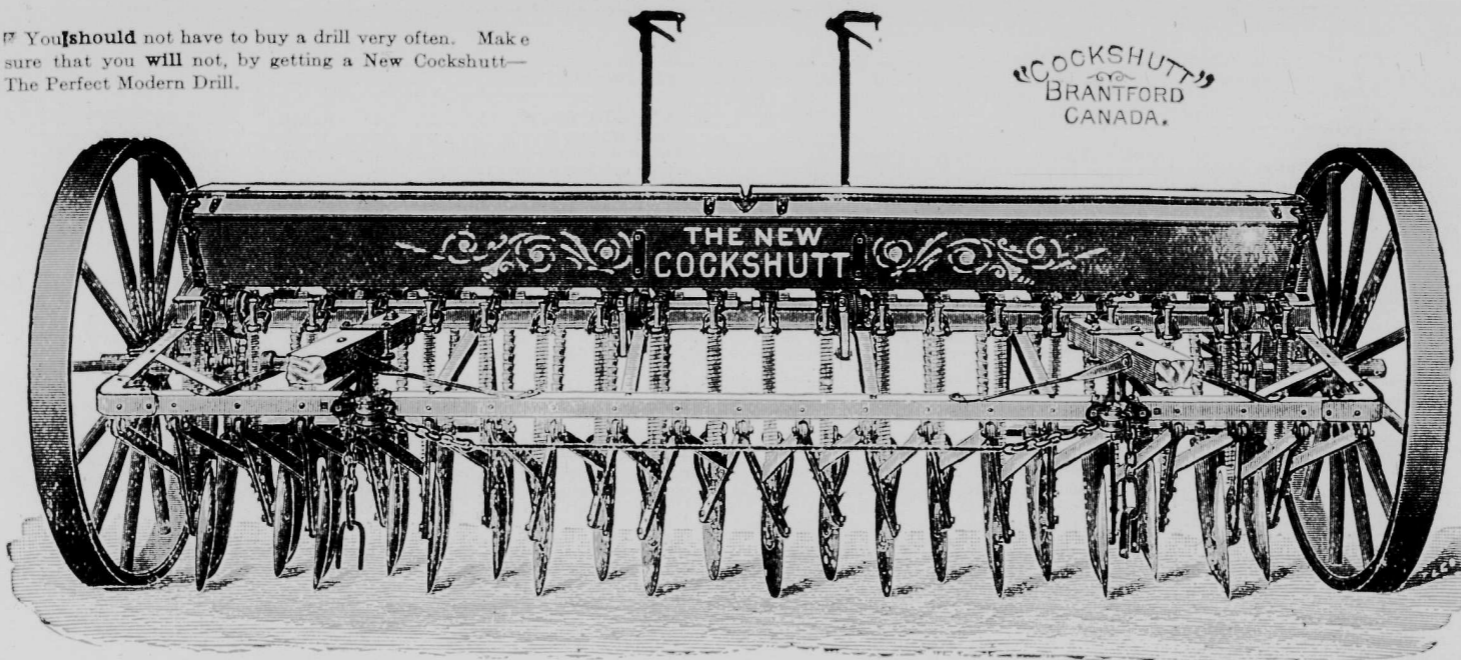
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ACCURACY OF SOWING. COVERING OF SEED. DURABILITY.

That we do give the best drill value is shown by the fact that the farmers of Western Canada use more Cockshutt drills than any other make.

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because the short axles have only about one-quarter as many points of friction as the long, continuous axle on other drills. Because they cannot bend under the weight of the drill as a long axle will. Oil is kept constantly on the important bearings by the Compression Grease Cups.

You owe it to yourself to carefully examine the "New Cockshutt" on these essential points

Easiest to Handle

because fitted with powerful, convenient levers—thrown into and out of gear automatically. Once oiling the discs lasts a season; turning a screw cap oils the other important bearings.

Sows Accurately

because the Cockshutt is a force feed, positive and accurate, its parts machine made and closely fitted—the notched washer gives a close feed without grinding kernels. Indicator registers every movement of the feed.

Covers Seed Most Effectively

because of wide clearance of discs—do not gather trash—the scrapers keep them clean and efficient all the time.

Most Durable

because the heavy I beam supporting the box can't sag—the high carbon angle steel frame is riveted (not bolted) together, and is reinforced at the corners by malleable castings and a steel corner brace—the cold rolled steel axles are practically proof against wear—the Compression Grease Cups and self-oiling disc bearings reduce friction to the minimum—the hardened steel chain drive fits the sprocket wheel exactly and runs with least possible friction—material and workmanship, as well as design, are absolutely the best.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., LTD., Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton

In spite of the Trifourchettes and the Doubledents, Felix Baudoin had managed to set an excellent dinner upon the table of his lady, who looked archly at the Chevalier La Corne, as if assenting to his remark on her old servitor.

The Lady remained standing at the head of her table until they all sat down, when, clasping his hands, she recited with feeling and clearness the old Latin grace, "Benedic, Domine, nos et haec tuna dona," sanctifying her table by the invocation of the blessing of God upon it and upon all who sat round it.

A soup, rich and savory, was the prelude at all dinners in New France. A salmon speared in the shallows of the Chaudiere, and a dish of blood-speckled trout from the mountain streams of St. Joachim, smoked upon the board. Little oval loaves of wheaten bread were piled up in baskets of silver filigree. For in those days the fields of New France produced crops of the finest wheat—a gift which Providence has since withheld. "The wheat went away with the Bourbon lilies, and never grew afterwards," said the old habitants. The meat in the larder had all really been given to the hungry censitaires in the kitchen, except a capon from the basse cour of Tilly and a standing pie, the contents of which came from the manorial dovecote. A reef of raspberries, red as corals, gathered on the tangled slopes of Cote a Bonhomme, formed the dessert, with blue whortleberries from Cape Tourment, plums sweet as honey drops, and small, gray-coated apples from Beupre, delicious as those that comforted the Rose of Sharon. A few carafes of choice wine from the old manorial cellar, completed the entertainment.

The meal was not a protracted one, but to Pierre Philibert the most blissful hour of his life. He sat by the side of Amelie, enjoying every moment as if it were a pearl dropped into his bosom by word, look, or gesture of the radiant girl who sat beside him.

He found Amelie, although somewhat timid at first to converse, a willing, nay, an eager listener. She was attracted by the magnetism of a noble, sympathetic nature, and by degrees ventured to cast a glance at the handsome, manly countenance where feature after feature revealed itself, like a landscape at dawn of day, and in Colonel Philibert she recognized the very looks, speech, and manner of Pierre Philibert of old.

Her questioning eyes hardly needed the interpretation of her tongue to draw him out to impart the story of

gether, Mademoiselle, at the table of your noble aunt," remarked Philibert. "It fulfills an often and often repeated day-dream of mine, that I should one day find you just the same."

"And do you find me just the same?" answered she, archly. "You take down the pride of ladyhood immensely, Colonel! I had imagined I was something quite other than the wild child of Tilly!"

"I hardly like to consider you as the pride of ladyhood, Mademoiselle, for fear I should lose the

considering me 'the child of Tilly' any longer."

Her silvery laugh caught his heart, for in that he recognized vividly the gay young girl whose image he was every instant developing out of the tall, lovely woman beside him.

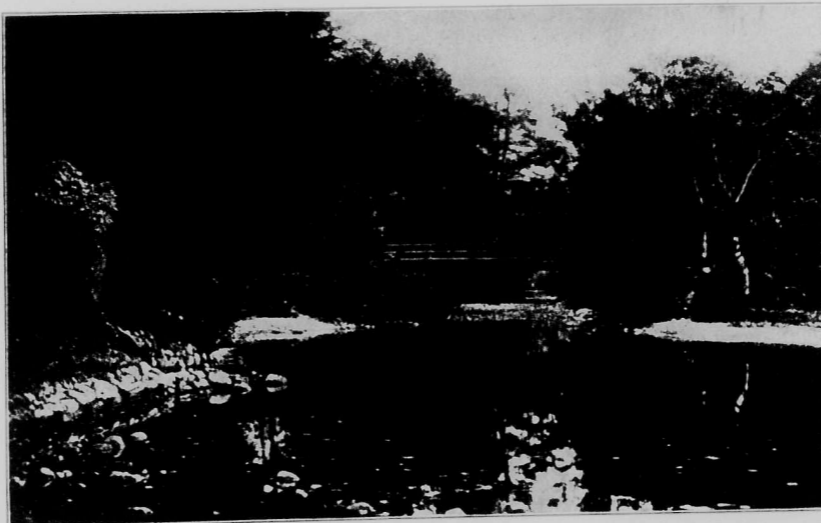
La Corne St. Luc and the Lady de Tilly found a thousand delights in mutual reminiscences of the past. Le Gardeur, somewhat heavy, joined in conversation with Philibert and his sister. Amelie guessed, and Philibert knew, the secret of Le Gardeur's dulness; both strove to enliven and arouse him. His aunt guessed too, that he had passed the night as the guests of the Intendant always passed it, and knowing his temper and the regard he had for her good opinion, she brought the subject of the Intendant into conversation, in order, casually as it were, to impress Le Gardeur with her opinion of him. "Pierre Philibert too," thought she, "shall be put upon his guard against the crafty Bigot."

"Pierre," said she, "you are happy in a father who is a brave, honorable man, of whom any son in the world might be proud. The country holds by him immensely, and he deserves their regard. Watch over him now you are at home, Pierre. He has some relentless and powerful enemies, who would injure him if they could."

"That has he," remarked La Corne St. Luc; "I have spoken to the Sieur Philibert and cautioned him, but he is not impressible on the subject of his own safety. The Intendant spoke savagely of him in public the other day."

"Did he, Chevalier?" replied Philibert, his eyes flashing with another fire than that which had filled them looking at Amelie. "He shall account to me for his words, were he Regent instead of Intendant!"

(To be continued.)



AMONG THE ISLANDS

his life during his long absence from New France, and it was with secret delight she found in him a powerful, cultivated intellect and nobility of sentiment such as she rightly supposed belonged only to a great man, while his visible pleasure at meeting her again filled with a secret joy that, unnoticed by herself, sufficed her whole countenance with radiance, and incited her to converse with him more freely than she had thought it possible when she sat down at table. "It is long since we all sat to-

wild child of Tilly, whom I should be so glad to find again."

"And whom you do find just the same in heart, mind, and regard too!" thought she to herself, but her words were—"My school mistresses would be ashamed of their work, Colonel, if they had not improved on the very rude material my aunt sent them up from Tilly to manufacture into a fine lady! I was the crowned queen of the year when I left the Ursulines, so beware of

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

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

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

BARRED ROCK AND WHITE WYANDOTTE—Eggs from Trap Nested Stock. Laying Record Rocks, 176 to 220; Wyandotte, 2024 eggs for year, \$2.50 for 15; \$4.50 for 30; \$12.00 per 100. Same strain not Trap Nested, but heavy winter layers, \$1.50 for 15; \$2.50 for 30; \$6.00 per 100. A few Wyandotte Cockerels, same strain, \$2.00 to \$3.00. West Poultry Yards, Box 117, Milestone, Sask.

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

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

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

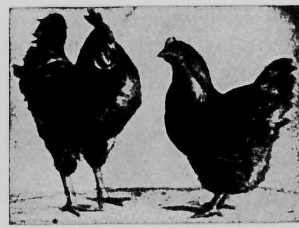
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS exclusively. Eggs for hatching \$2.00 per 13; \$6.00 per 50; \$10.00 per 100. Before buying elsewhere write for card giving my recent show record. Ship C.P.R. or C.N.R. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treas-bank, Man.

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

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

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Questions & Answers

NYPHOMANIA.

Last spring something went wrong with my pony mare, 7 years old. She appeared to be in good health, being fed on chopped barley and oats. We tried her to the stallion every week all season but she never came in heat and about the 1st of July I went in the stable and found her climbing up the wall with her front feet and knocking herself about so that I had to turn her out in a yard which had some trees in it. She walked steady, day and night, for about a week and fell over or climbed up anything that came in her way. She would walk up to the fence, which was board about 4 1/2 feet high, stand probably a minute, and then throw up her front feet and climb over it. She scarcely ate or drank anything all that week. When she did eat it seemed to make her worse, she went around all summer on pasture but was dull out of her eyes and every time we tied her in stable she would repeat the same performance as before stated. She never makes water like she should but is a little better now so we can drive her which does not seem to worry her at all. She does not climb in the stable but her water is in same condition and I am expecting it to come back on her again. I examined the back of her head and neck but could find no soreness anywhere. We bled her a little at time of first sickness and gave her colic and fever medicine. Will you be good enough to let me know through your columns what was the matter with this mare and a cure, if any, and oblige. Your subscriber, Man. D. E. C.

Ans.—This is a case of "Nymphomania," which means excessive sexual impulse manifested by oft repeated "oestrus" or heat, which often becomes permanent, although the mare may have been duly covered, does not conceive, or else regularly miscarries. The usual symptoms of this condition

are: the mare is restless, neighs often, shows great desire to urinate and strains to do so, emitting only a small quantity of urine mixed with mucus in the form of a thick, whitish-yellow substance, which she squirts out with much force, with frequent movements of the vulva. This is termed "flashing" by horsemen, she is also very ticklish and excitable, even becoming vicious in many cases and dangerous to handle.

The course of the disease is variable, may be marked by temporary loss of appetite, and gradual emaciation, and may at times develop into positive fits of spasms and maniacal symptoms, such as grinding of teeth, difficulty of swallowing and contraction of the belly muscles. In other cases the symptoms are extreme dullness, a condition resembling sleepy staggers, and to which the name of maternal staggers is usually given. At the same time a periodical increase of these morbid symptoms is observed, corresponding with the occurrence of rutishness. Although the signs just described will in some cases disappear for a time after the animal has been covered, yet they generally soon return again, and produce by their prolonged excitement a very prejudicial effect upon the mare's general health. The most favorable cases of nymphomania are those which arise from too little work and too much food, then more work and less food. If the sexes are separated may bring about satisfactory results. If possible the sexual desire should be gratified. The medicinal treatment consists of purging and bleeding, chloral hydrate from one to two ounces or bromide of potash one to three ounces daily subdue the excitement. If these remedies prove unavailing there is nothing short of castration, and other surgical operations that is likely to afford relief.

TONIC FOR OLD HORSE

Would like to have a good tonic for an old horse. He is fed well, but the water he gets is alkali. He is easily tired out. Would the water be bad for his kidneys? R. L.

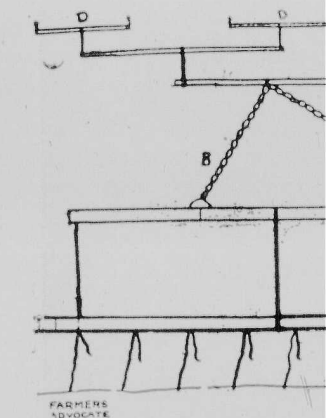
Ans.—Water strongly impregnated with alkali will, no doubt, irritate

the kidneys in some horses have reason to suspect trouble from alkaline water may be boiled, when will be more or less precipitated from the bottom of the vessel water should be carefully so as not to disturb the only to drink. A good tonics as follows: Powdered iron, 3 ounces; powdered iron, 2 ounces; powdered gentian, powdered nitrate of potash, common salt, 4 ounces. Give a tablespoonful of damp feed three times a day. There is signs of any irritation of the kidneys, the nitrate of potash should be omitted.

TIMBER FOR CRIBBING

Kindly advise me as to dried pine logs for lining. Which is the best, log or use for such purposes? Alta.

Ans.—The use of logs is unusual and not very means of cribbing a well practice is to line the well inside with lumber. The to dig the well square, of sired, and the lining more readily put together well is not a very deep of nature of the soil is such great amount of side pre be expected, inch pine bo at the corners to 2 x 4 sc scantling being on the in corners of the cribbing, the purpose fairly well, being let down as the d



FARMERS ADVOCATE

ceeds, and joints between tion broken. Pine answer as a cribbing material.

HITCHING FIVE HOLES A HARROW

I would like to work in the drag-harrows in the do not know how to draft, or what kind of a Would be very pleased if information you could give have doubletrees arranged Sask.

Ans.—A sketch is given of the best methods of a horses abreast on a are 2 by 4 hardwood p long. Two inches are each end for the holes, a from one end hole of each another to which the ch tached. This gives the exactly one-fifth the d chain B is attached to t the manner shown, pas pulley at C. The draws on the end of each eveners, his whiffletrees b by chains. This is a sp for the harrow, one of know for this purpose.

COLLIE DOG

What is the recognize general build of a pur collie? Also the color a pure-bred English col B. C.

Ans.—There is no re function between the Scotch Collies. "The C

EGGS

WHITE WYANDOTTE—1 Stock Laying Record Wyandotte, 2024 eggs for 30 for \$12.00 per 100. Nested, but heavy winter, .50 for 30; \$6.00 per 100. Cockerels, same strain, Poultry Yards, Box 117.

ADALUSIANS, Black Langrins and Indian Runner each. Bradley-Dyne.

HMAS—Barred Rocks, Games, all from prizelets, \$1.50. Cockerels, n, Stoughton, Sask.

IN COCKERELS—\$1.50 very good Barred Ply at \$2.50 each. Address al College., Dept. of innipeg.

ROCKS exclusively. 30 per 13; \$6.00 per 50; fore buying elsewhere my recent show record. Mrs. A. Cooper, Trees-

NOTES—Splendid stock per setting; \$5.00 for 3 Stonewall, Man.

From pure bred S. C. arred Rocks; have some ers; city address C. H. e., Winnipeg.

ngle Comb White Leg- and raised on separate ewer inquiries. Walter Man.

a Natural Hen Incuba- ble other people have no lamps West Poul- ask

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EGS for sale use the rtising same.

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reg.

stless, neighs often. to urinate and tting only a small ked with mucus in whitish-yellow sub- irts out with much movements of the ned "flashing" by o very ticklish and oming vicious in ngerous to handle. disease is variable, temporary loss of d emaciation, and p into positive fits aniacal symptoms, teeth, difficulty of action of the belly ases the symptoms s, a condition regers, and to which staggers is usually time a periodical orbid symptoms is ling with the ocess. Although the will in some cases after the animal has ey generally soon duce by their pro- a very prejudicial e's general health. cases of nympho- ch arise from too much food, then ood. If the sexes bring about satis- sible the sexual tified. The med- ists of purging and drate from one to le of potash one to ubdue the excite- nedies prove un- hing short of cas- urgical operations relief.

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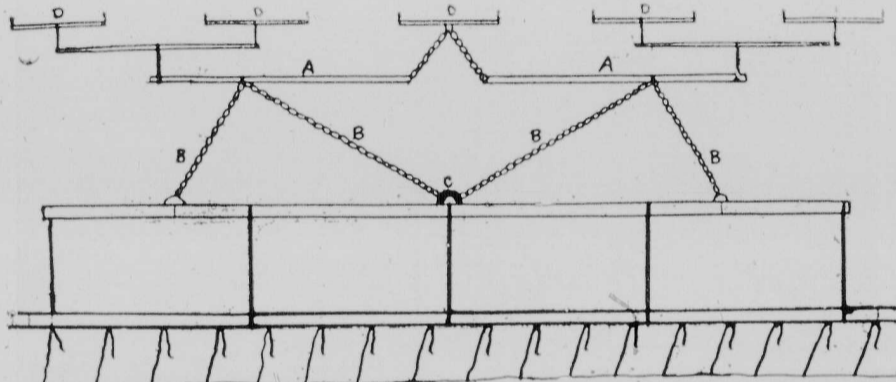
the kidneys in some horses. If you have reason to suspect kidney trouble from alkaline water, the water may be boiled, when the alkali will be more or less precipitated to the bottom of the vessel. The clear water should be carefully poured off so as not to disturb the sediment. Give the sick animal boiled water only to drink. A good tonic is made as follows: Powdered sulphate of iron, 3 ounces; powdered nux vomica, 2 ounces; powdered gentian, 4 ounces; powdered nitrate of potash, 3 ounces; common salt, 4 ounces. Mix well. Give a tablespoonful mixed with damp feed three times a day. If there is signs of any irritation of the kidneys, the nitrate of potash should be omitted.

TIMBER FOR CRIBBING

Kindly advise me as to the use of dried pine logs for lining a well. Which is the best, log or lumber, to use for such purposes? G. S.

Alta.

Ans.—The use of logs is a rather unusual and not very satisfactory means of cribbing a well. The usual practice is to line the well up on the inside with lumber. The handiest is to dig the well square, of the size desired, and the lining may then be more readily put together. If the well is not a very deep one, and the nature of the soil is such that no great amount of side pressure is to be expected, inch pine boards, nailed at the corners to 2 x 4 scantling, the scantling being on the inside of the corners of the cribbing, will answer the purpose fairly well, the cribbing being let down as the digging pro-



HITCHING FIVE HORSES TO A HARROW.

ceeds, and joints between each section broken. Pine answers very well as a cribbing material.

HITCHING FIVE HORSES TO A HARROW

I would like to work five horses on the drag-harrows in the spring, but do not know how to equalize the draft, or what kind of a hitch to use. Would be very pleased to have any information you could give as how to have doubletrees arranged.

Sask.

W. J. J.

Ans.—A sketch is given here of one of the best methods of arranging five horses abreast on a harrow. AA are 2 by 4 hardwood pieces, 7 feet long. Two inches are allowed at each end for the holes, and 16 inches from one end hole of each evener, bore another to which the chain B is attached. This gives the center horse exactly one-fifth the draw. The chain B is attached to the harrow in the manner shown, passing under a pulley at C. The center horse draws on the end of each of the two eveners, his whiffletrees being attached by chains. This is a splendid evener for the harrow, one of the best we know for this purpose.

COLLIE DOGS

What is the recognized color and general build of a pure-bred Scotch collie? Also the color and build of a pure-bred English collie?

B. C.

G. B.

Ans.—There is no recognized distinction between the English and Scotch Collies, "The Collie" having

only three varieties—the rough the smooth, and the bearded.

The rough Collies' points should be as follows: Head, good length and well-balanced, flat skull, not too broad or coarse, nor yet narrow and brainless, well filled in and tapering to muzzle. Eyes almond-shaped and obliquely set in head, small ears, semi-erect when alert. Neck long, arched and muscular. Shoulders long, sloping and fine at withers. Deep chest, narrow front. Back short and level, with loin rather long and somewhat arched and powerful. Tail long and carried low, with upward swirl at end. Front legs perfectly straight with good bone, foot with toes well arched and compact, soles thick. Hind quarters drooping slightly and long from hip bones to hocks, which should neither turn in or out. The coat, except on head and legs, abundant (outer coat straight and hard) under coat very dense. Ruff and frill to be very full and little feather on forelegs, none on hind legs. Below hocks to be a fair length of leg, and movements graceful, and should not be small and weedy. The color of coat is immaterial, but the most common color is sable and white. There are also black, tan and white, black and tan, blue merle and occasionally white predominates. General symmetry is, of course, of utmost importance in the judging of the Collie.

The smooth Collie differs from the rough only in its coat, which should be hard, dense and quite smooth. In this variety the blue merle is most commonly found, although it is much sought after in the rough.

The bearded Collie is more uncom-



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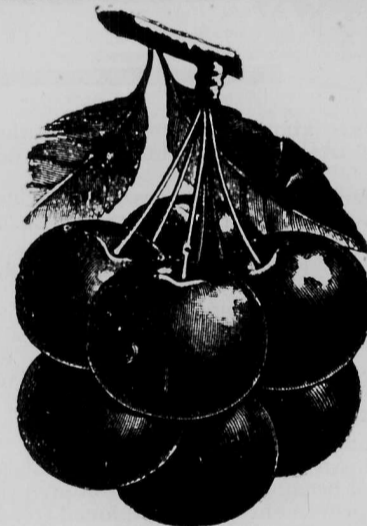
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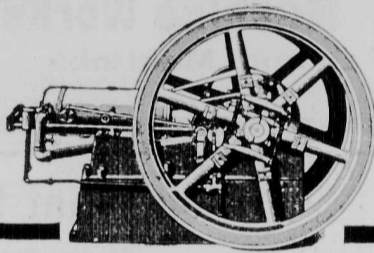
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Power that Pays for itself



There is a long line of machines that save labor and make money for the farmer. But you are not operating them to the best advantage if you do not have a reliable power.

Cream separators, feed cutters, corn shellers and wood saws are valuable machines for the farm, but no one of them is complete in itself. Each requires a power to operate it.

Here is the great advantage of having one of the simple, powerful, dependable I. H. C. gasoline engines on the farm.

An I. H. C. engine is not a machine for just *one duty*, like a churn or a pump. It is a machine of many duties. It enables you to operate all other machines to best advantage.

Its duties extend all through the year and it is used almost every day in the year.

There is corn to shell, feed to cut, water to pump, wood to saw and many other jobs, all of which you cannot do profitably by hand.

You *must* have power of some kind. An I. H. C. engine saves you a world of turning and lifting by hand, and because it is so well adapted to so many uses, you will find it a great improvement on old fashioned tread mills, horse power, etc.

It costs but a few cents a day to operate an I. H. C. engine. Many times it saves the wages of a man, and in some work the wages of a number of men. Estimate what it costs you for extra help at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day because you have no power, and you will see how rapidly an I. H. C. engine pays for itself.

Besides, these engines do work that you cannot do at all by hand—running the cutter, shredder, threshing machine, etc.

I. H. C. engines are strong, simple and easy to understand. We know the design to be of the best, and we know that every detail of construction is correct. This is proved to our own satisfaction by giving every engine a thorough working test before it leaves the Works. This guarantees that the engine comes to you in perfect working condition, and you have a right to expect many years of efficient service from it.

I. H. C. gasoline engines are designed to utilize the greatest amount of power from the fuel consumed. Every line of the engine is symmetrical. It looks substantial and is substantial without being clumsy or too heavy.

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Gasoline Tractors—in 12, 15 and 20-horse-power
Famous Air-Cooled Engines—in 1 and 2-horse-power
Pumping, Spraying and Sawing outfits in various styles and sizes.
Call on the International local agent, inspect these engines and secure catalogues and full particulars, or write nearest branch house.

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a pure-bred Shorthorn; has had several calves, and is very fat. Can anything be done to remove this growth or force an opening through it? The nearest veterinary is twenty miles away. J. P.

Ans.—These growths often occur in the milk duct of the teat, and may be easily removed by an instrument made for the purpose. While you may succeed with the operation yourself if you had the instrument, it is always best to employ a skilled veterinarian when possible. The instrument is first sterilized, then smeared with vaseline, and gently forced up the milk duct until it reaches the growth, then it is turned from right to left, or the reverse, as the case may be. The instrument engages the growth and removes it. The instrument is sold by Stevens & Sons, instrument makers, 396 Notre Dame St., Winnipeg.

pleasing to learn that prices were excellent, and demand good, especially on foreign account. There can be no doubt that the summer horse show at Olympia has greatly stimulated the interest in Hackneys. The most notable feature this year was the number of prizewinners amongst the Yorkshire entries.

First place amongst the yearling entire colts was taken by a fine chestnut, Copper Plate, exhibited by Mr. A. Benson.

In a capital two-year-old stallion class, Sir W. Gilbey's Antonius won first honors.

Cressbrook Wildfire, an elegant brown, owned by Mr. A. D. Oates, was a popular winner in the three-year-old, under 15.1 hands, stallion class.

In the over 15.1 class, Flash Cadet, shown by Sir W. Gilbey, last year's junior champion, easily won first honors.

After long deliberation, the judges awarded first place in the older stallion class, over 15.1 hands, to a fine, eight-year-old chestnut, Kirkburn Toreador, owned by Mr. F. W. Buttle.

In the older class, 14 to 15.2 hands, first place went for the second time to Mr. Evans' Evanthus.

Some smart mares and geldings were shown in harness in the 14 to 14.2 hands class, and first place fell to Mr. W. Foster's Tissington Belle.

In a similar class for animals over

GOSSIP

W. W. Caswell, the Shorthorn breeder of Saskatoon, writes:

"My advertisement in your paper has brought me more enquiries this season than ever before, and the prospects are for a good trade. I have added, to head my herd, the



A CORNER OF A MANITOBA ALFALFA FIELD.

Watt-bred bull, Jilt Stamford 72394. This bull won as a calf last year at the Dominion Fair, Calgary, second prize, and first at Brandon, being placed above the bull that beat him at Calgary, also winning at Toronto.

His sire, Jilt Victor 45187 (imp.), as his name implies, belongs to the well-known and highly-prized Jilt tribe. In 1907 he won second at Toronto in one of the strongest classes of aged bulls ever seen in Canada.

The following week he was placed at the head of his class, also winning senior and grand championship. Jilt Stamford, on his dam's side, belongs to the famous Stamford family. His breeding and quality are both choice and, I expect, he will give a good account of himself at the fairs this season."

THE LONDON HACKNEY SHOW

Following the Shire horse show came the turn of the Hackneys, but they were not favored with such fine weather, and only a moderate attendance resulted.

The total entries this year were 657, and prizes were offered to the value of £2,025. In spite of the increasing use of motor cars, it is

15 hands, the result was a win for Mr. N. C. Colman's Authority.

The tandem pair class, over 15 hands, brought a success to Miss Rose, with the fine blacks, Grand Volcano and Grand Vulcan.

Admirable Crichton, owned by Mr. F. Batchelor, was first in the four-year-old stallion class, over 15.2 hands.

The first place in the four-year-old stallion class, 14 to 15.2 hands, Bonnie Bassett was selected.

The yearling fillies were fewer than last year, and not of very good quality. A lengthy, level filly, with free action, Mr. Buttle's Brigham Brunette, achieved first place.

A chestnut, Spring Bells, owned by Sir W. Gilbey, was first in close competition in the two-year-old filly class.

In the three-year-old filly class, under 15 hands, the winner was Mr. W. Cliff's Melbourne Princess, a filly with capital all-round action.

A typical Hackney, Adbolton St. Navy, owned by Mr. W. Hickling, was an easy first in the three-year-old filly class, over 15 hands.

An interesting class was the one for mares, four years old and upwards, 14 to 15.2 hands, and Mr. Evans' Medelia was first.

A capital class, though small, was for mares, four years and upwards, over 15.2 hands. In close competition, Miss Schintz's Countess Chlo was placed first.

The pony stallions, not exceeding 13.2 hands, were not an average lot. First to a pony of nice quality was Wainwright's Talke Wil. The three-year-olds were a fine black, Holyport, by Miss Langworthy, honors.

A good class was the stallions, four years and upwards. Last year's winner, Jones' Warburton Aneur, placed first.

In the thirteen hands class were some smart place going to Mr. W. Valley's What Next.

In the 13 to 13.2 hands class, Mr. Rodmell's F. For mares or gelding 15.2 to 16 hands, last year's winner, the winner, Tubbs' Gongarton.

For pairs not exceeding 15 hands, Mr. Foster's Mell V and Mell Valley's Mas got first honors.

For mares or gelding hands, Miss Rose's was a capital winner.

Very careful adjudication before the champion awarded, and after the mare championship Hickley's Adbolton S. the challenge cup for Mr. Buttle's Kirkburn.

The pony mares and 14 hands were an excellent winner in the pony harness class, Valley's What Next, won.

An umpire was not a pony stallion in harness, the decision was in favor of Jones' Warburton Aneur action.

The barren mares or 15 hands, award went to year-old chestnut mares, saght's Hopwood Led.

In a similar class hands, a three-year-old won, Mr. I. Rich's Ab.

Mr. J. W. Kynoch's of Isla Bank, a bay, in a useful class of geldings under four 15.2 hands.

For first place among geldings, under six 14 hands, Mr. L. W. V. ton Cock Robin, a filly, was selected.

Ponies in harness, under 14 hands, were a roan gelding, Dist owned by Messrs. Ferguson.

There was considerable placing the first tick stallions in harness, 1. Finally, the chestnut, shown by Mr. W. Tul first. This is his winning in the class.

Again there was close for harness stallions, Heacham Ripper, a Mr. A. Lewis, was first.

The harness class geldings, 14.2 to 15 hands, were a fine umpire to settle first W. S. Miller's chestnut, garetta, was lucky.

The class for geldings, 14 to 15 hands, was small. Loudwater Flourish, J. Kerr, was an easy winner.

Mr. Kerr's Loudwater Loudwater Gingle, laurels of previous years in the harness class age.

A popular award challenge cup for harness to Mr. Tubbs' Authority.

Bitterly cold weather tendance smaller than F.

The imported Cly Baron Strathnairn, by Mr. Geo. Gra

that prices were ex- and good, especially it. There can be no immer horse show at eally stimulated the tckneys. The most this year was the nners amongst the

mongst the yearling is taken by a fine Plate, exhibited by

two-year-old stallion lbeys Antonius won

ldfire, an elegant Mr. A. D. Oates, winner in the three- 15.1 hands, stallion

class, Flash Cadet, Gilbey, last year's easily won first

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ng Bells, owned by was first in close two-year-old filly

-old filly class, un- winner was Mr. W. Princess, a filly und action.

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ass was the one for old and upwards, s, and Mr. Evans'

ough small, was ears and upwards, In close competi- tz's Countess Clio

The pony stallions, two years old, not exceeding 13.2 hands, were only an average lot. First honors went to a pony of nice quality, Messrs. Wainwright's Talke Wildfire.

The three-year-olds were better, and a fine black, Holyport Ruby, owned by Miss Langworthy, won premier honors.

A good class was the one for pony stallions, four years old and upwards. Last year's winner, Mr. C. Jones' Warburton Aneroid was again placed first.

In the thirteen hands pony harness class were some smart ponies, first place going to Mr. W. Foster's Mell Valley's What Next.

In the 13 to 13.2 hands class, an easy first was a pony with a good pacc, Mr. Rodmell's First Edition.

For mares or geldings in harness, 15.2 to 16 hands, last year's winner was again the winner, Mr. W. B. Tubbs' Gongarton.

For pairs not exceeding 16 hands, Mr. Foster's Mell Valley's Master and Mell Valley's Masterman easily got first honors.

For mares or geldings, 15 to 15.2 hands, Miss Rose's Grand Volcano was a capital winner.

Very careful adjudication was necessary before the championships were awarded, and after much deliberation the mare championship went to Mr. Hickley's Adbolton St. Mary, and the challenge cup for best stallion to Mr. Buttle's Kirkburn Toreador.

The pony mares and geldings under 14 hands were an excellent class. The winner in the pony harness class, Mell Valley's What next, won here.

An umpire was necessary in the pony stallion in harness class, and the decision was in favor of Mr. C. Jones' Warburton Aneroid for his better action.

The barren mares or geldings, 14 to 15 hands, award went to a fine four-year-old chestnut mare, Mr. Ly-saght's Hopwood Leda.

In a similar class, but over 15 hands, a three-year-old bay gelding won, Mr. I. Rich's Abaris.

Mr. J. W. Kynoch's Princess Mary of Isla Bank, a bay mare, won easily in a useful class of barren mares or geldings under four years, not over 15.2 hands.

For first place amongst pony mares or geldings, under six years, 13.2 to 14 hands, Mr. L. W. Winans' Tissington Cock Robin, a fine dark brown gelding, was selected.

Ponies in harness, over six years, under 14 hands, were a capital class. A roan gelding, District Sensation, owned by Messrs. Ferguson, was first.

There was considerable difficulty in placing the first ticket for Hackney stallions in harness, 14 to 15.2 hands. Finally, the chestnut, Administrator, shown by Mr. W. Tubbs, was placed first. This is his third successive winning in the class.

Again there was close competition for harness stallions, over 15.2 hands. Heacham Ripper, a bay, owned by Mr. A. Lewis, was first.

The harness class for mares or geldings, 14.2 to 15 hands, needed an umpire to settle first place, and Mr. W. S. Miller's chestnut mare, Margaretta, was lucky.

The class for harness mares or geldings, 14 to 15 hands, over six years, was small. The bay gelding, Loudwater Flourish, exhibited by Mr. J. Kerr, was an easy winner.

Mr. Kerr's Loudwater Grangelt and Loudwater Gingelt added to the laurels of previous years by winning in the harness class for pairs any age.

A popular award was the special challenge cup for best stallion in harness to Mr. Tubbs' Administrator.

The champion gold medal for Hackney mare or gelding, any age, in single harness, went to Mr. Colman's Authority.

Bitterly cold weather made the attendance smaller than usual.

F. DEWHIRST.

The imported Clydesdale stallion, Baron Strathnairn, is offered for sale by Mr. Geo. Gray, of Crandall.

Cover the Walls Now With Alabastine and it will be less trouble and expense to redecorate them again when the time comes. When redecorating you don't have to scrape or wash Alabastine off the walls as with wall paper or kalsomine. Simply apply the New Alabastine tints over the old.

CHURCH'S COLD WATER Alabastine

It won't Rub Off.

tints last longer, too, as they are less liable to fade or discolor. Alabastine does not rub off, crack or peel. Our free book, "Homes, Healthful and Beautiful," explains fully. Write for a copy. Many interior decoration schemes illustrated. A 5 lb. package Alabastine 50c, at the hardware store.

THE ALABASTINE CO., LIMITED, 50 WILLOW STREET, PARIS, ONTARIO

A \$5,000 DAN PATCH STALLION FREE.

This New Picture of DAN PATCH 1:55 in Six Brilliant Colors MAILED FREE



DAN PATCH 1:55.

This new picture of Dan Patch 1:55, is the Finest I have ever gotten out for framing. It is printed in six brilliant colors and is free of advertising. It gives his age and a list of all the fast miles paced by Dan. Being made from a "Speed Photograph" it shows Dan as lifelike as if you stood on the track and saw him in one of his marvelous and thrilling speed exhibitions. You ought to have a fine picture of the King of all Harness Horse Creation and the Fastest Harness Horse the world has ever seen. I will mail you one of these Large, Beautiful, Colored Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55 free With Postage Prepaid and full particulars concerning my plan of Giving Away a \$5,000.00 Dan Patch stallion if you will simply write me.

A \$5,000 DAN PATCH STALLION FREE

An Absolutely Free Hair Counting Contest Without Money or Purchase Consideration And Open To Any Farmer, Stockman or Poultry Breeder. Can you count the number of hairs drawn in a picture of "Forest Patch," sired by Dan Patch, dam by Monaco by Belmont. Write for one of the Above Dan Patch Pictures. I will also mail you a photo engraving of "Forest Patch," the fine Registered Stallion to be given away and ALSO Drawing showing hairs to be counted and also stating easy conditions. Every stock owner will want to count the hairs on this Splendid \$5,000.00 Dan Patch Stallion because it means a small fortune free for someone. We paid \$50,000 for Dan Patch and have been offered \$180,000. We would have lost money if we had sold Dan for One Million Dollars.

You may secure this \$5,000 Dan Patch Stallion Absolutely Free. "Forest Patch" might make you a fortune of \$25,000 to \$50,000 as a great stock horse for any community because he will make a 1200lb. stallion with great style and beautiful conformation. E. B. SAVAGE, Toronto, Canada.

Mail this Free Coupon To-Day to E. B. SAVAGE, Toronto, Can. YOU MUST FILL IN THE THREE BLANK LINES IN THIS FREE COUPON

CUT OFF HERE

E. B. Savage, International Stock Food Co., Toronto. Will you please mail me Postage Paid one of the Beautiful Six Color Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55, the World's Champion Harness Horse, described above, and also full particulars of your plan of Giving Away a \$5,000.00 Dan Patch Stallion. I have filled out the coupon, giving the number of live stock I own, and my name and address.

I own..... Cattle..... Hogs..... Horses..... Sheep
 Name.....
 Post Office..... Province.....

The Frost

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE COILED SPRING WIRE.

No. 9.

COILED Wire sold under this label usually brings from 10c. to 15c. more per 100 pounds than the ordinary grades of wire. The fence-buying public who have used these goods would still demand them if the difference was greater.

Frost Wire Fence Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

Frost Coiled Wire is the first choice the country over. For the past eleven years it has been used as horizontals in Frost Metal Lock Fences, and specimens of the fence constructed eleven seasons ago are standing as rigid to-day as when first put up. They are still the pride of the farm and their owners demand more of these goods each year. The past good record of this wire is a safe guidance for the future.

The same grade of Hard Spring Steel Wire is used for Stays and Horizontals in Frost Woven Fence. Provisions for give and take have been developed in a practical way. A Woven Fence without this elastic feature or springiness holds nothing in reserve for wear and tear, and will soon grow slack and unsightly. Fences made from materials with a reputation are the only safe kinds to buy.

When ordering your requirements don't ask for a roll of fence, but for a roll of Frost Elastic Springy Wire. Fence that will give so many extra years of good service.

There is a hustling dealer in your neighborhood who makes a business of supplying Galvanized Gates and building Frost Fence. You will do well to get acquainted with him. If he is not known to you, write us.

Manitoba Frost Wire Fence Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

"Frost" COILED WIRE

THE DILLON Hinge-Stay Fence has the greatest strength

The High Carbon Hard Coiled strand wires on the Dillon will lift one-third more weight before breaking than will the hard steel wires on ordinary fences.

And, as the short, stiff stays are hinged to the laterals, the Dillon is given ten times the elasticity of ordinary fences—therefore no broken stays.

Any pressure on the Dillon brings

the hinge-stays into action. When the pressure is removed the fence springs back into shape again.

This hinge-stay system, together with the superior quality of the wire, makes the strongest, most flexible, longest lasting fence in the world.

Write for interesting catalogue describing and illustrating the different styles of Dillon Hinge-Stay fence.



Monarch Stiff-Stay Fence

The Monarch is easily the peer of all stiff-stay fences.

All No. 9 hard drawn steel wires.

When making the Monarch, the lock is driven diagonally with the laterals instead of being applied by

heavy direct pressure at the point of crossing. This heavy direct pressure is responsible for much of the broken wire troubles of ordinary fences.

Complete explanation furnished in free booklet. If you are wise, you'll write for a copy.

Will You Act as Our Representative?

You can quickly work up a big fence trade in your locality with our line of fencing and gates.

No other agent has two such superior and different fences as Dillon

Hinge-Stay and Monarch Stiff-Stay.

Our agents expect this to be their bumper year. You'll be wise to join them now.

The Owen Sound Wire Fence Co.,
LIMITED
OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO

Western Agents: CHRISTIE BROS. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Ahead of the Rest As a Sure Hatcher!

There are 40 or 50 different makes of incubators on the market. Enough to stock a museum. Yet the Sure Hatch steadily keeps in the lead—and has for a dozen years. It's because we build the Sure Hatch right and sell it at a lower price than any other dependable machine.

Send today for the Sure Hatch Book that Tells the Inside Facts—FREE

This is the only book that goes to the very bottom of the incubator question. It practically turns all kinds of incubators inside out. Tells what's wrong with scores of machines that are bidding for popular favor on the strength of a "bargain" price. Shows why such machines hatch more trouble than chicks. Puts a crimp in the claims of makers of expensive machines who ask you to pay a fancy price for polish and finish and paint and varnish.

This book takes the Sure Hatch apart and shows its entire mechanism. Explains the correct principle of incubator construction. Proves that these correct ideas are built right into the machine.

A recent addition to the parts which go to make the Sure Hatch the most complete and perfect machine on the market is an Overflow Fire and Cup. This attachment prevents the possibility of water getting into the lamp or on

the chimney, or dripping down upon the floor. No other incubator has this feature.

The California Redwood used in the Sure Hatch Incubator gives our machine a more handsome appearance than any that sell for double.

But we don't ask you to buy it because of its beauty. Buy it because it does the work better and at less cost than others.

Every Sure Hatch absolutely guaranteed for five years. Sixty days' trial given.

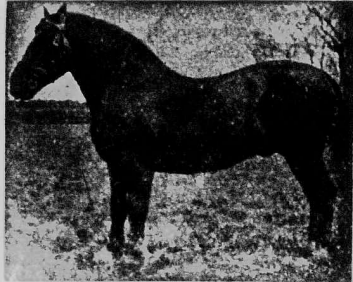
Please send today for the great FREE Sure Hatch Book. Get the inside facts. Then you can choose from the 40 or 50 different makes a machine that will be a money-maker. You will find the book brimful of valuable information.



SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO., Box 172, Fremont, Neb., or Dept. 172, Indianapolis, Ind.

"Suffolk Punch Stallions"

Before buying a stallion see our exhibit of imported SUFFOLKS stallions at the forthcoming Calgary Spring Horse Show. Largest and best ever seen in the Dominion of Canada. Prices right. Twelve to choose from. Some imported SUFFOLK mares and half-breds will also be exhibited.



JAQUES BROS.
THE SUFFOLK HORSE FARM

LAMERTON P. O. 10 miles from Alix Station, Alta.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS MENTION THE ADVOCATE

There is a record of six successful years as a stock-getter in the Crandall district behind him, and his breeding is as good as can be had.

MAKING CEMENT POSTS

Concrete for posts should have plenty of gravel in it, thus using less cement and securing a strong post. It can be made five parts of gravel and sand to one of cement, or even six to one, but it is preferable to make it four to one. The dry materials should be thoroughly and carefully mixed, and then the slush should be turned many times.

The molds should be made of wood with metal ends. These molds should be in five parts—that is, two sides, bottom and two ends, and not fastened together.

The face of the post should be in the bottom of the mold, and the places for the fastener should be sunk in the surface of the bottom of the mold, thus making all posts uniform as regards the placing of the fasteners.

Iron molds are far too heavy and expensive to be practical, while wooden molds are light and with care will last a long time, and when they are used up they are cheaply replaced. It is preferable to have strips of molding in the forms to make the posts without a sharp edge, which is easily chipped off.

The line post molds should be at least large enough to make a post with a 3x3-inch top, 4x4-inch base and 6½ feet long. The corner stone should be 5x5-inch top, 6x6-inch base and 8 feet long, and have lugs to place the brace posts under. These brace posts should be 4x4 inches and 8 feet long, and next to the corner a heavy intermediate post is advisable.

Dry molding of fence posts is not successful. The wet process requires less cement and makes a more compact post. The tamped (or dry) post is more subject to the action of the elements, and water, penetrating it, readily makes it an excellent prey for frost.

The wet process post has a glaze on the surface that makes it nearly impervious. Furthermore, there can be no accurate placing of the reinforcing wires with the tamped post, for the reason that the tamper will displace the wire and the concrete will not form around and unite with the wire nor allow the wire to stretch as it will when wet enough to pour.

The posts being molded and set are ready for the curing, which should be done in the manner of other concrete products, keeping them well sprinkled. The posts can be used in thirty or even twenty days after they are made, but it is advisable to keep them at least sixty days previous to setting out. The posts, being made of true concrete, during exposure to the weather grow constantly harder and better.

Clover, the Natural Food for Soils

[Continued from page 423].

We found, too, that it was best to grow clovers in mixtures, not by itself. There were some who managed to grow it without mixing in other grasses, but there was a risk always that the clover might not survive the first summer, that it might be gone completely by the next spring, so, if one figured on growing hay, and wanted to be certain of getting a crop, he found it advisable to mix in some timothy, preferably, to be sure of having something the following year. Clover, too, is biennial, and, while it survives longer sometimes, it can be depended on for two cuttings only, consequently if one were seeding down a wild oat field with the idea of eradicating the wild oats by keeping the soil in hay for three or four years, he would want something to make the hay out of for the last two years, and timothy would fill the bill in that matter a little more satisfactorily with most than any other grass. Although there are

EE SPEAKING FROM EE

EXPERIENCE

THE DOCTOR: "Ah! yes, restless and feverish. Give him a Steedman's Powder and he will soon be all right."

Steedman's Soothing Powders

EE CONTAIN NO POISON EE

FREE

LADY'S OR MAN'S WATCH

Given free for selling our Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Do not miss this chance. Watches are guaranteed silver nickel, man's given for selling \$3.00 worth, and lady's for selling \$3.50 worth. Seeds are all assorted varieties, both flower and vegetable soil in 1/2, small and large packages, and sell very fast. Send your name and address. Write today. A post card will do. **The Reliable Premium Co., Dept. 11, Waterloo, Ont.**

Bright news comes from Toronto that 2,500 young men in the Roman Catholic church have banded themselves together to discourage profanity or blasphemy. They pledge themselves to "cut it out" and to use every means in a gentlemanly way, to induce their associates and others to also "cut it out." All honor to those young men for their manly stand, and when 2,500 young men agree on any matter, they will make their influence felt.

"To Them That Hath"

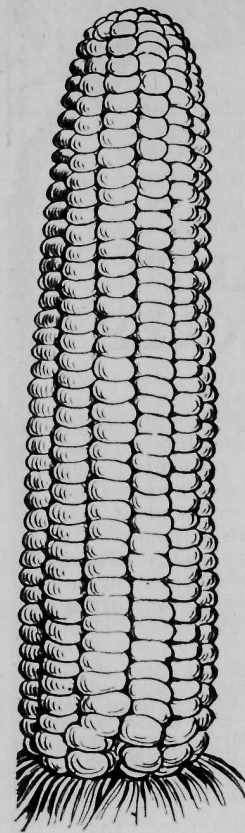
A SHORT SERMON TO
FAT FOLKS

"To them that hath shall be given is a sentence that applies to fat people very neatly. It is common knowledge that once a human being begins to fatten up, to what they have already is added more than they want until finally a stage is reached where reduction must be made or decided disadvantage results.

Then comes forward the ages-old query, "Reduce—but how? To the uninformed nothing suggests itself but the (to them) twin evils—less eating—more activity. They contemplate a more or less lengthy siege of dieting and exercising. So it may be said safely that every man or woman in the land now undergoing the fattening-up process has his or her mental eye fixed dubiously on that not far distant day when he or she will have to don the "ashes and sackcloth of reduction.

This is not an enlivening prospect, and so it is with considerable satisfaction that we announce the emancipation of the fat. Nowadays one may reduce much or little, a pound a day if desired, or hold their fat in check, absolutely stationary, without doing a tap of exercise, missing a single meal, doing a particle of harm or causing a solitary wrinkle. All that's required, as hundreds testify, is the taking after meals and at bedtime of one Marmola Prescription Tablet, which tablets are sold by the Marmola Company, Detroit, Mich., or any good druggist at the uniform price of 75 cents, this sum being accepted for a case of tablets so well and generously filled that even one produces desirable results.

CANADIAN GROWN For Farmers and Market



Healthy Chick

A high or low death rate—the difference between a successful and unsuccessful poultry—REX Flintkote ROOFING used for roofs and sidings—able poultry plants, because the houses warm and dry, temperature and humidity—As a result, fewer chicks and the layers are more prolific in poultry houses covered

REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING

This roofing is fire-resisting and snow-proof, and very REX Flintkote ROOFING more kinds of protection to roofs and their contents than roofing. Everything needed comes with roll—any labor

Send for Free Samples

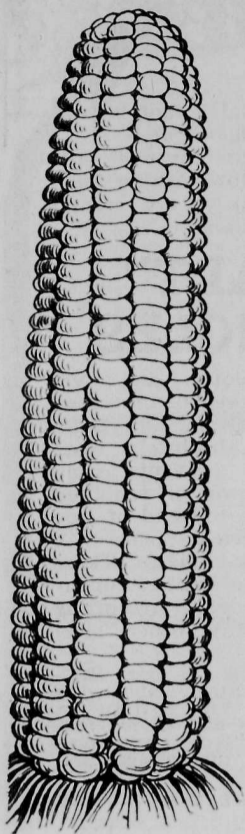
and test them for fire, water, appearance. We also send a roofing, full of interesting photographs of roofs everywhere. "Making Poultry Pay" is a many times the postage (4 cent) we ask for it. Send for it.

J. A. & W. BIRD
21 India St., Boston
Canadian Office: Common St.
244 Prince Street, Win.

IT IS BUSINESS
SAY YOU SAW THIS
THE ADVOCATE

CANADIAN GROWN SEEDS

For Farmers and Market Gardeners



DEVITT'S EARLY SUGAR CORN

Originated by Ben Devitt, Esq., of Waterloo, about 30 years ago and steadily improved by him.

It is the table corn par excellence—just what you gardeners want for your select trade, the sweetest of all, very early—white kernels and good size ears. We are the only seed men in Canada growing on their own fields, vegetable, flower and field seeds. It is of vital interest to you.

FREE PACKAGE.

Write for complete catalogue and free package of Devitt's Early Sugar Corn, also give names of your neighbors.

ONTARIO SEED CO.

Pioneer Canadian Seed Growers
42 King St.
Waterloo, Ont.



Healthy Chickens

A high or low death rate is usually the difference between successful and unsuccessful poultry raising.

REX Flintkote ROOFING is used for roofs and sidings on profitable poultry plants, because it keeps the houses warm and dry, with even temperature and humidity.

As a result, fewer chickens are lost and the layers are more productive in poultry houses covered with

REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING

This roofing is fire-resisting, rain and snow-proof, and very durable. REX Flintkote ROOFING affords more kinds of protection to your buildings and their contents than any other roofing. Everything needed in laying comes with roll—any laborer can lay it.

Send for Free Samples

and test them for fire, water, pliability and appearance. We also send a booklet about roofing, full of interesting photos of REX Flintkote roofs everywhere.

"Making Poultry Pay" is a booklet worth many times the postage (4 cents) which is all we ask for it. Send for it.

J. A. & W. BIRD & CO.
21 India St., Boston, Mass.
Canadian Office: Common St., Montreal.
Sole Agents: PENNIE BROS.,
244 Prince Street, Winnipeg.

IT IS BUSINESSLIKE TO SAY YOU SAW THE AD. IN THE ADVOCATE

growers who have had all the success desired in growing clover with others of our ordinarily cultivated grasses, but timothy seems to be better for sowing than any other grass seed.

Then we had difficulties of a minor nature to contend with. The seeders sold, ordinarily, in this country are not equipped with a grass seeding attachment. Some of us tried scattering the seed by hand after the nurse crop was in; some used the seeder commonly used for small seed, operated with a crank, and some actually mixed the grass seed in with the grain in the seeder box, and, foolishly, of course, got it into the soil by that means. The wise ones bought a seeding attachment to go on their drills, and sowed the seed properly.

The amount of seed sown to the acre varied nearly as much as the methods of sowing, but gradually we have got down to a generally approved proportion of varieties and amounts to sow per acre. From five to seven pounds of red clover seed, and from four to five pounds of timothy, mixed, and that quantity used per acre may be laid down as a general rule to follow in proportioning a mixture and estimating the quantity of seed required. The time to sow is early in May. While the practice is general of sowing a nurse crop on clover seeding, it is doubtful if, taking one year with another, a larger number of good stands are not secured by sowing the clover and grass mixture on bare soil. They are getting away from the nurse crop idea down in the Dakotas, and it is from that quarter just now that we are learning most that is of value to us on clover growing. They found that too frequently where they sowed a nurse crop that the clover never survived the first summer, or the weather got dry on about the first of July, the nurse crop simply pumped the moisture out of the soil. It grew all right and matured, but the clover was never seen any more. The North Dakota people now advise growing clover without a nurse crop anywhere outside the Red River Valley. They take a field that has been in potatoes or corn, and ought, therefore, to be fairly clear of weeds, plow it in the fall, haul their manure to it, and if the field has never produced clover before, mix in with each load of manure about fifty pounds of soil from a field that has grown it, and sow their seed in land that is abundantly supplied with fertility and with material for holding moisture for the use of the crop. Or, in summer, if the weeds are too plentiful, and likely to rob the clover of too much moisture, they go over the field with the mower, running the bar high to prevent cutting the clover. The next summer, towards the latter part of June, they get their first cutting, and by the middle of September, if the season is at all favorable, take a second cutting for seed, getting a return of from two to six bushels per acre. We haven't grown much clover seed in this country yet. With most of us, getting it threshed is nearly as difficult a job as getting it to grow. It can be threshed fairly well in an ordinary separator if corrugated teeth are used, the concaves set up fairly high, and the clover run through twice. Threshing should be done always in frosty weather as the seed hulls best then. The ordinary flax sieve may be used to separate the seed, and the wind boards manipulated to provide a blast to clear out the dirt and hulls. With clover seed selling at the prices usually quoted for it, it is worth while attempting to produce seed from it. The attempt does not cost anything anyway, and if a few bushels are received, they count into money a lot faster than any other farm-produced commodity.

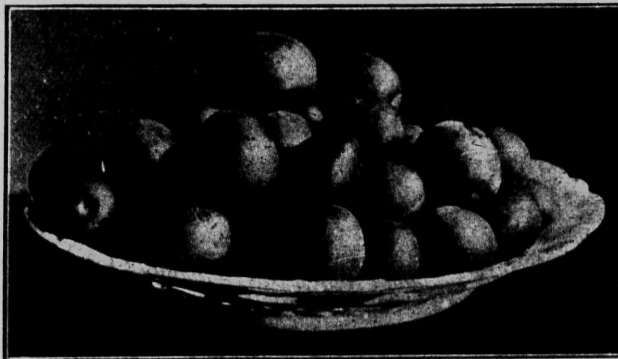
Red clover has been the variety referred to in the preceding remarks. Alsike is grown in this country to some considerable extent too, and while it does not yield as heavily as the red variety, it is preferred by

SPECULATION IS THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE

But you can't make money better than by planting trees on the land you own. Every 5 cents spent in trees planted properly will add a dollar to the value of your land.

Why Don't You Grow More Trees

You can't have too many.



We offer: 25,000 Maples, 3 years old, 4-5 ft. high at \$10.00 per 100.
200,000 Maples, 2 years old, 2-3 ft. high at \$5.00 per 100.
100,000 Golden Willows, 2 years old at \$5.00 per 100.
50,000 Caragana for Hedges, 3 years, 2-3 ft. at \$5.00 per 100.
5,000 Scotch Pines 2 ft. high, twice transplanted at \$20.00 per 100

Our \$10.00 Fruit Collection Includes

Large fruits 6. Small fruits 24. Shrubs 6. Perennial Flowering Plants 12. Asparagus, Horseradish, etc., 50.

Half the above collection for \$5.00.

We have a complete collection of all hardy Nursery Stock suitable for this country **GROWING RIGHT HERE.**

DON'T WASTE YOUR MONEY ON SOUTHERN GROWN TREES.

Write for our list of Trees and House Plants to

PATMORE NURSERY CO.

Established 1883 BRANDON, MAN.



A Cure for Leaky Roofs

DON'T waste time trying to patch a leaky roof! A roof which leaks in one place is generally on the verge of leaking in many other places.

The cheapest method of repair is to cover the whole roof with Amatite. Amatite costs so little that the entire job can frequently be done for the expense of caring for a leaky roof. After the old roof is covered with Amatite you will have no further worry or expense.

Most ready roofings require a coat of paint every two years to keep them in order. But Amatite is not the ordinary kind of Ready Roofing. Amatite has a real mineral surface, firmly imbedded in the Coal Tar Pitch waterproof-

ing. This surface resists the attacks of the elements like a stone wall. It demands no additional protection or covering, such as a coat of paint.

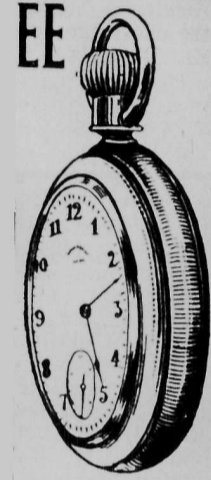
Buying Amatite is the same as buying an ordinary ready roofing with an agreement from the dealer to keep it painted free of charge. Such an agreement on the ordinary roofing would double its value. You practically get such an agreement with every roll of Amatite; yet the price is no greater than that of the ordinary kind.

Send us your name and address, and we will forward you by return mail a free sample of Amatite, and you can see how tough, durable and substantial it is. Write to-day to nearest office.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., Limited.

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N.B. Halifax, N.S.

KING
IENCE
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an's given for selling \$3.00 worth. Seeds are all assorted and sell in 5c. small and 10c. fast. Send your name and card will do. The Bell-His, Waterloo, Ont. 27

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and generously filled
rable results.

PURITY FLOUR

And Its Keeping Qualities

SOME people find it necessary to buy a considerable quantity of flour at one time—sufficient to last for a long period. Naturally they are anxious to procure a flour of the kind best adapted to lengthy storage.

There are two important reasons why PURITY FLOUR possesses these qualities. One is that it is made entirely from Manitoba Hard Wheat. The other lies in the fact that the careful milling necessary to produce "Purity" absolutely excludes all low-grade particles of the wheat berry. It's the high grade Manitoba Hard Wheat Flour that keeps—stands longest storage. That's "Purity."



"Purity" flour may cost a little more, but is more than worth the difference. Try it. Watch results both for quality and yield.

"More Bread and better Bread"

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED
Mills at St. Boniface, Goderich, Brandon,
Office, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

some for certain characteristics which it possesses. It is a perennial plant, better suited for sowing where a field is being put down to grass for more than two years, and, as a rule, is not so liable to be winter-killed. It makes a finer hay of about the same feeding value as the red, and is a first-class pasture clover. Alsike is frequently mixed with red clover and timothy, the proportions of the mixture being about two pounds of alsike, to four of red and four of timothy to the acre. Why should we grow clover? That question has been asked of every man who ever preached the gospel of advanced agriculture to any community of men on this continent, whether in the old fall wheat country of the east, the corn belt of the Central States, or the wheat lands of the north. Necessity has sounded the answer. Diminishing fertility, the need of something to enrich, not rob the soil, the necessity of some crop that will return more plant food to the land than it removes by growth, that is the condition that has induced experiment with clovers in all parts of America, even on the virgin prairies of the Canadian West, that and the discovery of a feeding value in the legume exceeding their value for the enrichment of the soil.

Questions & Answers

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

SEIZURE OF PROPERTY FOR DEBT

1. A owes B, but does not pay up. A has six houses, three of which are mortgaged, but the other three are clear. Can B file a lien on the three that are clear, or will they come under exemption?

2. If a mare is mortgaged, will said mortgage hold on offspring from said mare?

3. How long will a lien hold good?

4. A man has a homestead and has proved up. Can he rent the farm and work out, or would he have to stay on the farm all the time, in order to protect it from being taken by parties holding judgment against him?

Ans.—1. A can hold \$1,500 worth of town property under exemption. You can get judgment and issue execution and register it against his property, which will allow you to sell that portion of the property over and above exemption.

2. No; unless it is so mentioned in the mortgage.

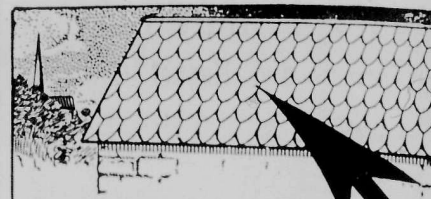
3. If you refer to the mortgage, if duly registered it is good for two years, and then by filing a renewal statement each year, within a month before the expiration of the year, it may be continued from year to year.

4. The farm is exempt while it is the bona-fide home of the debtor and while he is residing upon it.

FIXING A WELL

I have a well which I dug last fall to a depth of 32 feet, the last two feet of which was blue gumbo, and put in a cribbing. Last week I dug down four feet more, all of which was in blue gumbo. At that depth, I came to a kind of blue mud which seemed impossible to dig out, for as soon as one spadeful was removed the hole immediately filled up with the same substance. The bottom and the sides caved in a little as I was unable to lower the cribbing. I have now about six feet of water in the well, and it is clean, and not unpleasant to taste. Would it be safe to leave the well as it is, and is the water likely to be effected in any way by the blue clay?

Alta. G. H. E. W.



Note the Gale-proof, Closed-end Sidelock and the continuous overlapping and interlocking bottom lock which are found only in the new

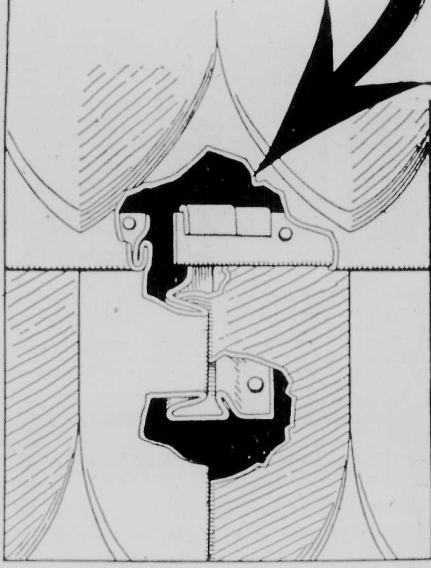
"GALT" SHINGLES

This ingenious and yet simple and easy-fitting construction makes a "Galt" Shingle roof absolutely weather-tight. It prevents wind from driving rain or snow up and out of the top end of side lock, as so often happens with ordinary metal shingles. There is not even the smallest opening—this cannot be truthfully claimed for any other steel shingle.

The material is the Best British Galvanized Steel embossed in a bold Gothic Tile pattern—"a thing of beauty and of joy forever." Catalog "B-3" gives complete details of this newest and best shingle.

THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE

The Galt Art Metal Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Sales and Distributing Agents: Dunn Bros., Winnipeg and Regina



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RANGER BARB WIRE
HEAVY SINGLE WIRE
STRONG DURABLE
The only absolutely successful single strand barb wire ever made.
M. M. S. Poultry Fence Saves 50%
We make the most complete line of Field, Hog, Poultry and Lawn Fencing in the country. Write for our new catalogue.
DOKALB FENCE CO., - DOKALB, ILL.
Southwestern Office and Warehouse, Kansas City, Mo.

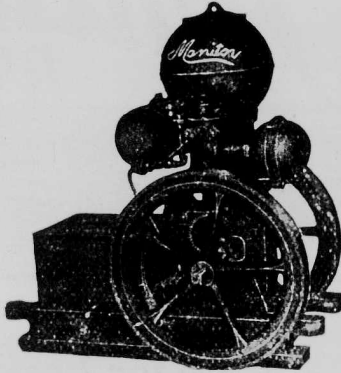
Lump Jaw
The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it. Knows to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser
Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

POWER FOR THE FARM



Every up-to-date farmer should have a power windmill or gasoline engine.

The Manitoba Power Mill is made for the West in the West. The simplest strongest and best regulated mill on earth.



The Manitoba Gasoline Engines combine Simplicity, Durability and Economy. Made in all sizes from 1 to 25 horse power. Every engine thoroughly tested for two weeks before shipment. This saves trouble for the buyer. See the new 20 horse power Manitoba Threshing Engine before buying. It will pay you.

SEND FOR NEW CATALOG.

We also make PUMPS of all kinds: Grain Grinders, Steel Saw Frames, Tanks and Water Basins.

MANITOBA WINDMILL AND PUMP CO. LTD.
Box 301 BRANDON, MAN.

Medicine Hat Hide & Fur Company

Buyers of all kinds of HIDES, FURS, HORSEHAIR, PELTS and WOOL.

Top Prices Paid

106 S. Railway St. Medicine Hat
Box 286 Phone 181

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish how lame the horse, or how long it has been tried and failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone. Use it under our guarantee—refunded if it doesn't make a sound. Most cases cured by minute application—occasional required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone, new and old cases. For detailed information and a Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages, durably bound and illustrated. Covers over 1000 veterinary subjects. Send this to you treat any kind of lameness. FLEMING BROS., Ch 45 Church St., Toronto

PREVENT BLACKLEG VACCINE

To introduce we will send one (value \$1.00) of CUTTER'S BLACKLEG VACCINE

CUTTER'S BLACKLEG VACCINE

CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FREE to each stockman names and addresses of 20 If you do not want Vaccine name and address on a post will promptly send the booklet to-date, valuable and interesting this paper. Address The CUTTER LABORATORY

When answering advertisements mention the Farmer's Advocate

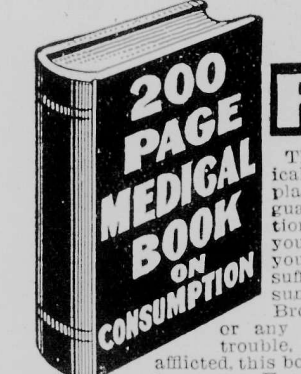


SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole owner or any male over 18 years of age or any female over 18 years of age, who has a quarter section of land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta or British Columbia, must appear in person before the Dominion Lands Agency or its District Office, in the district in which the land is situated, to obtain a patent for the same. Entry by proxy may be made, on certain conditions, by the father, mother, brother or sister of the owner. Duties.—Six months' residence on the land in each year. A homesteader may live with his homestead on a farm of 160 acres, or on a farm of 80 acres, if the land is situated in certain districts, a homesteader may pre-empt a quarter section of his homestead. Price.—Must reside six months on the land from date of homestead and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his right and cannot obtain a patent may take a purchased homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of thirty acres and erect a house worth \$1000.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this synopsis will not be paid for.

Consumption



or any trouble, afflicted, this booklet to a cure. Even advanced stage of the disease is no hope, this booklet shows others have cured their troubles they had tried failed their case hopeless. Write at once to the Ysumption Remedy Co., 121 Kalamazoo, Mich., and the from their Canadian Depot a generous supply of the booklet absolutely free, for they want to have this wonderful cure. Don't wait—write, mean the saving of your life.



le-proof, lock and s over-terlocking bot- ch are found v

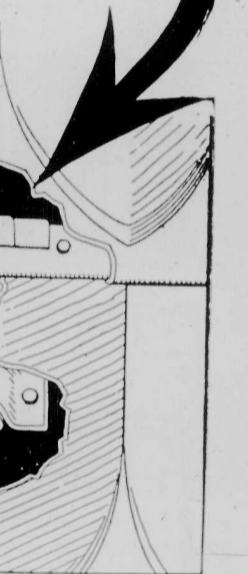
LT" GLES

ous and yet sy-fitting con- ces a "Galt" bsolutely wea- prevents wind in or snow up top end of side a happens with shingles. There smallest open- be truthfully y other steel

the Best Brit- teel embossed in "ile pattern—"a and of joy for- 3-3" gives com- his newest and

ET METAL AGE

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advertisements mer's Advocate

WIRE STRONG. DURABLE.

The only abso- lutely successful barb wire ever made. Fence Saves 50% late line of Field, Hog, ng in the country. Write O., - DeKALB, ILL. arthouse, Kansas City, Mo.



mp Jaw Cure

the standard treat- success back of it, and guaranteed to out with substitutes no matter how old or t else you may have k if Fleming's Lump r fair plan of selling, tive information on tment, is given in est-Pocket r Adviser ary book ever printed ibly bound, indexed s us for a free copy. S., Chemists, Toronto, Ontario

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. FLEMING BROS., Chemists 4 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

PREVENT BLACKLEG

BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE

To introduce we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"

and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

The CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY CALIFORNIA

When answering advertisements mention the Farmer's Advocate



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of, the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section along side 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

Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Vonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1285 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

Ans.—It is hardly likely that you will find a sufficient supply of water in the blue mud you speak of, water occurring usually in rocky gravel or sand formations. We hardly, think, however, there would be any serious caving in, in the four feet at the bottom that remains uncribbed, and would advise, anyway, before going to any trouble with the well, to put in a pump, and find out how long what water you have is going to stand. As the mud in which you found the water underlies the blue clay, and the water supply is in direct contact with the clay naturally, it is not likely to be effected in any way more than it is by its contact with the gumbo in the un-cribbed portion of the well.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORTS

1. Where can I secure a statistical report of the grain crops in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, for the years 1907 and 1908, giving the total number of acres under crop and the total yield of each kind of grain?

2. Where can I get in touch with the official weather reports?

Alta. A. J. B.

Ans.—1. Write to the Provincial Departments of Agriculture at Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton.

2. Write to C. F. Stupart, Magnetic Observatory, Toronto, Ontario.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICES

At what points are Dominion land agencies maintained in Alberta and Saskatchewan?

Alta. READER.

Ans.—If you write the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, you may procure a map showing the various Dominion land agencies, and the points at which sub-agents are located. The information is too lengthy, and not of sufficient general interest to be given here in detail.

THE USE OF TONIC POWDER FOR MARE IN FOAL

Followed your directions in feeding my mare, which scoured and was very thin. This condition powder, sulphate of iron, nux vomica, natr., nitrate, ginger and salt., did her a lot of good. She seemed to pick up every day. I want to ask if this medicine can be used, even up to foaling time. It may be that she will scour again in spring work. Do you think I can continue feeding it without injury to the foal?

Alta. A. R.

Ans.—We are pleased to learn that your mare has done so well under the treatment prescribed by us, and hope she will continue to improve. We would advise you not to continue the medicine in full doses up to the time she is due to foal. But, if necessary, give it in half doses for two weeks, then miss two weeks, and commence again for another two weeks, and so on. It is not good practice to give too much medicine, it should only be used when certain definite results are to be expected.

ACTINOMYCOSIS [LUMP JAW]

Would you kindly give me your opinion regarding my cattle. A number of them have recently developed swellings on the jaws, some underneath and some on the side of the jaw. They are never stabled, but have good shelter in bluff. They have been feeding at a barley straw stack all winter, besides getting hay once a day. Would the barley beards cause this, or would it be tuberculosis? None of them have the slightest cough. Is lump jaw or tuberculosis always accompanied by a cough?

Sask. C. H. S.

Ans.—Probably this is an outbreak of actinomycosis (lumpy jaw) among your cattle. This disease is caused by a fungus or vegetable growth, which develops on many of the different food stuffs on which



Brighten Up



We can send you a free booklet that will help you buy paints and varnishes intelligently and economically. Write for the booklet you need.

BOOKLETS ON PAINTS AND VARNISHES

B-60—Paints and Varnishes for the Home. A valuable 60-page booklet on the proper finish for all household uses.

B-70—Paints and Varnishes for the Farm. 115-page booklet giving full particulars of S.W. Products for use about the farm.

B-65—Who Makes the Best Paints and Varnishes? Explains the why and wherefore of paints and varnishes—their manufacture and uses.

B-68—Brighten Up Booklet. A handbook on paints and varnishes for the home which should be in the possession of every housewife.

B-19—Sherwin-Williams Floor Finishes. Gives full particulars how to finish both painted and varnished floors.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

LARGEST PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS IN THE WORLD MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

STRENGTH AND ECONOMY

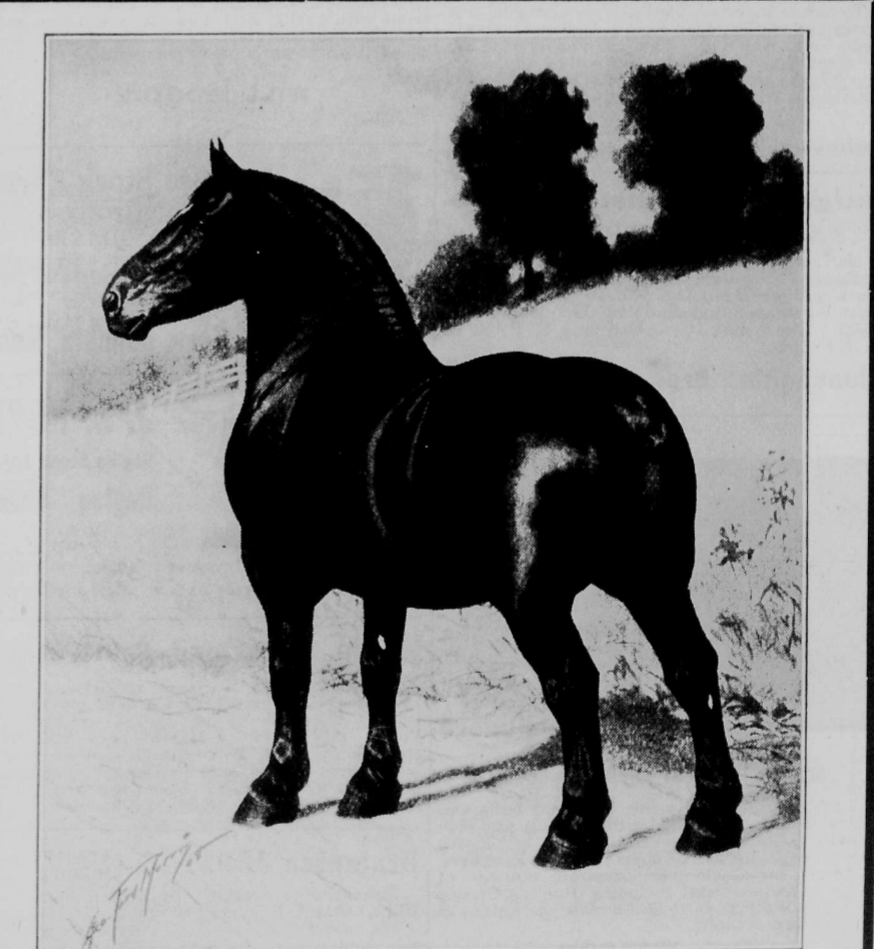
You can depend absolutely on PEERLESS Fencing to hold live stock under any and all conditions. It is made of all No. 9 steel wire heavily galvanized and has lots of spring in it, making ample provision for contraction and expansion due to changes in the temperature, sudden shocks, etc.

PEERLESS

The Fence That Saves Expense

is held together by the Peerless lock which holds the wires securely and makes Peerless Fence absolutely stock proof. The lock cannot be slipped or knocked loose. Write for our new book—it will interest you. It's free.

THE BANWELL HOMIE WIRE FENCE CO. Ltd., Dept. M
Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

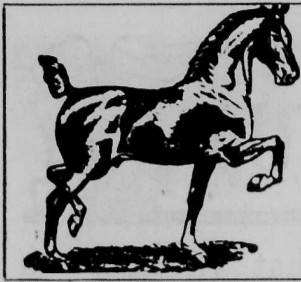


GUDET 57609 (71210), Two-year-old, Weight 1900 lbs.

The above is typical of what you will find at Rosedale Farm. My drafters excel in weight, size, finish and bone. New importation just arrived Jan. 11 direct from France. Also have some Canadian-bred two-year-old stallions. Always have work horses for sale.

R. W. Bradshaw

Rosedale Farm, Magrath, Alta. Breeder and Importer of Percherons



UNION STOCK YARDS, HORSE EXCHANGE
WEST TORONTO CANADA

The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market
Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc. every Monday and Wednesday. Auction sales of Milk Cows every Tuesday. Horses always on hand for private sale.
OUR ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of REGISTERED CLYDESDALES will be held on MARCH 26, 1909 when a large number of Imported and Canadian bred Clydesdale Stallions and Mares will be offered.

HERBERT SMITH Manager.
(Late Grand's Repository)

10 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

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

FRED. BARNETT, Manager

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.

My New Importation of Clydesdale Stallions

has just arrived. It comprises a number of prize winners and premium horses, ages from one to four years. Four are by the renowned Everlasting and two by Hiawatha. All are for sale at the lowest prices possible. Correspondence and inspection invited.

O. Sorby Guelph, Ont.



Glencorse Yorkshires

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

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.



LIVE STOCK EAR LABELS

Now is the time to get posted. Send your name for free sample and prices. Write to-day.

F. C. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

PURE-BRED HOGS, \$15.00 EACH

To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks and Berks., aged from 5 to 6 mos., at \$15 each, f.o.b. Napinka. This offer holds good for a limited time afterwards price will be advanced. The Yorks are from prize winning stock. A 1 individuals in both breeds. Also Shorthorns.

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

Bargains in Registered Yorkshire Swine

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

Glendenning Bros. Harding, Man.



HIGHLAND and SHORTHORN CATTLE

CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY HORSES

ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD

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

Q. L. WATSON

Highland Ranch, Cariboo Road, B. C.

\$50.00 to \$75.00

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

J. BOUSFIELD,
McCregor, Manitoba



To Reduce My Herd of SHORTHORNS

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

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

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

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

HACKNEY AND CLYDESDALE

STALLIONS—Can sell you champions bred at home with quality and vim which will give satisfaction from the start. Also a few mares and fillies at prices away below competition.

WILL MOODIE

Riverside Farm, De Winton, Alta.



Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

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

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.



J. C. POPE

Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.

Breeder of

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

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

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

Brampton JERSEYS CANADA'S PREMIER HERD

Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from. Write for prices and particulars. Long distance phone at farm.

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

D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.

Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que.
Importer and Breeder of High-class, Pure-bred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders.

Breeders in the west can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission, saving travelling and other expenses. Correspondence invited.

cattle feed, particularly barley. It seems, especially with cattle, that the awns of grain, covered with this fungus, penetrates between the teeth into the gums and tongue, becomes difficult to remove, and here forms a point of infection. The disease is not contagious from one animal to another. You should examine their mouths and extract the barley awns if they are present. This is likely to prove a difficult undertaking. You will, no doubt, have to rope and cast the animals to accomplish your task. When you have removed as much of the awns as is possible, thoroughly wash out their mouths with carbolic solution—one part of the acid to one hundred of water, using a syringe. Administer, internally, morning and evening, two drams of iodide of potash dissolved in a half pint of water, and give as a drench to each animal. Continue this medicine for two days, then discontinue its use for a week, then repeat as before. The swellings on the jaw may be painted once daily with tincture of iodine. If there are any cavities, the tincture of iodine may be injected once a day. Keep the cattle away from the barley straw.

LOW-GRADE FLOUR FOR HORSES—CONDITION POWDER

1. Would you consider low-grade flour and ground oats, mixed, one of flour to two of oats, good to feed working horses?

2. What is a good, cheap condition powder for working horses?

J. S. K.

Ans.—1. Horsemen do not speak highly of low-grade flour for feeding. Oats, and a little bran, form a more satisfactory ration. What is known as dark feeding flour contains the germs of the grains, and so is rich in protein. Some authorities recommend it for horses at hard work, to be used as part of the grain ration.

2. An excellent condition powder for working horses is clean, wholesome hay and oats, carrots or turnips once or twice a week, and pure water. This, along with the exercise, should keep them in good condition. If a tonic is required, use the following: Two ounces each of ferric sulphate, pulverized gentian, pulverized nux vomica, and nitrate of soda. Mix, and give a teaspoonful night and morning in ground oats or bran. Also give two or three times a week, a feed of boiled oats, and to the regular grain ration add some oil cake, which is laxative and aids digestion.

COVER FOR BINDER

How can I make a water-proof cover for binder? A. W. M.

Ans.—A satisfactory cover is made by painting ordinary canvas with raw linseed oil. A standard mixture frequently used is made as follows: Add to every three pints of boiling water two ounces of yellow soap. Then dissolved, stir in one quart of boiled linseed oil. When this has cooled, stir in ¼ pint of brown japan as a drier. If black oilcloth is wanted, add some lampblack.

CLOSE BREEDING

I have an eight-year-old Shetland pony mare, which I desire to breed this spring, but there is no stallion of the breed near here, except her own two-year-old colt. Under the circumstances, would it be advisable to breed her to him? Am told that inbreeding is quite common with these ponies. A. B. F.

Ans.—There is no particular danger of deformity or vicious temperament developing by breeding the dam to her two-year-old colt, but the practice should not be continued indefinitely, as, after a generation or two, there would be danger of sterility and stupidity. Inbreeding is practiced by pony breeders, but not indiscriminately. Inbreeding tends to get finer and smaller stock, a very desirable characteristic in ponies.

Horse Owners! Use



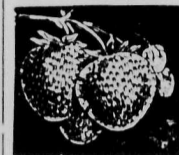
GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE SAR OR BLEMISH.

Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

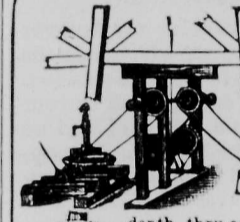


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And Sell Direct to Planters Catalog Free.

STRAND'S NURSERY
R. F. D. 11 Taylors Falls, Minn.

Unlimited Wealth May Be Yours



below the surface of the ground in deposits of coal, oil, gas, ores or metals. The surest and most economical way to determine what the ground contains is by means of the

"American" Coring Machine which will remove a core of any size, any depth, thru any kind of shale or rock formation cheaper than by any other method. Our new catalog describes every method of well sinking and mineral prospecting—FREE.

The American Well Works, Office & Works, Aurora, Ill. First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago.
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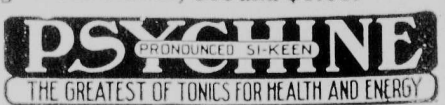


Lost Energy Restored by Psychine.

Mr. Geo. Pratt, of Clarkson, Ont., says: "Four years ago my son Wilbert was so run down, thin and emaciated, that we thought he was going into a decline and feared he would never pull through the severe cold of the winter months. The boy had no appetite and seemed to have lost all energy and interest in life. He was altogether in terribly bad shape. His condition caused us the gravest anxiety.

"Fortunately I procured PSYCHINE for him and this soon gave him a new lease of life. It is really remarkable how rapidly this splendid medicine brought about a change. After taking one or two bottles he was hardly recognizable as the same youth. PSYCHINE effected a speedy cure and he was soon able to work about on the farm again. To-day he is a robust young fellow, and if anything, stronger than his brothers. Nothing in the way of hard work seems to affect him. I cannot speak too highly of PSYCHINE. It certainly saved our boy and made a man of him."

Prevents the children taking cold, wards off that terrible malady La Grippe and completely fortifies them against disease. It should always be used for colds, a gripe, weiness, loss of appetite, etc. Send to Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Spina Ave., Toronto. Sold by all druggists and dealers, 50c and \$1.00.



WAS WEAK AND ONLY WEIGHED 73 POUNDS NOW WEIGHS 113 POUNDS

Had Heart Trouble and Shortness of Breath for Six Years

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

cured Mrs. K. E. Bright, Bur She writes: "I was greatly troubled for six years, with my heart and shortness of breath. I could not walk eighty feet resting four or five times in distance. I got so weak and thin I weighed seventy-three pounds. At last to take some of Milburn's Nerve Pills, and after taking a few I gained in strength and weight one hundred and thirteen pounds. I can now work as well as ever and can heartily thank Milburn's Nerve Pills for it all."

Price 50 cents per box or \$1.25 at all dealers, or mailed receipt of price by The T. M. Limited, Toronto, Ont.

PLANET JR. GARDEN I give bigger results with half the water. Catalogue free. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1109B Phil.

British Columbia IRRIGATED FRUIT

WITH FREE WATER

Several hundreds acres of the finest lands in the world, now placed on the market, are located in the famous Kettle Valley. Many of them front along and are beautifully situated. The rich sandy loam; it produces bumper crops of apples, small fruits and vegetables. The market is situated only a few miles away. It is located in the fruit growing district of the Kootenay, monthly pay roll is \$250,000. The magnificent location, about the east of the Okanagan Valley. Excellent facilities. Abundant supply of water; no rent to pay for it from \$100 to \$175 an acre. Write for full particulars. Satisfy yourself the money to be made in this rich valley.

D. R. TAIT, Secretary,

Kettle Valley Irrigated Fruit MIDWAY, B. C.
Winnipeg Agents: ROBINSON & BLACK, 381 M.

A WINDSOR LADY'S ADVICE

To All Women: I will send you with full instructions, my treatment which positively cures hemorrhoids, Ulceration, Displacement of the Womb, Painful or Periods, Uterine and Ovarian or growths, also Hot Flash, nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in Head, Back, Bowels, Kidney, Bladder troubles where or weakness peculiar to our sex can continue treatment at the cost of only about 12 cents. My book, "Woman's Own Adviser," also sent free on Write to-day. Address Mrs. Mers, Box 54 Windsor, Ont.

Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure
 NEVER used. Takes for mild or severe action. Bleaches from Horses. REMOVES ALL CAUSTERY. USE TO PRODUCE S-SAR OR
 warranted to give satisfaction. Sold by press, charges paid, with postage. Send for descriptive literature.
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What May Be Yours

below the surface of the ground in deposits of coal, oil, gas, ore or metals. The surest and most economical way to determine what the ground contains is by means of the "American" Coring Machine which will remove a core of any size, any kind of shale or rock easier than by any other method. Describes every method of prospecting—FREE.
 Office & Works, Aurora, Ill. Bldg., Chicago.
 W. Craig St., Montreal.



Energy Psychine.

of Clarkston, Ont., to my son Wilbert in and emaciated, was going into a de- would never pull hold of the winter I had no appetite and energy and inter- together in terribly ion caused us the cured PSYCHINE gave him a new ly remar- able how medicine brought taking one or two recognizable as the HINE effected a soon able to work n. To day he is a anything, stronger ing in the way of ect him. I cannot HINE. It certainly man of him." taking cold, wards y La Grippe and n against disease. d for colds, a s of appetite, etc. OCUM, Limited, Sold by all drug- and \$1.00.



TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED GARMENTS
 are cut on large patterns—designed to give the wearer the utmost comfort
 LIGHT-DURABLE CLEAN
 GUARANTEED WATERPROOF
 BE SURE THE GARMENT YOU BUY BEARS THE SIGN OF THE FISH
 TOWER CANADIAN CAMP TORONTO CAN

WAS WEAK AND THIN ONLY WEIGHED 73 POUNDS. NOW WEIGHS 113 POUNDS.

Had Heart Trouble and Shortness of Breath for Six Years.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

cured Mrs. K. E. Bright, Burnley, Ont. She writes: "I was greatly troubled, for six years, with my heart and shortness of breath. I could not walk eighty rods without resting four or five times in that short distance. I got so weak and thin I only weighed seventy-three pounds. I decided at last to take some of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking eight boxes I gained in strength and weight, and now weigh one hundred and thirteen pounds, the most I ever weighed in my life. I feel well and can work as well as ever I did, and can heartily thank Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for it all."

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.

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS give bigger results with half the work. Illustrated catalogue free. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1109B Philadelphia, Pa

British Columbia IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS WITH FREE WATER

Several hundreds acres of the finest fruit lands in the world, now placed on sale. They are located in the famous Kettle Valley, and have been sub-divided into blocks of various sizes. Many of them front along the river and are beautifully situated. The soil is a rich sandy loam; it produces bumper crops of apples, small fruits and vegetables. A valuable local market is situated only a few miles away. It is located in the flourishing mining district of the Kootenay, where the monthly pay roll is \$250,000. The climate is magnificent. Location, about thirty miles east of the Okanagan Valley. Excellent railway facilities. Abundant supply of the finest water; no rent to pay for it. Prices from \$100 to \$175 an acre. Write to-day for full particulars. Satisfy yourself as to the money to be made in this rich country.

D. R. TAIT, Secretary,
 Kettle Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands
 MIDWAY, B. C.
 Winnipeg Agents:
 ROBINSON & BLACK, 381 Main Street

A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL

To All Women: I will send free, with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or growths, also Hot Flashes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back, Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box 54 Windsor, Ont.

GOSSIP

At the sale of H. G. McMillan, Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 24, a Canadian purchaser, Geo. Smith, said to reside at Chrystal, Canada, took six stallions, at prices ranging from \$375.00 to \$500.00. The lot consists of two-year-olds.

GREATEST OIL WELL FIRE IN HISTORY

It is conservatively estimated that more than five million barrels of oil were destroyed in the great fire in the San Geronimo oil field near Tampico, Mexico. It is said by oil operators to have been by far the greatest and most spectacular oil fire in the history of the industry. The oil stratum was struck at a depth of 1,840 feet in a six-inch case well. The torrent of oil burst forth and was quickly followed by a blow-out of gas which opened a big orifice in the earth's surface, swallowing up the derrick and whole drilling outfit, including the engine and boiler. The gas and oil were ignited from the fire under the boiler and the great fire was in this manner started. The fire burned for sixty-two days. The vortex or crater through which the oil poured was gradually enlarged until it was more than five hundred feet wide. A rim of rocks and earth was formed around its outer edge, resembling a volcano's crater. The blaze extended to a height of 1,400 to 1,800 feet and the column of black smoke rose above it to a height of about 9,000 feet. On top of the smoke rested a great white cloud of vapor which was estimated to extend skyward to an additional height of 7,000 feet. The blaze could be seen for a distance of two hundred miles.

This great oil fire was extinguished by means of six centrifugal pumps which were kept constantly busy for two weeks throwing mud and water into the crater. Heavy discharges of dynamite around the rim of the orifice also aided in the extinguishing work. Shortly after the flames were put out the oil burst forth again in greater volume than ever and its output was estimated at 150,000 barrels a day. It has been a difficult problem to care for the oil. The Mexican government sent several hundred soldiers to the scene to assist the owners of the well in building earthen reservoirs for temporary storage of the product. The oil overflowed these reservoirs and large quantities escaped into the San Geronimo river and Lake Tamiahua.

The well is owned by a British concern which is operating in oil extensively in Mexico.—*Technical World Magazine.*

"It pays to advertise," said Mark Twain, at an advertisement writers' banquet.

"When I was editing the Virginia City Enterprise, writing copy one day and mining the next, I tried to force this truth home in many ways.

"A superstitious subscriber once wrote and said he had found a spider in his paper. Was this good or bad luck? I replied to him in our 'Answers to Correspondents' column as follows: "Old Subscriber—The finding of a spider in your copy of the Enterprise was neither good nor bad luck. The spider was merely looking over our pages to find out what merchant was not advertising, so that it could spin its web across his door, and lead a free and undisturbed existence forever after."

The Scottish Farmer says of a shipment of Clydesdales recently consigned to Mr. John Graham, of Carberry:

"Mr. Graham's shipment consists of a three-year-old filly by the noted prize winner, Baron's Chief (10971). The horses are three three-year-olds,

CRAIGIE MAINS CLYDESDALES

Have a reputation that we are determined to maintain. There are no Clydesdales too good for us to import, and we offer them to our customers at prices that cannot be equalled. We offer sound, young breeding stock of the most approved type and bluest blood. We have had years of experience in bringing horses from Scotland for the Western farmers, and we think our present collection fills the demand better than anything we have offered before. Intending purchasers may look up Wm. McDonald, at Pense, or Jas. Kennon, at Lumsden, and be driven free to the farm.



A. & G. MUTCH, LUMSDEN, SASK.
 Terms: Two Payments to Parties furnishing us good Bank Reference

JOHN GRAHAM

Carberry, Man. McLeod, Alta.

CLYDESDALES HACKNEYS SHORTHORN

I have a new lot of Clydesdales and Hackneys, on the water now and should reach Carberry about March 13th all well. This new consignment together with what I have on hand, will give a selection not equalled by any stable on the continent. Will give more particulars of the new lot later. In Shorthorns I have still a few young bulls left and females of all ages for sale. Another litter of working Collie Puppies just ready for shipping, all from imported parents. If you intend buying anything in my line, come and see the stock or write at least, and let me show you how well I can treat you. Terms Cash or Bankable paper.

SUFFOLK HORSES

SUFFOLK SHEEP

IMPORTED STALLIONS for sale, winners at the Dominion and other fairs.
 RAM AND EWE LAMBS for sale bred from imported rams and ewes. Three Championships and six firsts awarded to this flock at Dominion Exhibition, 1908.

JAQUES BROS., NORTHERN STAR RANCH Ingleton P.O., Alta.

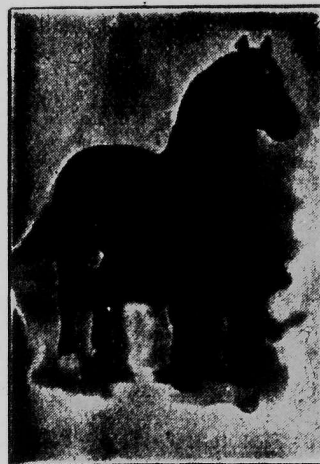
JOHN A. TURNER

Balgreggan Stock Farm CALGARY

A consignment of Clydesdales, personally selected from the best stables of Scotland, has just arrived home and are now offered for sale.

Experience counts in the horse business, and my customers will get the benefit of my years in the business. No middleman's profits. I deal direct, personally select and personally transact all my business. The first to come has the largest choice.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE



I. A. & E. J. WIGLE

Importers and Breeders of

Percheron Horses

MAPLE LEAF FARM Kingsville, Ont.

And Western Sales Barn, Calgary, Alberta, have a fresh consignment consisting of Stallions and mares at their Sale barn, Victoria Park, Calgary. Write for descriptive catalogue.

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E. J. WIGLE, 342 18th Ave. W. Calgary

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MIDWAY HORSE MARKET

Holds its GRAND AUCTION SALES Every Wednesday

Over 600 head of horses of all classes, including 350 head of drafters, farm mares and business horses, will be sold without reserve at each sale.



BARRETT & ZIMMERMAN, Midway Horse Market, St. Paul, Minn.
Take interurban cars from either city.

PRIVATE SALES DAILY

There will be the largest assortment of good horses as these auctions ever offered for sale, and you should be on hand.

WRITE NOW.



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. A 15-CENT BIBLE, J.K., for manning, \$1. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores, Ailments Pain. Book free. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. LITMAN, SOSS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by Martin Bole and Wynne Co., Winnipeg. The National Drug and Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co., Ltd., Vancouver.

four four-year-olds, one five-year-old, one six-year-old, and one two-year-old. Quite a number of these are got by the Cawdor Cup champion horse, Marcellus (11110); one is by the Cawdor Cup champion, Hiawatha Godolphin (12602), and another is by that horse's uterine brother, Treasurer Godolphin (13814), while the dams of these are by Marcellus and the big, dark-brown horse, Knight of Cowal (10074). A well-bred, big, useful, four-year-old stallion was got by Marcellus, out of a mare by that good horse and good breeding horse, Mackinley (10228), with his grandam, by Prince Robert (7135), the sire of Hiawatha (10067). Other two four-year-olds are by the choice breeding horse, Batonson (10981), the sire of the all-conquering champion Oyama, and one is by the renowned champion sire Hiawatha (10067). A two-year-old colt and a six-year-old horse are alike by Marcellus (11110), which has been breeding a lot of animals of the kind which the markets always want. With this shipment Mr. Graham is well equipped for meeting the spring trade of 1909."

PRESERVE THE BIRDS

"Every spring," quoth Old Twilight, "there is a convention of fellers who meet to devise ways an' means of preserving the moose an' the deer an' the beaver. They sometimes include the muskrat and the bullfrog. They send deppytations to parliament an' they get purty near all they ast fer. Why, way up North a half-starved settle, who has been living on dried codfish an' potatoes all winter, dassen't shoot a deer out uv season, even if a mouthful of fresh meat would save the hull family from havin' the bush fever an' the Red river fever an' the mountain fever an' the coast fever—all the same thing. I don't find fault with these fellers; but there are things that need pertection a dang sight more'n the wild beasts up North. I'm alludin' to the birds. I don't see ner hear as many of um this spring as I use to. They are gettin' scarcer every year, just becuz they are not pertected and the laws fer their pertection ain't enforced, if thur is any. That's the reason we've got to spray our stuff. We've got to spray our fruit trees; we've got to spray our berry bushes; we've got to spray our taters an' turmotes—purty soon we'll hev to spray our grain crops an' our grass an' by ginger! the day'll come when we will hev to spray ourselves especially the old folks an' the kids.

"We wouldn't need no sprayin' machines if we had lots of birds. "If the women would make as much fuss about the air gun evil in connection with boy's an' youths as they do 'bout the cigaret evil, they would be doin' somethin' fer the country. An air gun ain't unhealthy fer a boy, but it's mighty unhealthy for a robin er a warbler er a woodpecker—an' don't you fergit it. What good is an air gun, anyway? No good 'tall! If the women would up'n ast the gov'ment to forbid their manufacture an' sale, the hull country would be with them. An then the cats! They's millions uv cats strolin' round this country who sven every summer huntin' birds. What good are them cats. No good 'tall! It wouldn't do, mebbe, to kill all the cats, but if a body was stuck on a cat, why let him git out a license fer it, same's a dog, an' make him put a tag on it, an then clean up all the felines that nobody owns. That would give the birds a chance. People don't encourage the birds to come around; they'd sooner depend on paris green and coppers.

"The trees are gettin' scarce, and in the long drouths the water holes an' springs dry up. What's the matter with nailin' up bird boxes an' have a bird bath in every orchard? You can't believe how the birds would appreciate that. "But I'm down on air guns. The pot hunter with his two-dollar shot gun, goin' about killin' everything he sees is bad enough, but you can hear that feller an' smell his smoke; but the feller with the air gun kin shoot the swallows in yer barn and you, milkin' in the yard, won't know nothin' 'bout it. Dang! A generation from now folks will wonder what a crow looked like, and you'll hev to go to a picter book to see a rojin!"—The Khan in the *Hamilton Herald*.

Weak Men, Wake Up! Why Do You Wait?



Are you satisfied to turn the grindstone for the other fellow all your life? Are you content to be a plodder all your days? There's nothing in it, and you know it. Then why not brace up and be a Man? Electricity as I apply it is working wonders in the world. I am making hustling, energetic men out of wrecks every day. In every walk of life you'll find these men—men whom I have saved from lives of wretchedness and despair—men who are making their mark in the world—men who are shouting the praises of my Dr. McLaughlin Belt—men who will tell you that their success in life dates from the time that they began the use of my great Electric Appliance—the only absolutely safe and sure remedy for a weak man—a broken-down man.

My remedy is an honest remedy, a logical remedy, a time-tried remedy. You have seen my advertisements for over twenty years, if you have been on earth that long, and if you'll write to or consult some of the men and women who have used my appliance or are using it, they'll tell you that it does all that I claim for it, and even more. Then why do you wait? What's the use of bewailing your fate? You know you are not the man you ought to be. I can help you with Electricity as applied according to my method more than all the Doctors and Drugs in Christendom. If it's fresh strength and energy you want, VIM and VIGOR, that's what I can give you, and you'll be a long time getting anything like that out of drugs.

I'LL CURE YOU, OR YOU NEED NOT PAY

If your stomach doesn't work; if refuses to digest your food; if your Bowels do not move regularly; if your Kidneys are weak; if your Liver is sluggish; if your Blood Circulation is poor and your Blood is full of Uric Acid or other impurities; if your powers of Manhood are weakening; if your body is full of Pains and Aches; if you suffer from Headaches, Debilitating Losses, Urinal Disorders, Irritability, Despondency, Sleeplessness, or any other signs of Nervous or Physical Breakdown, stop and THINK! Don't, don't depend upon drugs to build you up; they'll never do it. Don't you know that all such symptoms are crying out the fact as loudly as they can that the nerve cells of your body are robbed of their power—their vitality? Don't you know that it is nerve power that operates every organ, every function of the body? Don't you know that the basis of nerve power is Electricity? Don't you know that Electricity is Life? If you don't, then you should get my Book and read it. It will teach you facts you ought to know.

Let me treat your case in my own way. Let me apply a steady current of Galvanic Electricity to your weakened system with my Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt. Wear this appliance, night after night, for a few weeks and it will drive out all those pains and aches; it will restore energy and equilibrium to your nervous system; it will fill your body with fresh strength and energy; it will give you back the powers of Manhood, and make you a Man among Men. Again I place before you more PROOFS:

Dear Sir: When I got your Belt, nineteen months ago, my stomach bothered me so that I could not sleep at night, and my head hurt me so that I thought I would lose my mind; I thought I would sure go crazy, and my limbs would cramp so that I would have to get out of bed and rub them; so when I received your Belt I did not wear it more than three nights till I could lie down and sleep all night, so the money I paid you for your Belt is cheerfully yours. If this will help you any, you can use it, for I think that electricity is the proper way of curing all chronic diseases. Wishing you the best of success, I remain,
W. F. WORLEY, Gull Lake, Sask.

Dear Sir:—It is some five years since I wrote you that your Belt had given me perfect satisfaction, and I am still as strong and hearty as any man could expect to be. It is certainly a God-send that such an appliance should be invented for the cure of the ailment of poor, wrecked humanity. I can now eat anything that is eatable and digest it well; no trouble worries me and my nerves are very strong. I have been singing the praises of your Electric Belt for eight years and will continue to do so. I cannot say too much for it has made my body a pleasure to own. Believe me,
W. L. FLEMMINGTON, Lumsden, Sask.

Call at my office this very day if you can; if you can't, then fill out this coupon, send me your address and I'll mail you, closely sealed, my FREE 80-PAGE BOOK, elegantly illustrated. I have a Book for Women, too. DON'T WAIT. Do it now!

Dr. M. D. McLaughlin

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada
Please send me your Book, free.

Name

Address

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p. m.