

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI

WINNIPEG, CANADA, MARCH 9, 1910

No. 911



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The Great new 1910 Offer on the Genuine Edison. The most marvelous offer—the offer which eclipses all others. This offer is for everyone who has not yet heard our Edison in their own home. This offer is for YOU. For you to hear concerts and entertainments, by world famous musicians—just such entertainments as the metropolitan are producing!

MY OFFER I will send you this Genuine Fireside Outfit (the newest model), complete with one dozen Edison Gold Moulded and Amberol Records for an absolutely free trial. I don't ask any money down or in advance. There are no C.O.D. shipments; no leases or mortgages on the outfit; no papers of any sort to sign. Absolutely nothing but a plain out-and-out offer to ship you this Phonograph together with a dozen records of your own selection on a free trial so that you can hear it and play it in your own home. I can't make this offer any plainer, any clearer, any better than it is. There is no catch about it anywhere. If you will stop and think just a moment, you will realize that the high standing of this concern would absolutely prohibit anything except a straightforward offer.

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To those who favor a Fore Truck on Disk Harrows, we can supply this attachment, but we are not able to recommend it for the following reasons:

A Fore Truck makes a Disk Harrow to ride very rough. The truck wheels passing over uneven surfaces causes the short stub pole and the seat to bob up and down and makes the Harrow hard to ride.

A Disk Harrow must run straight to do thorough work and a Fore Truck permits the Harrow to sway from side to side, thus taking the cut from one gang or the other, leaving the work undone.

John Deere Plow Co. Ltd., Winnipeg
Sole Agents

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ABOUT MARCH 15, 1910

John H. Stout

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WHERE AMHERST MAKE EXCELS

7 POINTS
—THE PERFECT NUMBER—

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Another point, where AMHERST shoes excel, is in the Heel Stiffeners. These are made of sound, durable leather. They are unaffected by dampness arising from sweating of the foot. They add to the durability. They are proof against strains. They keep the shoe in shape.

AMHERST shoes are the kind you should be wearing right now, if you want the most serviceable and comfortable shoes your money can buy.

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Insure Your Crop Against SMUT

and thus increase your yield? If so—treat your grain through an

OWEN'S SMUT CLEANER

The most successful machinery ever made for treating seed grain. It not only thoroughly treats your grain but it floats out and skims off all the smut Balls, ragweed, wild oats and other small seed.

We guarantee the Owens to do perfect work—capacity. No. 3—30-50 bushels per hour. No. 4—50-75 " " "

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RELIABLE FARM POWER

Get a Manitoba Gasoline Engine. An engine which is simple, economical and reliable. An engine which is made in the West, and sold under a positive guarantee to give satisfaction. We also manufacture the famous Manitoba Power Windmill, the strongest, best regulated and most powerful mill on earth. Made in the West to suit Western conditions.

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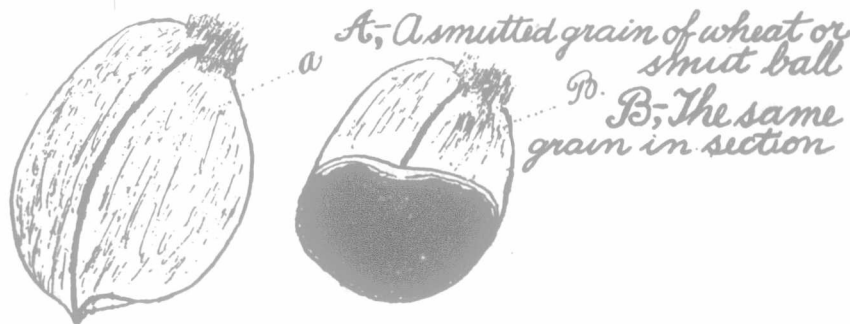
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INSURE WITH HOME COMPANIES

THE CANADIAN THE SASKATCHEWAN
INSURANCE CO. INSURANCE CO.
CANADA

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and its attack upon grain



This drawing illustrates the appearance of a smutted grain before and after being cut across—It is shown to be completely filled with a fine black powder—many hundreds of thousands of smut spores—which become attached to sound grains and carry over the disease to another year. Smut spores attach themselves readily to the brush end of the grain and in the crease, but owing to their minute size may frequently be present without being noticed.

Formaldehyde coming in contact with smut spores causes them to dry up and wither and finally die without injuring the wheat.

FORMALDEHYDE KILLS SMUT

PAMPHLET REGARDING SMUT MAILED FREE ON REQUEST TO

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A SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND AT THE BRANCHES OF THE BANK IN CANADA

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That the subscription price of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME JOURNAL is \$1.50 a year or about 3 cents a week. Tell this to your neighbors and get their subscriptions and at the same time REMEMBER our large list of premiums that are yours for the trouble START NOW.

SMUT KILLS GRAIN, FORMALDEHYDE KILLS SMUT IN WHEAT AND OATS

Formaldehyde is recommended by government farms and agricultural colleges. It is the most effective method of treating seed grain so as to prevent smut or rust. At Eaton prices formaldehyde costs less than ever before, so that you can insure a high grade crop at very light expense.

Eaton's Formaldehyde is Guaranteed Standard Quality. Full Strength, 40 Per Cent. Pure.

PRICES

1 pound bottles, each ...	\$0.25
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10 pound jars, each	1.65
50 pound jars, each	8.00
Per barrel containing 400 pounds,	\$52.00

No extra charge for containers. Full directions for use sent with each package.

These prices on formaldehyde of guaranteed strength and quality are the lowest we have ever been able to quote. Our price has been reduced in consequence of a very large purchase made possible by the heavy sale of our formaldehyde last season. The above prices are lower than those quoted in our Spring and Summer Catalogue, but customers ordering from the Catalogue will receive a rebate of the difference.

Orders should be placed at once, as the demand for guaranteed Formaldehyde increases enormously each year.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA



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Every stage of separator improvement and development has been attained through De Laval inventions.

All cream separators made to-day, regardless of the names by which they are known are built upon discarded or abandoned De Laval patents, and the best of them are scarcely equal to the De Laval machines of twelve years ago, while the advent of

THE NEW IMPROVED DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

HAS IMMEASURABLY WIDENED THE GAP.

Imitation is the subtlest flattery, but never equals the genuine and every intending separator buyer owes it to himself to secure the free trial of a new improved De Laval separator before purchasing any other.

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COATS AND ROBES MADE

If you have a horse or cattle hide, ship it to us and have a **COAT** or **ROBE** made. We have experts in our employ from a number of the largest tanneries in United States, and our work is **GUARANTEED**. Don't sell your beef hides if you want a nice Robe or Coat. Write us.

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You can operate the Aspinwall No. 3 Potato Planter without the assistance of another man. The Aspinwall No. 3 not only saves you the extra man's pay, but also plants one-third faster than machines requiring two men. The hand that handles the seed on the Aspinwall No. 3 is the iron hand. Unlike the human hand, it never gets tired. It drops 99 per cent. good.

You can use different sizes of seed and vary the distance of planting without requiring change of pickers. No other planter can compare with it in accuracy or handle as large a range of seed.

Send for our catalog. We are largest manufacturers of potato machinery in the world, and we can give you valuable facts on profitable potato culture.

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REGENERATED ABUNDANCE

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This breed of oat won the champion sweepstakes prizes for Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba in 1909, and again this season.

State quantity required, and we will quote you, f. o. b. Bangor, Salt-coats or Stockholm. We also have early Stanley Wheat and Red Fife Wheat.

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1½ to 5 horse-power

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

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If you can buy an interest in a property — inside — revenue bearing — Vancouver City property — gilt edge property — for \$100, collect \$30 ANNUAL REVENUE on your investment and then find that your property has grown in value to \$300, and without taking a chance — that's making money pretty fast, isn't it?

If you can buy a piece of vacant inside property, erect a building on it that will pay you 30 per cent. on the cost of the property and building, then that property is worth three times what it cost, if your money is worth 10 per cent. to you.

There are such buildings in this city — mostly owned by very wealthy men — the small investor has not the opportunity — the initial investment is too great.

That's where the Business Unit System — Our System — \$100 units — applied to the most profitable class of investment — Apartment Houses — comes in.

If you know how to invest you really don't have to be satisfied with 6 per cent. or 8 per cent. interest on your money — and you don't have to take a chance either.

Here's our proposition in a nut shell:

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Less mortgage value	60,000.00
Our CASH CAPITAL, 750 Business Units	75,000.00
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Less taxes, interest on mortgage, collections, etc.	14,220.00
AVAILABLE FOR ANNUAL DIVIDENDS AT 30 %	22,500.00

Just a few Business Units left, \$100 each. Cash, \$25; balance 6 mos. Drop us a card and get full information by return mail.

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Ask for Sackett Plaster Board and the Empire Brands of Wall Plaster

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

When Answering Ads Mention the Advocate

of fresh air admitted and foul air removed, could be doubled or trebled without much cost, without reducing much the inside temperature, and certainly to the advantage of the stock stabled therein.

Good Farming Competitions

The summer season of 1910 no doubt will find Good Farming Competitions prominent in the educational programs conducted by departments of agriculture in Western Canada. This has proven to be a popular line of work. When properly managed, with enthusiastic men to arouse interest locally and competent judges to make the awards, much good results to the community. The friendly rivalry developed induces clean farming, and encourages the adoption of one or more of what have been considered minor side lines, as well as the improvement of the home surroundings and the general appearance of the farm. Such changes increase the value of the farm and benefit the community at large.

Past experiences reveal one circumstance that is difficult to meet. In some localities it is desirable to continue the competition from year to year. Would-be competitors, or those who competed the previous year, however, refuse to enter because of the fact that the award previously made indicated that they would not stand a chance of winning. In some cases the highest score has been so much above the others that there is room for the suggestion that farms securing the first placing cannot compete again for two seasons. This of course would not disqualify these farms in a provincial competition, provided such were held in the meantime.

Wake Up the Live Stock Associations

Several years ago the Manitoba live stock associations made representations to the transportation companies regarding the carriage of pure-bred live-stock, and as these requests were adjudged reasonable by the companies, and were also shown to be in the interests of the carriers by improving the stock, and, therefore, increasing the values of the freight carried, they were granted. So far so good; but the association must not stand still. For years the associations have grumbled amongst themselves regarding the poor demand for purebred stuff, or the difficulty in making sales. Finally the government (Dominion) was persuaded to help them out by financing auction sales of pure-bred stock, principally bovine males. This, however, was not the real reason governing financial and other help by the state — the idea was that by assisting in a greater dissemination of the blood of the pure-breeds, the live stock of the country would be improved and all benefit by it.

For years the live stock associations fancied themselves as the cream of the farming community, and, as a result of this mutual admiration attitude, went to sleep and took no thought for the morrow. Briefly, the breeder of pure-breds saw or thought of no market beyond one for the few bulls, boars or rams he had to sell; that, and seeing the prize lists of various shows were rich enough engaged all his attention in the association. The markets for the commercial grades of stock were entirely overlooked; no attention was given or interest shown whether the producers and sellers of commercial stock were making a profit or getting a square deal. If, therefore, selfish interest is the only stimulant which will affect the live stock associations, these bodies ought to know that on the success of the producer of commercial stock depends their welfare.

If the producer of swine, sheep or cattle for the flock is making no money, he will not be very enthusiastic over prospective purchases of the

pure-bred males. Once this idea is thoroughly grasped a move on the part of these associations towards agitating for better market facilities in the West, may be expected. Municipal abattoirs will be recommended, as a means of properly caring for the local trade and as a way to save on the cost of slaughtering, to improve the quality of the article sold, and as a further means to check the rapacity of the middleman stationed at the abattoirs (packing houses). Consumers will thus be safeguarded against diseased cattle, slink veal and the other abominations incident to an uninspected meat trade.

SASKATCHEWAN.

* * *

One of the features of a tariff is its tortuousness, its intricacy, and the exceeding great difficulty of getting at the facts. If there is one great ethical argument in favor of free trade, it is that it destroys the tissue of falsehoods woven about a tariff.—Dr. J. G. Rutherford.

Farmer Versus Engineer

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The writer of the article headed "Fame and Fortune on the Farm," in your issue of January 19, expressed the opinion and belief that he would have been better satisfied, more contented and had ready cash to show for his work, had his boyhood wish been granted and he become a locomotive engineer instead of a farmer. I have been at both and know the disadvantages of railroading. There is scarcely an engineer to-day, but would gladly exchange places with any successful farmer.

My own case, for instance, indicates which occupation offers the best opportunity for a young man to make a home for himself. Four years ago I started firing on a train. I fired nearly three years, and ran an engine for one year, was temperate in my habits, always contributed to any benevolent society asking for money, or to a fellow in distress, worked steadily, made all the money possible, and saved about \$500, which is a good average for a railroader. The time I started on the railroad my oldest brother took a farm on shares in Saskatchewan and to-day has 18 horses, 16 cattle, implements necessary for working a section and a quarter of land, which he also owns, and a cash account of \$2,000, all made from the land.

In the district where I now live two-thirds of the farmers are worth between \$40,000 and \$50,000 and some are under 40 years of age. They have social meetings in the school houses in the winter, and have debates which are interesting and instructive. Do you wonder at me resigning from the service of a railway company, while still only a young man, to again take up the healthful, profitable and honorable occupation of farming?

Sask.

H. H. COOK.

HORSE

Thick Crupper for Switcher

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Will give you my experience with a switcher. I have a gelding that had the habit very bad. I tied his tail for about two weeks, and found that it only aggravated him more, as he would get it loose sometimes and catch the lines, and start kicking, and it took considerable time to get things in order again. So I wrapped the crupper with strips of old bags until it was four or five inches thick, and let him switch, for he could not hold the line, as the crupper was too thick. I drove him both single and double with the same crupper in the summer of 1908, and when the flies were gone in the fall, I took it off, and he has quit the switching, and has not tried to hold the line since. He will be five years old in the spring, and worked last summer the same as any other horse.

York Co., Ont.

E. F. WOOD.

Millet for Horses

Is millet a good winter feed for horses? What time should it be sown and on what kind of land? Should it be drilled, or sown broadcast? Do you recommend any particular variety?

Sask.

M. W.

Ans.—Millet of all kinds should be grown on moist rich loam, summer-fallow preferred. The seed is small and should be drilled in near the surface for the seed will not stand deep sowing. The best time to sow is between May 15th and 24th and proper amount 23 pounds per acre.

The most suitable variety for this country is Hungarian Grass. This kind is leafy, productive and of fine texture. In preparing the land be sure to harrow well; otherwise weeds will choke out the millet.

Cut the crop in August before the fall frosts; bind in small sheaves and stook until well cured; then stack. It should not be fed in large quantities to horses. One or two sheaves per day is sufficient. It is strong feed and it will prove injurious if fed in unlimited quantities.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Our Scottish Letter

Recent weeks have been eventful among Scots horse-breeders. We have had the annual stallion show at Glasgow, the annual meetings of the Clydesdale Horse Society, and a great legal trial regarding the ownership of Baron o' Buchlyvie 11263, the most outstanding of the second generation of living Clyde stallions. We also are having a shipment of some 30 or 40 Clydesdales to Canada entering the Dominion at St. John, N. B. The buyers are spread all over the Dominion, from Ontario to Alberta and so far the shipments for 1910 have been in excess of those for the same period of 1909. Regarding the society, little need be said. It is one of the most prosperous agricultural institutions in Scotland. It has now a capital of over £5,000 (nearly \$25,000), and its council are investing this month £1,000 in Canadian bonds. The president said, at the meeting, that this was an acknowledgment, in a small way, of the indebtedness of the home breeders to Canada for the hearty support you give to the Clydesdale breed. The gold medals offered by the society appear to be greatly appreciated by your breeders, and the home breeders are very glad to acknowledge in this way what Canadians are doing for us. Disappointment was expressed at the meeting, at the decision of the executive of the Canadian association with respect to the horses, Sir Henry 13200, and Braidlie Prince 12871, and the hope was expressed that the Canadian association will recognize the expediency of rescinding a resolution which confers no benefit on anyone in Canada, and inflicts a great injury on the owner of Sir Henry 13200 in this country. Here we cannot believe it possible that all the members of the executive committee of the Canadian association are aware of what has been done. The light bay horse is in Canada, and he is Braidlie Prince, and not Sir Henry.

The stallion show at Glasgow was worth going far to see. Quite a fair number of good horses were exhibited, but the eagerness of societies to secure horses for stud purposes long in advance of the show, has robbed it of much of its old excitement. About ninety entire Clydesdales were hired for service in 1910, some of them a year ago and more, and already four are under hire for 1911. These four are Messrs. Montgomery's Scottish Crest and Pride of Blacon, both sons of Baron's Pride; Mr. Kilpatrick's big horse, Dunedin, and Mr. Taylor's big horse, Sir Dighton. The fact that these four horses were characterized by unusual weight and substance, and that they have been hired by societies which have hitherto been content to take second place, is significant of a determination among breeders to get up the weight and substance of their Clydesdales. The champion of the show was William Dunlop's two-year-old colt, Dunure Footprint 15203, a big colt, which last year pretty well held his own against all comers.

and, judging by his present form, is likely to do the same in the season which has now opened. He was bred by his owner and was got by Baron o' Buchlyvie 11263, out of a noted prize mare named Dunure Ideal 21283, which, as a three-year-old, produced this fine colt. He is wonderfully well planted at the ground, and makes a noted champion for quality, size and action at his years. The reserve was John Pollock's four-year-old, Montrave Viceroy 14278, a horse with a notable pedigree, both his sire and his dam having been winners of the Cawdor Cup. He is bred in the most fashionable lines of the present day. His sire was Hiawatha 10067, and his dam Lady Victoria 14582, being a daughter of the celebrated Baron's Pride 9122. Montrave Viceroy won the 100-gs. Brydon Challenge Shield, which is restricted to horses three-years-old and upwards and the reserve for it was Alexander Rennie's big four-year-old black horse, Laird of Erskine 15276, which last year had the Glasgow premium. Both of these trophies, the Cawdor Cup and the Brydon Shield, have a condition attached to them that only horses which have passed a veterinary examination for soundness can compete for them. Unfortunately, several of the best horses which presented themselves for this test failed to get through, most of them because of a slight roughness in the windpipe. It is almost impossible to keep any big, heavy horse quite right in his wind if he is fed for several years for show purposes. Some consider the veterinary test under this head too severe, and certainly the galloping of big cart horses to try their wind is not quite a rational proceeding. Two grand big horses in the show were Mr. Kilpatrick's Perfect Motion 13123, a six-year-old son of Baron o' Buchlyvie, and winner of the Brydon Challenge Shield last year. He was placed first in the open class for matured horses, Mr. Taylor's big horse, Sir Dighton 13760, a five-year-old by Sir Hugo, standing second, and Montrave Viceroy third. The three-year-old class was led by John Leckie's Royal Salute 14825, a son of Hiawatha, and a very bonnie horse at that. Unfortunately, he was moving rather wide behind, and Clydesdale judges are unwilling to forgive that. Mr. Kilpatrick had second with Scott Again 14840, a Cumberland-bred horse of Lord Lothian lineage, and a horse combining great strength and substance, breadth of bone with quality. He moves well, and there are not many better three-year-olds. The third was Mr. Taylor's Sir Winston 14867, another son of Hiawatha, and a true, solid, thick Clydesdale horse, full of breed character, and in some respects the best horse in the class. His dam, Legacy 15305, is a daughter of the famous Sir Everard, and own sister to the celebrated champion mare, Lady Margaret. The two-year-old class was, of course, led by Dunure Footprint. Next to him stood the

thick, well-ribbed horse, Cadzow Fashion 15166, owned by Hastie & Sons, Eddlewood, Hamilton. The third and fourth were sons of the young champion, Oyama 13118. There was a good show of yearling colts and two-year-old and yearling fillies. The leader among the colts was Dunure Amos, a bay son of Hiawatha, owned by Mr. Dunlop. John Sleigh, Fyvie, did a big feat in the filly classes, winning first for both yearling and two-year-olds with the full sisters, Elaine and Moira. They are daughters of Baron's Pride 9122, and Moira was unbeaten and the Cawdor Cup champion last year. Mr. Sleigh was second for yearling colts with a son of Everlasting 11331. He looks a safe one for another day.

I should have mentioned that this is the jubilee of the Glasgow Stallion Show. Much water has flowed beneath the bridges since the first show of Clydesdale stallions was held in Glasgow, and while I am not prepared to dispute that this is the fiftieth show organized by the Glasgow Agricultural Society, I am certain it is much more than half a century since the first show of the kind was attempted in the west of Scotland. These competitions did very much to foster the love for horse-breeding which is innate in Scotchmen, and I doubt not that as Canada fills up such events will be popular among your farmers, also.

WHO OWNS THE HORSE ?

As for the lawsuit about Baron o' Buchlyvie, it has been an exciting business. The horse was bred ten years ago by Wm. McKeich, Woodend Buchlyvie, from whom he was bought as a two-year-old colt, in joint venture, by James Kilpatrick and William Dunlop for \$700. It was publicly reported that, after two years, he became the sole property of Mr. Dunlop, and was removed to his stables at Dunure Mains, Ayr, from Mr. Kilpatrick's stables. Mr. Dunlop maintains that he bought out Mr. Kilpatrick's interest in the horse for £1,000, so that he was then valued at £2,000. Mr. Kilpatrick says that when they came to square up things, it was found that they had misunderstood each other, his idea being that the £2,000 represented his share in the horse, so that his value was £4,000; that, by agreement, on account of this misunderstanding, the sale was annulled, and the joint-venture stood. Mr. Dunlop says it was not so, and that he paid for the horse in two instalments of £250 and £750 each, Mr. Kilpatrick admits the receipt of the £250, but denies that it was part payment of the horse. It was, he says, his share of the profits for one year, and denies altogether the payment of the balance of £750. The evidence disclosed a very loose method of doing business involving large sums of money, and other features which one could fain have wished were absent. The judge's decision will be awaited with interest; but what-

ever way it goes, the public have got an eye-opener as to the value of a high-class Clydesdale stallion.

The general election is over, and once more we breathe freely. Parties are very evenly balanced, and it is to be regretted that only about one-tenth of the members returned can be regarded as knowing the A. B. C. of agriculture. In Great Britain, only two bona-fide tenant-farmers have been returned: George Lambert, for the South Molton district of Devon, and Harry Hope, for Bute. Party government, so far as agriculture in this country is concerned, is a curse.

SCOTLAND YET.

STOCK

The Army Horse Problem

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

A conference of representatives of the various agricultural societies and the chief associations connected with horses has been discussing, in London, the question of the supply of horses for war purposes. There has been a considerable decline in horse breeding in the last 30 years, especially in the lighter breeds, and in recent years the rapid introduction of motor cabs in London and other cities has lessened the demand for horses to an alarming extent. The London Omnibus Company is disposing of its horses at the rate of as many as 150 a day, and motor omnibuses replace the older horse-drawn vehicle. The South African war took 400,000 horses, and in case of emergency the government would need from 300,000 to 500,000 horses within 12 or 18 months.

The conference recommended a much more liberal appropriation for the encouragement of horse breeding than the present grant of £5,000. France spends £300,000, Germany and Austria £200,000 each for this purpose and the suggestion was made that the United Kingdom could well afford £500,000 a year for such a laudable cause. Another proposal was that 50,000 brood mares throughout the country should be "ear-marked" for military purposes and that such a subsidy should be paid to the owners as would prevent such brood mares being exported.

Whatever course the government adopts must be done quickly as the remount problem is a serious one. Ever since the South African war there have been many weedy looking horses in even crack cavalry regiments.

SALE OF SHIRES

The first sale of Shire horses for the season took place at Peterborough and brought out a large attendance. On the opening day stallions were offered and there was a brisk demand, prices ranging up to 250 gs. for E. Green's "Moor's Chief." On second day mares and fillies were offered. The highest price was 150 gs. for the three-year-old filly "Marden Picotee" from Sir Walter Greenwall's stud.

The joint sale at Hinckley of 51 Shire horses from the studs of F. Farnsworth and M. Hubbard was well attended and good prices were realized. Several daughters of "Lockinge Forest King" were offered and caused spirited competition. The total sum for the sale was £4,553 17s., Mr. Farnsworth's average for 26 being £77 13s. 10d. and Mr. Hubbard's for 25 head, £101 7s.

JERSEYS DISPOSED OF

John Thornton and Co. have just disposed of the famous little Horwood herd of Jerseys — one of the oldest herds in the kingdom. The 38 head brought excellent bidding from a large company present. The highest price was 33 gs. for the cow "Bombazine" sold to A. E. Baker, of Stony Stratford.

MANURING BY PASTURING

The Midland Agricultural College is conducting a pasture manuring experiment at Kingston, Derby, and has issued an interim report on the results. A peculiar feature of the experiment is that the effects of the manures were tested by the influence on the yield of milk from the cows



CLEARING THE HURDLES

r horses? What kind of land? broadcast? Do variety?

M. W. could be grown on preferred. The led in near the and deep sowing. May 15th and nds per acre. this country is eafy, productive aring the land wise weeds will

e the fall frosts; until well cured; in large quantieaves per day is nd it will prove ntities. A. BEDFORD.

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ful among Scots e annual stallion meetings of the great legal trial on o' Buchlyvie e second genera e also are having sdales to Canada hn, N. B. The Dominion, from the shipments of those for the ng the society, he most prospercotland. It has nearly \$25,000, s month £1,000 ent said, at the owldgment, in ss of the home rty support you The gold medals to be greatly and the home owledge in this g for us. Dis-the meeting, at of the Canadian orses, Sir Henry l, and the hope lian association of rescinding a nefit on anyone ary on the owner ntry. Here we all the members f the Canadian has been done. nd he is Braidle

was worth going r of good horses ess of societies long in advance much of its old ire Clydesdales some of them a r four are under Messrs. Mont-ride of Blacon. Kilpatrick's big 's big horse, Sir our horses were and substance. y societies which e second place, is among breeders stance of their the show was l colt, Dunure which last year nst all comers.

grazing on the experimental plots. Two plots of four acres each were selected, and one of these received a dressing of 10 cwt. of ground lime, and a few days later 4 cwt. of superphosphate and 1½ cwt. of sulphate of potash per acre.

Nothing was applied to the second plot. The pasture was naturally poor, but the artificials soon showed their effect by increasing the yield of grass, and by the finer character of the herbage.

Two cows were placed on each plot and changed from one to the other every two weeks. The cows on the manured showed a decided increase in the yield of milk, and in addition the plot was able to carry an extra cow during the latter half of the experiment. The manures cost 29s. per acre, but the increased milk yield, at 8d. per gallon showed a profit above the cost of 27s. per acre. The gain in milk was 84 gallons per acre, including the third cow. The quality of milk was not appreciably affected. The results are very encouraging as far as the experiment has proceeded.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

The Midland Farmers' Co-operative Association has had a successful year, or rather ten months, as owing to a change in the method of accounting, the figures only cover that period. The total trade during this time was £21,298, compared to £21,720 for the previous twelve months. The profit for the year was £861. The principal items of the society's purchases for its members were, cakes, £8,129; grain and meals, £5,377; manures, £2,786; and seeds, £1,611.

The idea is not so much to make a profit as to supply the purest and most genuine goods at a low price, and the society has been able to do this, and often considerably below market prices. The society is to branch out in a new direction by a scheme for the disposal of milk, and will equip a factory to handle any surplus milk. The membership during the year increased from 347 to 401.

WELFARE OF AGRICULTURE

An excellent paper on the Agricultural Development Act of 1909 was read by Mr. Eve before the Farmers' Club. Mr. Eve stated that no more important act had been passed affecting the welfare of agriculture.

At least £250,000 is to be applied annually for agricultural development. In the discussion it was claimed that England had more to fear from the science which held sway in Germany than from their ships or army. Another point emphasized during the discussion was the necessity of research rather than education.

By the way, no money is yet available under the act—the amount was in the budget suspended by the Lords—but endorsed by the recent elections.

PREPARING FOR LIVERPOOL SHOW

For the forthcoming Royal Show at Liverpool prizes to the amount of £10,620 are to be offered. The local committee contributes £1,890 to this total; £2,341 came from the various breed societies; and £567 from the Royal Lancashire Society. In the horse section £3,371 is offered; in the cattle section £2,840; for sheep, £1,990; and for pigs, £710. There are many miscellaneous prizes, and for the best managed farms in Lancashire and Cheshire £450 is to be awarded.

For the next year's show the city of Norwich has been selected and the King will be the president of the society for 1911. For the show of 1912 both Doncaster and York have sent invitations. A special committee was appointed several months ago to consider the new Development Act, and it suggests that assistance from the fund created by the act should be given to scientific agricultural research and to the improvement of live stock.

SKIMMED MILK FOR CONDENSER

Machine skimmed condensed milk has received vigorous condemnation at recent meetings of Chambers of Agriculture, and the Central Council has taken up the matter. Especially strong is the demand that all such milk should be labelled as unfit for infants' use—on the ground that "infants might have full stomachs of skimmed milk and still starve to death."

The suggested marking of all imported meat as "Foreign" or "Colonial" was also considered by the council, and a resolution in favor of such marking approved.

PREVALENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS

How prevalent tuberculosis is amongst dairy cows in England is indicated by 73 samples of milk being found tuberculous out of 676 samples examined by the Health Department of the London County Council. In addition, a veterinary inspection of 4,455 cows on 184 farms supplying milk to London resulted in 74 cows being found suffering from tuberculosis of the udder.

The medical officer strongly urges the early re-introduction into parliament of dairies and milk bill, which was one of the "innocents" slaughtered in the last session owing to lack of time for consideration.

THE EGG SITUATION

Increasing home production of eggs and a decrease of foreign and colonial supplies to the extent of 256,000,000 eggs were features of 1909. Last year's imports were valued at the huge total of £7,235,302, against £7,183,122 in the previous year—smaller supplies and higher prices.

Poultry imports were of the value of £920,699, compared to £934,679 in 1908. Canada plays but an insignificant part in egg imports, the total value being but £2,182. However, they were worth more per great hundred (10s. 11d.) than those from any other country. Denmark came next at 9s. 6½d. Russia is the largest single source of supply of both eggs and poultry—sending nearly £3,300,000 worth.

The foreign trade of the United Kingdom for January showed a considerable increase over January, 1909. Imports increased by £2,420,790 and exports by £6,000,069. Grain and flour were responsible for £1,550,160 of the increase in imports. Animal products imported decreased by £333,889.

Although February opened with dry and seemingly settled weather, rain soon returned again and land is in a soddened condition. This is especially deplorable in view of the arrears of plowing, as February is usually largely devoted to the sowing of spring wheat. Should the weather change so that farmers can get onto the land a large area will be sown to wheat in place of oats and barley. Of the crops above soil wheat looks fairly strong, rye is healthy and so is young clover.

Lambs and ewes are doing well, with lower mortality than usual, and the health of farm stock generally is good.

F. DEWHIRST.

Nursing Hints for Stock Owners

BY DR. J. FIELDING COTTRILL.

Part III.

DISINFECTING

It is just as important that the animal and its surroundings be kept clean and sweet as it is for ourselves. Pure air I have already spoken of. It is Nature's own disinfectant. This is largely aided by sunlight and fresh water; but as we are not always able to take full advantage of these we use various chemical preparations, especially in contagious diseases, where hosts of disease germs may be given off and pollute the air. Here the fresh air would dilute, but would not destroy the germs rapidly enough. Fresh water would dilute and wash them away, too, but might cause the disease to spread elsewhere, but by adding say two ounces of carbolic acid to one gallon of water and flushing the stable out with this these dangerous germs would be destroyed. If about four ounces of crude carbolic be added to every gallon of lime wash the walls may be readily purified. It is scarcely necessary to say that the scraper and brush should be used previously. If unable to wash out the stable the crude carbolic may be sprinkled on the floor, etc. It will cost a mere trifle and may save the other animals.

Every sick animal should, whenever possible,

be removed from the rest of the animals, and the stall occupied by it at once thoroughly cleansed. I have known every mare (and cow) to lose her young because they were kept in the same place as one which had aborted. I have seen several mysterious cases of inflammation of the udder appear in the same stable which contained one animal with a badly suppurating wound. Septicæmia and pyæmia, or blood poisoning, will readily pass from one animal to another. These instances show that not only contagious disease cases should be isolated, but that it is erring on the safe side to isolate even simple cases. I have known hog cholera to be spread from the shoes of one who walked through a healthy pen after visiting a diseased one. Hence, it is dangerous for the same person to attend the sick and well, because the contagion may be carried by hands, clothes, brushes, etc. So that if an attempt is made at isolation let it be real. Let a separate person attend to the sick, or, if it is absolutely necessary that the same person attend to all the animals, he can at least freely use carbolic acid, four ounces to the gallon, on his hands after leaving the sick. He should also use an old coat when entering the stable, and this can keep the contagion from his ordinary coat. But be sure to use separate pails and stable utensils for the sick.

MEDICINE ADMINISTERED

See that the medicine is never given so strongly as to irritate the mouth, and that it is given regularly; and if you value your animal do not begrudge a little attention during the night.

Enemas, enemata, clysters or injections, as they are variously named, should be freely used on all sick animals. They should feel comfortably warm to the hand. In large quantities they will be ejected, and, therefore, cause the bowels to work. In small quantities they will be retained. In the case of a sick animal it may be wise, if it cannot swallow, to inject a small quantity of gruel (or soup if the patient be a dog).

Let me request you to say when you have a sick animal: "What would we do if one of us in the house were suffering in a similar manner to the animal? Then as far as possible do the same for the animal. Here is an example: If your eye is sore or inflamed you put a shade over it. Do the same with your animal. I have seen dozens of poor beasts suffering dreadful agony from their eyes. The tears have been rolling down their faces and their lids swollen to an enormous size, yet their owners were amazed when I have said that every ray of light was torment to the beast. "I never thought of it," is the general cry.

"Gentleness," "cleanliness," "regularity," and "thought" should be written over every stable door.

DEAD CARCASSES

This subject is beyond nursing, but I would like to say a few words about them. They should in every case be burned. To leave the carcasses for the coyotes is criminal, morally, and should be made so legally. To bury them, in many cases, is merely to court further disaster (unless they be covered with quicklime). But to destroy them by burning is safe.

A pamphlet on the relation of the farmer and the general consumer to the wool tariff, from the pen of E. B. Biggar, Toronto, is being circulated. The writer sets forth in a conclusive way the arguments that have been urged in support of a higher woolen tariff and attempts to show that raising the duty on woolen goods will be in the direct interests of the consumer of woolens and the producer of wool.

With these arguments we are all more or less familiar. They are similar to those always urged by advocates of higher protection. The writer informs us that raising the woolen tariff will not necessarily mean increasing the cost of clothing to the consumer, and will markedly stimulate the sheep industry in Canada. Increasing the duty, he says, will mean that a smaller quantity of woolen cloth will be imported, and hence a higher tariff will operate to decrease the actual tax on the consumer. Similarly a higher tariff on wool will benefit the sheep industry by forcing manufacturers to buy more of their wool in Canada.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

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

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

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

March 23.—*What success did you have last season growing clover—red clover, alsike or alfalfa? What acreage did you seed; how did you sow the seed; what quantity per acre; with or without a nurse crop; did you inoculate the soil or seed, if so how; did you mix grass seed with the clover; what kind of stand had you last fall, and from your experience what advice have you to offer on the growing of these crops?*

March 30.—*What advice have you to offer as to quantity of the various grains to sow per acre? Have your experiences of recent years shown that it is advisable to sow more thickly than you did some time ago?*

April 6.—*How would you advise your fellow farmers to proceed to build up a profitable herd of cows for dairy purposes? Give results of actual experiences if possible.*

The Question of Manuring

In the articles that follow some practical experience is offered on handling and applying farmyard manure. Too frequently the value of stable manure is underestimated and the necessity of its use in the maintenance of the productive powers of the soil not recognized. The contributions published here point out a number of plans by which the grain farmer can make best use of what manure is available, attention to which may be of value to some who are doubtful of the time for applying and the method of applying barnyard manure. The awards are given in the order in which the articles appear.

Applies Manure to Grass Land

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In my experience I find that the best times to apply manure is any time there is manure to apply. The most satisfactory way is by the manure spreader, which unfortunately cannot be used on the snow, or when most of the manure is made. Consequently to save labor and get the full benefit of the manure we spread it out direct from the stables, using an ordinary sleigh. By saving labor I mean that labor is cheaper in winter than summer. We generally have enough grass land to apply the manure on. Sometimes, and especially in very cold weather, the boys do not spread it as evenly as I would like, but they can hardly be blamed. To remedy this as much as possible in spring I use the harrows turned on their back, and by a couple of strokes both ways spread the manure out pretty well. When spreading the manure on grass I

prefer doing so the first or second winter after seeding, so that any seeds may have time to germinate and get killed before the field is broken up. When applying manure for grain crop, I prefer spreading on the plowed land to plowing it under, as it gives markedly better results, especially in dry weather. Manure on plowed land can be easily handled by using a disc harrow and disc drill. I have 40 acres of wet, springy land that has been growing oats steady every year for the last twelve years, receiving a coat of manure every third or fourth year. With this treatment the crop sometimes is too heavy and lodges. Two years ago I hauled eight or nine years' accumulation of manure from a neighboring farm, and after covering a convenient piece of grass land I spread the balance on about 10 acres of an oat field, at the rate of 420 bushels per acre—that is 6 loads to a 70 bushel manure spreader. Before the job was finished the oats were higher than the horse's knees. The manure neither hurt nor benefited that crop. The following season the yield was seeded to grass with one bushel of oats per acre, as a catch crop, cut for hay. The manure benefited that crop 75 to 100 per cent.

As to the benefit of manure to a prairie farm, I should say that the benefit depends a lot on the quality of the manure, and also to a less extent on the soil to which it is applied. Manure made where concentrated feed is freely fed to all stock benefits the soil in the same ratio as the grain used benefits the stock making the manure. I am of the opinion that manure benefits all classes of soil. On rich new land manure ripens the crop earlier, if it does not help the yield; on older and poorer soil it helps the yield and furnishes humus. Manure in conjunction with a grass rotation will not only stop drifting on the lightest sandy soil, but will actually convert such soil to a black sandy loam. If there is 25 cents worth of fertility taken out of the soil for every bushel of wheat sold, surely it should pay to convert at least all the coarse grain and straw grown into humus and plant food, especially since doing so would mean an additional source of revenue.

Man.

K. McIVER.

Handling and Applying Manure

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The winter is the best time to draw out manure, as hauling it then saves a lot of expensive and hard labor in the summer; that is, to take the manure direct from the stables and spread it as evenly as possible on the fields. There is then no loss to speak of, unless on very rolling land. On such land, if there happened to be very heavy rains in spring before the frost was out of the ground, it might wash some.

However, if there were many weed seeds in the manure we think it an advantage to pile manure up in a heap in a sheltered place, where the snow will not drift over it, and let it heat say for a month or six weeks, mixing horse and cattle manure together, tramping it down with a horse after the stables have been cleaned out to the pile. In this way the manure will not "fire," as we call it. Then a few days before we want to draw to fields we start and pile the fresh manure from the stable to one end of the heap instead of putting it on top, so as to get it started to heat before we draw out the main pile. This is what I am doing this winter and the manure handles fine, spreads well and will not interfere with the plowing so much as the green manure. Another important thing is that it will not leave the soil so open.

I may say that we are spreading the manure on land we intend for barley. I do not think it is advisable to put manure on land that is to be plowed or seeded early, as it holds the frost in too long. If we have manure for the summer fallow we put it on the poorest places in the field. This is where some make a mistake. They put the manure on the most convenient place in field, very likely the land that needs it least, and the year may be an extra good growing year with a very large growth of straw, the grain lodges before it is right headed and when we come to thrash

there is a small quantity and a poor grade of grain and the manure gets the blame. Probably if this land had been well packed after sowing it would have helped matters to a great extent, as it would then have grown a stronger straw.

My opinion on the value of barnyard manure if applied in the right manner and right place is that it will speak for itself in increased dollars and cents to the farmer's pocket, besides the great satisfaction of seeing how well the crop grows where the manure has been applied. Besides I think it a wrong to ourselves, our country and future generations to rob the earth of its fertility by cropping year after year without putting anything back to sustain the soil's fertility.

Now I would advise any brother farmer with a heap of manure, the accumulation of years, to get a manure spreader or hire one and get busy as soon as seeding is done next spring and transfer that pile to some of the poorest land on his summer fallow. A word of caution in conclusion: Don't let your manure get fired in the pile, as it is practically worthless if it does. Firing is apt to occur if manure has to be piled up in a heap, especially horse manure in summer. In dry weather throw a few pails of water on the pile once in a while and keep it solid by tramping.

Man.

THOS. AITKEN.

Barnyard Manure For Prairie Farms

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Barnyard manure should be spread during the fall and winter on the fields which are to be summer fallowed. If left in heaps to be spread in the spring the liquid content will be lost, as it runs over the hard frozen soil. Besides, if spread on the land shortly before being plowed, the straw portion of the manure is not flattened by the snow and rain, which it must be if the plow is to turn it under satisfactorily. By the time the seed is sown the following spring the manure spread in winter and plowed under in July will be rotted sufficiently to be available for plant food. In this or some similar way the fertility of the farm can be maintained, as it is obvious that the ordinary manner of summer fallowing, viz., putting nothing into the soil, simply hastens exhaustion. That hoary-headed fable of "inexhaustible fertility" dies very hard and, I do not doubt, is responsible for the many worked out farms in the older parts of the Northwest.

Manure may also be applied after the seed is sown, and this will improve the yield to a certain extent, as it prevents the drying out of the soil and helps the plant to withstand dry weather until the rains come. Care should be taken, however, not to apply it after the plant is up. In the fall this manure is plowed under and partially rotted and by the next spring it will be quite decomposed.

Applying manure in the winter and plowing it under in the spring is not satisfactory for several reasons. The manure cannot be completely buried; it catches in and rolls around the coulter, and if it has been carelessly spread, which sometimes happens on a cold winter day, it has to be in many cases burned off before the plough will work, especially in low places; also it is liable to hold too much snow, making the land too wet for satisfactory working. When it is finally plowed under and the seed sown I believe the stiff unrotted straw holds the soil open and permits too much drying out.

The foregoing observations apply to green manure. In my opinion this is the best way for the small prairie farmer to use his manure. I suppose the farmers who have the proper accommodation for storing and rotting barnyard manure and for conserving the liquids might be almost counted on one's fingers. Besides for this kind of manure a spreader is required, and this is a big expense for the small farmer, though doubtless if we farmed as we should, it is necessary.

Sask.

H. E. YOUNG.

Winter Wheat for Seed

An interesting experiment in regard to the germination of fall wheats has been conducted by W. C. McKillican, of the Dominion Seed Branch at Calgary. One year's tests indicate that winter wheats should be held one year before being used as seed.

Mr. McKillican reports his tests to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE as follows:

"In making germination tests of Turkey Red winter wheat I have often observed that the result was disappointing, *i. e.*, wheat that looked sound and good would be slower in germinating than one would expect. The opinion is occasionally met that the crop of winter wheat does not do as well when put in immediately after harvest as when seed a year old is used. To arrive at something definite, the following experiment was conducted. Twenty samples of good-looking sound Turkey Red winter wheat were chosen. These samples were of the crop of 1908, and had been first tested in January, 1909, about four months after being harvested. They were from all parts of the province of Alberta, and most of them were seed fair prize winners, but when tested for germination they gave rather disappointing results. They have been stored for a year, and have now been tested again in January, 1910, about sixteen months after harvest.

"The results as shown in the accompanying table are most striking. Without exception they have given a good test in the second trial. The striking part is the rapidity with which they germinated. In the first test, while a fair percentage ultimately grew, the germination was very slow, as indicated by the four-day test. In the second test, not only was there a greater percentage germination, but practically every live seed started in the first four days. The fact that every sample out of the twenty gave the same result would indicate that there must be some definite law at the back of this; at the same time I should like to see the test repeated another year before coming to any definite conclusions."

Sample No.	Tested, January, 1909.		Tested, January, 1910.	
	Crop of 1908.	Percentage germination in 4 days.	Percentage germination in 4 days.	Percentage germination in 10 days.
597	32	78	99	99
672	30	79	99	99
683	30	77	97	97
686	59	87	97	98
692	25	81	96	97
695	47	85	92	93
712	31	81	96	97
713	33	77	94	94
715	26	82	97	97
782	25	83	96	96
817	44	86	88	88
822	27	87	94	94
825	23	85	92	93
881	27	94	95	95
889	19	93	100	10
891	19	88	97	97
905	15	84	99	99
947	55	89	99	99
950	16	73	98	98
957	14	69	93	95
Average of 20 samples	29.35	82.9	95.9	96.25

Harrow and Pack

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have noticed several letters in regard to using packers, some advocating one way, some another, and some not at all. Allow me to explain my way of packing the soil. I tie a spare horse on the land not hitched, but simply tied to the off horse so that it does not interfere with the other horses. I let this horse drag one section of a harrow. With a sulky plow, the horse walks over and harrows five times every two rounds; with a two-gang plow the horse walks over and harrows three times every two rounds. I find that this packs the soil at the time it is plowed. One stroke of the harrows afterward is all that is needed, and it conserves the moisture. The horse treading on the land is, in my opinion, better than any packer I have seen. I have seen some at work with a harrow fastened to the plow, but though that does some good, it is the horse treading the land which does the most good.

Sask.

JOSEPH COPE.

DAIRY

To the Interest of Every Factory

The question of supply of raw material to the cheese factory and creamery is a first consideration; the finished product in paying quantity and of good quality is mainly dependent on a large supply of good milk and cream.

As the supply is also of importance to every director of any dairy company, every factory owner and every maker, such men should see to it that each patron is interested in cow testing. Once a patron begins testing each cow individually he commences to take far more interest in the herd generally and is likely to supply not only more milk and cream but far better quality, and cared for better. In many herds the milk yield has been increased by twenty and even thirty per cent. in three years through a knowledge of each animal's capacity, which led to weeding out the poor cows and feeding the good ones a little better. Is it not to the advantage of every factory to see its patrons prosperous? If farmers supply more milk or cream from a given number of cows, or from a certain number of acres, it means that the factory receives more raw material from the same territory, thereby lessening the cost of hauling and lowering in proportion the expense of making, while a longer factory season is possible as the milking period is extended.

Factory officials are invited to recommend cow testing to all their patrons. If a list of names and addresses be sent to the dairy commissioner, Ottawa, literature on the subject will be mailed direct.

C.F.W.

What is a Cow Worth?

The professor of dairying at the Illinois State Experiment Station has been carrying on some inquiries as to what a dairy cow is worth, and has published a bulletin on the question, replete with numerous tables which on analysis are found to contain a good deal of information. In the bulletin some 22 questions are answered, the points covered being the following:

(1) Value of the cow at first freshening. (2) Value of cow for beef at end of life. (3) Difference of milk produced. (4) Pounds of milk produced. (5) Pounds of skim milk, 85% of whole milk. (6) Value of skim milk at 20 cents per 100 pounds. (7) Value of each calf (bull, heifer), average. (8) Value of manure at an average price of \$1.50 per ton. (9) Total value of skim milk, calf and manure. (10) Cost of labor. (11) Interest, taxes, insurance and repairs on barn. (12) Service fee. (13) Interest, depreciation on cow. (14) Veterinary service, medicine and spraying materials. (15) Depreciation on dairy utensils. (16) Total expenses of labor, housing, service fee, interest and depreciation on cow and utensils. (17) Does skim milk, calf and manure pay labor, interest and depreciation on cow? (18) Pounds of butter-fat in 4% milk. (19) Value of butter-fat at 27 cents per pound. (20) Cost of feed per cow. (21) Profit from butter-fat over feed. (22) Total profits per cow.

These different problems are solved thus: (1) For a cow producing 2,000 pounds of milk, \$30.00, increasing it with \$5 per cow for every 1,000 pounds increased yield up to 6,000 pounds, and \$10.00 for every 1,000 pounds increase above that. We thus get \$40 for a 4,000-pound cow, and for 6,000 pounds \$50, for 10,000 pounds \$90, and for 15,000 pounds \$140.

The 6,000-pound cow is valued at \$50.00 and her feed at \$42, an investment of \$92. She netted, after all expenses are deducted, \$20.46, or about 22%. In the table the 10,000-pound cow is valued at \$90, and her feed at \$50, in all \$140, which netted \$64.53, or about 46%.

(2) The value of a cow at end of life is placed at \$30 for the \$30 cow, down to \$25 for the \$45 cow (yielding 5,000 pounds of milk). The answers to 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 depend to a large extent on the individual cows.

(8) Value of manure is placed at from \$13.50 up to \$20.

(9) The total value of skim milk, calf and manure varies in the table from \$19.90 for the 2,000-pound cow to \$85.50 for the 15,000-pound cow.

(10) Cost of labor commences at \$17 for the 2,000-pound cow, increasing 50 cents for every 1,000 pounds more up to 8,000 pounds, and then \$1 up to \$25.50 for the 15,000-pound cow.

(11) A barn for 40 cows is valued at \$2,000, or \$50 per cow, and 5% interest, with taxes, insurance, repairs and depreciation put at 3% in all 8%.

(12) Bull service \$2.

(13) Depreciation is charged at about 4% total expenses (10) to (14) vary from \$25 to \$59.52, and seem high. Questions 12 to 19 are effected largely by local conditions, but calf, skim milk and manure as figured here, applied to payment of labor, depreciation, interest, etc., show a loss of \$5.40 on the 2,000-pound cow, rising to a profit of \$653 on the 10,000-pound cow and \$25.98 on the 15,000-pound cow; which does not appear altogether clear.

(20) The cost of feed varies from \$34 to \$60 and is based on an increase of \$2 for every 1,000 pounds of milk which leaves \$30 as the maintenance cost of a dry cow.

(21) The profit (or loss) on value of fat with cost of feed deducted varies from \$12.20 (loss) for the 80 pound cow, balancing with the 137 pound cow, and rising from 80 cents profit for the 140-pound cow to \$58 for the 400-pound, and \$102 for the 600-pound cow. The pounds referred to in this case mean butter-fat per year.

(22) The total profit (or loss) for cow shows a loss of \$17.80 for the 2,000 pounds milk (80 pounds fat) cow with a profit of \$1.01 for the 4,000 pounds milk (160 pounds fat) rising to \$64.53 for the 10,000 pounds milk (400 pounds fat) and \$127.98 for the 15,000 pounds milk (600 pounds fat) yielding cow.

Phenomenal Dairy Record

A Holstein cow owned by the dairy department of the University of Missouri in one year produced more human food in her milk than is contained in the complete carcasses of four steers weighing 1,250 pounds each. The cow that performed this feat of producing the equivalent of four steers in the year produced 18,405 pounds of milk. Below is given the amount of proteids, fat, sugar, and ash contained in this milk and the amount of the same substances found in an analysis made of the carcass of a fat steer weighing 1,250 pounds.

Proteid	552 lbs.	172 lbs.
Fat	618	333
Sugar	920	...
Ash	128	43
Total	2,218 lbs.	548 lbs.

The total amount of dry matter in the milk was 2,218 pounds, all of which is edible and digestible.

The steer, with a live weight of 1,250 pounds, contained 56 per cent. of water in the carcass, leaving a total of 548 pounds of dry matter. In this dry matter of the steer is included hair and hide, bones and tendons, organs of digestion; in fact, the entire animal, a considerable portion of which is not edible. This cow produced proteids sufficient for more than three steers; nearly fat enough for two; ash enough to build the skeleton for three, and in addition, produced 920 pounds of milk sugar worth as much per pound for food as ordinary sugar.

These figures show the remarkable efficiency of the cow as a producer of human food. It is because of this economical use of food the dairy cow and not the steer is kept on high priced lands. When land is cheap and feed abundant the meat producing animals predominate, but when the land becomes high in value and feed expensive the farmer turns to the dairy cow.

Contributions Late

Almost every week one or more contributions dealing with our "Topics for Discussion," arrive too late for the competition. Last week three letters dealing with the manure problem arrived on Wednesday morning, March 2. This, it will be observed, is but seven days prior to the date of issue, whereas it is stated in our columns every week that we require ten days. For some parts of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE copy can be received up to a couple of days before the date of issue, but for the particular section in which the topics appear longer time is required, especially when several letters have to be read carefully in order to make awards on their merit. Late arrivals miss the competition, but most of them are used in future issues and paid for at regular rates to contributors. However, we prefer that all letters should come in good time.

POULTRY

Packing Eggs for Hatching

It is a well known fact that eggs for hatching sent by post or rail frequently give poor results. The fault lies sometimes with the eggs, but still more frequently with the system of packing adopted. The aim should be to avoid not only broken shells but also to prevent injury to the delicate membrane enclosing the yolk, as an egg may be completely spoiled for hatching without a trace of fracture appearing on the shell. This can be prevented by using a package of moderate size and weight.

Of the many patent egg boxes some of the best are too expensive, others are too small, and a still greater number too fragile. The popular cardboard boxes are objectionable. They undoubtedly save labor in packing, and are light in weight, but their initial cost, the number of breakages that occur whenever they are used, and the fact that so few people return them, make these boxes an expensive item for the small poultry keeper.

After trial of many different kinds of package, nothing has been found to compare with a plain wooden box 11 x 7 1/2 x 3 1/4 inches (outside measurements) made of the very lightest boards. Divisions of wood or cardboard are not necessary; they add to the cost without increasing the efficiency. Boxes should be bought from the manufacturers in pieces; that is, the wood, should be cut to the exact size ready for nailing together, the nails being supplied with the wood. The advantage of buying in this way is that the cost of carriage is less, and the pieces can be packed in a sack, and are, therefore, far less liable to damage in transit than the made-up boxes would be.

To pack a dozen eggs, a layer of hay is placed at the bottom of the box. Each egg is first wrapped in a piece of newspaper and then in a strip of soft hay, after which it is placed on end in the box. A box of the dimensions given holds twelve eggs in four rows of three eggs each. It is most important that the eggs should stand on end, and that they should be so tightly packed that they cannot move when the box is roughly handled or shaken. The proper amount of hay to use is easily determined with a little practice. The lid should be tied on, never nailed, and no label is necessary, as the address can be written with indelible pencil on the white wood. The danger of having valuable high-priced eggs broken or interfered with when sent in a box that is tied only, and not nailed, can be overcome by screwing down the lid.

Every vendor of eggs for hatching should be provided with a stamp and a bottle of endorsing ink to stamp every egg sold. By this means, any attempt to substitute inferior eggs on the journey or to claim falsely for the replacing of infertile eggs can be detected.

In order to get best results, all eggs for hatching that have been sent a journey should be unpacked and allowed to rest on their sides for twenty hours before they are placed under the hen.

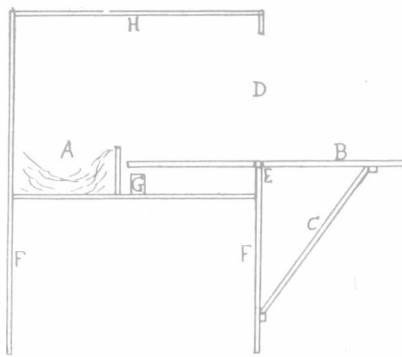
Hatches from Hens Only

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The method I have formerly followed in securing my hatching eggs has been to pen up one or two lots of hens with selected males for the breeding season. I have never used any but purebred stock, and have always felt it necessary to cull severely to get my breeders. I have tried to get male birds each year from the same strain, but not too closely related to those used the previous year. I find there is more even progress in improvement made thus than when varying the strain from year to year. Prepotency is just as likely to be lost by strain crosses within a breed as by crosses without, but, of course, it is not apparent in appearance and other visible qualities as much as it is in prolificacy, early maturity and economical use of food provided.

I have never used trap nests yet, because I have not been so situated that they could get the required attention, but have always been of the opinion, and am more strongly so each year, that it is the only plan whereby systematic progress can be made. I have always tried to use only hens for breeders, and as far as possible selected those that, as far as I could judge, were among the best producers in their pullet year. However, there is always considerable guesswork about this. I know in my own case, and I believe I am more than ordinarily observant in all that pertains to feathered stock, and I have made up my mind this is the last year I will breed from my stock without a trap-nest system.

In connection with this subject I have just been reperusing Edward Brown's report on the poultry industry of Denmark, and he lays great stress on the effect trap-nesting, combined with a system of never breeding from any but two-year-old birds has had on the average of production in that country. The pullets are trap-nested their



A is the nest. The hen alights on B and walks to inner end of same. B being hinged at E, her weight raises the outer end of B and releases the support C, which is hinged at its upper end. As the hen steps into the nest the inner end of B being the shorter goes up and closes the opening. The top H is used as a lid for removing the hen.

first year, and a small proportion of them is kept over for stock birds the next year. This system is imperative on what are termed "breeding centers," which are ordinary farm flocks that, provided the owner shows a fair profit on his poultry work and follows out certain plans as ordered by the central poultry expert for the district, are bonused by the government at the moderate rate of from twenty to thirty dollars per year conditional on the place being always open for inspection and strict accounts kept of all expenses and incomes in connection therewith. This small bonus is highly valued, however, as it carries with it the approval of the government, and gives the owner a larger demand for his eggs and surplus stock for improvement of his neighbor's flocks. In one important point Mr. Brown finds the Danes have surpassed both English and American breeders. They have not only paid great attention to number, but also to size of eggs, and the result is that a very large proportion of their output runs 17 and 18 pounds to 120 eggs.

One point outside this discussion, Mr. Brown lays great stress on the great amount of chopped alfalfa used for poultry feed all over the country and considers it to be a very important help to them in making a profit on poultry at the by no means high prices they get for eggs. I enclose herewith sketch of the trap nest used in Denmark. It is about the simplest I have seen yet.

B. C.

A. B. SMITH.

HORTICULTURE

B. C. Fruit Notes

I recently had the pleasure of interviewing a well known interior horticulturist, but who for various reasons does not wish his name revealed. He had just returned from a trip through the Okanagan Valley, then down to Kamloops, Ashcroft and as far as Nicola.

"Having had an opportunity to study the situation pretty closely what one thing most impresses you with regard to the fruit industry?" was asked.

"The great increase in the orchard acreage. Everywhere large areas of land are being prepared for spring planting, and nurserymen report being sold out of all leading varieties. In the district around Kamloops Wealthies are particularly popular, and one nursery has been sold out of this variety for several months. One company placed an order for five thousand trees of this variety. This company has ordered over twenty thousand trees for spring planting. The land is being subdivided and sold planted instead of in the rough, but this is only one instance of the development that is going on. Everywhere the orchard acreage is increasing by leaps and bounds."

"Taking the whole country, both the Kootenay and the Okanagan, what do you find is the most popular variety of apple to plant?"

"The Jonathan, emphatically. It suits the climate, comes into bearing earlier than the Northern Spy, and brings a good price. The Northern Spy is well thought of, but as it is somewhat longer in coming into bearing the preference is given to the Jonathan."

"What about fillers? What proportion of the orchardists are planting fillers?"

"In the Okanagan they are being planted in almost every case. All the large companies use them. They do not appear to be so much in favor in the Kootenay, but the tendency seems to be for more and more of the growers to use them. I believe that in time almost every man who plants an orchard will plant fillers."

"What varieties are mostly used for fillers?"

"Wealthies and Wageners. They come into bearing early and will bear heavily for several years. When planted with Northern Spy or Jonathan they can be cut out at the end of ten or twelve years, or about the time that the Spy or the Jonathan are beginning to bear quite heavily, and the size of the trees makes it necessary that the fillers be cut down."

"Outside of the varieties you have mentioned what varieties do you find to be the most popular?"

"Rome Beauty, Gravenstein, Cox's Orange Pippin, Yellow Newton Pippin, McIntosh Red and Grimes' Golden. There are other good varieties, but these have been found to be better than others. The growers are concentrating on the varieties best suited to their particular localities. One thing I find that rather surprised me is that some of the big dealers on the prairies are complaining that they cannot get enough early apples such as Yellow Transparent, Duchess of Oldenburg and Red Astrachan. Growers generally have been planting very few of these, because they will keep such a short time, but it may be that more attention will have to be paid to those early varieties if the market is to be supplied at the beginning of the season."

"What about irrigated and unirrigated land? Having seen orchards on both kinds of land which do you consider the most favorable to the growth of good sound fruit?"

"That is a hard question. Where the rainfall is sufficient the unirrigated land is preferable. But where there is the least doubt about there being sufficient rainfall the grower will do well to try to arrange or provide for irrigation. But the land has to be watered carefully. Just as much harm results from too much water as too little. I find that it is generally conceded that it takes about as much time to look after one acre

of irrigated land as two acres of unirrigated. Besides, the rainfall wets the whole tree, while flooding only wets the roots. The dust as well is very annoying. There is a great deal to be said on both sides, but I am inclined to favor the unirrigated land."

"What do you consider that the industry in the province most needs?"

"Men of means, industry and experience. I find that there are a great many people engaging in fruit growing who know nothing about it. A number of them have failed, while others will be failures, and I find that these who fail blame everything but themselves. Fruit growing is a profession by itself and to succeed a man must make a careful study along that particular line."

"Then you would say that amateurs do not succeed?"

"It depends on the man. Some of the most successful fruit growers knew nothing at all about it a few years ago. By making it a careful study, and by being willing to be shown by older and more experienced growers, they learn very quickly. It not infrequently happens that they make much better progress than former fruit growers in other countries where the conditions are much different to those that prevail in British Columbia."

"What size of tree do you find to be the most sought after for planting?"

"A one-year-old tree from three to four feet high seems to be most in demand. It is a straight whip—not branched like a two-year-old and as it grows the grower can trim and prune it to suit himself. I find that the most of the growers are of the opinion that no time is lost by planting a tree of this size, as it invariably makes a good growth from the start. The largest commercial orchard operators are planting trees of this size."

Culture of Sweet Peas

Every one with a desire to have a beautiful home endeavors to grow sweet peas. The following interesting and instructive paper on the culture of the beautiful decorative garden flower was read by H. J. Edwards at the recent convention of the Western Horticultural Society.

The reason that we seldom see the sweet pea at its best in this province can be attributed chiefly to two causes, viz., late sowing and over-seeding. This paper is written for the purpose of advocating exactly the opposite, i. e., early sowing and sparse seeding.

In planting north to south is the best direction and open spaces away from trees and buildings are most desirable. There should be at least four feet between the rows, for the purpose of attending to the plants.

For best results the ground should be prepared in the fall. A good plan is to dig a trench a foot deep and place in the bottom three inches of well-decayed manure. On the top of this put four inches of soil and thoroughly mix; the remainder of the soil should then be placed on top and levelled. On new ground and in places where the soil is very rich it is advisable to eliminate the manure for a year or two. If the soil is too strong the buds will have a tendency to drop off.

EARLY PLANTING

In the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground to a depth of three or four feet the seed should be sown, making a double row, six inches between the rows, the seed being planted four inches apart and one and a half inches deep on light, sandy soil.

Sticks should be provided early for the plant to climb. When these are not obtainable, wire netting nailed to stout posts will do nearly as well. During the growing season the surface of the soil should be kept loose and all weeds destroyed, care being taken not to disturb the roots. In late spring and early summer keep a sharp lookout for that abominable pest, the cut worm. The following remedy is to be found in a little book called "The Beautiful Flower Garden." "I have fought against this wretched night-working garden pest with some success by digging four inches around the plant he has destroyed and invariably capturing him. Then he is shown no mercy." In dry weather give a liberal supply of water and occasionally a little weak liquid manure.

If these directions are followed the plants should be in bloom from the first week in July until fall. Where the situation is bleak, preference should be given to the older or grandiflora type, the newer or Spencer type being planted in a more sheltered position. The grandiflora type will withstand the wind much better than any of the Spencers. When named varieties are grown, all rogues should be carefully removed, and leaving one strong plant to every three or four sticks (about twelve inches) is a secret to success.

The seed catalogues sent out by various seedsmen contain a fairly comprehensive list of sweet peas, with a full description as regards type and color. It is generally a matter of personal choice as to which are the best colors. The latest list available mentions over seven hundred different named varieties, but as a great many are included in a list of too-much-alike varieties (some have nearly twenty names) it would be unwise to particularize in a paper of this nature. However, there is one variety which might be mentioned, and that is coccinea. The seed of this variety is as a rule fine and plump and compares favorably with the finest samples of seed grown. Some years not one seed from a packet will germinate. This is not the fault of the seedsman or grower, but is due to a peculiar trait in the variety itself.

DON'TS FOR AMATEURS.

The following don'ts for amateur gardeners should be borne in mind.

Don't forget the deeper (in reason) the soil is cultivated the more vigorous will be the plants.

Don't imagine that you can grow sweetpeas well on the same plot of ground indefinitely.

Don't forget that early seeding is half the battle in the successful cultivation of the sweet pea.

Don't ignore the fact that it is possible to grow sweet peas with flower stems eighteen or twenty inches long.

I am confident that anyone who adopts the method of cultivation suggested in this paper will be fully repaid by the result. Not only will there be a considerable increase in the length of the stems, larger and finer flowers, but also a greater profusion of bloom compared with the average sweet peas we usually see in Manitoba.

Planting Trees

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am young in the work of setting out trees, having made a start only three years ago. At that time I set out a Russian willow hedge along the west and north sides of my buildings. I now started a similar hedge to the east. For quick growth I prefer the Russian poplar. I now have a row of these down the middle of my garden and they are doing fine. I intend to plant a large number this summer. A farmer cannot undertake better work.

The willow hedge is now about 8 feet high and looks fine. Inside of it this summer I purpose setting a row of spruce trees. These I will get in the bush about two feet high and by keeping the roots from the sun and using plenty of wet muddy soil and planting them with the branches pointing north, southeast and west as the tree grew I anticipate good results.

I have about 15 apple trees doing fine. Some of them have come through three winters and some bore fruit last summer. I also have quite a number of plum trees doing fine. I put in 15 wild plum trees last spring and 12 of them came through well.

Man.

WM. E. MABLEY.

Potatoes on Breaking

Are potatoes satisfactory on breaking?

W. C. S.

Ans.—Potatoes can be grown on breaking and the quality of the tuber is usually excellent but the yield is generally light. The usual practice is to make rather large sets so that the danger of drying out is lessened. These are dropped into every third furrow, making the rows about three feet apart and the sets nine inches apart. The land should then be lightly harrowed lengthwise of the furrow and well rolled.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

FIELD NOTES

Manitoba Roads Association

With half a score of men representing five Manitoba municipalities at the annual meeting of the Manitoba Good Roads Association, billed for Tuesday of last week, it was decided not to transact business, but to meet again in the city hall, Winnipeg, at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, March 16. The small attendance was credited to the fact that municipalities had not had council meetings after the receipt of the announcement regarding the meeting and delegates had not been named. In future, however, this difficulty will not be met, as the draft constitution states that the annual meeting will be held the first Tuesday in March each year, and that each municipality has the privilege of appointing three representatives to this annual meeting. Every municipality in the province should join this association and share in the benefits and privileges of the association. Reeves and councillors are not looking after the interests of the men who elected them if they do not take an active interest in the new organization.

The secretary was instructed to write clerks and Reeves of each municipality now included in the membership, instructing them to send three delegates to the postponed annual meeting on March 16. If other municipalities decide to pay the fee of \$20 and become members there is nothing to prevent them being represented at the meeting and having a voice in what is sure to become one of the most important organizations in the province.

School Trustees' Convention

The annual meeting of the trustees' department of the Manitoba Educational Association was held last week in Winnipeg. The sessions were largely attended, delegates being present from the majority of the rural, village, town and city schools of the province. A number of important matters bearing upon education were discussed, chief of which was school consolidation. On this subject Hon. G. R. Coldwell, minister of education, delivered a lengthy address, in which he laid before the convention the chief advantages in the consolidation of rural schools. After sketching the growth of this movement in Eastern America, Mr. Coldwell reviewed what the Manitoba Department of Education have done and wish to do to establish consolidated schools in this province. He pointed to the advantages resulting from such a system of rural school, the procuring of better teachers, the carrying on of advanced work, the introduction of a graded course and the extension of high school work to the rural districts.

In reply to a suggestion from T. W. Knowles that men from districts in which consolidated schools were established give their opinions, J. R. Dutton, of Gilbert Plains, gave glowing reports of operations since January 17 last. The transportation problem had been easily overcome and children by using hot bricks and taking due precautions did not endanger themselves on the drive in the vans. Farmers were advised not to worry about the extra expense. He would rather double the school tax and get value for his money than pay the present rate and have poor returns. He considered that \$10 or \$15 a year in the interests of improved education was a good investment. He knew of none in the Gilbert Plains district who would care to go back to the old system.

A debate on the question of school government by municipal boards, rather than by trustees, also brought in the question of consolidation.

Messrs. Wm. Iverach, Isabella, and J. R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, supported the municipal board proposals, and J. H. Farthing, Millwood and J. H. Sutcliffe, Birtle, opposed the proposition. The affirmative urged for their proposal that it would raise the standard of education in the rural schools, lead to the engaging of a better class of teachers, do away with what one speaker termed the "hen coop" buildings which represented now the center of rural education, and bring country schools to a point of efficiency equal to town and city schools.

On the other hand the negative pointed out that while municipal school boards sounded beautiful in theory it could not work out under the practical difficulties in which educational work in the rural schools of this country was carried on. It was claimed that it would be unwise to take authority from local trustees and that a board, the members of which were far away from many of the schools, could not take steps to remedy defects as speedily as could a local trustee board, the members of which were vitally interested.

No action was taken by the convention on this matter. A. M. Campbell, Argyle, president of the association, intimating that it would be better for the trustees of the province to let the matter of the discussion sink into their minds as it was recognized that no radical change in our educational system could be made without due deliberation by all concerned.

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Many valuable addresses were given at the various sessions. O. J. Kern, of Winnabago county, Ill., outlined what he considered should be done to educate the children of rural districts and pointed out the advantages of introducing nature study and manual training into country schools. Proper environment was essential to progress. Lantern slides were used to good effect.

Dr. D. A. Stewart, superintendent of the Sanitarium at Ninette, spoke on tuberculosis and dealt with means whereby much could be done to keep the dread disease in check. Pure air and cleanly conditions in school buildings and surroundings were mentioned as necessities.

Privileges and duties of citizens under democratic institutions were discussed by Rev. J. L. Brown, of Pilot Mound. Education of the individual was essential if the community and the country were to be properly governed, and a start must be made with the child.

During the convention a resolution was passed requesting that school inspectors notify trustees as to the dates on which they intend visiting certain schools. A resolution dealing with compulsory education was discussed with enthusiasm. Some considered all children should be obliged to attend regularly until 14 years old. J. R. Dutton preferred that compulsion be made only until pupil had passed the entrance. A delegate from the Mennonite section, of Russian parents but German born, thought the government was to blame if steps were not taken to ensure reasonable education of every citizen. Touching on separate schools he considered that if the people of a locality wanted to take up a language other than English and were willing to pay for it they should not be denied, as long as English was not neglected.

The question of compulsion proved to be a difficult one to solve. All realized that the more thorough the education the better for the province. Many stated that the secret lay in making the school attractive and supplying competent teachers. J. J. Dougan, secretary of the British Columbia Trustees Association, dealt briefly with the working of the law in the Pacific province.

The closing session was held at Manitoba Agricultural College, where Principal Black talked on education for vocation. He pointed out that education meant culture, and that culture made the gentleman and the true man.

Officers were elected as follows: President; A. M. Campbell, Argyle; vice-president, W. H. Bewell, Rosser; secretary-treasurer, John T. Haig, Winnipeg. Executive committee: Rev. J. L. Brown, Pilot Mound; J. W. Seater of Lothair; T. W. Knowles, of Emerson; D. A. Stewart, of Pilot Mound; W. R. Ross, of Holland; W. Iverach, Isabella.

B. C. Fruit Growers

At the annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association in British Columbia recently there was a very small attendance. After brief discussion it was decided that organization should be carried on under the provincial department of agriculture, and a reorganization meeting will be held at Kamloops in April. The total membership is 97, whereas it is considered it should be near 1,000. The custom has been to hold quarterly meetings, but in future it is proposed to direct attention to the work of exhibitions and packing and shipping the product. An attempt will be made to have all parts of the province represented at the April meeting.

Brandon Winter Fair

This week the greatest live-stock show ever held in the Canadian West is drawing large crowds to Brandon. In horses, cattle, sheep and swine numbers and quality indicate that the time is not far distant when a large percentage of prairie farmers will be interested in the stock industry. In Clydesdales the competition is particularly keen. Noted breeders from Ontario and Saskatchewan, realizing that it is well to establish a reputation now, have come to take prizes away from Manitoba's lovers of the Scotch horse.

Judging progressed well on Monday in the cattle classes, Sir Wm. Van Horne securing the Shorthorn championship on Spicy's Princess. J. D. McGregor won the Aberdeen-Angus championship, and later the grand championship open to beef breeds on his choice steer. J. G. Barron and W. H. English were strong competitors in the Shorthorn classes. Wm. Shields was the only exhibitor of Herefords. Sheep classes were comparatively well filled, A. J. McKay winning the specials in the long-wooled section.

At the cattle breeders' annual meeting a lively discussion took place over the question of public abattoirs. A committee was appointed to look into the matter and make suggestions.

Poultry and grain also form a large part of the display. The enlarged winter fair building has proven to be none too big for the accommodation of exhibits and visitors. Next week's issue of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE will contain a detailed report.

Assist Public Abattoirs

Last Thursday a bill was introduced in the Manitoba legislature providing an appropriation of \$50,000 to assist in establishing and maintaining a public market and abattoir. It is entitled "An Act Respecting the Live Stock Industry," and gives the government power to enter into an agreement with the council of any city, the latter being empowered to incur a debt not exceeding \$200,000 in helping to establish the market and abattoir. Three commissioners, one of whom shall be the mayor of the city interested, are given control of the matter. The bill is being discussed in the house this week.

Road Construction Over Sloughs

A Saskatchewan subscriber writes as follows: "In grading prairie roads what is the best method of constructing earth grades over sloughs? What width should such grade be when completed?"

Perhaps some of our readers who have had experience in constructing such roads can give the necessary information. Very often the tendency to keep down expense results in undesirable roadways with deep and dangerous ditches along the side, or perhaps the bed is not high enough to remain in passable condition.

Summary of Seed Fair Exhibitions

The seed branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture issued last week, a summary of particulars regarding prize-winning and commendable seed exhibits at seed fairs in Alberta and Saskatchewan during the seed fair season of 1909. The report covers for Saskatchewan 46 local fairs and the provincial fair held at Regina, and for Alberta all but the fair held at Alix, which was too late to be reported. The number of fairs held in these two provinces has increased from 65 in 1908-09 to 80 in 1909-10. The bushels of seed grain offered for seed is this year 476,595, as compared with 167,010 offered at the fairs last year, a most gratifying increase and indicative of the value work which these fairs are doing in stimulating interest in good seed. The judging card used for the various grain classes are given in the summary, together with a detailed statement, giving the name and address of exhibitors, kind of grain and variety shown, prize won, weight per bushel, possible and awarded score, number of bushels for sale, price per bushel and judges' comments for each exhibit at all but four seed fairs in the two provinces.

Events of the Week

A snow-slide in the Canadian Rockies on Saturday resulted in the death of 62 men at work on the C.P.R. tracks.

Two representatives of the United States Tariff Board are in Ottawa, endeavoring to arrange more satisfactory tariffs between this country and the United States.

During the first month of the year there has been an increase of over 100 per cent. in the number of homesteads taken up in the West. The total number of entries for January was 2,698, as compared with 1,308 in January of last year, an increase of 1,390. Americans lead with 913 homestead entries and there were in addition 43 returning Canadians from the United States. The entries by Canadians totalled 661. English immigrants took 331 homesteads, Scotch 97, and Irish 29. The remaining 413 homesteads taken up were by people from other European countries.

The total value of the mineral production of Canada during 1909 was a little over \$90,000,000, an increase of nearly \$5,000,000, as compared with the preceding year. The total production of silver during the year is estimated at 27,878,590 ounces, valued at \$14,358,310, of which nearly \$13,000,000, is credited to the Cobalt mines. There was a slight decrease in the good production, which totalled about \$9,500,000. The Yukon gold output last year is estimated at \$3,960,000, an increase of \$360,000 over 1908.

The total production of nickel from the Sudbury deposits was 28,845 tons valued at the furnaces at \$3,913,012. An increase of 20 per cent. is shown in the production of pig iron in Canada last year as compared with 1908. The total production was 757,162 tons, valued at \$9,581,864, as compared with 630,835 tons valued at \$8,112,194 in 1908. Coal and coke were produced to the extent of \$10,411,955 tons, valued at \$24,431,351, a somewhat smaller production than in 1908 owing to the labor troubles at the Nova Scotia mines.

The Methodist church will establish a college at Regina. The building will cost a quarter of a million. The college will teach the matriculation course, besides business, music, and the first two years in arts of the University course.

Herbert J. Gladstone has been created a viscount and proceeds to South Africa as governor-general of the British South African dominions.

The political situation in Britain is no clearer. Asquith is credited with scoring over the Nationalist and Labor sections of his supporters in forcing the budget to first place in the government's program. While nobody has hopes of the present parliament continuing for any time, there is a general impression that more will be accomplished by the government at this session than was expected of it. The first division gave Asquith a majority of 31.

John D. Rockefeller is having a bill passed through the United States senate to provide a trust association with powers to manage the philanthropic enterprises in which he is interesting himself. It is said that John D. is aiming to give away practically his entire fortune.

The strike trouble in Philadelphia remains unsettled. The transit company refuse to meet the demands of their striking employees and 100,000 union men in various branches of industry in the city are threatening a sympathetic strike. Thousands of extra policemen and guards are on duty, but riots and pitched battles occur daily.

A Great Northern train in the Cascade Mountains, near Wellington, Wash., was swept off the track by an avalanche, carried into a gully 500 feet below, and completely buried. The loss of life was heavy, latest reports estimating the death list at one hundred and fifty. The train had been stalled in the mountains for a week and was just beginning to descend the western slope, when the snowslide swept it away.

Suffolk Colt Show

Messrs. Jaques Bros., owners of the Suffolk Horse Ranch at Lamerton, Alta., and the largest importers and breeders of the Suffolk horse in Canada, held a colt show at their ranch on March 2nd. In every particular this was a decided success and in this country a new feature in live stock enterprise and live stock exhibitions. The show was an educational feature, more to enlighten the husbandmen and stockmen on the characteristics of the Suffolk breed and the results to be obtained from the crossing of Suffolk sires on common-bred mares, than to merely advertise their breed of stock for the purpose of sales. Messrs. Jaques do not find the latter necessary; already the demand has almost exceeded the supply. As breeders of Suffolks they are firmly convinced that no horse is better adapted for the work and climate of Western Canada, and that no other breed has the characteristics that so well adapt them for cross-breeding. Judging from the strong exhibition of colts at their ranch — colts with dams of all breeds and sizes — they are quite reasonable in their convictions. The Suffolk horse in England has many admirers. In Australia it is the predominating breed. In Canada the breed is not so well known as it should be, and the owners of the Suffolk Ranch are to be highly commended, not only for their efforts as importers and breeders of this horse but in their endeavors in this colt exhibition to demonstrate to the stockmen of the West the practical merits of the breed.

Prizes were offered for half-bred Suffolk colts, the first prize being \$50, and well worth the competition. The winning colt was a cross between a Shire mare and a Suffolk stallion and owned by Frank Tulloch, of Erskine. The fourth prize colt was also a half-bred Shire and Suffolk, while the second and third prize colts were sired by a Suffolk stallion and had a cayuse dam. Those colts showed the size and constitution of the sire, standing at ten months old equally as large as their dams. About twenty-five colts were out for competition.

The Suffolk Horse Ranch lies six miles northeast of Alix and contains some two thousand acres on the edge of Buffalo Lake. There are spacious stallion barns and large colt corrals. The breeding females wander over the prairies and rustle for their existence. Those animals are well blanketed with nature's covering and exhibit splendid thrift. They are mostly all imported animals and range in weight from 1600 to 1900 pounds, as though they were expressly constructed to perform the work of the prairies, and thrive despite the winds of the northern climate. A more recent importation made by Messrs. Jaques will be on exhibition at Regina, Medicine Hat and Calgary spring exhibitions.

Special Dairy Work

At a meeting of the executive of the Manitoba Dairy Association held last Saturday arrangements were made for the holding of a series of educational meetings in different parts of the province. The work will be supervised by the authorities at Manitoba Agricultural College. A committee was appointed to wait on the minister of agriculture to ask for financial assistance.

Another committee was selected to approach the transportation companies, with a view to remedying existing conditions in regard to excessive rates on milk and cream shipped over the railway lines of the province.

The elevator bill introduced into the Manitoba legislature is before the house this week, the second reading having been made on Monday. The government stand by the clauses that proved so obnoxious to the executive of the Grain Growers' Association.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

During the past week there was considerable of a slump in the wheat market, but on Saturday strength was shown, although the advance was not very noticeable. In live stock markets the feature of the week was an advance in hog prices. At Toronto and Chicago the price paid went over \$10.00 a hundred-weight. Reports indicate that there is a hog famine and that prices are bound to remain high for some time.

GRAIN

Wheat opened on the upturn. The cables were higher, world's shipments lower, a decrease in Canadian visible and a piling up of reports of damage to the winter crop of the south. The advance, however, was only a quarter of a cent and with changed conditions wheat was selling lower before the close of the week, and the market generally was sluggish.

VISIBLE SUPPLY

	Last Week	Prev. Week	Last Year
Canadian —			
Wheat	10,884,545	10,937,046	6,332,960
Oats	5,306,783	5,084,908	3,373,125
Barley	941,502	1,020,107	632,637
American —			
Wheat	25,515,000	25,827,000	38,213,000
Oats	8,639,000	8,698,000	9,026,000
Europe —			
Wheat	88,856,000	84,500,000	79,000,000
North America	1,480,000	2,464,000	2,565,000
Russian	3,352,000	3,096,000	1,336,000
Danubian	376,000	400,000	360,000
India	112,000	320,000	
Argentina	2,860,000	2,432,000	4,976,000
Australia	2,104,000	2,568,000	1,568,000
Aus.-Hungary			8,000
Chili	48,000	64,000	24,000
Total	10,432,000	11,344,000	10,928,000

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on Feb. 25, was 5,623,249, as against 5,417,324 last week, and 4,535,489 last year. Total shipments for the week were 222,327, last year 273,125. Oat stocks totalled 3,168,000 as against 2,806,036 last week and 2,209,307 for the same week last year. Barley in stocks totalled 449,321, against 442,497 the previous week and 288,788 last year; flax, 532,723, against 529,550 the previous week, and 755,312 a year ago. 766,141 bushels of Canadian wheat are in store in holds in Canadian ports and 1,847,887 bushels in store in holds in American ports.

The advance noted above was what might be described as of soda water character, a mere bubbling that looked like a general uprising. Wheat by Wednesday had receded to its former level and went below it before the close of the week.

The decline was due to improvement in the outlook abroad and to the usual consequence that has followed a bulge in price on damage reports from the American States all season. Chicago house in touch with the southern winter wheat situation professes to be as much at sea as ever regarding the outlook in that quarter, some talking a 20 per cent. damage, and others asserting that the crop is up to or above normal. The idea a man has regarding the United States winter wheat crop at this juncture are made for him chiefly by the necessities of the side he is backing in the wheat pit.

Summing the week up generally the results were not altogether favorable to holders. In Europe statisticians have been figuring that the continent will need less foreign wheat during the coming six months than has been consumed in the past six, and on this account are evincing less interest in the situation. Crop reports from Europe also bear out this optimistic outlook to some extent.

In Great Britain, France and Germany latest weather advices show improvement and crops are said to be in more favorable condition. French crops were damaged to some extent by the serious floods, but with continued dry weather should improve rapidly.

Eastern Europe reports everything favorable so far for a good harvest in 1910. The Russian crop is rated normal; Roumania favorable, and Hungary, good. Spring seeding is in progress in these last two countries. Indian millers report abundance of wheat coming into sight and are trying to work into lower prices.

Taken as a whole the world's situation cannot be construed in any way but favorable and consequently bearish. The only bull factor in the wheat situation at present is the condition of the American winter crop, and it, while somewhat effective in its influence on speculative values in American exchanges, is not exerting much influence on the price of actual wheat in the consuming centers of the world.

There will be no shortage in wheat during the present cereal year. Europe is satisfied that enough of the cereal is in sight to meet her present and immediate future needs, and the outlook for the new crop is favorable nearly everywhere. We would be surprised if wheat got much above its present level.

There is nothing new in oats or coarse grains generally. There is a feeling in the market that oats

may sell some higher shortly, but nothing in particular to indicate why an advance should come. Oats are being marketed very slowly.

FOREIGN CROP OUTLOOK

Weather and crop conditions in the various foreign wheat growing states are summarized thus by Broomhall in a latest estimate of the European crop and market situation:

United Kingdom—Prospect for crop rather worse as result of unfavorable weather. Spring sowing is being delayed as result of too much rain.

France—Complaints continue as result of recent damage by floods; outlook is all but satisfactory. Supplies still scarce.

Germany—Outlook for new crop generally considered satisfactory. Supplies of native wheat have slightly increased from last week. Weather mild.

Hungary—Official report covering up to Feb. 15 states outlook is satisfactory to good, although there has been some damage as a result of insects and excessive rains.

Roumania and Bulgaria—Outlook favorable; weather mild.

European Turkey, Serbia, North Africa—Outlook less favorable as result of excessive rains.

Asia Minor—Outlook continues favorable.

Italy—In central districts some damage from excessive rains. Elsewhere the outlook continues satisfactory.

Spain—Floods north. Elsewhere it is rainy, with more rain needed.

Russia—Crop conditions generally satisfactory. Report from St. Petersburg predicts poor winter crops. Supplies are increasing. Good fall of snow in center, which affords good protection from cold weather.

CLOSING OPTIONS, WINNIPEG

Wheat —	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Mar.	103½	103½	103½	102½	103½	102½
May	106½	106½	106½	105½	106	105½
July	108	107½	107½	106½	107	106½

Oats —	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Mar.	36	36	35½	35½	35½	...
May	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37
July	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½

Flax —	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Mar.	190	189	189½	189½	189	190
May	194½	194	193½	193	192½	193½

CASH PRICES

Wheat —	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 Nor.	103½	103½	103½	102½	103½	102½
No. 2 Nor.	101½	101½	101½	100½	101½	100½
No. 3 Nor.	99½	99½	99½	98½	99½	98½
No. 4	96½	96½	96½	95½	96½	95½
Rej. 1, 1 Nor.	99	99	99	98	98½	98
Rej. 1, 2 Nor.	98	98	98	97	97½	97
Rej. 2, 1 Nor.	98	98	98	97	97½	97
Rej. 2, 2 Nor.	96	96	96	95	95½	95
Rej. 1 Nor.	98	98	98	97	97½	97
for seeds	98	98	98	97	97½	97
Rej. 2 Nor.	96	96	96	95	95½	95
for seeds	96	96	96	95	95½	95

Oats —	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 2 White	36	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
No. 3 White	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Barley —						
No. 3	48	48	48	48	48	48

LIVERPOOL

No. 1 Nor.	117½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
No. 2 Nor.	116½	117½	117½	117	117	117½
No. 3 Nor.	115½	116½	116½	115½	115½	116½
Mar.	116½	117½	117½	117½	116½	116½
May	114½	115½	114½	113½	113½	113½
July	113½	114½	113½	112½	113½	113

LIVE STOCK

Outside markets are reported generally stronger. Winnipeg is practically unchanged from last quotations.

Those whose business it is to forecast live stock prices are talking higher levels. At Chicago advances are looked for all round and cattle, hogs and sheep values are scheduled for unprecedented levels, if the prognostications are correct.

Eastern Canadian markets are strong on cattle and hogs. It is probable that the present spring will see some new records made at Toronto and Montreal. Hogs sold in Toronto last week at \$9.00 per cwt.

So far as its effect on prices is concerned the influence of the meat boycott is gone. People have gone back to eating flesh again and from all reports beef is selling higher now than it was before the agitation began.

Record cattle prices are looked for in the West this spring. Well fed cattle are going to sell at good prices and as few farmers have been winter feeding a light run is expected. From all accounts fewer cattle have been fed this winter in Western Canada than in any year for some time.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Receipts of cattle for the past week were fairly liberal and the quality fair; market little lower this week on all classes of cattle. Hogs, receipts fairly liberal, market active, strong at prevailing quotations. Practically no sheep or lambs are arriving, and very few calves are offered; quality common.

Choice export steers, freight assumed	\$4.50 to \$4.75
Good export steers, freight assumed	4.00 to 4.25
Choice export heifers, freight assumed	4.00 to 4.25
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered	4.25 to 4.75
Good butcher cows and heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Medium mixed butcher cattle	3.00 to 3.50
Choice hogs	8.50 to 9.00
Choice lambs	6.00 to 6.50
Choice sheep	5.00 to 5.50
Choice calves	3.50 to 4.00
Medium calves	2.50 to 3.00

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Hogs —	Ave. Wt.	Price
549	Medium hogs	181	\$9.00
82	" "	218	8.75
116	" "	138	8.50
1	Heavy hog	450	8.00
1	Light hog	100	6.00

CATTLE —

7	Steers	1128	5.00
2	" "	1213	3.25
1	" "	640	2.50
16	Steers and heifers	1054	4.85
10	" "	1108	4.40
10	" "	1045	3.90
53	Steers and cows	1105	5.00
10	" "	1005	4.60
9	" "	1114	4.50
27	" "	1112	4.25
7	Heifers	1110	4.75
3	Cows	1067	4.50
5	" "	890	4.00
3	" "	900	3.85
3	" "	800	3.80
2	" "	975	3.50
2	" "	900	3.00
2	Bulls	1390	4.50
1	" "	1575	5.00
2	" "	1913	4.25
5	" "	1437	4.00
1	" "	1350	3.85
4	" "	1138	3.50
3	" "	1580	3.25
1	" "	750	2.50
6	Calves	309	4.50
6	" "	142	4.00
1	" "	450	3.50
1	" "	425	3.25

CALGARY MARKET

Live stock prices at Calgary are showing strength. Hogs are in big demand and prices are stronger. As high as \$8.25 was paid last week on the Calgary market. Beeves are selling at \$3.25 to \$4.25, but shipments are yet somewhat weak. There are no sheep shipments. Horse prices are strong and the demand gradually increasing. Work horses are keenly inquired for.

TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.00 to \$6.50; cows and heifers, \$4.75 to \$5.85; butcher cattle, \$3.75 to \$6.25; cows, \$3.50 to \$4.00; calves, \$3.00 to \$7.50; feeders, \$4.25 to \$4.75; store cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.00; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.50; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.75; spring lambs, \$8.00 to \$12.00; hogs, fed and watered, \$8.75; hogs, off cars, \$9.00.

BRITISH

Liverpool prices for Canadian cattle are as follows: steers 12½ to 13½c.; heifers, 12½ to 13½c.; cows, 11½ to 12½c.; bulls, 10½c. to 11½c.

CHICAGO

Choice beef cattle, \$6.75 to \$8.10; cows, \$4.40 to \$6.00; heifers, \$4.00 to \$6.50; bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.65; calves, \$3.00 to \$10.00; feeders, \$5.15 to \$5.80; stockers, \$3.50 to \$5.30; hogs, \$9.75 to \$10.10; sheep, \$5.00 to \$8.00; lambs, \$8.00 to \$9.40.

EASTERN HORSE MARKETS

Current prices for horses in Toronto are as follows: choice heavy drafts, \$180 to \$300; fair to good, \$125 to \$225; agricultural, \$110 to \$210; express, \$165 to \$240; drivers, \$100 to \$240.

Home Journal

People and Things the World Over

N. Poulsen, a well known business man of Copenhagen, has presented \$100,000 to the Scandinavian-American society to promote the interchange of professors between American and Danish universities.

The late Dr. Stevenson bequeathed property valued at \$150,000 to a fund providing pensions for destitute women in the city of Vancouver. He decreed that they must have lived in Vancouver five years and must not be members or adherents of any Christian church. Relatives are trying to have the will set aside.

It is surprising to learn from Dr. Fernow that the art of forest conservation dates back to the time of Louis XIV., whose great minister, Colbert, is credited with the remark that "France will perish for lack of trees." As a result of a commission instituted in 1661 forest abuses of that day were reduced materially.

A handsome memorial to the late Captain Matthew Webb has been completed, and is to be erected at Dover, overlooking the Channel. It consists of a bronze bust of Webb, surrounded with a design of dolphins and sea-shells resting on a red granite obelisk, which bears a bronze laurel wreath. It records Webb's successful and famous swim from Dover to Calis in 21 hrs. 45 min., on August 24-25, 1875.

A Boy's Farm is one of the noteworthy successful concerns of New York State. It covers one thousand acres near Canaan, and is superintended by W. W. Mayo. It was founded twenty-one years ago to provide occupation for city boys whose parents could not control them, or who were committed by magistrates. There are 80 on the farm now, and a long waiting list. They receive a four-years' course in farming, blacksmithing, dairying and laundry work, besides regular schooling.

A bill is at present before the Manitoba Legislature to attempt to solve in a measure the problem of charity patients, which is yearly becoming a more serious one for the hospitals to cope with. It is now proposed to compel young men to pay for hospital attention and to make such charges collectable before a magistrate. Hitherto many young men have been in the habit of evading bills for attention, although they have been known to be earning good wages. The legislation will not apply to women in any way.

George T. S. Iram, manager of the Bisco branch of the Hudson's Bay Company, of the main line of the C. P. R., was fined by Magistrate Cournier in Sudbury a total of \$6,150 and costs or 20 years and 6 months in the penitentiary. This is a fine of \$50 and costs for each of the 123 beaver pelts seized, or two months' imprisonment on each charge, the terms to run consecutively. The 123 beaver pelts will cost the Hudson's Bay Company about \$8,000, including \$1,000, the value of the furs, which will be confiscated.

The first edition of Phillis Wheatley's poems, published in 1773, is now reprinted to remind a forgetful public of the genius of a once famous negress. The poems are indeed remarkable—not as poetry, but as the product of a remarkable woman. Born in Africa, she was sold as a slave in Boston at the age of eight. Within a year she had learned to read and write English and within a few years to write verse of a quality which astonished the literary world at the time. There is nothing original in her lines. They are nearly all imitations of Pope, and some of them really plagiarizations. But rhythmically they are fluent and metrically they are correct.

Literature Defined

What is literature? It is not easy to form a concise and yet comprehensive definition at a moment's notice, since all reading matter is not literature. Lord Morley has helped us to

The Wonder of the 1910 Firmament

Halley's comet in its long journey round the sun passes beyond the orbit of the most distant planet. The length of time required to complete the route varies quite considerably, the irregularities being due to its deflection from the straight way when attracted by planets. The longest record time so far has been 28,990 days and the shortest was 27,351 days, but it is estimated that the present trip will beat all records for speed. The last appearance of the comet was in November, 1835; this year it will be closest to the earth on May 18th, and its next appearance will not be until 1987. Few people who saw the last one are alive now, and few of us will see the next one.

Its close proximity to the earth during one period of its flight has aroused considerable anxiety as to whether its tail, millions of miles long, will brush this planet in passing. This tail is really a stream of gas whirled from the head by the pressure of the light of the sun. The gas—cyanogen—is a deadly poison, but nearly all astronomers and scientists are of the opinion that the earth will not suffer by the contact. As cyanogen has the property of readily combining with other elements little of it will be found in a free state. It will be in a very rarified condition and will have assimilated with the atmosphere surrounding the earth before it gets low enough to affect animal life or vegetation. On the 24th of March the comet, the earth and the sun will be in a straight line with one another, the sun being between the earth and the comet, but on May 19th, though the three will still be in a straight line, the comet will be between the earth and the sun. On the first of May the comet will be at its nearest approach to beautiful Venus, and her attraction may cause it to change its course to some extent.

It is of interest to know just where to look for this wonderful comet. A small field glass or opera glass is necessary to detect it as yet. But on a clear evening look almost overhead a little to the west of the meridian line. You will see a reddish looking star shining steadily. This is Mars. When you have located it carry the eye westward in a direct line and you will see a large star shining with an unwinking light—Saturn. A little to the east of Saturn if you are keen-sighted you will catch a glimpse of a small speck of light looking like a blurred star and in that speck you have located the famous comet. This can be seen only for about a month after which the sun comes between the comet and the earth during the latter part of March. But in May it will be visible again in all its splendor.

Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, ex-secretary of the International Council of Women, newspaper woman and public speaker, has been appointed field secretary of the woman's department of the annuities branch of the department of trade and commerce. Her duties will be to draw the attention of the women of Canada to the advantages of a government system of annuities. The total receipts to date for the purchase of annuities amount to over \$450,000, over a half of which has been contributed by women. The department has now seven lecturers throughout the country explaining the system.

Rev. J. S. Barrass, rector of a London church and a collector of paintings, says he has discovered the long missing portrait of King Charles I., which was painted by Velasquez in 1623, while the king was visiting Madrid.

Canadian Boat Song

(From the Gaelic.)

Listen to me, as when ye heard our father
Sing long ago the song of other shores—
Listen to me, and then in chorus gather
All your deep voices, as ye pull your oars :

CHORUS :

Fair these broad meads—these hoary woods are
grand ;
But we are exiles from our fathers' land.

From the lone shieling of the misty island
Mountains divide us, and the waste of seas—
Yet still the blood is strong, the heart is Highland,
And we in dreams behold the Hebrides :

We'er shall tread the fancy-haunted valley,
Where, 'tween the dark hills creeps the small,
clear stream,

In arms around the patriarch banner rally,
Nor see the moon on royal tombstones gleam :

When the bold kindred, in the time long banish'd,
Conquer'd the soil and fortified the keep—
No seer foretold the children would be banish'd,
That a degenerate lord might boast his sheep :

Come foreign rage—let Discord burst in slaughter!
O then for clansmen true, and stern claymore—
The hearts that would have given their blood like
water,
Beat heavily beyond the Atlantic roar :

clearer understanding of what literature really is in the following paragraph:

"Literature consists of all the books—and they are not so many—where moral truth and human passion are touched with a certain largeness, sanity and attraction of form. My notion of the literary student is of one who through books explores the strange voyages of man's moral reason, the impulses of the human heart, the chances and changes that have overtaken human ideals of virtue and happiness, of conduct and manners, and the shifting fortunes of great conceptions of truth and virtue. Poets, dramatists, humorists, satirists, masters of fiction, the great preachers, the character-writers, the maxim-writers, the great political orators—they are all literature in so far as they teach us to know man and to know human nature. This is what makes literature, rightly sifted and selected and rightly studied; not the mere elegant trifling that it is so often and so erroneously supposed to be, but a proper instrument for a systematic training of the imagination and the sympathies and of a genial and varied moral sensibility."

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Hope's Quiet Hour

SOME QUESTIONS FACING OUR RURAL POPULATION

(BY HOPE LAWRENCE)

What the Church of Christ can and will do in rural districts, is a mighty question, and it is both urgent and important. . . . Do not many of the boys in our farming country get into trouble because, when not working, they have no other place to go than the steps of the village store, there to lounge and talk? If only some of our wealthy men, who once were country lads, when they return and buy up abandoned farms for summer residences, would take a more practical interest in these lads. Give them land, a club house with gymnasium, baths, etc. If not all these, at least some land which they could call, legally and legitimately, their own, where they could play baseball, football, and athletic games. Are not these boys often driven off from one vacant lot to another by the owners and even from the village green, as if they injured the grass? May not the country boy be tempted to change the well-known and old lines:

'Water, water everywhere,
'And not a drop to drink.'
to
Land, land everywhere,
But not a place to play.

Plenty of room for dives and dens,
Glitter and glare and sin,
Plenty of room for prison bars,
Gather the criminals in.
Plenty of room for jails and courts,
Willing enough to pay,
But never a place for the lads to race;
No, never a place to play!

Plenty of room for shops and stores,
Mammon must have its best,
Plenty of room for the running sores
That rot on our countries breast.

Plenty of place for the lures that lead
The hearts of our youths astray.
But never a cent on a playground spent
No, never a place to play!

Give them a chance for innocent sport,
Give them a chance for fun,
Better a playground plot than a court
And a jail when harm is done.

Give them a chance; if you stint them now,
To-morrow you'll have to pay
A larger bill for a darker ill;
So give them a chance to play!

Last summer I saw boys, when driven from the steps of the village store, take refuge in the vestibule of the Universalist Church, and then play cards for money night after night. If they did not enter a church's door on Sunday, they sought its shelter on week days. Would not these churches win the men and boys if they provided some place for them to come and have healthy play and recreation? I believe that the physical exhaustion brought on by too much toiling and moiling is responsible for much of the neglect of church duties. If this be true, the church people ought to make every effort to ameliorate such conditions (just as they are trying to help the factory workers and others in our great cities). It is the true work of the church; for, as the brain is the gateway through which the soul receives the light, should not everything be done to make it ready for the full reception and comprehension of God's love?

Would there not be more men and boys at our services if our ministers were imbued with the spirit of Bishop Wilmer of Alabama,—of whom the following story is told:

When Bishop Wilmer was rector of the little Protestant Episcopal Church at Upperville, Va., he was much worried at the non-attendance at service on Sundays of the majority of the young men of the community. On inquiring,

he found that, instead of going to church they were in the habit of playing marbles for stakes. Marbles, in those days, was a much more serious game than it is now, occupying much the same place in sports as billiards or pool do in these days. Bishop Wilmer determined to break up this practice. He himself had been an expert marble player in his youth. Accordingly, one Saturday he came across a number of young men employed in this game. The good Bishop asked several questions, then challenged the boys to play for "keeps"; they readily assented. Much to their astonishment, the young minister won steadily, and soon they had to go to the store to replenish their stock. Towards the close of the afternoon, Mr. Wilmer had every marble in Upperville. Putting his winnings in a bag, he remarked as he walked away:

"Now, gentlemen, since you cannot play marbles to-morrow, I hope to see you all at church"—and they all came.

I have often asked in country towns why the boys were allowed to do this or that act of lawlessness. "Why," is the reply, "because the constable or men in authority know that if they punish them, they will not again be elected to office, or because, if they prosecute, these boys will (by way of retaliation) injure or destroy their property, fruit or garden." What an example to the boys of the citizenship of men in office! Many a town or countryside is terrorized by the boys of the neighborhood, and no fruit or garden truck is safe. If the boys learn early in life, self-government, self-management and control, and that they are responsible for each other's acts and for the welfare of the country, then, later in life, they become Christian citizens, not by repression or punishment, but by self-development. . . . Have the conditions of the farmers in those parts of our country where many summer boarders are taken, or where many of the abandoned farms have been redeemed for summer residences, improved or deteriorated? Are the churches stronger, or do the people come to church less? I fear that much harm comes from the example that those coming from the city set in the country, in many instances, of extravagance, luxury, and intemperance.

Take alone the question of spending the Sunday. It is absolutely demoralizing to the country church, if the city man presents Sunday after Sunday the spectacle of Sunday desecration. If he and his guests use the day for purposes which make church a mockery, is it likely that the young man or woman living in that country parish will have a high idea of the obligations of the Lord's Day? Still less will the country man think of his church, if he knows that the city man is in winter a reputable member, and perhaps an office bearer in a well known, influential city church. More of the decadence of church-going in country districts is due to the example of summer visitors than perhaps we are aware of. So far from being a blessing, the city boarder is sometimes a curse to many a quiet country village. If one should look into our empty city churches in the hot midsummer months, he might find in a corner of each pew an invisible bundle, marked "Mr. So-and-So's religion, to be left until called for." Or "Mrs. Blank's church duties, to be claimed in the autumn." Meanwhile, what are Mr. So-and-So and Mrs. Blank and their families doing? Are they helping the country church?

(To be continued.)

The above very interesting paper was sent to me by my friend and namesake—Hope Lawrence, of Sharon, Mass.—and it will be continued in our next issue. Hope Lawrence has published two very beautiful little books, which carry a special message to "shut-in" people—they are called "A Message of Hope" and "The Light Beyond the Shadows."

HOPE.

THE MENACE OF DOMESTIC PETS

There is a serious menace to health in household pets; and this danger seems never to have obtruded itself on the observation of most people. Children are especial sufferers, in this, as in every instance of exposure to unwholesome influences. We hear much now of household sanitation and are thankful. Let us hope that within the next ten years, the general ideas of ordinary householders will be revolutionized. It is full time that cleanliness, fresh air, wholesome food and proper care of the body, should form a quadruple alliance against the great white plague. But I am a special pleader to-day, for the children's health in preference to the senseless custom of keeping pets, especially dogs and cats.

In the majority of town and country homes either, or both, of these walking distributors of disease germs are found free lances of the unclean hosts of decay and death. They are invited to go all over the house; in fact, in many homes they enjoy most of the privileges of the children. Cats share their sleeping room, are hugged and kissed and carried in the chubby arms. Dogs romp and play with, maul them, and slaver them all over, when pretending to bite them in play or when licking them in affection.

Now, follow your dog, or cat through the life history of one day with me, and then reconcile it to the most forbearing stomach, if you can, the very thought of the unutterable abominations of filth and disease to which the caresses of domestic pets expose your children. I hope the parental solicitude of some, at least, will be aroused to remove this horror from their children's daily lives. Surely no one would knowingly allow such a sin against their health to continue. It would be cold, callous, slow murder, for it may entail years of suffering, before death comes as a mercy, if they are infected.

There is a trite saying that "Every dog has his day, but the night is reserved for cats." Very good, we'll try to have a day record for dogs, and a night record for cats. We will take the most cherished and best behaved dog for a walk, you and I. He comes bounding with glee, freshly electrified from the short circuit of your baby's dainty arms, mayhap. Will her touch keep him from the gutter? Let us see. He meets a mangy cur, a lean frequenter of reeking lanes, whose food is offal, and his resting place any concentrate of filth he chances upon. Your pet recognizes a friend and brother, they nose each other over, engage in rough and tumble hilarity, and in a few minutes, millions of the germs generated in the filth have been transferred from one forest of shaggy hair to the other, less unkempt perhaps, but just as efficient as a depository. He says "good-bye," and bounds on. Soon he comes to a temporary puddle; there has been a rain and the water is foul with the washings of the street, or road refuse. In he plunges, for he is warm from his tussle, he laps the water eagerly, comes out, shakes himself and proceeds to roll in the dust of the street. Of what is this dust composed? Of a little earth, or sand and a great deal of animal refuse of all kinds, chiefly direct discharges from the bowels and kidneys.

He runs across the carcass of a dead bird, or a piece of decayed meat. This makes a fine plaything, or tid-bit. He carries it in his mouth, or gnaws at it, perhaps eats it. His breath is now like a whiff from a charnel house, and likely to remain so for some time.

But we are getting down town. He runs into every lane; investigates every rubbish heap; investigates every abomination and overlooks things in general. Back he comes, from what may be fitly termed "an open sepulchre," since it is full of dead things, bones and all uncleanness, to sport at your side, to lick your hand, to jump up and rub off part of the accumulation and so make you a partner in the benevolent work of carrying home disease germs to your loved ones.

Now he is fairly loaded for home consumption; he proceeds to do his duty by the public. He leaves a deposit on the sidewalk. (It is a crime against the public health for our civic authorities to make no objection to the

excrement deposited by the hordes of dogs they allow to run at large for the sake of the dog tax. If this filth were removed, as it should be, it would be worth the tax for a year, to do the work. But they prefer to save the tax and let the refuse remain and we pay for it in the lowered vitality of our citizens.) The next little child that comes along may toddle through this, perchance, and certainly it will be pulverized later into dust, which will work wrong to the public health in many ways, some of which I will point out later. He visits all the "intelligence depots" and leaves his communication, so Thompson-Seton tells us. We would not object to that, out in the wild. But he improves on the wild. He is a product of civilization. He pre-empts. He visits the food depots of humanity, the grocery shop, the fruit shops, etc., and leaves a liquid dressing that we certainly don't know we are paying for, when settling the bill. But we do pay for it, and not the less surely and bitterly, because we are ignorant of the transaction. Time and again I have seen dogs foul food that was exposed at the doors of shops in this way. Fish, fruit, vegetables, everything within reach, they seem to take a fiendish delight in fouling; and where one dog leads, every dog that passes will stop and repeat the dose! Verily it is a savory reflection to think of the processes our food may have undergone!

But let us continue our walk. Our energetic canine has thoroughly enjoyed himself, and on the return trip repeats with variations the adventures and excursions that made the first half of the outing so entertaining. We reach home and the children run to meet us. The dog is delighted to see them. He frolics with them, licks their hands and faces and there is another rough and tumble play. When this is finished, the children are powdered over, though imperceptibly, with the conglomerate of excrement, rotten animal and vegetable matter and millions of disease germs. Hair, hands, faces and clothing, all are loaded. They go to dinner, and even if they have washed their hands and faces, which is very problematical, every mouthful of food they swallow is subject to contamination. In fact, the whole body is surrounded by a swarming inferno of hurtful germs, ready to invade the citadel of life by every portal, through the skin, the lungs, the mouth, nose, eyes, etc.

Now to particularize. What diseases may result, and I think I would be justified in saying often do result, from this source of infection? Sudden and violent inflammation of mucus tracts, as seen in sore eyes, colds in the head, sore throat, cramps in the stomach, (which may cause convulsions), diarrhoea, etc. Various kinds of skin troubles, and quite possibly, more serious constitutional diseases, even the much dreaded consumption.

Now observe, I have not touched on hydrophobia, or tetanus, or on death or disfigurement, from being mangled or bitten, by mad or vicious dogs. Everyone knows that these startling little episodes happen now and again.



ON THE WATCH.

After all they are like railway accidents, murders and such like; they give us an occasional thrill of horror, but then we don't know the victims and it isn't our dog. So I don't weary you by recalling anything so repugnant to your feelings. It would really be "shockingly bad taste, don't you know," to thrust such unpleasant things upon your notice. But I am talking now about your dog and your children, and insisting that a tragedy is being enacted right under your eyes, and one in which you should be vitally interested.

What about cats and their little nocturnes? Does feline felicity consist, merely, in cat councils, concerts and recitative? By no means. They travel by night, much the same dirty highways and byways that our dog did by day, and are subject to the same contaminating influences, for their predatory instincts are even stronger than the dog's and they gorge themselves, when they can. When your cat comes back, she carries even greater danger to your children than did the dog, because of the most constant and intimate association, as she is allowed to be constantly in the house and as remarked before, may even sleep with the children. It is a common belief that humans may contract diphtheria from cats, and vice versa. Is it not more likely that they are only the media of transmission? The children in a house five miles away, have diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough. They are rigidly quarantined. But who thinks of the cat? The children are fretful while taking sick, or during convalescence. They are allowed to nurse and fondle their play-fellow. The cat's fur is an ideal receptacle for the millions of germs being thrown off, but who thinks of fumigating, or ster-

ilizing pussy's coat? Off she goes at night to the cat congregation, gossips with your cat and exchanges sociabilities generally. Next morning your cat rubs her head and back against your children's faces. Doesn't it sound reasonable to fear that they are in danger of contracting any one of these diseases in this way? Many times, when children do contract these diseases the source of infection cannot be traced. Parents have taken every precaution against known danger, yet the children have been smitten. Wouldn't it be wise to taboo cats as pets, simply as a precaution?

What should be done about all this? Should dogs and cats be exterminated? By no means. They have their place. But these animals should be allowed to return to their original uses as outdoor animals. They should be banished from the house, and should never be allowed to become the pets of the children, or to be handled by them. They have a place and use in rural districts, but it should be a punishable offence to allow a dog to run loose in city or town. If a man persists in having half a dozen dogs running at his heels, he should be compelled to keep them in leash. If they commit any offences against the public health, he should be fined even more drastically than if he so offended himself. He is a citizen, and may be of some use to himself or others, but the dogs are simply a nuisance and a menace to health, considered from the standpoint of the public weal. It is time that our civic guardians began to ask themselves if the dog tax really pays for all that is suffered from this pestiferous fad of modern idlers.

MARY E. ALLEN DAVIDSON, M.D.

THE INGLE NOOK

IN THE NEW COUNTRY

I want Lucille. I've grubbed on this old Section now for months and lashed the stubborn acres with my steel, and now my heart, all human-like, cries out—I want Lucille.

The cabin is quite finished—every crevice mortared—and the roof is fit for any rain. The stove is set and all the dishes patient on their shelves;

The bed with its checked coverlet is there

In its own corner, and the chair I made for her is rocking empty in the breeze;

The nails on which to hang her things are driven

And the mirror placed at her own height, a little less than mine.

But in the shed the Alderney is tied, and Bess, her mare,

Is coated for the fall. The saddle on its form

Is waiting, as am I, just for Lucille.

It's strange, isn't it, how strong a man can be

And yet how lonesome he can feel?

But I don't care—I want Lucille!

—RICHARD WIGHTMAN, in Harper's.

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

Nellie B.—I forwarded the letter you sent to Resident as soon as it came. Any letters addressed to "Dame Durden" or "Ingle Nook," in care of FARMER'S ADVOCATE always come directly to me unopened. Glad you like us and hope you will reciprocate the "pleasure and profit" by writing to us soon.

A MEMBER BY PROMOTION

Dear Dame Durden:—I have reached the age limit in the Western Wigwam, and I guess the Ingle Nook is the place for me now, if there is enough room for one more to help make this very interesting circle a little larger. Will you please send the enclosed letter to Queen Mab of the last issue for my sister? My birthday was on Feb. 20th and for my sixteenth birthday I had a watch given me, also lots of other things, including a pretty fern. Do many in this circle embroider? My two sisters are doing a doiley each and I like to do it when there is lots of time before you so that you need not hurry.

A SOMERSET MAID.

(We are very glad indeed to welcome you and all the girls who grow too big for the Western Wigwam. I hope others will follow your example. I forwarded the letter to Queen Mab that you enclosed. Come again.—D.D.)

A NEW MEMBER

Dear Dame Durden:—I will try and write a few words to the Nook. I enjoy reading the same very much and often thought I would write, but I always seem so busy. How many of the Ingle Nookers are afraid of the comet? Some seem to be afraid that it will burn the world up, but I do not think that that is according to Scripture. What we want to do is to be ready when the time comes for us to depart this life. We do not know when any of us may go.

I am getting rather tired of the winter, although it has been quite nice. I am glad Dame Durden that you don't wear any of those rats, pads and pompadours in your hair. I read of a young girl that got one of those transformation pompadours and took that dreadful disease, Leprosy. It had been taken from a diseased Chinaman's head.

NINA.

(I never regret mistakes like you made when it leads to a letter to the Ingle Nook. This issue gives some facts about the comet on the first page of the Home Journal department. Most scientists think there is no reason for alarm. Don't give me too much credit for abstaining from those hair adornments. Nature gave me a big crop of hair, so that I haven't really been tempted. Dear only knows what I would have done if my locks had been very scanty—yielded like the rest I suppose.—D.D.)

SORRY TO DISAPPOINT

Dear Dame Durden:—Your kindness in forwarding that letter from M.D. is fully appreciated. I must say to all who want guinea fowl that I cannot promise either eggs or birds, as for some reason I lost eight wee ones. They are very hard to raise here. I may have better luck this coming summer and be able to oblige with eggs. If so, I will let the Ingle Nook members hear in good time.

I hope you are quite well, dear Dame Durden. We are having a long winter, are we not? What a blessing spring

will seem when it comes this year! I am a "shut-in" all winter, so you can just guess how I long for springtime.

With kindest regards and best of good wishes for the long life of the ADVOCATE, which we admire more every day, I am yours faithfully,

WILLING-TO-LEARN.

(No wonder you find the winter long and are anxious for spring. Personally, I like winter and can stand any amount of cold better than excessive heat, but if I could not get out every day I should doubtless share your feeling about its terrible length.—D.D.)

A GIRL'S PERPLEXITY

Dear Dame Durden:—I am glad there is a place for the girls to come after they get too grown up for the Western Wigwam. We girls like to feel that we are not left out. My home has always been on the farm, first in Ontario and now out on the prairie. At first I missed the big trees so much, and miss them yet, but I don't want to go back. I am very fond of company and love to have lots of friends and sometimes I feel miserable if they like other people better than they do me. My chum says that I have a jealous nature but I think it is because I have an affectionate disposition. We almost quarrel about it sometimes.

Like other girls I am fond of pretty clothes, though so many of the prettiest

things are not fitted for wearing in the country. Can you tell me if the princess style is to be in this summer or are they going out? It seems early to be thinking of summer clothes, but when the busy season begins we have no time to give a thought to getting things ready to wear. With best wishes to the Ingle Nook.

BUTTERCUP.

(I am planning for an article on hats and dresses in a week or two and will give all the help I can on the problem of wherewithal we shall be clothed. I missed the "big trees," too, and the blue water and the rocks, but, like you, I don't want to go back again to stay.

There is a saying that "anger is a knife which we grasp by the blade." If that is true, then jealousy is a poisoned dagger that we turn upon ourselves. My dear little girl, if you want to be happy, be resolute and keep every seed of jealousy from your girlish heart and pray the kind God to keep it from ever taking root there, for it will yield a hundred-fold of suspicion and misery and remorse. It is bound to hurt the one who harbors it far more than those toward whom it is directed. Be sensible and realize that as you like some of your friends better than others so they must be allowed the same privilege.—D.D.)



A FAILURE THE FIRST TIME

There is one boy trying to get into the Western Wigwam who will have to try, try again. He may think I am too severe, but I don't think so in this case. He didn't write a bit neatly, or spell even easy words correctly. He just wrote a few lines and then stopped, because he said he was *too lazy* to write any more. He sent a stamp for a button, but did not sign his name or give a full address, so that he will be denied two things—the pleasure of getting his button and of seeing his letter in print. But if he is made of good stuff and is not "too lazy" to care, he will write another good letter, properly signed, and we will receive him with open arms as a good and true member of the Western Wigwam.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

A member writes in to our page to say that she thinks we are "very slow," or we would have had story-writing competitions in the Western Wigwam. Perhaps she is right, and I would like to know what the rest of you think about it. It has always seemed to me this way: There are hundreds of you write your letters every year, and I know you like to see them in print. If we used stories instead of letters—and there is not room for both—not more than one in a hundred of you would write a story. Some of you couldn't because you are too young or not far enough advanced in school, and a great many more of you would think you couldn't write stories, and you would not try. So all the work would be done by just a few. Would you like it that way, or shall we stick

to our old "slow" plan? Of course, if we had two or three pages for Western Wigwam we could have both, but as it is now we must make a choice. What shall it be? COUSIN DOROTHY.

Will the boy who wrote, signing the pen-name "A Hard-working Boy," please send his right name and address to the Western Wigwam?—C. D.

THE KITTEN'S SAD FATE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my fourth letter that I have written to your club. I sold 12 bangle pins and got a locket and neck chain and a double chain. I sold the chain for 25c., and sold the locket for 25c. We have seven calves and seven colts. I have a cat which was given to me when it was a kitten. We fed it and took care of it all winter. In the summer it had kittens. There were four of them, and one died. It was black and white. A horse stepped on another and it was yellow, and so we have only the old cat and two kittens left. We have one dog and his name is Bobby. He is a good cattle dog, and helps me with the cattle every day. He is a collie. His mother was a nice dog, but she took poison and died. Quite a lot of our potatoes were frozen this year. We had corn, peas, beans, carrots, onions, turnips, cabbages and beets in our garden. We have about 30 roosters and about 35 hens, and 25 pigeons. I live one mile from school, and am in the third grade at school. I go to school every day, and our studies are: arithmetic, writing, reading, spelling, geography, dictation, homework and drawing. Last winter we had 15 loads of wood. My brother sawed it, and is going to get \$15.00 for it, and I piled it and am going to get \$1.50 for piling it. I go to Sunday school every Sunday, and am in the third class. I am eleven years old, and

my birthday is in May 13th. How are all the wigs, Cousin Dorothy? I hope they are all well. Well I guess my letter is getting too long so I will close and leave room for the other wigs.
NITCHIE.

Sask. (a)

TWENTY-FIVE MILES FROM SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to your club. Papa has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for over twenty-five years. I enjoy reading the letters very much. I have three sisters and four brothers, two horses, a cow, some chickens and a dog and cat. My father and two of my brothers have land about six miles the other side of the Red Deer River. We came from Ontario to Alberta two years from the seventh of March in 1910. I would like to go back again very much. The nearest school from us is over twenty-five miles, and the Sunday school the same. When I left Calgary school to come on the homestead I was in Jr. grade II. My teacher's name is Miss S—. I do not want to take up too much room in the Wigwam, but I hope to see this letter in print. I guess my other letter found the W. P. B.

Alta. (a) THISTLE SEED.

MOTHER AWAY

Dear Wigs:—This is my first letter to your club. My little sister is two years old on the 18th of April. Mama has gone away. I am seven years old. I and another girl are here till she comes back. My papa takes THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. We live seven miles and a half from town. We have one horse.
MABEL V. DODGE.

Sask. (a)

A GOOD WINTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I am fourteen years old, and I have two sisters and two brothers. I am in the fourth class. We have had a pretty good winter so far. There is a little snow on the ground. My papa has taken THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time, and I like reading the letters very much. I will enclose a two-cent stamp and envelope to get a button and I will be glad to receive one.

Alta. (a) DORASE BROWN.

BLACKBOARD ARTISTS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first time I wrote to your corner. We had an examination at Christmas, and I passed in the fifth grade, but I did not think I would. One of my school mates and I drew some pictures on the blackboard for the last day. The teacher gave prizes, and I got the book of "Masterman Ready." I like it fine. We moved up here five years ago. Papa was snowbound at Moose Jaw for four days. We have a pony to ride and I like watching cattle on a horse. My little sister likes to have a ride, too. We have a pup that we drive in our sleigh. We had a runaway one day, and he tore the hind part of the harness off. I am thirteen years old. My brother and I are writing together, so we will send the letter in one envelope. Will that be all right?

Alta. (a) GORDON BOWMAN.

IN THE THIRD READER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I go to school every day I can, and I am in the third reader. I am ten years old, and my birthday was on the 4th of October. I would like to get a button, as my sister got one. I was very much pleased with it. I guess I will close with a riddle: Round as an apple, busy as a bee, prettiest little thing you ever did see. Ans.—A watch. I am sending a two-cent stamp for a button.

Alta. (a) ALMETA POINTON.

WANTS A BUTTON

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I have a pony called Nellie, and I like to ride her very much. I have three brothers and two sisters. I am sending some riddles:
1. As round as an apple, as busy as a bee, the prettiest thing you ever did see.
2. Why is a bug like a locomotive?

Enclosed find two-cent stamp for which please send a button to me.
RED LILLY.

A HARD RIDDLE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—For a long time I have read the letters of this lovely corner. I go to the Dakota school, I have a black pony named Belle, and her colt's name is Roadoff. I am twelve years old. Will Cousin Dorothy send me a button, please? I hope this will escape the waste-paper basket. I will send a riddle: Who's the shoemaker that makes shoes without leather, with all four elements put together: Fire, water, earth and air, and each customer wears two pair.
BLUE VIOLET.

MORE HORSES

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the Farmer's Advocate for a little while and he thinks he will have it for another three years. We have three horses named Bob, Sandy and Major, and my father is going to buy three more and a driver. We have a cow but she is not milking, so we are going to sell her and buy another one. I am enclosing a two cent stamp for a button.
Winkie.

Sask. (a)

TEN CHILDREN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I like very much to read the letters to your club, so I thought I would like to join it. I am only eight years old and I am in the second grade. We have about a mile to go to school. I have six

do not live very near there but I have been there a few times. I have seen only a few stories as yet. Violetta writes very interesting letters and stories, but I have not seen her letter for a long time. Well, as my letter is getting rather long I will close with a few riddles: Why is a dead hen better than a live one? What kind of a hen lays the best? If anyone can answer them, they can put it in their next letter. I will put answers next time.
Alta. (a) Fleet Foot. (11).

TEACHER PLAYS FOOTBALL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I see the Western Wigwam is a very interesting corner, I thought I would join too. We have about forty chickens this year. On Oct 27th there was a bazaar in town. I did not go but my sister and brother went. They said it was very nice. We have a man teacher this year. We have a football at our school now. The teacher plays sometimes. We live two miles and a half from our school. I am in the third class.
Sweet Pea.

Man. (a)

FOR SUNDAY USE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my fifth letter to your club. You will have to excuse me for writing with a lead pencil. I broke my penpoint just as I started the letter. I have not yet received the song "Fair Charlotte Dwelt by the Mountain Side." I would be glad to get it.



MISS MARY HARPER, POPLAR POINT, MANITOBA
Miss Mary, who is herself a subscriber to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, sent in a new subscriber and chose a picture of Baron's Pride as premium because of her love for horses.

sisters and three brothers. Three of my sisters go to school with me. Our teacher's name is Miss S—. Well I guess I will close now with a riddle: My club every success, I am sending an envelope and stamp hoping to receive a button.
Ada Hamblin.

BREAKING IN COLTS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I like the name of your club very much. The name of the club has been changed since the last time I wrote. We have eight working horses, a driver, a pony and six colts. We are going to break in two of the colts this winter. We have thirty head of cattle. It has been snowing for three days.
Man. (a) Cecil Rogers.

ASKING FOR KITTY ALLEN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have not written to you for some time. So I thought I would write and thank you for the pretty button I received some time ago. We are having very mild weather now.

I had the misfortune of spraining my ankle the other day. I think most of the members write very interesting letters.
Say, Cousin Dorothy, what has become of the girl that sent the drawing to the club? I have forgotten her name. I would like to correspond with "Brown-eyed Beauty," for she lives near Stettler. I

I wear my button every Sunday to church. I am not a very long letter writer so I will close wishing the club success.
Man. (a) Clarence Dobbin. (11)

ONLY A MILE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I go to school every day, but I do not ride as I have only a mile. I feed the hens and water them. I am in grade V and I am twelve years old. I will draw to a close as my letter is getting long.
Man. (a) Ransford Hwilt.

WANTS CORRESPONDENTS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club, and I hope to see it in print. I am sending a two-cent stamp for my badge. I am eleven years old and would like correspondents about my own age. I am staying out on my uncle's farm, and am going to school. My uncle has taken your paper for a long time.
Man. (a) SNOWDROP.

A NEW VIOLIN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have never written to the Western Wigwam before. I have been thinking of writing every day but now it is going to be written. If it only would escape the W. P. B. I live on a farm six miles from town and I go to town very often. We have no school now and will not get any before

the spring comes. We have got lots of snow up here now, but there will be more before spring if it keeps on this way. For a Christmas present I got a violin and I am trying to learn to play it.

Can you play a violin, Cousin Dorothy. Can you play by notes? I think that's the best way to play. Of course it is more easy when you get on to them. I am sending a stamp and would like Cousin Dorothy to send me a button if you have any left. I would like very much to have one and to have something to show that I am a member. Well, as my letter is getting rather long I think I had better stop, as I think I see the waste paper basket ready, closing with my best wishes to all the little Wigs and yourself, Cousin Dorothy.

Sask. (a) A PRAIRIE ROSE.
(I think you are very wise to begin at once to learn to play by note on your violin. Playing by ear is easier but not nearly so good, because you can never learn a new piece of music without first hearing it, while if you can read the notes you can learn anything. I can't play the violin. Wish I could but I know a little bit about music. I liked your letter and hope you will write again.—D.D.)

AN EIGHT YEAR OLD

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club. My sister belongs to this club. I wish to get a button. I have four brothers and six sisters. I am eight years old. My birthday is the thirtieth of July. I enclose a two cent stamp for my badge.
Man. (a) SNOWBALL.

FOUR KITTENS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club. My father is taking the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and we like it fine. I read all the letters in the Wigwam. I have two dogs, four kittens and two cats. I go to school almost every day and have scarcely missed a day in three months.
MAMIE HANSON.

A WISHED FOR SONG

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I saw a request in the Wigwam for the words of the "Coon Song," and as I knew it, I thought I would send them.

A COON SONG

Lilac trees are blooming in the corner by the gate,
Mammy in her little cabin door,
Curly headed picanniny coming home so late,
Crying 'cause his little heart is sore.
All the children playing round
With skin so white and fair,
None of them with him will ever play;
So mammy in her lap takes the weeping little chap,
And says in her kind old way:
Now, Honey, you stay in your own back yard,
Nor mind what the white child do.
What do you s'pose they are going to give
A black little coon like you?
So stay on your side of the high board fence,
And, Honey, don't you cry so hard,
Go out and play just as much as you please,
But stay in your own back yard.
Every day the children as they pass
The mammy's place,
Coming home from school at noon,
Peering through the fence could see
An eager little face,
Such a lonesome, hungry little coon,
'Till one day the little face had gone forever more,
God had called the dusky little elf.
But mammy in the door sits and rocks
as oft before,
And croons to her own black self:
Now, Honey, you stay in your own back yard,
Nor mind what the white child do,
What do you s'pose they are going to give
A black little coon like you?
So stay on your side of the high board fence,
And, Honey, don't you cry so hard,
Go out and play just as much as you please,
But stay in your own back yard.
Alta. (a) Bessie Ramsay.

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WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE

THE BOYS' CLUB

This club was formed in the interests of boys from twelve to twenty years. All are welcome. Address the Editor Boys' Club, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

THE HIGH HEELED-BOOTS

He stands upon the city street, keen-eyed and brown of face, He seems to bring a breath of air from some broad prairie space; He's perched upon a pair of heels that fit the stirrup's curve. That meet the bucking broncho's plunge and counteract each swerve: And of all the chaps with whom the gods are ever in cahoots Give me the cattle puncher in the high heeled boots.

He brings a hint of wider skies, of ranges that are vast, Of manful vigils in the days when sweeps the Wintry blast; All out of step with things in town, he sees the crowd surge by; The sage is in his nostrils still, he hears the gaunt wolf cry; He rides as Alexander rode, the bell rings when he shoots, The gallant cattle puncher in the high heeled boots.

He is the last of that old guard defending cattle land, Those knights who joust for the cause, blood brothers of the brand; But now they've fenced the water hole, they're harrowing the plain, They're changing all the sage brush flats to fields of waving grain; The cowmen will be gone, they say, and there are no recruits— Good-by, brave cattle puncher in the high heeled boots.

(Will some boy who lives in the ranching country read the above poem and then tell us what are the uses of the different articles of dress a cow boy wears? For instance, why does he wear high heels, a stetson hat, etc.? Account for the trappings of his horse too.—Ed.)

PROGRESS IN ALBERTA

Editor Boys' Club:— We have two farms, but no more than eighty acres plowed. There is

a big creek running through both of them, which is very handy when logging. We built a new barn last summer, which is fifty feet long, and twenty-seven feet wide and fourteen feet high; with a big upstairs to it. We have not got very many horses, but have about fifty head of cattle. The crop was not very good this year. We only got seventeen hundred bushels of grain, which father is now hauling to town. About three years ago we got three thousand bushels.

Alta. Rudolph Falk.

ONE ANSWER TO BLAKE'S QUESTION

Editor Boys' Club:— I am glad to see a page in the Advocate for boys and am going to do my best with the rest of the boys to make it a success. In my first letter I will "partly if not wholly" answer Blake Norden's 3rd question in the issue of February 23rd, viz: Why is farming looked upon as a low occupation?

In order to obtain a position in the business world a man has to be educated, neat and tidy in appearance, etc. To obtain a steady position or advancement he must show capacity for greater responsibility. If he fails in this he is discharged. But if he is unable to secure work in the towns or cities he can get employment on the farm, where a man's education or dress is slightly taken into consideration. Any kind of a man, regardless of character can always find employment on the farm. Farmers work outside a lot in rough, disagreeable weather, and the rough clothing, coarse boots, etc., together with the long hours with no show of advancement, might cause one to look upon it as a low occupation. I expect to see the Boys' Page full so will not take up too much space.

Sask. D. A. Bowen. (I hope some one else will give views on this question. You have undoubtedly hit upon one reason, but I think there are others.—Ed.)

STORIES OF ANIMAL WISDOM

A dog belonging to a farmer near Bishop Stortford travels two miles across country every morning to fetch his master's newspaper. After traversing several fields he comes to the railway line, where he sits waiting for the train. The guard throws the paper to him, and he picks it up and trots on home. It has taken the farmer's son two years to train him.

Rose Bud, an educated horse of the police traffic squad, is king of feminine hearts in Fifth avenue, at Fifty-fifth street, New York, where he and his rider are engaged in regulating traffic. Scores of women, many of whom are prominent in New York society, have become devoted friends of the horse, and scarcely a day passes that they do not stop to feed him loaf sugar, candy or apples. When a handsomely dressed woman walked from the St. Regis Hotel she stopped at the Fifth avenue curbing and gave a shrill whistle. Although engaged then in solving a difficult traffic problem, Rose Bud raised his head, pricked back his ears and gave a low bow of recognition. In the animal's big intelligent eyes the woman could almost read the words: 'Just a minute and I will be with you.'

Turning his head to the west, facing the Hotel Gotham, Rose Bud gave a warning look in the direction of chauffeurs and coachmen coming up Fifth avenue, and the northbound traffic was brought to a standstill. In the same manner a long line of automobiles and carriages going south in the busy thoroughfare were halted by the horse, who then, with a low of the head, signalled waiting vehicles bound east and west in Fifty-fifth street to proceed.

His duty performed, Rose Bud hurried to the curbing, where his friend was still waiting. With a neigh of welcome, the horse greeted the woman in furs. She then pulled from her muff a linen napkin, in which she had wrapped several cubes of loaf sugar. Rose Bud ate the saccharine offering, bowed a farewell and rushed back to his post of duty.—New York 'Herald.'

TEACHING A DOG TRICKS

It is, of course, proverbial that one cannot teach an old dog new tricks. It is much better to begin

with a young dog but not a puppy. One of the most important rules to remember is that you must always have the dog's complete attention. It is best to work in a room closed to all intrusion, or in some quiet secluded place. Any interruption which distracts the dog's attention, however slight, is to be avoided. It will be found practically impossible to make any headway if the dog's mind is shifted from one thought to another.

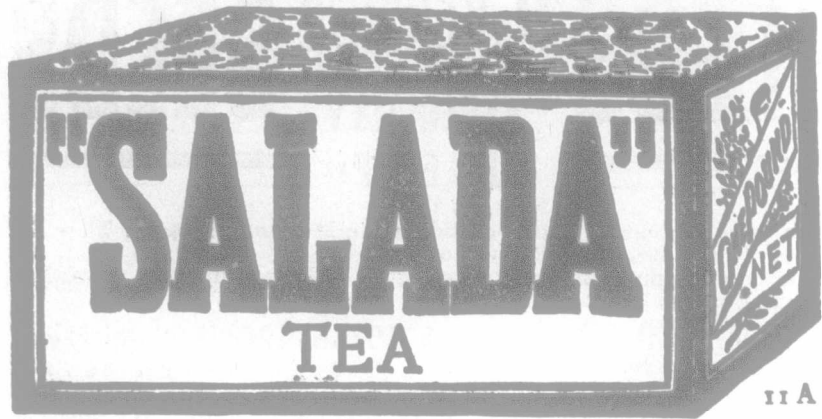
The dog again should be in a normal condition. If he is excited or is excessively sensitive it will be found much better to forego the lesson for the day. As a general rule it is better to give the lesson just before a meal. The food may then be given as a reward. After a meal the dog is liable to be heavy and sleepy and will require too much urging. It is obviously important that one dog should be trained at a time, for the presence of another dog will naturally distract attention.

Begin with the simplest tricks. A regular trainer of animals in commencing with a new dog usually starts with the sitting up exercise. The word of command to be used with the trick, as with all others, must be decided upon at the first, and never varied. Another important point is to use the same inflection in giving the command. A dog may associate entirely different meanings with different inflections in pronouncing the same word. One may use a sentence for the command, if desired, but in this case the actual word of command must come at the end and be spoken with special emphasis.

To teach the sitting-up trick take firm hold of the front paws and raise the dog to the desired sitting position. At the same time repeat the word of command over and over again. After a few moments in this position let the dog fall into its normal position and then after a slight rest repeat the operation and the command. Never attempt but one trick at a time. Excellent results are obtained by giving the dog an object lesson when ever possible. In this case take a position before the dog similar to the one you are teaching him to assume. By constant repetition the dog learns to associate the word of command with this position and soon learns to take it without being raised.

WHY SPEND TIME, MONEY AND ENERGY HARVESTING A POOR CROP?

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The trick of shaking hands is very readily taught. Grasp the dog's paw in your hand and repeat the word of command, whatever it may be. After the dog has learned what is expected of him it may be well to tap the paw not too sharply, with a stick on giving the word of command that he may learn to lift it quickly. It is a mistake, however, to strike the dog with a whip to persuade him or even to have a whip in sight during the training hour.

The familiar "dead dog" trick may be taught to any ordinarily bright dog in a few lessons. The dog should be placed in the position desired and held there while the word of command is repeated. After the dog has learned what is expected of him it will be unnecessary to touch him. It will be enough to stand over him with a threatening hand. If it be desired to have the dog fall down and lie as dead when you point a stick or gun at him, the stick must be used from the first. The dog must associate the stick with the word of command. If you want the dog to spring up at a second command, repeat the word, at the same time lifting the dog sharply to its feet.

The ancient handkerchief and slipper tricks are equally simple. If the dog

is to fetch the slippers, repeat the word "slippers" or whatever the command may be, and while dinning it into his ears, lead the dog to the slippers, place them in his mouth, hold them there, and lead him back. Good results are sometimes obtained by substituting a piece of meat for the slippers until the meaning of the command has been made clear. In teaching a dog to hide a handkerchief, put the handkerchief in his mouth, and while repeating the command over and over again put him through the exercises.

An unusual trick among pet dogs is that of crawling along on their stomachs with all feet extended. This is rarely seen off the stage, and yet it is a comparatively simple trick to teach. Place the dog in the position desired and hold him firmly with one hand pressed on his back. Now, to make your meaning clear, take the same position yourself on the floor beside him, repeating the word of command as in other tricks. With the dog held in the same position, you now crawl as nearly as possible as you wish him to crawl. It is surprising how quickly the dog will learn this apparently difficult trick and carry it out at a word.

—Exchange.

THE GOLDEN DOG

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

"Praised be the Lord, by our sweet sister Death,
From whom no man escapes, how'er he try!
Woe to all those who yield their parting breath
In mortal sin! But blessed those who die
Doing thy will in that decisive hour!
The second death o'er such shall have no power.
Praise, blessing, and thanksgiving to my Lord!
For all He gives and takes be He adored!"

Dame Rochelle heard the approaching noise and tumult. She looked out of the window and could see the edge of the crowd in the market place tossing to and fro like breakers upon a rocky shore. The people in the streets were hurrying towards the market. Swarms of men employed in the magazines of the Bourgeois were running out of the edifice towards the same spot.

The dame divined at once that something had happened to her master. She uttered a fervent prayer for his safety. The noise grew greater, and as she reached out of the window to demand of passers-by what was the matter, a voice shouted up that the Bourgeois was dead; that he had been killed by the Grand Company, and they were bringing him home.

The voice passed on, and no one but God heeded the long wail of grief that rose from the good dame as she fell upon her knees in the doorway, unable to proceed further. She preserved her consciousness, however.

The crowd now swarmed in the streets about the doors of the house. Presently were heard the shuffling of steps of a number of men in the great hall, bearing the body of the Bourgeois into the large room where the sunshine was playing so gloriously.

The crowd, impelled by a feeling of reverence, stood back; only a few ventured to come into the house.

The rough habitans who brought him in laid him upon a couch and gazed for some moments in silent awe upon the noble features, so pale and placid, which now lay motionless before them.

Here was a man fit to rule an empire, and who did rule the half of New France, who was no more now, save in the love and gratitude of the people, than the poorest piece of human clay in the potter's field. The great leveller had passed his rule over him as he passes it over every one of us. The dead lion was less now than the living dog, and the Golden Gog itself was henceforth only a memory, and an epitaph forever of the tragedy of this eventful day.

"Oh, my master! my good, noble master!" exclaimed Dame Rochelle as she roused herself up and rushed to

the chamber of the dead. "Your implacable enemies have killed you at last! I knew it! Oh, I knew that your precious life would one day pay the penalty of your truth and justice! And Pierre! Oh, where is he on this day of all days of grief and sorrow?"

She wrung her hands at the thought of Pierre's absence to-day, and what a welcome home awaited him.

The noise and tumult in the street continued to increase. The friends of the Bourgeois poured into the house, among them the Governor and La Corne St. Luc, who came with anxious looks and hasty steps to inquire into the details of the murder.

The Governor, after a short consultation with La Corne St. Luc, who happened to be at the Castle, fearing a riot and an attack upon the magazines of the Grand Company, ordered the troops immediately under arms and despatched strong detachments under the command of careful and trusty officers to the Palace of the Intendant, and the great warehouse of the Friponne, and also into the market-place, and to the residence of the Lady de Tilly, not knowing in what direction the fury of the populace might direct itself.

The orders were carried out in a few minutes without noise or confusion. The Count, with La Corne St. Luc, whose countenance bore a concentration of sorrow and anger wonderful to see, hastened down to the house of mourning. Claude Beauharnais and Rigaud de Vaudreuil followed hastily after them. They pushed through the crowd that filled the Rue Buade, and the people took off their hats, while the air resounded with denunciations of the Friponne and appeals for vengeance upon the assassin of the Bourgeois.

The Governor and his companions were moved to tears at the sight of their murdered friend lying in his bloody vesture, which was open to enable the worthy Dr. Gauthier, who had run in all haste, to examine the still oozing wound. The Recollet Brother Daniel still knelt in silent prayer at his feet, while Dame Rochelle with trembling hands arranged the drapery decently over her dead master, repeating to herself:

"It is the end of trouble, and God has mercifully taken him away before he empties the vials of his wrath upon this New France, and gives it up for a possession to our enemies! What says the prophet? The righteous perisheth and no man layeth it to heart, and merciful men are taken away, none considering that the righteous are taken away from the evil to come!"

The very heart of La Corne St. Luc seemed bursting in his bosom, and he choked with agony as he placed his hand upon the forehead of his friend, and reflected that the good Bourgeois had fallen by the sword of his grandson, the old man's pride,—Le Gardeur de Repentigny!

"Had death come to him on the broad, common road of mortality,—had he died like a soldier on the battlefield," exclaimed La Corne, "I would have had no spite at fate. But to be stabbed in the midst of his good deeds of alms, and by the hand of one whom he loved! Yes, by God! I will say it! and by one who loved him! Oh, it is terrible, Count! Terrible to me as if it had been the deed of my own son!"

"La Corne, I feel with you the grief and shame of such a tragedy. But there is a fearful mystery in this thing which ye cannot yet unravel. They say the Chevalier de Pean dropped an expression that sounded like a plot. I cannot think Le Gardeur de Repentigny would deliberately and with forethought have killed the Bourgeois."

"On my life he never would! He respected the Bourgeois, my loved him, for the sake of Pierre Philibert as well as for his own sake. Terrible as is his crime, he never committed it out of

malice aforethought. He has been himself the victim of some hellish plot,—for a plot there has been. This has been no chance melee, Count," exclaimed La Corne St. Luc impetuously.

"Gospel is not more true! The Bourgeois was the only merchant in New France capable of meeting their monopoly and fighting them with their own weapons. Bigot and the Grand Company will have everything their own way now."

"Besides, there was the old feud of the Golden Dog," continued the Governor. "Bigot took its allusions to the Cardinal as a personal insult to himself, did he not, La Corne?"

"Yes; and Bigot knew he deserved it equally with his eminence, whose arch-tool he had been," replied La Corne. "By God! I believe Bigot has been at the bottom of this plot. It would be worthy of his craft."

"These are points to be considered, La Corne. But such is the secrecy of these men's councils, that I doubt we may suspect more than we shall ever be able to prove." The Governor looked much agitated.

"What amazes me, Count, is not that the thing should be done, but that Le Gardeur should have done it!" exclaimed La Corne, with a puzzled expression.

"That is the strangest circumstance of all, La Corne," observed the Governor. "The same thought has struck me. But he was mad with wine, they say; and men who upset their reason do not seldom reverse their conduct towards their friends; they are often cruellest to those whom they love best."

"I will not believe but that he was made drunk purposely to commit this crime!" exclaimed La Corne, striking his hand upon his thigh. "Le Gardeur in his senses would have lost his right hand sooner than have raised it against the Bourgeois."

"I feel sure of it; his friendship for Pierre Philibert, to whom he owed his life, was something rare seen now-a-days," remarked the Count.

La Corne felt a relief in bearing testimony in favor of Le Gardeur. "They loved one another like brothers," said he, "and more than brothers. Bigot had corrupted the habits, but could never soil the heart or lessen the love of Le Gardeur for Pierre Philibert, or his respect for the Bourgeois, his father."

"It is a mystery, La Corne; I cannot fathom it. But there is one more danger to guard against," said the Governor meditatively, "and we have sorrow enough already among our friends."

"What is that, Count?" La Corne stood up erect as if in mental defiance of a new danger.

"Pierre Philibert will return home to-night," replied the Governor; "he carries the sharpest sword in New France. A duel between him and Le Gardeur would crown the machinations of the secret plotters of this

How often do you eat this food?

A short time ago there appeared in the columns of one of the prominent magazines an article on building brain and muscle by the proper selection of the foods you eat.

A good many people were surprised to find oatmeal placed at the top of the list of foods recommended; but if the article had appeared in an English or Scotch paper every reader would have expected to see first place given to good oatmeal.

As a matter of fact Great Britain and Europe come to us for tremendous quantities of Quaker Oats because it represents to them perfect food, being the richest in flavor and best in cleanliness and purity, of all oatmeals.

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5-12-09

murder. He will certainly avenge his father's death, even upon Le Gardeur."

La Corne St. Luc started at this suggestion, but presently shook his head. "My life upon it," said he, "Le Gardeur would stand up to receive the sword of Pierre through his heart, but he would never fight him! Besides, the unhappy boy is a prisoner."

"We will care well for him and keep him safe. He shall have absolute justice, La Corne, but no favor."

An officer entered the room to report to the Governor that the troops had reached their assigned posts, and that there was no symptom of rioting among the people in any quarter of the city.

The Governor was greatly relieved by these tidings. "Now, La Corne," said he, "we have done what is needful for the public. I can spare you, for I know where your heart yearns most to go, to offer the consolations of a true friend."

"Alas, yes," replied La Corne sadly. "Men weep tears of water, but women tears of blood! What is our hardest grief compared with the overwhelming sorrow and desolation that will pass over my poor goddaughter, Amelie de Repentigny, and the noble Lady de Tilly at this doleful news?"

"Go comfort them, La Corne, and the angel of consolation go with you!" The Governor shook him by the hand and wished him Godspeed.

La Corne St. Luc instantly left the house. The crowd uncovered and made way for him as they would have done for the Governor himself, as with hasty strides he passed up the Rue du Fort and on towards the Cape, where stood the mansion of the Lady de Tilly.

"Oh, Rigaud, what a day of sorrow this is!" exclaimed the Governor to De Vaudreuil, on their return to the Castle of St. Louis. "What a bloody and disgraceful event to record in the annals of New France!"

"I would give half I have in the world could it be forever blotted out," replied De Vaudreuil. "Your friend, Herr Kalm, has left us fortunately, before he could record in his book, for all Europe to read, that men are murdered in New France to sate the vengeance of a Royal Intendant and fill the purses of the greatest company of thieves that ever plundered a nation."

"Hark, Rigaud! do not say such things," interrupted the Governor; "I trust it is not so bad as that; but it shall be seen into, if I remain Governor of New France. The blood of the noble Bourgeois shall be required at the hands of all concerned in his assassination. The blame of it shall not rest wholly upon that unhappy Le Gardeur. We will trace it up to its very origin and fountain-head."

"Right, Count; you are true as steel. But mark me! if you begin to trace this assassination up to its origin and fountain-head, your letters of recall will be despatched by the first ship that leaves France after the news reaches

Versailles." Rigaud looked fixedly at the Count as he said this.

"It may be so, Rigaud," replied the Count, sadly; "strange things take place under the regime of the strange women who now rule the Court. Nevertheless, while I am here my whole duty shall be done. In this matter justice shall be meted out with a firm and impartial hand, no matter who shall be incriminated!"

The Count de la Galissoniere at once summoned a number of his most trusted and most sagacious councillors together—the Intendant was not one of those summoned—to consider what steps it behooved them to take to provide for the public safety and to ensure the ends of justice in this lamentable tragedy.

CHAPTER LI.

EVIL NEWS RIDES POST.

The sunbeams never shone more golden through the casement of a lady's bower than on that same morning of St. Martin's through the window of the chamber of Amelie de Repentigny, as she sat in the midst of a group of young ladies holding earnest council over the dresses and adornments of herself and companions, who were to be her bridesmaids on her marriage with Pierre Philibert.

Amelie had risen from pleasant dreams. The tender flush of yesterday's walk on the banks of the Lairret lingered on her cheek all night long, like the rosy tint of a midsummer's sunset. The loving words of Pierre floated through her memory like a strain of divine music, with the sweet accompaniment of her own modest confessions of love, which she had so frankly expressed.

Amelie's chamber was vocal with gaiety and laughter; for with her to-day were the chosen friends and lifelong companions who had ever shared her love and confidence.

These were, Hortense Beauharnais, happy also in her recent betrothal to Jumonville de Villiers; Heloise le Lotbiniere, so tenderly attached to Amelie, and whom of all her friends Amelie wanted most to call by the name of sister; Agathe, the fair daughter of La Corne St. Luc, so like her father in looks and spirit; and Amelie's cousin, Marguerite de Repentigny, the reflection of herself in feature and manners.

There was rich material in that chamber for the conversation of such a group of happy girls. The bridal trousseau was spread out before them, and upon chairs and couches lay dresses of marvellous fabric and beauty,—muslins and shawls of India and cashmere, and the finest products of the looms of France and Holland. It was a trousseau fit for a queen, and an evidence at once of the wealth of the Lady de Tilly and of her unbounded love for her niece, Amelie. The gifts of Pierre were not mingled with the rest, nor as yet had they been shown to her bridesmaids,—Amelie kept them for a pretty surprise, upon another day.

Upon the table stood a golden casket of Venetian workmanship, the carvings of which represented the marriage at Cana in Galilee. It was stored with priceless jewels which dazzled the sight and presented a constellation of starry gems, the like of which had never been seen in the New World. It was the gift of the Bourgeois Philibert, who gave this splendid token of his affection and utter contentment with Amelie as the bride of his son and heir.

The girls were startled in the midst of their preparations by the sudden dashing past of a horseman, who rode in a cloud of dust, followed by a wild, strange cry, as of many people shouting together in lamentation and anger.

Amelie and Heloise looked at each other with a strange feeling, but sat still while the rest rushed to the balcony, where they leaned eagerly over to catch sight of the passing horseman and dis-

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cover the meaning of the loud and still repeated cry.

The rider had disappeared round the angle of the Cape, but the cry from the city waxed still louder, as if more and more voices joined in it.

Presently men on horseback and on foot were seen hurrying towards the Castle of St. Louis, and one or two shot up the long slope of the Place d'Armes, galloping towards the mansion of the Lady de Tilly, talking and gesticulating in the wildest manner.

"In God's name, what is the matter, Monsieur La Force?" exclaimed Hortense, as that gentleman rode furiously up and checked his horse violently at the sight of the ladies upon the balcony.

Hortense repeated her question. La Force took off his hat and looked up puzzled and distressed. "Is the Lady de Tilly at home?" inquired he eagerly. "Not just now, she has gone out; but what is the matter, in heaven's name?" repeated she, as another wild cry came up from the city.

"Is Mademoiselle Amelie home?" again asked La Force with agitated voice.

"She is home. Heavens! have you some bad news to tell her or the Lady de Tilly?" breathlessly inquired Hortense.

"Bad news for both of them; for all of us, Hortense! But I will not be the bearer of such terrible tidings,—others are following me; ask them. Oh, Hortense, prepare poor Amelie for the worst news that ever came to her."

The Sieur La Force would not wait to be further questioned,—he rode off furiously.

The bridesmaids all turned pale with affright at these ominous words, and stood looking at each other and asking what they could mean.

Amelie and Heloise caught some of the conversation between Hortense and La Force. They sprang up and ran to the balcony just as two of the servants of the house came rushing up with open mouths, staring eyes, and trembling with excitement. They did not wait to be asked what was the matter, but as soon as they saw the ladies they shouted out the terrible news, as the manner of their kind is, without a thought of the consequences: that Le Gardeur had just killed the Bourgeois Philibert in the market-place, and was himself either killed or a prisoner, and the people were going to burn the Friponne and hang the Intendant under the tablet of the Golden Dog, and all the city was going to be destroyed.

The servants, having communicated this piece of wild intelligence, instantly rushed into the house and repeated it to the household, filling the mansion in a few moments with shrieks and confusion.

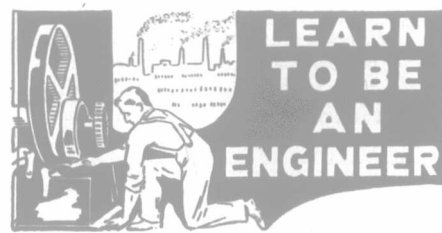
It was in vain Hortense and Agathe La Corne St. Luc strove to withhold the terrible truth from Amelie. Her friends endeavored with kindly force and eager exhortations to prevent her coming to the balcony, but she would not be stayed; in her excitement she had the strength of one of God's angels. She had caught enough of the speech of the servants to gather up its sense into a connected whole, and in a moment of terrible enlightenment, that came like a thunderbolt driven through her soul, she understood the whole significance of their tidings.

Her hapless brother, maddened with disappointment, drink, and desperation, had killed the father of Pierre, the father of her betrothed husband, his own friend and hers; why or how, was a mystery of amazement.

She saw at a glance all the ruin of it. Her brother a murderer, the Bourgeois a bleeding corpse. Pierre, her lover and her pride, lost,—lost to her forever! The blood of his father rising up between them calling for vengeance upon Le Gardeur and invoking a curse upon the whole house of Repentigny.

The heart of Amelie, but a few moments ago expanding with joy and overflowing with the tenderest emotions of a loving bride, suddenly collapsed and shrivelled like a leaf in the fire of this unlooked-for catastrophe.

She stared wildly and imploringly in



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the name of the Bourgeois, Le Gardeur, and Pierre.

They spoke softly to her in tones of tenderest sympathy but she scarcely heeded them, absorbed as she was in deepest despair, and still pressing her eyes shut as if she had done with day and cared no more to see the bright sunshine that streamed through the lattice. The past, present, and future of her whole life started up before her in terrible distinctness, and seemed concentrated in one present spot of mental anguish.

Amelie came of a heroic race, stern to endure pain as to inflict it, capable of unshrinking fortitude and of desperate resolves. A few moments of terrible contemplation decided her forever, changed the whole current of her life, and overthrew as with an earthquake the gorgeous palace of her maiden hopes and long-cherished anticipations of love and happiness as the wife of Pierre Philibert.

She saw it all; there was no room for hope, no chance of averting the fatal doom that had fallen upon her. Her life, as she had long pictured it to her imagination, was done and ended. Her projected marriage with Pierre Philibert? It was like sudden death! In one moment the hand of God had transported her from the living to the dead world of woman's love. A terrible crime had been perpetrated, and she, innocent as she was, must bear the burden of punishment. She had but one object now to live for: to put on sackcloth and ashes, and wear her knees out in prayer before God, imploring forgiveness and mercy upon her unhappy brother, and expiate the righteous blood of the just man who had been slain by him.

She rose hastily and stood up. Her face was beautiful as the face of a marble Niobe, but as pale and as full of anguish.

"My loving bridesmaids," said she, "it is now all over with poor Amelie de Repentigny; tell Pierre," and here she sobbed, almost choking in her grief, "tell Pierre not to hate me for this blood that lies on the threshold of our house! Tell him how truly and faithfully I was preparing to devote myself to his happiness as his bride and wife; tell him how I loved him, and I only forsake him because it is the inexorable decree of my sad fate; not my will, but my cruel misfortune. But I know his noble nature; he will pity, not let me. Tell him it will even rejoice me where I am going to know that Pierre Philibert still loves me. I cannot, dare not ask him to pardon Le Gardeur! I dare not pardon him myself! But I know Pierre will be just and merciful to my poor brother, even in this hour of doom."

"And now," continued she, speaking with a terrible energy, "put away these bridal deceits; they will never be worn by me! I have a garb more becoming the bridal of death; more fitting to wear by the sister of — O God! I was going to say, of a murderer!"

Amelie, with a wild desperation, gathered up the gay robes and garters and threw them in a heap in the corner of the chamber. "My glory is departed!" said she. "Oh, Hortense, I am punished for the pride I took in them! Yet it was not for myself, but for the sake of him, I took pride in them. Bestow them, I pray you, upon some more happy girl, who is poor in fortune, but rich in love, who will wear them at her bridal, instead of the unhappy Amelie."

The group of girls beheld her, while their eyes were swimming with tears. "I have long, long kept a bridal veil in my closet," she went on, "and knew not it was to be mine!" Opening a wardrobe, she took out a long black veil. It had belonged to her grand-aunt, the nun, Madelaine de Repen-

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the countenances of her trembling companions as if for help, but no human help could avail her. She spake not, but uttering one long, agonizing scream, fell senseless upon the bosom of Heloise de Lotbiniere, who, herself nigh fainting, bore Amelie with the assistance of her friends to a couch, where she lay unconscious of the tears and wailing that surrounded her.

Marguerite de Repentigny with her weeping companions remained in the

chamber of Amelie, watching eagerly for some sign of returning consciousness, and assiduously administering such restoratives as were at hand.

Their patience and tenderness were at last rewarded, — Amelie gave a flutter of reviving life. Her dark eyes opened and stared wildly for a moment at her companions with a blank look, until they rested upon the veil and orange blossoms on the head of Agathe, who had put them on in such a merry mood and

forgotten in the sudden catastrophe to take them off again.

The sight of the bridal veil and wreath seemed to rouse Amelie to consciousness. The terrible news of the murder of the Bourgeois by Le Gardeur flashed upon her mind, and she pressed her burning eyelids hard shut with her hands, as if not to see the hideous thought.

Her companions wept, but Amelie found no relief in tears as she murmured

one dollar a foot. If you were requested to bore ten feet more by the owner you are entitled also to a reasonable compensation for boring. If you are unable to collect your money otherwise, you can issue a writ against the person with whom you made the contract.

NOTES AND CATTLE

A buys from B domestic animals to sell again, giving therefore some cash and a lien note. Very shortly some are sold on time and the note received. B accepts as part payment of the lien note held by him. When the lien note is due A cannot make payment; B then takes from A a new note; not a lien note, however, but a joint note signed by A and C, which when due is not paid. Prior to the due date of the joint note from A and C to B, A had all the animals disposed of, receiving therefore some cash, some promissory notes and some land. B has taken all promissory notes as part payment of the original lien note. Does the original lien note still hold on all or any of the animals, B not having taken a lien note in renewal? In case it still holds, are the animals for which cash or lien notes were received by A and handed over to B, free from the original lien note from A to B?

A. M. B.

Ans.—Under the circumstances stated, the original lien note will not hold any of the animals in question.

COLTS TRESPASSING

A Saskatchewan reader writes: In your issue of February 9 the following question appears:

"A has two colts as often at neighbor's as at home. B has a pile of oats lying on neighbor's farm on the ground. A's colts went to the grain and ate what they wanted and spread it over the prairie and came home, and next day one of the colts died. Is B entitled to pay for the colts?"

In this province the act respecting "open wells and other things," assented to April 3rd, 1907, would cover same. Clause 3 states: "That no person shall have or store in his premises or on any premises occupied by him any kind of threshed grain accessible to stock of any other person which may come or stray upon such premises." Clauses 4 and 5 also deal with the same and the penalty is \$25 and costs.

HOUSE PLAN WANTED

Give me a plan for a house 16 x 24 feet, 12 feet high, 16 feet to the peak, 2 rooms downstairs, 3 rooms and closet up stairs; cellar stairs leading from kitchen under front stairs; two windows in kitchen, one in dining room, one window in each room and closet upstairs. I would like one-half inch lumber inside and one inch outside, tar paper outside and in, and one inch flooring above and below. I don't want to ceil just now.

Sask. C. E. C.

Ans.—We do not see how you would be able to arrange for bedrooms upstairs in a house of the height suggested. Twelve feet is altogether too low; 14 feet to the plate and a half or slightly less than half pitch to the roof is the least height you can get along with and have any head room above. Sixteen feet to the plate would be better. In the plan shown the height is figured at 14 feet to plate and 22 feet to the peak.

You will require the following materials: 3 pieces, 6 by 8 by 24 feet; 2 pieces, 6 by 8 by 16 feet for sills; 76 pieces 2 by 4 by 16 feet for shedding; 24 pieces, 2 by 5 by 14 feet for rafters; 6 pieces, 2 by 4 by 18 feet for cellar beams; 18 pieces, 2 by 8 by 16 feet for lower joists; 18 pieces, 2 by 6 by 16 feet for upper joists; 1,400 feet rough siding; 700 feet half-inch siding; 676 feet sheathing; 4,800 shingles laid 5 inches to weather; 768 feet flooring; 20 pieces 2 by 4 by 16 feet for partitions; 150 feet lumber for stairs; 13 doors; 9 window frames and fittings; 320 lineal feet of moulding; about 200 lbs. of nails; locks, hooks, window glass, etc. Foundation on block of which you will require 12.

This will not be a very warm house. Would suggest additional ply of lumber in walls making two dead air spaces. It is difficult to estimate the cost. We

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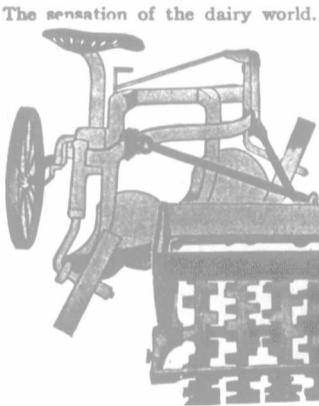


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Low down centre hitch; lightest possible draft; hard maple boxes; best material; best workmanship. It is enough to say these Pulverizers are made by the Dunham Company, Berne, Ohio. These Pulverizers are probably the best known in the world. Our prices are lower than wholesale prices in the United States. Western Canadian Farmers were never offered better value.

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\$18.00 HIGH GRADE Domo Cream Separator Pulverizer Attachment for Plows \$14.00 Up



Hundreds sold last year at double this price. Direct selling cuts prices in two.

Our Catalogue is a record maker as a price breaker. It's Free.

Write Department A.

Hamilton's, Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg

**The Merchants' Bank
OF CANADA**

ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid up Capital, \$6,000,000 Total Deposits (Nov. 30) \$49,471,594
Reserve and Undivided Profits, \$4,602,157 Total Assets (Nov. 30) \$66,800,151

BRANCHES IN WESTERN CANADA

MANITOBA		Botha (Sub.)	Okotoks
Brandon	Neepawa	Calgary	Old
Carberry	Oak Lake	Camrose	Red Deer
Gladstone	Portage la Prairie	Carstairs	Sedgewick
Griswold	Russell	Castor	Stettler
MacGregor	Souris	Daysland	Strome (Sub.)
Morris	Winnipeg	Edmonton	Trochu
Napinka			Loisfield
SASKATCHEWAN		Killam	Vegreville
Antler	Melville	Lacombe	Viking (Meighen)
Arvola	Oxbow	Leduc	Wainwright
Carnduff	Whitewood	Lethbridge	Wetaskiwin
Gainsborough	Unity		Wolf Creek (Edson)
Maple Creek		BRITISH COLUMBIA	
Kibbey		Vancouver	Sidney
		Victoria	Nanaimo
		New Westminster	

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

and Interest allowed at best Current Rates.

Special Attention to the business of Farmers and New Settlers



We are the only people in the West who have a stock of the new cross-bred Russian apples, originated by Dr. Saunders, of the Experimental Farms, specially for the Prairie Provinces. These are the hardiest apples offered. We also have a new strawberry, varieties have failed. Also a new hardy raspberry, crossed with the wild raspberry. These and other good things described in our free Catalogue. Seed potatoes.

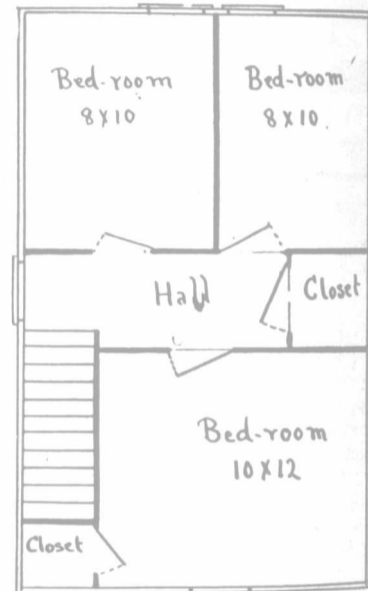
BUCHANAN NURSERY COMPANY,

Winnipeg, St. Charles P. O., Man.

don't know what carpenters in your locality would charge, or the price of lumber and other materials. You will find it an advantage to have the additional windows. You were not figuring



GROUND FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

on a sufficient number in your suggested plans. You do not state what foundation materials you intend using. If you set the house on a concrete wall the sills could be dispensed with and 2 by 4 scantling used as bond timber instead.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

1. What colleges are there in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta that give short courses in farming, or in subjects in connection with farming?
2. When do the colleges give these courses, and what is the cost to attend same?
3. Which college would you recommend?
4. Do they give courses at any of the Experimental Farms?

C. E. M.

Ans.—1. Manitoba is the only Western province that has an agricultural college established and is carrying on regular college work. It is expected that the Saskatchewan Agricultural College will open in the fall of this year. In Alberta an agricultural college is being arranged for and should be in a position to receive students within two years.

2. A short course of a week's duration was given at the Manitoba Agricultural College from February 14 to 19. There was no charge for attendance. Write to Manitoba Agricultural College for calendar.

3. There is no choice just at present. The Manitoba college being the only one offering courses.

4. No.

RED TOP MEADOW

I have a Red Top meadow that is running out, and I want to improve it. How does cultivated Red Top seed down on the sod, or would it be best to break it?

Ans.—I have repeatedly tried to

reseed a native meadow by sowing different varieties of cultivated grass seeds on the sod, but have always failed to get a satisfactory catch. The only successful way of renewing a meadow is to break it. Then as soon as the sod is rotted either backset or disk and seed down to some good cultivated grass. Brome grass has given me the best results for this purpose.

M. A. C. S. A. BEDFORD

PREPARING FOR TREES — PERMANENT PASTURE

I have some cultivated land that I intend to plant eventually with trees, but cannot do this at once. Can you suggest some fodder corn that I can grow for my stock in the meantime? Would corn be suitable for the purpose? If so, name a good variety and give me an idea as to the best way of growing it. Would clover or alfalfa be a profitable crop to grow for two or three seasons? Please give me a good grass mixture that will produce a crop of hay for two or three seasons, and in time make a permanent sward?

Ans.—Fodder corn should prove excellent for your purpose. Some of the most suitable varieties are North Dakota Flint, Compton's Early and Long-tellow. Sow in rows three feet apart and drop the seed every 3 or 4 inches. This will take about half a bushel of seed per acre. An ordinary grain drill will sow the corn. I do not think it would pay you to grow either clover or alfalfa under your conditions. The best mixture of grass seed for your purpose is composed of 15 pounds of Western Rye grass, 5 pounds Kentucky Blue, 5 pounds Canadian Blue, and 2 pounds Timothy. The Western Rye grass and timothy will give you hay at once, but they will eventually be crowded out by the blue grasses, leaving you a good sward.

M. A. C. S. A. BEDFORD.

PAY INTO COURT

I take a contract to build and finish a house for A, supplying all material, etc. I hire B to plaster it. When completed, and before B collects any money, C garnishees B's wages. B now says he is going to sue me and the house for payment for his work, as C had no right to garnishee. What am I to do? The law says I must not pay him. He sues me because I do not do so. Will it be necessary for me to employ a lawyer at the trial?

Ans.—You should pay the money into court and in this way relieve yourself of any further liability.

PREPARING FOR CROP

I have a field on which a crop of wheat was grown last year on the breaking. It was broken from three to four inches deep. Do you think, as far as conservation of moisture is concerned, it would be better to plow very light so as not to tear the sod from the sub-soil, or would it be better to plow deeper or disc and not plow?

Ans.—Generally speaking I prefer to backset breaking rather than to disc it. The work is more thoroughly done and a larger amount of soil is brought up for a seed bed than can be done with discing. I have always had better crops in Manitoba from backsetting than I have from discing and the land was also cleaner afterwards. There is a possibility, however, that your conditions are slightly different from those prevailing in this province.

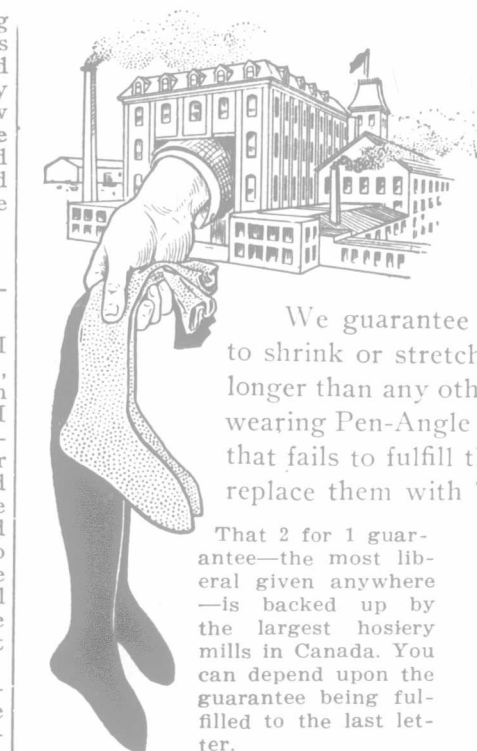
S. A. Bedford.

Questions & Answers

VETERINARY
Enquiries dealing with matters of a veterinary nature are answered through our columns by a competent veterinarian free of charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details and symptoms must be fully and clearly stated on only one side of the paper. Full name and address of the writer must accompany each query, as a guarantee of good faith but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

COLT HAD SWOLLEN HOCK

A filly foal about eight months old has a swelling or enlargement on both hocks, extending on both sides and



Buy Hosiery Made by the Largest Mills on a 2-for-1 Guarantee

We guarantee the following lines of Pen-Angle Hosiery to fit you perfectly, not to shrink or stretch and the dyes to be absolutely fast. We guarantee them to wear longer than any other cashmere or cotton hosiery sold at the same prices. If, after wearing Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery any length of time, you should ever find a pair that fails to fulfill this guarantee in any particular, return the same to us and we will replace them with TWO new pairs free of charge.

That 2 for 1 guarantee—the most liberal given anywhere—is backed up by the largest hosiery mills in Canada. You can depend upon the guarantee being fulfilled to the last letter.

Buying hosiery on this plan you make doubly sure of satisfaction, for if the hosiery does not fulfill the guarantee the makers have to pay a double penalty.

But after you've worn a pair of Pen-Angle Hosiery you'll understand why we give this 2 for 1 guarantee, for you will have discovered your ideal hosiery—form-knitted, seamless, longest-wearing.

The reason for Pen-Angle superiority is due to the exceptional quality of the cashmere and cotton yarns we use. And because we knit them on Penmans' exclusive machines. We have the sole rights to use these machines in Canada.

Seamless Hosiery

These machines form-knit the hosiery to fit the form of the leg, ankle and foot perfectly, without a single seam anywhere to irritate the feet or rip apart.

They reinforce the feet, heels and toes—the places that get the hardest usage—without you ever being aware of any extra thickness.

Don't be content another day with hosiery which has those horrid seams up the leg and across the foot—with hosiery

less serviceable—but get Pen-Angle 2 for 1 guaranteed hosiery

For Ladies

No. 1760.—"Lady Fair" Black Cashmere hose. Medium weight. Made of fine, soft cashmere yarns, 2-ply leg, 5-ply foot, heel, toe and high splice, giving them strength where strength is needed. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1020.—Same quality as 1760, but heavier weight. Black only. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1150.—Very fine Cashmere hose. Medium weight. 2-ply leg, 4-ply foot, heel and toe. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helle, cardinal. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1720.—Fine quality Cotton hose. Made of 2-ply Egyptian yarn, with 3-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helle, sky, pink, bisque. Box of 4 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$1.50.

No. 1175.—Mercerized. Same colors as 1720. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

For Men

No. 2404.—Medium weight Cashmere half-hose. Made of 2-ply Botany yarn with our special "Everlast" heels and toes, which add to its wearing qualities, while the hosiery still remains soft and comfortable. Black, light and dark

tan, leather, champagne, navy, myrtle, pearl gray, slate, oxblood, helle, cadet blue and bisque. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 500.—"Black Knight" Winter weight black Cashmere half-hose. 5-ply body, spun from pure Australian wool. 9-ply silk splicing in heels and toes. Soft, comfortable, and a wonder to resist wear. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1090.—Cashmere half-hose. Same quality as 500, but lighter weight. Black only. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

No. 330.—"Everlast" Cotton Socks. Medium weight. Made from four-ply long staple combed Egyptian cotton yarn, with six-ply heels and toes. Soft in finish and very comfortable to the feet. A winner. Black, light and dark tan. Put up in boxes. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

Instructions

If your dealer cannot supply you, state number, size and color of hosiery desired, and enclose price, and we will fill your order post-paid. If not sure of size of hosiery, send size of shoe worn. Remember, we will fill no order for less than one box and only one size in a box.

Catalog Free

If you want something different than the styles and shades listed, send for handsome free catalog which shows an extensive line in colors.

Penmans, Limited, Dept. 44 Paris, Canada

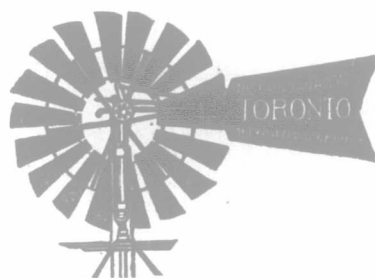


SIMPLIFY FARM WORK

Increase your profits and make life pleasant by purchasing some of the following high-class goods:

Canadian Airmotors.

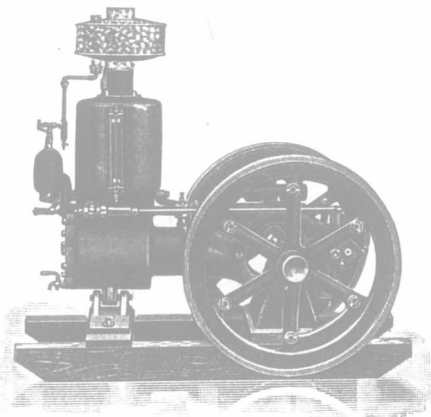
Stickney Gasoline Engines, Stationary and Portable



Kinnard-Haines "Flour City" Traction Gasoline Engines. Armstrong-Quam, Dempster and Howell Well Drilling and Boring Machinery. Aylmer Standard Scales and Pumps. Toronto Pumps in Iron and Wood, Single and Double Acting. Toronto New Style Grain Grinders and Saws. Horse Powers. Feed Cutters.

Get our new Catalogues and Prices. When Writing be sure and mention the goods you are specially interested in.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Limited.
WINNIPEG AND CALGARY



In front. I have had some good horse-men look at it, and they have said it was bog spavin. I also have been advised to blister, but some others say it will go off in two years. I have got a cantharides blister, but don't

know whether to apply or not. This colt is in good condition, and I am just weaning it. Colt was halter-broken when about a month old in order to work the mother, and never had anything done to cause a twist or sprain

that I know of. It has been pasturing on fall wheat field and running to straw stack. Am feeding green wheat sheaves once or twice a day, and hay.

M. B.
Ans.—We advise you not to inter

Carson Wants Cream

And is prepared to pay the top notch of the market for it.

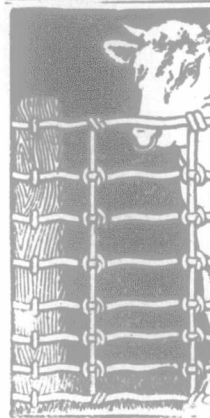
We have been in business only one year and we have scores of letters from people who have shipped to us, stating how well they have been treated since they began dealing with us.

We pay express charges and supply cans free of charge.

Payment is made every 15th and last day of each month by express order, for which there is no charge deducted. It costs you nothing to give us a trial, and if not found satisfactory you are not bound in any way to stay with us.

Prices of butter-fat quoted at any time. Write us.

The Carson Hygienic Dairy Co., Ltd
Winnipeg, Manitoba



The fence that's strong all through

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

Peerless the fence that saves expense

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

THE DANWELL HOSIE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD., DEPT. M, HAMILTON, ONT., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Children Are Killed by Lightning

Lives lost, property destroyed, losses reaching millions are sustained—just because we do not use proper protection from fire losses. Some of these losses are partially made up by insurance, but insurance cannot prevent fires. Besides, what insurance could repay for the burning to death of your children!

American farmers, readers of this paper, prevention is in your own hands. You can safeguard yourself and your family, your barns and stock from fire dangers. Not only that, but you can save money at the same time—from one-fourth to one-half what you are now paying out for insurance premiums. That being so, what excuse can you offer if you fail to do it, and there should follow loss of life and property. Besides, such protection as we offer relieves your wife and children from the terror of fear every time there is a thunder storm. Perhaps you have that fear yourself.

Know this—three out of four fires in rural districts are caused by lightning. Read the proof.

We Can Guarantee to Protect You

from lightning. We have the proof, clearly demonstrating that D. & S. Lightning System will not only protect, but you can secure fire insurance at a saving of one-fourth to one-half present rates.

D. & S. System is Not Expensive

They are put up by our men trained and experienced in the work—not by men who are the lightning rod agent kind. Get a D. & S. System which lasts forever, costs you hardly any more than inferior

and split lightning rods. Write us to-day for the proof. All we ask is a fair, open, unbiased judgment. Don't prejudice us.

Prof. West Dodd, president of our company, is the only scientist since Franklin who has made a scientific and practical study of lightning. The D. & S. system is the result of his scientific discoveries.

We have several books on lightning and lightning protection which will give you facts and figures. A request will bring them. Destructive spring storms will soon be here. Find out now how you can be safe from loss.

DODD & STRUTHERS, 463 Sixth Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

ferre with the colt's hocks as, in time, the swelling will probably disappear. Blistering will do no good, but considerable harm. Attend to the feet regularly every four weeks. Keep them at a natural length by reducing them with a rasp, and, if possible, while in the stable provide her with a loose box.

LEG MANGE

My mare, 15 years old, is continually biting and scrubbing her legs. For a couple of years I have tried several disinfectants for such troubles, as grease leg and scratches, but without success. What is the trouble?

J. R. I.

Ans.—The trouble is likely to be "leg mange," which is caused by a parasite (the Dermatodect). They set considerable irritation, and unless vigorous treatment is adopted the disease is difficult to cure. Commence by giving a purgative. See answer to G. M. in this issue. After purgative ceases give a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic, in about two quarts of drinking water three times a day for ten days. For local treatment take creolin, 4 ounces; formalin, 1 ounce; soft water, 1 gallon. Mix. Apply to the legs on alternate days, with a corn brush. Well rub it in, as the insects are beneath the scales of the skin.

A THIN MARE

My mare is always very poor in flesh. I had her teeth examined by a veterinarian a few months ago. He pulled out a bad tooth and filed the others. She always seems in good spirits and eats well, but greedily, and likes to root her feed out of the box. I feed her twelve pounds of chopped oats per day and have tried various stock foods and condition powders. She runs out in the day time and is in the barn at night. She is about nine years old.

C. W. G.

Ans.—There are horses that no matter how well they are fed and cared for, remain thin in flesh, but continue in good health and spirits. Probably your mare is one of these. We have had excellent results from feeding molasses to thin, unthrifty horses. It is best fed mixed with cut hay and straw; the grain, crushed, or whole, mixed with it. Commence by feeding a small quantity; then as she begins to relish it you may increase the amount to one pound three times a day.

LYMPHANGITIS

Mare, 9 years, good appearance, apparently vigorous, being fed well, is swollen in hind leg. What is wrong and how should I treat?

G. M.

Ans.—This mare has an attack of "lymphangitis" brought on by overfeeding and lack of sufficient exercise. Prepare her for a physic, by feeding her bran mashes only—no hay or grain for twelve hours; then administer the following purgative ball: Barbadoes aloes, from eight to ten drams (according to size of animal); calomel, 1 dram; powdered ginger, 2 drams; soft soap, sufficient to form a ball. Roll up in soft paper and administer. Continue to feed bran mashes only, until she commences to purge; then feed half her usual allowance of hay and oats, increasing the amount as the purging ceases. After the purge has operated give her one dram of iodide of potash, in about two quarts of drinking water morning and evening, and give plenty of exercise.

PARTIAL DISLOCATION OF STIFLE JOINTS IN COLT

Colt, 9 months old, has two lumps on stifle. Hind legs are very straight. The joints seem to go in and out of joint when in action. Appears to be getting worse?

G. M. P.

Ans.—Your colt suffers from partial dislocation of the stifle joints. The best treatment for this trouble in a colt of that age is to endeavor to get it in as good condition as possible, by judicious feeding and exercise. As the muscular system becomes toned up and invigorated, the patella (stifle bone) will usually maintain its normal position. Do not let him out in deep snow, but exercise him where the snow is well packed, or on the level ground.

LEUCORRHOEA IN MARE

A mare thirteen years old has what I have been told is "whites"—a discharge of yellowish fluid. Is there any permanent cure? Is the offensive smell arising from this discharge detrimental to another horse? Would the mare so affected be likely to raise a colt? She is in good condition and weighs about 1,300 pounds.

W. R.

Ans.—Many cases of "leucorrhoea" make good and permanent recoveries, but much depends on the actual conditions of individual cases. The treatment consists of thoroughly flushing out the womb once or twice each day with a weak antiseptic solution, such as a half to one per cent. solution of creolin, or permanganate of potash, one dram to each quart of water. About a gallon of solution should be used at each injection. You must make sure that the solution enters the uterus. Also give mixed with her feed three times a day a tablespoonful of this powder. Powdered sulphate of iron, 2 ounces; powdered sulphate of copper, 2 ounces; powdered gentian, 6 ounces; powdered nux vomica, 2 ounces; common salt, 4 ounces. Mix well. The odor given off in these cases certain-

For Women's Needs

Every woman should fortify herself against those weaknesses and derangements which are usually present at times when Nature makes extra demands upon the system.

For women's special ailments there is no known remedy so safe and reliable as

Beecham's Pills

These pills possess corrective and tonic properties which have a marked effect upon the general health and promptly relieve nervousness, sick headache, depression, backache, weakness and other unpleasant symptoms. Beecham's Pills establish healthy conditions and furnish

Help at the Right Time

Sold Everywhere. In Boxes 25 cents.

ly vitiates the air in the stable. The air should be pure, so if possible the affected animal should be stabled by herself until conditions improve. Mares so affected will not breed.

TOE CRACK

I have a work horse ten years old, with sand crack on off front foot from toe to within an inch of the hair line. Last fall I had him drawing grain for a while on hard roads, and during that time some sand and dirt got lodged under the outer wall of the hoof, causing it to break off. His feet are very brittle and I had trouble keeping shoes with calks on him, so I changed them and have had him shod with flat shoes since last summer, which I find far better and easier on his feet. I have tried different remedies to promote growth in the hoof, but have not been successful. I am using pure lard and am lifting the shoe regularly and keeping the hoof well pared out. Would bar shoe be better than ordinary flat shoe?

G. L. N.

Ans.—The proper treatment for either toe crack or quarter crack is a surgical operation. This consists of removing a V shaped piece of horn from the upper end of the fissure, and then the application of blisters to stimulate the growth of new horn. This can only be done by a veterinary surgeon. By careful shoeing a horse with sand crack may be kept working very well. Excepting during the season, when the roads are very slippery, he should be shod with a flat shoe. If the crack is at the toe, a clip drawn on both sides of the toe of the shoe will help to hold the split hoof together. There is no need of a bar shoe for a toe crack, but a nail driven through and clinched at both ends will hold the split hoof firm, thus preventing the hoof pinching the sensitive structures.

GOSSIP

CLYDESDALE AUCTION

Readers are reminded of the auction sale of Clydesdales at Roland, Man., on March 15. An error occurred in the advertisements of this sale in our issues of Feb. 23 and March 2. The two stallions, Darnley Chief and Darnley King, are rising three years old, not rising two years, as previously stated. This sale is an exceptionally good op-

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portunity for procuring good, service-able and well-bred stallions and some splendidly bred, large, roomy mares.

H. Pick and M. McIntyre, of Mortlach, Sask., recently arrived from Scotland with eight fine Clydesdale fillies and a good quality stallion. Mr. Pick owns the stallion and six of the fillies, while Mr. McIntyre has a pair of fine fillies. These two men are doing what they can to introduce horses of quality into their district.

On the same boat were Mr. McIrvine, of Calgary, and Mr. McLean, of Neepawa, each with a dozen fillies.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FAIRS

At the convention of the British Columbia Fairs Association held in February fairs were given dates in circuits as follows:

FIRST CIRCUIT.

Alberni, Sept. 14th and 15th; Nanaimo, Sept. 16th and 17th; Cowichan, Sept. 23rd and 24th; Islands, Sept. 21st; Victoria, not definite; Comox, Sept. 22nd and 23rd.

SECOND CIRCUIT.

Surrey, Sept. 27th; Langley, Sept. 28th; Eburne, Sept. 29th and 30th; Ladner, Sept. 23rd and 24th.

THIRD CIRCUIT.

Nicola, Sept. 13th and 14th; Armstrong, Sept. 22nd and 23rd; Vernon, Sept. 15th to 17th; Kelowna, Sept. 20th and 21st; Salmon Arm, Sept. 23rd and 24th; Kamloops, Sept. 28th to 30th; Summerland, Sept. 23rd.

FOURTH CIRCUIT

Cocuitlam, Sept. 20th; Maple Ridge, Sept. 21st and 22nd; Mission, Sept. 23rd; Agassiz, Sept. 27th and 28th; Chilliwack, Sept. 29th and 30th.

FIFTH CIRCUIT.

Nelson Sept. 28th to 30th; Cranbrook, Sept. 23rd and 24th; Kaslo, Sept. 20th and 21st.

PERCHERON STALLION ALBANY

Eight of the most successful farmers of the Silver Spring district have purchased the celebrated Percheron stallion Albany, No. 45233, from the Carnduff Horse Co., of

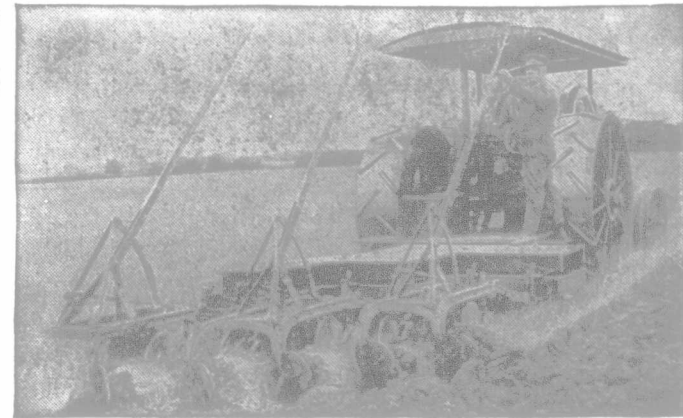
INTERNATIONAL TRACTORS IN PLOWING CONTESTS

Not for the prizes involved, but to establish beyond question in the agricultural world the superiority of International tractors, we entered the many important plowing competitions held in America and Europe during 1909. Victory after victory for the International was the result. At the exhibition at Amiens, France; at Winnipeg, Manitoba; at Brandon, Manitoba, and at Aurora, Illinois, International tractors left the field victorious in all instances.

These demonstrations of superiority in plowing and hauling contests are duplicated every day in agricultural field work. For instance, a 20-horse power International tractor plowed 1640 acres in one season in the Province of Saskatchewan. Because of its simple, practical, correct design, the International tractor turned over the regulation number of acres every day without any mishap.

If you buy a tractor, do you not want an absolutely dependable tractor that will plow the maximum number of acres day in and day out on a minimum fuel consumption?

The practicability of International tractors cannot be questioned. The engine, the source of the power, is not an untried engine. It's the I H C engine which has been on the market for years, tested under



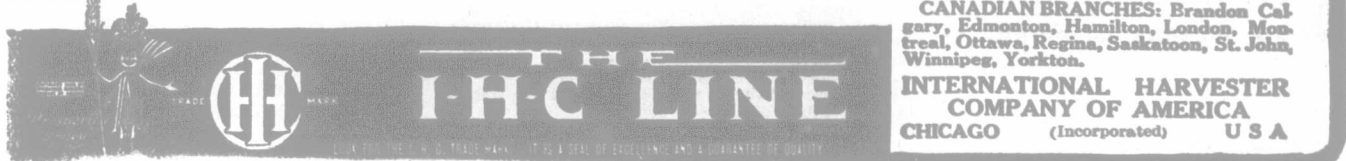
every conceivable condition and never found wanting. The mounting is the best that brains and money can devise, and the principle of power transmission from the engine to the main drive wheels is the principle used so successfully for years on the big, powerful steam tractors. You see there isn't an experimental feature about International tractors.

International tractors are bringing about a revolution in the methods of tilling. They are bringing a day of greater possibilities for the farmer—increased profits and freedom from slow, hard, tedious work. These tractors are equally serviceable for hauling purposes and delivering power from the belt.

Besides International tractors, the I H C line includes general purpose gasoline engines from 1 to 25-horse power, vertical and horizontal, portable and stationary, adapted for all farm work.

It will be of considerable advantage to you to call on our local agent for catalogues and full information. Write International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for these today.

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
CHICAGO (Incorporated) U S A



Carnduff, Sask., and will travel him in the Silver Spring and Pilot Mound districts this season. This horse took the diploma in the open event at the Brandon fair in 1905.

"GRAIGIE MAINS" SALES

A. and G. Mutch, of Lumsden, proprietors of "Craigie Mains" Clydesdales, report a most successful season. Recent enquiries indicate that the demand for good horses of popular breeding is greater than for some time. Writing to the Farmer's Advocate, under date February 28, they report sales as follows during the past few weeks:

The sale of Clydesdale horses has been very brisk at "Craigie Mains" during the past few weeks, beginning with the sale of two imported three-year-old fillies to Gervase Kettlewell, of Davidson, Sask. Mr. Kettlewell purchased three-year-old Sir Hugo colt in the spring of 1909 from us—a horse that was an easy winner at the summer fairs. With these two fillies Mr. Kettlewell has laid the foundation for a first class Clydesdale stud. We also sold to the Fairme Clydesdale Association our three-year-old colt, Mahomet (imp). This colt was selected by three delegates from the association, and in Mahomet they have secured one of the best colts that ever passed through our hands. He is a grandson of Baron's Pride, a colt with grand quality and a nice goer. He should be heard of in the show ring in the near future.

To Scott Wildman we sold the good breeding horse, Sir Lyndoch. This is a good horse and needs no recommendation to the district he is going to serve.

William Hewitson, of New Warren, Sask., secured the black colt, Esperantist (imp), rising two years, sired by Pride of Blacon. This colt won first at Port Williams as a foal and should finish into a first class horse.

M. A. Dutcher, of Vegreville, Alta., got the three-year-old mare, Pride of Deloy (imp), sire Everlasting. This mare has a first class pedigree and is safely in foal.

Robert Hewitson, New Warren, Sask., bought Gay Lad, bred from our good old show mare, Gay Lass (imp), and sired by the big massive horse, Black Ivory, imported by us three years ago.

J. H. Kimball, of Magrath, Alta., while on a visit to "Craigie Mains" secured King's Lector (imp), rising three years. He was sired by Royal Edward, a horse used at the lead of J. Ernest Kerr's valuable stud of mares. King's Lector has a fine set of feet and legs, with a beautiful conformation, short back, and well sprung rib. This is a colt that should be heard from in Southern Alberta. He also secured three fillies, two rising three years and one rising two years. The three-year-olds are Barbara Meikle, a winner of several prizes in Scotland (sired by Marcelus); Verna Hope, sire Douglas (Chief, Dorothy Sharp, by Baron's Pride. This is a very promising filly and should finish a first class brood mare.

To Edward Hodges, of Maerath, Alta., we sold 21 head, consisting of ten studs and eleven mares and fillies. The studs include Oak Leaf, sire, Baron's Pride. This colt is a full brother of Lord Ardwell, that brought \$5,000 as a yearling. He is very fashionably bred and should prove a great sire at the head of Mr. Hodges' stud of valuable mares. The other colts are sired by such good breeding horses as Baron Boyne, Benedict, Ascot, Blacon Sensation, Baron's Pride, Scottish Crest and Black Ivory.

Mares sold comprise our great show and breeding mare, Montrave Geisha. We believe she is one of the best mares ever imported to Canada. She was one of Sir John Gilmore's show animals, winning on one occasion first at the Highland, and since being imported has won premium honors in both Eastern and Western Canada. Baron's Princess also is one of the best mares we have ever owned. She was never shown, having met with a slight accident when young. In securing this mare Mr. Hodges was tempted to go a long price. An-

other, Lady Harriet, is a big black stylish mare, having a couple of championships to her credit in Scottish show yards. Two-year-olds include Larves Poppy, by Cairnroggie Chieftain; Fanny Lewis, by Netherlea, is full sister to Queen of the Waves, champion at Winnipeg and Toronto; Francis Powell, by Baron's Pride, and Cissie Miller, by Garty Recruit. Some first class filly foals make up this grand shipment. One year ago we sold Mr. Hodges fourteen head. Among them were two three-year-old fillies which Mr. Hodges retained, and with the above mares added to his stud he should have one of the best in Canada.

L. J. Clement, Carnduff, Sask., has applied for patent on a shocker. The new shocker is constructed on the elevated hopper principle. The sheaves as discharged from the knottor, fall upon an elevator which carries them up to a hopper which is about 4 feet wide at the lower and 3 feet in diameter at the upper end. Here they are formed into a 10 or 12-sheaf stook that is dropped by the operator working a trip with his foot. When discharged the shock drops from the hopper a distance of about 2 feet and stands solidly upon the ground. This shocker differs from other well known types in that the stook is discharged in front instead of at the rear. It weighs about 350 lbs.

LATE CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION.
A large shipment of Clydesdales left Glasgow for this country in the second week of February. In all there were 73 head, a good number of which are coming to the West.

Hum. Baynes, Edmonton, Alta., had two stallions, Keir Decorator (15263) and Lochlyoch (15282); the former by Everlasting (11331), the latter by Earl of Angus (12134). Mr. S. McLean, Franklin, Man. had nine fillies, mostly three years old. One was got by the Dumfries premium horse Baron Winsome (12475) out of a mare by Macmeekan (9600). Another was by Clan Forbes, and one was by Everlasting (11331), while two were by Baron Mitchell (10688). Mr. McLean has

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down supply tank, wing disc bowl, Phosphor bronze gear and bearings, positively the highest grade Cream Separator made.

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and try in your own home, side by side with other makes, and if you are not convinced it is everything we claim, return it to us and we will refund your money and transportation charges. Only \$43.50 for 350 lb. capacity. Other sizes at equally low prices.

Write to-day for Catalogue. Dept. F.A. The Wingold Stove Company, Ltd. 181 BANNATYNE AVENUE WINNIPEG

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

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

SECTION OF GOOD LAND—4 miles from Salteaux, Sask.; fenced; 100 acres broken. Several fine sections of virgin prairie near towns and elevators, on the crop payment plan. James Armstrong, 4 Richmond St., East, Toronto, Canada.

YOUNG HEREFORD BULLS for sale. Fit for service this spring; bred from first class cows and imported bull. Prices reasonable. John H. Reid, Moosomin, Sask.

FOR SALE—The Imported Percheron stallion, Wallace. Faced 1899. Reg. No. 23531. D. O. Yeomans, Sec. Alexander, Man.

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

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

FOR SALE or trade for land or work horses 1 imported Gefman Coach stallion; color, black; weight, 1,835 lbs.; winner first prize State fair North Dakota in a class of 9. This horse is admitted by all horsemen to be one of the best coach horses in the West; guaranteed sound and sure stock-getter. Apply for pedigree, etc. S. Dyson, Edmonton.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE—(Ikono-graph) for \$25.00, including Acetylene light outfit. J. E. Marples, Hartney, Man.

WANTED—Married couple. Man as head teamster, must be good plowman. Wife to cook for 6 to 8 men; good job for right party. Apply to T. H. Tweltridge, C. P. R. Farm, Springfield, Man.

"LORD ROSEBERRY" Seed Oats. 1st and 2nd prizes Alberta Provincial Seed Fair. 1st Gleichen, yield 100 bushels per acre; weight 46 pounds per bushel. Price 65 cents. R. Page, Langdon, Alta.

WANTED—A good teamster for general stock and grain farm. One who thoroughly understands all kind of farm work, also handling of heavy draft horses. C-o Box C. Farmer's Advocate.

FARM FOR SALE—Section 14 miles south-east of Oak Lake, Man. 260 acres in cultivation; 40 more can be broken. Remainder good hay, pasture and brush land. House 24 feet by 28 feet, storey and half on concrete foundation. Addition 15 feet by 16 feet. Drive well in house. Stables 24 feet by 26 feet and 16 feet by 64 feet. A fine stock or dairy farm. Price \$8000. For terms write to David McLeish, Oak Lake, Man.

FOR SALE—One first class fine-looking Standard-bred Racing Stallion. Good size and perfectly healthy. Registered and enrolled. Full particulars and copy of pedigree sent on application.—Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

ACCLIMATIZED UTILITY BREEDS—Turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, eggs for hatching, poultry supplies. Illustrated catalog, giving useful poultry information mailed free. Maw & Sons, Parkdale, Man.

CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW—48 to 72 pages monthly. Bright, practical, fully illustrated. Every department in charge of a specialist. 34th year of publication. 50c. a year. 3 years one dollar, anywhere in Canada outside Toronto. Address Toronto, Ont.

PURE-BRED S. L. WYANDOTTES and S. C. Brown Leghorns, for sale. Prices right. George Dobson, Mortheli, Sask.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—Winnipeg at Winnipeg Poultry Show on six entries, five firsts, one second and all specialties offered. Birds and eggs for sale. Correspondence solicited. W. J. Currie, Laurier.

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

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

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

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

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

IF INTERESTED in growing strawberries send for my catalog. It's free. Tells you how to grow them. Jno. Downham, Strathroy, Ontario.

WANTED SCRIP—Send lowest cash prices to A. F. Drackett, Moose Jaw, Sask.

WANTED—Few head of dairy or beef cattle to keep on shares for few years. Northwest of Saskatoon. Full particulars to Box P., Farmer's Advocate.

FREE BOOKLET—Are you interested in a milder climate where the flowers bloom in February. British Columbia is the greatest opportunity land in Canada. Write for our booklet. Dept. D. L. W. Bick, 1104 Broad St., Victoria, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARM LANDS—80,000 acres on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Fort George district—retail of 60 bu. Rich soil, ideal climate, easy terms. The Mercantile Trust Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Fort George lands—50,000 acres fertile wheat and mixed farming lands. Send for photographs and surveyors' reports. The Wright Investment Co., Dominion Trust Building, Vancouver, B. C. Canada.

FOR SALE—Western Rye Grass Seed, re-cleaned; free from noxious weeds. 8c. per lb. in 100 lb. or more lots. H. P. Springall, Grenfell, Sask.

CLYDESDALE STALLION for sale or trade. Purebred Clydesdale stallion, 4 years old in May. Would take in exchange 3-year-old steers or over, or horses; for full information write, S. J. Morrow, Macoun, Sask.

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

IF YOU WANT WORK or help of any kind send particulars to THE SASKATCHEWAN EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, PEART BLOCK, REGINA, SASK., "The best in the West."

FOR SALE—Several quarter-sections. Fair improvements; good soil; all fenced, \$15 to \$20 an acre. John Lotz, Puffer, Alta.

LOST OR STRAYED

LOST—On February 4, a brown mare, white stripe on face, and halter attached; weight about 1400 lbs. Reward for returning same to (L. Stansfield, 6-22-22 Bulyea, Sask.), or to McKay's Livery Barn, Earl Grey, Sask.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE MARKETS

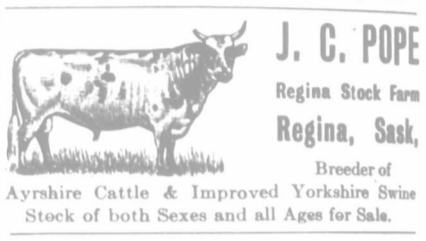
Table listing various produce items and their prices, including Creamery Butter, Dairy Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Live Poultry, Eastern Poultry, Cured Meats, Dry Salt Meats, Dressed Carcasses, Hides, Hay, Track, and Coarse Grains and Feed.

Electric EGG TESTERS

Test eggs before setting, save infertile eggs for market, separate weak from strong germs and pullets from cockerel germs. Send 2-cent stamp for convincing proof. Sold on 60 days' trial. W. I. THOMAS, Crossfield, Alta.



Labels Metal Ear Labels for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. The old standby for all who have stock liable to stray. No question of identification or dispute as to ownership, for keeping a record of flock or herd, and for general convenience. Do not be without them. Send your name and address for free circular and sample; it is no trouble and may save you much. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.



J. C. POPE Regina Stock Farm Regina, Sask. Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

Reduce your labor; increase your crops. Get a PLANET JR. FARM OR GARDEN IMPLEMENT. 1910 catalogue free. Write today. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1109B, Philadelphia, Pa.

Table listing prices for various vegetables and fruits, including Potatoes, Cabbage, Native carrots, Native beets, Parsnips, Native turnips, Cal. cucumbers, Florida headed lettuce, Michigan lettuce, Native lettuce, Native radishes, Mint, Native mint, Salsify, Cal. celery, Florida celery, Florida tomatoes, Cauliflower, Native green onions, and Southern (large) per doz.

MRS. COOPER'S WINNINGS. Mrs. A. Cooper, of Treesbank, writes that her winnings with Barred Rocks at the poultry show held in Winnipeg recently were: 3rd cock; 1st and 2nd hen; 2nd cockerel; 2nd pen; special for best Barred Rock trio, utility type and special for set of mounted Barred Plymouth Rock feathers.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash, strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines. D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire hogs and Pekin ducks. D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire hogs and Pekin ducks. WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man. All Shorthorn bulls sold excepting some good calves. Prices right. Four Yorkshire and two Berkshire boars fit for service, \$18.00 each. GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices. W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle. McKIRDY BROS., Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

March 4... Goo... in... poss... ing... GIL... FREE... A re... was tra... a lawye... that he... papers... search o... "If I... remarke... The se... later he... "I beli... Just a... bundle o... "Well... A mar... compart... for a m... deliberat... "Oblig... money th... Hei... Eve... horse... on gan... row, 3... equal... Evene... for HE... you wr... and ho... the ma... accep... HEID... out o... The Stew... Brandon, W... ANY pe... or any... some... land in... The app... Dominion... Distric... agency, or... son, daugh... bestmeste... Duties... A homeste... his homeste... owned and... mother, son... In certain... standing... side of his... Duties... M... years from... the time re... and cultivate... A homeste... sh, ad right... take a purch... Price \$3.00... six months... acres and ere... Deput... N. B.—... advertisement... Advocat...

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A perfect engine for pump-
 ing, grinding, sawing wood,
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 FREE TRIAL—WRITE FOR CATALOG—ALL SIZES
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 4 York St., Guelph, Ont.
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A resident of Durham, England, was travelling to London to consult a lawyer when the fear struck him that he had left certain important papers behind. He made a hurried search of his bag.

"If I did leave those papers," he remarked, "I'm a fool."

The search proceeded and a moment later he said:

"I believe it'll turn out I'm a fool!"

Just as he was examining the last bundle of papers he exclaimed:

"Well, I'll bet I'm a fool!"

A man on the other side of the compartment lowered his newspaper for a moment and said slowly and deliberately:

"Oblige me, sir, by laying a little money that way for me."

Heider Eveners

Are the best that skill and brains can produce. Made for 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 horses. HEIDER 3-horse Wagon Evener for wagon, manure spreader, grain drill or any other implement with pole. HEIDER 4-horse Plow Evener works 4 horses abreast on gang sulky or disc plow, 1 horse in furrow, 3 on land. No side draft, all horses pull equal. We make Clevises to attach our Eveners to all plows. **ASK YOUR DEALER for HEIDER EVENERS;** if he can't supply you write us at once, we will tell you where and how to get them. Let us prove to you the many points of merit, why you should accept no other kind and insist on getting HEIDER EVENERS if you want the best on the market. We also make wagon doublers, singletrees, neckyokes.

HEIDER MFG. CO.
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 Carroll, Iowa.



The Stewart-Nelson Co., Ltd., Gen'l Agents
 Brandon, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along side of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
 Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Advocate Ads. for Results

three two-year-old fillies, got respectively by Scotland's Motto (12353); Benedict (10305) and Garty Baron (12995).

Duncan McIntyre, Zora, Sask., had a two-year-old filly by Baron Gibson (12452), out of a mare by Hiawatha. George McIrvine, High River, Alta., brought out eighteen head, twelve of which he bought in single lots in Aberdeenshire, and six he bought in Lanark. The eighteen were made up of four stallions, and three-year-old and two-year-old fillies. These are by well known horses. Among them may be named Girvan Chief (13005); Prince of Craigwood (11462); Prince Sturby (10112); Evander (12573); Scottish Crest (13182) and Earl of Angus (12134). The dams of the two last were by Prince of Kyle (7155), and the dam of the Evander filly was by Top Knot (6360). Of the stallions two were got by Royal Favorite (10630), and the dam of one of them was by Sir Everard (5353). A six-year-old stallion was by Sir Simon (10465). A three-year-old was by Royal Derby (13167).

Messrs. Vanstone & Rogers, Wawanesa, Manitoba, brought over four One was the four-year-old Acorn (12948), got by Aeme (10487), one of the best sons of Baron's Pride. He is a wide, thick horse, of true Aeme type, built like a cart horse, and said to be one of the best sold to go to Canada for some time. Another four-year-old was got by Montrave Magnus (12255). The third was also four years old, and a son of Baron of Buchlyvie (11263), out of a mare by Prince of Carruchan (8151). He is descended from the celebrated prize mare Princess Alice (6626), which, twenty-five years ago, contested first honors with the noted Edith Planlagenett.

On the same vessels were consignments of two fillies for Malcolm McIntyre, Mortlach, Sask.; five fillies for Hugh Pick, Mortlach, Sask.; two fillies for John Kirkland, Park View, Mortlach, Sask., and seventeen head for S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll, Ont.

NOTES FROM IRELAND

CATTLE FROM THE ARGENTINE

While the political forces were mustering their array, it came as a bolt from the blue to Irish farmers to learn that it was the intention of the Liberals, if returned to power, to remove, in the month of April, 1910, the embargo upon live stock from the Argentine, at present in operation at British ports. At first glance, this news, coming from an unofficial but well-informed source, was regarded by many as a subtle electioneering-vote-catcher to serve ministerial interests in shipping circles and dockyard districts; but soon it became patent that there was some foundation for the rumor, and inquiry at headquarters elicited the fact that the matter was really engaging the serious consideration of the authorities, to whom assurances had been given of the freedom of the Argentine from cattle disease. The announcement took us by surprise, and to this fact may be attributed certain misconceptions that prevailed for the time being. For instance, it was thought an outlandish suggestion that any government calling itself British should treat a foreign country with special consideration by affording it facilities which were denied to one of our own colonies, Canada, to wit. But, later on, when we began to collect our senses, we remembered that at present, while Canadian live stock are admitted for immediate slaughter, South American animals are not allowed in at all, except as dead meat. So the proposed change really means that Argentine and Canadian exporters are to be treated in exactly the same way.

The South American authorities are moving strongly in the matter, and they have influential allies in the shipping companies and harbor commissioners, who also actively backed up the recent efforts to secure the admission of Canadian stores. The health of our home stock is not a matter which directly appeals to these good folk; indeed, they do not appear to give this aspect of the subject serious thought.

IRISH DEAD-MEAT TRADE

Synchronizing with the discussion of the foreign imports has been a notable advance in the proposed Irish dead-meat trade, the successful mater-

RENNIE'S SEEDS

THE FINEST IN THE LAND

SOME NEW THINGS FOR 1910

Big Crego Aster, 25c.	Beefsteak Tomato, 10c.
Sparkler Radish, 5c.	May King Lettuce, 10c
Spencer Giant Sweet Peas, 10c.	Short Season Red Onion, 5c.

The 6 packets for 55c. postpaid.
 12A W.M. RENNIE CO., LIMITED
 188 Market St., Winnipeg



TORONTO

ALSO MONTREAL-WINNIPEG-VANCOUVER
 WRITE OUR NEAREST ADDRESS

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Pure-bred Percheron Horses

AT CALGARY, ALBERTA

—ON—

Thursday, March 24, 1910

Our second consignment of Percheron stallions and mares from Maple Leaf Stock Farm, Kingsville, Essex Co., Ontario, will arrive at our barns the first week in March. We are listing about 25 head—9 registered stallions, 11 registered mares, 5 high-grade mares—to be sold by public auction on the above date. Every animal in this offering that was not bred by us was personally selected from the best breeding stock in the stable of Illinois. Every animal possesses choice individuality, and are descendants of such noted sires as Brilliant, Baccarat, Besique, Aiglon and Boor.

We have been breeding and importing Percherons for upwards of 20 years, and today we are the largest dealers of Percherons in Canada. Come to this sale and see the class we handle. You shall find what you want here at your own price. We guarantee every animal to be as represented and give a breeding guarantee with each horse.

Write us for catalogue and full particulars. Sale to be held in sale pavilion, Victoria Park.

S. W. PAISLEY,
 Lacombe.
 Auctioneer.

E. J. WIGLE,
 342 18th Ave. W.,
 Calgary, Alta.

IT WON'T RUB OFF

WALL PAPER and Kalsomine are unsanitary. They are ideal breeding grounds for disease germs.

A coat of Alabastine will destroy every disease germ on the wall. Vermin cannot exist on an Alabastined surface. Alabastine is the most sanitary as well as the most artistic and inexpensive wallcovering.

It is a cement, and hardens with age. Its colors are permanent and will not rub off. They give that soft, velvety effect, which can only be produced by Alabastine. Anyone can apply it by following directions. A pail, water, and a flat bristled brush are the only necessities.

CHURCH'S COLD WATER Alabastine

None Genuine without Little Church on Label

FREE STENCILS

We have organized a Decorative Department, and are prepared to furnish FREE COLOR SCHEMES to suit your particular needs, as well as FREE STENCILS, to all users of Alabastine. Write today for particulars. Our advice is FREE. Let us show you how to decorate your Home in Harmony and Good Taste at a moderate cost.

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

British Columbia

NELSON

The Capital of

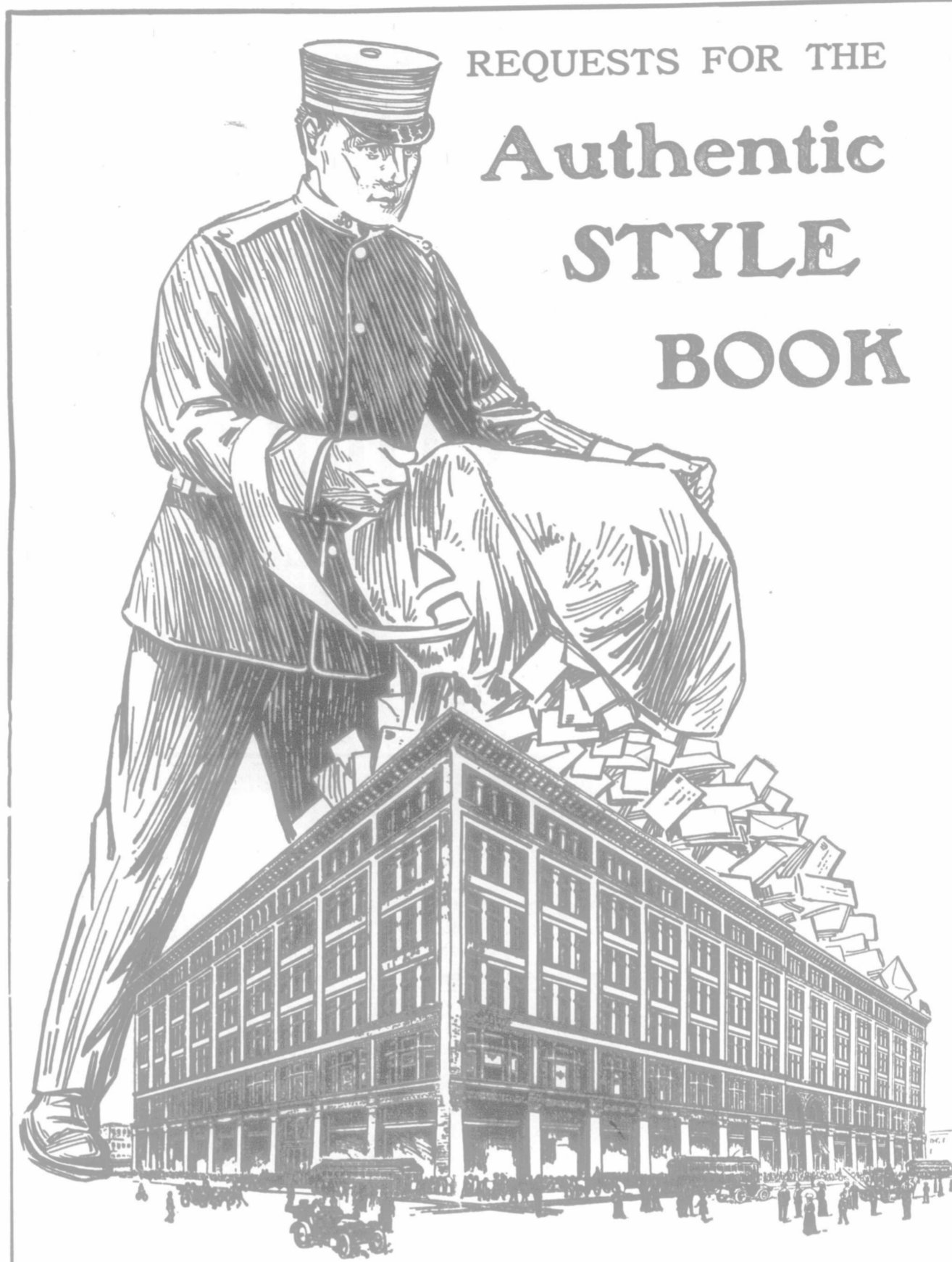
KOOTENAY

The centre of the Fruit Growing, Mining and Lumbering Interests of Southern British Columbia

Beautiful Scenery, Mild and Equable Climate, Excellent Boating, Fishing and Shooting, Good Hotels and Schools. Excellent Opportunities for Investors of Capital and Home-seekers.

In Competition with the World Kootenay Fruit has obtained First Prizes

Write to Publicity Bureau, Board of Trade, P. O. Box 1078, Nelson, B. C. Canada



The first appearance of our beautiful new **Spring and Summer Catalogue** is bringing an avalanche of requests upon us. Had it appeared earlier it would not have been authoritative with regard to styles. It will show you the approved wearing apparel for 1910, as well as all the new novelties just brought back from Europe by our army of buyers. Your address on a post-card will bring it to you free of charge.

THE
ROBERT

SIMPSON

COMPANY
LIMITED

TORONTO

ialization of which would be hailed with genuine satisfaction. Not only would farmers benefit considerably by devoting more energy to the policy of the finished article, in preference to their allegiance to the store-stock trade, but the industrial population would also be helped, as with extensive supplies of animal

available, a very large number of trades could be started and maintained, all of which would afford employment, stem the tide of emigration, preserve our race at home, and enhance our national wealth. The Irish tanning industry, once a flourishing one, would be among the first to benefit by the home slaughtering of Irish cattle, and already there

are shown by it indications of an anticipating revival. In different parts of the country the dead-meat trade is being seriously thought about; government officials have been canvassing among the farmers, and consulting with the railway and shipping companies, and in one instance, within the last fortnight, an experimental con-

signment of Irish beef has been actually sent to London market from the county of Wexford. This meat, which was properly dressed, consisted of the carcasses of five prime Aberdeen-Angus heifers, and was despatched by the new Fishguard route of the Great Western Railway, which goes through South Wales across England to the metropolis. The beef arrived in first-class condition, and met a ready sale at the top price of the day, viz., 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per stone of 8 pounds. The experiment, of course, had the benefit of special care at all stages, but it must be regarded as providing encouraging evidence in favor of the feasibility and profitableness of the new trade.

IRISH FAT-STOCK EXHIBITION

In view of the foregoing, it was especially appropriate that our recent winter fat-stock show in Dublin should have proved one of the most popular and successful functions of the kind ever held in Ireland. The department of agriculture, the Cattle-breeders' Association, and the County Committees of Agriculture all co-operated with the actual promoters, the Royal Dublin Society, to lift the show out of the dull and functionless state into which it was rapidly declining, and the united efforts were most successful. Excursion parties of farmers were organized by the county instructors, and a record attendance of the right kind of people was thus obtained. The show itself was not, of course, perfect, but it marked a great improvement on its predecessors, and a still better advance is looked for next winter. Upwards of 400 entries were received in the cattle section, while we had 47 pens of sheep, but, softly, please—no pigs! Of roots and grain, butter and poultry, there were 688, 265 and 768 entries, respectively. With regard to the cattle, a notable feature was the fine display of useful out-fed beasts, which testified to our good grass and genial climate. The show also strikingly demonstrated the remarkable influence of the Aberdeen-Angus breed in producing choiceness of meat and high quality of finish. The comely blacks accounted for many of the chief trophies. Herefords, too, showed up advantageously as a cross with Shorthorns or Angus cows, but it was observable that these crosses were not so good over the quarters where the steaks lie, or so well ribbed, as the crosses by Aberdeen-Angus or Shorthorn bulls, although the Hereford strain was growthy, deep-ribbed and level. A new feature was the presence of some Angus and West Highland crosses, which looked very deep, shaggy-coated and well-meated. In the small cattle classes, the native Dexters were particularly fine; indeed, a pure-bred specimen of remarkable plumpness and levelness, obtained the signal honor of being selected as the best ox on exhibition.

UNWELCOMED IMPORTS

In my last letter (published January 6th) I hinted that the proposed introduction of French half-bred horses from Normandy into Ireland was likely to encounter some opposition in this country, but few of us were prepared for such a storm of indignation as the department's scheme (even as an experiment) has since then aroused. The authorities purposed using these Normandy nondescripts only in the North, but they did not reckon with their hosts, and local societies and committees there, from the Royal Ulster Agricultural Society down, denounced the suggestion in terms of unqualified vigor. The South joined in

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This is the only machine of its kind invented and is simple and easy to operate. Makes strong rope from binder twine better than factory made rope. You can make a halter rope about two cents with this little machine for about two cents; it's always ready and will save you time and money; you can make just what you want in three minutes, any size and length. This cut is a perfect picture of the machine, it weighs three pounds. Send postal order or check for \$1.50 for sample machine. Agents wanted in every township and county. Agents wanted in E. O. BERG MFG. CO., Madison, Wis.

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Will produce better light than any other artificial lighting device made. Special inducements and territory in the right party. We want a good man in every city and village in the world. Write today for light catalogue. 39

NATIONAL STAMPING & ELECTRIC WORKS
STATION U, CHICAGO, ILL.

In a Pennsylvania town, where the Friends abound, a prim old Quaker spinster recently attended the marriage of her grand-nephew, a young person who had in the course of his twenty-one years received much discipline at her hands.

The old lady was at her best on this festive occasion, and, at a pause in the wedding breakfast, the happy bridegroom looked over at her with a beguiling smile.

"Tell us why thee never married, Aunt Patience?" he said teasingly. "That is soon told, William," said the old Quakeress, calmly. "It was because I was not as easily pleased as thy wife is."

CURE MEN AND WOMEN ALIKE

WHAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS DID FOR ONE FAMILY

Cured Chas. Bell of Rheumatism and His Wife of Inflammation of the Kidneys—Mrs. Bell's Statement.

North Range, Digby Co., N.S., March 7.—(Special)—That Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidney ills of men and women alike is shown in the cases of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bell of this place. A short time ago Dodd's Kidney Pills cured Mr. Bell of Rheumatism from which he had suffered for ten years. This led Mrs. Bell to try them for Inflammation of the Kidneys and she makes the following statement:

"I was troubled with Inflammation of the Kidneys for twenty-four years. Some few years ago I got worse and was laid up for a long time. When I was able to be up again the doctor told me I must on no account do any work. I suffered from Dropsy and my feet would swell so I could not wear my shoes.

"My husband benefited so much from taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I decided to give them a trial, and though I have taken only three boxes I am well and can wear my shoes and do nearly all my own housework. I cannot say too much for Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills make weak Kidneys strong and sick Kidneys well.

the cry of putting our Hunter industry in jeopardy and damaging its world-wide reputation by allowing these continental sires to stand for service in this country, and the department came in for very severe criticism for attempting to expend public money on an ill-considered experiment, and for not obtaining preliminary counsel and sanction from their advisory committee on horse-breeding. That the horses have been purchased, has not been denied; that they are in Ireland, is equally to be taken for granted, but a "dog-in-the-manger" officialism is very reticent as to exact particulars. The vice-president, T. W. Russell, in the stress of a heckling at an election meeting, assured an irresponsible questioner that the sires that had been so much spoken against "would not be sent into the country" and at that we have been left—for the present.

A FLAX INQUIRY

By the way, T. W. Russell, the vice-president, has been one of the vanquished at the elections, and those qualifying letters, "M.P.," have disappeared. One of his last acts before the election was to appoint a committee to inquire into the very vexed subject of flax-growing, and to report upon the causes that have influenced its decline, with a view to their remedying. The flax crop is one of great importance to the province of Ulster, and at one time, indeed, it was extensively cultivated in the southern and western counties, as well. During the past two or three decades it has, however, seriously fallen off, and so we find that, whereas 156,000 acres were devoted to it in the year 1871, the area under flax last season (1909) was only 38,110 acres, which was 8,800 acres less than in 1908. Even flax-growers themselves are not agreed as to the real reason why prices have not encouraged them to continue growing the crop, so the inquiry about to take place is being awaited with genuine interest, in the hope that it will ultimately lead to the successful revival of one of our all too few remaining industries.

"EMERALD ISLE."

AN IRISHMAN'S REMINISCENCES

G. H. Kinahan, well known in the old land as a writer on Irish agricultural affairs, now deceased, left some interesting reminiscences of his observations in his native land, which the Farmer's Gazette of Dublin is running as a series. His remarks dealing with agriculture in and the pestilences of the nineteenth century are interesting. He traces a sequence in the pestilences, famines, crop failures, etc., of last century, and opines that similar conditions may be expected to prevail this century.

We learn from the reports of the Bog Commissioners that the people in Ireland were most flourishing at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Then came a sudden reverse and Nimmo was sent over to establish relief works. Subsequently, however, the affairs suddenly changed. This in part may have been due to the war, which raised prices. Under any circumstances, however there was a general breaking up of the grass land, among others the large commons scattered all over the country, a law being passed which allowed them to be enclosed and tilled. Prior to 1847 you might go where you would backwards and forwards in Ireland and everywhere there was corn, and in the maritime districts, such as the county of Cork, there were ships, even Spanish ships, loading the corn, principally wheat, to carry it away to other countries.

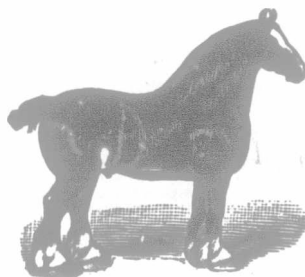
In 1847 there was a sudden climatic change and everything in the country was blighted. The corn failed, cattle died of the plague, the extensive orchards failed and the migratory fish disappeared. In 1847 the fish, herrings especially, were so abundant that at different places, such as Port Magee, Co. Kerry, they used them as manure on the ground. The herrings left Baltimore, Co. Cork, after 1847 and not one was seen off that place till 1854, when six or seven were caught. Subsequently they came and went in dribs and drabs to the eastern and southern coast and Galway Bay, not being anything like permanent till after 1870; on the northwest coast they did not come till later.

In 1848 the corn, especially the wheat,

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We have two shipments of imported horses on the road, one to arrive here February 10, and the other February 15. These are all good ones, nearly all prize winners in Scotland, and will be prize winners here. If you want a stallion write and tell us what you want, and you can make a big saving by buying now instead of in the spring.

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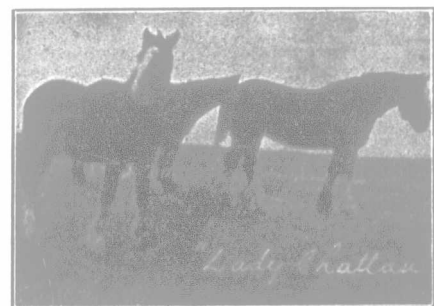
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Mares and Fillies

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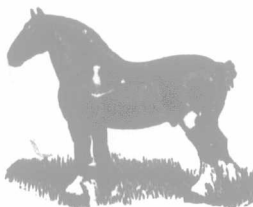
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These mares and fillies are an attractive lot all through. The produce of prize winners, they will themselves again prove their superiority either in the show-ring or for their usefulness on the farm, either at work in harness or as brood mares.

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The Worlds Greatest and Surest

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HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER, WIND PUFFS, THRUSH, DIPHTHERIA, SKIN DISEASES, RINGBONE, PINK EYE, SWEENY, BONY TUMORS, LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN, QUARTER CRACKS, SCRATCHES, POLL EVIL, PARASITES.

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BUNCHES or BLEMISHES, SPLINTS, CAPPED HOCK, STRAINED TENDONS.

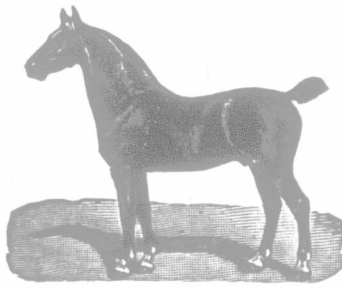
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THE BEST FOR BLISTERING.

I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success.
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We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

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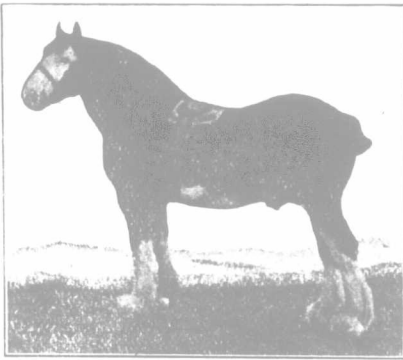


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Have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever.—DAN SCHWEBER, Evergreen, Ill.

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One of the greatest Clydesdale Sires ever brought to the West

HILLCREST STUD

We have added to our well known stud of Clydesdales at the Hillcrest Stud, Condie, Sask., a recent importation of thirty-five head—twenty-three stallions and twelve fillies. Our new importation was personally selected to keep up the high standard of our stud, and we are offering horses with size and quality combined, to a marked degree. They are sired by such horses as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Everlasting, Baron's Gem, Royal Favorite, Baron's Voucher, Royal Edward, Baron o' Buchlyvie and Sir Hugo.

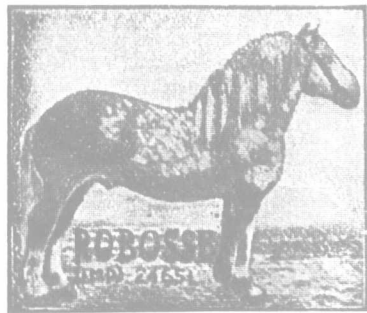
Customers buying from us have no middlemen's profits to pay, as we buy and sell our own horses.

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Including several prize winners at the summer fairs of Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon. At these exhibitions our exhibits won seventy-four prizes, nine gold medals and two silver cups. We have 40 head to select from, registered in both American and Canadian Records. Young stallions and mares sired by our Imported Robosse. Also choice American bred stock. Western buyers would do well to inspect our horses before purchasing as they are acclimated and will be sold at reasonable prices. Terms given to any one with satisfactory references. Write or come and see us. Long distance phone connection, farm three miles from town, visitors met at train.

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When Answering Ads Please Mention Advocate

failed to give its increase, making it unprofitable to grow it. For at least ten years after 1848 cattle were liable to attacks of different plagues, some worse than others; a few weeks would decimate a herd. The worst were generally called "the black death," as it killed within ten hours after its first appearance, and in ten hours the victim was a mass of corruption. Some large herds lost 90 per cent. in a week or ten days.

The orchards, so numerous in the country at that time, failed altogether and nearly totally disappeared. One seldom if ever hears now of the Irish cider and perry, common drinks before 1848. The turf famine may also be mentioned, as with the excessive rain there was no saving the peat, and the people were perished with cold and starved with hunger. The want of fuel aided in a great measure the generation of the fever, as without fire they could not cook their food properly or dry their clothes.

The weather before 1848 was remarkably warm, but after that it became exceedingly cold, and there was no warmth till about the middle of the sixties, the seventies being remarkably warm, ending with a climatic change and great rain in 1879. This was succeeded by the famine of 1880, the Duchess of Marlborough famine, which, although bad, especially in the mountainous districts, was not excessive. Then 1880 was followed by a spell of cold weather which gradually led up to the present time and gives us the excessive heat of 1906. What is to come next? There will be a climatic change due about 1915 and the great centenary change may be expected in the forties and others in the seventies and at the beginning of the twentieth century.

To properly understand why the cottiers and small farmers suffered so severely in the disastrous years 1848-52, the relations between the farmers and their underlings should be explained. The cottiers paid the rent for their holdings in days' labor (4d. or 6d. a day, according to the locality), but at corn and hay harvests and the cutting of the turf they were allowed extra, while their women and children at such times were able to earn something also at weeding and such like. Money, however, rarely passed between the farmer and the cottier, all payments being made in kind, principally corn and potatoes, and milk if the cottier had no cow. As the cottier never sowed enough corn or planted enough potatoes for themselves and their families when their crops ran out they had to depend on the farmer to supply them, thus running away with all wages due to them for the extra labor of themselves and their wives and children. It was somewhat similar with the small farmers; they rarely had food enough for their own and families' use. They also nearly invariably were paid in kind for work done for the farmer during the harvesting. Hence when their little crops of corn and potatoes failed, while the farmers were beggared by the loss of their corn, cattle, orchards and such like, the poor of the land had nowhere to look for help and had to lie down and die. The rich man became poor and the poor man died. No one but those who saw it can imagine the sudden desolation that invaded the land, due nearly solely to the failure of the corn and the plague among the cattle. From 1848 to 1852 the sights were most appalling, as in the different workhouses might be seen daily ten to fifty bodies on view waiting to be buried. In Skibbereen the deaths were aggravated by the inhabitants of the fishing villages on the coasts coming in to die in the streets. According to what has happened during the last six hundred years a great centenary change of climate should take place in the forties or fifties of this century.

It is hard to understand how the potato and Ireland have been so tangled and mixed together. All the world over it is now believed that the famine of 1848 was due to the failure of the potato, and what is more remarkable in America, in the States in which it originally grew wild, and from which it was imported, the tuber is called the Irish potato. There are numbers of people still alive that are perfectly well aware that the potato was not the food



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Three Fall Payments arranged.

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Keep time**

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ENGINEERS BRAZERS
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If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired. We operate the only
CAST IRON BRAZING
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HELP WANTED We want a reliable man with rig, of capable of handling horses, in every locality in Canada on salary of commission—\$15.00 a week and expenses, with advancement, introducing and advertising the Royal Purple Stock and Poultry specialties, putting up bill posters, 7 by 9 feet; selling goods to merchants and consumers. No experience needed. We lay out your work for you. A good position for farmer or farmer's son, permanent, or for fall and winter months. Write for particulars.
The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.

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\$25 in cash prizes for 4 Onions of Cranston's Excelsior to be competed for at our store. Catalog of Garden Seeds with particulars of prizes. Free on request.
DUPUY & FERGUSON, SEEDSMEN, MONTREAL, QUE.

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PURE-BRED POULTRY, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE ORPINGTONS
We have the finest strains in North America. Stock and eggs in season.
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**SHIP YOUR
FURS
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HIDES
TO
McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.**
220 KING STREET
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO
SHIP TO US.

it is represented to have been. In fact, at a gentleman's table it only appeared as a vegetable now and again, and children were on no account allowed to eat it. The writer never got one from week's end to week's end, except possibly as a treat. The country people grew the potato principally to feed the stock, but their main food was oat and wheaten bread. The poor of the land when the country became overstocked took to eating them because they were the easiest crop grown, and of course when the potato failed, as they did not grow corn, they came to grief, more especially as their "bit of a pig" had no food, and consequently they had to sell it and eat its price. If the corn had not failed and the orchards had not failed, and if the cattle had not failed and the fish had not left the coasts, the potatoes might have all failed and only created distress and not famine.

The three great blows to Ireland were the total failure of the wheat, the continued cattle plague and the total disappearance of the migratory fish—mackerel, herring and haddock. At the present time unfortunate Ireland is in the hands of the doctors, perfectly ignorant of her former state and condition. They have taken up the insane idea that the potato was formerly the mainstay of the country, and instead of trying to make Ireland what she was formerly, as a corn growing country, they are spending any amount of money in trying to force the potato growth, while we hear nothing of experimental corn farms.

FINLAYSON SOLD ALL

Ben. Finlayson, of Claresholm, Alta., has disposed of his entire importation of Clydesdale horses brought from Scotland last fall. He has returned to the old country and during the spring months intends coming across with a second consignment. Mr. Finlayson imports the right class of horses for Western Canada. He attributes many of his sales to advertising carried in the columns of the Farmer's Advocate.

James McKirdy, of Napinka, writes that his stock is wintering well. Young stallions will be in fine shape for spring. The demand for young brood mares has been good. Extra good, thrifty colts and fillies sired by Show King are on hand for sale.

McLAY BROS.' CATALOG

We are in receipt of a finely gotten up and splendidly illustrated catalog, which McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis., U. S. A., the well known Clydesdale breeders and importers, have recently issued and are sending free to all asking for it. McLay Bros. have an unusually attractive offering in Clydesdales this season, all of which are described by extended pedigree or photo-engravings in the catalog referred to. Prospective buyers and lovers of Clydesdales in Western Canada would do well to write for this catalog. It contains much matter of interest to breeders. An advertisement of this firm appears in the advertising columns of this issue.

FALLING OFF IN LIVE STOCK

According to a recent issue of "Crop Reporter" there has been a decided fall in the number of swine, but a small increase in that of cattle and horses is disclosed by the most recent live stock statistics.

Comparatively few countries publish such statistics annually; the majority enumerate live stock only at stated periods. In consequence, the present comparison is limited to four countries—Canada, Cuba, the United Kingdom (Great Britain and Ireland), and the Commonwealth of Australia. A few other countries prepare annual statistics, but returns later than those printed in the United States Year-book of the Department of Agriculture for 1908 have not yet been received.

Swine in the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia fell last year more than a million in number, or about 12½ per cent., thus losing in a single year more than the increase— from 7 to 8 million—recorded in the first nine years of the decade.

**SASKATCHEWAN
WINTER FAIR**

REGINA

MARCH 22, 23, 24, 25, 1910

Grand Exhibition of **HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE**. Provincial Stock Judging Competition.

PURE-BRED CATTLE SALE

\$5000.00 offered in premiums.

New classes—Improved features

The Provincial Poultry Show will also be held in Regina on the same dates.

THE STOCKMAN'S CONVENTION

Annual meeting of Saskatchewan live stock associations. Lectures forenoon and evening on live stock questions by leading agriculturists of Canada.

REDUCED TRANSPORTATION

Full information upon request. **F. HEDLEY AULD**, Secretary and Manager, Regina, Sask.

Entries close February 25. Make your entries early.

GLENCARNOCK

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE



We have a choice lot of well grown young bulls of 1909, of the low down blocky type sired by Imported Prince of Benton, who was one of the best Angus bulls ever imported to America. We have also a choice lot of two year old heifers by the same sire out of big heavy fleshed, choicely bred cows of the easy keeping sort. Now is the time to get a bull that will sire the low down heavy fleshed steers that bring the top price.

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**DISPERSION SALE
OF SHORTHORNS**



Having sold my farm I must dispose of my entire herd of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. I have yet my champion herd and their descendants that won for me honors at many of the leading Alberta exhibitions in past years. There are females of all ages, descendants of the most noted families in Scotland. I have used such stock bulls as Trout Creek Hero, the champion bull in Alberta, for a number of years; Loyalty (imp.); Remus, a Toronto prize winner, and Lucerne (imp.), the latter a bull of exceptional merit. My prices are very reasonable.

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GREAT AUCTION SALE OF HORSES

Under the auspices of
The Brandon Winter Fair and Live Stock Association
at

The Winter Fair Building, **BRANDON**
March 15th & 16th, 1910

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

For all information and sale entry forms address
T. C. NORRIS, Auctioneer **CHARLES FRASER, Secretary**
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Sale entries close March 11th.

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

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



FANETTE NO. 187, AT 2 YRS.

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

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

HACKNEY HORSES

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

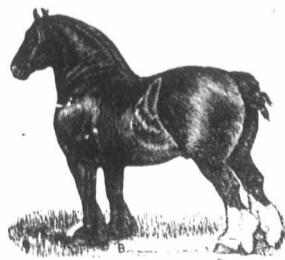
Largest herd of registered "white faces" in the West. Young, lusty bulls and choice heifers always on hand. Our Stock is largely Alberta Bred and you take no chance on Acclimation.

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HORSE IMPORTER

Clydesdales and Percherons

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

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One block North of Jasper Ave.

If Cuba be added, an increase of 300,000 cattle and 120,000 horses is recorded for the four countries; the increase of cattle during the year is slightly less than 1 per cent. and of horses nearly 2 per cent., while during the last decade the number of cattle increased about 17 per cent. and horses nearly 24 per cent. Although Great Britain and Ireland show an increase in sheep last year, Australia and Canada show a falling off, so that on the whole the number has declined nearly 300,000, representing only about 0.2 per cent of the number shown in the table following:

Number of Live Stock in the Countries Named.

Country.	Year	Cattle	Horses	Sheep	Swine
Canada (a)	1909	7,234,084	2,132,489	2,705,390	2,912,509
	1908	7,547,582	2,118,165	2,831,404	3,369,858
	1901	5,576,451	1,577,493	2,510,239	2,353,828
Cuba	b1909	2,968,867	499,560	c700,000
	b1908	2,753,530	452,842
	1899	376,650	88,001	9,982	358,868
Great Britain	1909	7,020,982	1,552,993	27,618,419	2,380,887
	1908	6,905,134	1,545,671	27,119,730	2,823,482
	1899	6,795,720	1,516,630	27,238,754	2,623,813
Ireland	1909	4,698,412	599,293	4,132,392	1,148,715
	1908	4,792,458	604,629	4,126,106	1,217,840
	1899	4,507,457	580,286	4,364,507	1,363,310
Australia, Commonwealth	1908-9	10,543,012	1,926,678	87,003,048	695,539
	1907-8	10,147,472	1,871,608	87,651,909	751,960
	1898-9	10,467,197	1,674,212	80,796,437	858,289

(a) In 1908 and 1909, exclusive of British Columbia.
(b) On December 31 of previous year.
(c) Unofficial estimate.

EXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS

The last half century has seen a great increase in the exports of farm products from the United States. According to a notice issued by the Department of Agriculture from an average of 150 million dollars a year in the five year period, 1851-1855, the agricultural exports rose to an average of 875 million dollars a year in 1901-1905, and in two subsequent individual years (1907 and 1908) surpassed a billion dollars.

Not only have such exports increased, but they have increased much faster than the population. In 1851-1855 the average value per capita of the agricultural exports of the United States was \$5.85, in 1901-1905 it was \$10.88, and since 1905 it has been still greater.

A report on the annual exports of farm products from the United States from 1851 to 1908, inclusive, is about to be published as Bulletin 75 of the Bureau of Statistics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Averages are given five-year periods, so that it is possible to perceive the general drift of the trade.

The chief agricultural products exported in the past half century have been (1) cotton, (2) grain and grain products, and (3) packing-house products.

The value of cotton-seed products exported average during the past several years from 25 million to 30 million dollars a year, the highest being in 1907, about 34 million dollars.

Grain and its products come second to cotton in order of value. They increased from a yearly average of 25 million dollars in 1851-1855 to 194 million dollars in 1901-1905, and in 1908 were 215 million dollars. The chief items are wheat (including wheat flour), corn, and oats. Exports of these cereals during 1851-1855 were equivalent to about 20 million bushels of grain annually, and fifty years later to about 250 million bushels. The period of largest grain exports was 1896-1900, since which time there has been a decline. The per capita exports of wheat and flour were largest in 1881-1885, when they were equivalent to 2.6 bushels per capita; in 1901-1905 the average exports per capita were 2 bushels, and since 1905 have been less than 2 bushels. In corn maximum limit was reached in 1896-1900, when an average of 2.4 bushels per capita was exported. Then came a downward tendency, the exports in the next five-year period being only 1.1 bushels per capita, and in succeeding years falling below 1 bushel. Compared with corn and wheat, exports of oats have been small, the largest average for any five-year period being 58 million bushels a year during 1896-1900, or something more than one-fifth the corresponding

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Steamship Tickets, Cook's Tours, Quebec S. S. Co.

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Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.

Fastest drillers known Great money earners!

DOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO

An almost totally bald gentleman, dining one day in a restaurant, called out in anger, "Waiter there's a hair in my soup."
The waiter was a tactful man, and he replied: "Ah, ze magnificent hair! Undoubtedly from monsieur's head."
And the much-flattered diner, smiled blandly and remarked, "Ah, well, accidents will happen!"—Tit-Bits.

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FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM SEVERE BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES ETC.

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KILLS INSECT PESTS IN THE GROUND
Saves money by stopping losses. Sure death to all Ground Insects. A profitable investment for every grower. Make a trial and convince yourself. Booklet containing full information free upon application.

STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO., LTD.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with **Fleming's** **Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists** 6 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

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With the same power from deep wells **Interest You?** It is accomplished with the Double-Acting **"American" Deep Well Pump**. It delivers a full cylinder capacity both on the Down-stroke and the Up-stroke. It requires at no time more power than the up-stroke of a single-acting cylinder of the same displacement. Send for the most complete deep well catalogue ever issued. No. 110 just off the press, mailed free. **THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS**, General Office and Works, Aurora, Ill., U. S. A. Chicago Office, - - First National Bank Building.

Robin Hood Flour IS DIFFERENT

Troubled With Backache For Years. Now Completely Cured By the Use Of **DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.**

Mrs. W. C. Doerr, 13 Brighton St., London, Ont., writes:—"It is with pleasure that I thank you for the good your Doan's Kidney Pills have done me. Have been troubled with backache for years. Nothing helped me until a friend brought me a box of your Kidney Pills. I began to take them and took four boxes, and am glad to say that I am cured entirely and can do all my own work and feel as good as I used to before taken sick. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all you claim them to be, and I advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial." Let Doan's Kidney Pills do for you what they have done for thousands of others. They cure all forms of kidney trouble and they cure to stay cured. 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. When ordering specify "Doan's."

exports of corn or of wheat, including flour.

Exports of packing-house products, a third leading group, have increased much more rapidly in the last half century than cotton or cereals. The average value of packing house products exported in 1851-1855 was 10 million dollars a year, and in 1901-1905 it was 183 million dollars, while in 1908 the value was 196 million dollars. The principal items of this group are pork, lard, beef, and oleo oil. As in the case of grain, the greatest exports of lard and pork were in the five-year period, 1896-1900. The exports of lard have increased nearly 8 times as fast as the population of the United States. The average per capita in 1851-1855 was 1.2 pounds a year, while fifty years later in 1901-1905, the average reached 8.6 pounds per capita. Another great increase occurred in per capita exports of pork. The average for 1866-1870 was 1.8 pounds per capita; in 1876-1880 13.6 pounds per capita; and in 1901-1905, 8.4 pounds per capita.

The largest exports of beef and oleo oil (those in 1901-1905) amounted to 408 million pounds a year for beef and 146 million pounds for oleo oil. Since 1905 there was a marked decline in exports of beef, the average for 1906-1908 being only 349 million pounds a year, or less than for any five-year period since 1886-1890. On the other hand the average exports of oleo oil during the three years ending with 1908 exceeded the average for 1901-1905 by nearly 60 million pounds.

Tobacco, which a century ago was among the most important of our exports, still holds a prominent place. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco have averaged since 1891-1895 more than 300 million pounds a year, with an average yearly valuation of about 30 million dollars. The per capita exports of this product declined from 5.3 pounds in 1851-1855 to 4.1 pounds in 1901-1905, while during 1906-1908 the average was less than 4 pounds.

Exports of fruits increased from \$71,000 in 1851 to \$20,000,000 in 1904, and subsequently they ranged from \$14,000,000 to \$17,000,000.

Exports of hops have been irregular. In 1851, 110,000 pounds were exported; in 1855, 4,023,000; in 1860, 273,000; in 1861, 8,836,000; in 1870, 16,356,000; in 1887, 261,000; and, beginning with 1888, amounts ranging from 7,000,000 to 23,000,000 pounds.

Exports of vegetables, which were considerably less than \$1,000,000 in the years prior to 1864, ranged from \$1,000,000 to \$2,400,000 in the years subsequent to 1895.

FEED STUFFS BRANDED

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

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

This may be either printed on the sack or on a printed tag attached to the package. The act defines a commercial feeding stuff as "Any article offered for sale for the feeding of domestic animals, and feeds claimed to possess medicinal as well as nutritive properties, excepting only hay and straw, roots, the whole seeds, or the mixed or unmixed meals made directly from the entire grains of wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat or flaxseed; wet brewers' grains; the

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM



TROJAN (Imp.), Grand Champion, Dominion Exhibition, Calgary, 1908:

Our new offerings of Clydesdale Stallions is bigger and better than ever. We have them at all ages and prices ranging from \$500 up. They are imported and home-bred, sired by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Acme, Labori, Baron's Gem, Baron Kerr and others. We also have a big selection of Mares and Fillies for sale.

Our Clydesdales are all of the heavy draft type.

Trojan, grand champion at the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary in 1908, is heading at present our stud. Visitors always welcome and will be met by our rig if notified a few days ahead at Balgonie (Station on C.P.R. main line, 16 miles east of Regina).

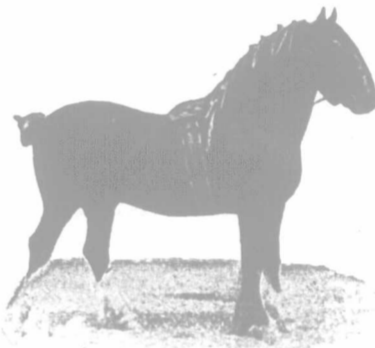
P. M. Bredt & Sons

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Via Balgonie, Sask.

FOREST HOME CLYDESDALES

Our offering of one, two and three-year-old Clydesdale fillies is of a different class to what usually comes to Canada. They are large and full of quality, exceptionally well bred, three by Baron's Pride; not a plain bred one in the lot. A splendid pair of stallions, two and three years. Intending purchasers should see this lot before investing. Carman, C. P. R., C. N. R., G. N. R.; Roland, C. N. R. and G. N. R. Telephone Carman Exchange



ANDREW GRAHAM

POMEROY, MAN.

22 Imported Clydesdales Just Landed

For Sale at very lowest prices. I have been importing for the last 30 years. My experience counts for something to those wanting a good Horse and at the right price. Intending purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to see my stock or write before buying elsewhere. Long distance phone.

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

Craigie Mains Clydesdales



We have in our new barns situated in Lumsden, Sask., about 70 head of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales. Our last importation of over 50 head is the largest importation made to Canada in 1909 and is without a doubt the best selection we have yet handled; they are all the Scotch type and are sired by such horses as Baron's Pride, Baron Cedric, Everlasting, Sir Everard, Baron O'Buchlyve, Royal Favorite, Royal Edward, Rev. Lanta, Scottish Crest, Marcellus, Loberi. Customers buying from us have no middlemen's profits to pay, as we buy and sell our own horses. Write for descriptive catalogue.

A. & G. MUTCH

LUMSDEN,

SASKATCHEWAN

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RED POLLED CATTLE

One of the oldest and best herds in America; established in 1883.
S. A. CONVERSE, Cresco, Iowa

CLYDESDALE HORSES

For sale. Foundation stock purchased from McLay Brothers.
S. A. CONVERSE, Cresco, Iowa

CHOICE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AT REASONABLE PRICES

Two imported yearling shorthorn bulls, one red, one roan. One 2 year old imported bull, red choice individual, an extra sire. Ten young bulls, 9 to 16 months old, all by imported sire. Thirty young cows and heifers, bred to high-class imported bulls. Long distance Telephone, Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Junction, G.T.R. 30 miles west of Toronto.

J. F. MITCHELL

Burlington, Ont.



Glencorse Yorkshires

ALSO FOR SALE

Meat-in-Frisian bull calf, nine months old, sire Duke Varcoe Beryl Wayne (7718), dam Duchess de Kol (7158) and litter of registered Sable Collie puppies.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.



Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

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

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, Calmer P. O., Man. On the G. T. P.

SHORTHORNS

Great Private Sale

Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and see them, or write for particulars, also Prize winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale in season.

R. W. CASWELL, Star Farm, Box 1898, Saskatoon, Phone 375
C. F. R., G. N. R., G. T. P.

McDonald's Yorkshires



A few fine long pure-bred Yorkshire bears on hand. Parrowed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$20.00 each.

Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls.
A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.

Glenalmond Scotch Shorthorns



I have for sale some great, thick, robust, young stock-bulls and some grand young heifers ready to breed. I can supply ranchers with bulls of a serviceable age at very reasonable prices. My herd won many prizes at the leading exhibitions in Alberta last season. Imported Baron's Voucher, a champion bull in Scotland heads my herd. Write me for prices.

G. F. LYALL, STROME, ALTA.



BRAMPTON JERSEYS

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

in prizewinners, in number of sales, in dairy quality, in breeding cows, in breeding sires, in importation, in home-bred animals, in breeding results. Jerseys of all ages and both sexes for sale.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

HASSARD'S HORSES

I have just landed a fresh importation consisting of Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and Clydesdale fillies, direct from Scotland. The stallions are sired by such notable sires as Lord Fauntleroy, Revelants, Baron of Buchlyvie, Sir Everest and Prince Thomas; these stallions range from 2 years to 6 years old and are sired by such horses as Prince Alexander, Benedict, Prince Attractive, Prince Maryfield and others. These are good big fillies with a lot of quality—the kind to take to the show ring. In fact, it is said by those who have already seen them that they are the best bunch that has ever come to the province. I have 18 more fillies coming that will reach Deloraine by November the 15th; further particulars of them later. Come and see me or write. I am always ready for business with small profits.

F. J. HASSARD, V. S., DELORAINE, MAN.

ESTABLISHED AT LEICESTER, ENGLAND, IN 1800.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

Resembles new milk as nearly as possible in chemical composition. Used throughout the world. Halves the cost of raising calves. Prevents scouring. Rapidly matures them. Send for pamphlet "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

B STEELE, BRIGGS SEED Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. B

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Have you a neighbor who does not take the Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal? If so, tell him about it and secure his subscription. At the same time remember our generous list of premiums which are published on another page.

bran or middlings from either wheat, rye, oats, peas or buckwheat, sold separately and not mixed with other substances." To avoid unnecessarily hampering the trade in staple commercial products, the common well-known articles, such as the whole seeds, or the mixed or unmixed meals, from these certain grains were exempted.

However, to check such frauds as mixing of the oat hulls with wheat bran, and the adulteration of meal from mixed grains, it was decided to deal with the adulteration of these products under section 26 of the Adulteration Act. With the object of determining a fair standard composition, remarked Prof. R. Harcourt, in his paper before the Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention, the Chemist of the Inland Revenue Department, at Ottawa, collected and analyzed 541 samples of bran, middlings and chop-feed, or moule. The results are given in Bulletin 191 of the Inland Revenue Department. To show the variation in composition found in these products, Prof. Harcourt quoted these figures, which give the extreme and average results of the analysis:

	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Mean.
Bran — 148 samples analyzed :			
Fat	9.52	1.42	3.92
Proteids	17.56	11.81	14.67
Crude Fibre	13.20	3.96	9.26
Ash	7.16	3.16	5.53
Carbohydrates	64.25	50.06	56.01
Shorts or middlings, 258 samples analyzed :			
Fat	6.88	0.95	4.04
Proteids	18.93	10.00	15.25
Crude Fibre	12.15	0.22	5.63
Ash	5.74	0.88	3.63
Carbohydrates	74.18	51.04	60.55

	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Mean.
Chop-feeds — 135 samples analyzed :			
Fat	11.75	0.87	3.09
Proteids	16.19	6.63	10.70
Crude Fibre	25.80	1.21	8.69
Ash	7.64	1.04	3.24
Carbohydrates	74.59	47.89	64.45

There is nothing to hinder the manufacturer of these products guaranteeing their composition, as required for other foods in the Commercial Feeding Stuffs Act. In fact, the chief chemist strongly recommends the manufacturer of chop feeds, i.e., feeds made from mixed or unmixed grains, ground or unground, to register such feeds and sell them under a definite guarantee.

In case bran, shorts and chop-feed are sold or offered for sale without a registration number, and without a special guarantee from the manufacturer or agent, the chief chemist recommends that the following limits be made legal :

	Crude Protein (not less than)	Crude Fat (not less than)	Crude Fibre (not less than)
Bran	14.	3.	10.
Shorts	15.	4.	8.
Chop-feed	10.	2.	10.

With reference to the above standards, it is important that the three constituents be considered. Recently, a sample of bran was sent in for examination which was found to contain more than the standard amount of protein and fat, and could not be considered adulterated, if these were the only constituents considered; but, it also contained about 15 per cent. of crude fibre, which was one-half more than the standard allows. It is in this constituent that the addition of oat hulls would be most readily detected. It is expected that the adulteration of bran may be controlled in this way, without requiring the guaranteed analysis to be stamped on the bag.

The Commercial Feeding Stuffs Act ought to be decidedly beneficial in three ways :

"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE



WAR DEPARTMENT

Office Purchasing Commissary U. S. Army, Saint Louis, Mo., Nov. 17th, 1909.

Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y. I have great faith in your medicine. I cured a bad tendon on a horse which had been fired and seemed beyond all hope. I also cured a sprained tendon in another horse within two weeks.

CAPTAIN J. N. HILIAN, 5d & Olive Sts., Commissary U. S. Army, FREEMONT FIRE DEPARTMENT

Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y. I have great faith in your medicine. I cured a bad tendon on a horse which had been fired and seemed beyond all hope. I also cured a sprained tendon in another horse within two weeks.

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SEED

Timothy, Fancy A	per bus.	\$ 3.65
Timothy, Extra Choice B	"	3.25
Red Clover, Fancy A	"	11.00
Red Clover, Extra Choice B	"	10.75
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Brome Grass	per cwt.	14.00
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Prices for seed oats, barley, flax on application.

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Early Ohio	per bus.	\$0.75
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Bags for seed 25c. each extra.
Now is time to order seed as prices are reasonable and from our reports there is room for an advance. These prices are cash with order. We solicit correspondence.

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to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidaone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of
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Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.
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Best fruit lands and nearest market, look at your map.
Land for sale from \$25.00 an acre.
Improved land with bearing orchards for sale. Churches, schools and telephones in district. For further particulars apply to,
OKELL, YOUNG & CO.
CRESTON, B. C.

Caught Cold By Working In Water.

A Distressing, Tickling Sensation In The Throat.

Mr. Albert MacPhee, Chignecto Mines N.S., writes:—"In Oct., 1908, I caught cold by working in water, and had a very bad cough and that distressing, tickling sensation in my throat so I could not sleep at night, and my lungs were so very sore I had to give up work. Our doctor gave me medicine but it did me no good so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine-Syrup and by the time I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. I am always recommending it to my friends."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup combines the potent healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for it and insist on getting what you ask for. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and the price 25 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

1. It will protect the stock-feeder against low-grade and mixed by-products which he is not familiar with.
2. It will protect the manufacturer and dealer against dishonest competition.
3. It will promote a more intelligent use of the mill by-products, and thus directly help to bring about a more economic use of all feeding stuffs. There are some in the market that are dear at any price; others are good value at the prices asked.

It is to be hoped that farmers, dairy-men, and all feeders of live stock will make themselves familiar with the terms of the Act, and so study the composition and price of the feeds offered for sale that they will be able to make the best possible use of these in supplementing the home-grown roughage in producing economic gain, whether for growth, or fattening, or for milk production.

A member of the audience was informed that it has been a custom, in some cases, to adulterate bran with ground Western screenings, and inquired whether this form of adulteration would come under the Act. Prof. Harcourt was not prepared to reply what ruling the officers might make on this point, but thought that if the screenings were brought in separately, and then mixed with the bran, it would.

Note that the act prohibits the mixing, say, of corn and wheat brans, unless stamped and sold for whatever the mixture may be.

Incidentally, Prof. Harcourt strongly emphasized the feeding value of alfalfa, which no dairy farm should be without a patch of. No fodder crop, except, perhaps, corn, yields so well of good, fresh and green feed, throughout the season, and its protein content is very high.

Frosted wheat is rather higher in protein content than normally-ripened wheat. The proteid framework of the grain is the first to be constructed, and it is then filled with starch.

Western spring-wheat bran is probably slightly higher in digestible protein than the bran of Ontario fall wheats.

Wheat bran should contain not less than 14 per cent. of crude protein, but samples have been analyzed that went as low as 3 per cent.

5000 FACTS ABOUT CANADA

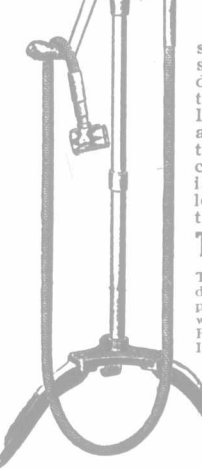
The public will warmly welcome the new 1910 edition of the booklet "5000 Facts About Canada," compiled by Frank Yeigh, whose writings and Lectures on Canada are widely known. The popularity of the publication is shown by its sale of nearly 50,000 copies, not only in Canada, but through the Empire, and indeed the world. The 1910 edition contains a large percentage of new matter, under such heads as agriculture, mining, banking, trade, railways, wheat growing, education, religions, etc., while a new feature is a budget of Empire facts. The book is a revelation of the riches and resources of the Dominion.

ONTARIO'S PROVINCIAL POLICE FORCE

From the far western boundary of the province to the organized districts of older Ontario the reorganized Provincial Police Force now wields the rod of authority. The work of fashioning the force into an efficient organization has taken time, but it is hoped the desired result has at last been arrived at. With the exception of one or two appointments that have yet to be finally decided upon, the plan for the policing of the unorganized districts and entry points of the province has been completed. From Kenora down along the railway line to Muskoka, at intervals of twenty-five to fifty miles, men have been stationed, and their territory is so distributed that a complete chain of police supervision is established.

Although they have the same problem of policing stretches of organized territory as the Northwest Mounted Police the conditions confronting the Provin-

Clip Your Horses In the Spring



In the spring when your horses are soft and you put them at the hard spring work they sweat a great deal. Their heavy winter coat holds this sweat and it dries out slowly. If left to stand they take cold easily and at night they chill and are liable to all kinds of complaints. If you clip them they dry off fast and there is no question but they stand much less chance of taking cold when dry than if wet. You would not like to stand on a raw spring day or on a chilly spring night with a heavy wet suit on. Neither do your horses. It pays to clip them and blanket, if necessary on cold nights. Your horses dry off much faster, they feel better, rest better, get more good out of their food and do better work. They are better all around. Is it the humane and profitable thing to do. The quickest, least expensive and most satisfactory way to clip is with

The Great Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

The price at your dealer's is only \$9.75. This machine turns easy, clips fast and will last a lifetime. We guarantee it for 25 years because the gears are all cut from the solid steel bar. They are made file hard. They are enclosed and protected safe from dust and dirt and they run in an oil bath. Friction and wear are practically done away with. It is the only ball bearing clipping machine. It has 6 feet of high grade flexible shaft and the famous Stewart one nut tension clipping knife. This is the noted knife that will stay sharp longer and clip more horses than any other clipping knife ever made. Price of the complete machine all ready to use is only \$9.75. Get one from your dealer. If he does not have it write us direct.

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A MAN'S BOOK



A PRIVATE TREATISE, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS RELATING TO DEBILITY, ITS CAUSE, EFFECT AND HOME CURE.

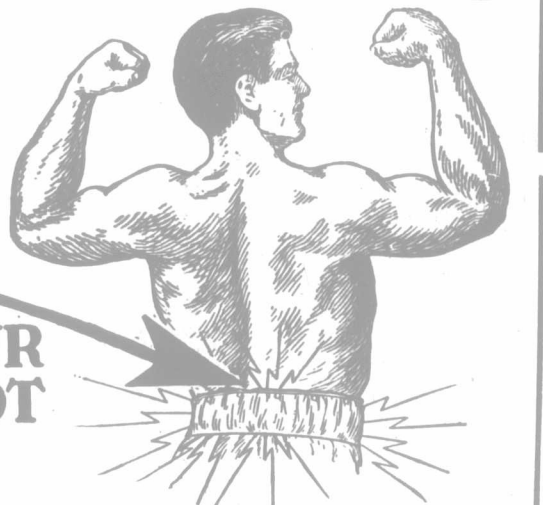
Let Me Send It To You FREE

Here is a little volume of cheer and helpfulness which all men, young or old, can read with great profit; it contains much valuable information of a private nature, is fully illustrated, and represents the practical knowledge I have gained from forty years of actual experience in giving help to upwards of 100,000 enfeebled, nervous discouraged men. Just a postal card with your name and address, and the book will be forwarded free, sealed, by return mail, and with it, as well, I will enclose a full description of my new 1910 model Electric

HEALTH BELT

If you need new strength, this wonderful appliance must appeal to you. It generates a pleasant, exhilarating current instantly felt, though it can be made any degree of strength from mild to strong by simply turning the needle of the current regulator: worn nights while you are sleeping, it pours quantities of health-giving, soothing electricity into your sick, weak nerves; you get up mornings feeling bright, strong, full of courage and ambition; it takes all the weakness and pain out of your back; it is a great remedy for your kidneys, bladder, stomach, liver and other vital organs; it cures rheumatism in all parts of the body; it is a courage-giver of the highest order; it brings new strength where weakness exists; it will restore you to vim, vigor and true manhood as sure as night follows day; it makes you feel young and look young; you will live longer for its use; you can throw away all drugs and commence to live as Nature intended you should—a man among men, healthy, happy and vigorous. I can send you thousands of testimonials if you care to see them. Here is a sample cure:

"Your Health Belt cured me of Nervous Debility, Lumbago and Indigestion after all else failed."
James Robb,
Glenboro, Man.



In all instances I concentrate the full positive current at small of back; it thus enters the system at the nerve and vital center.



passing thence through the different weakened organs, giving them new life and force. You can get the Belt

ON TRIAL UNTIL CURED
or for cash at a discount, just which ever you wish. Send your address on postal or fill in coupon; or, call at my office, if you live in or near this city. Advice concerning your case will be cheerfully given without charge or obligation

DR. C. F. SANDON CO., 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.
Dear Sirs,—Please forward me your Book as advertised, free.
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The handiest and most thorough working Pickler on the Market. Treats all grain equally well and uses either Bluestone or Formalin.

Saves Time, Labor and Solution. Every Grain immersed in the Solution. Very attractive Terms to dealers or sold direct to farmers at \$8.50 each F.O.B. Oak Lake, Man.

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Weak Men Cured



great restorative — Electricity — there is life and happiness for you. It restores power to the weak and indifferent; it builds up the weakened system, and by its vitalizing, stimulating cure it makes the blood jump through sluggish veins, increasing the circulation to every part, assisting Nature to carry off the impure matter which clogs up the wheels of life.

My Belt has a wonderful influence upon tired, weak nerves. It's as good for women as for men. Worn while you sleep. It causes no trouble. You feel the gentle glowing heat from it constantly penetrating every part of the body.

I have devoted my life to the development of manly and womanly vigor. I've made a great success. My methods are now approved by the great scientists and doctors and copied.

Dear Sir, — I am pleased to say that I am in perfectly good health as far as I know, and although it is now years since I used your Belt, I may say I am completely cured of the disease for which I bought same over six years ago. If this is of any value to you, you are at liberty to use it, and I trust you may have continued success with your Belt. — **F. G. HARKER, Cartwright, Man.**

Dear Sir, — I am completely cured of my trouble through the use of your Electric Belt. Have never had any return of it since using your Belt over two years ago. Thanking you for the interest shown in me, I am, — **HARRY OTTO (Section Foreman), Sanford, Man.**

Dear Sir, — I now write you and do what I should have done before. I never found anything to do as much good before as your Belt did for me, and I think there is nothing can do any better. I have gained ten pounds in two months, and I think every man should have one of your Belts. I give your Belt the very best of praise for the good it has done me, and I will recommend it wherever and whenever I can. **JAMES H. FERGUSON, Box 84, Neepawa, Man.**

I know no better way to prove my confidence in the wonderful curative power of my Belt than to cure you before I ask my pay. Can anything be fairer than that?

My confidence in my method enables me to offer the Belt on trial, and one who can offer me reasonable security can use my Belt at my risk and

PAY WHEN CURED

I have a nicely illustrated book which every man should read. I will send it, closely sealed, FREE.

FREE BOOK—If you cannot call, then fill out this coupon, mail it to me, and I will mail you free, sealed and in plain envelope, my Book, which contains many things you should know, besides describing and giving the price of the appliance and numerous testimonials. Business transacted by mail or at offices only.—No agents.

Now, if you suffer, do not lay this aside and say you will try it later. Act today—NOW.

Put your name on this coupon and send it in:

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN,
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Send me your free book, closely sealed, and oblige.

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ADDRESS

cial Police Department in their work of reorganization have been of somewhat different character. The population of New Ontario is found almost entirely along the lines of railway, and the Provincial Police in covering the ground will improve on the horseback method of the Northwest Mounted Police by utilizing the train. In this manner each man, although given a large stretch of territory to look after, can exercise an efficient supervision.

Chief of Provincial Police Rogers in working out the scheme of reorganization has found a general misunderstanding existing concerning the scope of operations of the new force. The impression has gone abroad that the force is intended to cover the whole province, although it has never been the intention to have it cover more than the unorganized districts of the province and the frontier ports. The counties have the power to appoint a high constable who shall have charge of county constables, and machinery is provided for the following up of offences against the law.

The new force consists of about forty-five men. Previous to the reorganization the department had about sixty men on its pay-roll, but as a great many of these did police work only as a side line, the smaller number, with every man devoting to it his whole interest, will be a far more effective interest, will be a far more effective force. The men chosen have all been employed previously and are the pick of the outfit. They will receive salaries of from \$700 to \$1,000. Each man, under the new rules, is required to make a daily report and these are sent in to headquarters at the Parliament Buildings every week.

About twelve of the best men on the force have been allotted to "frontier duty." Their chief care is to prevent the influx of undesirables, and although they have only been at work for a short time they have already shown that there is important work for them to do. Three men have been stationed at Niagara Falls, and one each at Fort Erie, Bridgeburg, Queenston, Sarnia, Windsor and Fort William. Some of the men at entry points in new Ontario will also keep a close watch for undesirables.

Chief Caldbeck of Cobalt will have charge of the whole northern division. He will spend the most of his time, however, in the mining districts, making one or two trips over the western section yearly. Eight men will be stationed at different points through the mining districts, having their headquarters at Latchford, Cobalt, Charlton, Gowganda, Elk Lake, Matheson, Porcupine and Cochrane.

In the West the first man will be stationed at Kenora. His territory will run along the railway line from the Manitoba boundary on the west to Dryden on the east. The next beat is from Dryden to Niblock, with headquarters at Ignace. The others follow: Niblock to Nipegon, headquarters at Fort William; Nipegon to Heron Bay, headquarters at Schreiber; Heron Bay to Missinabie, headquarters, White River; Missinabie to Bisko, headquarters, Chapeau; Bisko to Warren, headquarters, Sudbury. An officer at North Bay goes to Warren, north on the T. & N. O. to Trout Lake, east to Mattawan and south to Powassan. The officer at Webbwood goes east of Sudbury and west to Spanish River, while the man at Blind River covers the ground between Spanish River and Bruce. An officer at Sault Ste. Marie goes east to Bruce along the Algoma Central and also watches the frontier.

There are three men on Manitoulin Island. One at Gore Bay looks after the western part of the Island while one at Manitowaning and another at Little Current looks after the east. On the Sudbury to Toronto line the men are distributed as follows: Sudbury to Point Au Baril, headquarters, Byng Inlet; Point Au Baril to Scotia Junction, headquarters, Parry Sound; Parry Sound to Washago, headquarters, Balla; Powassan to Gravenhurst, headquarters, Bracebridge. On the Canadian Northern the officer at Rainy River goes east to Emo and north to the Lake of the Woods. The officer at Fort Frances covers the ground as far as Atikokan while the Port Arthur officer goes west to Atikokan and north to Superior Junction. — *The Globe.*

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To Introduce our Seeds We will Send You

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

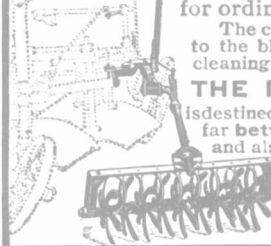
One package each of Beans, Corn, Beets, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Cucumber, Lettuce (two varieties), Onions, Muskmelon, Parsnip, Parsley, Radish (three varieties), Tomatoes, and 5 packages of Flower Seed, our selection, including Aster.

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

THE ONTARIO SEED CO., Limited
Pioneer Canadian Seed Growers
KING STREET WATERLOO, ONT.

Plow and Harrow at Same Time

This plow attachment pulverizes and levels the soil as it is fresh turned and moist, thereby making a perfect seed bed before the ground gets lumpy and dries out. It is light running and requires no more horses than for ordinary plowing. Made for sulky and gang plows.



The cutting blades are made of the best plow steel, with plenty of curve to the blade so that it produces a draw cut. These blades are self-cleaning and cornstalks or trash cannot lodge.

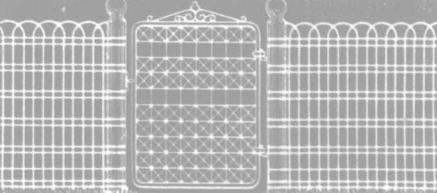
THE NATIONAL ROTARY HARROW ATTACHMENT

is destined to become the greatest farm labor-saver of the age! It does the work far better and easier than the old drag, because of the draw cut blades, and also because the ground is easiest pulverized and leveled when it is fresh turned. When your plowing is done, your harrowing is done! By all means SEE this great machine attachment. It will save you dollars, time and trouble. Ask your dealer to show it to you today. If he hasn't it, write us today and we will see that you are supplied.

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Peerless Lawn Fence

Is Strong and Attractive. All the wires are uniformly crimped, large gauge, steel spring wire, heavily galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. Never sags, never rusts. Improve your property with a Peerless Fence. Cheap as wood and more handsome and durable. Also a full line of farm and poultry fence and gates. Write for information. THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd. Dept. M, Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.



TRADE NOTES

PLANET JR. AND PROSPERITY

The farmer by virtue of his vocation is admittedly one of the most independent of the world's producers. In fact, most every line of trade is dependent directly or indirectly on the farmer. This has come to be truer than ever since the dawn of the new kind of farm implements which have worked such a revolution in farming methods towards increased production. These wonderful new implements, such as the Planet Jr. farm and garden tools, have enabled the progressive farmer to double or treble his output and then double it again.

For instance, the No. 6 Planet Jr.—the newest Combination Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow—does the work of six men. That means where a crop of certain size was formerly cultivated, six times the crop can now be taken care of with the same amount of labor in the same time, for this handy garden tool opens the furrow, sows any kind of garden seed accurately in drills or hills, covers, rolls down, and marks out the next row—all at one operation. In addition to this it is also a perfect wheel hoe, cultivator and plow.

This is only one example of the increased efficiency the 55 kinds of Planet Jr. tools have given to this class of the world's workers. So that when the depression of 1907 "depressed" almost every man of affairs, the Planet Jr. user was "there with the goods" just the same as usual, gathering in his profits and adding to his "rainy day" pile instead of drawing upon it. This ought to be an object lesson to every tiler of the soil, and prompt him to write to S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1109 B, Philadelphia, Pa., for their new illustrated catalog of 1910 Planet Jr. implements, which they send free upon request.

NEW IDEA BUTTER TUBS

With the development of dairying in Western Canada comes an increasing demand for facilities for handling the manufactured product. Buttermakers will do well to look into the merits of the New Idea butter tubs offered in the advertising columns of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE by Wm. Cane & Sons. These tubs are said to equal crocks as a desirable receptacle and to be much preferable because of their weight.

Selected Recipes

Pork Cake—1 pound of fat pork chopped very fine.
1 pound of raisins stoned and chopped.
Pour 1 pint of boiling water over the pork. Add one cup molasses, 2 cups sugar, 8 cups flour, 1 tablespoon ground cloves, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 1 tablespoon of baking powder, 1 egg and the raisins.



ANTONIO SCOTTI



EMMA EAMES



LOUISE HOMER



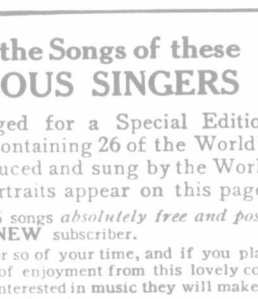
ALESSANDRO BONCI



GERALDINE FARRAR



ENRICO CARUSO



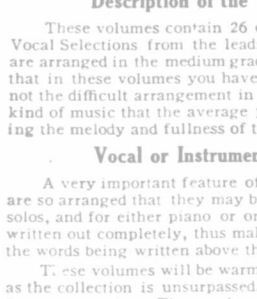
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Let Us Give You the Songs of these WORLD FAMOUS SINGERS

We have just arranged for a Special Edition of two handsome volumes containing 26 of the World's Most Famous Songs, introduced and sung by the World Famous Singers, whose portraits appear on this page.

We want to give you these 26 songs absolutely free and post-paid, if you will get us just one NEW subscriber. This will take only a minute or so of your time, and if you play or sing you will get many hours of enjoyment from this lovely collection of music. If you are not interested in music they will make a delightful present for a music-loving friend.

Description of the Two Big Music Volumes

These volumes contain 26 of the Best Known and Most Popular Vocal Selections from the leading Standard Operas, and all of them are arranged in the medium grade and for medium voice. This means that in these volumes you have the music arranged in simpler form; not the difficult arrangement in six flats or five sharps, but rather the kind of music that the average player can execute, yet with retaining the melody and fullness of tone of the original.

Vocal or Instrumental for Piano or Organ

A very important feature of this collection is that all the pieces are so arranged that they may be used either as vocal or instrumental solos, and for either piano or organ. In each case the piano part is written out completely, thus making a most excellent solo number—the words being written above the piano solo part.

These volumes will be warmly welcomed by every lover of music, as the collection is unsurpassed, and cannot be obtained in any other form at any price. These volumes are full sheet music size, printed on best quality of paper, and with handsomely illustrated cover in colors.

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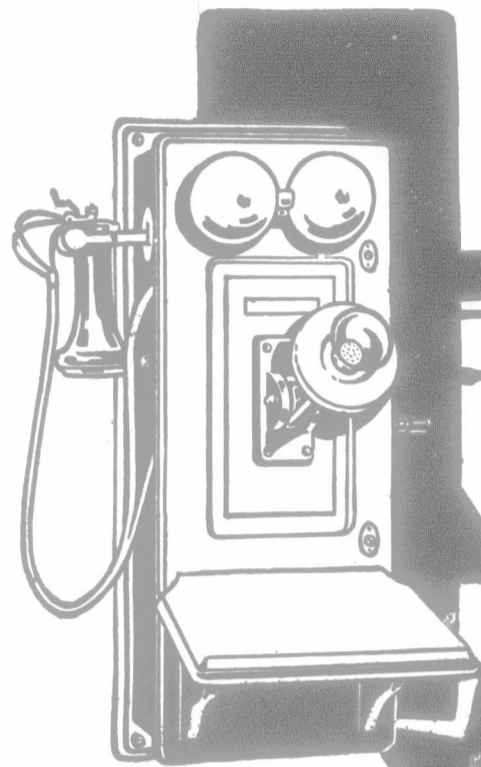
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Barcarole	Avril Chorus
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Heart Bowled Down, Bohemian Girl	Bridal Chorus
Home to Our Mountains	Gypsy Song
Il Trovatore	I Dream I Dwell in Marble
How so Fair	Halls, Bohemian Girl
Lullaby	It Was Not So To Be
Lullaby	Trumpeter of Sakkingen
Over the Summer Sea, Rigoletto	Love Song
O Thou Sublime, Sweet Evening Star	Once Again I Would Gaze, Faust
Scenes That Are Brightest	Pilgrims' Chorus
Soldier's Chorus	Prayer, Freischuetz
Then You'll Remember Me	Spirit of Light
Toreador Song	Think Not This Heart Can Alter
	Thought to Heaven from Sorrows Flying
	Lucia di Lammermoor

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Send Us Your Address

WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PHONE ?

YET what use is a phone in a home if it is not absolutely satisfactory --- what an aggravation it is!

We want you to know about our newly designed No. 1317 Type Telephone Set --- to have you understand why it represents the achievement of telephone perfection --- to tell you the story of \$10,000 spent on a single instrument to make it ideal before even one was placed on the market.

Every part of No. 1317 is as nearly perfect as it is possible for the most expert telephone engineers in America to make it.

The mouthpiece --- the transmitter --- is the standard, long-distance type; the earpiece --- the receiver --- precludes entirely your hearing any local noises while you are listening on the wire; the generator is stronger than that of any other phone made --- will easily ring more phones on a longer line than any phone on the market to-day; our new type 38 ringer is not only very sensitive and efficient but operates on from only one-third to one-fourth the current ordinarily required; our extra large brass gongs produce a volume of noise fully half as great again as gongs on other sets; the switch hook makes all contacts on the

best grade of platinum points.

Perhaps when you understand what all these points mean, their importance and significance, you will understand why No. 1317 would be worth half as much again as the low price we ask for it. Perhaps you will realize the difference between it and other makes.

But you'll get the whole story in detail in the book --- better send for it now.

Watch for the other advertisements of this series. They'll have a story to tell you.

THE facts about the farm telephone are facts with which every farmer, isolated in the country, should be familiar. And this book tells you these facts --- tells you not only all about the instrument itself --- the money it will cost, the dollars it will save, but tells you everything you want to know --- need to know --- owe it to yourself to know about farm telephones. Then, it goes further than that. It tells in plain, non-legal terms, how you may organize a rural telephone company right in your own community. It tells how simple the procedure is, how little --- how very little --- it costs to get started and how extremely insignificant is the cost of maintenance after once you do get going.

After you have read this book you will know exactly what you would have to do if your community wanted to organize and operate a little telephone company of its own --- the precise steps it would be necessary for you to take if you yourself wanted to promote such a company among your own friends and neighbors. You know now without our telling you how, if you were able, to approach your neighbors with every fact --- every detail --- at your finger ends, you would be able to command their attention, interest, and support on such a proposition. And it won't cost you one single cent to acquire the other information --- we stand ready to give it to you for the asking. Remember, too, the information we will give you is authentic. Back of the little book we will send you stands the reputation of the "Northern Electric" --- the concern which has manufactured all but 4,000 of the 250,000 telephones which are in use in Canada to-day. The telephone service about which we want to talk to you embodies not one single detail that is not right up to the minute. The telephone service that we offer to the Canadian farmer is based on our newly designed No. 1317 Type Telephone Set --- the most modern instrument on the market to-day for use on rural party lines. With it, you can talk and hear just as well as with the instruments used in the largest and best telephone exchanges in the world. We know --- for we manufacture all types, from 10,000 line Central Energy Systems down to bridging party lines for rural use. Our experience must therefore be worth something to you.

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This book is indeed well worth reading. Simply send us a post card and say you want our Bulletin No. 1116 and you will get it by return mail.

WRITE FOR IT NOW



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