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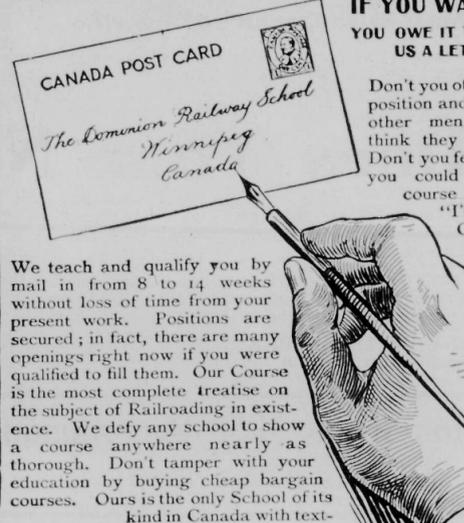


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See Harper's Weekly, Oct. 3, 1908 WHEELING, W. VA., U. S. A.

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January 27, 1909

EDIT

A Big It

Classifying the gardening operations time. Seedsmen are ings of tested and creations of the plan ume of trade done in seeds is, considering and the remarkable tressingly small. This by a perusal of seeds the unanimous opin numbers of people w lament the scarcity c Western rural distri value in the open mar dollars and cents. T farmer's table expres and cents, for they in but directly, their v keenness of enjoyme incalculable boon—g to us who are making acre off their gardens equal or greater retur basis of valuation.

There is nothing tl the comfort of life, nor sures of home as the vegetable garden, and about it. Gardens li planned. Success ca piece of left-over land seed indiscriminately ently planted. A fe better employed tha growing of vegetable and in planning the p

Where is the N

When the United S in a disorganized sta of every manufactur down to the bare line every man expecting e to spring a belliger a few shrewd financie co-operation by con zation.

The steel trade in tl in the same conditio today in our own cot elevator companies sc maintaining expensiv but the shareholders those to whom the is offered are dissatis a financial genius to trade under one mana of operating can be re

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

January 27, 1909

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLV. No. 853

EDITORIAL

A Big Item Overlooked

Classifying the seasons according to gardening operations, this is now the catalog time. Seedsmen are making their usual offerings of tested and proven varieties and new creations of the plant breeders art. The volume of trade done in Western Canada in garden seeds is, considering the number of families and the remarkable fertility of the soil, distressingly small. This conclusion is not reached by a perusal of seedsmen's statements, but by the unanimous opinions of no inconsiderable numbers of people who have had occasion to lament the scarcity of vegetables and fruits in Western rural districts. Vegetables have a value in the open market which is expressed by dollars and cents. They also have a value on a farmer's table expressed indirectly in dollars and cents, for they insure against doctors' bills, but directly, their value is estimated in the keenness of enjoyment of food and in that incalculable boon—good health. Men are known to us who are making from \$500 to \$1500 per acre off their gardens, and any farmer may get equal or greater returns on a slightly different basis of valuation.

There is nothing that will conduce more to the comfort of life, nor add so much to the pleasures of home as the keeping of a productive vegetable garden, and now is the time to think about it. Gardens like buildings, have to be planned. Success cannot be expected if a piece of left-over land is hurriedly worked up, seed indiscriminately selected and indifferently planted. A few evenings cannot be better employed than in studying up on the growing of vegetables and the smaller fruits, and in planning the planting of such a garden.

Where is the Modern Lochinvar?

When the United States steel industry was in a disorganized state, with every manager of every manufacturing plant cutting prices down to the bare line of legitimate profit, and every man expecting every other man some day to spring a belligerent surprise upon him, a few shrewd financiers conceived the idea of co-operation by combination and capitalization.

The steel trade in those days was very much in the same condition as the grain trade is today in our own country. We have several elevator companies scrambling for grain, and maintaining expensive competitive agencies, but the shareholders live anxious lives, and those to whom the service of the elevator is offered are dissatisfied. What we want is a financial genius to organize the elevator trade under one management so that the cost of operating can be reduced, then just at this

point government intervention should be introduced to see that only equitable and fair charges for service rendered should be possible.

This is a more difficult problem than organizing and capitalizing the steel trust, in that, with that undertaking, there was the gold-lined goal of unrestricted prices which could be charged that induced people to go into it, but with Mr. Morgan's wonderful achievement as an example, the West should produce some daring young financial Lochinvar to conceive such a trust. True, our inducements and reward for the work would not be reckoned in millions as were Mr. Morgan's, but people are coming to esteem the opportunity of serving humanity of greater value than money. Certainly it calls into play more subtle and more rare instincts and abilities and is the most worthy ambition that could animate the human animal.

Facing the Charge

Means for obtaining more out of our annual grain crop for the producer are being seriously considered these winter days. The problem is being attacked from two aspects. The Grain Growers' Associations are endeavoring to devise means of eliminating unnecessary tolls, either direct or indirect, in marketing, while the agricultural societies, by their seed fairs, are endeavoring to place the grower in a position to grow larger crops. Both are important. There must be more co-operation and unanimity on the part of the growers with respect to the marketing process and there is need of a constant vigilance on the part of each individual farmer to keep his average yields from declining.

In connection with the question of yields there is no one so foolish as to suppose that his farm is yielding all that it is capable of, even in the most favorable seasons. For after farmer and farm have done their best, there is still the fact that all the farm has not been seeded with the best seed or with the largest yielding varieties. Our average yields are far too low, even considering the indifferent cultivation that some land is sure to get in the rush of seeding. With oats, for instance, it is not a difficult matter to get a yield of from 70 to 100 bushels to the acre, yet our average yield of oats is about 30 bushels. The same thing is true in a similar degree, with wheat. Smut cost the Western farmer five cents a bushel on 3,000,000 bushels, of grain marketed up to the end of the year, or in money \$150,000. Cannot anyone see where he can do something for himself, first, and for the country at large afterwards. These are the truths that are being circulated at seed fairs. They have a direct personal application. They come home with a little more force than if the responsibility could be shifted upon some circumstance in the trade.

The Comfort of Knowing Our Business

Quite frequently one hears surprise expressed that so many farmers, who have the reputation of being hard workers, with no expensive habits, have not made a greater success of their calling. They are pushing and aggressive in the management of the physical side of the calling, but fall down in the executive management and the conduct of the business end of it. The farmer who hopes to make a real success must be strong in both respects.

The successful management of a farm, no less than the successful management of any commercial undertaking, demands a careful, systematic and accurate record of all transactions affecting it. A farmer may know in a general way the run of his business affairs, he may have a rough and ready way of determining whether certain phases of his operations are profitable or otherwise, but obviously his conclusions lack certainty that a careful system of bookkeeping would establish. He would also find that his rough and ready conclusions were, not infrequently, unwarranted.

Doubtless many farmers are deterred from starting a system of accounts because they are not familiar with the methods of keeping books. There are also some who have the knowledge but fail, through indifference, to apply it. Some also object to it because it takes time and they can't spare the time, so they say. The keeping farm books need take but very little time if at the end of each day the few entries for the day are made. Farm accounts are comparatively a simple matter and no farmer of ordinary intelligence, and ability need hesitate to keep a record of his business transactions because he fears it will be a difficult and intricate piece of work. Like many other things he is called upon to do he will find that a start and a determination "to do" will carry him through. He will find also that a system of bookkeeping intelligently carried out will be no small factor in bringing him success. He will know with certainty which departments of his farm are paying and which are not. He will have a clearer, stronger grip of the line of policy he ought to pursue along each department.

In another column Mr. Bradshaw, a practical farmer of the Morden district, sets out the system of keeping accounts, and with due deference to others who have outlined their systems, we think Mr. Bradshaw's about the most practicable we have ever examined.

Our Mutual Help Feature

Readers will have noticed the announcement which first appeared at the head of the Farm department of the January 13th number, and which this week heads the Stock department. The object of putting a definite subject before our readers each week for discussion is to give many who would like to contribute their

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experience a special opportunity to do so. Many readers have told us that they had intended to write upon certain subjects, but that there did not appear to be an interest in that particular thing at the time, and they just neglected it. This new arrangement, of course, will not completely overcome this difficulty but will, from week to week, direct attention to some special object upon which there are many who are competent and willing to write. Let every reader feel at liberty to contribute his experience when he feels so disposed.

HORSE

Suffolks and Clydes Again

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Would you kindly allow me to answer the three questions upon which Mr. Geo. Jaques requests me to enlighten him. The questions are:

1. Why will not Suffolks crossed on the western mares, produce the same results, viz.—hunters?
2. Why was the Suffolk stallion turned out of the ring in the class "sires suitable for getting remounts" at the Dominion Fair?
3. What results do Clydes produce from the same class of mares?

Answer to 1.—I cannot imagine the Suffolk a hunter or a saddle horse, with his heavy shoulder and both his front and hind legs placed on the outside of his body. Unless he were mated to a thoroughbred mare of the right stamp that was more prepotent than himself, good results could not be expected.

2. The reason the Suffolk stallion was turned out of the ring at the Dominion Fair, was, I believe, at the request of Col. McLaughlin (British Army officer who was sent out by the Remount Dept. to investigate the possibilities of remounts for the army being bred and obtained in Canada). This officer officiated as judge and he must have thought him totally unfit, even to produce army remounts.

3. The results which Clydes produce from the same mares, show in my experience, that they are very useful, active animals, suitable for either farm work, express or delivery wagons.

The other breeders are quite satisfied at raising what the market demands, so if Messrs Jaques Bros. find the Suffolks profitable, why should they try and disparage all other breeds to advertise their own?

Calgary

JOHN A. TURNER.

The Horse for the Farmer

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Have the men who are writing to your paper under the head of the best breed of horses, the interest of the breeder, or rather the average farmer at heart, or have they a few of their respective breeds to sell, or shall we guess again? Have they brought some ideas from the Old Country that are so fixed that they have got into the blood and they naturally think that the horse adapted to the hills of Scotland, the dales of England or the combinations of France, are perfection when imported to the prairies of the West? Let us try and look at the question from a common farmer's point of view. What is the horse for the farm, and the horse to breed on the farm? A horse is not like a butcher's bullock to be bought at so much per pound, he has got to have more than weight to recommend him, although for the farm there are good and bad among the heavy, but bad and worse among the lighter ones. From that, in the writer's opinion, the farmer's horse should be a horse of fair substance, not have too many "points," in other words, be fairly smooth, sensible, steady, a free walker, and to borrow from Mr. Gale, a good shank, a good hock, springy pastern and, last, but not least, a good foot. That is the class of horse the average farmer buys, but he should just buy them once, after he has got a start it is his business to breed to keep up his outfit and to have an odd one to sell occasionally, which brings me to the point, the horse to breed on the farm. Right here, I would like to hear from the farmers who have made their fortunes raising weight-carrying hunters, artillery or cavalry horses, two-minute trotters or high steppers, from the common farm mares. In looking round this little corner of God's earth we see the men who bought good farm mares and have bred them with the intention, no doubt, of raising all I have mentioned, and perhaps some kinds not mentioned, have a lot of nondescripts, "the cheapest class of horses on the market today."

In starting out to breed it is necessary to know what you are trying to get at. I say trying, for there is nothing so elusive as trying to breed horses to get your ideal; but keep at it. The safest proposition that I see at present for the farmer is the draft horse. Some may say a draught horse is too heavy for the average farm, do not be afraid, for every drafter you get you will have five or more likely ten, that are only agricultural. If you get more, so much the better, you can put your own price on the big fellows if they have got some quality along with their size. Having fixed on one of the breeds it is a necessity to stick to that breed, "like grim death to a dead nigger." While crossing may, in exceptional cases, be a success, it nearly always leaves a man

just where he started and life is too short, or too swift to do much experimenting; it is better to let the other fellow do all of that.

In speaking more particularly to the young man starting out to breed horses, do not look for the cheap stallion, look for the best; if cheap, so much the better, five dollars at service generally means fifty in two years. Having got your foal, feed it well and at three years old it will work for you, or if you want to sell it your next door neighbor will have at least two hundred dollars to offer for it.

As to the best breed, having only used one, it might be called presumption for me to pass an opinion, but from observation I believe that this North-west will evolve a type of horse peculiar to itself, as strong, as hardy, and as active, as any in the world, and they will hardly own the shag-anappi as their ancestors. With apologies to the men whose ideas or quotations are made use of, Dufferin Mun, Man. "RUSTICUS."

The Real Draft Horse

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of November 11th I notice a letter which I think needs a little correction to make it compatible with the true facts of the case: Mr. Turner says that there are brewers in London who will have nothing else than Clydes for their drays. I should like to know the names of these firms who are so partial to the Clydesdale, as I know a little of the most heavy draft gelding buyers and users, and especially the brewers of the English cities. I fancy he might find a few Clydesdales being used by the mineral water brewers or manufacturers to run their vans, these are called vanners not dray horses at all. Then again he goes on to say more than one-third of the dray horses of Liverpool are Clydesdales or bred from them. Well, this statement might go if we did not know anything different. I know the buyers for the following firms which are the principal dray horse owners of Liverpool; Corporation of Liverpool; London and North-western Railway; Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway; Great Central Railway; Great Northern Railway; Midland Railway; Pickford and Company and Thompson McKay. I have helped to put a few of these dray horses which Mr. Turner admires on the streets of Liverpool, and they are chiefly bought in the midland countries of England and of the thousands of these heavy haulers there is not one in twenty which possesses a drop of Clyde blood; they must have weight and it cannot be got from the Scotch drafters. Only a few years ago in conversation with the buyer of heavy dray horses for the Caledonian Railway Co., he told me that he could not half supply his firm with geldings.



CHAMPION SIX HORSE TEAM CLYDESDALES AT THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION. OWNED BY MORRIS & CO., UNION STOCK YARDS

and in fact he had been colnshire, Cambridges to get his supply. The company could not get think it is hardly like English city could get geldings which Mr. Tu

With regard to the land, Lord Cecil has there was a Lady Talb a small stud, but I bel There are no Clydesdal ception of Northumbe beland, in England, b tioned. I am sure you dale stallions on the re mentioned. With due and Mr. Turner in defe draft horse of England horse that you see mov the cities of Great Brit it takes weight to mov the only one that pos point.

Mayton, Alta.

A Quiet

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I wish to give the reat observations made while fall. In travelling thro Utah I wondered why ou much better than theirs larger. In studying the place they do not have pasture on while growing most cases, and overstock to keep the grass growing the summer season, con winter thin instead of fat farmers did not take as m operations, especially in he good mares as we have, alt stallions. Some seem to sary is to have a good stall ten good mares with a fi breed, than thirty or fort class horse, especially now most a thing of the past valuable.

While in Utah I visite some 30,000 people at the tractions were many, and but I was somewhat disa hibit, considering competi states some of which took I am proud to say that Let put up, during the past tw ing in breeding classes of h and that without having t tance. I will, however, ex but I understood most o other states.

I cannot see why West come one of the greatest ho American continent. Ou better than any land I ha heavy it is next to impossi plenty of good water in n other tame grasses do well in some localities, and I where oats yield like they as flour mills are being b chop, bran, etc., will be av to be a healthful climate fo as for people.

I read with interest the a Dr. Henderson of Carberry bred horses from the bree Young of Kentucky, and se wishing to invest. This st some of the light breeds brings in pure-bred stock o to the country in which variety. We should not b kinds and if we breed the t soon be in a position to fu whatever they want. I thoroughbred standard or raised here, as well as all wonder why Canada does breed up the Canadian-Fr States is doing with the M when the Canadian-Frenc sought after in the States.

boy as a very wiry, tough, a ler, and he would pull any I have not seen any for 30 see them when I came to Ca I like to read the history breed and be posted on the I certainly like the way the the different departments find what you want witho times wish the horse depa lengthy, but in that case it m else that is more interesting

Alta.

is too short, or too long; it is better to let the young ones, do not look for the best; if cheap, so at service generally. Having got your yearlings old it will sell it your next least two hundred only used one, for me to pass on I believe that this of horse peculiar to as active, as any in dly own the shag- igh apologies to the is are made use of, "Rusticus."

Horse

With I notice a letter correction to make it s of the case: Mr. wers in London who ydes for their drays. ames of these firms esdale, as I know ; gelding buyers and wers of the English l a few Clydesdales er brewers or manu- hese are called van- Then again he goes l of the dray horses or bred from them. if we did not know the buyers for the the principal dray l; Corporation of h-western Railway; ailway; Great Cen- l Railway; Midland any and Thompson put a few of these er admires on the are chiefly bought England and of the lers there is not one drop of Clyde blood; cannot be got from a few years ago in f heavy dray horses Co., he told me that firm with geldings.



STOCK YARDS

and in fact he had been obliged to come to Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire and Nottinghamshire to get his supply. Therefore if a Scotch railway company could not get their small order filled, I think it is hardly likely Liverpool or any other English city could get any of these Clydesdale geldings which Mr. Turner fancies are so plentiful.

With regard to the Clydesdale studs in England, Lord Cecil has a small stud in Kent and there was a Lady Talbot in South Wales who had a small stud, but I believe it has been disbanded. There are no Clydesdales to be found, with the exception of Northumberland, Durham and Cumberland, in England, besides the two studs mentioned. I am sure you could not find ten Clydesdale stallions on the road outside of the districts mentioned. With due respect to Mr. Jacques and Mr. Turner in defence of their favorites, the draft horse of England is the Shire and it is this horse that you see moving the heavy loads in all the cities of Great Britain, and we all know that it takes weight to move weight, and the Shire is the only one that possesses this most essential point.

Mayton, Alta.

TOM RAWLINSON.

A Quiet Horse Chat

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I wish to give the readers of the ADVOCATE a few observations made while I was visiting the states last fall. In travelling through Montana, Idaho and Utah I wondered why our horses and cattle were so much better than theirs. Our cattle are so much larger. In studying the cause, I found in the first place they do not have the abundance of grass to pasture on while growing, their pastures are small in most cases, and overstocked, there is not the moisture to keep the grass growing as in this country through the summer season, consequently cattle start the winter thin instead of fat and sleek, and then I found farmers did not take as much pains in their breeding operations, especially in horses. They do not have as good mares as we have, although they have some good stallions. Some seem to think the only thing necessary is to have a good stallion, but I would rather have ten good mares with a first-class horse of the same breed, than thirty or forty scrub mares with a first-class horse, especially now that the open range is almost a thing of the past and land is becoming more valuable.

While in Utah I visited a state fair. There were some 30,000 people at the fair each day. The attractions were many, and the exhibits were first-class, but I was somewhat disappointed in the horse exhibit, considering competition was extended to other states some of which took advantage of that privilege. I am proud to say that Lethbridge and Cardston have put up, during the past two seasons, as good a showing in breeding classes of horses as did Salt Lake City, and that without having to draw from so long a distance. I will, however, except one class—the coach—but I understood most of them were furnished by other states.

I cannot see why Western Canada should not become one of the greatest horse-breeding districts on the American continent. Our land stands pasturing better than any land I have ever seen, the sod is so heavy it is next to impossible to tramp it out, we have plenty of good water in most places. Timothy and other tame grasses do well here, alfalfa also does well in some localities, and I do not know of any place where oats yield like they do in Western Canada, and as flour mills are being built all over the country, chop, bran, etc., will be available, besides, this seems to be a healthful climate for all kinds of stock, as well as for people.

I read with interest the account in the ADVOCATE of Dr. Henderson of Carberry bringing some thoroughbred horses from the breeding farm of Col. Milton Young of Kentucky, and selling them again to persons wishing to invest. This stock will certainly improve some of the light breeds. I think any man who brings in pure-bred stock of any kind is a benefactor to the country in which he resides. I believe in variety. We should not breed just one kind, but all kinds and if we breed the best of each breed we shall soon be in a position to furnish other countries with whatever they want. I see no reason why the thoroughbred standard or saddle-bred could not be raised here, as well as all the draft breeds. I often wonder why Canada does not try to preserve and breed up the Canadian-French horse as the United States is doing with the Morgan. I can remember when the Canadian-French horse was very much sought after in the States. I remember him when a boy as a very wiry, tough, active horse, a good traveller, and he would pull anything you hitched him to. I have not seen any for 30 years, but thought I would see them when I came to Canada.

I like to read the history of stock I never expect to breed and be posted on the best families of each breed. I certainly like the way the ADVOCATE is planned with the different departments so arranged that you can find what you want without any trouble. I sometimes wish the horse department was a little more lengthy, but in that case it might crowd out something else that is more interesting to other readers.

Alta.

D. P. WOODRUFF.

STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

The question for discussion this week is upon a live stock subject:—Do you consider it would pay the average farmer to go in more for hogs? Tell how to handle hogs on the average farm.

The same rules as announced in the January 13th number will also govern this contest, and which are repeated this week at the head of the farm department. This is one of the important subjects on the average farm, and we look for some valuable replies. We shall, in all probability, publish several letters received in reply.

A movement is on foot to hold a pure-bred live stock sale at Lacombe, Alta., shortly after the provincial sale at Calgary in April. The local agricultural society and the board of trade of Lacombe are behind the movement. It is proposed that each breeder's entries shall not be more than two females not exceeding six years in age. As many bulls may be entered as is desired. As entries for the Calgary sale are limited to 180, much stock will be excluded from the provincial sale, and the intention of the Lacombe breeders is to dispose of such surplus as will remain in that district by holding a sale of their own. As the Lacombe country contributes largely in the entries at Calgary, there is no reason to doubt that enough stock could be gathered in to make a good sized auction. The country to the north, too, buys a good number of pure-bred stock each year.

Sheep Husbandry in Canada

This is the title of the latest bulletin issued by the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The bulletin was prepared with the object of stimulating interest in the sheep industry, which, for a number of years now has been in a backward condition. The author of the treatise is Mr. J. B. Spencer, B.S.A., of the Live stock Branch. The work is the most thorough of its kind ever issued by the department, and the most complete treatment of sheep husbandry yet offered to the Canadian farming public.

Sheep raising in all its phases is fully discussed, the origin, development and characteristics of eleven of the leading breeds of sheep in this country, with illustrations of representative individuals of each breed are given. The proper method of establishing a flock, managing and in every way caring for the farm flock, is thoroughly gone into. Feeding and pasturing are taken up in detail and valuable information given as to the relative value of different rough feeds, grain and pasture plants. Special attention is given to the feeding of the breeding flock, managing the lamb crop, fattening and sheltering sheep. An instructive part of the bulletin is the specific information based upon experience, contributed by sheepmen in various parts of the country, on the value of sheep as weed destroyers, indicating the various weeds which sheep help greatly in keeping down.

The treatment of diseases in sheep which forms a valuable part of the work, has been contributed by J. G. Rutherford, Director-General and Live stock Commissioner of Canada. The diseases sheep are liable to in this country are described and the most approved method of treatment outlined.

The condition of sheep industry in the different provinces is described in detail and a brief resumé given of the introduction of this class of live stock into the various parts of the Dominion, the work ending with a general review of the Canadian wool industry. Taken altogether, Sheep husbandry in Canada is one of the most instructive contributions made in recent years to the live stock literature of the Dominion. Well written and profusely illustrated, it is a production creditable to its author and contains, in its hundred and twenty-five pages, information of value to every sheep owner or would-be sheep owner in the country.

The Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, will distribute this bulletin free to all applying.

Write for it. It is Bulletin No. 12, Sheep Husbandry in Canada.

Should Maintain the Ranch Country

One of our correspondents, Mr. A. J. Dorrance, who has farmed successfully in the Moose Mountain district for many years writes us of his impressions of the country south of Medicine Hat where he recently took a trip. As a grain farmer he was not impressed with the aspect of things. To him it appeared eminently suited for ranching, but there are a lot of settlers located along the creeks who seriously interfere with stock-raising by fencing off the water fronts and the moist land. Mr. Dorrance thinks such land should never be thrown open to homesteading, but should be retained by the government to be used for ranching purposes. He found many of the ranchers raising good stuff, but others are apparently quite careless, seem to think that any calf is better than none. The range is quite heavily stocked with both horses and cattle which gives one the impression that stock have not as good a chance as they deserve. A singular thing to Mr. Dorrance was the prevalence of tumbling mustard—"Holy Rollers"—which in the fall goes rolling over the prairie, scattering its seed. Some good crops of fall wheat were noticed on some of the settled land.

Treating Hogs for Rheumatism

In the early stages of rheumatism give from one to two ounces of sulphate of magnesia or two drops of croton oil in a spoonful of sweet oil. If this does not cause purging, in fifteen hours repeat the dose. There is no remedy that will give so much relief in acute rheumatism as a good physic, and I have had the best of results from the use of croton oil. Follow this by giving ten to fifteen drops of the oil of gaultheria in a spoonful of sweet oil or raw linseed oil three times a day.

Iodide of potassium in ten-grain doses three times a day is also useful, or the bicarbonate of potassium in ten-grain doses along with the food three times a day. In case of inflammatory rheumatism when the pulse is full, fast and strong, three to five drops of tincture of aconite every two hours in a little water will be found useful to reduce the fever. Then give the oil of gaultheria. In cases of chronic rheumatism I have found arsenic to be of great service, when I give five to eight drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic in the food at a dose three times a day and continued for several weeks.

Local treatment: When the joints are swollen, hot and tender to the touch, use a mixture of one ounce of tincture of opium, one ounce fluid extract of belladonna and half a pint of water; bathe the swollen parts several times a day with a little of this. In cases where the joints are swollen but neither hot nor tender, the use of cantharides will sometimes work wonders. The strength should be one part of cantharides to four parts of lard. The dose should be repeated in a week if necessary. I have seen hogs that could not walk from swelling and deep-seated pain, in two days after the application of a cantharides blister be able to walk and soon get well. In milder cases camphorated soap liniment well rubbed into the swollen parts will often relieve the pain.—Diseases of Swine, D. McIntosh, U. S.

English Notes

The year 1908 proved a successful one for British agriculture. The only crop at all seriously damaged was hay from excessive rain. Wheat and oats were above an average crop and barley but slightly under. Prices of grain have been upon a remunerative basis, wheat especially being much higher than in recent years. There has been little disease amongst live-stock. Beef and pork have averaged higher in price, but mutton has been lower.

The Board of Agriculture's official return on the crops of various countries credits Europe with a wheat area of 124,000,000 acres in 1908 and the British Empire with 36,000,000 acres. Russia is by far the greatest European producer, having 47 per cent. of the total, while India has 62 per cent. of the Empire's contribution. Since 1881 wheat acreage has increased by 5,000,000 acres in Canada and Australia and this increase is partially offset by a decrease of 1,500,000 acres in the United Kingdom and New Zealand.

The death is announced of Sir Philip A. Muntz, M. P., one of the most prominent breeders in the country of Shire horses and Shropshire sheep, and a well known exhibitor at all the great shows. Sir Philip was president of the Shire Horse Society in 1897, and was created a Baronet at the Coronation in 1902. It was at one of his sales a few years ago that the famous Shire mare, "Dunsmore Gloaming" sold for 1,010 guineas—a record price.

The excellent demand for Shire horses is shown by the prices obtained at the autumn sales. At the last sale of the year, at Derby, prices were 15 per cent. higher than at the same time last year. At the Shire Horse Society's various sales in 1908, the average attained was £100.13s as against £98.11s. 6d. in 1907. For foals the demand is brisk and good prices are offered.

The various Christmas fat stock sales showed very varying results in different sections of the country. At Islington, prices were good, especially for beasts showing early maturity. Cattle were fewer than last year, being 2,390 against 2,630 in 1907. The Scottish consignments were a grand lot and there were some choice Angus steers from Ireland. Sheep and lambs were much fewer in number than usual, and disappointing prices prevailed.

At Hereford the fat stock was said to be the best on record and at Norwich the quality was fairly good, with prices ruling lower than usual. Bristol showed considerable falling off in the number of stock. At Wimborne high prices were paid—£62.15s. for a pair of steers, and £31 for a heifer. At Frome, seven fat steers from one farm made £168.

Pigs have been in fair request, but sheep have not sold well. Smithfield market sales were better than anticipated, with good demand for really prime animals. In the last few years there has been a noticeable change in the Christmas demand. A much larger quantity of beef is now consumed and customers are more fastidious. The demand now is for animals of handy weight, short of leg and not over fat, small lean joints being required.

The King's fat stock from Windsor was sold as usual at the Slough Christmas sale. His Majesty sent 29 fine Devon and Hereford bullocks, 230 choice Hampshire and Southdown sheep, and 88 bacon hogs and porkers. The bullocks brought £904, the sheep £775.19s. and the pigs £429.6s. 6d., making a total of £2,109.5s. 6d.

At the Farmer's Club meeting during the Smithfield Show an exceedingly valuable paper was read by the well known veteran stock breeder, Mr. Sanders Spencer, on "Agriculture—Past, Present and Future."

In Mr. Sanders' opinion the present bears a slightly more pleasant aspect than could have been claimed for it some ten or fifteen years ago. The cost and value of farm products and production in their country have increased, and the purchasing power of the British people has become enlarged to an enormous extent.

For the future, small farmers would do well to turn to co-operation—especially in marketing produce.

Britain is woefully deficient in agricultural training compared with other countries. Theoretical training—combined with a thoroughly practical knowledge of all the operations on the farm—is imperative.

Mr. Sanders strongly urged an agricultural union to secure direct representation in the councils of the nation on the same basis as the labor interests have proceeded.

The only subject of importance at the annual meeting of the Smithfield Club was the qualification for entry question. A resolution that stock entered in the class for pure-breds shall be eligible for registration was fully discussed. It was decided to postpone the matter for further discussion on account of the drastic character of the proposed change.

The Duke of Devonshire presided at the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society and the report showed that 1908 was a most successful year. The profits of the Newcastle Show were £10,053. For the Gloucester show of 1909, it was decided to offer £660 in farm prizes in the counties of Gloucester, Wilts, Hereford and Worcester. Liverpool's invitation for 1910 was accepted. The members number 9,739 an increase of 49 on the year. Lord Jersey was elected president.

The annual report of the government veterinary department has some interesting details regarding the ailments of army horses. Digestion diseases cause most mortality amongst the horses. The Director says that further experimenting with fancy diets should be discontinued. Plain, straight-forward simple feeding with articles of proved dietetic value and a better distribution of the daily ration into four feeds will, he claims, bring the inefficiency from dietetic diseases to a minimum.

Leeds, England.

FRANK DEWHIRST.

Pasturing Alfalfa

Many farmers, after they have succeeded in getting a good seeding of alfalfa ruin the stand by pasturing it too closely. Alfalfa is a pasture crop, but should only be lightly grazed. Of its use as a pasture, J. M. Westgate, in charge of alfalfa and clover investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture, says:

"Alfalfa should never be pastured during the first or second season of its growth. Even an old field of alfalfa should be grazed sparingly if a uniform stand is to be maintained. The last crop of alfalfa is frequently pastured off, as other grazing is often short in the autumn. Care should be taken not to pasture too closely in the late autumn, as the plants should be allowed to go into the winter with some growth upon the crowns. This will enable them to withstand the winter better and also to store up reserve store material for a vigorous early growth the following spring. The evil effects of the trampling of the stock while grazing can be overcome by discing to loosen up the compacted ground."

FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.

The question for discussion this week is at the head of the Stock department. The same rules will apply as published in the January 13th number, namely:—

For what we consider the best answer to each question we will award a cash prize of \$3.00 and for the second \$2.00. If we decide to publish more than two answers we will pay \$2.00 for each one so used.

The answers, as a rule, should not exceed 500 words, but we will not set a fixed limit, and should be given as the result of personal experience. The replies to the first question will be published next week and to the question asked this week in the February 17th number.

Broader at the Base

The harmonious arrangement arrived at between the Alberta Farmer's Association and the Canadian Society of Equity cannot but result beneficially for the members of both associations. To remain apart, each advocating somewhat diverse, if not conflicting measures, was simply to defeat each other's objects. To unite upon a common basis means that the influence of the Alberta farmers, as a class, will be a much more considerable factor in shaping the agricultural destiny of the province.

The controversy that has existed between the two factions emphasizes the necessity of farmers' organizations adopting broad and liberal articles as a basis of union. It is safe to say that individual members of the United Farmers' of Alberta will still hold views that characterized them as members of the old organizations, but the new constitution being more liberal in its scope allows of the association of different opinions into the body corporate without disturbing its common function.

Suggested Grain Growers' Reading Course

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The Subordinate Grain Growers' Associations are holding their regular weekly meetings and I should like to suggest an idea that might be worthy of discussion. It is the adoption of a Grain Growers' reading course, fashioned somewhat after the plan of the teachers' reading course. In the latter, three books are prescribed each year by the Department. The teacher reads them and has to become familiar enough with their contents to write essays on prescribed subjects based upon the subject matter of the books. Satisfactory essays entitle him to a reading course certificate and two successive years' certificates entitle him to a diploma. The course might be modified in any way to suit the requirements of the association. The number of books read and the number of certificates required for a diploma might be increased or diminished. The class of books would have to be decided, whether all should be on agricultural topics, such as grain growing, stock raising, dairying, etc., or part of them be historical, biographical, or fictional. Books on domestic science, floriculture, etc., might be prescribed for the ladies and thus an opportunity given them of receiving the benefits of the course. Each sub-association might adopt a course with its own regulations, or the provincial association establish a uniform course.

The object of such a course would be to create a sustained interest in profitable home reading and to ensure greater benefit resulting from concentrated and well-directed effort.

Sask.

D. L. GREEN.

Handling a Gasoline Engine in Cold Weather

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It seems to be the prevailing opinion that a gasoline engine will not give the best service in cold weather, but this is a mistake. The only time that the temperature has any effect is in starting and it must be below zero to bother, if the mixture and ignition are right.

On the morning of February 2, 1908, it was 25 below in the engine room, and I started my engine quickly by placing a hot iron in the carburetor, which warmed the first intake of air. A little gasoline poured over the carburetor and burned will warm some engines with safety. I have eliminated the danger of frost bursting the water jacket by taking out the water pipes and letting the air circulate through instead. I tried this first in cold weather and when summer came I found the engine would pump the well dry without becoming overheated. I discarded the water cooler and find that it works splendidly.

When in trouble see that your mixture is good and that your ignition is right before using your wrench or trying any experiments. I have known of an engine being taken all apart only to find (after three days' hard work) that one of the battery wires was loose in the binding post, which would have been located in one minute spent in the proper examination of the ignition. I find my little engine pumping the warm water from a large well direct to the stock is a fine thing. It costs less than 2 cents a day for gasoline and batteries.

ED. B. GIBBS.

What Grain Crop Should Follow Manure

A correspondent says: "In an article in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Sept. 9th, 'How Woodmere Farm is Managed,' the statement is made that barley is the safest crop to manure. Is it a fact that barnyard manure applied to land intended for oats or wheat—applied either as a top dressing or plowed down—will affect injuriously in any way the resulting crop? Some say the wheat will not ripen evenly, that the wheat or oats grown on manured land the first year after manuring will not equal in yield or quality grain grown in unmanured soil. Is this a fact? If it is, what kind of cropping system would wheat farmers have to follow in order to maintain the fertility of our land by using stable manure?"

When rightly applied I have always found that a moderate quantity of barnyard manure is beneficial, but used to excess or spread in large unbroken masses it often keeps the soil so very loose that the seed either fails to germinate, or if it grows, the crop is patchy and lodges in places.

As a rule ten tons of rotted barnyard manure per acre is sufficient here and this should be spread as evenly as possible, there is nothing like a manure spreader for this purpose. Unfortunately these cannot be operated during our cold winters, and the next best plan is to spread from a wagon or sleigh as evenly as possible taking pains not to exceed the proper amount per acre. Then have a man to follow and break up and spread any remaining lumps carefully, if this is done there will be no complaints of injury.

As barley can be sown late, this crop enables the farmer to draw out and cover the previous winter's manure in the spring before it is too late to seed, and besides a slight excess of manure does not appear to seriously injure a crop of barley. These reasons no doubt largely account for the almost universal practice of applying the manure with this crop.

I do not suppose for a moment that the average western farmer will ever keep up the fertility of his land by the exclusive use of barnyard manure. In the first place, he will not at the present market price of cattle keep enough stock to provide stable manure for all the land he owns. In the second place, few farmers have the time and teams to draw sufficient to cover the more distant parts of their farm.

The outcome will be that, instead of teaming manure to the far end of their land, the western farmers will grow crops of clover on these distant fields, and when the clover is in bloom plow it under as green manure. This plan will require far less labor and give equally good results.

From a bulletin published by the Ottawa Experimental Farm we find that one acre of clover plowed under when in bloom is equal to ten tons of well rotted manure per acre. In the place of summer fallow, the land should be plowed in the spring, harrowed once, then from 8 to 12 lbs. per acre of common red clover seed sown broadcast, and harrowed in. No grain should be sown with

it, but as soon as the foot or so high, the land to keep their cuttings can be left injury but act as a moisture. As soon as usually during the time of seeding under, using a chisel under the heavy toping will assist in rotting crop may be looked plump kernels.

Making an

EDITOR FARMER'S AD

The relation to each other sometimes in the ADVOCATE gives then attention. After reading "The Cause of the Fur your issue of Dec. 2 different points of or ran along the following:

This season the by-jobs be used to provide soil will go to the making i. e. manure. If instead of paying freight to Ft. these on the farm, a coarse grain, and a little them into manure and cattle into beef, we management to a high increase the value of of depleting the one, adding to the other, e the near future.

This idea will not entail as it will, raising and feeding of conditions, little promise point for all those in velopment of our co which tend to kill or c deprive this country c at the same time indir of our great national a

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The advantage of piling using are: You can n manure, a manure that and stay with it long your stock, bedding the same idea, thirty hundred loads and it w litter. This winter I a round the straw stack. Then again the weed se extent, this I have claimed that there is shows a gain, of course rains to wash there is, conclusion let me say present conditions to fairer prices for our st the "free list."

Man.

Getting

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ED. B. GIBBS.

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it, but as soon as the weeds and volunteer crop is a foot or so high, the mower must be run over the land to keep them from going to seed. The cuttings can be left on the ground, they will do no injury but act as a mulch and help to keep in the moisture. As soon as the clover is in full bloom, usually during August, but depending largely on the time of seeding, the clover should be plowed under, using a chain for the purpose of pulling under the heavy tops. A good rolling after plowing will assist in rotting the clover. This land can be sown to wheat the following year and a good crop may be looked for, with stiff straw and plump kernels.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Making and Applying Manure

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The relation to each other of the editorials appearing sometimes in the same issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE gives them the quality of fixing one's attention. After reading, "Does it Naturally Follow?" "The Cause of the Furor," and "Cost of Dockage," in your issue of Dec. 23rd, each of them treating of different points of one great question, my thoughts ran along the following line:

This season the by-products of grain-growing should be used to provide some part of the raw material that will go to the making of next and future years' crops, i. e. manure. If instead of burning straw piles, and paying freight to Ft. William on screenings, we saved these on the farm, and with the addition of some coarse grain, and a little thoughtful attention turned them into manure and at the same time turned store cattle into beef, we should lift our farm work and management to a higher plane of intelligence, and also increase the value of our land and experience, instead of depleting the one, and missing opportunities for adding to the other, experience which we shall need in the near future.

This idea will not appeal to many of your readers, entailing as it will, further branching out into the raising and feeding of stock, with, under present conditions, little promise of good profits. Right here is a point for all those interested in the welfare and development of our country to consider. Conditions which tend to kill or check the stock-raising industry, deprive this country of a great source of wealth and at the same time indirectly encourage the exhausting of our great national asset, the soil.

Now admitting the need and benefit of manure, what is the best way of making, and applying it? Many adopt the plan of hauling the cleanings straight from the stable and spreading on the land and claim it to be as good as any. The chief, and I think only, advantage of this plan is its saving in time and work, but to do anything well generally takes a considerable amount of both these. And the making and applying of manure has to be done right to show the best results. The plan I have been working on for the last eight years, and which from experience I know to be good is as follows: I pile the cleanings in the yard, get it started heating. The fact of the cleanings from horse and cow stables being well mixed in the piling, keeps the manure from dry heating. By March the pile is seven to eight feet deep, and, except for the outside crust, will be well rotted with the lower part, quite "cheesey," and can be hauled out and spread before seeding, other conditions being favorable. I spread as thin and evenly as possible, taking about ten loads to the acre. By load I mean the equal of a double wagon box, heaped. I sow to barley or oats for green feed, then summer fallow the following year. You can see the benefit of that manure for at least six years.

The advantage of piling the manure up to rot before using are: You can make more, cleaner, and better manure, a manure that will work into the land better, and stay with it longer. By getting the straw to your stock, bedding them liberally and cleaning out on the same idea, thirty head will make about two hundred loads and it will be manure, not just stained litter. This winter I am cleaning up the snowy litter round the straw stacks and spreading it on the pile. Then again the weed seeds are killed to a considerable extent, this I have proved by experience. It is claimed that there is a waste from piling, to me it shows a gain, of course if left for the heavy summer rains to wash there is, but that is not the idea. In conclusion let me say that we need two changes in present conditions to make this idea popular, viz. fairer prices for our stock, and manure spreaders on the "free list."

Man. E. B. C.

Getting Rid of Alkali

The only practical and sure way of getting rid of alkali is by drainage, preferably under drainage, but surface drainage will answer. The cause of this alkali condition is that the land is not drained. The water accumulates, soaks down into the soil, dissolves the mineral salts, lifts them to the surface, then the water evaporates and leaves this mineral or alkali on the surface, which destroys almost every kind of vegetation. If good drainage is provided, the surface alkali will be dissolved and soon carried away. The time of bringing the land to a productive state can be hastened by giving it an application of stable manure.

A System of Farm Bookkeeping

By GEO. H. BRADSHAW, MORDEN, MAN.

(In keeping farm accounts it is not necessary that a beginning should be made on the first of January. Many farmers begin their financial year on the first of March, others on the first of July. We advise those who begin, to keep a copy of this article where it may be consulted. Ed.)

The FARMER'S ADVOCATE has requested me to give an account of a system of keeping farm accounts, and, in the hope that the information may be of some assistance to certain of its readers, I have consented to do so. I may say that the system I am going to outline is not a theoretical one, but has been in actual use for the past seven years and has proven very satisfactory. It is not given as a perfect system, merely as a useful one, and the readers of the ADVOCATE who are interested in the subject can apply as much of it as they see fit and some may even evolve a better system out of it.

Before commencing a description of it, I want to say that every man who intends to keep accounts must make one cast iron rule and stick to it rigidly, and that is, to take a few minutes every evening after his work is done to make the entries for the day. This will become a fixed habit and as much a part of the day's work as feeding his live stock. Unless he makes this rule and lives up to it the work will be more or less of a failure.

It will be found necessary and important to keep a farm diary, in which, briefly and concisely, are recorded the events of the day, the work done that day, and contracts entered into with necessary particulars, any live stock bred, etc., and a brief note of the weather adds interest. As an instance of the value of keeping a diary, I once received a bill from a local merchant for some goods, said to have been purchased some six months before, and as I never run accounts I was surprised. A look at my diary showed that on the date given in the bill I had not been in town, nor for the two days before or after that date. That settled the matter effectively.

The form of diary I have found most suitable is a 400 page journal, 8 by 12 inches. At the top of the first page write "January 1st," on the second page "January 2nd," and continue with the month and day until you reach "December 31st." To illustrate, let us take:

APRIL 16TH.

1907, Tuesday. Mostly cloudy with fresh northwest wind. Pretty cold and no thawing. Doing odd jobs around buildings, also some repairing jobs in workshop.

1908, Thursday. Hard frost again. High and cool southeast wind. Started seeding about ten o'clock. Finished twenty-five acre field of wheat and started on forty acre field. Man harrowing. Tamworth sow had litter of fourteen pigs during night, but five dead.

With the day of the month at the top of the page and the year and the day of the week in the margin this form of diary will last a farmer from five to ten years according to the length of the entries he makes. When he makes the entry for the day by glancing over the entries of the previous years recorded he will be interested and may see something he did last year, for instance, that should be attended to this year. He will find this diary useful to him in a score of ways and will be surprised how often he will want to look up something in it that happened months or years ago. It will rest with each man to determine what matters are recorded and with how much detail. A book such as I have mentioned will cost about one dollar, a small outlay for seven or eight years' use.

Coming now to the keeping of the farm accounts, the cash book must be dealt with first. This is strictly a record of cash transactions, and perhaps here is as good a place as any to urge every one who contemplates keeping farm accounts systematically to put his business as quickly as possible on a cash basis. He will find it vastly better for himself and the keeping of his accounts a much simpler matter. It is also advisable to open a current account in a chartered bank and pay all but small sums by cheque, writing on each cheque the purpose for which it is issued. These will be returned at the end of each month by the bank and will form complete receipts for the payments. The balance in the bank should be kept on the stub of the cheque-book, every deposit added and every cheque issued subtracted, showing at a glance how your bank account stands. The cash book is made up of receipts and expenditures, the former on the

left hand side and the latter on the right hand side, and is opened by placing on the "Receipts" side the amount of "cash on hand" and "cash in bank." Receipts from all sources and expenditures of all kinds must be entered in this book and must be absolutely accurate to the cent. The cash account should be balanced at the end of each month. The receipts are tallied up first, then the expenditures and the amount of cash on hand and cash balance in bank, as shown by the stub of the cheque-book, added, should balance exactly, otherwise there has been an error. I may point out that a cash account may be a cumbersome affair or it may be made a simple matter, just as it is managed. For instance, if one buys five or ten cents worth of stamps at a time, he will have a lot of small entries in his cash book when he might just as well buy fifty cents' or one dollar's worth as they will be wanted anyway. It is more business-like to buy ten dollars' worth of groceries at a time, than to make ten purchases of one dollar each. Later on a sample leaf from the cash book will be given and further comment on it is reserved till then.

Even if one goes no further than keeping a diary and cash book such as described above, and carrying out the other suggestions, he will have done something distinctly worth while, but he is not likely to go that far without feeling that a system of ledger accounts made up from the cash book is most valuable, and, if he is out after real success, indispensable. The balance in the cashbook at the end of the year may be satisfactory, but it will give no clue as to what departments of the farm have been most profitable. For the benefit of those interested in this subject I will give a list of the ledger accounts I have opened in keeping my own books. Here are the headings:

- Farm Expense.
- Household Expense.
- Personal Expense.
- Capital.
- Real Estate.
- Building.
- Bags.
- Harness.
- Machinery.
- Mechanic's Tools.
- Small Farm Tools.
- Household Effects.
- Poultry.
- Hogs.
- Sheep.
- Cattle.
- Horses.
- Coarse Grains.
- Wheat.
- Profit and Loss.
- Bills Payable.

In addition to these there are generally several accounts of a personal nature. For instance, a hired man may be drawing sums on account of his wages from time to time. An account must be opened charging him up with all such sums.

The first three accounts named are the expense accounts. All sums in the cash book properly belonging to the running expenses of the farm, such as twine, wages, taxes, interest, etc., are charged to "Farm Expense Account." All expenses having to do with running the house, such as provisions, fuel, etc., are charged to "House Expense," and all expenses of a personal nature, such as clothing, contributions, etc., are charged to "Personal Expense." Capital account represents the actual amount of my worth in money and goods when starting farming, and would mean the actual present cash value of one's property, real and personal, if opening a system of accounts such as above. This account, of course, goes on the credit side of the ledger, while its equivalent in real estate and personal property goes on the debit side.

Real estate account merely represents the value of the farm. All sums spent in erecting new buildings and new fences, also sums spent in improving other buildings, when such improvements are clearly of a permanent character, are charged to "General Building Account." At the end of the year this account is closed out by transferring the sum total spent on fences and the total spent on each building to "Real Estate Account." The value of your real estate has been enhanced by these accounts, and you know exactly at a glance, when you turn to that account how much each building has cost, how much money is invested in fencing, etc. All sums spent for repainting, or repairing buildings, or renewing fence posts properly belong to farm expense.

The next six accounts represent the sums invested in these departments. Any sums appearing in the cash account as paid out for additions to any of these departments is debited to the proper account. Any sums, however, spent for repairs should go to farm expense account, where they belong. I might say in explanation of the two accounts, "Mechanic's Tools" and "Small Farm Tools" that the former is intended for carpenter and blacksmith tools, the latter for a host of small farm tools such as shovels, forks, ladders, grindstone, etc.

The next seven accounts are the producing departments of the farm. All sums spent under these heads are charged to the proper accounts and all sums received under these heads are credited to the proper accounts.

The next account is "Profit and Loss" and is a necessity in any complete system of bookkeeping. This account will be explained more in detail when the method of taking off the annual balance sheet is described.

The last account is "Bills Payable." Sometimes it is necessary or advisable, or even profitable to borrow money on your personal note. This account is intended to record such transactions. I may be permitted here to observe that it is much better to go to your banker and borrow money at current rates and pay cash for your purchases than to run sundry accounts. If you can't pay cash, the bank is the right place to borrow. You know then just how much your credit costs you. If your security is not good enough to borrow at the bank, go mighty slow.

Now as to the books necessary to keep a record of the farm business such as described. I have found one book sufficient. It is a 300-page cash book with double columns 8 by 13 inches, costs one dollar and will last a number of years. The first one hundred and forty pages are reserved for "Cash Account," then the ledger accounts mentioned above are entered in order named, allowing, say, ten pages to some accounts and only one or two to others, according to their importance. An index is made on a separate sheet of paper for convenience in turning up the accounts when transferring entries from cash account to ledger accounts.

A better understanding of the system will doubtless be had from an illustration of it, which is given below:—

CASH ACCOUNT		
1909.	RECEIPTS PAGE	
Jan. 1	Cash on hand ..	\$ 20.00
" 1	" " in bank ..	150.00
" 8	6 hogs, 1500 lbs. @ 5c. 214	75.00
" 12	12 doz. eggs @ 25c.	3.00
" 12	20 lbs. butter @ 25c.	5.00
" 20	50 bus. seed oats @ 40c. 184	20.00
		273.00
1909.	EXPENDITURES PAGE	
Jan. 2	Groceries, \$5.00, coal oil, \$1.40. . 150	\$ 6.40
" 5	1000 lbs. bran, \$9.00; repairing crusher, \$5.00 .	14.00
" 5	Footwear, \$3.60; subscription to "Advocate," \$1.50	5.10
" 5	Set bob-sleighs ..	28.00
" 5	Pure-bred ram. . 224	30.00
" 31	Cash on hand ..	8.50
" 31	" " in bank ..	181.00
		273.00

Receipts and Expenditures should be placed on opposite pages facing each other.

LEDGER		
PAGE 214.	HOGS ACCOUNT	DR. CR.
1909.	8 6 hogs	10 \$ 75.00
PAGE 184.	COARSE GRAINS	
Jan. 20	50 bus. oats @ 40c. 10	20.00
PAGE 150.	HOUSEHOLD EXPENSE	
Jan. 2	Sundries	11 \$ 6.40
PAGE 224.	SHEEP	
Jan. 5	Pure-bred ram ..	11 \$30.00

When transferring items from cash account to ledger accounts always put in the column for that purpose, as shown in above illustration, the number of the ledger page to which item is transferred, and at same time put in the column in ledger account the number of the page of cash book from which item is taken. In transferring items from cash to ledger it is not necessary to enter them in full detail unless you choose. For instance, you may have six entries in your cash account during June of butter sold, totalling say, \$20.00, one entry in cattle account in ledger of \$20.00 is all that is necessary. Once acquainted with the principle you are working on, many ways of saving work without impairing efficiency will occur to you.

There are some items of account that do not appear in the cash book, but which, nevertheless, concern the year's operations. It is desirable, say, to know exactly what your wheat account shows to its credit and exactly how much it costs to run your house. Twenty bushels of wheat are taken out of the bin for grist. This does not appear in the cash book but concerns these two accounts. You can credit "Wheat Account" with 20 bushels wheat for grist at \$1.00 per bushel, or \$20.00 and debit "Household Expense Account" with same entry of \$20.00. This is simply cross entry and is useful for getting items of a like nature into their proper accounts. If it is desired to know, for instance, whether your poultry pays, and you care to weigh out, say, 50 bushels of grain and put it into a feed bin for their exclusive use, you can credit "Coarse Grains Account" with its value and debit "Poultry Account" with the same sum. Once you have started with this system of farm bookkeeping and have the principle of it fixed in your mind you can use it to any extent you choose and make it tell results with accuracy. If you have a taste for figures and wish to be inquisitive, you can extract from your accounts, kept in the manner indicated, almost any information you desire.

There still remains one important matter to deal with in connection with this system, and that is taking off the balance sheet at the end of the year. This little document tells unerringly where you are at when the year closes, whether you have made a profit or a loss and the amount. There is no guess work about your progress, the figures just tell the plain truth.

Every account in the ledger must be either closed out or balanced and the balance carried to the beginning of the next year. We will deal with the accounts in the order given previously in this article. And here I must mention that profit and loss account will be much in demand as will appear. The first three accounts being expense accounts must be closed out entirely, thus:—

The total of Farm Expense Account is, say	\$1500.00	
Transferred to Profit and Loss Account ... 280	\$1500.00	
	1500.00	1500.00

On the debit side of Profit and Loss Account must be entered From Farm Expense Account 160 1500.00
(Continued on page 137).

Filling in a Half Crop of Winter Wheat with Spring Seeding

Much of the fall wheat sown last August failed to germinate owing to lack of moisture. Grain that was treated was somewhat damp at time of sowing but there was not enough moisture in the ground to sprout all of it so that much of it has apparently dry rotted. There is not over half a stand. I have been thinking of sowing about a bushel of spring wheat in with it as soon as it can be done in the spring, using the earliest hard spring wheat I can get, Preston or Stanley. I would like to have the opinion or experience of others who may have tried such an experiment.

Before giving advice on filling in a half crop of winter wheat with spring wheat, I should like to see the actual field. A person who has no experience with winter wheat is apt to think he has a failure when he has not. I have seen stands of winter wheat that were so thin that one could scarcely imagine that there would be even a half crop; and yet it would so tiller out and recover that a very good crop might be produced. If your correspondent is handling his first crop of winter wheat, and does not know its character,

there may be sufficient stand, although it may not appear so.

If there is really only a half crop then the remedy proposed is the best. For that purpose I would consider Preston a good variety to use; it is early; and of spring wheats, it is the variety that, in type of grain, most resembles the Alberta Red. This practice was applied to quite an extent in the spring of 1906 when some of the winter wheat in Alberta was winter killed. In some cases it was successful in preventing a crop loss. In other cases the winter wheat came ahead much better than was expected, ripened earlier than the spring wheat, and as a result the sample produced was a mixture of ripe and green grain. I should, therefore, not care to either recommend or condemn this practice without knowing more fully the conditions.

Winter wheat is grown generally as far north as Lacombe. It has been grown successfully, and is met with occasionally, from there northward as far as settlement goes in Alberta, but is not very common as yet. I met a farmer at Lesser Slave Lake, last summer, who was growing it successfully there.

W. C. MCKILLICAN,
 Alberta Representative, Dominion Seed Branch.

DAIRY

A World Wide Review of the Dairy Industry

Speaking at the Western Ontario Dairy Convention, held at Brantford this week, J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, gave a world-wide review of the dairy situation.

Two of the notable developments of the last ten years were, he said, found in the increase in butter consumption in Great Britain, and in the change in Germany from a butter exporter to a butter importer. A few years ago Germany exported butter to a large extent, but now she imports to the amount of one hundred million pounds a year, mostly from Denmark, Holland, and Russia. In Britain the imports of butter for the year ending June 30 last were 81,753,520 lbs. in excess of the imports of the year 1899.

THE EXPORTING COUNTRIES.

Among the countries which produce a surplus of butter, Denmark ranks first with an annual export of about 200,000,000 lbs. Russia's Siberian Empire is now second in this respect, an enormous expansion having taken place since 1894, when the total export of butter from Siberia amounted to only 14,400 lbs. The increase which has taken place in production in quarter of the world is due to the enormous inflow of immigrants from other parts of Russia. Up to 1905 the average migration into Siberia amounted to about 60,000 people annually, while in 1907 it reached half a million, and for the first three months of the past year 420,000. The building of the Siberian railway to the Pacific coast, together with the connection of the line with rivers flowing north and south, has rendered it possible for this increased population, which is largely devoted to dairying, to market its output with comparative ease. Hence the fact that Siberia, in 1906, was able to export over 114,000,000 lbs. of butter or only 60,000,000 lbs. less than Denmark exported in the same year.

Australia comes third as an exporter of butter, but Australia's output varies greatly with the rainfall. For instance, in 1902 the export from that country was only a little over seven and three-quarter million pounds, while in 1904, after a good rainfall, it reached sixty-four and three-quarter millions.

At one time it was thought Argentina would become a great exporter of butter, but this expectation has not been realized the people of that country preferring the production of beef and mutton, to which lines of industry their great ranching areas are peculiarly adapted.

LITTLE EXPANSION IN CHEESE EXPORTS LOOKED FOR.

In speaking of the cheese branch of the dairy industry, Mr. Ruddick pointed out that Great Britain's imports in this line of food stuffs have not materially increased in ten years, nor is there any likelihood of a great increase in future. Moreover, New Zealand has lately become a formidable competitor with Canada in the British market for cheese. Previous to 1906 there had been no permanent increase in New Zealand's exports, but the output of the present year is expected to reach 35,000,000 lbs., or three times that of 1906.

As New Zealand's winter is our summer, New Zealand's supply goes into Great Britain at about the beginning of December, and continues on until the month of June. Before that country began manufacturing in a large way, British importers were in the habit of loading up with Canadian cheese in the fall, in order to carry them through the period of non-production in this country. With New Zealand in the field they are no longer obliged to do this. Under these conditions, unless New Zealand dairymen turn back to the production of butter, we are not likely to find an increased outlet for cheese in Great Britain, and any increase in Canada's make in the future must find an outlet in the home market.

Blende

Of late years a very butter has been worked quantities of butter Zealand and Australia with inferior butters, put up under widely sold in Great which blending is carried crease. Factories exist paration of the various requirements of the t various classes of the found that, by selling r in taste, texture and col it, and consequently b blended butters only a

Dairying in

Dairying in Saskatchewan take a place in Saskatche with if not in advance avoid the mistakes of endeavoring to build up o terests there, as far as p basis. In Ontario very been built far too small atus. In Saskatchewan, built, it is necessary to specifications to the Depa have them approved of. centralization is kept ever build a factory within a r other factory, so that w allowed to work the have The dairy interests are g 1907 there were 37 applic creameries. During 1908 18 more. During the pas tured and shipped from of butter or one million dol of from 50 per cent. to 10 1909.—A. E. Wilson, Sash Dairy Convention, 1909.

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Busy hens are layer that they are well fed. around on the roosts all little feed is thrown in rule, in any hurry abou necessary for the health of a horse or man. C scratch for their living, not have to do it is like about the house, with obtains in sitting down getting up again. Wh person to be healthy, vi idea that hens or cows from the digestion of the the poultry scratch for filth and accumulated c fresh, dry chaff, leaves two or three times a we grain into the pen, scat kick the chaff, leaves o make the birds use their a waste of energy, but eggs are two words th letter, and the relation less close than that betwe

Why Don't M

A correspondent says: to be worth something laying. How should I r over this?"

To this question A. poultry expert replies:

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Blended Butter

Of late years a very large business in blending butter has been worked up in England. Large quantities of butter from this country, New Zealand and Australia, are mixed and blended with inferior butters from Siberia and the Continent, put up under well advertised brands and widely sold in Great Britain. The extent to which blending is carried on is largely on the increase. Factories exist for the blending and preparation of the various grades of butter to suit the requirements of the tastes and purses of the various classes of the populace. It has been found that, by selling regularly a butter, uniform in taste, texture and color, the public eat more of it, and consequently buy more than where unblended butters only are sold.

Dairying in Saskatchewan

Dairying in Saskatchewan will, without doubt, soon take a place in Saskatchewan, comparatively equal with, if not in advance of, Ontario. We hope to avoid the mistakes of Ontario and we are endeavoring to build up our dairy manufacturing interests there, as far as possible, on the co-operative basis. In Ontario very many cheese factories have been built far too small, and with inferior apparatus. In Saskatchewan, before a factory can be built, it is necessary to forward the plans and specifications to the Department of Agriculture, and have them approved of. In this, the principle of centralization is kept ever in view. It is not legal to build a factory within a radius of twenty miles of another factory, so that wasteful competition is not allowed to work the havoc which it has in the East. The dairy interests are growing. During the year 1907 there were 37 applications for permits to build creameries. During 1908 there were applications for 18 more. During the past year there were manufactured and shipped from Saskatchewan 400,000 lbs. of butter or one million dollars' worth, and an increase of from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. is looked for in 1909.—A. E. Wilson, Sask., at the Eastern Ontario Dairy Convention, 1909.

POULTRY

Make the Chickens Scratch

Busy hens are layers, providing, of course, that they are well fed. Dumpy birds that mope around on the roosts all day long, except when a little feed is thrown in to them, are not, as a rule, in any hurry about laying. Exercise is as necessary for the health and vigor of a hen as of a horse or man. Chickens are intended to scratch for their living, and a fowl which does not have to do it is like a lazy man who lounges about the house, with only such exercise as he obtains in sitting down to the table, eating, and getting up again. Who would expect such a person to be healthy, vigorous or efficient? The idea that hens or cows derive sufficient exercise from the digestion of their food is absurd. Make the poultry scratch for their living, not amid filth and accumulated droppings, but in clean, fresh, dry chaff, leaves or other litter, renewed two or three times a week. When throwing the grain into the pen, scatter it well, and rake or kick the chaff, leaves or dust over it, so as to make the birds use their legs. It may seem like a waste of energy, but it is not. Exercise and eggs are two words that begin with the same letter, and the relation between the facts is not less close than that between the words.

Why Don't My Hens Lay?

A correspondent says: "Just when eggs begin to be worth something my hens always stop laying. How should I manage my flock to get over this?"

To this question A. W. Foley, the Alberta poultry expert replies:

The probable reason of your correspondent's hens ceasing to lay is moulting. It is necessary to have birds that have been hatched reasonably early in order to get eggs the early part of the winter when the price is highest, as late hatched birds are later in moulting, which is also prolonged. Moulting birds do not lay and should not be forced. It is a severe drain on the system of the bird, as all the strength is needed to produce the new growth of feathers. It is of great advantage to have the birds in a healthy, vigorous condition before the moult begins, and during

the moult they should be fed carefully, animal food being very necessary.

In order to secure winter eggs it is necessary, as far as possible, to provide the same variety of food as the birds secure while on free range in the summer. Animal food to take the place of worms and grubs, can be supplied in the form of beef scrap, or any other meat which can be conveniently obtained, (which, of course, must be in a healthy condition.) When ground up, green bone is a good food. Sour milk or buttermilk is also of value as a food for laying hens. Green food may be supplied in the form of cabbage, mangels, turnips and clover or alfalfa, which can be freshened by steaming.

Not only grit, but oyster shell is indispensable, as apart from the lime properties, oyster shell contains chemical salts which are not found in substitutes.

Poultry will thrive better if fed a variety of grains. These should be fed in the litter so that the hens have to scratch for it, if they do not work for a living they become indolent and a laying hen must be active.

A plentiful supply of fresh water should be given. More than 60 per cent. of the composition of the egg is water.

The flock should be watched carefully and the food changed as need requires. They should have dry, comfortable quarters and plenty of fresh air and sunshine.

If treated thus, provided of course they are of a laying strain, the result should be plenty of eggs in winter.

A Simple Way to Ventilate a Poultry House

Poultry houses that are not ventilated are likely in winter to become coated with frost on the inside, be damp, and not in the best condition for housing fowls in. A simple method of ventilation, providing the house is high enough, is thus described by an American poultryman:

A floor of poles or boards, placed an inch apart, is laid six feet above the floor of the house. On this should be placed a thick bedding of hay or straw and above the hay or straw holes are made in the ends of the house so that the air can circulate back and forth. The air inside the house will circulate back and forth slowly through the bedding in this loft and the building will be well ventilated without a draft. If this makes the house too cold use more bedding.

* * *

No questions come to us more frequently than questions along the line of milk and cream testing. We presume that the reason for this is that people do not understand this part of dairying. They think there is some mystery about it which they cannot understand, and that it is impossible for the layman to grasp the theory and practice of milk and cream testing. If cows always gave milk of the same composition; if cream separators or gravity methods of creaming always produced cream of the same richness or containing the same percentage of fat; and if all persons handling milk and cream were strictly honest there would be no need for any of us to worry our brains over testing problems.

* * *

While hens can live and lay moderately well if given snow instead of water, it is reasonable to believe that water is better, and that the chill should be removed from it, one consideration being that it will not freeze so quickly as if at the freezing point when placed in the pen. If water is provided, let it be given regularly and pure. Water one day and snow the next is not a very effectual regimen for stimulating egg production.

Most men would like to have the opportunity of making their neighbors better. There is no surer, quicker way than by getting them to subscribe to this paper.

"Does it pay to subscribe to the 'Farmer's Advocate'? Well, I know it paid me pretty well last year. I had an account with an Elevator Co. for short-ages amounting to \$20. I had tried to get this for a year and failed, and had given it up, then I saw in your paper just 3 lines, advising a farmer in a like case to write to D. D. Campbell.

I took the advice and got the money. The Willows, Sask. C. F. Saunders."

HORTICULTURE

The annual convention of that most worthy organization, the Western Horticultural Society will be held at the Manitoba Agricultural College on February 18 and 19. The secretary, F. W. Broderick has prepared a comprehensive program of papers, addresses and demonstrations. It's a duty as well as a privilege to be a member of the Horticultural Society and every one should be interested in its work.

Address to Fruit Growers

Mr. Maxwell Smith, Dominion Fruit Inspector at Vancouver, B. C., and one of the judges at the National Apple Show recently held in Spokane has been delivering a series of addresses to the fruit growers of the interior of British Columbia under the auspices of the Farmers' Institutes. At Nelson he delivered an address on "The Commercial Aspect of the Fruit Industry."

At the outset Mr. Smith remarked that he was one of the first men to bring the fruit growing possibilities of the Kootenay before the people of the coast and that his opinion of its great possibilities then expressed had been fully justified by the great development that had taken place. He was glad to be able to say that the district had gained a very high reputation, but added that a reputation is sometimes a very awkward thing. The difficulty about a reputation was that it had to be lived up to. It was of no use to know that the district could grow good fruit and then to merely advertise the fact in the press and in circulars sent abroad. Every advantage should be taken of such means of publicity afforded as the Spokane Apple Show. He was sorry that British Columbia had not had more and larger exhibits there, but stated that British Columbia had been given absolutely fair treatment by the judges and her fruit had won so many prizes only because it was in every way superior. This means that the country had gained an added reputation by this show and they must strive earnestly to keep it up.

At this point Mr. Smith showed a cup presented by the Spokane Chamber of Commerce and won by Kelownia for the best single apple in the exhibition.

He then referred to some of the knotty problems in fruit growing that had arisen, largely he thought, because of the effort made to develop the industry quickly. The men who had made this rapid advance deserved every praise, but it was for the growers to stand together and grapple with these problems.

Mr. Smith mentioned the Hood River district as an example of what can be done by the growers organizing for their own mutual benefit. The whole business of the Hood River country had been developed by co-operation. It was essential that the Kootenay growers should follow their example and conduct their business in an up-to-date and business-like manner.

The speaker dealt with the question of unfair competition from the United States and said that in his opinion the reason that so much fruit from over the border was sold in Canada was that it was better packed and better marked. He mentioned that it was one of the laws of the country that every box of apples should have the grower's name upon it and also have marked the grade of fruit. For their own protection it was up to the merchants and wholesalers to see that this was carried out.

Regarding the situation in Kootenay, Mr. Smith considered that it was absolutely essential, if they wished to make profit, that they should insist on any fruit going out of the district being fairly and honestly graded and packed. He showed by actual figures how that it paid better to send out 75 boxes of properly graded and packed apples than 100 boxes which contained twenty-five per cent. or more of blemished and small fruit.

Dealing with the best method of packing, Mr. Smith stated that apples always travelled better if tightly packed. If put in the boxes loosely they were far more likely to arrive at their destination in a bruised condition. The best box was one made of good spruce and the ends should be three-quarters of an inch thick, while the sides should be one-quarter of an inch. The tops should be without splits or cracks as ventilation

was unnecessary. The best way to pack crates in cars was on their sides as in this way the weight was more evenly distributed.

Grading should not be wholly left until after the apples were picked, but should be begun in the spring by proper thinning out. Apples should be so thinned that only one was left of each bunch and in such a way that none left would touch each other. The best time to do this thinning was when the fruit was about the size of a finger tip. It had been proved that where this was done there would be a greater crop each year and that it would also be more regular.

Regarding the strawberry industry Mr. Smith considered that the first thing to be done was to weed out any unsuitable varieties which were now being grown and select harder kinds which would better stand shipping. The second point was to arrange for better transportation facilities. It was necessary, not only that the cars should be kept cool while travelling but that the fruit itself should go through some sort of a cooling process before being shipped.

In reply to a question Mr. Smith said that he considered the Magoon variety best suited for growth in British Columbia.

E. W. D.

FIELD NOTES

A Good Week for Farmers at Brandon

The prize list of the Manitoba Winter Fair, to be held at Brandon March 9-12 is out. A lot of good things are prepared for that week; the horse show at Brandon always warms up the blood; the prizes in the cattle sections this year should set every feeder on envious nerves; sheep and swine exhibitors have a chance to win some liberal prizes; grain growers will display the best products of their farms with which will be included the exhibits of the members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association of registered grains; the poultrymen will have a fraternal meeting and show what each other is doing with fowls, and judges of live stock and grains will compete for the handsome medals, trophies and fat purses that are hung up. Altogether there are various inducements to spend the week in Brandon and farmers will be well advised to take in the show. Specially favorable railway rates will be available, and the town promises to be in its most hospitable mood. Already we hear whisperings as to who will carry off certain of the best trophies, and excitement will run high about the time the final decisions are given.

Annual Meeting of the Alberta Farmers' Association

The annual convention of the Alberta Farmers' Association was held in Edmonton on the 13th, 14th and 15th. Joshua Fletcher, president of the association offered congratulations to the association on its growth in numbers and influence and emphasized the importance of the present meeting. The morning session was marked by the presence of representatives from the city and from the Provincial cabinet. Mayor Lee welcomed the delegates and extended the sympathy of the people of Edmonton together with their best wishes for the success of the objects of the farmers' organization.

Premier Rutherford made a brief address in which he referred to the problems of the farmers as he saw them. One of the most important of these was the securing and extending of facilities for the marketing of grain and live stock. He intimated that his government would favorably entertain the plan of instituting a Farmers' Transportation Commission if it were deemed by the farmers that such step would help the solution of the transportation question. It was an important matter also to make all improvement possible on the side of production. The quality of the output of the farms should be as high as it could possibly be made. Hon. W. H. Cushing spoke in favor of closer harmony of rural and mercantile interests as they were mutually supporting and complementary.

Mr. Crearer was present as delegate from the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. He is an ardent advocate of organization among the farmers. He hoped to see the time when not only the separate provinces would have efficient organizations, but also a representative inter-provincial council to take accounts of the broadest interests of agriculture.

THE UNION OF TWO ORGANIZATIONS

The Canadian Society of Equity was in session at the same time and asked for a delegation from the Farmers' Association to discuss the question of amalgamation of the two societies. The secretaries of the two societies were instructed to meet and interchange ideas with respect to a common basis of work. A provisional constitution had already been elaborated

ated by a joint committee of the two societies and the afternoon meeting was devoted to a discussion of the documents. A motion was first passed adopting the general principles of the constitution, but considerable discussion took place when it came to be considered clause by clause. Individual clauses were frequently objected to by individual delegates, but by free discussion the minor objections disappeared. A ballot was taken at the evening meeting and resulted in the adoption of the constitution as it stood by a vote of 101 to 14 which was immediately turned into an unanimous vote. The way in which the objectors adjusted themselves to the general feeling of the meeting after the discussion was closed and the vote taken effectively disproves the common assertion that the farmers cannot work together.

Whatever work the society may accomplish in the future it has already developed among its members a very desirable habit of working harmoniously in deliberative assembly, which in the past has been one of the great hindrances to effective organizations among farmers. Arrangements were immediately set going for the carrying on of the joint convention next morning. The name adopted for the new association is "The United Farmers of Alberta."

Considerable time was devoted to a discussion of the question of compulsory hail insurance, to hearing a short address from Deputy Minister Harcourt and the presentation of the annual report of the secretary speaking to the meeting on the hail insurance question. D. W. Warner and R. Sheppard who took chief part in the discussion, declared themselves as strongly opposed to the idea.

The secretary's report reviewed the work of the past year recalling the association's part in securing a commission to investigate the conditions in respect to hog raising and marketing, the relationship of the associations with those of other provinces and with the Canadian Society of Equity. The work of the association with respect to resolutions respecting hail insurance, railway fencing, cattle guards, etc.

The membership of the Alberta Farmers' Association was 2,500, but with loyal support it could easily be made 10,000.

On Thursday morning the Canadian Society of Equity was welcomed to the hall in which the Alberta Farmers' Association meetings were held. The two societies together have an enrollment of 5000 members.

Thomas Woolford, of Cardston, gave his report as delegate to the Inter-provincial Grain Growers' Council held at Saskatoon and gave some discussion on the marketing of Alberta grain. His contribution was an important one and showed both interest in, and understanding of, the subject.

A report in the chilled meat industry was turned over to the directors to summarize. Some minor points in the constitution were filled in. In addition to the central association there are to be local unions numbered in the order of their application. The financial year for both will close on Dec. 1st. The fee for the central association membership is to be \$1.

(Continued on page 139).

Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention

The seventh annual convention of the Grain Growers' Association was held at Brandon, from January 19th to 21st. The attendance was large, 333 delegates in all being present from the various branches in the province. The president's address, the directors' report and the auditor's report were the chief items of business before the convention on the opening day. This was followed by the discussion of a number of resolutions presented, chief of which was the one referring to the government ownership and operation of grain storage facilities in Western Canada.

President McCuaig, in his annual address spoke, in part, as follows:

"The past year has been the most strenuous in the history of the association, dealing with very important work, we can claim a measure of success that is very satisfactory. The association suffered a severe loss in the death of the late Mr. William Miller, of Boissevain, one of our directors and a member of our executive committee. We miss his counsel and good judgment in our deliberations.

"Our first work after the last convention was presenting a bill to the provincial legislature to amend the charter of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange, a bill that was accepted by the committee on agriculture of the house and passed by the legislature without a change or amendment, which is a credit to the careful consideration given to it by our board.

"The next important work dealt with was attending a conference in Ottawa called by the minister of trade and commerce, of all interested in the proposed amendments to the Manitoba Grain Act and Inspection Act by the Royal Grain Commission. At a hastily called meeting of our executive committee, Messrs. Henderson and McKenzie were appointed to represent us at the conference, with two from Saskatchewan and one from Alberta. This little band of five, representing the organized farmers of the three prairie provinces, put up such a valiant fight for our rights and requests that they secured a most signal victory over the great and mighty opposing host.

"A vacancy occurred on the board of railway commissioners, caused by the death of the late Hon.

Thomas Greenway, who was placed on the commission to represent the agricultural class in the West. Our executive committee, realizing the importance of having a representative on the board to represent the agricultural class, have recommended Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, one of our directors and a member of our executive committee, as a fit and proper person to be appointed as a worthy successor to Mr. Greenway."

The auditor's report showed total receipts for the year of \$3,420.74, and an expenditure of \$3,485.60, leaving a deficit to balance of \$64.85, with however, a balance for bank book of \$173.41.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The report of the directors was presented by Mr. J. S. Wood, Oakville. In it the work of the directors of the association for 1908 was reviewed briefly, mention being made of the amending of the charter of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange; the sending of a delegation to Ottawa in February, to represent the association in the conference called by the minister of trade and commerce to consider amendments to the grain act; the establishment of an organ for the association, the recommendation of the executive in regard to the vacancy on the railway board, and other matters that from time to time have come before the officials of the association during the past year.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONERSHIP

The convention in an unanimous and unusually enthusiastic manner endorsed the recommendation of the executive of the association that Mr. Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy be appointed by the government to the seat on the Railway Commission rendered vacant by the death of Hon. Thos. Greenway, numerous delegates expressing entire confidence in Mr. Graham's abilities to fill this post satisfactorily as the representative of the agricultural interests of the West.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF ELEVATORS

The resolution around which the greater part of the discussion of the convention centered, was moved by J. W. Scallion, Virden, and seconded by J. S. Wood, Oakville. It read as follows:

That this Association approves of the efforts made by the Executive of the Central Association to secure government ownership of the terminal as well as the interior elevators, and at the same time assuring them of our support and influence.

Mr. Scallion in introducing it, reviewed briefly the work previously done by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association to improve the grain trade from the standpoint of the producer. His argument was that the present system entailed a charge on the grain trade of more than twice what it should be, a charge that was necessary because elevators were being maintained in greater number than were actually required to handle the grain trade. For the whole province the average amount of grain handled by each elevator was 32,193 bushels, when it should be 150,000 bushels. The cost of operating this extra storage capacity was a charge on the grain trade. That extra charge under government ownership could be entirely eliminated. The intention of the resolution was that the government should go into the business of storing grain as a business, charging against the grain handled sufficient to cover interest on bonds, operating expenses and provide for a sinking fund that would ultimately cover the purchase cost.

ADVANTAGES OF GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Mr. J. S. Wood, urged these as the primary advantages of government ownership of grain storing facilities.

1. The crop could be marketed each year as the market required it.

2. Government owned elevators would aid in the sample marketing of grain. He contended that the spread that frequently occurs in No. 3 Northern, amounting sometimes to thirteen cents per bushel, would pay for the cost of the elevators at one filling with this grade. Thirteen cents per bushel on capacity it will be remembered, is the estimated value of the present elevators as made by Mr. Jno. Miller.

CLOSE RELATIONSHIP OF GRAIN DEALERS, BANKS, MILLING COMPANIES, ELEVATORS AND RAILWAYS

Mr. R. McKenzie objected strongly to the proposal that the railways should take over and operate the elevator system. His contention was that the relationship existing between the millings, banking, elevator and railway interests, was too close to warrant the expectation that the elevators, under railway management, would be operated with any greater degree of fairness to the grain producers than they are at present. He cited in proof that in numerous cases where prominent officials of one of these corporations were heavily interested in another. For example, a man might be a director of a railway, an officer of a bank or a heavy shareholder in a milling or elevator company, and it was not humanly possible that he should work in these various capacities, not for his own self-interest, but for the interests of the producers of grain.

FIXING THE PRICE OF WHEAT

He charged the milling and elevator interests with furnishing such news each year in regard to the wheat crop as to seriously decrease the price of Canadian wheat and consequently the price to Canadian producers. Misleading reports as to crop pro-

pects are sent to English men who control the grain individuals in all, seem to be for our wheat, not only in world's largest market.

OPEN BUY

In theory, any man in Canada, but in practice, reason that only a few can they meet the combination. The only method by which carried on, and the produce value for their grain is taken out of the hands of the

COST OF

Mr. McKenzie estimated elevators was not more than capacity. That was the equal to about \$2,250,750 this would cover all the a total of approximately

REQUIREMENTS OF

Mr. A. E. Partridge, Sint of three quarters of an hour of the producers' commodities, grain especially transportation and distribution things he contended were marketing system. 1. Pro commodities placed upon the for all they may be worth. are storage facilities solely of shippers. 4. Suitable lin which the producer can be market conditions are oppo

ELEVATORS AT CEN

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OTHER RESOLU

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WHEAT

levator interests ear in regard to the raise the price of y the price to Cana- rts as to crop pros-

pects are sent to English trade journals, and these men who control the grain trade, not more than five individuals in all, seem to have power to fix prices for our wheat, not only in Winnipeg, but also in the world's largest market.

OPEN BUYING IMPOSSIBLE

In theory, any man may buy wheat in Western Canada, but in practice, impossible to do so, for the reason that only a few men control storage. Nor can they meet the combination in regard to prices. The only method by which free open buying could be carried on, and the producers receive the full world's value for their grain is to take the storage facilities out of the hands of the elevator interests.

COST OF PURCHASE

Mr. McKenzie estimated that the cost of these elevators was not more than fifteen cents per bushel capacity. That was the actual cost of construction, equal to about \$2,250,750. Forty per centum of this would cover all the elevators are now worth, a total of approximately one million dollars.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE PRODUCERS

Mr. A. E. Partridge, Sintaluta, Sask., in an address of three quarters of an hour, discussed the requirements of the producers and consumers of commodities, grain especially in regard to the selling, transportation and distributing of products. Four things he contended were required in a satisfactory marketing system. 1. Proper classification of commodities placed upon the market that they may sell for all they may be worth. 2. Storage facilities that are storage facilities solely. 3. Equitable treatment of shippers. 4. Suitable lines of credit by means of which the producer can hold his commodity until market conditions are opportune for selling.

ELEVATORS AT CENTRAL POINTS

In the discussion of these four points, Mr. Partridge outlined his ideas on the government ownership and operations of grain storage facilities, arguing that facilities for the storage of grain should be provided and controlled by the government at initial points in the three western provinces where they would be available for the export of grain via either Port Arthur or Hudson's Bay.

SAMPLE MARKETING

Government control of storage facilities, he contended, would be a step in the direction of sample marketing of grain, the only marketing system under which grain can be sold for what it is actually worth. The milling companies at the present time buy on sample practically and are profiting immensely thereby, while the farmer is compelled to sell on grade and with the lower grades especially, is forced to accept a price below the intrinsic value of his grain.

OPPOSITION TO THE SCHEME

While the convention adopted the resolution favoring government ownership, by an unanimous vote, almost, only seven voting against the proposition in an audience of nearly three hundred and fifty delegates, some little opposition to the resolution developed, W.F. Sirrett, Neepawa, moving, and W. Iverach, Isabella, seconding, an amendment to defer action in the matter for a year. Mr. D. Steele, Glenboro, also spoke in favor of the amendment. These gentlemen contended for the most part that more consideration was due the resolution before the association took action thereon.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS

While the resolution in government ownership overshadowed all other business of the convention, a number of other questions were discussed, some briefly and others at greater length, on matters related to the interests of farmers. The following were among the most important of those on which action was taken.

BULKHEADS IN CARS

It was held in connection with the shipping of grain, by one or more farmers in one car, that the charges for bulkheads were altogether too high, \$6.00 being charged by the railway against the farmer who placed the bulkhead in and \$3.00 being charged by the terminal elevators for taking the partition out again. This rate only came into effect last year and is considerable higher than the former charges for bulkheads. It was decided to leave the question with the executive of the association, to bring before the Railway Commission next month at Winnipeg, the recommendation being made that the charge for bulkheads be cut at least in half.

FENCING RIGHT OF WAY

A resolution was carried demanding that the railway companies be compelled to fence their right of way. Farmers under present conditions have no redress if stock is killed on the railway, and while they might be able to collect damages for stock so lost, action would entail no end of trouble and expense in carrying their case from court to court as they would certainly be required to do.

ELEVATORS FAIL TO CASH TICKETS.

Messrs. Knowles and Smith, Emerson, introduced a resolution recommending that the grain act should be amended, making the issuance of a cash ticket, when funds are not available for the redemption of the

same, a criminal offence for which the offender should be prosecuted under the criminal code. It was pointed out that a case occurred at Emerson a year ago in which an elevator company became bankrupt and failed to pay farmers for wheat bought from them, settling finally with some farmers for less than the value of the wheat sold, in some cases for 50 per cent. of the value of the wheat. The executive was instructed to look into this matter, and to take what action they could under the law in the case.

BEEF TRUST HANDICAP

A resolution was introduced by Mr. McArthur, in which, after mention was made of the findings of the Beef Commission, recommended that in connection with the Winnipeg stock yards, proper facilities be provided so that shippers may by feeding and watering, bring their animals back to normal conditions before offering them for sale, and that scales be provided to weigh animals while in the normal condition and after sale.

TO EXTEND SCOPE OF ASSOCIATION

Messrs. McArthur, McVitie, and Smith were appointed a committee to devise means for carrying on the purpose of a resolution moved by Mr. McKenzie, that the scope of the Grain Growers' Association should be extended to include other interests than grain growing, the mover pointing out that it was becoming annually more imperative that farmers should, to maintain fertility of their soil, go in more and more for stock raising.

TO WATCH LEGISLATION

On motion it was decided that the association should maintain a representative at Ottawa, to watch legislation affecting the farmer's interests. The appointment of such a representative was left in the hands of the executive.

A number of other matters were discussed by the convention but those questions dealt with in the resolutions mentioned above were of the greatest general importance, much of the other matter being of local interest only.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

President, D. W. McCuaig, Portage la Prairie, Vice president, R. C. Henders, Culross; directors, Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Pilot Mound; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; G. H. Malcolm, Birtle; J. S. Wood, Oakville; R. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

NEXT MEETING AT BRANDON.

An invitation was received from Portage la Prairie, for the association to hold its next annual meeting in that city. On a vote being taken a small majority of the delegates favored Brandon as the annual meeting place, so the convention of 1910 will be held in the Wheat City.

Last Week's Convention at Regina

"The best convention we have ever attended," is the unanimous opinion expressed by the Saskatchewan farmers who have been attending their annual convention held at Regina, during the past week. Good attendance, interesting discussion, harmonious debate, splendid educational demonstrations, inspiring addresses and a high class grain show made the recent gathering of Saskatchewan's prominent farmers a red letter day in the history of Saskatchewan's Agriculture.

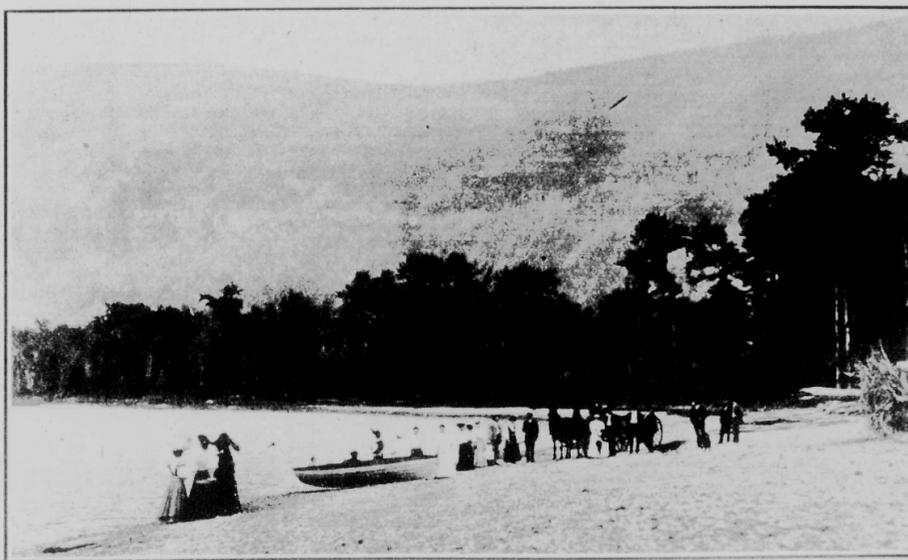
Agricultural education was the keynote of every feature of the convention and fair. The method of exhibiting the grain, the demonstrations in judging grain and live-stock and the addresses by experts, successful farmers, and leaders in higher educational education bore that inspiring and practical ring that presages a strong forward movement.

The demonstration in live-stock judging was conducted by Professor Rutherford, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture for Saskatchewan and Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Representative of the Dominion Health of Animals Branch for Saskatchewan. One of the most important points discussed was that of classifying horses at the local summer and fall fairs. Mr. Rutherford pointed out that a horse weighing under 1600 pounds could not properly be called a draught horse. He recommended that animals coming between 1300 and 1600 be put in the Agricultural class, and that the general purpose class be omitted entirely. For animals weighing under 1300 he recommended a class which might be called "farm chunks" this class to be simply for working horses and not to include sections for breeding animals. The outcome of this demonstration and discussion was, that a resolution was passed requesting the Department to publish a bulletin containing descriptions and illustrations of the types of the various classes recommended. Demonstrations in judging the dual purpose cow and the bacon hog were given by Dr. Hopkins, and the various points of these classes were well brought out. In the discussion on hogs, it seemed to be the concensus of opinion that there was not much money in raising hogs if they had to be fed during the winter on high priced feed. For success in hog-raising a certain amount of cheap green feed was necessary as well as the by-products of the dairy farm. It was also pointed out that in the West the type of hog demanded for the market is not the extreme bacon type of the East as the market is not an export but rather a local one; and the thicker hogs answered the purpose fully as well or even better.

Agricultural education received a great deal of attention during the convention. President Creelman of the Ontario Agricultural College and President Murray of the Saskatchewan University both gave the convention inspiring addresses on this very important subject. President Murray assured the farmers of Saskatchewan that in the educational system which is now being established in the Province, the paramount importance of Agriculture would always be kept in mind. It was recognized that agriculture was the foundation stone upon which the prosperity and development of the province depended, and everything would be done to forward the interests of this great industry. A very important step toward this end and one which would be taken in the near future, was the establishment of an agricultural college. President Creelman's remarks on agricultural education in Ontario were received with great enthusiasm, and many valuable pointers were given on ways and means of increasing the interest in this very important question.

THE PROVINCIAL SEED FAIR.

Saskatchewan has good reason to be proud of her first Provincial Seed Fair which was conducted in connection with the annual convention of agricultural society representatives. There were a large number of entries in the important classes which were open only to agricultural societies, not individuals and in general the quality was excellent throughout. The largest number of entries were in the wheat classes, and the bulk of these were of the Red Fife variety. For the purpose of the exhibition the province was divided into two districts, the Northern and the Southern; the dividing line being the Qu'Appelle Valley, Last Mountain Lake and the Grand Trunk Pacific Main line from Nokomis to the Alberta boundary. An examination of the entries received from these two districts shows that a much larger proportion of the wheat entries were Red Fife in the Southern districts than in the Northern. From the north there were fifteen entries of Red Fife and from the south thirty. The Northern Districts entered eleven samples in the section for other varieties, while only four came from the south. This seems to indicate that while the newer varieties have considerable



BURTON CITY BEACH ON THE ARROW LAKES, KOOTENAY DISTRICT, B. C.

popularity in the northern parts of the province, the old Red Fife is still regarded as the mainstay in the southern districts. In general, the quality of the wheat was of a very high standard; it being particularly good from the standpoint of freedom from noxious impurities. In all the wheat entries only one was disqualified for wild oats; and in this sample only one wild oat was found. The wheat was also very free from smut and other impurities as indicated by the high scores obtained under the purity division on the score card. The wheat was scored most severely for being somewhat injured through the presence of kernels which showed damage through a blight of some sort, or from being cut too green. There was also considerable injury through frost in some instances. While the average score under "quality of grain" was not very high, yet the defects were not of a very serious nature as the grain was practically all of good strong vitality, even though it lacked a few of the finer points.

About two-thirds of the entries in oats came from the Southern Districts and some of them were of an exceptionally good quality. In all there were thirty-three entries, but these were not all scored as quite a large proportion were thrown out for the presence of wild oats. The two highest scoring samples of oats were of the Re-generated Abundance variety.

The awards were placed by S. A. Bedford, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg; I. A. Mooney, Valley River, Manitoba; and E. D. Eddy, Seed Branch, Ottawa. The score card system was followed throughout; the cards used being divided into two divisions "Purity" and "Quality" of grain, 50 points being allowed for each division. The scores for Purity were awarded by Mr. Mooney and Mr. Eddy while Mr. Bedford looked after the work on the quality division. The following is a detailed report of the agricultural societies competing, prizes won, weight per measured bushel, scores awarded under purity, under quality and the total score for all the exhibits of wheat, oats and barley. The standing of the other entries is also given:

Class 1, Section 1, Red Fife Wheat, Northern District:—

Prize	Agricultural Society	Weight per measured bushel	Score Obtained Purity	Quality	Total
First	—Prince Albert	64½	49½	37½	87½
Second	—Central Saskatchewan	64½	49	36½	85½
Third	—Central Saskatchewan	64½	47½	37½	84½
Fourth	—Melfort	65½	46½	36	82½

Class 1, Section 2, Red Fife Wheat, Southern District:—

First	—Francis	65½	48½	42	90½
Second	—Fairmeade	64½	49	40½	89½
Third	—Indian Head	64½	50	39	89
Fourth	—South Qu'Appelle	64½	49½	38½	88

Class 1, Section 3, any other variety than Red Fife, Northern District:—

First	—Lipton	65½	46	42	88
Second	—Churchbridge	64	48½	38	86½
Third	—Rosthern	64½	48½	36½	84½
Fourth	—Prince Albert	64½	46	37½	83½

Class 1, Section 4, any other variety than Red Fife, Southern District:—

First	—Wolseley	65	45	38½	83½
Second	—Grenfell	63½	42	40½	82½
Third	—Indian Head	61½	48	32	80
Fourth	—Fairmeade	62½	41	33½	74½

Sweepstakes any variety, open to first prize winners in Sections 1 to 4:—

- First—Francis, first prize, class 1, section 2.
- Second—Lipton, first prize, class 1, section 3.
- Third—Prince Albert, first prize, class 1, section 1.

The three sweepstakes prizes for wheat were: First \$50 silver cup and \$50 cash, second \$30, third prize \$30.

Class 2, Section 1, Oats, Northern District:—

Prize	Agricultural Society	Weight per measured bushel	Score Obtained Purity	Quality	Total
First	—Wadena	46½	49	43½	92½
Second	—Paynton and District	46	47	45	92
Third	—Saltcoats	46	46	45½	91½
Fourth	—Lloydminster	46	46	42	90

Class 2, Section 2, Oats, Southern District:—

First	—South Qu'Appelle	46½	50	43½	93½
Second	—Port Qu'Appelle	43	50	42½	92½
Third	—Grenfell	43½	48	41½	89½
Fourth	—Moose Jaw	38	49	39½	88½

Class 2, Section 3, Sweepstakes in Oats:—

First	—Moosomin	54	49	44	93
Second	—Moosomin	54½	50	42	92
Third	—Moosomin	53½	47	43	90

Class 3, Section 1, Barley, Northern District:—

Prize	Agricultural Society	Weight per measured bushel	Score Obtained Purity	Quality	Total
First	—Prince Albert	52½	49	40½	89½
Second	—Togo	49½	47	35	82
Third	—Duck Lake	52	45	49	84
Fourth	—Lloydminster	49½	46	34	80

Class 3, Section 2, Southern District:—

First	—Moosomin	54	49	44	93
Second	—Moosomin	54½	50	42	92
Third	—Moosomin	53½	47	43	90

Class 3, Section 3, Sweepstakes in Barley:—

First	—Moosomin	54	49	44	93
Second	—Moosomin	54½	50	42	92
Third	—Moosomin	53½	47	43	90

Class 4, Flax. The following societies are in order of merit:—

- First—Craik.
- Second—Moose Jaw.

Third—Milestone.
Fourth—Carnduff.

Class Western Rye:—
First—Central Saskatchewan.
Second—Grenfell.

Special prizes donated by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, open only to members of the association:

Class 9, spring wheat (Red Fife), section 1, first prize, F. J. Dash, Hillesden.

Class 9, section 2, group exhibit, first prize, F. J. Dash, Hillesden.

Class 10, spring wheat (any other variety), section 2, first prize, Sergeant Major Coles, Moffat.

Class 11, section 1, oats, first prize, Sergeant Major Coles, Moffat.

Class 13, section 4, barley, first prize, Sergeant Major Coles, Moffat.

The resolutions passed at the convention covered a wide field. The first was with respect to threshers trespassing and the resultant spread of noxious weeds. The resolution requested the proper authorities to endeavor to lay the responsibility upon the threshermen with the object of developing greater care in cleaning machines.

The second resolution recommended that the government assist agricultural societies to purchase grounds for agricultural purposes.

Resolution three recommended that the government establish several demonstration farms throughout the province.

The fourth resolution recommended the offering of prizes by agricultural societies for the best kept and equipped farms.

The fifth resolution recommended the more definite classification of cattle at fairs.

The sixth resolution requested the Department of Agriculture to endeavor to arrange with the railway companies to secure better service in the transport of live stock at fairs.

Resolution seven requested the government to raise the grant for Saskatoon fair from \$1000 to \$2000.

Resolution eight expressed the opinion that it would be desirable to organize a national farmers' association.

Resolution nine approved of the plan to establish an agricultural college and resolution ten recommended that a farmer be appointed to the railway commission.

Winston Churchill, in an attack on the House of Lords, says that no Liberal ministry ought to take office again unless given the power to control the Lords; which is taken to mean that he hopes the King will back up the Liberals by creating enough new peers to over-ride the opposition.

Japan has made a formal protest against the United States for alleged bad faith, basing the allegation upon the proposed legislation of the California house providing that aliens may not hold property for more than seven years. The passing of the bill has been held up by a telegram from the President to be followed by a letter to the governor. Governor Gillett considers the president to be interfering in this matter; but if trouble came of the bill, California could not protect herself and would be glad of federal interference.

MARKETS

Grain markets for the week were characterized by the same general dullness that marked the week period previous. Liverpool cables for the most part showed slight increases and prices got to a stronger level generally, but nothing sensational occurred in values anywhere. A falling off in visible supply was the moving factor in raising values. All visible, the world over, showed a decrease over last week and for the same week last year. European was 23,788,000 less than last year; English visible declined to 13,544,000, being a decrease of 776,000 from last week.

Receipts at Winnipeg are light, averaging around 75 cars per day. American deliveries likewise are low. The tone of the market, to sum it up generally, was bearish, with a desire to deplete values despite a decreasing visible supply and a not too optimistic foreign outlook. Coarse grains are unchanged. Prices for the week for all grades were:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 North-ern	99½	99½	100½	100½	99½	99½
No. 2 North-ern	96½	96½	97½	97½	96½	96½
No. 3 North-ern	92½	92½	93	93½	93	93
No. 4	88½	88½	89½	89½	90	88
No. 5	82½	83	83½	83½	83	83
No. 6	78½	78½	78½	78½	78	78
Feed	69½	70	70	70	70	70
No. 1 Alber-ta Red					97½	97½

Oats—						
No. 2 White	37½	37	37½	37½	37½	37½
No. 3 White	35½	35	36	36½	36½	36½
Feed	36	36	36	36½	36½	36½
Feed 2	35	35	35	35½	35½	35½

Barley—						
No. 3	46	46	47½	47	47	47
No. 4	44	44	45	44½	45	45
Feed	40½	40½	41½	41½	40½	40½

Flax—						
No. 1 N. W.	122	122½	121	122	123	122½
No. 1 Man.	120	120½	119	120	121	120½

OPTION MARKET.

Rumors of drought from India, the shipment of a greater portion of the Australian crop thus far moving, to that quarter, scarcity of offerings from the Argentine, and a feeling that is none too secure in Europe, were contributing factors to the future market during the past week. There was little change, however, from day to day, despite bullish news from all quarters. Just at present the condition of the American winter crop is the subject of a good deal of speculation, nothing authentic yet being known of the condition of this portion of the American wheat crop of 1910. Speculative demand has been fair. Prices for wheat on the Winnipeg exchange day by day were as follows:

	Monday—	Open	High	Low	Close
Jan.	99				99½
May	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
July	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Tuesday—					
Jan.	99½				99½
May	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
July	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Wednesday—					
Jan.	96½	100½	100	100½	100½
May	101½	102	101½	102	102
July	102½				103½
Thursday—					
Jan.	100				100½
May	101½	102½	101½	101½	101½
July	103	103½	103	103	103
Friday—					
Jan.	100				99½
May	101½	102	101½	102	102
July	102½				103
Saturday—					
Jan.	99½				99½
May	102	102½	101½	101½	101½
July	103½	103½	102½	102½	102½

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

These are wholesale prices at Winnipeg: (Net per ton)

Bran	\$18.00
Shorts	20.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats	24.00
Barley	22.00
Oats	26.00
Hay, per ton cars on track	
Winnipeg (prairie hay)	\$6.00 @ \$7.00
Timothy	9.00 @ 10.00
Baled straw	4.00 @ 5.00

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS

Fresh turned creamery bricks	35
Boxes, 26 to 14 lbs.	26 @ 27

DAIRY BUTTER—

Extra, fancy dairy prints	24 @ 26
Dairy in tubs	21 @ 23

EGGS—

Manitoba, fresh candled	29 @ 32
Cold storage, candled	29 @ 30
Pickled	27 @ 27½
Ontario, fancy fresh	36

POULTRY—

Turkeys, Manitoba	18 @ 20
Turkeys, fine Ontario (undrawn and case weights)	17 @ 18
Spring chicken, per lb.	15 @ 16
Boiling fowl, per lb.	12½
Ducks, per lb.	15
Geese, per lb.	14

VEGETABLES—

Potatoes, per bushel	55 @ 65
Carrots, per cwt.	1.00
Beets, per cwt.	1.00
Turnips, per cwt.	75
Manitoba celery, per dozen	40 @ 50
Cabbage, per cwt.	75 @ 1.00
Onions, per cwt.	1.50 @ 1.75
Parsnips, per cwt.	1.50

LIVE STOCK

At the local yards stock offerings are quoted at the prices given. Deliveries are light. Butcher cattle, \$3.25 to \$3.75; lambs, \$6.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$5.50; hogs, \$5.75; heavy hogs, \$4.75.

TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.00 to \$5.50; bulls, \$4.00 to \$4.60; butcher cattle, prime, \$4.90 to \$5.15, good, \$4.60 to \$4.85; sheep, \$4.00 to \$4.50; lambs, \$5.75, \$6.60; hogs, \$6.50.

People and the W

The Grand Jury at the... mended, among other things be part of the punishment beaters. It seems rather should bear some relation or imprisonment makes who treat women with vi

Because they objected ing used by a profess of the junior class of engi of Minnesota walked out body. They complained used kindergarten me seems to have sized up decided to employ the m

The school district of Morden, has a most ex teacher, and one who is self to conditions as she has secured the caboose and has it located near the has fitted up until it is in which she lives happily the smaller children of the her during the school d parents bring them in d come for them on Friday

A Domestic Relations in New York. As no troubles are brought before whose calendars are alive environment there, it is of those appearing in. These magistrates, though not do justice to the case the cases can be amicably facilities for consideration hand.

Mr. Byron E. Walker, Commerce, at a banquet day, gave a fine present as a nation.

"We are a contented American hosts, "with hardly any illiteracy, and insisting on it in even the wildest frontier line. a nation as free as any in peculiar institutions, with in the British Empire, a great country, which shows ages, be of benefit to the and intellectually.

Year by year it appears are gaining on the men. of sales over the United in the Bookman the most year 1907 were written by In 1908 there were 22 me the successful authors. fields where women can out being handicapped longer necessary for then pen-name, and there is hand to suppose that a popularity of a novel. In the men's novels are essential from the women's publisher would hardly tell the difference between shut. What we want to

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

The Grand Jury at the Toronto assizes recommended, among other things, that the lash should be part of the punishment meted out to wife-beaters. It seems rational that the penalty should bear some relation to the crime, and fine or imprisonment makes no impression on men who treat women with violence.

Because they objected to the method of teaching used by a professor, thirty-two students of the junior class of engineering in the University of Minnesota walked out from the class room in a body. They complained that the instructor used kindergarten methods. The gentleman seems to have sized up his class pretty well and decided to employ the most appropriate methods.

The school district of Belmont, 12 miles out of Morden, has a most enterprising young lady teacher, and one who is capable of adapting herself to conditions as she finds them. The teacher has secured the caboose from a threshing outfit and has it located near the school house. This she has fitted up until it is a very comfortable home in which she lives happily. She has several of the smaller children of the school boarding with her during the school days of the week. Their parents bring them in on Monday morning and come for them on Friday night.

A Domestic Relations Court is under discussion in New York. As now arranged, domestic troubles are brought before the city magistrates, whose calendars are always overcrowded. The environment there, it is argued, is unfit for many of those appearing in domestic trouble cases. These magistrates, though best-intentioned, cannot do justice to the cases, and, besides, many of the cases can be amicably adjusted if the proper facilities for consideration and inquiry are at hand.

Mr. Byron E. Walker, president of the Bank of Commerce, at a banquet in New York the other day, gave a fine presentation of Canada's ideals as a nation.

"We are a contented people," he told his American hosts, "with a fine birth-rate, with hardly any illiteracy, loving law and order, and insisting on it in every mining camp and on the wildest frontier line. We hope to build up a nation as free as any in the world with our own peculiar institutions, with a share of some kind in the British Empire, with relations with your great country, which should, through the coming ages, be of benefit to both nations materially and intellectually."

Year by year it appears that women novelists are gaining on the men. According to the reports of sales over the United States summarized in the *Bookman* the most popular novels of the year 1907 were written by 25 men and 7 women. In 1908 there were 22 men and 16 women among the successful authors. This is one of the few fields where women can compete with men without being handicapped by their sex. It is no longer necessary for them to assume a masculine pen-name, and there is no reason on the other hand to suppose that a woman's name adds to the popularity of a novel. It cannot be claimed that the men's novels are essentially different in character from the women's. The most conceited publisher would hardly claim that he could tell the difference between them with his eyes shut. What we want to know is how many other

things there are that a woman can do as well as a man when she has a chance.—*Independent*.

The Things Jesus Would Not Do

It is significant of the marvellous vitality of the life of Jesus that His ideal persists age after age as the one supreme and absolute standard of conduct. It is significant of the unquenched divinity of human nature that, despite everything, the hearts of men everywhere, having once felt His touch, turn with wistfulness, if not with surrender, to the Man of Galilee, and in the rarest crises of life, when choices must be made, face themselves with the query, "Would Jesus do it?" His example is the world's ideal. Even though they may outwardly refuse it and pretend to ignore it, the life of Jesus haunts men as a Presence that will not be put by. It is the spark that disturbs the clod.

An instance is seen in the Press of the United States to-day. Nearly every great daily newspaper on the continent has published reports of the resolution of 1,500 young people of Cleveland to "live as they think Jesus would" during the current fortnight. And the experiment is watched and discussed as eagerly as any incident of the week. A despatch to *The Chicago Tribune* of Thursday gives the experience of one young lady, a stenographer in a large wholesale house. Here is her verdict:—

"You can't live as Jesus would and be an employee of a large Cleveland business house. It can't be done by an employee. The employer himself might carry the morality of Jesus into his business if he chose. The case is not hopeless. But the employer—at least my employer—doesn't. And it is suicidal for the employee to attempt it. Christ's morality and business tact clash. An employee insisting upon rigid honesty would be discharged instantly. I don't mean to say my firm is dishonest. Along broad lines it isn't. But the department managers resort to many evasions of truth in order that they escape unpleasant consequences.

"For instance, a retail store is writing or wiring in for an explanation of why a certain order has not been sent. The reply is that it is the fault of the manufacturer, though such is not the case. Of course, that isn't serious lying. It's a white lie. But it is a lie just the same. No doubt it is necessary in business to tell that kind of lie, but Jesus wouldn't. And when I type the letter I must tell the lie, too. Jesus wouldn't be implicated in the lie. He would refuse to write it. If I did that, I should lose my position."

And what does it all mean? It means that Jesus was not only honest and truthful, but manly and brave. He had the courage to be a man. The department manager with his lie, even his white lie, is a coward. The man who lies and trains his employees to lie to his customers is not only a weakling but a fool. He must pay the price for his folly, not only in his honeycombed moral character, but also in his business. His employee who lies for him to-day will lie to him to-morrow. Jesus was right, even by the soundest maxims of the counting room and the business house, when He so lived and taught that at this day a Cleveland stenographer who understands His life can say confidently: "Jesus wouldn't be implicated in a lie." Slowly but surely it is being proved that Jesus is right. Individual men have proved it true, and some day society, the business world, the political party, will learn that no life is quite worth living that is "implicated in a lie."—*Globe*.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has purchased and presented to the British Museum the collection of pre-historic weapons which was made by Canon Greenwell, of Durham, illustrating for the most part the bronze age in Great Britain. Some of the weapons were secured on the continent and in the east.

A Letter Coming to its Own

The reform and simplification of the very complex spelling of our language has received a sudden check in Ontario, and all the newspapers in the Dominion are devoting space to it, some of them growing quite excited over this backward step in a matter where it seems important to go forward.

The Ontario educational authorities have decided to restore the letter "u" in such words as "honor," "labor," "harbor," "parlor," wherever used in the new Ontario public school readers. This is one of the results that has followed the visit of Canadian pedagogues to Britain last year, and the announcement has stirred up a cloud of words. The idea of the authorities is that in speech and language Canadians are leaning too much to the American type and are turning their backs on the good old English standard. No doubt that is true and "slipshod" is the adjective that describes the average Canadian vocabulary, but one would think that there are other more important ways in which we could revert to the true type than in re-introducing a complication of spelling to harrass the innocent school child. Beside, to get back to first principles in the spelling of some of these words, the original Latin did not contain the "u" and the addition of that letter was a French device. As far as phonetic pronunciation is concerned the "u" should have been retained and the "o" dropped, for in all the disputed words the sound in ordinary speech is that of the fifth vowel. In regard to "honor," one paper made a comment worth repeating. It suggested that in all the other words in the list the "u" was a superfluity, but advanced the theory that in going back from "honor" to "honour" perhaps it would be possible to go back to the old standard of the quality itself, when a man's word was his bond and neighbor dealt honestly with neighbor. Which brings up the question of whether in the good old times "honour" was more generally prevalent among men than now, or whether conditions were much the same and only publicity of dishonorable dealings has increased.

However that may be, the present renovation will not affect many Canadians except the very youthful generation in Ontario. The rest of us are not compelled to follow the ruling, and will doubtless go on using or neglecting the "u" as it has been our custom to do in the past.

37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
47	47	47
44 1/2	45	45
41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
122	123	122 1/2
120	121	120 1/2

KET.
is the shipment of a crop thus far moving, offerings from the Ar-s none too secure in ors to the future mar-er was little change, pite bullish news from the condition of the bject of a good deal of yet being known of the American wheat crop has been fair. Prices range day by day were

High	Low	Close
1 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
2 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2

9 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
1 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2

6 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
1 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2

0	100 1/2	100 1/2
1 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2

3	103 1/2	103 1/2
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0	99 1/2	99 1/2
1 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2

2	101 1/2	101 1/2
3 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2

Winnipeg:	\$18.00
.....	20.00

.....	24.00
.....	22.00
.....	26.00

.....	\$6.00 @	\$7.00
.....	9.00 @	10.00
.....	4.00 @	5.00

AND EGGS	35	@	27
.....	26	@	27

.....	24	@	26
.....	21	@	23

.....	29	@	32
.....	29	@	30
.....	27	@	27 1/2
.....	36	@	27 1/2

.....	18	@	20
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wn and	17	@	18
.....	15	@	16

.....	12 1/2	@	16
.....	15	@	16
.....	14	@	16

.....	55	@	65
.....	1.00	@	1.00
.....	1.00	@	1.00

.....	75	@	50
.....	40	@	50
.....	75	@	1.00
.....	1.50	@	1.75
.....	1.50	@	1.75

OCK
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erings are quoted at the light.
\$3.75; lambs, \$6.00 to 75; heavy hogs, \$4.75.

TO
50; bulls, \$4.00 to \$4.60; to \$5.15, good, \$4.60 to 5; lambs, \$5.75, \$6.60;

THE QUIET HOUR

IDEAL FAITHFULNESS

Moreover, they reckoned not with the men, into whose hand they delivered the money to be bestowed on workmen for they dealt faithfully.—2 Kings, xii.: 15. (See also xvii.: 7.)

When the Temple was repaired in the days of Jehoash, and later in the days of the good king Josiah, a remarkable fact is preserved in the records, viz.: that the men who handled the repair funds were not required to give any account of their stewardship because their trustworthiness was a self-evident fact. Strange that such common honesty should be worth remembering for thousands of years!

But, when we are striving to win great virtues and graces for our own possession, let us not overlook this glorious grace of faithfulness—a grace which is valued very highly by both God and man. Those who are faithful in the little everyday details of life, will not be likely to fail when a great test comes, for "He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much." It was a great and important office to be given full charge of the Temple repair fund, but the character of the faithful stewards was not tested when the money was fearlessly trusted in their hands, it had been tested during many years of quiet, everyday faithfulness. How do I know that? Why, if men were wanted for such a responsibility now, those who would be implicitly trusted by the people who paid the money, could only be men who had won confidence by years of unswerving rectitude in trivial things.

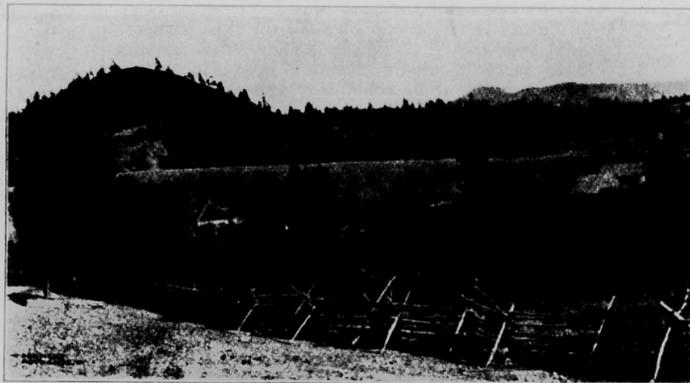
Faithfulness is a matter of character, it cannot fail to color the whole life, if it is the real article and not a veneer put on for outward show. The people who are satisfied to give only "eye-service, as men-pleasers," are dead failures, and are usually distrusted instinctively, as they deserve to be. People who only work diligently and thoroughly when they expect their work to be inspected by men, are certainly giving "eye-service." A lad once found a job with a gang of men to shovel snow. The foreman was called away for a few minutes and all the men stopped work immediately; only the lad worked on the same as before. "Why don't you take your chance of a holiday?" said one of the men, "we are paid by the day, not by the job." "I don't intend to cheat!" was the boy's indignant reply. "This is the first time I have had a man's wages and I intend to do a man's work."

Who can doubt that a boy who was so thoroughly reliable on one occasion had already formed the priceless habit of faithfulness in little things?

A business man said that he owed a great deal of his success in life to a trivial incident. His wife had sent a small order to a large store and received her parcel safely. A day or two later a letter from the firm arrived, stating that a mistake had been made, causing an overcharge of three cents. The stamps were enclosed, with an apology. The lady was much amused to think that a firm which was daily doing a business of thousands of dollars should treat three cents as of so much importance, but her husband took the incident as a model and prospered accordingly. In business, of course, it is a well-recognized fact that the only way to succeed is to pay attention to the smallest details, whether they are likely to be noticed or not; and it would be a very good thing if people were as particular and trustworthy in their family and social relations. Christians are bound to glorify God and to see to it that no one has a chance to sneer at the way those who pray and sing fervently on Sunday can be shiftily or

dishonestly careless and forgetful on Monday. One who scamps work, thinking it will not be noticed, or tries to gain advantages which are not rightfully his, is deliberately bringing dishonor on the Master he professes to be serving. It is a shame and a disgrace that the general impression has taken root in the world that a professed Christian is not to be trusted as confidently as a man who makes no profession of being swayed by the love and fear of God.

We should, as the Duchess in "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" declares, "take care of the sense, and the sounds will take care of themselves." If we are careful to be true and holy in thought and determination, the "sounds," or outward expression of character in word or act, can safely be left to take care of themselves. God's love of beautiful thoroughness can be seen as plainly in a snowy star which melts as soon as it touches the ground, as in a magnificent landscape. So also a successful departmental store is one where the strictest attention is paid to an order for a spool of thread or a paper of needles, as well as to the attractive arrangement of expensive goods which will catch the eye of millionaires. So also a doctor or a nurse, who will faithfully watch the faintest symp-



FARMING COUNTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

toms of a patient hovering between life and death, should be just as particular to keep the lightest promise to a little child; unless it should interfere with higher duties, when, if possible, the child should be told that his disappointment was not simply caused by careless neglect, but was unavoidable.

Sometimes people are far too particular about trifles. They are fussy and irritating, becoming a nuisance to all their friends. Ian Maclaren describes a man of this sort, who made such a fuss about petty details of housekeeping that his wife was ready to insist on a separation, if he had not found out his mistake in the nick of time.

Ideal faithfulness is faithfulness to God. Those who are trying to pour out all their powers of soul and body in His service will be quick to see where a thing that is really trifling should be sacrificed in order to gain a greater advantage. It is a far more important duty to establish pleasant relations with one's fellows, so that one can influence their outlook and ideals and perhaps color their lives for all eternity, than it is to clear a thousand dollars in a speculation or dust the tops of windows and doors, in the determination to be strictly faithful to household details where no one but God can see. Many a splendid housekeeper makes a reputation for herself and is altogether too busy to ever spend an hour or two in happy social intercourse with her husband and children. If visitors are spending the evening with her, she can

take time for pleasant conversation, or even relax her devotion to her idol—"work"—long enough to play a game. But she considers it would be waste of time to lay aside her work in that fashion just to give pleasure to her own family or to get into touch with husband and children. Faithfulness in small matters should never crowd out great opportunities of fellowship with other souls, neither should it be allowed to stand in the way of the rest and recreation which are needed to keep these complex natures of ours fresh and vigorous. Those who, without absolute necessity, allow their bodies and minds to become dull and faded; or let their souls run thin by allowing prayer and reading to be crowded out by things of infinitely less importance, are not being ideally faithful to the greatest opportunities God has entrusted to them as stewards.

"We may fill our hands full of larger work and be constantly extending our interests and be giving our aid to all good causes; but if our own soul is all the time growing arid and lifeless, our service will lose its point and all our activities become hollow." HOPE.

THE MASTER'S CALL

"I asked the Lord to let me do
Some mighty work for Him,
To fight amidst His battle hosts,
Then sing the victor's hymn.
I longed my ardent love to show,
But Jesus would not have it so.

"He placed me in a quiet home,

But rather that your faith and love
no dross possessing,
As gold may shine,
And all your path be lighted up with
heavenly blessing
And peace divine.

I cannot ask that naught of bitter
pain or sorrow,
Thy cup may hold,
Or that you may not feel the shock
to-day, to-morrow,
Of conflict bold;
But that the sanctifying power of
furnace trial,
Though burning hot,
May leave your soul, as gain for
every self-denial,
Without a spot.

I would not seek to rescue you from
grief's grim clutches,
Nor cry to spare,
When God, with His own loving,
skillful master touches
Thy heart lays bare;
But I would wish to see thee rich in
heavenly treasure,
Full well refined,
Yes, rich as God alone His bounte-
ous gifts doth measure,
Nor fall behind.

I do not, cannot ask for you a lesser
blessing
Than God's own love;
To dwell with Him, and all His
boundless wealth possessing,
In heaven above.
For you and I are only waiting here
as strangers,
Still bound for home,
Abiding 'mid earth's darkening shades
and many dangers,
Till God says come.
—Frank Willoughby, in N. Y. Ob-
server.

LITERARY SOCIETY

BERMUDA: AN INTERESTING BRITISH POSSESSION

BY ANNIE P. DOBIE.

Our Canadian winters are bracing and delightful, but we had experienced a good many, and the prospect of dropping a few of the winter months off the calendar—losing them, as it were, in some warmer climate—was decidedly attractive. The geographies had so often described the climate of Bermuda as "mild, genial and salubrious," that we made up our minds to try it.

Crowds of tourists, in straw hats, white shoes, and full summer regalia, awaited the arrival of the steamer. After we had gone through the formality of having our baggage examined in the Customs, we took one of the carriages lined up, and had our first drive over the dazzling white roads to our destination in Warwick. The hedges of hibiscus in full bloom, the fragrance of narcissus, made that drive seem like the realization of a fairy tale. It took us a week or two to adjust ourselves to such novel surroundings. Each day we saw something new and beautiful to wonder at. Naturally, the flowers and trees first claimed our attention. The chief industry of the people is, of course, farming, or, to be more accurate, gardening; and one of the first things that strikes the visitor as strange is the irregularity of the fields. They are of no particular shape, and seldom fenced off. There is comparatively little soil on the islands, and wherever it is silted down into the hollows there are the "fields." Often, when driving, we came upon a field on a level with the road, but just as often the next one would be up on a hillside, or many feet below the road-level.

Onions, potatoes, and Easter lilies, are the principal crops, and we noticed far more laborers at work in the fields than we ever see on the Ontario farms. Lettuce, parsley and cassava are also largely cultivated. The cassava is a shrub, whose root is grated and used like tapioca. The common or "Irish" potato, as Bermudians call it, is very fine, and po-

atoes fields in Bermuda, seeing. The Colorado demands the eternal vigilance of the Canadian farmer, has Bermuda, and the foliage is really beautiful. "phine" was a curiosity, tables. It was of with a scaly rind, a pineapple. It was a small muskmelon, and tasted as insipid as it imply. Custard apples with a soapy flavor will not relish.

One of the commonest of the fruits w paw," which grows on six to eight feet high, at the top like a palm about it is that the fruit times up at the top, and or it may develop a coup the ground on the main s exactly like a tiny water side there are hundreds o seeds, like peas, covered w substance. The paw-paw a specific for stomach tr best results are said to b swallowing the seeds wh told this so often that w was a stock-joke of the I

The loquat was another It would be hard to des tree is straggly, and the pearance, not unlike a sm It is very juicy and ta pleasant. This and the "ry" are made into jam mudian housekeepers.

Speaking of the Surinam calls the Surinam toad, v most formidable creatur Bermuda. It was larger t and was introduced into destroy an insect of some successful in its mission, b such an extent that it is starvation. It makes noise, like the bellowing of

We saw both oranges growing, but of such poor they were scarcely wor All fruits of this kind a from Barbadoes and Jam or twenty years ago orange pomegranates were raised but the trees were all de pest of some sort. While Bermuda, we noticed a fly loquats, but no attempt made to check its ravage reason—it may be fatalis be indolence—the people make no fight in the w trees, as we do in Canad; drift along, and take eve comes. The soil is very climate perfect. Frost and yet the people are p of cultivating his land, lets it to a Portuguese, w crops a year from it. In the Portuguese will go wealthy, leaving the soil so impoverished that cr grow without expensive f

There are about 18,500 in Bermuda, two-thirds negroes. This means ch in Bermuda; but, as a m two negroes will not do v adians would call a day's man. Until recently, a work for three shillings a day, but agitators are no to demand more.

The Bermudas consist islands, of coral formation ogists believe that they r craters of submerged vo ago extinct. The largest muda, is only about three at its widest part, so that everyone's door, as it ver muda's greatest charm. I ly changing, taking on the ful shades of blue.

The islands are cover cedar, and against the dar of its foliage the white hou in beautiful contrast. I have been made for gener the coral rock, quarried fr and sawed by the work blocks, like cream candy, becomes very hard, and w pels householders to w roofs of houses every ye several old buildings, said

FRIENDSHIP

I do not pray that useless stores of
golden treasure,
Beloved or not,
Nor yet that one unbroken round of
earthly pleasure,
May be your lot;

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Y SOCIETY

**INTERESTING BRIT-
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IE P. DOBIE.

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tato fields in Bermuda are well worth seeing. The Colorado beetle, which demands the eternal vigilance of the Canadian farmer, has never reached Bermuda, and the foliage of the plant is really beautiful. The "Christo- phine" was a curiosity among vege- tables. It was of a sickly green, with a scaly rind, something like a pineapple. It was about the size of a small muskmelon, and when cooked tasted as insipid as its name would imply. Custard apples were sweet, with a soapy flavor which we could not relish.

One of the commonest and yet queerest of the fruits was the "Paw-paw," which grows on a tree from six to eight feet high, and is tufted at the top like a palm. The oddity about it is that the fruit grows some- times up at the top, among the leaves, or it may develop a couple of feet from the ground on the main stem. It looks exactly like a tiny watermelon, and inside there are hundreds of round, black seeds, like peas, covered with a jelly-like substance. The paw-paw is said to be a specific for stomach trouble, and the best results are said to be obtained by swallowing the seeds whole. We were told this so often that we concluded it was a stock-joke of the Bermudians.

The loquat was another strange fruit. It would be hard to describe it. The tree is straggly, and the fruit, in ap- pearance, not unlike a small crab apple. It is very juicy and tart, but rather pleasant. This and the "Surinam cherry" are made into jam by the Ber- mudian housekeepers.

Speaking of the Surinam cherry re- calls the Surinam toad, which was the most formidable creature we saw in Bermuda. It was larger than a chicken, and was introduced into the Islands to destroy an insect of some sort. It was successful in its mission, but increased to such an extent that it is now dying of starvation. It makes an alarming noise, like the bellowing of a bull.

We saw both oranges and lemons growing, but of such poor quality that they were scarcely worth gathering. All fruits of this kind are brought in from Barbadoes and Jamaica. Fifteen or twenty years ago oranges, lemons and pomegranates were raised in abundance, but the trees were all destroyed by a pest of some sort. While we were in Bermuda, we noticed a fly attacking the loquats, but no attempt seemed to be made to check its ravages. For some reason—it may be fatalism, or it may be indolence—the people of Bermuda make no fight in the way of spraying trees, as we do in Canada. They just drift along, and take everything as it comes. The soil is very rich, and the climate perfect. Frost is unknown, and yet the people are poor. Instead of cultivating his land, a Bermudian lets it to a Portuguese, who takes three crops a year from it. In a few seasons the Portuguese will go back home wealthy, leaving the soil of Bermuda so impoverished that crops will not grow without expensive fertilizers.

There are about 18,500 inhabitants in Bermuda, two-thirds of which are negroes. This means cheap (?) labor in Bermuda; but, as a matter of fact, two negroes will not do what we Can- adians would call a day's work for one man. Until recently, a negro would work for three shillings and sixpence a day, but agitators are now urging them to demand more.

The Bermudas consist of about 360 islands, of coral formation. Some geol- ogists believe that they rest upon the craters of submerged volcanoes, ages ago extinct. The largest island, Ber- muda, is only about three miles across at its widest part, so that the sea is at everyone's door, as it were, and is Ber- muda's greatest charm. It is constant- ly changing, taking on the most wonder- ful shades of blue.

The islands are covered with red cedar, and against the dark background of its foliage the white houses gleam out in beautiful contrast. These houses have been made for generations out of the coral rock, quarried from the hills, and sawed by the workmen into big blocks, like cream candy. In time it becomes very hard, and the law com- pels householders to whitewash the roofs of houses every year. We saw several old buildings, said to be over

two hundred years old, and still in a fair state of preservation. Woodwork is all made of the red cedar, the same that flourished on the Islands in 1609, when Sir George Somers was wrecked off the harbor of St. George's and stayed there long enough to build new ships and continue his voyage to the English colony of Virginia.

The chief recreations of tourists in Bermuda are driving, bicycling and sailing. The roads are kept in splendid repair, and there is no dust. At every turn in the road there is a change of view—a picturesque old house, a few

sides by the treacherous reefs that show up purple just below the surface of the waters. We remembered that we were 750 miles from our own reliable American continent, and, with a shud- der, we turned away to descend the spiral staircase as quickly as we could.

In the matter of sight-seeing, her caves are perhaps Bermuda's strong suit. The Islands are honeycombed with them, and more are coming to light literally every day. We drove one day to the Admiral's Cave, the largest, and one of the latest discoveries. As we drove up, four or five negroes rushed

of us. At least, we thought four dollars considerable to pay.

Moore's home, where he lived while in Bermuda in 1803, is in Walsingham, close to the seashore. Its situation is most romantic, but the house has fallen into such decay and desolation that one is terribly disappointed. Hens of no particular breed seemed to have pos- session of the grounds, and in one corner was a filthy pen, in which a pig had lately wallowed. We sadly recalled the poet's own words:

"And I think oft if spirits can steal
 From the regions of air,
 To revisit past scenes of delight,
 Thou wilt come to me there!"

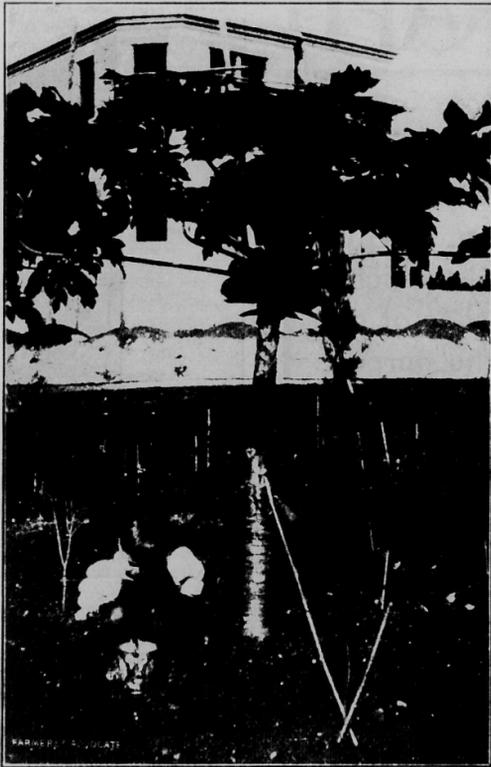
Our stay was brief at Walsingham, and we walked through a banana field to Joyce's Cave. This cave is much smaller, and very suggestive of a mermaid's retreat. There is about eighteen feet of water in it, and the light strikes in in such a way that the corals, finger-sponges and seaweed are seen very clearly against the white, sandy bottom. At a later excursion we visited the cave at Tucker's Island. Our experience there was like a mystic ceremonial. We were met at the en- trance by a silent individual carrying a torch which twisted the gloom into ugly shadows. He hustled us on to a sort of barge, and paddled round the cave, striking occasionally against the stal- actites, which gave forth eerie sounds, like the tones of pipe-organ ghosts.

We were fortunate enough to gain ad- mission to Clarence Hill, the home of the Admiral during the six months that he spends in Bermuda. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and contain many rare plants and shrubs. Our friends insisted that we should make a tour of the tunnel underlying the grounds. We did so, and, after a time, found ourselves in a large, square cham- ber, hewn out of solid rock, intended, we were told, for ordinance. There was an opening about four feet square over- looking the sea, and commanding a view of the dockyard. This tunnel and chamber were the work of convicts, kept in Bermuda on account of its remote- ness. To keep them out of mischief, and prevent time from hanging heavy on their hands, they were put at this work. Towards the close of the Boer war some twenty-five hundred Boer prisoners were sent to Bermuda, and "entertained" there until the war was over. In spite of their isolation two or three managed to escape, but only one got away from the Island. One was shot, and died the next day. While they were in hiding, they were fed by a Bermudian woman, who was evi- dently more soft-hearted than loyal. These Boers must have been clever with their fingers, because we saw a great many small articles carved very skil- fully by them from the red cedar, and much prized by the Bermudians as mementoes.

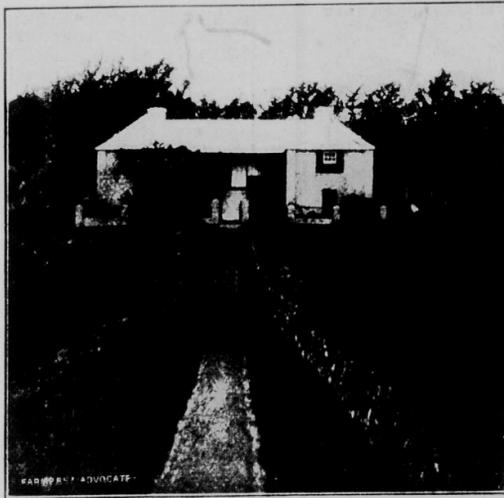
Like other countries, large or small; Bermuda has her problems; and one—the educational—does not seem to be near a satisfactory solution. On ac- count of the large number of negroes, the whites will not send their children to the public schools. This involves the hardship of paying school taxes, and fees for private tuition besides. Many of the "board" schools are in charge of negro teachers, and one "academy" we visited was presided over by a negro "professor," who had received his edu- cation in St. John, New Brunswick. Much to our surprise, his pupils enter- tained us by singing several patriotic songs from a familiar Canadian song book. The singing was good, and in excellent time.

Although the Bermudian negro seems to be a quiet, decent sort of individual, with many traits to recommend him (he even has an English accent), his race is on the increase, while the white popu- lation is at a standstill. It may be that there will be a race problem in Ber- muda before long. We met a good many people who seemed to have what might be called "dark presentiments" of trouble.

So few industries are carried on in these Islands that there is little induc- ment for boys to remain there, and most of them go out to seek employ- ment in Canada and the United States. It is not remarkable that there are a



PAW-PAW TREE, BERMUDA.



TYPICAL BERMUDA HOUSE.

palms, or a clump of oleanders, with glimpses of blue sea, all lending them- selves to combinations of endless beauty and variety.

In our ardor to see the sights, we climbed to the top of Gibb's Hill Lighthouse, to get a view of the Islands. We were told that it was the one place to go to see the Islands properly. After we had toiled up the steep hill, and then up an endless flight of steps—it is 362 feet above sea-level—we realized our mistake. The Islands were so dwarfed that we saw ourselves hovering over a handful of pebbles, surrounded on all

towards our party, as if they had long expected us. They took our horses, helped us to alight, and led us to the en- trance of the cave, which was almost concealed by trailing vines and coffee shrubs. It was an immense, lofty cavern, with the usual stalactite forma- tions, and lighted with calcium light. In the center was a fresh-water spring—a rarity in the Bermudas. After we had seen all its wonders, which did not take more than ten minutes, we proceeded to the residence of Tom Moore, after the negroes had taken a "touching" farewell



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good many maiden ladies who have never been out of the Islands, and whose sole dissipation is the cultivation of roses and the planning of afternoon teas.

The water system is entirely dependent upon the rainfall, and does not commend itself to an inhabitant of a land of lakes and rivers. All houses are built with twisted gutters in their roofs, which convey the water into tanks of rock built for the purpose. These must be cleaned out and whitewashed at certain intervals. Occasionally, in seasons of drought, the question of water supply becomes serious. It may be mentioned that there is a duty on beer.

As everyone knows, Bermuda is very strongly fortified. It is said that Britain did not realize the importance of the "Little Bunch of Rocks" as a strategic point until after the American war.

The dockyard at Ireland Island, in which H. M. S. Dominion was patched up last year, dates from about 1810. The work was commenced by slaves,

superseded by convict labor about 1842. Between pirates, slaves, convicts and yellow-fever ravages, life in the little colony must have been, to say the least, not uneventful.

Sir George Somers is always referred to as the founder of the colony, but there is a tradition that the Islands were discovered by a Spaniard named Ferdinand Camelo, who landed on the south shore of Bermuda Island in 1543. We saw his initials and the date rudely cut on the face of the cliff, and surmounted by a rude cross, after the manner of mediaeval discoverers.

The Bermudians are, taken all together, very kind and hospitable, but, like other peoples, they have suffered from the invasion of the too-eager tourist. Now, many beautiful places owned by private individuals are closed to the visitor, simply because the owners had been disturbed at all hours, and were even denied the privilege of eating their meals in privacy.



SURF-BATHING, BERMUDA.

INGLE NOOK

THE BOTANY CLASS IS SPROUTING

There is an old story told of a man who shut himself away from intercourse with his kind and from the beauties of nature. When he came to die he spoke of his longings for the glories of heaven. "You will not enjoy them," his attendant told him, "for you have not even seen the glories of earth, much less appreciated them." If the Creator looked at His handiwork and His perfect eyes saw that it was good, there must be in all His works deep delights for human beings if they have eyes to see and a heart to enjoy pure beauty. They are to be sincerely pitied who are blind to the treasures that Mother Nature has provided for the delight of her children. They are like Peter Bell,—

"A primrose by the river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more."

Having eyes and ears they yet neither see nor hear anything but the merest surface sights and sounds, and cannot perceive "tongues in trees; books in the running brooks; sermons in stories, and good in everything."

But knowledge of natural life is an absolute necessity before its beauty can be appreciated. Ignorance cannot apprehend the mysteries and delicacies of the world about us. Conversation with a great naturalist, the perusal of a cleverly written book on Nature's secrets is not the real study of the thing itself but it is enough to awaken interest in the real thing.

"We are made so, that we love
First, when we see them painted,
things we have passed
Perhaps a hundred times, nor cared to
—see."

The formation of this Botany Class for 1909 is the direct result of the expressed wish of a number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE readers to learn something of

the wonders of plant life, to get an inkling of the mechanism of a plant and of the "wherefore" of its color, shape and size. None of us know all there is to know of botany; most of us know very little indeed, but we all know something and want to know more. So this class is opened for an interchange of knowledge about plant life, particularly of plant life in the provinces of Western Canada.

There are said to be nearly 4000 flowering plants growing wild in Canada, and one look at our prairies in summer time convinces us that a goodly portion of that four thousand have their homes in prairie soil. We cannot hope to be introduced to all of them, but through this class we can meet some new flower friends and get better acquainted with some old ones.

The heart of winter seems an inappropriate time to begin discussing flowers, but a few preliminary talks will be useful to familiarize us with "flower language," and with the technical terms that are essential even in the simplest form of botany study. We can brush up our memories of the flowers we saw last year, make a list of those whose names we know and describe those we could not name. If this class is to be a success it will not be due to the people who are very much interested in what is being said. The credit will belong to those who have found out something of the flowers around them, and are unselfish enough to pass it on. Let's make it a success, will you?

DAME DURDEN.

ICE HOUSE AND REFRIGERATOR

Last summer during a hot spell I made a note and put it away to use in the proper season. It was in regard to putting in a supply of ice for use on the farm. The need was felt in August but it was too late to do anything then. But now with the thermometer trying its best to get out at the bottom of the

bulb, the ice can be sure; and even believe that an



A HOME-MA

be set on ice a come and you'll of that coldness fluous now.

Some farmers regularly as the these are the mi the country see mer as a luxury of it. Ice can l icehouse at all i sawdust and the But a simple bu the purpose just one is a small h nesses of boards the air space fi A drain to carr necessity also. house, no refrig as the food and on the ice. Pl lumber can be u as practicable two studdings e the other leavin Stuff this space hay, and cover generous quantit

When the sup hot weather cor erator is the nex ones you buy a despair if you cr a homemade be made by a hand a handy man at to work at it no busy. Two bo larger one th smaller one th every dimension with zinc, bore s both boxes and lead pipe for a tween the two sides should be f charcoal. D. D.

INGLE NOC

Mrs. Berry kir "In the Shadow companied it with the Ingle Nook's"

A "HOM

Dear Dame I pleased with a l in a recent issue for one, apprecia much and think t It has such a "ho one who is far fr ents. I am the l grown-up sisters married and som write to me and to the sister so fa they could to an I cannot and will. So with "Namele nice to unburden and ideas some agreed with "N: Woman's Suffra very interested in English politics times if the Free I best thing for the arrangement is o manifestly unfair, agitate in the mat that anyone els others, personally

convict labor about 1842. slaves, convicts and ges, life in the little been, to say the least,

ers is always referred r of the colony, but that the Islands were paniard named Ferdi-o landed on the south a Island in 1543. We d the date rudely cut cliff, and surmounted after the manner of rers.

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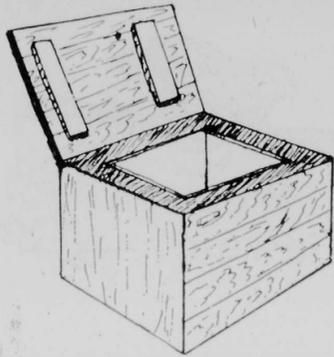
winter seems an in- to begin discussing preliminary talks will liarize us with "flower with the technical essential even in the f botany study. We ur memories of the st year, make a list of es we know and des- ould not name. If this ccess it will not be due o are very much inter- being said. The credit se who have found out flowers around them, enough to pass it on. ccess, will you?

DAME DURDEN.

ICE REFRIGERATOR

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bulb, the ice crop for this year seems to be sure; and even if you find it hard to believe that anything will ever need to



A HOME-MADE REFRIGERATOR.

be set on ice again, the dog days will come and you'll be longing for a chunk of that coldness that seems so superfluous now.

Some farmers harvest a crop of ice as regularly as they do their wheat. But these are the minority. Most people in the country seem to regard ice in summer as a luxury for city folk. Not a bit of it. Ice can be preserved without an icehouse at all if it is well covered with sawdust and then with a heap of straw. But a simple building that will answer the purpose just as well as an elaborate one is a small house made of two thicknesses of boards with paper between and the air space filled with dry sawdust. A drain to carry away the water is a necessity also. If this is set up near the house, no refrigerator will be necessary as the food and milk can be set directly on the ice. Poplar poles instead of lumber can be used and is recommended as practicable by one writer. Make two studdings of the poles, one within the other leaving a space of ten inches. Stuff this space closely with straw or hay, and cover the ice with sawdust in generous quantities.

When the supply has been put in and hot weather comes for using it, a refrigerator is the next want. Of course the ones you buy are the nicest, but don't despair if you can't have one. Here is a homemade box that can easily be made by a handy man, and if you have a handy man about the place, set him to work at it now when he is not too busy. Two boxes are needed—the larger one at least three feet square, the smaller one three inches smaller in every dimension. Line the small box with zinc, bore a hole in the bottom of both boxes and insert a piece of 1/4 inch lead pipe for a drain. The space between the two boxes on bottom and sides should be filled with sawdust and charcoal. D. D.

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

Mrs. Berry kindly sent the words of "In the Shadow of the Pines," and accompanied it with New Year wishes for the Ingle Nook's prosperity.

A "HOMELY" SPOT

Dear Dame Durden:—I was very pleased with a letter sent by "Nameless" in a recent issue of the Ingle Nook. I, for one, appreciate the Ingle Nook very much and think there is nothing like it. It has such a "homely" look and tone to one who is far from relations and parents. I am the happy possessor of six grown-up sisters in England, (some married and some not) and they often write to me and unburden their mind to the sister so far away, far more than they could to anyone nearer, knowing I cannot and will not betray confidences. So with "Nameless" I believe it is very nice to unburden the mind of opinions and ideas sometimes. I am quite agreed with "Nameless," too on the Woman's Suffrage question. I was very interested in the fiscal question in English politics and I wonder sometimes if the Free Trade of England is the best thing for the poor. As the dower arrangement is out here at present, it is manifestly unfair, and unless the women agitate in the matter, I think it unlikely that anyone else will. Like many others, personally I have no grievance in

the matter, but we must not be selfish and forget there may be many others of our sisters suffering through it.

I have lost 7 fowls through the recent severe frosts, although we thought we had a warm poultry house and have never lost any that way before. We spent a happy Christmas and hope all the Ingle Nookers and Dame Durden did also. EVANGELINE.

CORRECTING AN ERROR

Dear Dame Durden:—You will begin to think that I am one of those people that write for their own convenience but although I do not write very often I am a constant reader of your page and find it very helpful.

You made a small mistake in printing my last letter, which was in your issue of Aug. 26th. In the recipe telling how "to save the perfume of the roses," it read "extract juice by washing," which should have read, "extract juice by mashing." A very small mistake, but it would spoil it altogether. I noticed that in Dec. 30th issue you asked for the words of "In the Shadow of the Pines," so I am sending them as I know them.

There are so many nice letters that I don't want to crowd any of them out so I will close with a recipe for cream pie that is easy to make when fruit and eggs are scarce in the winter.

Cream Pie.—4 tablespoons sugar mixed with 3 of flour, a little grated nutmeg, add 1 cup cream and 1/2 cup milk. Stir all together and cook well in a double boiler. Flavor with vanilla when cooked. Have an undercrust baked ready and pour on as soon as cooked. It takes about 20 minutes to cook it. I cook it in a bowl set in a pot of boiling water.

SILVER HEELS.

(It was kind of you to write out the words of the song, but "May Rose" had already supplied them. I'm sorry about the typographical error for which there is no satisfactory excuse I can give you. But one good thing about it—and this is not to my credit either—the recipe did not appear until the rose season was over, and now the correction is made by you before another season begins. Don't hesitate to write because others may be writing. I'll find room for them all or make trouble in the office. D. D.)

PICKWICK PAPERS

I have the works of Kipling, and My groaning book-shelves carry Beside a stout and stern Carlyle, A set of J. M. Barrie, Sir Gilbert Parker, Conan Doyle Are fully represented. So, when I have the will to browse, I ought to be contented.

But there are lazy, idle times When I would simply nibble. Ah, then I feel disposed to kick, To criticize and quibble Concerning modern novelists And their dramatic power, Times when I feel disposed to read For only half an hour.

Ah, then I reach for Pickwick, that Inimitable book, And read again of favorites With interested look. And though the maids of nowadays Most certainly are beauts, I love sweet Arabella, with The fur around her boots.

I see the tights and gaiters of A veritable sport. 'Tis true he loved the steaming punch, The glass of crusted port. But what a heart within him lay, So big it strained his chest. Oft do I see those "four large tears" A-coursing down his vest.

And thou, the prince of serving men, With anecdote in store, I joy to see thee lose thy hat Behind the kitchen door, When Mary joins thee in the search And gets a chaste salute. Audacious Sam, give me thine hand, Thou art a foxy coot!

Pickwick! The very name brings up A group of loving friends Who are entwined about my heart Till life's long journey ends. The modern novelist may draw With touch exceeding free, But can they give their characters Such immortality? —The News.

WHAT WILL MY GARDEN BE ?

I want to have it a little extra the coming season. Vegetables grown in the home garden cost so little, are fresh and taste so good. Best food and medicine. When we have a good garden, I don't worry what's to go on the table for a change. So I'm going in for a good garden.

WHOSE SEEDS WILL I BUY ?

I want them to be good—I can't tell by looking at them. I want them to be the right varieties. I see So-and-So is advertising pretty big, but when it comes to "Seeds for Canada" I've always found STEELE BRIGGS safe. They've been at the business about 35 years, and I know for a fact that they test every variety each year in the open ground to see that the stock is kept right up to the mark in purity and type. Their motto is "Seeds from fully matured crops of selected early, hardy, prolific varieties," and that combination is hard to beat, especially where the growing season is short. You see, perfect maturity gives great vitality for a quick start in the spring and this, coupled with a proper variety, places success almost beyond a doubt as far as the seed is concerned. Steele Briggs are true Seedsmen—not simply dealers—and when they bring out a new thing, I have found their statements reliable. Last season they introduced a new strain of cauliflower called "S. B's. Earliest Snowball." They stated it was a superior strain and I now learn that this cauliflower has acquired in the one season a wonderful position—every Market Gardener at Winnipeg who tried it wants it again, and at the great Horticultural Exhibition at Toronto last November, it took first prize over all competitors. In fact, I learn that at that Exhibition, which is considered both in number and quality of the exhibits, second to none on this continent, the vegetables grown from Steele Briggs' seeds have practically swept the Prizes in all classes each year for the past five years.

Besides their general select list of vegetable seeds, they have their new "Honey-pod" Wax Bean—the first and only variety originating in Manitoba. It is the earliest of all and equal to any in quality and productiveness. Their new "Kildonan" cabbage has a great name, and I hear they are offering \$30.00 in Prizes to the school boys and the school girls of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta for growing the heaviest. John and Willie and Gertie will want to try for that and they will be greatly interested in the garden, and next year we will see who all get the prizes.

Then there is their large list of tree seeds for the West, their new Orloff Oats, new Silver King Barley, Premost No. 25 Flax, Russian, Turkestan and Montana Alfalfa and Red Clovers with a reputation for purity and quality, that brings large purchasers from Great Britain, Germany, France, United States, South America and Australia; also their new Kursk Millet, Japanese Millet, and all kinds of Grasses, &c.

Yes, I'll send my seed order to Steele Briggs.

I'LL WRITE TO-DAY FOR THEIR CATALOGUE

(it is free), and I'll have no worry about varieties or quality, and besides their catalogue tells how to plant and cultivate in the West for best results.



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WINNIPEG, MAN.

HERO GRAIN SEPARATORS

FARMERS



Now is the time when farmers are getting together to discuss seeds, and stock of all kinds. What would you think of a Professor that advocates the Thorough-bred and then recommends the use of scrub stock for sire or dam? Or a seed-man that would select a plump sample of wheat and carry it to a top of a tree and pour it out of a vessel to clean it? Or adhere to any other old system while the world moved on? Why not get a HERO, and have the newest and latest improvement? The underlying curtains in the HERO will separate your wheat from the oats, and does not reduce the sieve surface. On the other hand you do not have to overload the mill with sieves to get results. The HERO is perfect. It has no equal. It suits all conditions of grain. Try it.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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GARTON'S REGENERATED OATS RIPENED LAST SEASON ONE TO THREE WEEKS BEFORE COMMON VARIETIES

REGENERATED ABUNDANCE oats ripened quite three weeks earlier than my ordinary oats. FRED WYSS, Calmar, Alta.

REGENERATED ABUNDANCE oats were ripe a week before my other oats. J. STUECK, Abernethy, Sask.

Your REGENERATED oats were ripe ten days before Banner. W. BRAID, Oak River, Man.

Increased Yield, 30%

REGENERATED ABUNDANCE yielded 85 bushels per acre without rust; ripened 2 weeks before Banner, which were badly rusted and yielded only 30 bushels per acre. C. C. CASTLE, Winnipeg.

REGENERATED ABUNDANCE yielded over 100 bushels per acre, and were 2 weeks earlier than local oats. THOMAS SANDERSON, Kinistino, Sask.

REGENERATED ABUNDANCE threshed 80 bushels per acre; ordinary oats, 50. Ship me enclosed order next spring. JOSEPH SMITH, Penhold, Alta.

REGENERATED ABUNDANCE OATS WEIGH 48 TO 52 LBS. PER BUSHEL; GERMINATION, 98 TO 100%.

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Stretch coiled wire to posts, apply standards which lock securely with Tool. Price of Tool \$1.50.

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WINNIPEG



The Western Wigwam

A LITTLE TRAPPER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I have been silent for such a long time I thought I should write a few lines now. I like the corners' new name fine, and I hope all the members do.

Our school will open soon, and I am going every day if I can. We have had quite a lot of snow this winter, and it has been awful cold for about two weeks. We live two and a half miles from the railroad, and the mail comes every day now, but it usually came only twice a week before.

I like hunting and trapping fine, we have eight traps and have caught six weasels.

I also think it would be nice for our club to have a membership button. Will close wishing the club every success.

Man. (a) ICELANDIC KIDDIE.

SKATING, THE CHIEF SPORT

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been an interested reader of the Western Wigwam for some time, but this is my first letter. The chief sport here in winter is skating which I enjoy very much. The rink is just about a quarter of a mile from our home. I would like very much to see Cousin Dorothy's picture in our Wigwam sometime, and would also like to correspond with any of the readers near my own age, (12).

I go to school every day and am in grade five. The studies I enjoy most are arithmetic and drawing.

I think I will close wishing all success to the club and members.

Sask. (a) GERTIE BUSSY.

(Why not send one of your best drawings with pen and ink for us to see? C. D.)

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Well, here I am once again! Do I write too often? How are all the papooses? I hope they can keep warm in their wigwam this 60 below weather. I know I can't. A man not long ago froze his toes so that they have to be taken off. That does not sound like summer weather, does it? I am going to tell about a fire that burned the store and post office down in our town.

About eleven o'clock at night the postmaster was doing business with the light. It suddenly began to flicker. The postmaster ran forward to blow it out, but it would not go out. He then took it up and ran to the door, but before he reached it, it exploded. Immediately all the store was in flames. Mostly all the mail was burned. Some men closed the safe.

I like the Western Wigwam very much for a name and only wish we had a button like the other clubs. Cousin Dorothy, I wish you would put your photo in the corner. I am sure all the members would like to see it as well as I. I hope they all had a merry Christmas.

Sask. (a) PRAIRIE FLOWER.

ENJOY READING IT

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have never written to your Corner before. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a number of years, and we all enjoy reading it very much. We had two weeks for Christmas holidays, but school has now started again. I have to go two miles and a half to school, and

I mostly walk. I have two sisters and two brothers, my eldest sister is 15 years old, and my other sister is just a baby, a year and a half old. My eldest brother is 7 years old, and my other brother is 3 years old. I got in the fourth class at school, and my studies are spelling, arithmetic, geography, history, physiology, agriculture and literature. I am eleven years old. I will close now. Wishing the corner every success, I remain,

Your loving cousin.

Alta. (a) GORDON RYAN.

BOTH HAVE PONIES

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As this is my first letter to the Western Wigwam I hope it will escape the waste paper basket. My father has taken the ADVOCATE about ten or twelve years, and I like to read the letters in it.

I have two sisters and four brothers. We have one mile and three-quarters to school. I am in the third book.

We have eighteen cattle, sixteen sheep, seven horses, six pigs and one dog.

I like the Western Wigwam better for a name than the Children's Corner. It is pretty cold now.

I was away sleigh riding on Christmas and on New Year. I have a pony and my oldest sister has one, too, so we often go riding.

Yours Sincerely,

Alta. (a) JOHN MCPHERSON.

A LITTLE CHAP NO LONGER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am very much interested in the club.

I have written once before when I was just a little chap. I am going to school regularly. We had a nice Christmas concert on the 23rd of December. I have a cute little brother whose name is Arthur.

I will now close hoping to see this letter in print.

Your little friend,

Man. (a) WILLIAM PAUL KLASSEN.

A DAY IN THE BERRY PATCH

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken your paper for about 7 years and I have always been interested in the club.

I will tell you of how my sisters, brothers and myself spent a day berry-picking, last summer. We started off early in the morning and went as far as Haskett, which is 20 miles south-west of my home. Father is custom officer out there. We had lunch there, then we started off for the woods. When we got to them we unhooked the horses and tied them to the trees. Then we went to look for fruit. We stayed picking berries for about three hours, then went back to Haskett, had tea there, and started off for home. We were all quite tired when we reached home, but had spent a nice day.

We gave a nice little New Years party on the first of January. There were quite a number of boys and girls present and we had a real good time.

Your friend,

Man. (a) MARIE L. KLASSEN.

A ROMA

Copyright

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THE GOLDEN DOG

A ROMANCE OF THE DAYS OF LOUIS QUINZE IN QUEBEC

By WILLIAM KIRBY F. R. S. C.

Copyrighted 1907 by L. C. Page Co., incorporated

CHAPTER V.—(Continued)

Philibert could not but smile at the travelling notary, and thinking to himself, "too much Cognac at the end of that nose of yours, my friend!" which, indeed, looked fiery as Bardolph's, with hardly a spot for a fly to rest his foot upon without burning.

"But how will you go, friend?" asked Philibert, looking down at Master Pothier's gamaches; "you don't look like a fast walker."

"Oh, your Honor," interrupted Dame Bedard, impatiently, for Zoe had been twitching her hard to let her go. "Master Pothier can ride the old sorrel nag that stands in the stable eating his head off for want of hire. Of course your Honor will pay livery?"

"Why, certainly, Madame, and glad to do so! So Master Pothier make haste, get the sorrel nag, and let us be off."

"I will be back in the snap of a pen, or in the time Dame Bedard can draw that cup of Cognac, your Honor."

"Master Pothier is quite a personage, I see," remarked Philibert, as the old notary shuffled off to saddle the nag.

"Oh, quite, your Honor. He is the sharpest notary, they say, that travels the road. When he gets people into law they never can get out. He is so clever, everybody says! Why, he assures me that even the Intendent consults him sometimes as they sit eating and drinking half the night together in the buttry at the Chateau!"

"Really! I must be careful what I say," replied Philibert, laughing, "or I shall get into hot water! But here he comes."

As he spoke, Master Pothier came up, mounted on a raw-boned nag, lank as the remains of a twenty-years lawsuit. Zoe, at a hint from the Colonel, handed him a cup of Cognac, which he quaffed without breathing, smacking his lips emphatically after it. He called out to the landlady,—"Take care of my knapsack, dame! You had better burn the house than lose my papers! Adieu, Zoe! study over the marriage contract till I return, and I shall be sure of a good dinner from your pretty hands."

They set off at a round trot. Colonel Philibert, impatient to reach Beaumanoir, spurred on for a while, hardly noticing the absurd figure of his guide, whose legs stuck out like a pair of compasses beneath his tattered gown, his shaking head threatening dislodgment to hat and wig, while his elbows churned at every jolt, making play with shuffling gait of his spavined and wall-eyed nag.

CHAPTER VI. BEAUMANOIR.

They rode in silence. A little beyond the village of Charlebourg they suddenly turned into the forest of Beaumanoir, where a well-beaten track, practicable both for carriages and horses, gave indications that the resort of visitors to the Chateau was neither small nor seldom.

The sun's rays scarcely penetrated the sea of verdure overhead. The ground was thickly strewn with leaves, the memorials of past summers; and the dark green pines breathed out a resinous odor, fresh and invigorating to the passing rider.

Colonel Philibert, while his thoughts were for the most part fixed on the public dangers which led to this hasty visit of his to the Chateau of Beaumanoir, had still an eye for the beauty of the forest, and not a squirrel leaping, nor a bird

fluttering among the branches, escaped his notice as he passed by. Still he rode on rapidly, and having got fairly into the road, soon outstripped his guide.

"A crooked road this to Beaumanoir," remarked he at length, drawing bridle to allow Master Pothier to rejoin him. "It is as mazy as the law, I am fortunate, I am sure, in having a sharp notary like you to conduct me through it."

"Conduct you! Your Honor is leading me! But the road to Beaumanoir is as intricate as the best case ever drawn up by an itinerant notary."

"You seldom ride, Master Pothier?" said Philibert, observing his guide jolting with an audible grunt at every step of his awkward nag.

"Ride, your Honor! N—no! Dame Bedard shall call me pleasant Robin if she ever tempts me again to mount her livery horse—'if fools carried cruppers!' as Panurge says."

"Why, Master Pothier?" Philibert?" Philibert began to be amused at his odd guide.

"Why? Then I should be able to walk to-morrow—that is all! This nag will finish me. Hunc! hanc! hanc! He is fit to be Satan's tutor at the seminary! Hoc! hanc! hanc! I have not declined my pronouns since I left my accident at the High School of Tours—not till to-day. Hunc! hanc! hanc! I shall be jolted to jelly! Hunc! hanc! hanc!"

Philibert laughed at the classical reminiscences of his guide; but, fearing that Pothier might fall off his horse, which he straddled like a hayfork, he stopped to allow the worthy notary to recover his breath and temper.

"I hope the world appreciates your learning and talent, and that it uses you more gently than that horse of yours," remarked he.

"Oh, your Honor! it is kind of you to rein up by the way. I find no fault with the world if it find none with me. My philosophy is this, that the world is as men make it."

"As the old saying is,—

"To lend, or to spend, or to give in,
'Tis a very good world that we live in;
But to borrow, or beg, or get a man's own,
'Tis the very worst world that ever was known."

And you consider yourself in the latter category, Master Pothier?" Philibert spoke doubtfully, for a more self-complacent face than his companion's he never saw—every wrinkle trembled with mirth; eyes, cheeks, chin, and brows surrounded that jolly red nose of his like a group of gay boys round a bonfire.

"Oh, I am content, your Honor! We notaries are privileged to wear furred cloaks in the Palais de Justice, and black robes in the country when we can get them! Look here at my robe of dignity!" He held up the tattered tail of his gown with a ludicrous air. "The profession of notary is meat, drink, and lodging; every man's house is free to me—his bed and board I share, and there is neither wedding, christening, nor funeral, in ten parishes that can go on without me. Governors and intendants flourish and fall, but Jean Pothier dit Robin, the itinerant notary, lives merrily; men may do without bread, but they will not live without law—at least, in this noble, litigious New France of ours."

"Your profession seems quite in-

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Brandon, Manitoba

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first four months.

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than for several years
past, it means a great loss
to the country and can
be prevented by using
Formaldehyde accord-
ing to proper directions.

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Box 151 Winnipeg Manufacturers
THE ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO., OF NEW YORK
and Parth Amboy, Agents for Canada

dispensable, then!" remarked Philibert.

"Indispensable! I should think so! Without proper acts the world would soon come to an end, as did Adam's happiness in Eden, for want of a notary."

"A notary, Master Pothier?"

"Yes, your Honor. It is clear that Adam lost his first estate de usis et fructibus in the Garden of Eden, simply because there was no notary to draw up for him an indefeasible lease. Why, he had not even a bail a chaptal (a chattel mortgage) over the beasts he had himself named!"

"Ah!" replied Philibert, smiling, "I thought Adam lost his estate through a cunning notary who persuaded his wife to break the lease he held; and poor Adam lost possession because he could not find a second notary to defend his title."

"Hum! that might be; but judgment went by default, as I have read. It would be different now; there are notaries, in New France and Old, capable of beating Lucifer himself in a process for either soul, body, or estate! But, thank fortune, we are out of this thick forest now."

The travellers had reached the other verge of the forest of Beaumanoir. A broad plain dotted with clumps of fair trees lay spread out in a royal domain, overlooked by a steep, wooded mountain. A silvery brook crossed by a rustic bridge ran through the park. In the centre was a huge cluster of gardens and patriarchal trees, out of the midst of which rose the steep roof, chimneys, and gilded vanes, flashing in the sun, of the Chateau of Beaumanoir.

The Chateau was a long, heavy structure of stone, gabled and pointed in the style of the preceding century—strong enough for defence, and elegant enough for the abode of the Royal Intendant of New France. It had been built, some four-score years previously, by the Intendant Jean Talon, as a quiet retreat when tired with the importunities of friends or the persecution of enemies, or disgusted with the cold indifference of the Court to his statesmanlike plans for the colonization of New France.

A short distance from the Chateau rose a tower of rough masonry—crenellated on top, and loop-holed on the sides—which had been built as a place of defence and refuge during the Indian wars of the preceding century. Often had the prowling bands of Iroquois turned away baffled and dismayed at the sight of the little fortalice surmounted by a culverin or two, which used to give the alarm of invasion to the colonists on the slopes of Bourg Royal, and to the dwellers along the wild banks of the Montmorency.

The tower was now disused and partly dilapidated, but many wonderful tales existed among the neighboring habitans of a secret passage that communicated with the vaults of the Chateau; but no one had ever seen the passage—still less been told enough to explore it had they found it, for it was guarded by a loup-garou that was the terror of children, old and young, as they crowded close together round the blazing fire on winter nights, and repeated old legends of Brittany and Normandy, altered to fit the wild scenes of the New World.

Colonel Philibert and Master Pothier rode up the broad avenue that led to the Chateau, and halted at the main gate—set in a lofty hedge of evergreens cut into fantastic shapes, after the fashion of the Luxemburg. Within the gate a vast and glowing garden was seen—all squares, circles, and polygons. The beds were laden with flowers shedding delicious odors on the morning air as it floated by, while the ear was soothed by the hum of bees and the songs of birds revelling in the bright sunshine.

Above the hedge appeared the tops of heavily-laden fruit trees brought from France and planted by Talon—cherries red as the lips of Breton maidens, plums of Gascony, Norman apples, with pears from the glorious

valleys of the Rhone. The bending branches were just transmuting their green unripeness into scarlet, gold, and purple—the imperial colors of Nature when crowned for the festival of autumn.

A lofty dove-cote, surmounted by a glittering vane, turning and flashing with every shift of the wind, stood near the Chateau. It was the home of a whole colony of snow-white pigeons, which fluttered in and out of it, wheeled in circles round the tall chimney-stacks, or strutted, cooing and bowing together, on the high roof of the Chateau, a picture of innocence and happiness.

But neither happiness nor innocence was suggested by the look of the Chateau itself, as it stood bathed in bright sunshine. Its great doors were close-shut in the face of all the beauty of the world without. Its mullioned windows, that should have stood wide open to let in the radiance and freshness of morning, were closely blinded, like eyes wickedly shut against God's light that beat upon them, vainly seeking entrance.

Outside all was still: the song of birds and the rustle of leaves alone met the ear. Neither man nor beast was stirring to challenge Colonel Philibert's approach, but long ere he reached the door of the Chateau, a din of voices within, a wild medley of shouts, song, and laughter, a clatter of winecups, and pealing notes of violins struck him with amazement and disgust. He distinguished drunken voices singing snatches of bacchanalian songs, while now and then stentorian mouths called for fresh brimmers, and new toasts were drunk with uproarious applause.

The Chateau seemed a very pandemonium of riot and revelry, that prolonged the night into the day, and defied the very order of nature by its audacious disregard of all decency of time, place, and circumstance.

"In God's name, what means all this, Master Pothier?" exclaimed Philibert, as they hastily dismounted and, trying their horses to a tree, entered the broad walk that led to the terrace.

"That concert going on, your Honor?"—Master Pothier shook his head to express disapproval, and smiled to express his inborn sympathy with feasting and good-fellowship—"that, your Honor, is the heel of the hunt, the hanging up of the antlers of the stag by the gay chasseurs who are visiting the Intendant!"

"A hunting party, you mean? To think that men could stand such brutishness, even to please the Intendant!"

"Stand! Your Honor. I wager my gown that most of the chasseurs are lying under the table by this time, although by the noise they make it must be allowed there are some burly fellows upon their legs yet, who keep the wine flowing like the cow of Montmorency."

"Tis horrible! 'tis damnable!" Philibert grew pale with passion and struck his thigh with his palm, as was his wont when very angry.

"Rioting in drunkenness when the Colony demands the cool head, the strong arm, and the true heart of every man among us! Oh, my country! my dear country! what fate is thine to expect when men like these are thy rulers?"

"Your Honor must be a stranger in New France or you would not express such hasty, honest sentiments upon the Intendant's hospitality. It is not the fashion, except among plain-spoken habitans, who always talk downright Norman." Master Pothier looked approvingly at Colonel Philibert, who, listening with indignant ears, scarcely heeded his guide.

"That is a jolly song, your Honor," continued Pothier, waving one hand in cadence to a ditty in praise of wine, which a loud voice was heard singing in the Chateau, accompanied by a rousing chorus which startled the very pigeons on the roof and chimney-stacks. Colonel Philibert recognized the song as one

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\$100.00 REWARD \$100.00

THE ARROW LAKE ORCHARDS will pay the sum of \$100.00, to any person proving the following statements untrue.

KOOTENAY FRUIT LANDS have produced over \$1000.00 worth of fruit to the acre.

THE ARROW LAKE DISTRICT within 20 miles of Burton City, NORTH or SOUTH DOES NOT REQUIRE IRRIGATION IN THE DRIEST SEASON KNOWN.

THE CLIMATE OF THE ARROW LAKE DISTRICT IS MORE FAVORABLE FOR FRUIT GROWING (generally speaking) THAN any other PART OF B. C.

THE SHIPPING FACILITIES ARE GOOD.

THE MARKET IS GOOD, AND THE AREA OF FRUIT LANDS IN B. C. IS SO LIMITED, COMPARED WITH THE MARKET, THAT THERE IS NO DANGER OF OVER-PRODUCTION.

THE ARROW LAKE ORCHARDS
M. FREEMAN, General Agent,
Lethbridge, Alberta.



WHAT IS FRUIT LAND WORTH?

In Washington, IMPROVED FRUIT LAND brings from \$500 to \$1500 per acre.

We sell better lands unimproved at \$100 to \$125 per acre, according to location.

You can make a good living and pay for planting and cultivating your orchard, by growing garden truck between the trees.

OR

You can have your land improved to a six-year-old fruit bearing orchard, for \$300 to \$325 per acre. We have experienced orchardists to do this work, and charge \$200 per acre for same, which includes clearing, cultivating, supplying and planting two-year-old trees (your selection) and the subsequent care of same for four years.

Do these prices appear high to you? An Apple Orchard in full bearing, yields from 500 to 2000 boxes per acre, and nets the grower from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per box, hence if fruit land will yield a profit of even \$500.00 per acre, that profit is equal to ten per cent. on \$5000.00 or ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX PER CENT. on \$300, the actual cost price.

How many of the best farms in other countries are netting the owners such profits annually on the price they actually paid for the land? We invite comparisons. Do a little figuring for yourself.

The climate of THE ARROW LAKE DISTRICT is admirably adapted to the growth of vegetation. The winters are so short and mild, that semi-tropical fruits, figs for example, can be successfully grown.

The soils of this valley are a combination of volcanic ash, sand from the disintegration of igneous rocks, silt from the old lake beds, and humus from the decay of vegetation. They comprise all the elements necessary to plant life, being from two to three hundred feet in depth, and are of inexhaustible fertility.

"FACTS", says the New York Wall Street Journal, "are stubborn things and they won't down." British Columbia possesses lumber resources greater than all the states of the Union, East of the Rocky Mountains. British Columbia is, moreover, now recognized as the orchard of the Empire. It has the soil, the climate and it will have the people.

NOTE: Our contracts provide for twelve months in which to finally select your land.

We improve your property, if you wish it.

Buy your home now while prices are low. They will never be lower and will certainly be higher in a few years.

We do not claim to have the only Fruit Lands in British Columbia, but what we wish to explain is:-

That our lands were personally selected by two old residents of the country, who understood conditions necessary for profitable fruit culture, and who were at the same time familiar with the climate and soil conditions of the country.

That at the same time our lands were selected they had practically the choice of the country.

That our lands were chosen for the purpose of fruit-growing, and were in their opinion, the best obtainable.

That due consideration was given to Sections requiring irrigation and those said not to require it.

That our lands were chosen with a view to irrigation, should it be found necessary, and can be irrigated at a very small expense.

That since that time it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that irrigation is not required.

That transportation facilities and convenience to market were not overlooked.

That the choosing of land in small isolated tracts where schools and churches could not be maintained, was carefully avoided.

That we believe there are no better fruit lands in British Columbia than we are offering at the present market price.

WE ARE NOT SELLING ON COMMISSION. We own our lands and are interested in satisfying our customers.

Write us for full particulars and literature.

THE ARROW LAKE ORCHARDS

he had heard in the Quartier Latin, during his student life in Paris—he fancied he recognized the voice also:

“Pour des vins de prix
Vendons tous nos livres!
C'est peu d'être gris,
Amis, soyons ivres!
Bon.
La Faridondaine!
Gai.
La Faridonde!”

A roar of voices and a clash of glasses followed the refrain. Master Pothier's eyes winked and blinked in sympathy. The old notary stood on tiptoe, with outspread palms, as with ore rotundo he threw in a few notes of his own to fill up the chorus.

Philibert cast upon his guide a look of scorn, biting his lip angrily. “Go,” said he, “knock at the door—it needs God's thunder to break in upon that infamous orgie. Say that Colonel Philibert brings orders from His Excellency the Governor to the Chevalier Intendant.”

BLUE STONE

Buy your Blue Stone from THE BIG WESTERN MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

Price, any quantity 6½c. per lb. 400 lb. casks 5½c. per lb.

MAKE UP A CLUB ORDER.

The J. R. VAN NORMAN Co.

108 Princess Street,
WINNIPEG

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS MENTION THE ADVOCATE

“And he served with a writ of ejection! Pardon me! Be not angry, sir,” pleaded Pothier supplicatingly, “I dare not knock at the door when they are at the devil's mass inside. The valets! I know them all! They would duck me in the brook, or drag me into the hall to make sport for the Philistines. And I am not much of a Samson, your Honor. I could not pull the Chateau down upon their heads—I wish I could!”

Master Pothier's fears did not appear ill-grounded to Philibert as a fresh burst of drunken uproar assailed his ears. “Wait my return,” said he, “I will knock on the door myself.” He tried it at last, and to his surprise found it unlatched; he pushed it open, no servitor appearing to admit him. Colonel Philibert went boldly in. A blaze of light almost dazzled his eyes. The Chateau was lit up with lamps and candelabra in every part. The bright rays of the sun beat in vain for admittance upon the closed doors and blinded windows, but the splendor of



AN ACTUAL LINE OF QUALITY CREAM SEPARATORS



IT'S EASIER TO SELL A MAN WHAT HE REALLY WANTS
THAN TO TRY AND GET HIM TO TAKE WHAT YOU
HAPPEN TO HAVE

Knowing this, the **EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY**
are now manufacturing

THE **EMPIRE LINE**

of cream separators of different styles, **WITH A FULL RANGE OF SIZES AND CAPACITIES IN EACH STYLE.**
The **EMPIRE** agent, therefore, can offer his customer **THE SEPARATOR WHICH THE CUSTOMER LIKES
BEST. DOESN'T IT SOUND GOOD TO YOU, MR. DEALER?**

It strikes the cow-owner just the same way, for he's tired of having a particular style of machine **FORCED**
on him, just because the dealer has only that **ONE KIND** to sell.

Here are the **EMPIRE** machines:—

THE FRICTIONLESS EMPIRE

(The famous cone Separator)

The two comprise the **REALLY GOOD ACTUALLY STANDARD METHODS** of separation. Both are
highest grade in material, workmanship and results obtained. Your pocket-book wants to know more about this
CREAM SEPARATOR LINE. So, before you make any cream separator connection, get our proposition.

You really can't afford to do otherwise, for

**WE HAVE A PROPOSITION TO MAKE WHEREBY YOU CAN MEET ANY KIND OF COMPETITION,
NO MATTER WHAT IT MAY BE.**

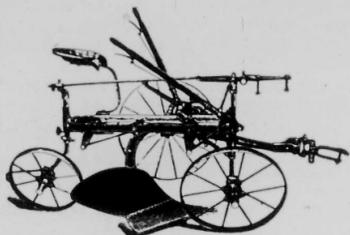
MAKE US PROVE OUR STATEMENTS.

THE CENTER FEED EMPIRE DISC

(The disc Separator that's right)

**EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD., 482 1/2 MAIN STREET
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

New Eclipse Plows



You can name no feature
on any Plow, which is
not found on the New
Eclipse.

But—you find points on
the New Eclipse that you
cannot find on any other.
The patent self-locking
device is one. With this
device the Plow is ab-
solutely adjustable to all
conditions of soil.

There is no other of which this can truthfully be said.
Remember also—the heavy beams, unbreakable frame, perfect turn
mouldboards, extra heavy shares, and the fact that no cast iron is
used.

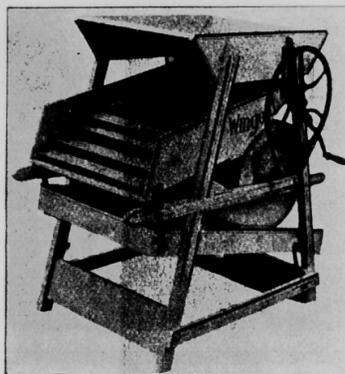
The lightest running Plow sold and always.

"THE PERFECTION OF ALL RIDING PLOWS."

Made by
The Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co.,
Madison, Wis.

The STEWART - NELSON CO., Ltd.
General Agents WINNIPEG

\$22.50 Buys the Wingold Grain Cleaner



\$22.50 buys The Wingold
Grain Cleaner, the Latest and
Best mill made. It will sepa-
rate Wild and Tame Oats from
Wheat and Barley faster and
do better work than any mill
on the market of equal size.
It is the only mill having the
combined advantages of the
Winnowing and Separating
types. It has the largest
sieving surface, adjustable
lower shoe which imparts a
long, short or jumping motion
to the screens, cleans all kinds
of grain and is equipped with
Zinc Sieves. The Wingold is
sold direct to farmers at Whole-
sale Price. Can furnish only
a limited number this season.
Write at once for further
particulars or send us our price

with the understanding that, should you find the mill other than as
represented, it can be returned and the purchase price, together with
freight charges, are to be returned to you. Special Low Price to quickly
introduce THE WINGOLD GRAIN CLEANER.

Only \$22.50 for 24 inch size. Capacity 30 to 40 bushels per hour.
Bagging attachments extra. Write for further information.

The
Wingold Stove Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

midnight oil pervaded the interior of
the stately mansion, making an arti-
ficial night that prolonged the wild
orgies of the Intendant into the
hours of day.

CHAPTER VII. THE INTENDANT BIGOT.

The Chateau of Beaumanoir had,
since the advent of the Intendant
Bigot, been the scene of many a
festive revelry that matched, in bac-
chanalian frenzy, the wild orgies of
the Regency and the present de-
baucheries of Croisy and the petits
appartements of Versailles. Its

splendor, its luxury, its riotous
feasts lasting without intermission
sometimes for days, were the themes
of wonder and disgust to the un-
sophisticated people of New France,
and of endless comparison between
the extravagance of the Royal In-
tendant and the simple manners and
inflexible morals of the Govern-
General.

The great hall of the Chateau, the
scene of the gorgeous feasts of the
Intendant, was brilliantly illuminated
with silver lamps, glowing like
globes of sunlight as they hung from
the lofty ceiling, upon which was
painted a fresco of the apotheosis of
Louis XIV., where the Grand Mon-

arque was surrounded by a cloud of
Condes, Orleans, and Bourbons, of
near and more remote consanguinity.
At the head of the room hung a
full-length portrait of Marquise de
Pompadour, the mistress of Louis
XV., and the friend and patroness of
the Intendant Bigot; her bold,
voluptuous beauty seemed well-fitted
to be the presiding genius of his
house. The walls bore many other
paintings of artistic and historic
value. The King and Queen; the
dark-eyed Montespan; the crafty
Maintenon; and the pensive beauty of
Louise de la Valliere, the only mis-
tress of Louis XIV., who loved him
for his own sake, and whose pur-

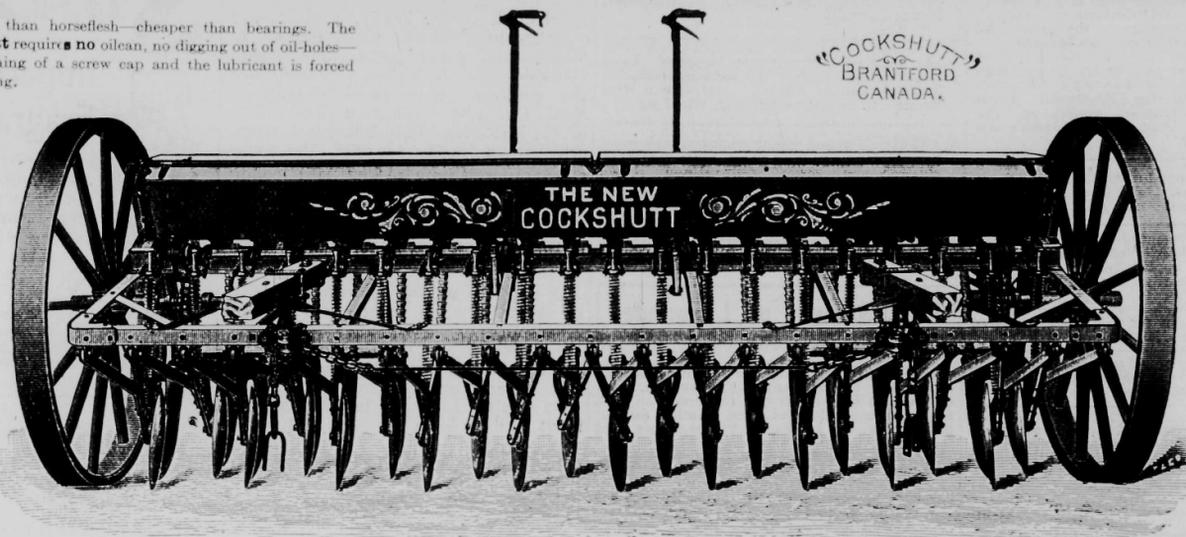
trait, copied from this picture, may
still be seen in the chapel of the
Ursulines of Quebec, where the fair
Louise is represented as St. Thais
kneeling at prayer among the nuns.
The table in the great hall, a mas-
terpiece of workmanship, was made
of a dark Canadian wood then newly
introduced, and stretched the length
of the hall. A massive gold epergne
of choicest Italian art, the gift of La
Pompadour, stood on the centre of
the table. It represented Bacchus
enthroned on a tun of wine, presenting
flowing cups to a dance of fauns and
satyrs.

(To be continued.)

Turning a Screw Cap Does the Oiling

Oil is cheaper than horseflesh—cheaper than bearings. The **New Cockshutt** requires no oilcan, no digging out of oil-holes—merely the turning of a screw cap and the lubricant is forced upon the bearing.

COCKSHUTT
BRANTFORD
CANADA.



Compression Grease Cups. The new Cockshutt has **Compression Grease Cups** at each of the important bearings. These cups are filled with hard oil at the beginning of the season, and the screw cap which covers them is filled also, and fitted on. This gives a permanent supply of lubricant at each bearing; and the bother of an oil can is eliminated. It also prevents dust and grit from cutting the bearing. Cockshutt implements are the only implements possessing this superior oiling device.

Absolute Certainty of Oiling. With this device you see, it is impossible for dust to get on the bearings or clog the oil holes. You don't have to dig out the oil-holes every time you want to oil. The bearings are not likely to be neglected because the oil-can has been forgotten, or because it is empty, or because the oil-holes are not thoroughly cleaned out. Oiling the New Cockshutt is the work of an instant: you give the screw cap a turn, and the hard oil is forced upon a clean bearing that is ready to receive it.

Get the Cockshutt Agent to show you this "Perfect Modern Drill" or write us for a catalogue.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. Limited, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, EDMONTON

Lumber! Lumber!

DIRECT FROM MILLS TO THE

Farmer—Consumer

WHY pay a middleman's profit when you can buy from us at **Wholesale Prices?** If you can alone, or in conjunction with a neighbor, order a car lot, we will send you a delivery of lumber—direct from the mills that will fill every requirement in your building scheme, and save you thirty per cent on retail prices. Now is the time to build or to get cheap lumber for future operations. It will not reach a lower point. **GET** our prices—delivered at your station. You pay when you have received and are satisfied with our delivery.

The Lake Lumber Company

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

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.

WANTED—Stockmen and others to get their printing done by The FARMER'S ADVOCATE Mail Order Job Printing Department. Prices Quoted. Sample sent on application. Address Mail Order Dept. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE or exchange for small B. C. Farm, 960 acres good mixed farm land. Full particulars Box 48, Medicine Hat, Alta.

FOR SALE—The imported Percheron stallion "Unterwald" (47621). Pedigree and all other information on application to Sec. Treas. Glenboro Percheron Syndicate, Box 14, Glenboro, Man.

THREE COLLIE pups for sale from pedigreed stock. Neil Wilson, Minto, Man.

IF YOU want to buy or sell property, any kind, anywhere, write the Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

TO RENT—The farm called Hope Farm, seven miles (7) south of Grenfell, Saskatchewan. Good house and farm buildings, consisting of 1440 acres. Over 300 acres under cultivation. Apply to John Walker, Land Agent, Grenfell, Saskatchewan.

ROUGH-COATED, pedigreed Scotch Collie pups of finest breeding and from working stock. Ten Dollars each. H. S. Cressman, Lashburn, Sask.

FOR SALE—South African Veterans' Land Grants and Half-breed Scrip. P. Whimster, Portage la Prairie.

FOR SALE—South African Veterans' Land Grants, good to select 320 acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Inter-Ocean Real Estate Co., 24 Aikens Building, Winnipeg.

WANTED—Man and wife to work on ranch, must be experienced in farm work. State how many children and ages. Apply Canon Ranch Claresholm, Alta.

SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP FOR SALE—Cash and terms with good acceptable security to Farmers in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Address A. D. Mabry, Saskatoon, Sask.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

STRAYED from S 4 13-17-12 W 2 Meridian, one Buckskin Pony Mare, white face; one Buckskin Colt, white face; One Bay 3 yr. old Colt (roadster), white star on forehead and 2 white hind feet. All have halters on. Reward given for information leading to recovery. Wm. Boustead, Sintaluta, Sask.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Buff Orpingtons, bred from first prize stock, pullets and yearling hens, \$1.50 each, cockerels, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Hugh Fraser, Miami, Man.

60 COCKERELS of the following breeds: Black Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Rocks, one Buff Rock cock and three hens for \$6.00. Pekin and Indian Runner ducks. R. P. Edwards, South Salt Springs, B. C.

BARRED ROCK and Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerels, bred and raised on separate farms. Pleased to answer inquiries. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

PURE BARRED ROCKS, County Champions, 1908. Some nice Cockerels at \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Nicely crated. W. R. Barker, Deloraine.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, Barred Rocks, choice new stock this season. Order quick for first selection. Trios \$5.00. Pen prize Columbian Wyandottes, Pincher Creek Poultry Yards, Alta.

BREEDER'S 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.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man. Berkshires and Yorkshires from prize winning stock; all ages; write for particulars.

BANTING STOCK FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Tamworths, T. E. M. Banting, proprietor, Wawanesa, Man. Phone 85.

BERKSHIRES—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba. Address J. A. McGill. 24-4

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale. 13-3

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

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

T. E. WALLACE, Portage la Prairie, Man. Breeding Shorthorns of various ages for sale.

WOODMERE FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$5 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine. At present ready for shipment several good young bulls up to twenty months and a few Yorkshire boars and sows. Write for prices.

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type. 24-4

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

JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie. Choice Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine for sale. 20-t

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

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, P. O. Ont.—Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and horses. T. F.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta. Breeder of Holstein cattle and Yorkshire swine.

POPLAR PARK HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. 1f

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. N. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both senior and junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 13-12

SHEPHERD PONIES and Hereford cattle, finest in Canada, also Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Deleau, Man.

TRADE NOTES

SPLENDID SELECTION OF SEEDS

Selected, early, hardy, prolific, are qualifications which, when found in plants and plant seeds, make them valuable and desirable. These are the qualities that the Steel Briggs Seed Co. are emphasizing and rightly so, this year. This house has western grown seeds to offer the western trade. Climate and soil conditions of western Canada are peculiar and consequently the seeds that are adapted to our conditions are much to be preferred.

It requires a large catalogue, which is sent free, to enumerate all the Steel Briggs' lines, but from cover to cover selected, early, hardy, and prolific are the qualities emphasized. The cover, by the way, of their 1909 catalogue is unique. The front design is an illustration of the lawn at the Manitoba Agricultural College, grown from a seeding of the Steel Briggs' "Prairie City" lawn mixture. Last fall this lawn was the admiration and wonder of all who saw it. On the back cover are illustrated "three western favorites": the Kildonan cabbage, the Honey-pod Wax bean, a Manitoba product, and another popular cabbage, Glory of Enkhuisen. But there are lots of good things to be investigated: Pure Red Fife wheat, Registered Banner oats, barley, grasses, potatoes, etc. Write for the Steel Briggs' catalogue to Winnipeg, Man.

EARLIER, HEAVIER OATS

It is an established fact that it pays better to grow one crop of wheat yielding 20 bushels to the acre, than two crops yielding 16. The same applies to the oat crops. The average yield of our oat crop is far below what it might be. Farmers waste time, money and machinery every year handling the oat crop and a good deal of it is due to the fact that most of the seed oats have deteriorated in vigor, or are not naturally heavy yielders. A remedy for this condition is advertised in this issue by the Garton Pedigree Seed Co., write them for a sample of the oats they are offering and ask for catalog F.

SOMETHING TO HELP THE HEN MAN

Poultry keeping is much like any other business—the success one has in it is largely determined by the knowledge one has of it. There's this in favor of poultry keeping, however, aside from the generous profit it pays; it doesn't take long for any man or woman or boy to learn all there is about it. Knowledge of a few simple rules about feeding, shelter, cleanliness, etc., are of course necessary, but the one essential fact that the would-be poultry keeper must get hold of and hang to, is the necessity of keeping his fowls healthy and prolific by giving a small dose of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a every day in soft feed.

Try it on the old hens whose usefulness as egg-producers is over and see how fast they fat and how profitable they become as market birds. Give it to the tender growing chicks and astonish yourself by their rapid growth and development. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will make winter layers out of mid-summer chicks and pay you that way over and over for its trifling first cost.

It is sold everywhere and always under a written guarantee—if it doesn't "make good" you get your money back.

BABY'S OWN SOAP



Well Drilling Machinery

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

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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To make children Happy & Healthy.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS

contain no poison.

They prevent fits and convulsions, and relieve feverish heat.

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The Best and Safest Cure for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, &c.
BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS
All Druggists at 40c. and \$1.00 per box.

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McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
229 KING STREET
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO SHIP TO US.

HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

THE RANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Depot: K Hamilton, Ontario. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

THE FENCE WITH THE PEERLESS LOCK
WILL TURN ANY KIND OF STOCK

Questions

In asking questions be sure to give post office address.

TREATMENT OF

I have a mare that takes colic once in a while, would it hurt her if I give her spirits of turpentine?

Alta.

Ans.—Turpentine is sufficiently large to kill a mare, but it may cause a mare to be better to be on the case and give medicine less to the mare, a tablespoonful of cod liver oil with the grain or bran and in each feed mix with powdered sulphate of iron for two weeks for a week, then repeat the treatment for a week. By this time she will be about all gone.

MUST THE MACHIN

An implement ago on October 16th an order for a windmill was a clause in the property in case of no reasonable time on a strike or shorta. The machine was up and in running in December. On the 1st all but the most attention, and I took the notifying the company was missing. Up to time the mast has in the winter is so far do not care to take I wanted it for grain I compelled to keep.

Ans.—As the most essential parts we advise our correspondent to turn all the other parts, notifying the they are there and a cel the order. Unstances they cannot be responsible.

CLAIMING PROPER

A man died in the a widow and two m who live in Canada. daughters claim a estate?

Alta.

Ans.—We are under that the two married in Alberta would to a share in their fa but it would be nece advice from an attor where the father die there would govern.

A HORSEMAN

I have been a cons your paper for a nu and like it very muc let me know the add published in the inte altogether, more e horses?

Sask.

Ans.—There are s which deal exclusive matters, but they race-horse journals. know of any paper th much material upon kinds, and that print lustrations of horses sibly be of as much b dian farmers as the 'vocate.' It is reco horse farmer's paper.

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IMATIC PILLS
100 per box.

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TOBA
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THOSE WHO

Questions & Answers

In asking questions be sure to sign name in full and give post office address.

TREATMENT OF WORMS IN A MARE IN FOAL

I have a mare that has worms and takes colic once in a while. She is with foal, would it hurt her to give her a dose of spirits of turpentine or how should I treat her?

Alta.
Ans.—Turpentine given in doses sufficiently large to kill and expel worms may cause a mare to slip her foal. It is better to be on the safe side in such a case and give medicines that are harmless to the mare and foal. Give a tablespoonful of common salt mixed with the grain or bran mash twice a day, and in each feed mix a dram of well powdered sulphate of iron. Continue the iron for two weeks, then discontinue for a week, then repeat for another two weeks. By this time the worms should be about all gone.

MUST THE MACHINE BE PAID FOR?

An implement agent came to me on October 16th and I gave him an order for a windmill. Upon the order was a clause protecting the company in case of non-fulfillment in a reasonable time on account of fire or a strike or shortage of materials. The machine was to have been set up and in running order during December. On the first of November all but the mast arrived at the station, and I took the material home notifying the company that the mast was missing. Up to the present time the mast has not arrived, and the winter is so far advanced that I do not care to take the machine as I wanted it for grain crushing. Am I compelled to keep it?

SASK.
Ans.—As the mast is one of the most essential parts of the machine, we advise our correspondent to return all the other parts to the station, notifying the company that they are there and ask them to cancel the order. Under the circumstances they cannot hold him responsible.

CLAIMING PROPERTY IN STATES

A man died in the States, leaving a widow and two married daughters who live in Canada. Could these daughters claim a share in the estate?
Alta.
Ans.—We are under the impression that the two married daughters living in Alberta would have the right to a share in their father's property, but it would be necessary to obtain advice from an attorney in the State where the father died, as the law there would govern.

A HORSEMAN'S PAPER

I have been a constant reader of your paper for a number of years, and like it very much. Could you let me know the address of a paper published in the interests of horses altogether, more especially draft horses?
F. B.

Sask.
Ans.—There are several papers which deal exclusively with horse matters, but they are altogether race-horse journals. But we do not know of any paper that publishes as much material upon horses of all kinds, and that prints as many illustrations of horses that could possibly be of as much benefit to Canadian farmers as the "Farmer's Advocate." It is recognized as the horse farmer's paper.

SELLING MORTGAGED FARM

A owns a quarter-section, on which he gets a loan from B. C has an account with A upon which he sues and gets judgment against A's land. After the mortgage is registered can C hinder A selling the land, since B is willing?
B. I.
Sask.

Ans.—No, but the buyer would have to be given to understand there was a mortgage against the property and that mortgage would have to be assumed by the buyer or the account settled by A.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES

I have a homestead in Saskatchewan, but have not got horses to work it. If I build a house on it and hire the breaking while I work in the neighborhood myself, shall I be fulfilling my duties?
J. Y.
Man.

Ans.—Yes; the law does not stipulate that you shall hold the plow yourself, but your residence must be on your land for six months in each year, or you must live within nine miles of your claim and work your land or have it worked under your direction.

AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE

Would you kindly tell me where to apply to for an auctioneer's license that would be good in any part of Alberta, and also where I could get some rules and laws regarding auction sales? What is the license likely to cost?
T. W.

Ans.—Apply to the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton. We do not know what such a license would cost and possibly you would have to get a separate one for each municipality in which you wished to sell.

LAYING LOGS IN MORTAR

Will you kindly inform me, through the medium of your valuable paper, if it would in any way be an advantage in building a log house to lay the logs with lime the same as with bricks or stone? It has occurred to me that this method would help to make a perfectly airtight and warm house, though what effect it would have on the timber I am unable to say.
A. J. S.
Man.

Ans.—Yes; to embed the logs in mortar would help to preserve the wood and would more completely close up the cracks between the logs. But if the logs were green, the cracks would open when the timber began to dry out, and then the chinks would have to be filled again with bits of wood and mortar. There is this about it, also, it is almost impossible to get logs so straight that they would lie evenly upon each other with a uniform crack all the way along. Generally, the crack is quite wide in places, and this is filled with bits of wood before the plaster is put on. These bits help to hold the plaster.

BLOODY MILK

I have a three-year-old cow which for the last three or four weeks has given bloody milk. Kindly publish in your next issue the cause of the trouble, and if there is a remedy for her.
S. P.
Alta.

Ans.—When a cow gives bloody milk, the trouble is due generally to one of these two causes: She is

Ahead of the Rest As a Sure Hatcher!

There are 40 or 50 different makes of incubators on the market. Enough to stock a museum. Yet the Sure Hatch steadily keeps in the lead—and has for a dozen years. It's because we build the Sure Hatch right and sell it at a lower price than any other dependable machine. Send today for the Sure Hatch Book that Tells the Inside Facts—FREE



This is the only book that goes to the very bottom of the incubator question. It practically turns all kinds of incubators inside-out. Tells what's wrong with scores of machines that are bidding for popular favor on the strength of a "bargain" price. Shows why such machines hatch more trouble than chicks. Puts a crimp in the claims of makers of expensive machines who ask you to pay a fancy price for polish and finish and paint and varnish. This book takes the Sure Hatch apart and shows its entire mechanism. Explains the correct principle of incubator construction. Proves that these correct ideas are built right into the machine. A recent addition to the parts which go to make the Sure Hatch the most complete and perfect machine on the market is an Overflow Pipe and Cap. This attachment prevents the possibility of water getting into the lamp or on

the chimney, or dripping down upon the floor. No other incubator has this feature. The California Redwood used in the Sure Hatch Incubator gives our machine a more handsome appearance than any that sell for double. But we don't ask you to buy it because of its beauty. Buy it because it does the work better and at less cost than others. Every Sure Hatch absolutely guaranteed for five years. Sixty days' trial given. Please send today for the grand FREE Sure Hatch Book. Get the inside facts. Then you can choose from the 40 or 50 different makes a machine that will be a money-maker. You will find the book brimful of valuable information.



SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO., Box 172, Fremont, Neb., or Dept. 172, Indianapolis, Ind.



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A Genuine SURETY BOND GUARANTEE with every roll of Congo.

So many guarantees are given nowadays that to a certain extent they have lost their value, but the one which accompanies each roll of Congo is different from all others. It is a genuine Surety Bond backed by the National Surety Co., one of the largest and best known Surety Companies in this country. It protects you absolutely. It is a distinct, clear-cut guarantee, and any man who desires the best

roofing for his money, and wants the same backed by a reputable house as well as by a Surety Bond, can do no better than invest in Congo. Samples will be sent for the asking, and we know if you test it thoroughly as a roofing should be tested, there will be no hesitation on your part in securing it quickly. Further information, samples, etc., on request.

UNITED ROOFING AND M'FG CO., Philadelphia
MILLER-MORSE HARDWARE CO., WINNIPEG
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Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 5-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

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Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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One acre of Grimm's Hardy Alfalfa will grow feed equal to 9 of timothy. Get copies of Experimental Bulletins from **A. B. LYMAN, Excelsior, Minn.**, who sells (express paid) only the true Grimm Seed.

Situation Wanted, Spring 1909

In some great dairy in the Dominion of Canada by a scientifically and practically trained DANISH DAIRYMAN, age 29 years, speaking English, French and German. Special knowledge in the micro-biology of milk, as applied to the preparation of butter and cheese (Emmenthal, Cheddar, etc.). Pupil of Alfred Jorgensen's Laboratory for the fermentations, Copenhagen. Best references. Offers stating terms to be sent to **K. B. Graae, in care of Rudolph Mosse, Hamburg, Germany.**

\$1000 REWARD FOR THEIR EQUAL.

No slide head. Oil only twice a year. Ask about our two wheel power mills and our arm savor huskers. Get book 112. It's free. Write for it today.

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Why not renew at ONCE?

Learn Dancing AT HOME

Waltzing gives control, poise, elegance. With Prof. de Tournez's complete course anyone can learn without aid of instructor. Hundreds have so can you. Book of instructions illustrating each step and figure 50c. Hundreds sold. Send today.

International Trading Co., Postal Station C,
Box 25 Montreal.

A Woman's Sympathy

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

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



STOCKMEN

Have you any stock for sale? If you have why not advertise. This is the largest circulated farm paper in the West. If you have the goods the **ADVOCATE** will find the buyers. Send your adv't. in to-day.

Farmer's Advocate
AND HOME JOURNAL
WINNIPEG, MAN.

either affected with garget (inflammation of the udder), or else for some cause there has been a rupturing of some of the blood vessels in the udder. If your cow has garget, you should be able readily to detect it. This disease appears usually immediately after calving, the udder becomes inflamed, one or more of the quarters may become quite hard, the milk is thin and greatly reduced in quantity, and the cow straddles her hind legs when she walks to prevent pressing the inflamed udder.

Mild cases of garget may be treated successfully by frequently drawing the milk and massaging the affected parts with camphorated liniment, made by mixing alcohol, 3 oz.; oil of turpentine, 2 oz.; spirits of ammonia, 1 oz.; gum camphor, 4 drs., with water to make 1 pint. Bathe the udder with warm water. Give a purgative of from 1 1/2 to 2 lbs. Epsom salts. Feed on a light diet.

If the trouble is not due to garget, it is more than likely caused by internal injuries to the udder, in which some of the smaller blood vessels have been broken. In that case no remedial treatment is possible. A cow so affected will always give bloody milk. She should be fattened and sold for beef.

TREATMENT OF DISTEMPER IN HORSES

Will you tell me what is the best thing to do for distemper in horses? Alta. S. J. S.

Ans.—Distemper or strangles is a contagious disease affecting principally young horses. When the disease makes its appearance, the animal or animals which seem to be affected should be immediately isolated from the rest of the horses to prevent the spread of the infection. The sick ones should be stabled in warm, loose, boxes, and, if possible, in a building which will permit of both ventilation and plenty of light. There is usually a swelling between the branches of the lower jaw, which should be well poulticed with flaxseed meal until the abscess either breaks and discharges, or is soft enough to lance to allow the escape of the pus. The poultice should be applied hot, but not sufficiently hot to scald the parts or a bad sore very difficult to heal may be the result. When the abscess is open, the cavity should be well syringed out morning and evening with a weak solution of carbolic acid and water, or creolin solution, until it heals. The medicinal treatment in mild cases is very simple. Usually from one to two drams of nitrate of potash dissolved in the drinking water three times a day is all that is required. Should complications arise the services of a veterinary surgeon must be sought without delay.

GOSSIP

CANADIAN HORSES FOR BRITISH CAVALRY

Col. W. J. McLaughlin, of the Remount Department of the British Army, is at present visiting Canada to purchase horses for the British army. For horses for troopers he is prepared to pay \$200, and for those of a higher standard of excellence, as much as \$250.

Col. McLaughlin heartily approves of the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, which he says is the best plan yet advanced to supply cavalry remounts for England. "I see immense possibilities for this bureau," said he recently. "I know from investigations made in the West that farmers in Alberta and Saskatchewan are very eager to secure pure-bred stallions, but until the starting of the bureau had been unable to get them. The bureau, if successful, will solve the remount problem. I

think that Canada is the natural ground for raising those horses. There is no reason why this country should not supply England with troopers, the same as Australia supplies India. The breeding for saddle cavalry horses here has been very sadly neglected. I doubt if Canada at the moment could produce 200 suitable chargers on short notice, or more than 1,000 troopers. If England wanted 10,000 horses in a rush she would have to go elsewhere. When the National Bureau gets working well, however, there should be a yearly crop of 7,000 half-breds, and these are the very best for cavalry. I feel sure that the War Office will heartily endorse the plan."

In case of a war between any of the big powers, there would be pretty nearly a horse famine throughout the world, particularly as regards such horses as are suitable for cavalry and artillery purposes. The United States, if forced to equip an army for fighting purposes, would be more nearly able to find a sufficient number of horses within its own borders than any other nation, excepting Russia. Great Britain, by drawing on Canada and Australia, would find the task less difficult than other European countries. Germany, France and Austria, in case either one should be drawn into war, would have to get a large number of horses from other countries, while any of the other countries mentioned would have to get so many horses outside those they could secure at home that, as before stated, pretty nearly a horse famine would result.

THEORIES AS TO THE CAUSE OF EARTHQUAKES

Theories as to the cause of earthquakes are as plentiful as suggestions of how to avoid them are scarce. In fact in this, the enlightened scientific century, we have progressed so little beyond the stage of pagan mythology that the instant an earthquake occurs people flock into the houses of prayer, and, in one instance, are only pacified by the body of a dead saint being carried through the streets as an earthquake preventative, forsooth!

One fact that particularly impresses the writer, in all volcanic eruptions, is the proximity of a large body of water to the scene of each disaster. Martinique is a two-thirds submerged mountain. 'Prisco and Valparaiso are magnificent harbors on the Pacific Coast. Jamaica is an island in the West Indies. Italy is a range of mountains in the Mediterranean, with Sicily an island at its southern extremity.

Without begging the question by asserting that this planet was once part of the sun, geologists can prove to us that the earth was, at one time, in a molten state, and the deeper we penetrate into its crust the greater heat we find. This would lead one to believe that the earth is undergoing a gradual cooling-off process with the consequent formation of a solid crust.

We all understand the laws of expansion by heat and contraction by cold, so that it naturally follows as the earth cools down it must contract. No body can contract without altering the position of the atoms which go to make that body, either by compressing them into a smaller space or by creating a fracture across the surface. Consequently, as the earth grows older, wrinkles continue to develop, and these wrinkles are termed earthquakes.

But since it does not of necessity follow that the wrinkles or fractures must confine themselves to the dry land, we find at times, as in the most recent seismic disturbance, that a huge wrinkle may develop across both land and sea, causing both an earthquake and a tidal wave. Not forgetting the enormous heat which undoubtedly continues to exist beneath the earth's crust, let us try to imagine what must happen when a crack occurs in the bed of the ocean.

At the time of the Martinique disaster it was observed by the crew of the only escaping vessel (S.S. Roddam) that locally the sea suddenly dropped a depth of twenty feet and then actually Boiled.

WAS WEAK AND THIN

**ONLY WEIGHED 73 POUNDS.
NOW WEIGHS 113 POUNDS.**

Had Heart Trouble and Shortness of Breath for Six Years.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS cured Mrs. K. E. Bright, Burnley, Ont. She writes: "I was greatly troubled, for six years, with my heart and shortness of breath. I could not walk eighty rods without resting four or five times in that short distance. I got so weak and thin I only weighed seventy-three pounds. I decided at last to take some of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking eight boxes I gained in strength and weight, and now weigh one hundred and thirteen pounds, the most I ever weighed in my life. I feel well and can work as well as ever I did, and can heartily thank Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for it all."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by **The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.**

SECRETARY-MANAGER

Applications for the position of Secretary-Manager for the Regina Agricultural Association will be received up to noon on 15th February, 1909. Salary, \$1,200 per annum. Apply to **E. B. Andros, Sec'y., Box 1343, Regina, Sask.**

A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL

To All Women: I will send free, with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Uteration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or growths, also Hot Flashes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back, Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address **Mrs. M. Summers, Box 54 Windsor, Ont.**

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

The Great Trading Company

LEASING OF LANDS

The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarter or half sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, **Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.**

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Make farm work easy and give bigger crops. Free 56-page catalogue for 1909.
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VIOLIN FREE

This is a fine, handsome, clear-toned, full-sized violin—highly polished, nicely colored, complete with string bridge, three gut strings, ebony firm pegs, long hair of white horse hair and box of resin. Everything complete and securely packed in a box. Just send us your name and address, and agree to sell only 8 boxes of our Famous New Life Vegetable Pills. A grand remedy and cure for all Weak and Impure Conditions of the Blood, Indigestion, Stomach Trouble, Constipation, Weakness, Nervous Disorders, Rheumatism and Female Troubles. A grand Tonic and Life-builder. These are our regular size, they are easy to sell, as each customer who buys a box of medicine from you is entitled to receive a present of Silverware Cut Linker ring. Don't miss the chance of your life. Send us your name and address at once, and we will promptly send you by mail postage paid the 8 boxes of medicine. When sold remit to us the \$2.00 and we will send you this beautiful Violin, etc., just as represented. Write to-day. Address **THE NEW LIFE REMEDY CO. Dept. 74 Toronto, Ont.**

Again, in the we are informed dropped and the were entirely altered level cannot very instantly without somewhere, we are thesis that a escapes through of the ocean, into able heat beneath

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How long this t continues—minutes be vain to consider to imagine the terri ultimately occurs w the earth's crust is f

Although the g volcanoes are with to the ocean, it by ne the earth's crust is inland. The hot-st stone Park and ti in Alberta are signs not far removed fr those mountainous may, perhaps, conc sibility of a seism much reduced by th volume of water.

In speculating w are on the increas must not forget that tively within recent tematic record of seis kept. But even if t in number, owing to ance offered by t we may certainly ex violence owing to and an increase in th to the rapid multiplic race. However, we worry much whatev no doubt, the Sicilian to their charming ca parks, while grim ol slumber.

"And that inverted Sky, Whereunder crawling die; Lift not thy hands to. Rolls impotently on a

A SYSTEM OF FARM

(Continued from

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Flashes, Nerv-
Pains in the
s, Kidney and
here caused by
our sex. You
nt at home at a
2 cents a week.
s Own Medical
free on request.
ss Mrs. M. Sum-
sor, Ont.

COMPANY

F LANDS

prepared to lease
purposes all re-
lf sections. For
e Land Depart-
Company, Win-

ED GARDEN TOOLS
d give bigger crops.
1909.
09B Philadelphia, Pa.

VIOLIN FREE

This is a fine, handsome
ar-toned, full-sized violin
ably polished, nicely color-
complete with string
edge, three gut strings,
any fifth pegs, long bow
white horse hair and box
resin. Everything com-
plete sent securely packed
a box. Just send us your
me and address, and agree
sell only 8 boxes of our
mous New Life Vegetabil-
la. A grand remedy and
re for all Weak and Im-
re Conditions of the Blood,
igestion, Stomach Trou-
e, Constipation, Weakness,
rvous Disorders, Rheu-
tism and Female Troubles,
grand Tonic and Life-
fibr. These are our regu-
lar size, they are easy
sell, as each customer who
ys a box of medicine from
is entitled to receive a
resent of Silverware Cuff
lakes or Ring. Don't miss the
chance of your life. Send
us your name and address
at once, and we will
promptly send you by
mail (postage paid) the
8 boxes of medicine.
When sold remit to us
the \$2.00 and we will
send you this hand-
some Violin, etc. just
as represented. Write
to-day. Address THE
NEW LIFE REMEDY
CO., Dept. 74
Toronto, Ont.

Again, in the Italian earthquake, we are informed that the sea level dropped and the Straits of Messina were entirely altered. Since the sea-level cannot very well fall twenty feet instantly without the water rushing somewhere, we are left with the hypothesis that a large volume of water escapes through the fracture in the bed of the ocean, into the almost unimaginable heat beneath the earth's crust.

Having now introduced a large volume of water beneath the earth's crust, one may speculate *ad infinitum* without much fear of contradiction. As it may safely be said, no one knows what is occurring in those impenetrable (by human agency) regions.

One thing is certain. Before water may be transformed into steam, it must expand. That water, in contact with a molten mass, must either quench the heat or become steam appears to be equally certain. But the enormous volume of water behind will not allow it to expand into steam, and it clearly cannot extinguish the internal molten mass many times greater in volume than itself. Consequently, we seem to have a very near approach to the paradoxical school-day problem of "an irresistible force meeting an immovable mass!" And the only apparent result is—a volume of water, white-hot, greater than the greatest heat ever generated by human agency, rushing round internal caverns, seeking for a point of least resistance where it may expand into steam.

How long this titanic phenomenon continues—minutes or years—it would be vain to consider, but we may try to imagine the terrible explosion which ultimately occurs when a weak spot in the earth's crust is found.

Although the great majority of volcanoes are within close proximity to the ocean, it by no means follows that the earth's crust is more substantial inland. The hot-springs of Yellowstone Park and the Dominion Park in Alberta are signs that great heat is not far removed from the surface in those mountainous countries; but one may, perhaps, conclude that the possibility of a seismic wave inland is much reduced by the absence of a large volume of water.

In speculating whether earthquakes are on the increase or otherwise, we must not forget that it is only comparatively within recent years that a systematic record of seismic waves has been kept. But even if they are decreasing in number, owing to the greater resistance offered by the earth's crust, we may certainly expect an increase in violence owing to the same cause, and an increase in the loss of life, owing to the rapid multiplication of the human race. However, we do not appear to worry much whatever happens, and no doubt the Sicilians will soon return to their charming cafes and delightful parks, while grim old Etna returns to slumber.

"And that inverted Bowl we call The Sky,
Whereunder crawling coop't we live and die;
Lift not thy hands to It for help—for It
Rolls impotently on as Thou or I."

A SYSTEM OF FARM BOOKKEEPING

(Continued from page 118.)

I have previously explained capital, real estate and building accounts. The next six accounts are plant accounts and subject to depreciation. A percentage must be written off each account. The amount written off must be a matter of judgment, care being taken to make it sufficient to cover actual depreciation. I am in the habit, for instance, of writing 5% off "Mechanic's Tools," but 10% off "Harness." Depreciation is just as much an item of expense as wages or taxes. The amounts written off are deducted from each account and debited to profit and loss. The balance is then carried forward to start the account for the next year. The next seven accounts are generally the producing departments and should show sums to be transferred to the credit side of profit and loss account. If, however, such is not the case it may be necessary to write something

**"Hitch up" to
"Frost" Fence
"Tandem." It will pull
Big Business your way. And
you desire more money.**



Every ambitious man desires to earn more money. If you are in that class, here is your golden opportunity. "Hitch Up" to the "FROST" Fence "TANDEM." It will "Pull" big sales your way.

The leading horse represents "FROST" WOVEN FENCE. The New Fence that holds the record for big sales. That created such a big sensation last year. The fence with the greatly improved and absolutely secure tie. The ONLY Woven Fence with necessary provision for expansion and contraction.

The second horse represents "FROST" FIELD ERECTED

FENCE—the "old reliable" that was the choice of those who indulged in the use of Wire Fence eleven years ago. It has been their choice every year since. Built with Coiled Wire Horizontals, No. 7 Hard Steel Uprights and secured with "FROST" Galvanized Metal Binding. Fences built eleven years ago are still the pride of the farm.

We are largely increasing our manufacturing capacity and new

dealers are wanted in unrepresented townships. Now, if you have a desire to "Hitch Up" to the "FROST" Fence "TANDEM" and get in line for a more permanent, larger and better local fence trade, you will have to act quickly. Good offers like this are snapped up in a hurry. Someone will be appointed to our "success-winning" Agency in your locality in a very short time. Get your letter to us by next mail. Simply say: "Send Catalog and full particulars regarding the Agency."

FROST WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED, Hamilton, Ont.
MANITOBA FROST WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man.

"Frost" Fence

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE

off one or more of them for depreciation. Horses account for instance may show less value this year than last. The difference must be written off and go to profit and loss account.

The method of closing out the live-stock accounts may be illustrated by taking the poultry account as a sample.

POULTRY ACCOUNT		
	DR.	CR.
Jan. 1, 1908		
Balance	\$40.00	
Eggs sold during year		\$35.00
Poultry sold during year		30.00
Breeding stock purchased	5.00	
Feed consumed during year	30.00	
Dec. 31, 1908		
Present value of 100 fowls		35.00
Transferred to profit and loss acc't	25.00	
	\$100.00	\$100.00

Jan. 1, 1909		
Balance	35.00	

The above account is probably clear enough without comment, but I might say that in all the live-stock accounts the value of the stock at the close of the year should be placed in the credit column and the difference between the sum totals of the two columns is transferred to profit and loss account. The amount of the present value of stock on hand is the amount to be carried forward as the balance to start the account for the following year.

Wheat account is very simple. The amount used for seed is credited at market price and farm expense account debited with a like amount. If part of the crop is still unmarketed, a conservative estimate should be made of its value and this amount placed in the credit column. The credit balance of the account is then transferred to profit and loss account and the account closed, the value of the wheat on hand being carried forward as a balance the same as in poultry account above illustrated.

Coarse grains account is treated in the same way. The amounts used for seed and feed are credited and farm expense debited. The amount of grain on hand at end of year is estimated and valued

**Made In Canada For
24 Years**

Some Metal Shingles are guaranteed to "last a life-time," by firms which have been making Metal Goods only a few years.

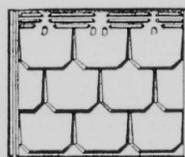
How can they know how long their shingles will wear?

"Perhaps" such shingles will last.

"Perhaps" they are lightning-proof and weather-proof.

You are the one who must take the chances.

There are no "perhaps" about



**"EASTLAKE"
METALLIC
SHINGLES**

ON THE ROOFS SINCE 1885

They have defied lightning and fire—resisted snow and rain—protected against leaks and rust—for 24 years. You buy certainty—not supposition—when you buy "Eastlake" Shingles. Because "Eastlake" Metallic Shingles have proved, by 24 years' wear on the roofs, that they are practically indestructible.

Don't buy "a pig in a poke." Don't take chances. Get "Eastlake" shingles, which are sold with a guarantee worth having.

Write for catalogue, which tells about the "Eastlake" side Lock, the new Cleat and other exclusive features, as well as explaining all about the Shingles themselves.

The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited
TORONTO Manufacturers WINNIPEG

Agents wanted in some districts. Write for particulars naming this paper.

RANGER BARB WIRE
HEAVY SINGLE WIRE
STRONG, DURABLE.
The only absolutely successful single strand barb wire ever made.
M. M. S. Poultry Fence Saves 50%
We make the most complete line of Field, Hog, Poultry and Lawn Fencing in the country. Write for our new catalogues.
DEKALB FENCE CO., - DEKALB, ILL.
Southwestern Office and Warehouse, Kansas City, Mo.

PREVENT BLACKLEG

BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE
To introduce we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"
and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

The CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

That Cough Won't Stick

—to you if you take Mathieu's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil; it will grow worse if you neglect it. Cure it at once. Don't leave it to your system to throw off the cold unaided. Help nature drive away the cold and tone up your health. Nothing else does this double duty as well as Mathieu's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil. It arrests—it cures—it heals—it strengthens. Large bottle 35 cts. from all dealers.

J. L. Mathieu Co. Props., Sherbrooke, P. Q.
C. F. Lightcap, Western Distributing Agent
214 Princess St., Winnipeg

"No one understands me!" he groaned; "no one on earth."
It is the old story wrung from many a tortured, youthful heart. The sufferer is generally mistaken, but the pain is no less poignant. Yet in this instance the man's complaint was true. Nobody on earth could understand him.
For he was an announcer of trains at the Union Depot.—Cleveland Leader.

Don't Diet For Fat

You have no appetite for gruel, have you? By the same token, if you scale in excess of 150 pounds, I know you have no great liking for gymnasium stunts. As a rule, fat folks are neither athletic nor ascetic, except under compulsion, and nowadays they are not under compulsion to be either, no matter how necessary it is for them to reduce. There is a third, better, and surer way of getting rid of superfluous flesh.

The trouble with both dieting and exercise is, first, the trouble; second, the danger (fatty heart); third, wrinkles; and, fourth, stomach disgust. You are liable to all four if you exercise or diet. On the other hand, you can sidestep all four, and still reduce as much or little as you please, even up to losing a pound a day if you see fit, by taking a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime of the following simple home receipt: One-half ounce Marmola, 1 ounce Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic and 42 ounces Peppermint Water.

Any druggist will fill this prescription for you cheaply, and you may take it with perfect confidence that it will do no manner of harm. Instead it almost invariably improves the health and, likewise, the complexion.

and the account closed out same as wheat.

Bills payable account is merely balanced and the balance if any, carried forward for the next year.

The real importance of profit and loss account and the annual balance sheet may be better understood by a study of the following samples:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	DR.	CR.
Jan. 1, 1908 Balance		\$4800.00
Dec. 31, 1908		
From Farm Expense account	\$1500.00	
From House Expense account	350.00	
From Personal Expense account	75.00	
From Bags account		3.00
From Harness account		10.00
From Machinery account		80.00
From Mechanic's Tools		2.00
From Small Farm Tools		8.00
Farm Household Effects account		30.00
From Poultry acc't		25.00
From Hogs acc't		600.00
From Sheep acc't		50.00
From Cattle acc't		400.00
From Horses acc't		150.00



HIGH GRADE FLOCK OF "WEED KILLERS" KEPT BY A. K. BERRY, HOLLAND, MAN.

From Coarse Grains	500.00	
From Wheat acc't	1500.00	
Balance	5967.00	
		8025.00
		8025.00

BALANCE SHEET

Dec. 31st, 1908—	
DR.	CR.
Real Estate	9477.00
Bags	20.00
Harness	75.00
Machinery	700.00
Mechanic's Tools	30.00
Small Farm Tools	60.00
Household Effects	500.00
Poultry	35.00
Hogs	300.00
Sheep	100.00
Cattle	400.00
Horses	1000.00
Coarse Grains	800.00
Wheat	500.00
Cash Balance	170.00
	14167.00
CR.	
Capital	5000.00
Loan Co. Mortgage	3000.00
Bills Payable	200.00
Profit and Loss account	5967.00
	14167.00

It will be seen from this profit and loss account that the difference between the balance at the credit of the account on Jan. 1st and the balance on Dec. 31st is \$1167.00 which represents the surplus for the year's operations, or the amount received as interest on capital invested and a year's personal labor.

The balance sheet is made up from the balances of all the ledger accounts as they appear when closed out, and shows exactly how much money is invested in each department, and is a bird's eye view of your whole financial position.

Sometimes an item appears in cash account that does not properly belong to any ledger account on the books. For instance: "Potatoes sold \$20.00." This, and other items of a like nature, may be posted direct to profit and loss account.

I will just say in conclusion that the man who thinks he can't do a certain thing is not likely ever to do it, whereas the man who says "I don't know whether I can do it or not, but I'm going to have a crack at it anyway" is likely to get there in time if he sticks to it.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN 1908

Notwithstanding the financial depression during the past year, two thousand miles of railway were built in the Canadian West during 1908. This does not include a large amount of track approaching completion, but means simply the new lines on which passenger trains are being operated. Some idea of the extent of this expansion in railway construction may be arrived at by recalling the fact that the distance between Winnipeg and Vancouver is less than 1,500 miles, and that if a single line of that length had been opened it would have been considered a great work. The new mileage which has been added to the various lines during the year is distributed among the Canadian Pacific

the Canadian Northern, and the Grand Trunk Pacific. Figures furnished by the various companies railway show that the distribution was as follows:
The Canadian Pacific railways, according to the reports of the engineering department, added 826 miles.
The Canadian Northern, according to the reports of its engineering department, added 245 miles.
The Grand Trunk Pacific completed and brought under operation, 854 miles.
The total mileage of the Canadian Pacific railway west of Port Arthur at the close of the year is reported at 6,160 miles.
The total mileage of the Canadian Northern at the close of the year is reported at 3,119 miles.
The total mileage of the Grand Trunk Pacific under operation at the close of the year is reported at 854 miles.
The total mileage of the Great Northern railway in Western Canada at the close of the year is reported at 624 miles.
The total mileage of all the railway companies doing business in Western Canada at the close of 1908 is thus 10,757 miles.

The work of the Grand Trunk Pacific during the year has been confined in Western Canada to the construction of the main line and the Lake Superior branch.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS IN 1908. VERDICTS OF CHRISTMAS SHOWS

"It has been a fearfully black year." That was the humorously expressed comment of a Scotch breeder who reviewed the triumphs of the Aberdeen-Angus and their crosses at the great fat stock shows of 1908. Before touching the "black

HORSE OWNERS! USE

CAUSTIC BALSAM
A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest. Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all lumps from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or bluish. Send for descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble can be stopped with

ABSORBINE
Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle, \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 9 D free.
ABSORBINE, JR., for man and beast, a bottle, removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Variolesities, Old Sores, Allays Pain.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMAN, SOX & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by Martin, Boyle and Wynne Co., Winnipeg. The National Drug and Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

Strawberry Plants for Sale

From my strawberry beds at Leduc and Ohnville, Alta., for spring delivery. Prices, \$2.00 per hundred, add 40c. for mail orders; or \$15 per thousand and express charges.

JAMES CHECWIN, Leduc

Lump Jaw
The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

25% More Water

than is produced by any other pump using the same power or a given amount of water can be raised with 25% less power by the

American Centrifugal Pump

Guaranteed highest mechanical efficiency. Give us your pump specifications. We can save you money and labor. Catalog for the asking.
The American Well Works
General Offices and Works
Aurora, - Ill. U. S. A.
1st Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago
R. H. BUCHANAN & CO.
243 W. Craig St. MONTREAL, CANADA

Consumption Book

200 PAGE MEDICAL BOOK ON CONSUMPTION FREE
This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.
Write at once to The Conkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 943 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

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3, Aberdeen-Ang...
4, Galloway-Abe...
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1903 (cross-bred)...
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RS! USE
USTIC
LSAM.
 Body and positive cura.
Best BLISTER
 Remove all blanches
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 five circulars. Send
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for mankind, **\$1**
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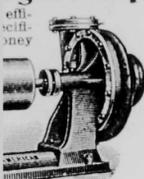
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Water

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 fe.

but comely" successes of late No-
 vember and early December, a few
 lines may be devoted to some past
 victories of the breed. Since 1869,
 when the champion plate for best
 beast in the show was first awarded
 at Smithfield, 12 pure Aberdeen-
 Angus animals and two of the Short-
 horn and Aberdeen-Angus cross have
 won. The breed has in addition sup-
 plied the female champion of the
 show 17 times in 37 years. In 13
 years, during which the late Queen
 Victoria's and His Majesty the
 King's challenge cups have been
 granted at Smithfield for best beast
 bred by exhibitor, the win has gone
 eight times to an Aberdeen-Angus,
 once to a Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus
 cross, and once to an Aberdeen-Angus-
 Shorthorn cross. The Smith-
 field cross-bred classes are always
 overwhelmingly in favor of Aberdeen-
 Angus blood. Of 23 animals noticed
 by the judges in the large cross-bred
 classes at the 1908 show only four
 had no Aberdeen-Angus blood, and
 none of the four got higher than
 fourth.

At the Smithfield carcass competi-
 tion of 1907 the Aberdeen-Angus took
 first and championship, the breed
 having further two seconds, while a
 first and two fourths passed to Aber-
 deen-Angus-Shorthorn crosses and a
 third to a Galloway-Aberdeen-Angus
 cross. In one class a Sussex and
 Shorthorn cross was placed first and
 was sold under the hammer at 5s.
 2d. per stone of 8 lbs. An Aberdeen-
 Angus placed second fetched 6s. per
 stone.

In 1908 the Smithfield carcass re-
 sults were: Steers not exceeding
 two years—1 (and champion), an
 Aberdeen-Angus-Dexter cross; 2, an
 Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn cross; 3,
 a steer with two crosses or Aber-
 deen-Angus to one of Shorthorn; 4,
 an Aberdeen-Angus. Steers not ex-
 ceeding three years—1 (and reserve
 champion), a Galloway and Ayrshire
 cross; 2, a Welsh; 3 and 4, Short-
 horn-Aberdeen-Angus and Aberdeen-
 Angus-Shorthorn crosses. Heifers
 not exceeding three years—1, an Ab-
 erdeen-Angus-Highland cross; 2 and
 3, Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn crosses;
 4, Galloway-Aberdeen-Angus cross.
 At the sale the champion went at
 7s. per stone, the top price of the
 day, while the first prize heifer
 brought 6s. 10d. and the reserve
 champion (the Galloway-Ayrshire
 cross) 6s. 4d.

The London Butchers' Company
 first granted a challenge cup in 1904
 for best carcass of beef at the De-
 cember competitions. The wins have
 gone as follows: Once to an Aber-
 deen-Angus, twice to Aberdeen-Angus-
 Shorthorn crosses, once to a
 cross the reverse order, and once (in
 1908) to an Aberdeen-Angus-Dexter
 cross.

At the nine Chicago International
 Shows an Aberdeen-Angus has car-
 ried off the championship five times,
 a grade of the breed once, and at the
 other three shows a high-grade of the
 breed has stood reserve. Further, in
 the competition for car lots the
 championship has fallen to the Aber-
 deen-Angus seven times out of nine
 trials. Taking another view, the
 Aberdeen-Angus or high-grades of
 the breed have headed the Chicago
 Christmas prices twenty times in
 twenty-one years. The following
 are the average prices of the Chi-
 cago car lots per 100 lbs. since
 1905: Aberdeen-Angus, \$7.84;
 Hereford, \$7.45; Galloway, \$7.42;
 Shorthorn, \$7.38. To these figures
 there may be added the price per lb.
 made by the Chicago individual
 champions: 1900 (Aberdeen-Angus),
 \$1.50; 1901 (Hereford), 50 cents;
 1902 (Aberdeen-Angus), 56 cents;
 1903 (cross-bred), 26 cents; 1904
 (Aberdeen-Angus), 36 cents; 1905
 (Aberdeen-Angus), 25 cents; 1906
 (Hereford), price unknown; 1907
 (Aberdeen-Angus), 26½ cents.

At the Chicago carcass competi-
 tion in connection with the Interna-
 tional of 1908 the grand champion-
 ship went to a steer under two. Re-
 sults in junior steers were: 1 (and
 champion), Aberdeen-Angus; 2, Grade
 Aberdeen-Angus; 3, Hereford-Aber-

deen-Angus; 4 and 5, Grade Aber-
 deen-Angus. Aberdeen-Angus steers
 were second and fifth in the older
 class. The International had conse-
 quently the Aberdeen-Angus for
 grand champion steer, grand cham-
 pion car lot, grand champion carcass,
 and also for grand champion steer
 herd.

A word must suffice for the princi-
 pal fat stock shows of the United
 Kingdom—other than Smithfield—in
 1908. Inverness had an Aberdeen-
 Angus as reserve champion, Aberdeen
 had an Aberdeen-Angus as champion
 and reserve champion, Edinburgh had
 a Shorthorn Aberdeen-Angus as
 champion and an Aberdeen-Angus as
 reserve, Birmingham had an Aber-
 deen-Angus as champion (this being
 later on the Smithfield winner), and
 Dublin had an Aberdeen-Angus
 Shorthorn chamuion. At the fat
 stock markets of the United King-
 dom high-grades of the Aberdeen-Angus
 continue to head the prices. A
 magnificent lot of over 300 Aberdeen-
 Angus high-grade steers at the re-
 cent Smithfield Monday market were
 first sold and struck an average of
 5s. 4d. per stone of 8 lbs. sinking
 offal, the top quotation for them be-
 ing 5s. 6d.—Editor, Glasgow Herald.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALBERTA FARMER'S ASSOCIATION

(Continued.)

The following is a list of resolu-
 tions which were adopted by the as-
 sociation on presentation by the
 resolution committee:

(1) That this convention regrets
 that the speech from the throne at
 the opening of the Provincial Legis-
 lature made no mention of the pork-
 packing industry which is of more
 importance than any legislation that
 has been before the Government for
 years. Therefore, we hope that the
 Government will make a favorable
 announcement on this important sub-
 ject at an early date.

(2) That this association recom-
 mends the appointment of Andrew
 Graham, of Pomeroy, Manitoba, to
 the vacancy on the Dominion Rail-
 way Commission.

(3) That the Provincial Govern-
 ment make provision for a transpor-
 tation committee of three to investi-
 gate the market facilities of the
 Province.

(4) That railway companies be
 compelled to fence their right-of-way
 through all occupied farm lands be-
 fore turning a sod.

(5) That farmers be permitted, un-
 der the Hail Insurance Act, to place
 more insurance on their crops by
 paying 15 cents per acre additional
 premium for every \$2 additional in-
 surance per acre.

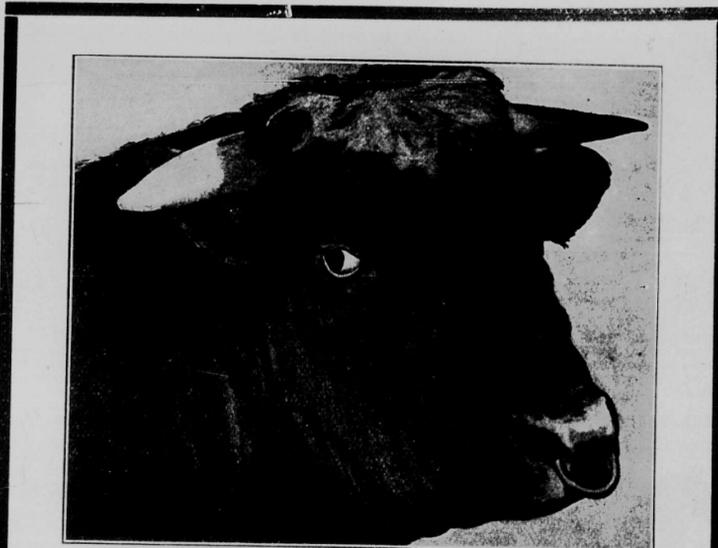
(6) That pressure be brought to
 bear on the Alberta Railway and
 Irrigation Company by the Provincial
 Government to compel them to ex-
 tend their line to Kimball in accord-
 ance with their charter.

(7) That there be a continuous
 bounty on coyotes in the Province.

(8) That this convention places on
 record its approval of the movement
 made by the Interprovincial Council
 of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for
 the Government ownership of eleva-
 tors.

(9) That, inasmuch as it has been
 found that in exploiting the Ameri-
 can market by trial shipments of
 beef cattle, that the chief obstacle in
 the way of successful and profitable
 shipment was the 27½ per cent. duty
 imposed on Canadian cattle entering
 the United States, and as the United
 States Government has shown a dis-
 position to take the initiative in let-
 ting down the tariff bars between
 Canada and the United States, with
 a view to better trade relations;
 therefore, be it resolved that the
 United Farmers' Association of Al-
 berta hereby put itself on record in
 favor of reciprocity or free trade in
 beef stock as between Canada and
 the United States.

(10) That this convention express
 its pleasure at the announcement
 made by the prime minister of Al-
 berta that the school ordinance shall



The Shorthorns in the Star Farm Herd

have been bred and selected for farm conditions as they exist in Western
 Canada. The breeding females in this herd are expected to, and do pay their
 way in milk returns every year. They are not the kind that require
 nurse cows to suckle the calves, but the kind that milk profitably and
 raise beef stock of the deep ribbed, well topped, thick fleshed kind, the
 kind that every Canadian farmer wants. We have breeding stock for
 sale of both sexes at reasonable prices. A personal inspection of the herd
 is invited. If you can't visit the farm, write. Improved Yorkshire Pigs
 and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

R. W. CASWELL

Star Farm

Saskatoon, Sask.

G. T. P., C. P. and C. N. Railways

REGISTERED TRADE MARK



JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, Limited

SHEFFIELD, ENG.

Avoid imitations of our

CUTLERY

By Seeing That This EXACT MARK

Is on each Blade

Sole Agents for Canada:

JAMES HUTTON & CO., MONTREAL

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

Huge Success.

OUR

"G" Brand

Grained Leather

Half-Wellington

CLOGS

Lined Thick Felt.

CUT THIS OUT and Keep it safely.



For MEN,
 WOMEN,
 Youths or Lads,

All One Price.
 Postage Paid
 to your door.

\$2.00

Sizes Made, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12's.

Grand for
 Winter.

Quickly pulled on.

Grained Leather

TOPS.

Thick Cosy Lining.

Wood Soles.

Very light, about 1" thick.

Every Canadian ought to write AT ONCE for a Sample Pair of our

Celebrated "G" Brand Half Wellington Clogs

Being Cosily Lined with THICK BROWN FELT your Feet are Warm and Dry. We will Despatch by RETURN MAIL and you will be Delighted. You have NO IDEA HOW NICE AND COSY THEY ARE, until you see them. Your friends will all be writing for them whenever they see them. One Customer in Carlton Place wrote for a Sample Pair of our Wood Soled Clogs. Next Post, he wrote for other Thirteen Pairs. Another Customer writes—"They only want SEEING."

We could easily fill this Paper "twice over" with Testimonials.

Write off to Good Old SCOTLAND by First Mail.

JOHN GREENLEES, 4 Wellington St., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.



UNION STOCK YARDS, HORSE EXCHANGE

WEST TORONTO - CANADA
The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market
Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and Harness on hand for private sale every day.
The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. **North-West Trade a Specialty.**

HERBERT SMITH Manager.
(Late Grand's Repository)

10 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

Personally selected from the leading Scotch herds. They are of such noted families as Broadhooks, Butterfly, Claret, Clara, Roan Lady and Jilt. I also have for sale four bull calves from imp. sire and dam, and a number of good young cows and heifers. Catalogue being prepared. Write for one. Prices as well as quality will please you. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Junction station, G. T. R.

FRED BARNETT, Manager

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.



We have a bunch of the best Clydesdale Fillies

bred that could be picked up in Scotland. Every one is an outstanding individual. Four two-year-olds are bred to Scotland's most noted sires. Three colts and a few home bred fillies and mares.

Burnett & McKirdy - Napinka, Man.



Glencorse Yorkshires

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

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.



LIVE STOCK EAR LABELS

Now is the time to get posted. Send your name for free sample and prices. Write to-day.

F. C. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

PURE-BRED HOGS, \$15.00 EACH

To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks and Berks, aged from 5 to 6 mos., at \$15 each, f.o.b. Napinka. This offer holds good to Nov. 1st, after that date price will be advanced. The Yorks are from prize winning stock. A 1 individual in both breeds. Also Shorthorns.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

They are milkers. They are just as good as the best for beef. We have a few young bulls and a number of females for sale.

YORKSHIRE HOGS

We are offering for sale some splendid young sows bred to farrow in the spring.

Clendenning Bros. Harding, Man.



HIGHLAND and SHORTHORN CATTLE

CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY HORSES

ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD

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

G. L. WATSON

Highland Ranch, Cariboo Road, B.C.

\$35.00 to \$75.00

will buy a young SHORTHORN BULL from nine months to a year old. Breeding right, good rustlers and most of them from heavy milking cows. I shall be glad to answer correspondence and give descriptions.

J. BOUSFIELD,
McGregor, Manitoba



To Reduce My Herd of SHORTHORNS

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

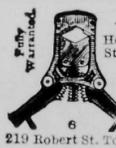
JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA.

Stockmen!

It is to your own interest to advertise your stock and keep it in the mind of the buying public.

We have a sworn circulation of just the kind of readers that you desire to reach, and we ask you to write to us for advertising rates, etc.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Ltd.



DEHORN YOUR CATTLE

Wonderful how it improves them. Heifers develop into better milkers. Steers fatten quicker.

KEYSTONE DEHORNER

does it. Cuts clean—hurts little—does not bruise flesh or crush bone. Write for free booklet.

R. H. MCKENNA,
Late of Ficton, Ont.
219 Robert St. Toronto

HACKNEY AND CLYDESDALE

STALLIONS—Can sell you Champions bred at home with quality and vim which will give satisfaction from the start. Also a few mares and fillies at prices away below competition.

WILL MOODIE

Riverside Farm, De Winton, Alta.



Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

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

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.



J. C. POPE

Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.

Breeder of

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

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

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

Brampton JERSEYS CANADA'S PREMIER HERD

Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from. Write for prices and particulars. Long distance phone at farm.

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

D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.

Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que.
Importer and Breeder of High-Class, Pure-bred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders.
Breeder in the west can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission, saving travelling and other expenses.
Correspondence invited.

be amended so as to provide for the creation of school districts in prescribed areas where less than twelve children of school age reside. Further resolved, that provision be made for the creation into school districts of areas of five miles or less where six children or less reside.

(11) That whereas, it is the frequent practice of the Canadian Pacific Railway in disposing of its land to reserve the coal rights thereon; and whereas, by an improvident bargain made by the Government of Canada, that corporation is enabled to escape taxation on the land that it retains in its possession, which involves a great injustice to the large body of taxpayers; be it resolved that this convention draws to the attention of the Provincial Government the advisability of making a careful investigation with a view to determining whether it would not be possible to tax these coal rights on the principle that if they are of sufficient value to reserve they should bear a part of public expenditure.

(12) That it will be of great benefit to the province to have the Agricultural Societies' ordinance so amended that it will apply to such branches of the United Farmers' Association in cities, towns and villages through the Province that name 50 paid-up members or over, where agricultural societies do not exist; and also that the association be empowered to hold a fair in such cities, towns or villages that have agricultural societies at the request of such societies in such cities, towns or villages.

(13) Whereas, the ground squirrel and pocket gopher cause great destruction to growing crops in portions of our Province; be it resolved, that the Department of Agriculture be requested to give careful attention to the matter of investigating these pests and use some contagious disease as a means of extermination.

(14) Whereas, the Government of the Province of Alberta has been working for the past few years endeavoring to tax the lands of certain railway companies in the Province, we wish to express our appreciation of this work. We regret, however, the slowness with which the work is being carried on, and we would request that the actions against the railway companies be speedily rushed to completion so that the revenue to be derived by the taxation of this land can be provided for the needs of the Province.

(15) That a committee of the men who evolved the plan of co-operative hail insurance be appointed to work out the details more completely and hand the same to the board of directors.

(16) That this Association apply to the Railway Commissioners to compel the railway companies to provide, where required, stock cars partitioned off so that the small shippers of beef, sheep and hogs may be able to ship together in the same car and yet be able to keep their consignment separated.

(17) That a resolution be presented to the convention to discuss the benefit to the people of the initiative referendum and right of recall.

An important matter disposed of at the Friday evening's session was the adoption of an official organ for the United Associations. The Grain-Growers' Guide was decided upon. Mr. E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta, contributed an interesting discussion before the Friday evening's meeting, touching on the matter of more extended co-operation, the question of a farmer's bank, which he did not look upon favorably, and the question of transportation.

The officers elected for the incoming year are: President, Jas. Bower, Red Deer; Vice-President, Rice Sheppard, Strathcona; Sec.-Treas., E. J. Fream, Innisfail; Directors—L. H. Jelife, Spring Coulee; W. A. Dixon, Fishburn; A. Von Mielich, Calgary; G. McDonald, Olds; G. Lang, Edmonton, and L. Thomas, Vegreville; Auditors—J. Hallberg, Ross Creek, and J. Sheppard, Spruce Grove.

Questions & Answers

In asking questions be sure to sign your name in full and give post-office address

WINTER WHEAT

I shall be glad of information as regards Red Fife as a fall wheat.

1. Will three bushels to the acre be enough for seed that is frozen and generates about 50 per cent?

2. May the wheat be sown on 1909 breaking, about August 15?

The soil around here is very heavy, black loam clay sub-soil.
Hatfield Farm, Edmonton, Alta.
H. R. H.

Ans.—Red Fife, is a spring wheat, properly speaking, but we imagine you are referring to the red winter wheats of Alberta, sometimes spoken of as Red Fife, but properly called Alberta Red. If you are thinking of ordinary spring wheat, and inquiring re its use as a fall wheat, the best advice we can give is to leave it alone. Get fall wheat seed. There is plenty of it in Alberta. Don't waste time experimenting, and trying to grow winter wheat from spring wheat seed. Use a variety which you can depend on for a crop.

1. It is unwise to use frozen grain for seed, especially grain which shows a germination test of only 50 per cent. Wheat that has been as badly frozen as this, even if sown at twice the ordinary rate per acre, is unlikely to make a satisfactory stand and is very likely to be spindly and poor in growth. We would advise procuring seed showing stronger germination tests, say 85 or 90 per cent.

2. August 15th is a trifle late for winter wheat seeding in your part of Alberta, and 1909 breaking would not by any means be likely to be in good condition for sowing. If you have old land, that had better be used for the wheat. By August 1st, which is a fair date for sowing, newly broken sod would hardly be rotted sufficiently to backset, or if broken deep at first, and kept thoroughly worked down it would be in better shape, but not the best for wheat. The general practice in Alberta is to sow fall wheat on summer fallowed land. As it requires to be sown towards the end of July it is impossible to grow any other crop on the land that season. Would not advise sowing wheat on new breaking.

DIVIDING UP AN ESTATE

A man came to Saskatchewan from Germany a few years ago, took up a homestead, but was on it only a short time when he died. At his death he had very little property paid for, but since he died his four boys have proved up on the homestead and stocked it with implements and stock. In Germany this man left seven children. Can these claim a part of his estate? What should it cost to administer the estate?

Sask.

J. P.

Ans.—All the children of the deceased man are entitled to share in the property he possessed at the time of his death, but as he did not own any stock and implements, nor had a title to his homestead, we think there would be nothing to divide. Certainly the children in Germany are not entitled to a share of the homestead now that the Canadian children have proved up nor in the stock and implements they have paid for since their father's death. Ordinarily the cost of administering a small estate should not exceed \$50 or \$60, but in this case there is nothing to administer.

GREEDY FEEDER

I have a horse, that, when fed, will grab great mouthfuls of both hay and grain and chew and swallow both at once. He is in good order, but his hair is very rough.

E. W.

Ans.—He eats too much and does not masticate his food. He would advise you to dress him. Do not give him grain at the same time as hay, and scatter the grain over so that he cannot get it. When he has eaten his hay, or reverse method, first. The habit is not so easily digested or liable to produce such

SWOLLEN

We keep heavy horse winter time they are every day, and at other several days without cases they become swollen. How do you salts daily in mixed cement to keep them?

Ans.—A little Epsom salt heaped teaspoonful alternative, but as little the bowels. However a tendency to prevent you mention, and, at no harm. The proper administration of an as 10 drams aloes after feeding on laxative for regular exercise as possible.

DEVELOPING

1. What is the best to develop action? the same in winter?

2. Mare has capped?

3. Mare salivates when eating oats.

Ans.—1. Shoe with considerable weight. The shoes should weigh two pounds, according with which the They should be slight the heel, and the rounded off so as to pick his feet quickly. time calkins are there should be no heels, but none at the

2. This is hard to drams each of iodine potassium, and 4 ounces ine and alcohol. little well in once repeatedly—say, every Details for blistering given in these columns

3. Her teeth are a them dressed by a v

MATERIALS FOR

How much cement small stone will it foundation wall 78 ft high, and 8 inches plenty of small stone

Ans.—The wall is approximately, 100 cubic feet (uncompacted), of one of cement to gravel should suit. is narrow, it is not small stones too recommended that the wall should not contain two inches of the face care is taken in the perhaps the small made to supply one total, or 25 cubic feet of cement required, slight cubic feet of gravel of cement will suffice mate of the material would be 25 cubic feet one-fifth cord of stone or less than 3 cubic and 7 cubic feet, or si two barrels of cement titles will vary with the cement and gravel also with the quantity can be worked in.

SYMPTOMS OF SW

I have a horse that very well since last I

Answers

Sign your name in
the address

FEAT
information as
fall wheat.

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monton, Alta.
H. R. H.

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E. W.

Ans.—He eats too greedily and does not masticate his food thoroughly. I would advise you to have his teeth dressed. Do not give him both hay and grain at the same time. Feed him oats in a box with a large bottom, and scatter the grain over the whole bottom so that he cannot get a large mouthful. When he has eaten his oats, feed him hay, or reverse matters and feed hay first. The habit is not due to disease or digestive derangement, but is very liable to produce such.

SWOLLEN LEGS

We keep heavy horses, and during the winter time they are sometimes working every day, and at other times they stand several days without exercise, in which cases they become constipated and their legs swell. How would feeding a little salts daily in mixed chaff act as a treatment to keep them in good condition?

Ans.—A little Epsom salts, say a heaped teaspoonful daily, acts as an alterative, but has little or no action on the bowels. However, it might have a tendency to prevent the troubles you mention, and, at all events, can do no harm. The proper treatment is the administration of an aloetic purgative as 10 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, feeding on laxative food, and giving as regular exercise as possible.

DEVELOPING ACTION, ETC.

- 1. What is the best way to shoe to develop action? Would you shoe the same in winter as in summer?
- 2. Mare has capped hock.
- 3. Mare salivates a great deal when eating oats.

B. A. M.

Ans.—1. Shoe with flat shoes of considerable weight, without calkins. The shoes should weigh from one to two pounds, according to the weight with which the horse goes best. They should be slightly thicker at the heel, and the toe should be rounded off so as to cause him to pick his feet quickly. In the winter time calkins are necessary, hence there should be small ones on the heels, but none at the toe.

2. This is hard to reduce. Take 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and 4 ozs. each of glycerine and alcohol. Mix and rub a little well in once daily, or blister repeatedly—say, every four weeks. Details for blistering are frequently given in these columns.

3. Her teeth are at fault. Have them dressed by a veterinarian.

MATERIALS FOR FOUNDATION

How much cement, gravel and small stone will it take to build a foundation wall 78 feet long, 1 1/2 feet high, and 8 inches thick. I have plenty of small stone.

H. J. N.

Ans.—The wall will require, approximately, 100 cubic feet of material (uncompacted). A proportion of one of cement to ten of sharp gravel should suit. Since the wall is narrow, it is not advisable to use small stones too freely, as it is recommended that stones in cement wall should not come within about two inches of the face. However, if care is taken in the construction, perhaps the small stones could be made to supply one quarter of the total, or 25 cubic feet. Of the balance required, slightly less than 70 cubic feet of gravel and 7 cubic feet of cement will suffice. An approximate of the materials needed then would be 25 cubic feet, or less than one-fifth cord of stone; 70 cubic feet, or less than 3 cubic yards of gravel, and 7 cubic feet, or slightly less than two barrels of cement. These quantities will vary with the strength of the cement and gravel mixture, and also with the quantity of stone that can be worked in.

SYMPTOMS OF SWAMP FEVER

I have a horse that has not been very well since last harvest. I did

hardly anything with him last fall. He was weak, and seemed to come down all at once. He looks not bad dressed. Do not give him both hay and grain at the same time. Feed him a little under the belly and sheath. When I let him out he pokes around, but he is not very lively. I am feeding him boiled barley once a day with a little flax in it, and bran mash twice a day. He is thin and does not seem to be doing well. I think that he is a little tight in the hide, and his manure is inclined to be dry.

D. A. S.

Man.

Ans.—The symptoms you give point strongly to swamp fever. The symptoms of this disease have been fully described in recent issues of this journal. Should the disease prove to be swamp fever your horse will die as there is no known cure for it. It may be that your horse is run down in health from some other disease, influenza, or instance, and a good course of tonic treatment may bring about satisfactory results. Try the following: Powdered sulphate of iron, 3 ounces; powdered cinchona, 3 ounces; powdered nuxvomica, 2 ounces; powdered gentian, 3 ounces; common salt, 3 ounces; nitrate of potash, 2 ounces. Mix well. Give a tablespoonful mixed with damp feed three times a day. Boiled barley is difficult to digest, especially in a horse so debilitated. Feed on good oats and hay. If the horse is old crush the oats. Give a good bran mash and boiled flaxseed once a day, carrots or turnips, if you have them, once a day. Give gentle exercise every day, weather permitting.

COLLECTING ACCOUNT

A, who works for B, gave C an order on B for payment of an account, B expressing his willingness. Can C collect from A after giving him a receipt for the amount of the account?

W. A. D.

Sask.

Ans.—If the relationship between A and B has not changed, C can still recover from B; but if, for any reason, B's liability to A is not established, C may look to A for the amount.

BUILDING ICE HOUSE

Kindly give me a plan for building an ice house that would hold about 80 or 100 blocks. I would like one in which the ice and sawdust would not come in contact with each other.

G. M.

Ans.—There is no need of going to great expense in building an ice house. It is well to place it on the north side of a large building, or in such place that it does not stand exposed to direct sunlight throughout the day. The main object should be to protect the ice from being melted by the hot air of summer months. Sawdust has been proven to be the most satisfactory material for this purpose when cheapness and efficiency are considered. A building ten feet square should suffice for storing 100 blocks. It is necessary to have 12 inches of sawdust on a dry bottom, and to leave space for a foot of sawdust on all sides of the ice. Then a foot or more also should be used as a covering on top. Posts can be set as required, and rough lumber used as siding. Some advise nailing the lumber on the inside of the posts, but for appearance sake it is well to have the posts inside. For efficiency it might be wise to leave slightly more than 12 inches space for sawdust, and to see that the sawdust is thoroughly packed around the posts. Openings should be left to allow free circulation of air above the sawdust. Your suggestion to have the ice and sawdust not come in contact is attractive from the standpoint of having clean ice, but for efficiency of protection it would cost too much for construction. A little water will readily wash the sawdust off a block. Thorough insulation of walls and ceiling, as well as double doors, would be required.

Craigie Mains Clydesdales

Our inducements to come and see us are that we can offer a larger choice of first-class horses, stallions and females, than can be seen at any other place in Canada.

We have imported and home-bred stock for sale, having landed a large consignment, with Baron Cedric at the head, from Scotland in November. Intending purchasers may look up Wm. McDonald, at Pense, or Jas. Kennon, at Lumsden, and be driven free to the farm.

A. & G. MUTCH, LUMSDEN, SASK.

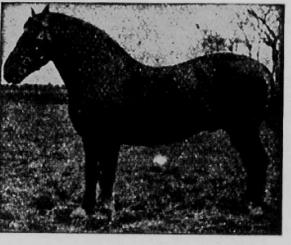


JOHN A. TURNER

Balgreggan Stock Farm CALCARY

A consignment of Clydesdales, personally selected from the best stables of Scotland, has just arrived home and are now offered for sale.

Experience counts in the horse business, and my customers will get the benefit of my many years in the business. No middleman's profits. I deal direct, personally select and personally transact all my business. The first to come has the largest choice.



"Suffolk Punch Stallions"

EIGHT Imported Stallions for sale of the highest breeding and quality. All guaranteed absolutely sound and gentle. Ages—Six, rising three and two rising five. Prices moderate. Terms easy. Satisfaction given. For further particulars apply to

JAQUES BROS. THE SUFFOLK HORSE FARM LAMERTON P. O. 10 miles from Alix Station, Alta.

YOU WILL BENEFIT YOURSELF AND HELP US BY MENTIONING THAT YOU SAW THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

My New Importation of Clydesdale Stallions

has just arrived. It comprises a number of prize winners and premium horses, ages from one to four years. Four are by the renowned Everlasting and two by Hiawatha. All are for sale at the lowest prices possible. Correspondence and inspection invited.

O. Sorby Guelph, Ont.

Hawthorn Bank Clydesdales and Shorthorns

I have the largest breeding and importing establishment in Manitoba. My horses are all young and newly imported, and the sires represented are Baron's Pride, Marcellus, Sir Everest, Baronson, Prince Thomas, Royal Edward, Everlasting, Hiawatha, Godolphin, Mercutio.

I have some fine yearling Shorthorn bulls and females of all ages for sale. Also a litter of beautiful marked working collie pups—not the brainless show kind—and an imported trained two-year-old bitch, black and white in color. DON'T ALL SPEAK AT ONCE.

Come and see me or write, and let me have a chance to demonstrate how well I can treat you. If you come to buy with cash or bankable paper, you won't get away from Carberry.

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.

Please Mention the Advocate when answering advertisements

SUFFOLK HORSES

—AND— SUFFOLK SHEEP

IMPORTED STALLIONS for sale, winners at the Dominion and other fairs.

RAM AND EWE LAMBS for sale bred from imported rams and ewes. Three Championships and six firsts awarded to this flock at Dominion Exhibition, 1908.

JAQUES BROS., NORTHERN STAR RANCH Ingleton P.O., Alta.

SELECTED RECIPES

In cakes a tablespoon of fresh, clean snow beaten in will take the place of an egg.

Maple Layer Cake.—A delightful maple filling for a layer cake is made by mixing two cups of light brown sug-

ar with one cup of maple syrup and one cup of water, and a third of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, putting the last in only when, after boiling the other ingredients, a soft ball is formed in water; take immediately off the fire, and beat well till it is cool and smooth; then spread at once on the cake; this may have an edge of walnuts.

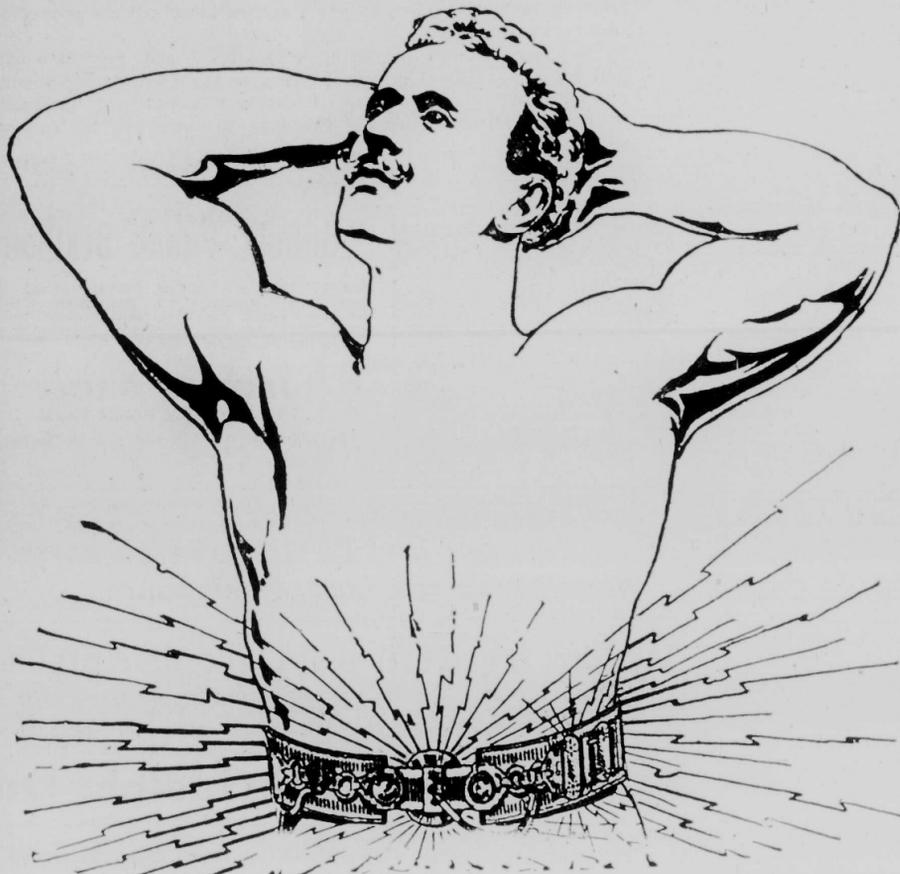
Maple Cream.—Two cups of white sugar and one of brown. Butter, size of egg. Moisten in cup of fresh milk and boil hard for about fifteen minutes.

Stand saucepan in cold water or snow, and beat till it thickens. Vanilla flavoring and chopped walnuts are an improvement. Pour in buttered tins so that it will be an inch thick. Everything depends on the cooking. Let it come to the boil quickly and boil fast.

Rice Snowballs.—Children are usually very fond of this dainty, which is especially suitable for the cold weather. Boil a quarter of a pound of rice in a quart of milk, with a pinch of salt and five tablespoonfuls of white sugar. A

little thin lemon peel is added also. When the rice is tender, and all the milk absorbed, remove the lemon peel, press the rice into small round greased cups, and leave till next day. Then turn out on a glass dish, put a little red jam on each, whip up a little fresh cream till stiff, and place it in a mould on the centre of the dish, with the snowballs round it.

WEAK MEN STOP DRUGGING



and apply Nature's remedy—which is Electricity. Why will you go on from day to day suffering with those pains in the back, shoulders, arms, hips, knees and muscles of the body? Why dose your poor weak stomach with drugs, hoping year after year to find a drug that will cure you? If you have doctored without benefit, if your stomach is ruined from taking drugs and your money wasted in trying useless remedies, then come to me. I have a positive and certain cure for you!

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

With Free Electric Attachment for Men

Whether it be Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Early Decay, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease; Indigestion, Constipation or any weakness caused by ignoring the laws of nature.

My Belt will remove the cause, and it will never return. That's a better way than making a drug store of your stomach. And who ever saw anybody actually cured by drugs? I tell you drugs don't cure, and if you have tried them you know it. Nearly all of my cured patients tried drugs first.

"When a rich man is sick he calls in his doctor, who writes a prescription and looks wise, and the rich man has confidence that he will be well tomorrow. He is, perhaps, because the doctor can fool nature for a while. But after a while the doctor looks wise, and it doesn't do the rich man any good and the first thing he knows nature demands her price and he has to pay it, as the doctor can help him no more.

"When a poor man gets sick he acts the same way, but he soon gets tired of the doctor's bills and takes his case in his own hands and comes to me. I cure him with Electricity, and that is why my patients are usually poor men. Rich men's doctors will not let them come to me.

"The day is drawing near when physicians who now avoid Electricity because of their belief that it is yet in the experiment stage, will awaken to the fact that while they have been waiting I have been working, and that Electricity as I apply it possesses marvellous curative powers in cases where drugs will only stimulate.

"Some doctors even believe that my appliances do not generate a current. I will pay \$1,000 for one of them that fails to give a powerful current as soon as it touches the body. In days gone by, electric belts used to burn the skin. I guarantee my patients against that. My appliances have soft cushion electrodes which give a glowing heat, but no sting or burn. They have also a regulator to control the current.

"I would like to talk to people on this subject in my office. I can quickly demonstrate the truth of my claims."

Here are a few extracts from some recent letters received from my patients:

H. ELLIOTT, 795 Main St., Winnipeg, Man., says: "I consider your belt a boon to suffering humanity, and would not be without one at any price."

S. H. SAGER, Okotoks, Alta., says: "I am cured of Rheumatism; your belt has done its work well. I am satisfied it is the only cure for that disease."

"I sleep better, am more fit and putting on flesh. The parts are getting firm and there is no dragging pain, and more, I have a good appetite and no indigestion, which is remarkable for me; thanks to your belt."—ERNEST E. SAUNDERS, Bresaylor, Sask.

"I am not troubled any more with sick headaches nor weakness, which I suffered from for

ten years"—D. H. BURTON, Magrath, Alta.

MR. J. S. BRYSON, Maple Creek, Sask., says: "I would not be without one of your belts for double the price you ask, and I will gladly recommend it."

MR. ALBERT INGRAM, Faraday, Alta., says: "Since using your belt I have not had a touch of lame back, and I am a much improved man in every way."

MR. N. C. RUSHOE, Lock Manor, Man., says: "My back is stronger, my kidneys work better, my stomach is in good order, and digests the food properly, thanks to your belt."

I TAKE ALL THE CHANCES. You might think I take long chances with my appliances when I say that I will cure you before you pay me. I don't. There is more in electricity when properly applied than you think. I take all chances of curing your case. All I ask is that you give me reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and you can use it at my risk, and

PAY WHEN CURED

Give me a man broken down from excesses, hard work or worry, from any cause which has sapped his vitality. Let him follow my advice for three months, and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age.

Send For My Book To-Day

Do you want to feel big, husky and powerful, with your veins full of youthful fire, your eye clear and your muscles strong and active? If you do, fill out this coupon and send it to me and I will send you a book that will inspire you with courage to help yourself. It is full of the things that make people feel like being strong and healthy, and tells of others like yourself who were just as weak once, but are now among nature's best specimens of strong and healthy human beings. Cut out this coupon and send it to-day and get this book, free, sealed, by return mail. Call for free consultation. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p. m. Wednesday and Saturday until 9.00 p.m.

Cut this out	Dr. M. D. McLaughlin	Send It To-day
	112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada	
	Please send me your book for men, sealed, free.	
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