

il 13, 1910

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI

WINNIPEG, CANADA, APRIL 20, 1910

No. 917

At your service "Sir-Anywhere"

YOU must analyze the parts of our No. 1317 Telephone Set to fully appreciate its superiority. For example, a farm phone demands an extra loud gong—you're liable to be quite a piece away when it rings and it's of little use unless you always hear it. The gong we use is made of brass—a big one—and produces fully 50% more noise than any other gong for farm use. The gong posts are mounted directly on the ringer frame so that even the warping of the instrument cannot change the adjustment.

THAT'S what a telephone says to every man on whose wall it hangs. It's a good servant—is a telephone—a mighty good servant and always ready and waiting for you the moment you want it. And not only is it there for business, but it stands for pleasure as well. Think what a convenience,—what a deal of comfort—it would be for you in the long, lone, some winter evenings, when the snow is piled mountain-high in every path and road. Or suppose you needed a doctor on one of those evenings—just suppose. Well, if you have a telephone—but you know the story. There's only one way for a story like that to end if your telephone's a good instrument—if it does not get out of order—if it doesn't fail you at the critical moment—in short, if it's a "Northern Electric." You save a trip to town—a long wait—a never-ending journey back—and—perhaps—a life. Who knows!

No. 1317 is equipped with our new No. 48-A generator—a generator whose efficiency is greater, and which will ring a greater number of telephones on a longer line than any generator on the market. Thousands of these generators are operating on lines more than 30 miles long with as many as 40 telephones on the same line. Indeed, in one case, on a line approximately 75 miles long, there are 75 sets. While this is, of course, really too great a load it is of interest as indicating the wonderful strength of this generator. Consider this

Our Newly Designed No. 1317 Type Telephone Set

is also equipped with our new type No. 38 ringer—a very sensitive and efficient ringer operating with only one-third to one-fourth the current required for other ringers in use on farm phones. The cabinet or wooden part of this telephone is the very finest quality and finish of quartered-sawed oak—in point of mere appearance this instrument is an ornament to any wall. Of course, this means nothing, unless the service it gives is of the very best; but consistent with satisfactory service—good appearance is always desirable.



And Some Of Its Principal Exclusive Features

such as the fact that the armature is normally short circuited so as to give it complete protection against damage by lightning. The act of turning the crank, automatically connects the generator to the line—and this circuit is again broken as soon as the crank is released. All magnets are made of a special steel so as to insure their retaining their strength indefinitely. Remember this is a five bar generator and fully fifteen percent more efficient than any other generator on the market—specially adapted for use on long heavily loaded rural lines.

Write for Our Free Book

The whole story of rural telephones is yours for the asking. Simply tell us that you want it

Ask us to send you Bulletin No. 1416, and let it tell you not only all about our telephones for farm use, but also of the steps it is necessary to take in the formation of a rural phone company. This book tells how simple it is—how very little money is required and places you in a position where you can go right ahead yourself in your own community

and organize among your own neighbors. After you get the book, if there is other information you want, all you have to do is to ask for it—tell us what you want, and we will supply you with every detail. Why should you not be the man to promote a telephone company in your own neighborhood? Write us today—remember, the story is yours for the asking



THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

Manufacturers and suppliers of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and maintenance of Telephone and Power Plants. Address your nearest office.

MONTREAL TORONTO REGINA VANCOUVER WINNIPEG
Cor. Notre Dame and Guy Sts. 60 Front St. W. CALGARY 918 Pender St. W. 599 Henry Ave.

Quality.
You'll
coming

but the
ainted in
illed with
eat panel
n, strong
ls, fancy
be joints.
this style
us excel-
oroughly
hides to

NS

they can
the sole
ywhere.

ith best
Adams
through
t on the
double

les with

ind and
and are

SEAL OF ALBERTA
"THE FAULTLESS FLOUR"



"THE FAULTLESS FLOUR MAKES PERFECT BREAD, AND FROM THE HOUR THAT THIS IS SAID, WE DO CONTENTO THAT YOU WILL SPEND YOUR DAYS DEMANDING IT."

"A WESTERN FLOUR FROM WESTERN WHEAT"

THE CALGARY MILLING CO. LIMITED
CALGARY AND VANCOUVER
CANADA.

MR. FARMER

Why not buy the best breaking plow on the market?

The Van Slyke Breaking Plow

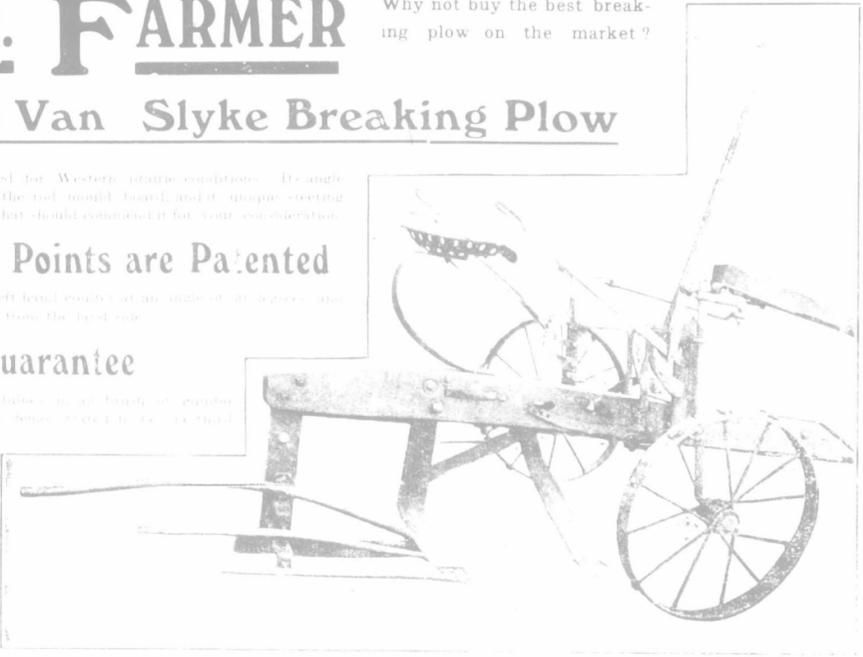
is especially constructed for Western prairie conditions. Its angle coulters, its side coulters, the rounded board, and its unique steering device are a few points that should commend it for your consideration.

Important Points are Patented

These include the left hand coulters at an angle of 30 degrees and the under cutting sheet from the back end.

We Guarantee

its durability and its efficiency in all kinds of prairie soils. Its draft has been demonstrated to be 10% lighter than other plows on the market. All farmers who know its worth will give you business.



WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

THE VAN SLYKE PLOW COMPANY, RED DEER, ALBERTA

CONCRETE FENCE POSTS
 MAKE YOUR OWN!

with our \$7 machine. They are cheaper than wooden posts. They outlast wood ten times and more. They cannot break (reinforced), nor can they rot or rust. Prairie fires cannot burn them; wires cannot possibly get loose. They hold any kind of fence. No repairs. A fence put up with these posts lasts for good and increases the looks and value of any property. Our machines turn out over 100-150 posts a day, your own and your neighbor's. A new invention, very simple to operate. Don't you think it is worth \$7 to you? We invite your enquiry and will cheerfully give fullest information. Write today. Dept. B. The Clifford Concrete Fence-Post Machine Co. 602 McIntyre Block, Main St., Winnipeg

Hamilton Cream Separator

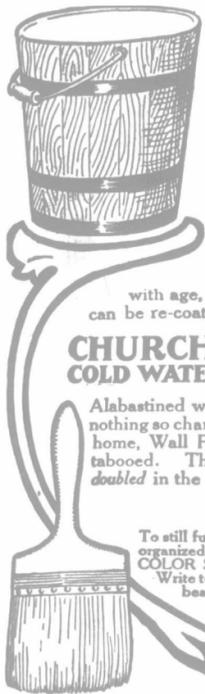
\$18.00 to \$49.00

A Trial Offer

We say the Hamilton is the best Cream Separator sold in Canada today. Don't take our word for it. Get one on our special 30-day trial offer. Prices only one-third to one-half what others charge. Thousands now in use in Canada. Write before you go to bed for catalogue "A". It tells about our 30-day offer.



HAMILTONS', Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg



A pail, with water—a brush—and a pkg. of Alabastine

are all you need to transform an ordinary-looking wall into a beautiful and artistic wall which will appeal to the most refined taste. Any one can apply Alabastine. Alabastine colors are permanent—they do not rub off. They give that artistic soft, velvety effect which can be produced only by Alabastine. It hardens with age, becoming a part of the wall. Alabastine can be re-coated without removing the old coats.

CHURCH'S Alabastine COLD WATER

Alabastined walls are now the most popular. There is nothing so charming, so sanitary, so cheap. In the modern home, Wall Paper, held on by flour paste, is now tabooed. The sales of Alabastine in Canada have doubled in the last two years.



None Genuine without little Church on Label

FREE STENCILS

To still further popularize Alabastine and again double its sales, we have organized a Decorative Department, and are prepared to offer FREE COLOR SCHEMES and FREE STENCILS to all users of Alabastine. Write today for particulars—our advice is FREE. Let us help you to beautify your home at moderate cost.

The Alabastine Co., Ltd., Paris, Ont.
50 Willow St. 8

The Tireless Accurate Iron Hand

You can operate the Aspinwall No. 3 Potato Planter without the assistance of another man. The Aspinwall No. 3 not only saves you the extra man's pay, but also plants one-third faster than machines requiring two men. The hand that handles the seed on the Aspinwall No. 3 is the iron hand. Unlike the human hand, it never gets tired. It drops 99 per cent. good. You can use different sizes of seed and vary the distance of planting without requiring change of pickers. No other planter can compare with it in accuracy or handle as large a range of seed.



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

The Aspinwall Mfg. Co. **Aspinwall.**
Jackson, Mich., and Guelph, Can.

No. 3 Potato Planter

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

CAPITAL, \$10,000,000 REST, \$6,000,000

B. E. WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., President ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager
A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches

BRANCHES IN EVERY PROVINCE OF CANADA AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

BRANCHES IN ALBERTA

BAWLF	INNISFAIL	PROVOST
CALGARY	INNISFREE	RED DEER
CARMANGAY	LETHBRIDGE	STAVELY
CLARESHOLM	MACLEOD	STONY PLAIN
CROSSFIELD	MEDICINE HAT	STRATHCONA
EDMONTON	MONARCH	STRATHMORE
GLEICHEN	NANTON	VEGREVILLE
GRANUM	OLDS	VERMILION
HARDISTY	PINCHER CREEK	WARNER
HIGH RIVER	PONOKA	WETASKIWIN

BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at any branch of the Bank and deposits made or withdrawn by mail. Every attention paid to out-of-town accounts.

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



THE Manitoba FROST PROOF GASOLINE ENGINES ARE SIMPLE RELIABLE ECONOMICAL

Made right at your door. Repairs or expert advice can always be obtained without delay.

They are sold under a Positive Guarantee to give Satisfaction.

Made in sizes, 2, 4 and 7 h.-p., vertical hopper cooled, 10 h.-p. Horizontal hopper cooled, stationary or portable, 25 h.-p. Portable Threshing Engines, and 45 h.-p. Tractors.

We also manufacture the famous MANITOBA WINDMILLS, the strongest, best regulated and most powerful mills on earth, made to suit Western conditions.

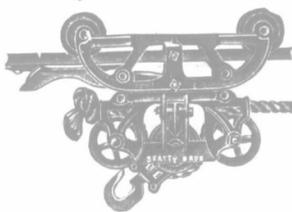
Grain Grinders, Steel Saw Frames and Wood and Iron Pumps.

Send for Catalog A. We are manufacturers, not dealers.

MANITOBA WINDMILL AND PUMP CO. LTD.
Box 301 BRANDON, MAN.

YOUR BARN SHOULD HAVE A "BT" HAY UNLOADING OUTFIT IN IT.

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



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

Write today. Our catalogue is free.

BEATTY BROS., FERGUS, CANADA

We also build Litter Carriers and Steel Stalls and Stanchions.

WALL PLASTER

When figuring on that new house do not overlook the interior finish.

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

Write for Booklet

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

British Columbia NELSON The Capital of KOOTENAY

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

Beautiful Scenery, Mild and Equable Climate, Excellent Boating, Fishing and Shooting, Good Hotels and Schools. Free sites, cheap electric power and low taxation given by Nelson to manufacturers coming in.

In Competition with the World Kootenay Fruit has obtained First Prizes
Write to Publicity Bureau, Board of Trade, P. O. Box 1078, Nelson, B. C. Canada



SHIELD YOURSELF

from loss by fire. Don't wait until after the fire to give the matter your consideration. Now is the time to think about it.

FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES

for very moderate rates. Reliability is the foundation of all business dealings.

THE WINNIPEG FIRE ASSURANCE CO.
Bank of Hamilton Chambers
Winnipeg, Man.

Phone Main 5212. P. O. Box 178.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

POSTS OWN!

are cheaper than wood ten times as reinforced, not tires cannot burn get loose. They are for good and in of any property. 100-150 posts a yard. A rate. Don't ask for more information.

st Machine Co St., Winnipeg

Separator \$18.00 to \$49.00



ldg., Winnipeg



Only Four Cows

That the dairy comprises only four cows is sometimes given as a reason for not purchasing

A NEW IMPROVED DE LAVAL Cream Separator

As a matter of fact four cows and a De Laval Separator will produce as much butter as six cows without the separator, and the labor will be cut in two in the middle.

Anyone who doubts the truth of this statement and the fact that the De Laval will earn its cost in the time allowed for payment may, upon application to the Company or its nearest agent, secure a free trial of a New Improved machine of suitable size.

The De Laval Lasts a Lifetime

The DELAVAL SEPARATOR CO
Montreal WINNIPEG Vancouver

Take care of 10 acres of Kootenay Fruit Land for 5 YEARS and it will take care of you for THE REST OF YOUR LIFE

J. M. Fraser harvested 20 tons of potatoes from a measured acre.
J. T. Bealby picked from three trees this year cherries which actually sold for \$250
Small orchard tracts of similar character for sale on easy payments. Send for our free illustrated booklet.

WESTERN CANADA INVESTMENT CO.
P. O. DRAWER 1042 NELSON, B. C.

\$656,000 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$656,000
CASH DEPOSITS WITH THREE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

HAIL INSURANCE

It is Every Man's Privilege

To carry his own risk and save the insurance premium, but why pay a premium and still carry the risk?

We Offer

Insurance that has been on trial for **TEN YEARS** in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and it shows an unbroken record of loss claims **PAID IN FULL**, to which thousands of satisfied insurance will bear witness.

Why Experiment

With something that is on record as having failed whenever put to the test of a bad hail season, or with the **NEW** and **UNTRIED METHODS** of Companies having little or no knowledge of Hail Insurance?

OURS is not cheap insurance, but an article that **CAN BE DEPENDENT UPON**, and the price is reasonable.

THE CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE CO., Brandon, Man.
THE SASKATCHEWAN INSURANCE CO., Regina, Sask.
THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO., Edmonton, Alta.

INSURANCE AGENCIES LIMITED

GENERAL AGENTS
WINNIPEG BRANDON REGINA
LOCAL AGENTS in all districts will be pleased to quote rates and furnish other information.

RAW HIDE HALTERS

The halter made by us is tanned, waterproof raw hide, and made from the finest Canadian moose and steer hides.
These halters are guaranteed all hand laced by expert workmen, and only the very strongest laces cut from horse hide flanks and calf skin are used for lacing.
Each halter sold by us is guaranteed, and we will replace any returned to our factory broken without cost.
When buying from the dealer see that the halters bear our tags, as we are not responsible for any other make of "Raw Hide Halters."
Numerous ranchers, horse dealers and others, including the following names, say that our halter is the best and strongest on the market, and is specially adapted for use in Western Canada:
Knight Sugar Co., Raymond, Alta.; J. Mitchell, Esq., Medicine Hat, Alta.; J. Yule, Esq., manager of Sir William Van Horne's stock farm; D. Hamilton, Baswood, Man.; G. M. Annable, Moose Jaw, Sask.; J. Lawther, Esq., Russell, Man.; P. Burns & Co., Calgary, Alta., and others too numerous to mention.
D. W. McQuaig, president of the Grain Growers, says that our halters are the best and cheapest on the market.
HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR HIDES.

MULLIN'S TANNING COMPANY, LIMITED.
382 NAIRN AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.
BANKERS: CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SEED FLAX

SELECTED AND THOROUGHLY CLEANED

Manitoba Linseed Oil Mills, Ltd.
St. Boniface, Man. P. O. Box 230

The Merchants' Bank

OF CANADA
ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid up Capital, \$6,000,000 Total Deposits (Nov. 30) \$49,471,594
Reserve and Undivided Profits, \$4,602,157 Total Assets (Nov. 30) \$66,800,181

BRANCHES IN WESTERN CANADA

MANITOBA		Brooks	Mannville
Brandon	Neepawa	Botha (Sub.)	Okotoks
Carberry	Oak Lake	Calgary	Olds
Gladstone	Portage la Prairie	Camrose	Red Deer
Griswold	Russell	Carstairs	Sedgewick
MacGregor	Souris	Castor	Stettler
Morris	Winnipeg	Daysland	Strome (Sub.)
Napinka		Edmonton	Trochu
	SASKATCHEWAN	Edmonton	Tofield
Antler	Melville	Killam	Vegreville
Arvola	Oxlow	Lacombe	Viking (Meighen)
Carnduff	Whitewood	Leduc	Wainwright
Gainsborough	Unity	Lethbridge	Wetaskiwin
Maple Creek			Wolf Creek (Edson)
Kisbey			
	ALBERTA		BRITISH COLUMBIA
	Aene, Tapscot P. O. Medicine Hat		Elko Vancouver Sidney Victoria Nanaimo
			New Westminster

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES
and Interest allowed at best Current Rates

Special Attention to the business of Farmers and New Settlers



Anti-Trust Prices Freight Prepaid To You—No Duty on FARM and TOWN

Telephones and Switchboards
Poles, Wire, Brackets, Insulators, Tools, Lightning Arresters, Ground Rods, Batteries, Insulated Wire, and everything necessary.

NO CHARGE for our experts' letters of advice, drawings, explanations, instructions, telling you in any language, non-technical, just how to build, own and operate your rural, town or long distance lines in a good but economical way and at a profit, thereby getting your own telephone free.

We are the largest, exclusive and the only bona-fide Independent Telephone and Switchboard makers in Canada or Great Britain.
Our Telephones are extensively used in Canada, England, France and by the U. S. Government.
Our great illustrated book on the Telephone sent Free to anyone writing us about any new Telephone lines or systems being talked of or organized.

We have a splendid money-making proposition for good agents.
The Dominion Telephone Mfg Co., Ltd. Dept. Q, Waterford, Ont., Canada.

The Advocate is the Best Advertising Medium

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, April 20, 1910

No. 917

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal
Published Every Wednesday

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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

In accordance with the law, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to all subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, accompanied by payment of all arrears.
British Agency, W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House Norfolk St., London W. C., England.
Specimen copies mailed free. Agents wanted.
Address all communications to the firm, not to any individual.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE
OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MAN.
14-16 PRINCESS ST.

EDITORIAL

New Work of Societies

The agricultural society or other farmers' organization that persists in introducing some new feature into its annual round of work as a rule is found to be successful and to hold the good-will of the community—urban as well as rural. The members of any organization like a change; they like to see some new feature introduced, and it is well to give the members what they like if at all reasonable.

The Bladworth, Sask., society during the winter has held a series of meetings at which addresses were delivered by members. The speakers were requested to write out their discourses and hand them to the president. These papers in turn were to be judged on their merits as institute addresses and prizes were awarded. The editors of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE happened to be the judiciary entrusted with the task of selecting the winners of first and second prize. That the line of work followed by the Bladworth society has been a success is evident from the interesting and valuable details included in these papers as they appear on other pages of this issue.

Such features not only help to increase the general knowledge of the subjects treated, but also to develop competency on the public platform. If the farming element had as many clever speakers as it has clear thinkers there would be a greater percentage of agriculturists in our legislative halls.

Cattle \$6.00; Hogs \$10.25

With Winnipeg dealers paying 6 cents a pound for choice steers and 10½ cents a pound for hogs, and a meat commission endeavoring to remedy grievances in connection with the stockyards in Winnipeg, no one can be censured for arguing that agriculturists in Western Canada should pay more attention to raising live stock and placing them on the market

in prime condition. The conditions are most encouraging. These prices, of course, did not obtain for all grades of stock that reached Winnipeg lately. However, prices have been good and there has been brisk competitive bidding for well finished animals.

These conditions bear out what THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE long has maintained, namely, that profitable prices are paid when really choice stock comes along and that the arrival of inferior stock day after day is largely responsible for low figures quoted, especially for cattle. The cry of consumers is for better meat at any price; the cry of the buyers is for animals of quality and finish to meet that demand; the cry of the producer is for better prices. All who know the situation realize that in many regards producers for years past have not been treated fairly; however, they also agree that with superior stock the cause of complaint is minimized. The moral is: Finish the stock before shipping.

Our Problem—the Immigrant

Immigration officials state that every steamer leaving Liverpool for Canada in the next few months is booked ahead by immigrants and that the largest influx of British settlers in the history of the Dominion will be shown by the immigration figures of 1910. Settlers are reported to be pouring onto the Canadian prairies through the two gateways of the South literally in thousands. It is estimated that before the close of the present year the immigration returns will show one newcomer for every twenty-three of our population.

Canadians, evidently, have something of a problem in assimilation before them. It is said that the United States when they were receiving the number of immigrants per year that Canada is now receiving, had a population more than six times as large as ours, and the United States had serious difficulties in transforming into American citizens the vast number of those from other lands who sought their shores. There is one fact, however, that alters the force of the comparison: Canada is receiving a better class of immigrants as a whole, than the United States received when the flood-tide of immigration to the Republic was on. We are getting more immigrants of Anglo-Saxon stock and fewer continental Europeans. But the problem of taking them in and making Canadians of them is large enough despite this, and this country at the present in proportion to the number of her people is undertaking a task of larger magnitude of its kind than has ever been undertaken before. And there can be no let-up. The people will come here, for there is no other place to go. It is for us to make the best we can of them. That will be this country's largest contribution this century to uplifting the masses and the civilization of the world.

What Is School?

There are few places in the civilized world where schools are not discussed from time to time. Not many people, however, consider schooling from the broader viewpoint. The tendency is when thinking of school to limit that glorious institution to the four walls within which a salaried individual spends a part of five days or so out of every seven for at least part of the calendar year. The duties of this salaried individual—the teacher—are to teach those who are sent to school.

A moment's thought will lead any person of ordinary intelligence to conclude that schooling simply means increasing the fund of knowledge. Why, then, not consider the farm or the workshop a school? Why limit your idea of school to the building in which a paid teacher endeavors to instruct your children?

The individuals who have progressed and who are recognized as the leaders in all walks of life, are those who constantly considered themselves in school—they took advantage of every opportunity to increase their fund of knowledge. In no line of work is the range of subjects so wide as on the farm; in other words the farm is the greatest school in existence. The regrettable feature is that few take advantage of the opportunities at hand. Perhaps it is because the subjects on the curriculum of the farm school are too numerous.

At this season of the year those in charge of rural homes can take steps to make the farm the educational centre it should be. Throughout the year the grown folk can serve as unsalaried teachers for the children and perhaps for some of more mature years. No detail is so insignificant as not to merit attention. It is this early training of the boys and girls on the farm, in the garden and in the house as well as in the business life of town and city, coupled with information and instruction gained from the salaried teacher that develops observant and successful men and women.

One of Our Pains of Growth

More steam and gasoline tractors are being purchased this season for use on the farms of Western Canada than in any previous year. Manufacturers of these engines state that demand has been so unexpectedly great that they will have difficulty in supplying it. Farmers everywhere want these labor-saving, horse-saving tractors, and American and Canadian engine-makers are working overtime to supply them. Eastern Canadian papers comment on the fact that the demand for horses for shipment West this season has been unprecedented; so large in fact, that doubts are expressed as to whether Ontario farmers have not sold

their stock off too close and denuded that province to some extent of horses.

So much for the prospects of 1910, as indicated by these two small incidents. They are signs as it were of growth. With them go some growing pains that at present are attracting more attention than anything else. Farmers up and down the country are clamoring for help, and no help is forthcoming. Several thousand American farmers are crossing the border, taking up land and adding their voice to the help-wanted clamor. Immigration officials figure that several thousand farm hands could find employment right now. This problem of getting farm help when we want it will be a serious one for years. It will be difficult to get help for the farm as long as the summer demand for labor in the cities is as large as it is now, and as long as our system of farming is such that men are driven from the farm to the city in the fall and must perforce live idle for the most part until spring. Employing men by the year instead of from seeding to freeze-up will help some in solving the difficulty. But like the growing pains of youth this pain of our agricultural expansion will have to be grown out of. Our conditions do not permit of its present solution. In the meantime the best advice that can be offered is to get as much help as is possible to procure, systematize operations and follow labor-saving methods where you can.

Encouraging Grass Growing

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In forwarding to you my renewal I beg to express my appreciation of your valuable journal. I have been a subscriber to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE in Ontario for many years, but have lived in this Western province only a few months. I am glad to see that you are alive to the best interest of the West and that you realize that the most important factor in successful agriculture is to maintain interest as far as possible the natural fertility of the soil. One of the things that has surprised me most in this province is the large number who seem to think this country only fit to raise wheat, and that the soil is capable of doing it for an indefinite period. They seem

to think they are under no obligations to future generations and that the Creator has been storing for countless ages on their 160 or 320 acres of land a vast store of fertility for their special use, and they have a perfect right to squander, so long as they can raise a dollar from it.

Now, sir, every thoughtful farmer who has made his life worthy of study must know that no matter how fertile a piece of land is the plant food is not inexhaustible, and that we must find some means to maintain its fertility if we wish to get the best results from it. For this reason I am glad you are encouraging the discussion of such subjects as the rotation of crops, the best and most successful methods of growing the cultivated grasses and kindred subjects.

I was pleased in reading the opening address to the commission appointed by the Dominion

ALFALFA CAMPAIGN

I wish to express my appreciation of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and I am glad we have such a fearless, clean, "down-to-the-minute" farm paper in our "Great West."

I am especially interested in your alfalfa campaign. It will be a fine day for the country when farmers come to a full realization of what this queen of forage plants will do for them. Ten years ago my gross income on this place (140 acres) was about \$1,000.00. Alfalfa has raised it to \$4,000.00

B. C. ALEX LOCHORE.

government to study methods for the preservation of the natural resources, where the chairman stated that the fertility of the agricultural lands of Canada were of greater importance than any of the other natural resources. It should be a source of gratification to the farmers of Canada to know that the chairman of so important a commission should realize the importance of agriculture, and I trust we may look with confidence for substantial aid from this commission in the near future.

I would like to make a few suggestions whereby I think this may in part be brought about. In the first place, to maintain or increase the fertility of our soil we must do it largely through the agency of humus, and our best method to obtain this humus is through the cultivation of the cultivated grasses, not only because of the

various elements which the roots and stems would add to the soil when plowed under, but also because it would lead to the keeping of a larger number of stock, a larger consumption upon the farm of the products of the farm and the production of a greater quantity of barnyard manure. This being the case anything that would stimulate the growing of grasses in the Western provinces would be a step in the right direction. The question naturally arises then, if that be the case: How can the government help to bring this about? At present I think one of the greatest hindrances to it is the excessive high price of seed. Could not the government, with the co-operation of the railway and steamship companies, help to lessen this? The government by establishing grass seed warehouses in the provinces where the farmer could procure seed at cost at least; the railroad and steamship companies by carrying the seeds free for the government from point of shipment to warehouse, and from warehouse to farmer. The railroad companies may ask: Why should we do this? Sufficient to say for this time, for their own personal benefit, the same as J. J. Hill, who has established demonstration farms in Dakota.

Seed merchants may object, saying this would interfere with legitimate trade. This is debatable, but suffice it to say that the benefits derived would be so great that they would outweigh all objections.

Secondly, by assisting in some way one or more energetic farmers in every settlement or district to grow for demonstration purposes all the different varieties of grasses that are suitable to this climate; also to make exhaustive experiments in the growing, threshing and marketing of all the different grass seeds in the Western provinces. And there are many other methods that may be discussed to advantage.

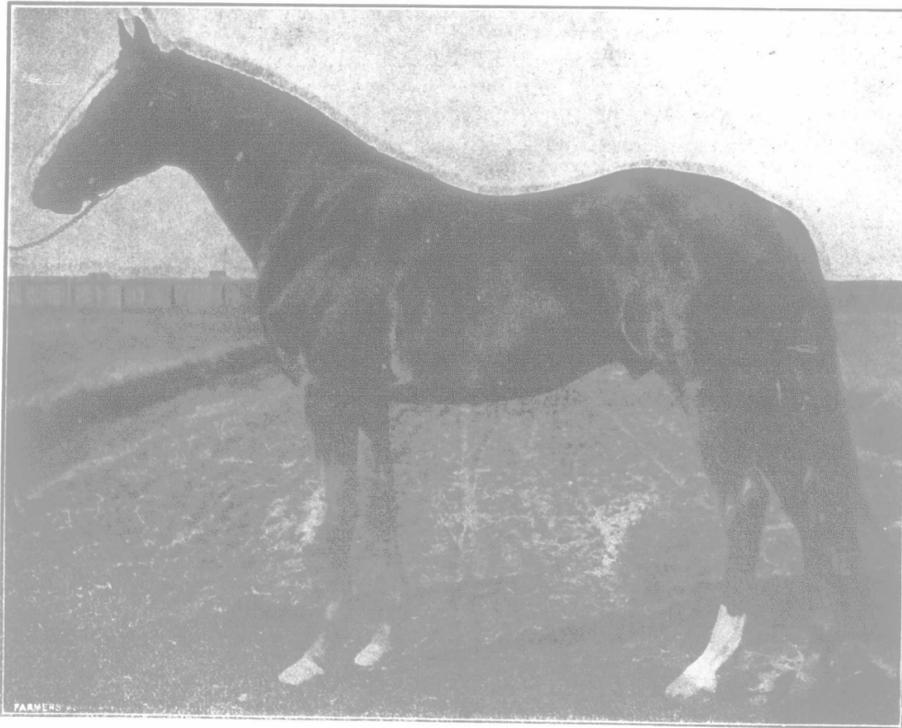
Sask.

W. H. SILVESTER.

HORSE

Observations on Horse Subjects

Last week the House of Commons practically "killed" H. H. Miller's anti-gambling bill, and horse racing, betting on horse races, sporting events and other things of chance will be carried on this season as hitherto. The Miller bill was extreme in some features. If it had been "toned down" on some points and made less sweeping, it might have carried in the Commons, as it carried in the special committee that considered it and heard expert testimony both from those who had at heart the interests of light horse breeding and racing and those who, for moral reasons, believed that the present system of betting and making bets at the race track, together with the tipster who sold "tips" on the races, and the pool-rooms and gaming places where gambling on horse races is carried on in a more or less wholesale way, should be restricted or suppressed, because their existence imperilled the moral character of the people. The bill struck straight at these evils, but it struck too at the horse breeding industry—light horse breeding at any rate, since the breeding of the running and trotting horse is directly affected by anything that tends to decrease interest in racing. It was held that restricting betting would decrease interest in horse racing, and without racing breeding would languish and the running horse lose something of the courage, stamina and ambition that have been characteristic of him for generations. Moralists, on the other hand, argued that it would be better to sacrifice the horse than the moral character of the people, but the Commons evidently have decided for the horse. At any rate we are unlikely to hear anything further of anti-gambling laws during the present session, and it is probable that the next measure of this kind proposed in parliament will be less extreme, will aim to suppress the most serious evils that have grown up in connection with betting on horse races and yet leave latitude for the race horse lover who wants to wager a few "simoleons" on the



BROTHER BILL (IMP.) THOROUGHBRED STALLION, 9 YEARS OLD, FIRST IN CLASS AT SASKATCHEWAN SPRING HORSE SHOW, 1910, OWNED BY M. F. McCLELLAND, GRENELLE, SASK.

animal of his choice. The Anglo-Saxon people for more than a thousand years have been noted for their love of the horse and the horse race, and those who love the running horse and the racing sport most and best are not as a rule the worst examples of moral decrepitude to be found in the communities where they happen to reside.

* * *

One of the worst evils that has grown up in connection with horse racing is the tipster, who sells tips on races he knows nothing about, and the pool-rooms and gambling joints, common in certain cities on the other side of the line, but not operated to any extent in this country. Selling tips, however, is a well-worked line in the Dominion. Here is a specimen tipster's advertisement from the sporting pages of an Eastern Canadian daily:

DAVY JONES

Room 73, Accord Building,

127 Leicester Street.

To-day a 10 to 1 shot, one you can't lose on. Last week four out of six of my best bets won. I have the goods again to-day, boys. Something that you can bet the rent money on and cash your bet. This is oil in the can. Come in and get it. Price three dollars.

It is this kind of thing in connection with horse racing and race-track gambling that some act of parliament requires most to put down, this and the other games worked by touts, tipsters, track hangers-on, etc., that detract from the real interest of horse racing as well as bring the sport into disrepute.

* * *

George Randolph Chester, in one of his Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford stories, tells how Blackie Daw opened a tipster's office in Boston and with a stock in trade of a list of all the horses entered in the various events on the different circuits and two or three girls to open letters, take out money and send the tips back, proceeded to constitute himself into an authority of the first magnitude on racing matters. Blackie's methods were characteristic of tipsters generally. Ten horses, say, were entered for a certain race in a certain city. Blackie's ample sized advertisements on the sporting pages of half a dozen dailies covering the territory he was drawing his suckers from, were sufficient to apprise would-be sports of the fact that for \$5.00 they could get a straight tip that would win them a pot of money. When they came over with the five spot, Blackie furnished the "tip." Suppose ten horses were running: Blackie selected the ten towns or cities from which most of the inquiries and five spots came. To "clients" in one place he sent the name of one horse and to "clients" in each of the others the name of some other horse of the ten entered for that race. Consequently it was bound to happen that for clients in one town at least, Blackie was absolutely certain to pick the winner in each race each day. He couldn't, if he tried, prevent himself from becoming a tipster of authority and so the money flowed in and the "tips" were handed out and Blackie flourished as he never had in any easy money game before.

* * *

The average tipster has just about as much inside information as to the way certain horses in a certain race are going to perform, as Blackie Daw had on the races he sold "tips" on. He knows the names of the nags that are to be jogged over a certain track on a certain day and probably has some record of their previous performances. With this fund of information and an unwarrantable stock of gall, he spreads some strong talk in the form of an advertisement on the sporting pages of such papers as will sell him space, and when the boys send in the cash sum specified he comes over with the name of a pony that is to be the sure-enough winner in the race his client is seeking inside information on. Of course nobody but a fool would ever buy a "tip" on a horse race for it stands to reason that a man as adept at picking winners as the average tipster professes to be, would make several thousand tips as much money by going out

to the track and betting on his own "tips" as he would in selling those "tips" to several hundred hungry sports for a few paltry dollars each. But the world is full of men who are willing to separate themselves from five dollar bills if another more nerry individual will only advertise himself as having that much desired information—the name of the horse that is to win the race, known for a certainty, before the race is run.

* * *

It is this kind of business that needs to be vigorously suppressed, this and pool-room gambling and gambling in similar joints, where the layout takes the victim's money every time they want to take it, and where the player has not more than one decent chance in a thousand to win. That is the kind of horse race gambling that stands most in need of being restricted. We do not believe in betting in any form, but we do believe that each individual is entitled to certain liberties in personal conduct and that if he wants to wager a few dollars on a nag that looks to him like the one that is going to slide under the wire ahead of the field it won't hurt anybody's moral character very much by his being permitted to do so.

EQUITANT.

Should Oats be Crushed or Mixtures Fed?

In the matter of feeding crushed or whole grain to farm horses, the subject for discussion in this issue, two contributions are herewith published. It is a noteworthy fact that farmers who have written us on this subject now, or have discussed it on previous occasions, are agreed as to the merits of grinding or crushing grain. It is doubtful, however, if the practice is generally followed. In the saving in the grain consumed, crushing would probably pay for itself, and it becomes more important when we remember such further advantages as fewer weed seeds being scattered about the farm than when horses are fed on unground, weedy oats. Everything considered the practice of grinding grain has much to commend it. The prizes are awarded in the order in which the contributions appear.

Favors Crushing Grain

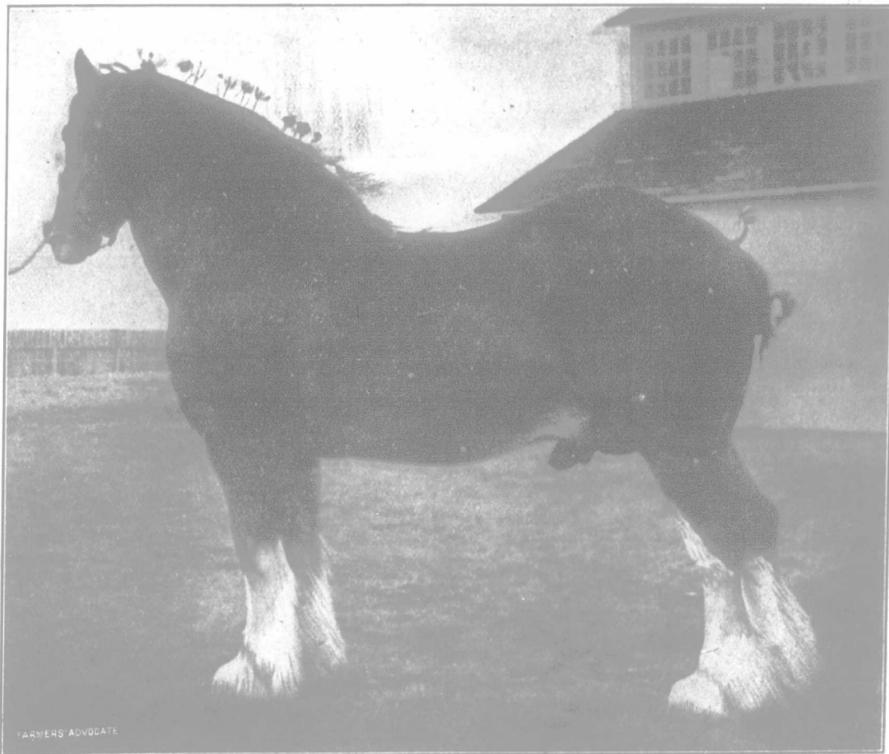
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Last season I was short on oats and long on barley when seeding started, and before spring

work was over I found it necessary to feed a ration compounded from these two grains. I had never used barley as a horse feed, and was doubtful as to its value. I had fed boiled barley to colts, but for the working horses had always used uncrushed oats. It would have paid me better in this case to have sold the barley and bought oats, for at the price each was selling oats were about 20 per cent. cheaper. However, I hadn't time for that. I was feeding oats at the rate of about 20 lbs. per day to horses that weighed an average of about 1,400 pounds each. This was not as heavy a grain ration as is sometimes fed, but sufficient for them. I started them on barley by making about one-quarter of the ration of that grain, and not grinding. They didn't eat it very well, so I hired a chopper half a day and crushed enough to last me several weeks. They relished the crushed grain, and did much better on it. The proportion in which the barley was used was about one to three by weight. I mixed one bag of barley with four of oats, and figured that by weight the mixture was about one to three. Of this I fed practically the same quantity by volume as I had of whole oats. That is where I had been feeding four gallons of oats per day, one gallon night and morning and two gallons at noon, I fed the same quantity of the crushed mixture, thus making the quantity by weight about one-fifth less, the crushed grain bulking up more than the whole grain.

Now as to results: I do not think I ever had horses do as well as these horses did last spring. I have heard of barley causing the blood to become hot, but noticed no effects of it in this case. Another thing that struck me was that the grain was more thoroughly digested. Ordinarily in feeding whole oats a large quantity passes through the system undigested and is voided without the animal receiving any benefit therefrom. On crushed grain the digestive fluids seem to act more readily; at any rate I believe the horse derives more nourishment from the digestion of one quarter or one-third less the quantity of crushed grain than he does of whole grain.

This spring I am feeding crushed oats, using no barley, for the reason that at present prices oats are the cheaper. In crushing oats for horses it is well not to grind them up fine. The best job of crushing I ever saw was done with an old-fashioned roller crusher, two rollers working together and simply flattening the oats between them. This will not destroy many weed seeds, but weed seeds are more thoroughly digested



ROYAL CHOICE, BY EVERLASTING, FOALED 1904, IMPORTED AND OWNED BY TRAYNOR BROS., CONDIE, SASK.—FIRST FOR CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOALED PREVIOUS TO 1907, AT SASKATCHEWAN SPRING SHOW, 1910.

when the grain in which they occur is crushed and little trouble is likely to result from them.

In conclusion, would strongly recommend the chopping of grain for horses, and the use of other grains than oats, if oats in sufficient quantity are not available. Barley one-quarter or one-third the total bulk makes an excellent mixture, or wheat, I think, in smaller proportion might be used with safety. I sometimes feed a little flaxseed if I have it and find it has an excellent effect on the bowels. Bran also is useful.

Man.

H. M. DOWELL.

Experience With Crushed Grain

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The choice of whole or crushed grain for spring and summer feed, will, no doubt, bring out the opinion of strong advocates for both sides of the question. Personally I prefer crushed grain, and have several reasons for feeding the same. One of the reasons, although it does not take any part in the question of feeding value, is, to my mind, more important than any of the others. I am not going to try to make out that crushed grain is better than whole oats in general way, as to feeding value. This would require a careful test. But I do not think there is any doubt but that crushed grain is better for young colts, old horses, horses with bad teeth and horses that bolt their feed. If any other grain but the staple feed, oats, is to be fed, then I certainly think it most advisable to crush it.

I have had very satisfactory results from feeding crushed oats, and some of my horses appear to do better on it than they did on whole grain. However, my chief reason for feeding crushed grain is not on account of the horses, but as a partial safeguard against distributing weed seeds, especially buckwheat—which is hard to fan out completely—wild oats and foreign grain, on the land where they are not wanted. I am of the opinion that if every farmer would use crushed grain, when he is on the land, whether it is on his own or the other fellow's, that one step, and a considerable one at that, would be gained towards the elimination of weed pests and mixtures.

The cost of crushing grain is trifling, and as there is nowadays, generally, a crusher in most districts there is not much difficulty in getting grain crushed. The hauling to and fro is perhaps the item which is most considered by farmers. But even this is trifling compared with the evils that might occur if crushing were neglected. I do not think any man should make excuse against this safeguard, even if his feed is clean, for unless all his neighbors' feeds are of the same quality it will not be long before he finds that his land has been mysteriously invaded with some one pest or another. No matter how clean his lands and feeds are, let him set an example. I think all men will find that they will have to come to this sooner or later. I know a good many farmers who have found that the use of crushed feed is a necessity for the weed pest alone, irrespective of the feeding value of the crushed grain. I would advise one and all to adopt this method of feeding for his own good, his neighbors' good and the good of the country. I do not want anyone to run away with the idea that crushing the grain fed to horses alone is going to banish wild oats and weed pests from the fields, but it is at least one of the most important steps towards the prevention; and, I think, anyone will agree with me that an ounce of prevention is a lot better than a good many pounds of cure—when weeds are the question in consideration.

Speaking of mixtures, I have used wheat and barley—wheat when I had nothing better, only worth 36 cents a bushel, and 1 northern at that. This was crushed and mixed with oats about 1 to 5. I do not like wheat for horse feed and do not want to use it, for I have seen horses ruined and even killed from eating a most surprisingly small quantity. I have often used barley, crushed, 1 part to 2 of oats, and 1 part barley to 3 of oats, which latter I found best. Barley appears to me to be heating, and some of my horses broke out in pimples on the first feed. The veterinary told me their blood was over-

heated, so I think it was too much barley that caused this. On the latter mixture I had no bad results. However, if I have them I like the plain crushed oats best, occasionally mixed with bran and now and then a handful of flax. I do not want the oats ground to a powder, but crushed enough to take the life out of anything in the way of weed seeds. I always make a point, whenever possible of dampening my chop with water to lay the dust, which I think is perhaps the only bad feature about chop; but if dampened it is avoided.

Sask.

DRAG HARROW.

* * *

The demand for heavy draft grades for farm and commercial work shows no sign of abating. Last week in Manitoba farmers were paying as high as \$700.00 a pair for geldings for farm work. We don't know how many pairs changed hands at these figures, but good high grade draft horse, have been selling up around three hundred and three fifty. A man runs some risk in buying geldings at these prices, but horses have to be had, and when they are as scarce as they seem to be this season the seller practically makes the price.

Care and Management of the Horse

First prize address given before the Bladworth Agricultural Society at a series of meetings held during the winter.

In dealing with the very broad subject, the horse, I will touch upon the care and management and deal more particularly with the points which I have learned in the university of hard knocks. Some of these points, although in themselves small, I have found of great value.

I shall start where the new farmer should start, prior to the purchase of his horses, the stable, and while I do not propose to lay out a plan for a stable I shall touch upon a few general points very often forgotten in our rush and bustle to get up any kind of an excuse for a stable, but which, if observed, would add greatly to the comfort of our horses and consequently to the weight of our purses.

The stable, in which the horse spends one-third or more of his time, should be built with every consideration for his comfort, and we must not forget conveniences for feeding, cleaning, etc. Our stables, built generally of two ply of lumber, are prone to be damp, and little consideration is given to that vital point, ventilation. In the winter the walls are covered with frost, caused by the condensation of moisture from the stable atmosphere on the cold walls. This condition which leaves the horses wet after a mild day or night is easily remedied by introducing a dead-air space. If the stable is built of frame, one thickness of boards on each side of the studs will give us the desired condition, while if of concrete it is necessary to make blocks with an air space in each.

Ventilation should be such that there is a plentiful supply of fresh air at all times without a draft on the horses. A cool stable, well ventilated, is much to be preferred to a warm one, badly ventilated. The horses are much less liable to disease, and nature is not asked for a sudden change in her work in the horse's system when the horse comes out of the stable, as is

the case when he is brought from a warm, reeking atmosphere to the clear, pure air at a temperature of perhaps 40° below zero. There are a number of systems of ventilation in vogue, too lengthy for me to speak of here, but which may be seen from time to time in many of our good farm periodicals.

Light, a germ killer, is another important and much neglected point. It should be sufficient to provide a bright and cheery interior at all times so that a horse does not come out of the stable dull and stupid. Whitewashed walls are a step in the right direction and a great help in keeping the stable sweet and wholesome. Light should never come from directly in front of a horse as it is a strain on his eyes, and, particularly so if he must eat from a comparative dark manger, which we generally find is a necessary consequence. However, the light is better in front than not at all.

I prefer two rows of stalls facing each other, with a feeding alley down the center for convenience in feeding, ventilating, lighting, etc. Double stalls are the cause of many unsoundnesses and I think stables should be equipped with single stalls with the upper part of the partition or grating or woven wire, so that this sociable animal may not become lonesome.

The old-fashioned manger is the most wholesome, and should be high enough so that the horse may not throw his feed out or jump into it at will and have a false bottom that he may not injure his breast trying to reach the last of his hay. Overhead feed racks are an abomination, and the cause of many blind eyes.

And, now, we come to that interesting animal, the horse, himself. Choice of breed and type I will leave to yourself, but would advise the purchase of a good class that you and your teamsters will take an interest in, and if you breed they may be a source of profit. I propose to start with him in fall when all work is done. When he goes into his winter quarters we should trim his feet and see that there are no sharp corners on his teeth to lacerate his cheeks or interfere with the process of mastication. A French express firm with a large number of horses in their employ were impressed with the importance of horse dentistry by an experiment they conducted for their own enlightenment. They took 20 of their horses, had their teeth attended to by a competent veterinarian and at once cut their feed down by a number of pounds each day. Twenty other horses of a similar disposition and at similar work were marked to check results by, and at the end of a month the horses with the good teeth were found to be in better physical trim and had done their work easier and better. All horses belonging to that firm had their teeth looked after regularly after that.

He should be kept well bedded that he may be comfortable and warm and not have to stand in filth for hours, softening his feet and causing thrush, etc. We have a chance to profitably dispose of some of our straw in this manner. Exercise he should have, and plenty of it. Every day that is fit he should go out, but should

(Continued on page 607.)



CLYDESDALE FEMALES, THREE YEARS AND OVER, AT CALGARY SPRING SHOW. FIRST, PROUD BEAUTY, OWNED BY J. A. TURNER; SECOND, BOGDAVIE QUEEN, OWNED BY JOHN CLARK; THIRD, MAGGIE FLEMING, OWNED BY HAROLD BANNISTER.

STOCK

Swine Breeding

Second prize address given before the Bladworth Agricultural Society at a series of fine meetings held during the winter.

In starting in the hog business, like starting in any other business, the principal thing is to start right. The first thing we must do (some of us at least) is to discard that old and worn-out idea that a hog is only a hog, and that one hog is as good as another if he weighs as many pounds when butchered. This is a very wrong idea. The class of hogs we want are the ones that make the greatest number of pounds of pork in the shortest time, on the least feed, —hogs that meet our market's demands and therefore command the highest price. Therefore we will, like sensible men and wide-awake farmers, select as our breeding stock pure-blood of some of the leading breeds, as good pure-bloods of any preferred breed will be found more profitable than either crosses or grades; though a poor specimen of pure-blood is no better than any poor animal.

Hogs are used for nothing except for the making of pork. The pure-bloods have been bred for many generations, solely for that purpose. The best animals, those which had the ability to make a pound of meat from the least food in the shortest time, in each generation, were selected to breed from, and in this way the natural tendency of the pure-blood animals of to-day has become so fixed by generations of selection that they make a rapid growth on a small amount of feed. On the other hand the scrub has been bred for the development of an animal which would, to a large extent, take care of itself, and it is to-day but little different from its wild ancestor. It has been with it a case of root, hog or die, and the rooting form has been developed at the expense of hams and side meat.

There are two distinct types of hogs—the bacon and the fat hog. The leading breeds of the bacon type are Yorkshire, Tamworth and Berkshire, and in the fat hog Poland China and Chester White. In the United States the fat hog leads, but in Canada our markets are ruled by the British markets, and the demands of those call for bacon. We must therefore produce what our market calls for. I think the bacon type of hog is the hog for us to raise. Of course, argument has been advanced that the fat hog is the cheapest feeder—that he produces meat more quickly than the longer type. In the early days of the bacon trade there was a very exaggerated idea of what was required, and the

first importations were extremely bad feeders. They were great long, coarse-boned and flat-sided brutes, that you couldn't make anything out of. But the modern Yorkshire, Tamworth and Berkshire, and especially the Yorkshire, are all right.

In breeding we ought to use the very best boar we can get; in purchasing we can't be too careful in our selection. Our breeding stock should be selected from the very best in the drove. We can't afford to raise pigs from animals that refuse to fatten, which are frequently "off their feed," or which have in any way shown anything but vigorous health. The breeders should be the best-shaped animals in the lot. If hogs are raised for market only it is not necessary for a man to pay a fancy price for fancy stock which has every bristle of just the right color, and pointing in just the right direction, but what we should require is good size and form without coarseness, good feeding capacity and strong constitution.

As to whether it is better to have one litter or two each year, is a matter each hog raiser must decide for himself. I prefer raising but one litter, although I have seen some fine, thrifty fall pigs in this part of the country and I found on inquiry that they are profitable. Of course, it is of a very great advantage to have young pigs on pasture. I like to have pigs come early in April, as they will then need very little care and can be carried through the summer at a much less cost.

During the four months a sow is carrying her young she needs good care. She not only requires support for herself, but must have such an abundance of nourishing food as will enable her to produce healthy and well developed pigs. During the first two months it is not necessary to make any change in her food and she may be left with the rest of the pigs, but as her time of farrowing approaches she should be placed by herself, as she will need different food. From this time on her diet should be such as will produce bone and muscle rather than fat. Bran shorts, ground oats and peas should constitute the principal grain feed. Corn is not good at this time. Green feed is very desirable now if we have it. The sow should be in her farrowing pen at least a week before she is due to farrow, so that she will have become acquainted with her new surroundings. This pen should be floored, a twelve-inch plank should be placed around the sides six or eight inches from the floor to afford the piglets a safe place, where the sow cannot crush or smother them. The little fellows will learn the value of this in a day or so, and it will often save much more than the cost of it.

When the sow is about to farrow, one hundred and twelve to one hundred and sixteen days from the date of service, she should have only light feeding, but should have all the water she wants. If a sow has had proper feed and attention she rarely needs assistance in farrowing. For the first twenty-four hours after farrowing she should be given nothing but water, or very thin slop, and should be fed lightly for several days. After the end of the first week her food should be increased as rapidly as is safe and should consist of shorts, oats and similar foods, which will stimulate the flow of milk. The feeding of the sow during the first month after farrowing is very important, for the vigor of the young pigs depends on the amount of milk they receive from their dam. A good start is necessary to the most rapid growth of the pigs. The amount of grain should be increased generously, as it is poor economy to save feed on the sow, at the expense of the future of the litter. The pigs will begin to eat when they are about three weeks old, and when they begin to drink they should get all the skim-milk they want, but if you have no milk give them a thin slop, made of shorts and water. Of course by this time, if the pigs come in April, they will be able to run out and do some picking for themselves, but they must still be fed, and fed liberally; but now with feed that will give them bone and muscle, but will not be too fattening. The time to start finishing pigs is when they first come, for the sooner they can be made to weigh two hundred pounds apiece the more profitable they will be. It is the securing of the greatest amount of gain, with the least relative cost, that constitutes economy in feeding, which means success.

F. E. PORTER.

To Export Chilled Meat

Those interested in the live stock industry in Alberta seem confident that an export market for chilled meat will be established. Writing to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE recently E. G. Palmer, secretary of the company taking active steps in the matter, says:

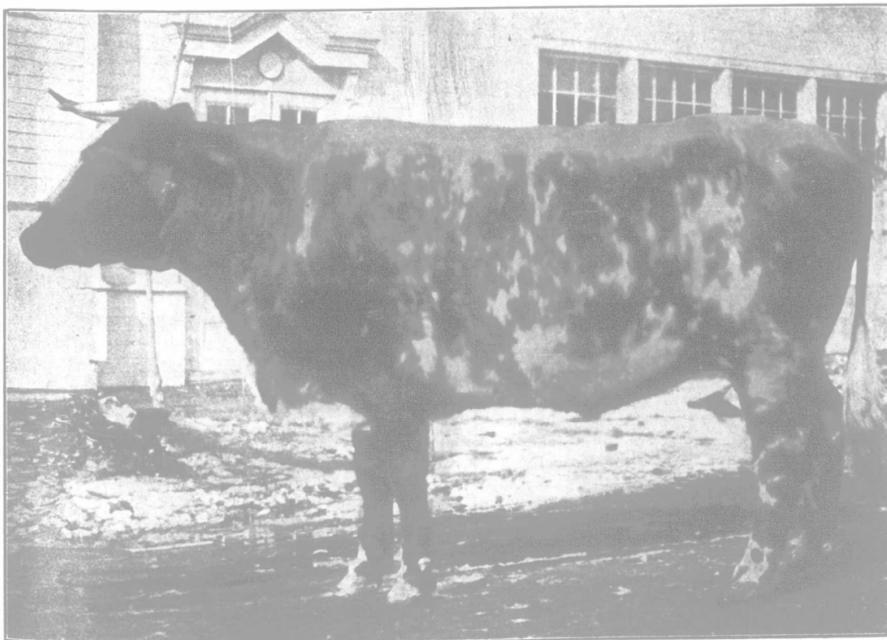
"Following the work accomplished by the Chilled Meat Committee regarding the establishment of a system of meat exporting from this country, a company has been formed by men interested in live stock pursuits in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, under the name of "Meat Exports Limited," for the purpose of carrying out the necessary preliminary work essential to the inauguration of a thoroughly organized system of chilling, packing and exporting from those western provinces, and at the same time provide a thoroughly representative body with whom the government may deal in the matter.

The object is to have the industry initiated as early as practicable in the smallest possible way compatible with success, on a sound and permanent basis, and with the interests of the producers adequately protected. To insure a continuous (yet not necessarily large) supply of stock suitable for exporting purposes, and which is requisite to build up this meat export trade on a healthy and durable footing, it is considered necessary to provide for the erection and operation of one complete central depot say at Winnipeg, another somewhat similar but smaller depot in Alberta, and five small works, or feeders, distributed over the principal stock producing centres of the three provinces, each of which would in themselves form the nucleus for a complete plant as soon as the business in their particular districts warranted it."

It is estimated that the erection and equipment of these depots and sub-stations along with refrigerator cars, etc., would cost \$2,000,000, and an effort is being made to secure financial aid from the Dominion government.

* * *

W. Dietrich, in charge of feeding experiments at the Illinois Experiment Station, in a recent bulletin on swine feeding, recommends the use of alfalfa as a summer feed for the hog. He states that pigs can be started on alfalfa when they are two months of age.



HUGE STEER ON EXHIBITION AT BRANDON WINTER FAIR, WEIGHT ABOUT 2,700 LBS.; OWNED BY HALL BROS., PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Founded 1866

warm, reek-
ir at a tem-
There are
n in vogue,
e, but which
many of our

important and
be sufficient
terior at all
out of the
ashed walls
a great help
wholesome.
ctly in front
res, and, par-
comparative
nd is a neces-
ight is better

g each other,
nter for con-
lighting, etc.
insoundness
quipped with
the partition
this sociable

most whole-
so that the
r jump into it
he may not
ast of his hay,
ation, and the

esting animal,
d and type I
dvise the pur-
our teamsters
reed they may
start with him
n he goes into
his feet and
s on his teeth
with the pro-
express firm
their employ-
ance of horse
conducted for
ok 20 of their
o by a com-
cut their feed
day. Twenty
and at similar
by, and at the
he good teeth
trim and had
All horses
r teeth looked

that he may
have to stand
t and causing
to profitably
this manner.
y of it. Every
but should



BEAUTY, OWNED BY FLEMING,

FARM

Topics For Discussion

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

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

April 27.—*What advice have you to offer on the production of field roots, such as turnips, mangels and sugar beets? From your experiences or observation discuss most satisfactory time for sowing and give general directions for preparation of the soil.*

May 4.—*What has been your experience in corn growing in the Canadian West? Give particulars as to preparation of soil, most satisfactory varieties, method of sowing and summer cultivation. Compare this crop with other fodder crops.*

May 11.—*What advice have you to give as to methods of farming that can be followed to avoid summer-fallowing? Discuss in detail your system or any system that you know will remove the necessity of putting the land under summer-fallow at regular periods.*

May 18.—*How can roads best be built across sloughs or low, wet places? Give particulars regarding the most economical system of making a substantial roadway that will be fairly passable at all seasons.*

Making the Farm Home

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Having been in Western Canada only two years, and having everything to learn regarding new conditions, we naturally take a very lively interest in your topics for discussion. Judging by what we found on the place and the general run of what we see around us the bugbearism winter chores is due to what is styled the rough and ready conveniences, which seem to be good enough for the housing of stock and easily remedied at a very trifling cost by a little thought and a little labor. Two years ago our only out-building was a roomy stable, 14 feet high to ridge, 42 feet long by 28 feet wide. The floor was earth, not only a great nuisance, but necessitating a lot of extra labor, especially after the frost had gone. As soon as time permitted we set

about putting this right, and providing more and better accommodation, and although our live stock has considerably increased we are now doing the chores in considerably less time and with greater comfort. The stable has been floored and fitted throughout with two inch lumber we have, ten single stalls and two loose boxes with a good sized room for harness and with pegs for everything and places allotted for each set. Under this room we have built a round concrete cistern 12 feet deep and 7 feet in diameter. This is filled with rain water from old and new buildings and so far has given us ample supply for special inside purposes. The buildings run due east and west with a door at each end. On the former we have added another 16 feet, which provides stalls for four milch cows, feed cooker, mixing trough and good sized oat bin. This place is also poled and filled with straw like No. 1. At the west end we have also increased by 16 feet, but in this case have gone 20 feet high at the ridge; the upper portion is fitted with bins to store all feed oats and our seed grain, leaving plenty of room for fanning and cleaning. Underneath is fitted with a 10 foot sliding door. During the winter we drive out and in for hitching and unhitching purposes. To do this under cover is very convenient and very desirable. In the spring and summer we have ample room for preparing two four horse teams without separation. On the south side we have erected a car roofed shed 10 feet high 16 feet wide, running the whole length of the stable. These places are easily made and very inexpensive. The supports are good, 9 or 10 inch poles. The roof is formed of two thicknesses of half inch lumber with tarred paper between. The front is one third open, and leads to a large logged pen in which we store all manure and through which the cattle seem very fond of going. They keep it well tramped down and sodden. We run on this a rack of oat straw. Except for watering once a day from the well, which is fitted with pump and long trough and does not take many minutes, the cattle seem to require nothing further at our hands.

The whole farm is well fenced and although

the stock have free run we find that they invariably spend the night in their shed, apparently enjoying the shelter and good bed. In the stable proper we have 10 horses, 8 of which run out every day. The drivers are clipped and stand in the loose boxes, but all days when not wanted we turn them out about 3 o'clock to roll and run with the others.

Our chores are done by two of us, one attending to feeding while the other milks. After breakfast we turn the stock out and thoroughly clean out every stall, and as the wheeler has only about 6 yards to go from under cover there is not much on that score to grumble about. Fresh straw is added every morning. We are great believers in a good thick dry bed. The mangers are stocked with sweet sound hay just enough and no more to last each horse till morning. Both our straw and hay are kept within five or six yards of the door and are very convenient. I can safely say that everywhere is left clean and tidy and the places ready for re-occupation before 10 o'clock every morning, about 4 or 4.30 the horses come round the yard fences, and taking them to the well, 50 yards away, watering and housing does not take more than 20 minutes. Their supper feed is given them at 7.30, one again attending to the feeding while the other milks. Twice a week we feed boiled barley and bran hot.

I might add that while willing and anxious to make a good living we are also very interested in making the farm a fit place to live on and we have made many additions towards this end. The accompanying sketches show the place as it was two years ago and at present. This will enable readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE to realize what we fear we have but inadequately tried to explain. Improvements referred to have been done by ourselves and are within any ordinary novice's limits. We have also planted about 3000 trees and intend to go on planting till windbreaks surround the place and make complete shelter.

Sask.

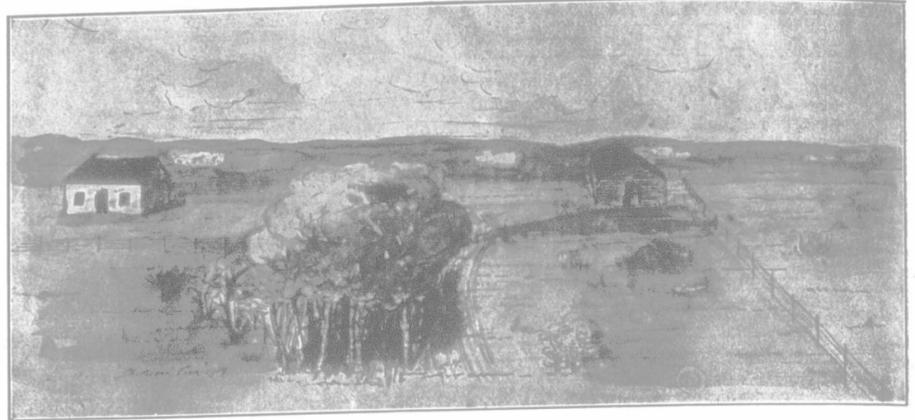
J. A. HARRISON.

Growing Alfalfa for Hay and Seed

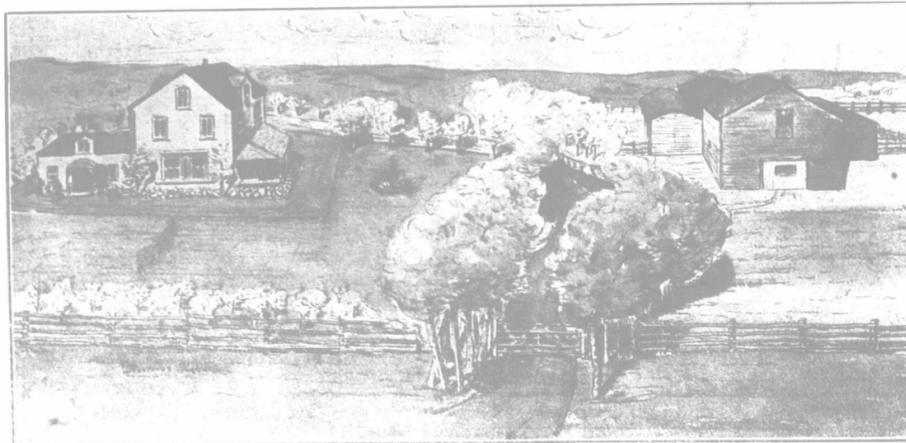
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

To grow alfalfa successfully we must have a good stand, and in order to get a good stand we must prepare our soil so that we have a good seed bed. If the land is not well prepared, my experience has been that we may as well keep our seed until we have time to get the land ready. I think alfalfa seed should be sown about the first of May on land that has had a good summer-fallow. By doing this more hay is grown in less time than if the seed were put in any old way, as the saying is.

I do not approve of sowing alfalfa with a nurse crop, as the nurse crop will always take the moisture and nourishment from the more tender plants, and perhaps be the cause of a lot of the alfalfa dying, or will at least set it back. If set back it will take all the second year to get the plants to where they should have been at the end of the first season. I have had best success in sowing alfalfa seed with a drill, providing one can be obtained that will not sow the seed too thickly. Ten pound of seed per



SKETCH OF J. A. HARRISON'S FARM STEADING IN 1907.



SKETCH OF J. A. HARRISON'S FARM STEADING IN 1909.

acre is ample if put in this way, but it should not be covered too deeply. The drill will ensure a more even stand, as the seed can be put in to a more even depth.

I have never used anything to inoculate the seed and have had very good success in getting a stand, but would not say anything against inoculation. I think it much better to cut the crop the first season, as cutting will help to kill the weeds, strengthen the plants and send the roots farther down, making the stand stronger and better able to stand the winter. After the first year two very good crops should be grown. The first should be cut just as the plant is coming nicely in flower. It will make better hay than if it stands longer, and early cutting will give ample time for the second crop to mature. By cutting very early some have secured a third crop in a season. The quantity that can be secured per acre depends largely on the kind of stand. A reasonable stand should give two to three tons of hay per acre. Another advantage in having a good stand is in getting a better class of hay. The hay is finer, not so rank and stocky.

I have raised some very good seed, but have not had the success that can be had. Threshers being so busy they do not like to take the trouble to thresh little lots of alfalfa seed. But if the farmer can spare the time to try to grow good seed the thresher should be willing to help show what can be done. The time will come when threshers will be anxious to thresh alfalfa seed, because there will be money in it, and that is the best and only way to make a success of threshing the grain. In short I think alfalfa is the coming hay for this and other parts of the country.

Alta.

LEVI HARKER.

Starting on the Prairie

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Some time ago I noticed in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE an article on the capital needed to start farming. I would like to tell the following little story in that connection:

An old settler and I were on the trail last fall, when we met a strongly-built, determined-looking man of thirty coming from town with a yoke of oxen and an empty sleigh. After we had passed, the old settler said:

"There's a man that'll be the best-off man in this district in a few years, if he keeps on the way he's doing. He came in with nothing a year ago last spring and he's just finishing hauling out about a thousand bushels of wheat."

"Did he start on a homestead?" I asked.

"No, he came up here with his wife and baby and located in that old house back there. He got three green steers from somebody, broke them in, and started breaking for a fellow. He broke quite a bit, and then got the breaking of 30 acres more from which he was to get the whole of the first crop for pay. He did all kinds of work with those oxen and made good money right through. Then this year he has gone right ahead, and the crop from that 30 acres he broke is going to set him right up. He is going to have quite a lot of crop for 1910, and should be well on his feet if it turns out well at all. He has managed to get along without anything much in the way of machinery so far, and now he is in such shape he can buy all he needs."

How is that for a record for a man who started right from his uppers?

D. R.

* * *

Large quantities of Western-grown oats were shipped South this season and sold for seed to the farmers of the corn belt. Canadian oats weighing from 40 to 45 pounds per bushel sell in the Central West at good prices, these sections not being climatically situated for the growing of large yielding heavy-weighting oats.

* * *

Cultivate thoroughly the land intended for alfalfa. Destroy all the weed growth that appears. Then in the last half of May or early in June sow the alfalfa, seeding fifteen to twenty pounds per acre without a nurse crop.

DAIRY

Hon. J. S. Duff, minister of agriculture for Ontario, introduced into the provincial legislature a government bill to amend the municipal act, empowering cities and towns to license and regulate milk vendors, and inspect places where milk is handled, whether in the municipality or elsewhere. It would also give power to revoke the license, if the commodity is not handled under clean, suitable and sanitary conditions.

Feeding Dairy Cows

Milk contains a large percentage of protein or flesh-forming material. The food destined for milk production should, therefore, be rich in that element. Certain foods, such as clover, alfalfa, roots, gluten meal bran, oil-cake meal, cotton-seed meal, are rich in this constituent, and these feeds should, therefore, enter as largely as possible into the composition of the ration for the dairy cow. Certain other feeds, such as timothy hay, corn meal, barley, wheat straw, etc., are comparatively poor in this material, and should, therefore, be fed in moderation, or not at all, if the others are available.

The dairy cow should be persuaded to eat all she can. To this end, succulence is probably the cheapest and most satisfactory aid, and if to such a succulent ration the additional good qualities of easy digestibility and richness in protein be added then the dairyman's problem is solved.

J. H. GRISDALE.

Big Returns From One Calf

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In forming a herd of cows for dairy purposes whatever the breed may be which is chosen, there are several things which must not be overlooked. The first is the use of sires from some well-known strain possessing the best of dairy properties, where records of the yields have been kept as well as the yield of butter fat. When you purchase cows to begin a herd choose only those which give you a good impression—cows having a good sized udder with nice medium sized teats, with a thin skin on the udder, the same coming well forward under the belly of the cow. Generally you can tell by the touch of the udder if she is a good producer of milk. With cows and a sire to mate to them the heifer calves should be kept and raised into cows. Hand-raising is preferred if you wish to get good dairy cows, especially if the breed you have in hand should be Shorthorns. In Cumberland and Westmoreland in the north of England, where it is generally admitted that some of the finest specimens of the dairy Shorthorns are raised, all breeders are thorough believers in the pail-raised calf. Their objection to the sucking process is that the calf gets too fat and tends too much to go to beef—and we all know the doctrine of "Train up a child, etc."

There seems to be something in the north country belief. I know from experience that you scarcely ever find hand-raised Shorthorns over there to fail to be excellent dairy cows. I remember my late father going to a sale of pedigree Shorthorns, about 40 years ago, when he was endeavoring to form a herd of dairy cows. He could not find anything to his liking at the place, but in looking over the farm next morning he came across a heifer calf that took his fancy, and as he saw the dam was what he wanted the next thing was to see the dam of the sire of the calf. This he succeeded in doing with quite a lot of trouble, and as all came up to this requirements he decided to purchase the calf if money could get it; and he bought it for about \$100. For a two weeks old calf it certainly looked risky, but it turned out all right. We raised quite a large family from this strain, mated always with bulls selected from Shorthorns possessing great dairy qualities; with the result in my 20 years' handling of these cattle that I

never knew a failure as a dairy animal amongst them. To-day you will find them with the highest yields at the London dairy show. On several occasions winners were found to have been produced from this strain so practically raised by a north country tenant farmer, when Shorthorns were anything but a success at dairying. You can find specimens from this illustrious calf in Lord Rothschild's and several other noted dairy-men's herds, and it is doubtful if there is a more valuable strain in the Shorthorn breed to-day than these descendants of my late father's purchase of 40 years ago. In addition several bulls from this strain have taken the highest awards at all the principal shows in the Old Country. Therefore I feel confident, with care and attention, it is possible for us in Canada to do the same, if we will only persevere.

Alta.

TOM RAWLINSON.

How I Built Up a Dairy Herd

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

How would I advise fellow-farmers to proceed to build up a profitable herd of cows for dairy purposes? This is not just as simple a question as at first sight it appears. It embraces the possibility of various initial conditions, each of which would presuppose a different start. One herd might contain females of merit; another not have a single animal worthy of consideration from a dairy standpoint.

However, the first requisite to improvement is to know just where we stand, and one must make sure of the capabilities of the females of the herd at the start. In Manitoba the dairy department of the Agricultural College is now ready to assist any desirous of this information. This is a great help, as it relieves the farmer of much intricate and troublesome detail, and of considerable expenditure for equipment, and gives him expert assistance when it will prove exceedingly valuable. I am availing myself of these advantages and commend the same to any who wish to improve their knowledge of just which cows are profitable and which are boarders. This work is an adaptation of the Contesting Association, which has been very successful in the Eastern provinces, and enables the cow owner to obtain the necessary information cheaply, easily and exactly.

How much easier and better than the conditions when I set in to improve my herd—but my experience helps me to value this, and also to confirm the next step which would be to obtain a pure-bred bull of my favorite breed, who ought to have as dam and grand-dam good milkers and be himself a promising animal. Now all the heifers from this bull won't be of equal value, and the process of selection will have to go on, and on, always breeding in the same line. This is imperative, swapping and changing breed of bulls is fatal to success, and this won't come right away—nor ought we to expect it. Exposure, neglect, cross-breeding, poor feeding for years have produced results which can only be overcome by many years of careful breeding, painstaking selection, scientific feeding, careful handling and housing.

My own herd has been built up from about 3,000 pounds to 6,000 pounds per cow per annum, and with no extra cost for feed. They are not unprofitable but in a few years I expect to make the average 10,000 at a very slight increase in the cost of feed, which increase I expect will be returned in methods of cultivation, and then the herd will be more than doubly profitable. This result will follow working upon the same lines, breeding up, selecting, and improved feeding.

When neighborhoods follow this line as well as individuals, even better results can be obtained, for instance a number clubbing together can buy a better bull than perhaps the individual can afford; the neighborhood would get a better market for surplus stock than the individual, as buyers would be able to obtain car lots. Then the spirit of co-operation would enter, and the social life of the neighborhood, where all are employed at one occupation will be improved.

Man.

J. H. FARTHING.

FIELD NOTES

Alberta Immigration

Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for Alberta, was in Winnipeg last week arranging for offices for a publicity commissioner. Alberta wants 400,000 population by 1911 in order to secure an increased subsidy from the Dominion government. Offices also will be arranged for in Toronto and Montreal.

Arbor Day May 2

The executive council of Manitoba have issued a proclamation that Monday, May 2, be set apart as a public holiday in the province, to be observed as "Arbor Day," and that this day be used for the planting of forest and other trees. Municipal, religious and school corporations are requested to assist in carrying out the objects for the attainment of which this holiday has been instituted.

Cattle Fed at Lacombe

An interesting experiment has been conducted at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lacombe during the winter. Eighteen grade steers fed 109 days gained an average of 190 pounds each, and netted a profit of \$14 to \$16 per head over purchase price, and cost of feed and care. Superintendent Hutton conducted the test with a view to finding out the advisability of feeding coarse grains to cattle. Particulars will appear in next week's issue.

Experiment Stations for West

Minister of Agriculture Hon. Sydney Fisher presented the report of the department to the House of Commons last week. Mr. Fisher intimated that it was the intention of the government to establish a number of additional experimental farms in the West; a site for one at Scott, Sask., having already been selected. It seems to be the intention of the department to conduct these stations as demonstration farms. Five or six other stations will probably be established.

Pork Commission Report

The report of the commission appointed by Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, to study the swine breeding industry of Denmark, Great Britain and Ireland, was issued last week. It is a well illustrated work of some sixty pages, containing information of interest on the swine industry of these countries. Some space is devoted to the lessons which Canadian swine raisers and packers can draw from the experience in the industry abroad and remedies are suggested for the conditions which called for the appointment of the commission. The work of the commission, its findings and suggestions will be reviewed at length in next week's issue.

Fungous Troubles in Wheat

Following the announcement of last summer that deterioration of wheat yields is primarily due to the presence of root rot and blight-producing fungi and not to a deficiency of nitrogen in the soil, H. L. Bolley, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, now claims to have substantiated that statement by careful tests. Culture tests were made in the greenhouse to supplement last season's field plot tests. Evidence has been furnished to show that the first statements were well founded.

Remedies suggested include the use of bright, plump seed, treatment of the seed with formaldehyde, and a regular rotation of crops with the use only of manure that has been thoroughly composted.

Weed Inspectors' Course

A convention and short course for Manitoba municipal noxious weed inspectors will be held at Manitoba Agricultural College, June 14 to 17. The object of the short course is to provide an opportunity whereby municipal inspectors may improve their knowledge of methods of identifying and eradicating weeds. A programme of demonstrations and lectures of a practical nature is being prepared by the faculty of the college. Weeds which do not flower until late in the season are now being grown in the greenhouse in order to be ready for class-work. Weed seeds have also been collected and will be used for systematic study.

The Union of Municipalities of Manitoba at its last annual meeting endorsed this short course, which was then outlined by Principal Black. It is believed that a large number of those interested in the campaign of education for the eradication of the weed pest will take the course.

Agricultural College Results

Results of first and second year examinations at Manitoba Agricultural College show that the prairie provinces now have a fair sprinkling of young men who have had a taste of college life and special instruction. The lists include 43 second year and 74 first year men from all parts of the three Western provinces. K. W. Gordon, of Bagot, Man., carried off the Governor-General's silver medal for general proficiency in the two-year course. The Winnipeg Exhibition gold medal, for best man in the first year, went to P. F. Bredt, of Edenwold, Sask. Mr. Bredt, who is a son of Paul M. Bredt, of the Golden West Stock Farm, also carried off the honors in the Christmas examinations. He also gets the Saskatchewan scholarship of \$75 for general proficiency, and one of \$50 for obtaining first-class honors in certain subjects. Others who won Saskatchewan scholarships are: A. Green, G. R. Roy, G. A. Ewart, D. H. Ewart, C. D. Richardson, L. Brown, D. N. Harrold, L. Worrall, F. Boyd, E. Kristjanson, C. McLean, A. O. Olson, C. L. Spellman, D. Campbell, J. A. McDonald, M. K. Kerr, S. Tomecko, E. McAuley, W. M. Tait; Jas. Lawrence, T. J. Nelson, R. Salkeld, E. Park, J. C. Dufton, J. Wolstenholm, W. H. Lees, J. Bryce, G. R. Pratt, H. A. Skene.

Messrs. Salkeld, Park, Dufton, Wolstenholm, Lees and Pratt obtained scholarships of one hundred dollars from the province of Saskatchewan, offered to all students who graduate in the regular two-year course.

The complete lists in order of merit are:

SECOND-YEAR STUDENTS

Standing over 80 per cent.—K. W. Gordon, Bagot, Man.; Peter Abel, Earl Grey, Sask.; J. H. Bridge, Battleford, Sask.; J. E. Muir, Margaret, Man.

Standing 65 to 80 per cent.—James Spence, Winnipeg; R. Salkeld, Tantallon, Sask.; J. C. Dryden, Ste. Agathe, Man.; E. Park, Fleming, Sask.; L. Hepburn, Virden, Man.; W. H. Dyer, Minnedosa, Man.; J. A. Rayner, Elm Valley, Man.; J. F. McIntosh, Stonewall, Man.; J. C. Dufton, Wapella, Sask.; J. Wolstenholm, Raymore, Sask.; J. McWilliams, Mt. Royal, Man.; J. E. Blakman, Elkhorn, Man.; E. H. Hawthorne, Waskada, Man.; A. R. Ferguson, Plympton, Man.; A. F. Willett, Treherne, Man.; J. D. McEvel, Ideal, Man.

Standing below 65 per cent.—G. W. McLachlan, Bagot, Man.; R. Setter, Russell, Man.; H. W. Lees, Kisbey, Sask.; R. B. Wimssett, Winnipeg, Man.; F. E. Robertson, Macdonald, Man.; A. Dobbyn, Melita, Man.; L. Campbell, Minto, Man.; A. K. Brown, Sperling, Man.; L. McKenzie, Brandon, Man.; C. H. McGorman, Arden, Man.; L. R. Ramsay, Dominion City, Man.; R. W. Wood, Oakville, Man.; J. P. Scott, Atwell, Man.; G. H. Jones, Carman, Man.; Jno. Bryce, Arcola, Sask.; T. H. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man.; G. R. Pratt, Rouleau, Sask.; C. L. Stuart, Pilot Mound, Man.; H. A. Skene, Grand Coulee, Sask.; E. R. Robison, Carman, Man.; C. James, Rosser, Man.; R. T. Connell, Neepawa, Man.; Mark Gueroniere, Ste. Rose du Lac, Man.

FIRST YEAR STUDENTS

Those who successfully completed their first year's work at the college are:

Standing over 80 per cent.—P. F. Bredt, Edenwold, Sask.; E. J. Trott, Indian Head, Sask.; A. Green, Boharm, Sask.; W. P. Noble, Winnipeg; B. Milne, Mekawin, Man.; G. E. Roy, Winthrost, Sask.; L. Lewis, Knoxville, Ill.; H. Hudson, Brookdale, Man.; G. A. Ewart, Sinaluta, Sask.; C. D. Richardson, Grenfell, Sask.; S. J. Sigfusson, Clarkleigh, Man.; N. S. Smith, Minto, Man.

Standing 65 to 80 per cent.—E. Korman, Pettapiece, L. Brown, Winlam, Sask.; D. M. Harrold, Caron, Sask.; J. B. Sirett, Neepawa, Man.; L. Worrall, Sinaluta, Sask.; H. Hicks, Lauder, Man.; L. Johnson, Boissevain, Man.; A. T. Webster, Rocanville, Sask.; H. F. Danielson, Otto, Man.; T. C. McKee, Minto, Man.; S. Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.; T. Crossland, Burnside, Man.; R. Bewell, Rosser, Man.; F. Boyd, Regina, Sask.; H. Kristjanson, Tantallon, Sask.; C. McLean, Ellishoro, Sask.; A. M. McPherson, Brandon, Man.; T. L. Guild, Kennay, Man.; P. B. Logan, Winnipeg; E. Fairbairn, Manitou, Man.; A. O. Olson, Churchbridge, Sask.; J. F. Irwin, Neepawa, Man.; C. L. Spellman, Milestone, Sask.; D. Campbell, Ellishoro, Sask.; H. Lebourne, Forest, Man.; G. Prefontaine, St. Pierre, Man.; J. A. McDonald, Tantallon, Sask.; M. H. Kerr, Regina, Sask.; L. A. DeMonthell, Ste. Rose du Lac, Man.; H. Campbell, Flee Island, Man.; C. Worrall, Sinaluta, Sask.

Standing under 65 per cent.—F. McDonald, Oak River, Man.; T. F. Hamer, Hanley, Sask.; R. H. Scott, Winnipeg, L. Hanson, Etna, Alta.; F. Stevens, Russell, Man.; A. Charters, Holland, Man.; A. T. Robson, Deleau, Man.; J. Stinson, Hargrave, Man.; S. Sigmar, Glenboro, Man.; E. H. Drayson, Neepawa; W. B. Cowan, Pilot Mound, Man.; L. Blair, Ochre River, Man.; J. R. Allison, Burnaby, Man.; A. Cox, Union Point, Man.; D. H. Ewart, Sinaluta, Man.; H. A. Dagard, Beausejour, Man.; F. S. Ross, Winthrost, Sask.; R. Northey, Holland, Man.; J. Anderson, Forrest, Man.; E. Crerar, Russell, Man.; E. McAuley, Neepawa, Sask.; A. Forrest, Oak Lake, Man.; J. F. Hartley, Mountain View, Alta.; C. Watkins, Holland, Man.; A. Muir, Deloraine, Man.; G. W. Poole, Neepawa, Man.; M. Anderson, Morris, Man.; J. Bowman, Miami, Man.; B. Ewens, Bethany, Man.; F. Henley, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

The following students who were unable to write on

the final examinations were given pass standings on their term work:

Second-year men—A. R. Ferguson, Plympton, Man.; J. G. Findlay, Wolseley, Sask.; J. E. Langrill, Woodlands, Man.; W. C. Netherfield, Kisbey, Sask.

First-year men—W. R. Barker, Okotoks, Alta.; A. V. Briercliffe, Richland, Man.; A. Brown, Deloraine, Man.; H. Claire, Arden, Man.; F. Clement, Lenore; C. Helgason, Glenboro, Man.; H. J. Helgason, Foam Lake, Sask.; J. Hepworth, Shoal Lake, Man.; Jas. Lawrence, Weirhill, Sask.; G. B. Mitchell, Roblin, Man.; H. J. Nelson, Lipton, Sask.; H. W. Reid, Nanton, Alta.; W. M. Tait, Wolseley, Sask.

Part 1, first year—R. P. R. Ager, Rose Isle, Man.; T. S. Thorsteinson, Wynyard, Sask.

Alfalfa Competition

Saskatchewan's competition in alfalfa growing promises to be one of the biggest contests known to Canadian agriculture. The growing of this leguminous crop is to be encouraged by an offer of cash prizes aggregating \$6,300, as well as trophies and medals. This crop is unexcelled as a soil enricher and also as a food for live stock.

The movement was inaugurated at the Agricultural Societies' Convention held at Regina in January last, when it was decided that a prize of \$1,000 would be awarded for the best ten-acre field of alfalfa in Saskatchewan in 1914. Recently, William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway, offered to provide the required \$1,000, and needless to say his offer was accepted immediately. But the competition has outgrown the first plan; ten times \$1,000 would not be more than sufficient to finance the competition as now planned.

The Agricultural Societies' Convention favored the plan of having the competition conducted by a committee appointed by the minister of agriculture. The committee named by the minister consists of the dean of the College of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, the superintendent of the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, and the president of the Grenfell Agricultural Society, with the director of extension work in the College of Agriculture as secretary. The convenor, Dean Rutherford, asked for a meeting of the committee to prepare rules to govern the contest, and this was held at Indian Head on April 11.

The approved plan provides for a division of the province into four parts. Prizes will be offered for the six best fields of alfalfa in each of the districts. The prizes will be as follows: First, \$500; second, \$400; third, \$300; fourth, \$200; fifth, \$100; sixth, \$75. The first prize field in each of the four districts will be scored for the championship, which will consist of a magnificent silver trophy.

All contestants must be paid up members of the nearest agricultural society. Entry must be made before August 1, 1903, and the crop must have been sown not later than the season of 1912. The entry fee has been fixed at the nominal sum of \$5.00 and must accompany the entry which is to be sent to the director of extension work previous to the date specified. The field of alfalfa must consist of not less than ten acres, but if the size of the plot exceeds the minimum the whole field will be scored. No artificially irrigated crop will be eligible for entry in the competition.

A full list of the rules governing the competition are being published for the guidance of interested persons and will be supplied free on application to the secretary of the committee, F. Hedley Auld, Regina. There has already been shown a marked desire on the part of the agricultural papers and others interested in agricultural development to assist in financing this great competition. The committee decided, however, that while it would gladly accept cash contributions and give due credit for such donations, it could not accept special prizes of any kind to be given for a specified purpose, as the changing of conditions would still further complicate the judging, which is not an easy matter in a contest so large as this will be.

Compromise on Miller Bill

The Miller anti-gambling bill was passed by the Commons on Friday, after the supporters of the measure had amended the original bill to meet the wishes of those opposing it. The act in the form adopted amends the criminal code limiting the number of days of racing on incorporated tracks to seven days twice a year, prohibiting entirely the publication of tipsters' advertisements or transmission of publications or any information relating to pool selling, bookmaking, betting or wagering, whether in connection with horse racing or with any other contest or trial of skill, or endurance of man or beast, and further strengthening generally the law, making illegal the keeping of pool rooms or selling or recording of any information relating to betting. It is further provided that if any new race tracks are incorporated, exemption in the matter of permitting book-making will not apply.

These amendments are along the line suggested by our horse correspondent, "Equitant," in this issue and should be acceptable both by horsemen and leaders in the moral reform movement.

Canada's estimated federal revenue for the fiscal year which ended March 31st is over a hundred millions dollars. Verily, the day of big things is come upon us.

Our English Correspondence

The sufferings of the decrepit horses shipped from England to Holland and Belgium have called forth many protests against the cruelty practiced in many cases. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has just issued a pamphlet on the subject, which comments strongly on the sickening sights witnessed at the ports of Holland. So long as the horses are alive when landed it does not seem to matter how injured or diseased they may be. It is a significant fact that the reason for the large exportations of decrepit horses (39,749 in 1908) to those countries is because of the scarcity of meat, and the imperative necessity of the poorer classes having cheap animal food—and such food. The English consumer of foreign delicacies has also cause for thought as the choicer portions of decrepit horses almost certainly find their way back to England in potted or sausage form.

The society urges that animals unfit for the voyage to the continent should not be embarked at all, but slaughtered without delay, and in cases of actual cruelty the consignor should be punished. Questions were recently asked in parliament as to the prices of horse flesh on the continent, and the answer was that horse flesh in Germany was dearer than good meat in this country. Horse flesh sells there at from 4d. to 7d. per pound, while foreign meat of good quality retails in England at from 4d. to 6d. per pound.

RUSH OF EMIGRANTS.

The most noticeable sight in Liverpool these days is the rush of emigrants to Canada. Day after day large passenger steamers sail with every second and third class berth filled. The Allan Line had to remove their office furniture one day to make room for the crowds waiting to pay the balance of their passage money. Long lines of people on the footpaths, shepherded by policemen, are a common sight outside steamship offices.

Nearly all the emigrants to Canada are British, and mostly young men, with a sprinkling of young women. Here and there one notices groups of foreigners quietly waiting and watching the busy scenes around them, but these are usually destined for the Western States. One man whose baggage had gone astray wished to wait for the next boat, but the officials informed him that if he did not sail that day he would not be able to do so for five weeks. At all the Canadian steamship offices the story is the same—every ship booked full for weeks to come.

The friends of those on the steamers gather in force on the landing stage, and many and varied are the messages shouted backwards and forwards. The emigrants look cheerful and happy, confident of the future in the new land, and this prospect seems to outweigh the sorrow at leaving the home land.

IRISH COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed some time ago by the Irish Agricultural Department to investigate the Irish butter industry has made its report. There are three well-defined descriptions of Irish butter: "creameries," "dairies" and "butter factories." The first is the true creamery butter, and the others are of the blended type. The report suggests the restriction of the term "creamery" to the butter actually made in creameries, and the alteration of the misleading "dairies" and "butter factories" terms. It is recommended that all creamery butter should be labelled "Irish Creamery Butter," and that each creamery should ship under a registered number. A special government brand is also suggested, and an amendment of the parcels post rates, so that packages containing 1 lb., 2 lbs. or 3 lbs. of butter could be shipped at the present rates for 1 lb., 2 lb. or 3 lb. parcels respectively, full weight without the package. That widespread difficulty, how to avoid taking dirty milk at creameries, is mentioned, and refusal to receive at all creameries and an occasional prosecution are proposed as remedies for the trouble.

INCREASED ACREAGES.

The better prices of wheat in the last two years were responsible for a considerable increase of the acreage devoted to wheat last year. The wheat area in England increased by 185,504 acres, and was the largest since 1900. The barley acreage decreased by 4,193 acres, and the land under oats was less by 118,898 acres.

Fruit growing is prospering and the total area in Great Britain devoted to its culture is 310,000 acres. Hops, on the other hand, are a declining crop—the acreage last year being but 32,529 acres, the lowest on record.

The number of sheep last year was 27,618,419, the highest total since 1892. The number of sheep has increased rapidly in recent years, and for the present supply exceeds demand, with consequent low price. The number of horses in Great Britain is said to be 11,552,993, an increase of 7,322 over 1908. A gratifying feature is that in agricultural horses the number is the largest on record. Cattle were also in record numbers at 7,020,982. Pigs numbered 2,380,887, a decrease of 15.7 per cent. since 1908.

SHOW OF THOROUGHBREDS.

The Thoroughbred show at Islington had larger entries than for several years and the horses were of good class. Some excellent candidates were forward for the King's premiums in the stallion classes.

The entries in the saddle classes for hunters were airy numerous, and many well-known horses were

shown. The champion honors fell to a middle-weight, Simpson Hinchcliffe's "Broadwood," and the reserve to a light-weight, H. Walton's "Restless."

At the meeting of the Hunters' Improvement Society during the show the proposed earmarking of horses by the government was roundly condemned on account of the limitation of market which would be entailed. One breeder said that he would earmark his worst animals, and let the government pay the premium on them. He would sell his best horses in the open market.

LABORERS' UNION.

A Farm Laborers' Union was formed in the eastern counties in 1906, which has made considerable progress. The annual meeting has just been held at King's Lynn, and about 100 delegates were present. The farm laborer is demanding better housing, more fixity of tenure, higher wages and shorter hours of work.

The housing problem is difficult, as the employer is usually the owner of the cottage and in a position to dictate his own terms.

The organization was able to report an advance of wages throughout Norfolk, of 1s. per week. How meagre wages are still was shown by one of the resolutions: "That the minimum wages of agricultural laborers be not less than 2s 6d. (60c.) per day. Wages in England do not include food and lodgings as in Canada."

There was considerable discussion on an eight-hour day, but this was considered not to be practicable. It is unfortunately only too true, quoting the words of the secretary of the union, "that the agricultural laborers are still the worst paid, worst housed, work longer hours, and have fewer holidays than any class in the kingdom."

BACON PRICES STILL HIGH.

Though bacon is very high in price just now the indications point to higher prices in the near future. Since last December imports show a decrease of 16.4 per cent., but the value has increased by 6.5 per cent., less bacon and more to pay. Home supplies too are decidedly limited. The shortage has been most marked from the United States, and from the rapid growth of the home population that source of supply is bound to be diminishing importance. High prices in Germany also tend to deflect the Danish shipments from England.

Is there any serious obstacle to prevent Canada from taking the place as a source of bacon now being relinquished by the United States? There should be an excellent opening for Canadian farmers in pig breeding and feeding on a far larger scale than now prevails. No farm animal pays better than pigs at present and the prospects are for a higher range of prices for some time—perhaps permanently.

F. DEWHIRST.

* * *

The Fort Churchill townsite and vicinity on Hudson Bay are now open for homesteading. The section has just been surveyed, and one entry has been granted, the applicant being a man who has been living at Fort Churchill for some years.

Live Stock Association Meetings

The annual meetings of the Alberta Live-Stock Associations were held in connection with the spring show at Calgary recently. As evidenced by the annual reports of the various associations the breeding of live-stock in the province shows marked advancement.

HORSEMEN MEET

The Alberta Horse Breeders' Association had a lively annual meeting. There usually is an interesting time when all the promoters of the various breeds come together, and while they often have many interests in common, they also have other interests showing quite a variation. Despite the latter fact the meeting came to a happy termination. The secretary's annual report dwelt with the progress of the year and showed that the horse business is on a very satisfactory basis in the province. There is a considerable increase in the number of horses in the province this year over last year, and the value per horse is also increasing.

Geo. Hoadley, of Okotoks, president of the associations spoke of the need of draft horses, and the shortage of the supply. He suggested that the time had come for a change and that change was "weight." Quality was not to be despised, but weight should be paramount. He thought Western Canada was now the dumping ground for inferior-sized animals, possessing quality. Mr. Hoadley claimed that there should be a minimum weight fixed for the three-year-old stallion class. Speaking of the light horse, he suggested that the coach horse or the Hackney crossed with high-bred stock was the best. He deplored the absence of light horses available for saddle work or general utility on the farm.

Geo. Jaques, of the Canadian Suffolk Society, moved that no horse be allowed to take prize in future shows in the province unless he had passed as physically sound by some veterinarian. Mr. Moody, of De Winton, said no horse should be allowed in the ring unless so passed, while Geo. Lane, of the Bar U Ranch, said it was to the interests of all breeders that no horse be allowed to come into the country unless passed as sound. At the suggestion of E. C. Hallman, of Airdrie, the question of veterinary inspection was left with the directorate. Geo. Lane moved that the department of agriculture be asked to have all stallions examined by a veterinary surgeon, and that no horse should be allowed to travel unless licensed by the government.

J. A. Turner suggested that the government give larger grants to the shows and thus enable the management of fairs to secure better judges and the breeders of horses would do the rest. He approved of educating the people. A long discussion then followed on whether grade stallions should be given breeding certificates or be allowed to travel in the province at all. This question was left also with the directors to convey the feeling of the meeting to the department and ask it to act accordingly, for it was quite evident that the grade stallion must sooner or later be done away with.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Geo. Lane, Pekisko; first vice-president, E. C. Hallman,



DEMONSTRATING THE GOOD TEMPER OF THE SUFFOLK, ASHMOUR MICROPHONE, 3544, FOALD IN 1906, OWNED BY GEORGE JAQUES, LAMERTON, ALTA. FIRST IN HIS CLASS AT THE SASKATCHEWAN SPRING SHOW, 1910.

Airdrie; second vice-president, D. Thorburn, Davisburg. Directors: John A. Turner, Calgary; George Hoadley, Okotoks; W. B. Thorn, Aldersyde; William Moodie, High River; Capt. Ingles, Cochrane; G. E. Goddard, Cochrane; I. G. Ruttie, Calgary; O. E. Brown, Calgary; George Jaques, Lamerton; Hugh MacPherson, Calgary; Fred Johnston, Calgary; Charles Riddock, Calgary; H. Bannister, Okotoks; E. D. Adams, Calgary; M. Christie, Calgary; R. F. Bevan, Cochrane; F. W. Ings, Nanton; Dr. Hargrave, Medicine Hat; F. Bedingfield, Pekisko; D. Clark, Gleichen; Thos. McMillan, Okotoks.

CATTLE BREEDERS

The scrub bull question was the main issue before the Cattle Breeders' Association at their annual meeting. Jas. Walters, of Tees, president of the association, in his opening remarks drew attention to the fact that bulls being allowed to run at large was a great hindrance to the cattle industry, and especially the pure-bred business. James Wilson, of Innisfail, favored the idea of the brand readers enforcing the law against persons owning bulls and allowing them to run at large. Mr. Wilson also spoke in favor of better organization among the breeders. A motion was passed asking the department of agriculture to enforce the law against all bulls roaming at large and also that all brand readers in the province be given the power to prosecute offenders. John Turner hoped that the association would do something to change the present regulations, where it was now necessary when shipping live stock to have a brand and also a health certificate. A motion was carried asking the department of agriculture to do something so that such a certificate would not be necessary when shipping purebred or exhibition live stock.

From the annual report as given it was shown that the live stock industry of the province is improving. More live stock were now being raised than when the large ranchers were undisturbed. Paul M. Bredt, of Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association, and the Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for Alberta, were present, and both gave addresses.

Last year officers were re-elected and are as follows: Honorary president, J. A. Turner, Calgary; president, Jas. Walters, Tees; first vice-president, Wm. Sharp, Lacombe; second vice-president, Jno. Ramsay, Priddis. Breed directors: Shorthorns, Bryce Wright, De Winton; Herefords, J. T. Parker, Lacombe; Aberdeen-Angus, L. Hutchinson, Duhamel Galloways, E. D. Adams, Millarville; Holsteins, W. J. Tregillus, Calgary; Ayrshires, A. H. Trimble, Red Deer; Jerseys, C. A. J. Sharman, Red Deer. General directors: S. M. Mace, Pekisko; W. P. Williams, Fort Saskatchewan; O. Palmer, Lacombe; R. K. Bennett, Midnapore; Hy. Talbot, Lacombe.

SHEEP BREEDERS

The election of officers was the most important business at the sheep breeders' meeting. It was pointed out that there was somewhat of a decline in the industry. While sheep produce larger profits for the amount of money expended and the feed consumed than any other class of live stock, yet they were allowed to diminish in number. The number of sheep shipped by rail in the province of Alberta during 1909 was 37,024. The wool clip is estimated at about 400,000 pounds, which was sold at an average of about 10 cents per pound. Ways and means of inaugurating some plan which might tend to stimulate the production of sheep in the province were discussed.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Bryce Wright, De Winton; first vice-president, O. E. Brown, Calgary; second vice-president, W. J. Elliott, Strathmore; secretary, E. L. Richardson, Calgary; Breed directors: Leicesters, W. T. Shuttleworth, Red Deer; Shropshires, J. A. Turner, Calgary; Merinos, Henry Holmes, Magrath. General directors: Norman Jaques, Ingleton; C. W. Peterson, Calgary; Alex. Shaw, Medicine Hat; James Hunter, Priddis; James McCaig, Edmonton.

SWINE BREEDERS

Hog raising in Alberta is on the increase. This was shown by the reports given at the swine breeders meeting. It was thought that the hogs marketed in Alberta last year numbered upwards of 80,000, at an average price of from 6c. to 9c. per pound. As yet the supply has not reached the demand. N. H. Sorenson, of Markerville, gave an interesting paper on the summary of one year's hog-raising busi-

ness in Alberta, giving a splendid idea of the handsome profits which may be realized from hog raising in Alberta. The paper as given with full data will appear in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE at a later issue.

The officers elected were: President, Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel; first vice-president, H. W. Watkins, Lacombe; second vice-president, Mr. Cook, Cook Bros., Cochrane; secretary, E. L. Richardson, Calgary. Breed directors: Duroc Jerseys, Oscar Miller, Cheadle; Berkshires, T. E. Bowman, High River; Poland Chinas, H. Ouim, Edanville; Tamworths, J. Rye, of Duagh; Yorkshires, N. H. Sorenson, Medicine River. General directors: K. A. Dalgleish, of Fairey Bank; James Tees, Tees; Prof. Elliott, Strathmore, and Henry Jenkins, Pincher Creek.

SUFFOLK HORSE SOCIETY.

The Suffolk horse breeders have inaugurated a Canadian Suffolk Horse Society on the same lines as other breeds. This breed is becoming more prominent each year, and it was found most necessary to have a society formed here in Canada. Geo. Jaques, the prominent Canadian Suffolk importer, has been working for this for some time, and to him much credit is due for its inauguration. The society adopted at its beginning a very important clause in its constitution and one that it would be well for other breed societies to consider. The clause is: "All imported Suffolk horses must have a veterinary certificate for soundness, issued by a qualified veterinary surgeon, recognized by the Dominion Government and the Suffolk Horse Society of Great Britain. This certificate becomes void after sixty days from date of examination."

The officers elected to the society were: President, Raymond Knight, Raymond, Alta.; vice-president, P. Burns, Calgary; secretary-treasurer, Geo. Jaques, Lamerton. Among the directors are: M. Boyd, of Bobcaygeon, Ont.; F. J. Logan, Bobcaygeon, and J. Hartell, of Cheadle, Alta.

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

Orders have been issued by the Department of Justice that all prisoners in Dominion penitentiaries shall be photographed and impressions taken of every prisoner's finger.

Lord Strathcona last week donated two thousand dollars to the Portage la Prairie Exhibition Association. The money will be used to replace the buildings destroyed by fire last year.

Between one hundred and fifty and two hundred teachers from the West leave Winnipeg July 4 for an extended tour in the Old Country. The excursion will return early in September.

The first steamer to reach Fort William this season docked on the morning of April 12. Following the time-honored custom, a party of prominent citizens presented the captain of the vessel with a silk hat.

A deputation from Dauphin, Man., waited on the Dominion minister of agriculture to ask that an experimental farm for northern Manitoba be established at that point. Mr. Fisher, while not speaking definitely, said that the request was in line with the government's policy to establish more experimental farms and branch stations in the West.

A sweeping and drastic measure for the control of the liquor traffic has been introduced into the legislature of Nova Scotia by the government. If adopted it will mean prohibition for all the province, except Halifax. The measure is one of the most advanced instruments of temperance legislation yet formulated in the Dominion.

At a meeting of the Canadian inland vessel owners at Toronto last week a further reduction was made in the grain rate from Port Arthur to Montreal, the rate being now 5½ cents per bushel on wheat, and 3½ cents per bushel on oats. This reduction is to meet the American cut in rates which went into effect on the opening of navigation.

Following the adjustment of the tariffs between Canada and the United States, it is reported that Quebec will prohibit the export of pulp, a contingency not anticipated by the American government, who

evidently understood that the Dominion authorities had full powers to control exports of any commodity or impose import duties against any foreign commodity. It is probable that the whole case will have to be reopened.

Announcement is made from Ottawa that the construction of two immense dry docks, one at Levis, Quebec, and the other at St. John, N. B., is to be proceeded with at once. This work is in connection with the government's naval scheme and will be carried on under the supervision of British experts. It is expected that a shipbuilding plant will be constructed in connection with the St. John dry dock.

The reduction in the American tariff on cream effected by the recent tariff compromise, is expected to result in large developments in the creamery business on the other side of the line and to curtailment of butter making in this country. Cream is reduced from 11 to 5 cents per gallon, at which duty American creameries can make it into butter and sell it in Eastern United States cities at a reduction of about 25 per cent. from the current price.

The Ontario government, on behalf of scores of farmers and land owners in the southwestern part of the province, has begun what promises to be a long legal battle. The Canada Company, against which action is taken, claim that the oil and mineral rights of certain lands in Kent and Essex counties are theirs by right of patents from the crown, issued nearly a century ago. Farmers, since the discovery of oil in these counties, have been selling boring privileges, which right the company claim was not granted the present owners in their purchase deeds. The case promises to be long and warmly drawn out.

The government's bill for the regulation of trusts, mergers and combines, was presented to parliament last week. The measure in brief provides for an investigation board, the chairman of which shall be a judge of high court, to inquire into all cases where the control of a commodity by a trust, or where a combination of interests in any one commodity results in an enhancement of prices. It provides also for publication of all the information brought out at such investigations. The carrying out of the provisions of the measure will rest largely with the public. The act has been framed to make the moral sense of the public the compelling force in throwing light on business wrong or disclosing unfair practices.

American railways carrying grain from lake ports to the ocean steamships have slashed their rates to capture the grain trade from Montreal. At the new rate New York has an advantage of .85 cents per bushel over Montreal, and unless the Canadian inland navigation companies make concessions, and carry grain at a lower rate from Fort William, the American ports will secure the traffic, as grain exporters ship by the route that can offer the lowest rate. The difference in ocean rates from New York and Montreal is 6 cents per quarter, or 1½ cents per bushel. The through rate from Fort William to Liverpool, via the United States route is 10.05 cents as follows: Water from Fort William to Buffalo to New York, 4 cents; ocean, one shilling per quarter, or 3.15. The rate from Fort William to Liverpool via Montreal is 10.90, as follows: Inland charges, lakes and overland, 5.75; ocean charges, 3.75; terminal assessment, .90; additional insurance for St. Lawrence .50—10.90.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

General elections in Australia last week resulted in the defeat of the government of Hon. Alfred Deakin, and the return to power of the Labor party, under the leadership of ex-Premier Fisher.

The British House of Commons last week adopted Premier Asquith's resolutions curtailing the powers of the Lords. The government's majority was 105. The only legislation that will be considered prior to the measure that will be introduced to give power to the veto resolutions is the budget.

British engineers are working on a plan to connect Great Britain and the continent by means of car ferries. It is proposed to run through trains from London to any point in Europe—or in Asia, for that matter—that is on a line of railway.

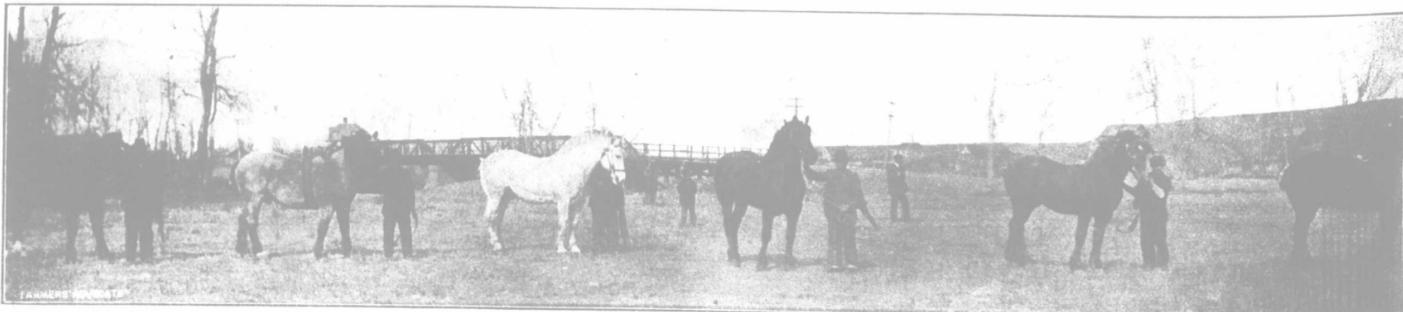


Photo supplied by The Alberta Star

SOME FINE HORSES AT THE SPRING SHOW HELD AT CARDSTON, ALTA., RECENTLY.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Grain prices fell away rather seriously during the week, the largest slump being on Saturday, when wheat values declined about 2 cents per bushel for all grades. Decline was due to various causes, chief of which is the low price sentiment generally prevalent. Livestock markets are strong.

GRAIN

Wheat markets opened weak and were ready to sag on almost any kind of excuse. Bear sentiment predominated and while at times there were signs of strength in the situation, strength was a negligible quantity in wheat markets last week.

The Monday morning news was rains in Kansas. Crop news from all quarters was favorable with a general feeling that nothing short of a calamity could strengthen the price of wheat. The statistical information upon which prices are usually figured was bearish in the extreme, or at least construed so. The visible supply in both Canada and the United States is steadily approaching last year's figures, indicating that wheat is being marketed in larger volume. World's stocks also compare well with figures for last year. These facts and the phenomenal spring that prevailed all over the spring wheat belt of North America up to April 14 was a strong drag on values.

This spring has been an unusual one for seeding. In the Dakotas and Minnesota it was estimated that 16,000,000 acres had been seeded at the end of the second week in April. Generally speaking, the seed had gone into the soil in first-class shape. In the Western provinces 50 per cent. of the wheat was rated seeded on April 15. In the face of these conditions it would have taken a bull campaign of some strength to force values any higher.

Among the world's shippers Russia continues to occupy the premier place. Total shipments were about a million lower than the previous week, the Argentine and Australia being the only countries increasing their shipments.

Wheat may be expected to go lower. So far as can be judged there is nothing to force it higher. At present the strongest option is July, which seems less influenced by bear scares than the others. It is doubtful, however, if July will show any upward movement. Sentiment is strongly bearish in all world's markets. There is a feeling, generally, that wheat prices are going to go some lower, and whether news and views are manufactured from this universal sentiment, or whether the sentiment results from careful summing up of the whole situation, does not matter much. The world is looking for cheaper wheat, and is not disposed to pay present prices when appearances seem to show that values will be lower later on. Cash wheat, therefore, is not in strong demand.

VISIBLE SUPPLY

	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
Canadian—			
Wheat	10,187,144	10,447,881	8,136,922
Oats	6,812,571	6,884,932	3,493,458
Barley	942,098	940,861	607,636
American—			
Wheat	29,211,000	29,013,000	34,863,000
Oats	10,048,000	9,916,000	9,430,000
Corn	13,144,000	13,778,000	6,310,000

World's wheat stocks April 1 were 202,430,000, as against 201,836,000 on March 1, and 170,585,000, April 1, 1909.

WORLD'S WHEAT SHIPMENTS

	1,880,000	2,368,000	1,256,000
North America	1,880,000	2,368,000	1,256,000
Russia	3,736,000	4,584,000	1,004,000
Danube	416,000	504,000	764,000
India	400,000	695,000	168,000
Argentina	2,304,000	2,136,000	3,000,000
Australia	1,196,000	1,152,000	528,000
Chili, N. Afr.	360,000	352,000	152,000
Total	10,992,000	11,792,000	6,872,000

Wheat on passage last week was estimated at 51,807,000, last week 51,272,000, last year 47,584,000. Continental Europe last week imported 4,568,000 bushels of wheat, 3,352,000 the week previous, and 3,448,000 bushels last year.

CANADIAN GRAIN SITUATION

The monthly bulletin of the Dominion Census and Statistics office, covering conditions up to the end of March, shows that at that date the quantity of wheat in the farmers' hands in the whole of Canada was about 18.28 per cent. of the crop of last year. This is 30,484,000 out of 166,844,000 bushels, as compared with 20.23 per cent., or 22,747,000 bushels out of a harvest of 112,434,000 bushels in 1908. Of oats there was 40.03 per cent., or 141,499,000 out of 353,466,000 bushels, as against 43.62 per cent., or 109,222,000 out of 250,377,000 bushels last year. Of barley there was 29.81 per cent., or 16,517,000 out of 55,398,000 bushels, as against 33.56 per cent., or 15,692,000 out of 46,762,000 bushels last year. Of buckwheat there was 1,835,000 out of 7,806,000 bushels, being 23.50 per cent., against 29.03 per

cent., or 2,078,000 bushels, out of 7,153,000 bushels last year.

It is estimated that 95.87 per cent. of the wheat crop of the Dominion in 1909, equivalent to 159,868,000 bushels, was of merchantable quality; of oats, 90.86 per cent., being 321,190,000 bushels; of barley, 92.87 per cent., being 51,449,000 bushels.

In the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the quantity of wheat on the farms on March 31 was 18.90 per cent., being 26,682,000 bushels, out of a total production of 147,482,000 bushels, as against 17,391,000 bushels, or 18.93 per cent., out of 91,853,000 bushels last year. Of oats there was 45.44 per cent., being 84,254,000, out of 185,439,000 bushels, as against 44,425,000 bushels, or 45.93 per cent., out of 96,718,000 bushels last year.

CLOSING OPTIONS, WINNIPEG.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
April	103½	103½	103½	103½	103	101½
May	104½	104½	104½	104½	103½	101½
July	105½	105½	105½	105½	104½	102½
Oct.	94½	94½	94½	93½	94½	93

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Oats—						
April	33½	33½	33½	33½	34	33½
May	34	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
July	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Flax—						
April	216	219	219	218	217	210
May	217	221½	223	219	220	211
Oct.	165	170	170	170	170	167½

CASH PRICES.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
No. 1 Nor.	103½	103½	103½	103½	103	101½
No. 2 Nor.	102½	101½	101½	101½	101	99½
No. 3 Nor.	100	99½	100	99½	99½	98
No. 4	96½	96½	96½	95½	95½	94
No. 5			91½			
No. 6	84	84	84			
Rej. 1, 1 Nor.	99½	99½	99½	99	99	97½
Rej. 1, 2 Nor.	97½	97½	97½	97	97	95½
Rej. 2, 1 Nor.	97½	97½	97½	97	97	95½
Rej. 2, 2 Nor.	96½	96½	96½	96	96	95
Rej. 1 Nor. for seeds	98½	98½	98½	98	98	97
Rej. 2 Nor. for seeds	96½	96½	96½	96	96	95
Oats—						
No. 2 White	33½	33½	33½	33½	34	33½
No. 3 White						
Barley—						
No. 4	43½	43½	43½	44	44	44

LIVERPOOL PRICES.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 Nor.	118½	118½	119½	118½	118½	117½
No. 2 Nor.	118½	118½	118½	117½	117	117
No. 3 Nor.	116½	116½	116½	116½	115½	115½
May	113½	113½	113½	113½	114	113
July	113½	112½	112½	111½	110½	109½
Oct.	110½	110½	110	109½	108½	108½

LIVE STOCK

The live stock situation continues one of promise. Deliveries during the week were of average dimensions. Export cattle are unchanged practically, but better prices are being paid for butcher stock. Hogs are selling at \$10.25, with a chance of going some higher.

Outside cattle markets are strong. At Toronto deliveries have been heavy, and prime butchers sold as high as \$7.00. Exporters were as high as \$7.25.

Chicago was stronger towards the close of the week, top prices for prime beefs being \$8.65, and hogs, \$10 per cwt.

HOG SITUATION

Receipts are light and there is every probability of hog prices touching the eleven-dollar-a-hundred mark before many weeks. They are a scarce article in the country and just at this season few are likely to be marketed on account of the rush of seeding work on the farm.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Receipts of cattle for the past week were fairly liberal, and quality fair to good. The market was steady this week on all classes of cattle. The hog receipts were fairly liberal; market active, and strong at prevailing quotations. Practically no sheep or lambs are arriving. Very few calves were offered, with quality common.

Choice export steers, freight assumed	\$5.25 to	\$5.50
Good export steers, freight assumed	5.00 to	5.25
Choice export heifers, freight assumed	5.00 to	5.25
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered	5.00 to	5.50
Good butcher cows and heifers	4.25 to	4.75
Medium Mixed butcher cattle	3.25 to	3.50
Choice hogs	10.25 to	10.50
" lambs	6.00 to	6.50
" sheep	5.00 to	5.50
" calves	4.00 to	4.50
Medium calves	2.50 to	3.00

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Hogs.	Ave. weight.	Price.
175	Medium hogs	212	\$10.50
283	"	195	10.25
30	"	216	10.00
5	"	88	9.75
1	"	520	8.00
3	Sows	443	9.00
5	Boars	116	6.50
1	Stag	650	5.00
Cattle.			
37	Steers and cattle	1056	\$5.75
26	"	987	5.50
14	"	932	5.00
6	"	929	4.50
18	"	921	4.25
7	"	938	4.00
1	Bull	1550	4.50
4	"	1530	4.25
1	"	1625	4.00
2	"	1238	3.75
5	"	1170	3.50
1	"	1000	3.25
5	Cows and heifers	1024	4.50
11	Steers	1121	5.25
3	Cows	1057	4.21
3	Cows	1057	4.25
2	Cows	955	2.75
1	Heifer	940	4.75
10	Calves	135	4.50
1	"	350	4.25
6	"	229	3.50
Lambs.			
10	Lambs	30	\$15.00

CALGARY

The demand for good beefs continues. Some heavy shipments arrived during the past week or two, but not sufficient to satisfy demand. Steers sell, per lb., 9c.; cows, per lb., 3½c. to 4c.; hogs, per lb., 9½c.; sheep, 5½c. to 6c.

Much Alberta grain is going west. Shipments to the coast for export to Mexico and elsewhere have never been so heavy before. Grain Inspector Hill says that all the wheat now passing through his hands is going west. During March he inspected 317 cars of spring wheat, and 68 cars of winter wheat, 385 cars in all. He inspected 218 cars of oats and 30 cars of barley.

Comparatively little grain is being received just now in Calgary, because the farmers are so busy seeding. Some elevator men estimate that 400 per cent. more will be planted this year than last. Fall wheat conditions are very promising.

TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.60 to \$7.10; bulls, \$5.00 to \$5.60; prime butchers, \$6.75 to \$7.00; medium, \$5.50 to \$6.60; common, \$5.00 to \$5.40; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.50; stockers, \$3.75 to \$4.90; feeders, \$5.00 to \$5.75; calves, \$3.00 to \$8.00; sheep, \$5.00 to \$6.00; lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.70 off cars, \$9.50.

CHICAGO

Steers, \$5.75 to \$8.65; heifers, \$4.50 to \$7.70; cows, \$3.00 to \$7.25; feeders, \$6.00 to \$6.75; stockers, \$4.00 to \$4.80; sheep, \$6.50 to \$8.40; lambs, \$8.75 to \$9.60; rams, \$5.25 to \$6.50; hogs, \$9.50 to \$10.10.

BRITISH

Latest London cables quote Canadian steers at 14c. to 15c. Liverpool prices are 14½c. to 14¾c. Trade at Liverpool is reported dull, but prices are a shade stronger than a week ago.

* * *

The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture, under date of December 30, 1909, issued an estimate of the probable yield of wheat from the harvest then in progress. By revision, under date of February 1, the same authority reduced its former estimates on the yield of wheat by almost 17 million and on flaxseed by almost 4 million bushels. The estimate for wheat was 140,544,652, as compared with an estimate of 157,207,920 bushels at the same date in 1909, and for flaxseed 31,514,284, as compared with 35,228,679 this time last year.

* * *

Wheat harvest in British India began in the earlier districts early in March. Commercial reports indicate a normal yield per acre from an area officially returned as almost 2,000,000 acres larger than last year. The official preliminary estimate of the area makes the acreage 27,675,000, as compared with 25,836,800 in 1909.

Home Journal

People and Things the World Over

The farm house in which Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the founder and leader of the Christian Science Church, was born on July 16, 1821, was destroyed by fire.

* * *

James Cavers, for twenty-eight years postmaster at Deloraine, Man., and the only postmaster the town has ever had, is dead of typhoid fever. During all his years of service he had never taken a holiday or been away from the office through illness.

* * *

A Western Canada telegraph operator was sentenced to three months in jail recently for deserting his telegraph key while under the influence of liquor. Fortunately no catastrophe resulted from his criminal neglect of duty, but the magistrate decided that punishment was necessary, even though no actual harm had occurred.

* * *

Chiang Kang-hu, an official in Pekin, has originated the "national disgrace society," which is designed to keep the Chinese people in mind of their national disgrace, with a view to awakening and stimulating their desire to reform. It is intended to build a tower in which will be exhibited relics or pictures of events and incidents which have brought China to her present critical position.

* * *

In a small town near Seattle an outbreak of smallpox developed recently. Usually in an effort to prevent the spread of this disease the schools and churches are carefully closed while other and more dangerous places of congregation are left wide open. This town, however, is quarantining more consistently. The schools and churches are closed, but so, also, are the saloons, billiard and pool halls. This is chronicled in the despatch as a "drastic measure." It may be considered so by a certain element but to most folk it will have every appearance of a sensible procedure.

* * *

Writing from Berlin, the correspondent of the *London Daily Express* refers to the prominence attained by the Jews in Germany. "Among the Roman Catholics," he says, "thirteen per 100,000, and among the Protestants 25 per 10,000 receive a university education, but among the Jews no fewer than 160 per 10,000 receive academic training. More than half the doctors and lawyers in Berlin are Jews, and the same numerical predominance can be noticed in most German cities. The Jews predominate also as university professors, as teachers, as journalists, as artists and architects—in short, in all professions." Quoting Dr. George Lorner, the writer says: "The Germans must absorb the Jews in Germany; otherwise the Jews will dominate the country."

English as Sung by a Foreigner

It was pleasure unadulterated to hear Madame Schuman-Heink, the great German contralto, sing in concert last month. Her repertoire is widely varied, including songs in German, English, French and Italian. After the affectations of manner and pronunciation painfully witnessed in so many of our English speaking singers who have attained fame, it was a joy to view her gracious yet kindly dignity, free from pose or kittenishness. And her enunciation was most restful to ears that have strained themselves

to find out "what it was all about" when our own singers were warbling. Even with a slight knowledge of French and a slighter knowledge of German it was possible to follow the foreign songs with as much comprehension as one can often obtain from the aforesaid home birds. A beautiful voice gives great pleasure, but one needs to have the words, too, in order to enjoy perfectly. In Madame Schuman-Heink's English songs it was easy to follow every word, and it was a source of satisfaction to hear the letter "r" receiving recognition as a permissible sound in the musical alphabet after years of neglect.

A Scheme Exposed

The cities and towns of Canada are frequently visited by swarthy looking strangers in clerical dress who beg for schools or churches in far-distant parts of the Turkish dominions, where it is reported Christians are much oppressed, and in need of the alms of Westerners to procure these blessings.

The superintendent of immigration at Ottawa was applied to recently to deport one of these persons as a fraud, and in the course of the cor-

GOOD SPEECH.

Think not because thine inmost heart
means well,
Thou hast the freedom of rude speech;
sweet words
Are like the voices of returning birds,
Filling the soul with summer, or a bell
That calls the weary and the sick to
prayer;
Even as thy thought, so let thy speech
be fair.

—LAMPMAN.

respondence which ensued was furnished with a copy of the following interesting statement from an eastern missionary, addressed to the American Consul at Trebizond:

"Doctor Reynolds has handed to me the letter that you wrote to him on October 13th, 1909, asking for information concerning Mar Sergius, Bishop of the Chaldæans, of Martha, Jello, Kurdistan, and Deacon Simeon Daniels, said to have been authorized by the said Mar Sergius to collect subscriptions for the church in question.

"Mar Sergius (the title is used indifferently for 'Bishop' or 'Saint,' and literally means 'Lord') is undoubtedly a bishop of the church called 'Assyrian,' 'Nestorian' or 'Chaldæan,' whose members are found for the most part in the district known as Kurdistan. Locally, the last of the three names is confined to those Christians of the melet in question, who are in communion with Roman Catholics, but Mar Sergius is not one of that branch, but of the older independent church. He resides at a place properly called 'Mata Mar Zoia' (village of St. Zoia), and colloquially Mata, the mountain district of Jilu, Hakkiari. The nearest center of government is Julamork, distant one day's journey, but there is little law or order of any kind in the district. The age of the bishop is about 23 years.

"This bishop does often give letters, commending the bearer to the charitable and giving him more or less of authority to collect for the church, in the countries to which he goes. The bearers represent themselves as collecting for church-building, schools, orphanages, etc. In no case have I ever known any of the money given to be spent on anything but the benefit of the collector

himself, nor could the patriarch of the church (who is known as Mar Shimun, and who resides near Julamerk) tell me of such a case. All churches in Jilu are ancient. There are no orphanages, and such schools as exist are the property of foreign missions. The men who go out thus collect simply for themselves, though the bishop in question may so far forget himself as to accept a small share of the plunder. The patriarch has made efforts to stop this traffic, both because of the scandal, and because he knows that the money thus given would suffice to supply all the schools, etc., that his church needs, if it were spent for the purposes for which it is given. He has sent letters to the government of India, authorizing the prosecution of any who collect in his name, and, no doubt, would do the same for the American government, if requested. He has not, however been hitherto able to control his colleagues.

"There are of course excuses for those who practice this traffic. The utter poverty in which the people and bishop exist which makes them willing to adopt any means of earning money; the fact that for generations neither property nor life has had any sanctity in the country and these men only collect contributions with a letter instead of a gun—the folly of those in every country who have apparently more charity than brains. A man in utter poverty knows that by going to America and 'pitching a yarn' that he would not expect to be taken seriously in his own land, he can collect £3,000, which is a fortune, and live well meantime. It will be seen that the temptation to take advantage of the criminal folly of those who trust these oriental wanderers as they would never dream of trusting their own countrymen is very great. If people in America or elsewhere wish to help the individuals who come to them, there is no more to be said, for their personal need is often real enough. If, however, they wish, as is usually the case, to help the church, then let them give their contributions 'earmarked' for any purpose they wish, to some one of the missions at work in the land, and they will have some security that the money will be expended for the purpose for which it is given. If the 'collector' objects to this course, he thereby confesses himself a fraud.

"These missions are: American, the Presbyterian mission at Urmi, Persia, and the Congregationalist mission at Van, Turkey; English, the Emglis church mission (Archbishop of Canterbury's Assyrian mission) at Urmi and Van; French, the Lazarist Fathers at Urmi, and the Dominicans at Van; Russian, the Orthodox church mission at Urmi. What is needed for the abating of a custom that is at once a scandal and a nuisance is that the charitable should be more careful in their giving. While their carelessness makes a low form of swindling profitable poor men will swindle. I do not defend Mar Sergius or his collectors, but I do not think the guilt entirely on their side.

"A word on my personal position. I am one of a small band of English clergy sent by the Archbishop of Canterbury, England, to work under the Patriarch of the Assyrian, 'Nestorian,' or 'Chaldæan' church, for the education of their clergy. I am well acquainted with all the bishops of the church, and believe that most of them are disgusted at the scandal, and desirous to abate it. It must be remembered, however, that for some generations the lesson has been well rubbed into the oriental that 'Franks' are made of money, and are 'fair game.' Steps are being taken to put a stop to this traffic in India, and I hope that will be the case also in America."

(Signed)

W. A. WIGRAM,

Head of the mission of the Archbishop of Canterbury to Assyrian Christians.

SEEKETH NOT HER OWN

Charity . . . seeketh not her own.—1 Cor., xiii.: 5.

St. Paul holds up the picture of perfect Charity—of Love—in this wonderful chapter. Let us look today at one sign of real love—"seeketh not her own." In his letter to the church at Philippi, the great Apostle tells his friends to "look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others"; and he grounds his advice on the example of the Leader of men, Who was not satisfied to be on the Throne of God, but was eager to pour Himself out in self-forgetting service, caring not for His own possessions, but for the good that others might gain through Him.

It is a great mistake to think that unselfishness is scarce. There are plenty of people, well known to the public, who are so eager in their glorious attempts to help their fellows that they are an inspiration to the world.

There is Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell, for instance, who has been much talked of lately. He does not consider the hardships on the Labrador coast worth mentioning, as compared with the keen pleasure of spending time and strength and talents in helping poor ignorant fishermen. In looking not for his own advancement, but for theirs, he has gained world-wide reputation—which he was not seeking—and we cannot doubt that God's outward blessing on his life-work is only the indication of the dearer, richer blessing which makes the heart glad with a joy that can never be expressed in words. Seeking not his own, but others' good, he acknowledges that there has been some effort about the leaving home, but that is soon swallowed up in the surprise of finding, as he says, that "for enjoyment of life—body, soul and spirit—I can only say each field of life I go into seems more delightful than the last." From this he argues that God intends His servants to enjoy their work, and considers that if they find it a misery, they ought to do their best to get out of it.

Of course, we all know that the work done unhappily is usually of very poor quality; and yet anyone who is really seeking not his own good, but the good of others, can learn to enjoy any honest work, especially if—like Dr. Grenfell—it is his habit constantly to ask God to direct him and set the daily task plainly before him.

A lady in Ohio spends all her spare time each year in preparing for Christmas. This has been her habit for the last 20 years. She found plenty of willing assistants, as soon as her work became known. Rich children sent dolls and wagons, toy pianos and fire engines—hosts of treasures for the poor children. In the course of years a band of boys and girls gathered about this lady "Santa Claus." The boys hammered and painted and glued—restoring broken toys to health and beauty. The girls dressed dolls enthusiastically and carefully—with clothes that would "come off."

Careful lists of children and their special "wants" were made out, with the help and advice of those who knew—teachers, nurses, policemen, etc. The infection spread wider and wider as the years slipped past. Some merchants offered toys at cost price, others gave remnants of silk and lace for doll-dressing. One box factory gave 700 candy boxes last year, and did not forget to grace the gift with the delightful message: "Thank you for the privilege of contributing."

The children never know where the gifts come from—the Santa Claus mystery is carried out to the full, but the giver has the delight of making hundreds of little hearts very happy. She "seeketh not her own," and so God seeks it for her—is it likely she can miss any good things, when her affairs are His special business? As Walt Whitman says:

"Ah, little recks the laborer,
How near his work is holding him to
God,
The loving Laborer through space and
time."

And those who are trying to secure good for others, succeed far better than they know. Some time ago a lady told me that when she was a child she used all her influence to try to induce a young man, who was a great friend of her

family, to sign the pledge. He seemed to be an utter slave to the drink habit, and all her efforts and childish prayers appeared to be powerless for good. Then—quite suddenly—he broke the chain that bound, and began a new life, which won for him the approval of God and men. It was not until years after this splendid change in his habits had begun that the friend, who had imagined her earnest efforts to be fruitless, found that he considered her pleading had been the strongest earthly instrument in God's hands for his reformation. Seeds sown silently take root in secret darkness long before they are visible to the sower. One who goes weeping on his way, sowing good seed in the soil of a friend's heart, will certainly come again with joy, bearing full sheaves as his reward.

"What is that in thine hand?" said God to Moses. It was only a bit of wood, and yet—used for God, at His command, and according to His directions—it was always enough for the present needs of the great leader and his people. It opened a way through the sea, or brought water from a rock. If

If we are only living for ourselves—even though it be for our own spiritual perfecting—it is doubtful whether there is any profit to the world in our existence here. "No man liveth to himself," says the Apostle. Why even the little drops of water, the particles of earth and the blades of grass—everything—exist for the sake of others. Shall man—the highest and noblest of God's earthly creations—lag behind in this generous purpose of helping everywhere?

And yet even the desire of "helping" can become an evil if it is not balanced by other virtues—the virtue for instance of "minding one's own business." To offer advice which is not wanted is a common way of doing harm. Tact has been defined as "the art of withholding on proper occasions information which we are quite sure would be good for people." And it is possible to be so officious in helping others that we rub them the wrong way; and instead of getting into touch with them we rouse their irritation and make them dislike us as meddlers. The "Divine gift of commonsense" is worth a great

Hope's Quiet Hour



HOME OF P. D. WATSON, CHILLIWACK, B. C.

God could use a rod to do apparent impossibilities. He can certainly use you. It is both foolish and wrong to shrink back from any attempt to influence souls for good, foolish to say: "I am not wise enough nor good enough to do anything." Of course you are not—nor is any other man or woman—and yet God often works these marvellous spiritual miracles by means of the helpless hands of tiny children. If you are a rod in the hand of One mightier far than Moses, if you are eager to be used by Him, seeking not wealth or pleasure or reputation for yourself, then He is using you every day. If such be your constant attitude towards life, then you will live successfully—with a success that gives real pleasure to God, and that will shine brighter and brighter when the searching light of Death's angel makes mere worldly success look forlorn as a pile of dead ashes.

What are you living for? You must have some object for which you are spending these precious years which fly so fast. According to Drummond a farm or an office is not a place to make crops or money but to make "men." He says: "All the little things about our daily toil are the framework and scaffolding of our spiritual life." So the successful days are not the days when we have made most money but the days when we have climbed nearer to God—when we have trusted Him in disappointment and anxiety; when we have endured pain or sorrow with cheerful courage; when we have forgotten our own wants in unselfishly entering into the joys and sorrows of others.

deal to earnest Christians who desire to "adorn the doctrine of God" by the outward sign of a considerate tactfulness which knows intuitively how to get near to the heart of another. Love is the only inspirer of acceptable service to God or man, and Love is instinctively courteous—looking for good. "Courtesy is the eye that overlooks your friend's broken gateway, but sees the rose that blossoms in his garden." We too often see—and talk eagerly about—the "broken gateway" (his little defects and faults) and overlook the beauty and fragrance of the blossoming "rose" (his kindness, patience and courage).

"Indeed we meant well—the world would be a pleasant place to live in if we could also remember that most everybody else means well too!"—(Margaret Deland).

DORA FARNCOMB.

THE COMET'S PROGRAM

The visit of Halley's comet to our skies, after an absence of 75 years, is one of the supreme events of a lifetime. While the popular frenzy and superstition associated with its appearance in 1456 are not now to be looked for, it is safe to say that the nightly presence in our sky of this monster of celestial depths will excite universal interest. It is with a view of enabling one to keep track of this stranger for a time that the following dates and facts are brought together:

April 24—Comet rises, 3.09 a.m.; now turns back east among the constellations.

May 1—Comet's distance from the earth, 63,000,000 miles; close to Venus in the sky today.

May 6—Comet rises, 2.38 a. m.; earth crosses comet's path, where comet will be May 26, but not in same plane.

May 7—Comet 5 degrees south of star Gamma Pegasi.

May 8—Comet rises, 2.46 a. m. Comet's greatest elongation west of the sun, as seen from the earth. Comet 10 degrees north of Venus.

May 9—Comet crosses Venus' path retreating.

May 10—Comet rises, 2.24 a.m.; distance from earth, 33,000,000 miles.

May 12—Comet rises, 2.32 a. m.

May 14—Comet rises, 2.40 a. m.

May 15—Comet rises, 2.49 a. m.

May 16—Comet rises, 3.08 a. m.; 7 degrees south of star Alpha Arietis.

May 17—Comet rises, 3.32 a. m.; distant 12,000,000 miles, about its nearest; came within half that in 1835.

May 18—Earth and comet passing; comet in conjunction with the sun on the nearer side, and at the same time at descending node, the two resulting in a transit of the comet across the sun's face, occurring between 1.31 and 1.45 a. m., Eastern time, hence invisible in this country, but between 6.31 and 6.45 a. m., Greenwich time, hence visible in Europe, Asia and Africa. Earth and moon now proceed to pass through the comet's tail, but without result.

May 19—Comet again in evening sky, appearing ever higher in west, and moving rapidly; today 3½ degrees north of Aldebaran.

May 20—Comet sets, 8.11 p. m.; enormous size.

May 21—Comet just where it was among the stars about October 1; today passes close to Gemini. Comet sets, 9.12 p. m.

May 22—Comet sets, 9.57 p. m.; passes 7½ degrees north of Procyon.

May 23—Comet sets, 10.28 p. m.

May 24—Comet sets, 10.34 p. m.

May 25—Comet sets, 10.55 p. m.

May 26—Comet sets, 11.06 p. m.; crosses beneath earth's path, at a distance therefrom of about 6,000,000 miles, in retreating into space.

May 27—Comet sets, 11.17 p. m.

May 28—Comet sets, 11.22 p. m.

May 29—Comet sets, 11.23 p. m.

May 30—Comet sets, 11.29 p. m.; now gradually approaches the sun again, as seen from the earth, and fades away as it retires into space.

July 7—Comet crosses Mars' path, retreating; again retires behind the sun during the month of July.

July 27—Earth passes the perihelion point of comet, where it was April 19.

August—Comet passes again into morning sky, but visible only in telescopes.

September 11—One year since discovery of comet, by Wolf of Heidelberg, then distant 350,000,000 miles.

May 29, 1911—Comet crosses Jupiter's path, in retreat.

A. D. 1985-1989—Halley's comet next due.

THE BALLAD OF THE COMFORTING

Mary smiled on her little Son,
"Now, why hast Thou left Thy play?"
"But to touch thy hands with my hands,
Mother,

Lest sometime there come a day
When I may not close them within
mine own,
Though they fall as hurt doves may."

Mary smiled on her little Son,
"Now blind wouldst Thou have me
go
That mine eyes Thou hast closed with
kisses twain?"

"My Mother, I may not know,
But I fear a day when they look on pain,
And I may not close them so."

Mary smiled on her little Son,
Close, close in her arms pressed He,
"O Mother, my Mother, my heart on
thine,
Lest sometime a day may be
When I may not comfort nor make it
whole,
Though it break for love of me."

Now think you that by Calvary's hill
Whereon her Son was slain,
She felt upon her eyes that touch
That veiled them unto pain,
And filled her groping hands and bade
Her torn heart beat again?

—THEODOSTA GARRISON, in *Everybody's*.

the church
resides
case. All
are no
are the
n who go
s, though
himself
er. The
is traffic,
cause he
ld suffice
is church
for which
e govern-
on of any
ot, would
ment, if
hitherto

those who
in which
kes them
g money;
property
ntry and
ith a let-
in every
urity than
s that by
that he
n his own
a fortune,
1 that the
criminal
wanderers
their own
1 America
uals who
said, for
ough. If
se, to help
contribu-
7 wish, to
land, and
oney will
t is given.
ie thereby

e Presby-
e Congre-
; English,
p of Can-
and Van;
, and the
Orthodox
eeded for
a scandal
le should
hile their
swindling
I do not
but I do
side.
I am one
nt by the
to work
restorian,
n of their
1 all the
t most of
lesirous to
ever, that
been well
are made
are being
dia, and I
erica."
IGRAM,
of Canter-

OUTSIDE FOR FOUR YEARS

Dear Dame Durden:—Having got many a good help out of the Ingle Nook page, I consider it my bounden duty to help you and Floss about raising turkeys. I have raised them for quite a few years, but quit last spring on account of the Toms being so mean with the children.

If Floss hatches them out under a hen, be sure to powder her nest and feathers with flour of sulphur, for one has poor success trying to raise turkeys with lice. When they are a day old feed bread crumbs, chopped egg (hard-boiled, of course), and any nice tender greens you may have (cut up small) and plenty of good buttermilk to drink. As they get older, give cracked wheat or most any grain, a little at a time and feed often. I always had a crop and ruh for my young turkeys, and kept moving it every day to a clean place. Up till they are six weeks old they are very tender and must not get wet. So if it rains, be sure to shut them up. I think the best plan is to shut them in a run, for they stray among long grass and get lost—that is till they are a good size and can look after themselves.

Dear Dame Durden, I have been acquainted with you—in a way—for about four years but have never written before. First time I read your page, you told how a dear old lady regaled her threshers on fried chickens. There was also a fine column of recipes for threshing time. I wish it was published over again for this year's threshing, if we are blessed with anything to thresh.

I hope you will admit me to your fold and cut out any of this that doesn't answer your purpose.

BRAE O' PERT.

(Many thanks for your little confidence about the name. I appreciate it. I'm preparing another lot of recipes suitable for the busy season and will publish them soon. We will expect to hear from you often now since you have broken a four years' silence.—D. D.)

IN ANSWER TO FLOSS

Dear Dame Durden:—I was reading over the Ingle Nook and I see you want someone to come to your aid. I will tell you how I have always raised my turkeys. I set the eggs under the hens; I don't let the turkey hens have them at all. When they want to set I fasten them up for a few days and then let them out and they will lay the second time. I feed the young chicks on bread soaked in sweet milk, and give them lots of pepper on it. I feed all the onion tops they will eat about twice a day, and for drink I give them all the buttermilk we have. I keep them fastened up for a few days till they get strong, then I let them out, but keep the old hen fastened up till they are all big enough to look after themselves. By that way I can keep them around the coop, and then being raised with the chickens they won't wander any farther than the other chickens when they get big. By the time they are three or four weeks old I feed small wheat and barley chop. I forgot to mention that when they are small I feed them about every two hours. I give them just what they will pick up nice and clean, and always keep them on the earth not on board floors. I have always been considered very fortunate in raising turkeys and that is the way I treat them.

SILENT READER.

(I am printing all the letters that come in answer to the enquiry about turkey-raising, because no two successful raisers have the same method, and the beginner can learn something from all. Don't be a "silent reader" any more, because really you will enjoy the other much better. Won't she, you members of the Ingle Nook?—D. D.)

A PAPERING DIFFICULTY

Dear Dame Durden:—May I come in for a few minutes and have a chat with you all? I am a reader of the Ingle Nook, from which I have got a lot of useful hints. I came from Ireland with my husband and family a few years ago, and I found the customs of this country quite different to the Old Country. Could any of the members of your happy circle tell me how to prevent the paper of my bedroom from falling off, which is only heated from

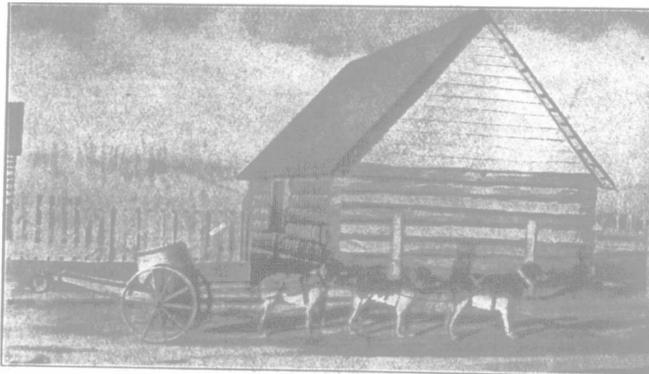
the kitchen by leaving the door open? The inside of this room is finished with shiplap, and I covered it first with cotton put on with good strong flour paste. When dried, I put the paper on and it stayed on good and solid till the frost came in during winter, and now the weather has moderated, and the frost thawed out, the paper has peeled off. Could I coat the walls with anything to prevent this damp coming through, as I am going to repaper this spring?

Now, I may be able to give a hint to those that do their washing with a washing machine, as I hear a great many say they can't clean the necks and cuffs of shirts, waists, etc. I make a strong suds and rub a little soap on the very dirty parts, and do not put too many articles in the machine at a time. I find this way satisfactory, as I never have to put an article in the machine the second time; all comes out as clean as if washed by hand.

SHAMROCK OF IRELAND.

(You will find a satisfactory answer, I think, to your papering problem in Nameless' article in April 6th issue. I am sorry that your letter was delayed but hope this is not too late.

Many thanks for the washing hint. Any one who can give advice that will make the hard work of house-keeping a little bit easier is a public benefactor.—D. D.)



THE WATER-WAGON IN HAZELTON, B. C.

KNITTING STOCKINGS

Dear Dame Durden:—I enclose instructions for Lincolnshire for knitting stockings, but cannot help with knitting mitts, though I dare say there are members who can. I hope I have made them plain enough to understand:

For a child of three or four years of age: cast 29 stitches on the first needle and 24 stitches on each of two other needles, making a total of 77 stitches.

First Round—Beginning on the first needle, knit 2 and purl 2 three times; knit 2, purl 1 (this stitch is the seam stitch); knit 2 and purl 2, to the end of the third needle; knit 23 more rounds the same as this round. Then knit 16 plain rounds, remembering the seam stitch, which is to be purled in every round.

17th Round—(Decreasing begins) Knit plain to 3 stitches before the seam stitch; knit 6, slip 1, knit 1; pass the slipped stitch over; knit plain to the end of the round; knit 5 plain rounds.

18th Round—Plain and decrease in same way on each side the seam stitch. Repeat from four times, when there will be 65 stitches in the round—17 stitches on the first needle, 24 on each of two other needles. Knit 20 plain rounds, still keeping the seam stitch in the center of the first needle. For the heel, beginning on the first needle, knit 8, purl the seam stitch, knit 8; knit 8 from the next needle; turn the work, slip the first stitch, purl 15, knit the seam stitch, purl 16. This brings 33 stitches on one needle for the heel, and the remaining 32 stitches are to stand as they are for the present till the heel is finished. On the 33 heel-stitches knit a row and purl a row, all ways slipping the first stitch and keeping the seam stitch in every row, till

28 rows are knitted. To turn the heel slip the first stitch, knit 6, then make 1 knit 2 together, knit 4, knit 2 together, knit 4, knit 2 together; knit 1, purl the seam stitch, knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over. Turn; make 1, purl till 9 stitches pass the seam stitch, turn and repeat * till all the side stitches are knitted in. The last time of all do not make a stitch at the beginning of the purl row. When the heel is finished there should be 15 stitches of the needle of the top of the heel. Knit plain these 15 stitches, and on the same needle pick up and knit 15 stitches along on the side of the flap. Knit the 32 instep stitches all off on one needle, and with another needle pick up 15 stitches along the other side of the flap and knit 7 stitches from the top of the heel. You now have the stitches again arranged upon 3 needles, 77 stitches in the round, ready for knitting the gussets. Knit plain along the next needle, knit along the instep needle. For the gussets *, beginning on the first toe needle, knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slip over. Knit plain to within 3 stitches of the end of the second foot needle, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 1, knit plain along the instep needle, knit 2 plain rounds. Repeat from * till reduced to 65 stitches in the round. The 32 instep stitches should still be intact upon 1 needle, and 33 stitches divided on 2 needles. Knit 30 plain rounds. For the toe *

on the first foot needle, knit 3, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over; knit plain to within 5 stitches of the end of the needle, knit 2 together, knit 3, knit 2 plain rounds; repeat from * 3 times, then work a decrease round and plain round alternately till the toe is reduced to 25 stitches, slip the 13 foot stitches all on one needle, hold this level on instep needle, and cast off by knitting together a stitch from each needle, taking 3 together in the center to bring them in equally.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

FOR THE BABY

Dear Dame Durden:—This is Saturday night and I have a few minutes to spare so I thought I would step in and make a call on the Nook sisters. I have only been once before, but I noticed one of the members asking for directions for knitting stockings and thought I might help her a little, as I love knitting. It is not very easy until you learn how. I wish Lincolnshire every success in her knitting. These directions are from my knitting book:

A BABY'S STOCKING

Cast on 59 stitches with four-ply fingering, and rather fine knitting needles. Work an inch and a half of 2 plain, 2 purl.

Now work 2 inches plain knitting, purling 1 stitch, which keep all through the stocking for the seam.

Commence to take in by knitting 2 together at each side of the seam.

Make 5 intakes in all—that is to say, take in on each side of the seam 5 distinct times, knitting 7 plain rows between each intake.

Knit an inch and a few rows more

without intake, then set for the heel. You have 49 stitches now on your wires.

Count 12 for each side of seam, and knit backwards and forwards on the 25 stitches, purling each alternate row so as to keep the heel of the same smooth appearance as the leg of the stocking.

To form the cap part, commence it when the plain row is to be knitted.

Knit until one stitch beyond the seam, then take 2 together, and again knit one.

Turn to go back—this row will be purl—take off the first stitch without knitting, then proceed as in the previous row—that is, knit as far as one beyond the seam, take two stitches together, knit one plain, turn.

Take off the first stitch without knitting, then knit until you are one stitch beyond the intake in the previous row.

Then take two together, knit one plain, and turn.

Proceed thus, always knitting one stitch beyond the intake of the previous row before making a new intake, until you have taken together the two last stitches at the end of each wire.

The "cap" will now be formed. Next proceed to lift up the stitches at each side of the heel by means of one wire and your wool.

Having lifted the stitches on one side, knit round and lift in the same manner those on the other side.

Now, every alternate row you must take an intake at each side of the foot, just at the bottom of the heel.

Be careful to make this line of intakes—it will form itself into a line—to slant, by always taking together two stitches to the back of the intake of a former round.

Continue to work in this way until you have on your wires the same number of stitches you had before you commenced the heel.

Then knit plainly until you think your foot is almost long enough.

Divide your stitches again into four putting 12 on each side of the seam stitch—all on the wire—12 on the second wire, 12 on the third wire.

This is to set the toe.

The intakes of the toe are made every other row after this manner:—Begin at the wire with the largest number of stitches; the first stitch is plain, next two are knitted together.

Knit on to the other side of the wire until you come to the three last stitches; take together the first two of these, knit the third plain.

At the commencement of the next wire knit on plain, then two together, and at the end of the third wire knit two stitches together and a plain stitch. So on, every alternate row until the number of stitches becomes "small by degrees and beautifully less." When ready to cast over, knit together the stitches on your wires first on one wire.

Cast on more stitches for larger stockings.

SCOTCH CRANK.

(It was kind of you to send the full directions, and Lincolnshire will be grateful. Glad you liked us well enough to repeat your visit.—D. D.)

Farmers should eat more oatmeal.

Although the farmer of today is able to buy almost anything he wants to wear or to eat he isn't paying enough attention to food values when it comes to his own table.

He feeds his stock carefully, avoids over-feeding and selects the stock food that he believes will give the best return in strength and general efficiency.

If he has been watching the extensive researches and experiments on the question of the best human food for muscle and brain he will heed the advice from all sides to "eat more Quaker Oats."

Quaker Oats is mentioned because it is recognized in this country and Europe as the best of all oatmeals. Feeding farm hands on Quaker Oats means getting more work out of them than if you feed them on anything else.



THE CRY-BABY

"O me, O my!"
Sighed the April sky,
"My tears go pitter-patter.
Yet why 'tis so
I do not know,
For there's not a thing the matter!"

"I am really gay,
In an April way,
But, should I indulge in laughter,
(O my, O me!)
There is sure to be
A terrible shower after!"

"I should love to smile
Just a little while,
For the robins sound so cheery!
But my eyes of blue
Have scarce peeped through
Before they are dull and teary."

"I fairly hate
To be thought sedate
And fickle and fond of sighing—
And the world won't see
(O my, O me!)
That it's not my fault I'm crying."

"For the fact appears
That without my tears
There'd not be a green thing showing,
And an April sky
Has to cry and cry
Just to start the earth a-growing!"
—ISABEL ECCLESTONE MACKAY, in *The Toronto Globe*.



A SASKATCHEWAN PRODUCT

MOTHER IS LEFT

Dear Cousin:—I left the Old Country on the first day of March, 1906, and I left school on the 28th of February, 1906. I did not get to school again until April last year. I have been in Canada three years and I like it very well. I like reading the letters in the *Wigwam*. I cannot write about my brothers or sister as they are dead, and so is my father, but I have mother left.

MARGUERITE.

A HELPFUL BABY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I take pleasure in addressing these few lines to the Corner. My father has taken the *Advocate* for ten years or more. I live on a farm eight miles from the town of Enderby. The country about here in summer is very beautiful, with quite a variety of fruits and wild flowers.

I am twelve years of age. I have six sisters and three brothers. I shall not give all their names, for I fear I shall take up too much space. We have also a little baby girl in our home. She is very cute though she does not talk very plainly yet. She is twenty months old and quite a help. Every evening when grandpa comes in she will run and bring his slippers and help him to draw them on. Her name is Isabel Fern, and we call her Fern. I do not see many letters from this part of the country, but one occasionally.

B. C. MINNIE ASHTON.

HOME ON FRIDAY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading the little Indians' letters and thought I would like to join their band. I go to school in the town and have to stay in town all week, and my father drives me home on Friday night. I have a nice black colt nearly four years old and I call him Spark. We are having nice weather. I have three sisters. I must not write too long a letter for the first one. I will close with the pen name of

BANK SPRING.

THE SWEETEST BABY IN THE WORLD

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am only seven years old and I have not been able to write before, so this is my first letter and perhaps it will not be good enough to print. We live in the country and I have so far to go to school that I cannot go in the winter, but I study at home with mamma, who used to teach school, because I want to be well educated when I grow up. Your name is very pretty. We have the sweetest baby in the whole world and she is called Dorothy.

Alta. MURIEL COOPER.

A RIDDLE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am a little girl six years old. My papa has taken the *Farmer's Advocate* for a long time. I go to school every day and am in the third grade. My studies are arithmetic, spelling, reading, composition, geography, writing and drawing. My sister and I have a mile and a half to walk to school. We have two cows, three calves, five horses and a colt and a pig. I will close with a riddle.

Hick amore Hack amore,
On the king's kitchen door;
All the king's horses and all the king's men
Couldn't drive Hick amore Hack amore
Off the king's kitchen door.

Ans.—Sunshine. LITTLE READER.
Sask.

A CANADIAN FOR FOUR YEARS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has been taking the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for the last six months, so I thought I would like to become a member of your club. I am enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for a button each for myself and my brother Harry. I am choosing "Snatcher" for a nom de plume.

I am fourteen years of age and I have two brothers, one older and one younger than myself. I was born in England and came to Canada four years ago.

I passed my entrance examinations last summer and I am not going to school this year. My elder brother goes to school in Minnedosa and boards in the town. We live on a farm six and a half miles northwest of Minnedosa. I think I will close now. Wishing the club every success.

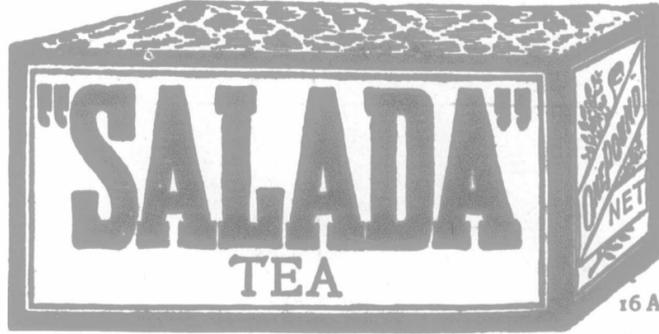
Man. SNATCHER.

A YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading the letters of the *Western Wigwam* for a long while, but have never attempted to write before. I left Philadelphia about two years ago and came out here with my father, and I have not seen my mother, sister nor two brothers since then, and I haven't gone to school, either, since then. I was in the last grade preparing for high school, but I left before the examination. Spelling, grammar and arithmetic are my favorite lessons. How many of the members like history?

SEALED LEAD PACKETS ONLY

The native purity and garden freshness of



is preserved by the use of sealed lead packets.
— Black, Mixed and Natural Green, 40c, 50c, 60c and 70c per lb. —

I, for one, don't.
It is much nicer in the country than in the city. It is lonelier out here than in Philadelphia, but lots healthier. My father took up a homestead out here in Alberta about two years ago, and I am going to cook for him next summer. We live thirty-five miles from the nearest town, Leduc. We get the mail once a week. We have two sawmills out here. One is about a mile and a half from here, and the other is about half a mile from here, and I have not seen either one of them yet, but we expect to go over to-morrow if it is not too cold.

Alta. ANNE of Sunnyside.

A TRY-AGAIN BOY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am much interested in your club. I wrote to your club once but I guess it found the W.P.B., so I thought I would try again. My father has taken the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for four years and thinks it is a good useful paper. I was ten years old on the 2nd of February. My brother received his button and I thought I would like to have one too, so I enclose a stamp for a button.

Sask. TOMMY ISAAC.

A FUNNY HEN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I saw my last letter in print, I will write again. I received my button and I think it very nice. I thank you very much for it. We just lately moved to Chaplin, Sask. We live so close that we can see the railroad trains go by. Mamma counted twelve trains that went by one day. I am going to tell the *Wigwamers* about some curious things I know.

Two or three summers ago we had a chicken that was blind. It had no eyes at all. Mamma tried to teach it to eat and drink. It didn't learn to eat much but it learned to drink. But at last it died.

One time an old hen went to sitting in the horse's manger. The old cat had her kittens in the same place. After a while we found the hen was hovering the kittens. In time the kittens got large enough to come out of the manger and run about. We had some ground corn in the entry-way to the barn. One day mamma went out and found the old hen lifting up the ground corn in her bill and calling to the kittens to come and eat it. The kittens were running all around her but paid no attention. She couldn't get the kittens to follow her, but she quit sitting.

Sask. PRAIRIE GAZELLE.
(Did you ever read "The Virginian," by Owen Wister? You would enjoy the chapter about the hen they called Emily.—C. D.)

HAVING A LOVELY TIME

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for some time. I enjoy reading the letters very much. I live in Roland. I go to school every day this last while, but I did not go before Christmas, as I was not feeling very well. We are having examination now. The subjects are arithmetic, spelling, history, grammar, writing, and on Monday we have geography. I have one sister and one brother. My sister's name is Islay, and my brother's name is Willie.

I am out on the farm now. I came

Weak Women

should heed such warnings as headache, nervousness, backache, depression and weariness and fortify the system with the aid of



Sold Everywhere. 15 Boxes 25 cents.

SEED

Timothy from \$2.85 to \$3.10
Red Clover \$10.50 to \$11.00
Also have Millet, Brome, Rye Grass, Red Top, Lawn Grass, Etc.

Write for samples and prices.

LAING BROS.,

307-309 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Robin Hood Flour IS DIFFERENT

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. 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.

Distributors for Western Canada.
Foley Bros. Larson & Co., Vancouver,
Edmonton, Winnipeg.

out on Friday night, and was intending to go home to-night but it is storming something awful. We have been having a lovely time. One day we made a kite and we took it out and let it go. It flew until it was almost out of sight. We can see the Pembina hills from here very plainly.

OWENEE.

THE HOUSE OF STEELE-BRIGGS

carries the distinction of having introduced the only vegetable seeds ever bred and brought out in Manitoba — **WESTERN BEAUTY PEA** and **HONEY POD BEAN**. These are **INVINCIBLE** varieties.



ORLOFF OAT—the earliest and hardest known; the kind for the new settler on "breaking"—will succeed where all others fail. May be sown as late as June 10th and still give a crop; yielded 110 bushels per acre at Brandon Experimental Farm, 1909; ahead of Barley as a cleaning crop.

SILVER KING BARLEY—yielded 56 bushels per acre and a good sample.

FLAX FOR SEED—pure and clean. Don't risk anything else.

"HARDY," ALFALFA; "LION," RED CLOVER; "CONDOR," ALSIKE; "MARTEN," TIMOTHY.

These grades have the biggest sales in Canada, and win their way by intrinsic worth.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES

Steele, Briggs Seed Co
WINNIPEG, CANADA Limited



THE BOYS' CLUB.

ON LONACH

On Lonach's sunny slopes we sing,
When Scotland we think on,
With hopeful hearts our homestead fix
The poplar trees among.
And every time our song renew,
As oft we think upon
The wise, kind guide who brought us
Through
To our far Western home.
Oh! who is he that would not sing
In Canada's bright land;
Where freedom's pulse swells each
Brave heart
And nerves each strong right hand,
The lonely prairie's silence seals
Past memories of the main;
But now the homesteads scattered far,
The settlers' march proclaim.
The land's his own; no landlord class,
To grasp the fruits of toil.
With lithe, quick pace each man steps
Out
To cultivate the soil.
The landscape round expectant waits,
The sun looks down with joy,
To cheer the hardy pioneer
To push the day's employ.
The dewdrop pearl the prairie decks
Is lost in noontide's glow,
While, 'neath the sunbeams, zephyrs
Sleep
Around Lake Manitou,
Where once the redman, wild and
Fierce,
Led his war-whooping train;
But now the peaceful homestead's glad
With wealth of golden grain.
The lonely Battle river's tide
Has quite forgot the sea,
Along its banks the wolf and gopher
Hide
To bear it company.
Old Battle river hoar with age
And sad with loneliness
Arouse thee now, and phantoms all
Of thy long sleep dismiss!
When evening's stillness falls around,
The skies their wealth unfold
Of beauty rich and grander far
Than pearls all set in gold.
Bright Canada, the land of homes
Thou grantest large and free,
Sound loud the call, till willing hands
In thousands come to thee!

—LONACH.

TAKING THE RAT

Editor Boys' Club:—I am glad to see a club for boys in THE ADVOCATE and hope to hear more from John Davidson.

I am a sort of trapper, and will give some of my methods for taking the rat:

When trapping on a river or creek there are many methods of enticing the muskrat into a trap. Some boys set their traps out in plain sight and then if a mink or marten comes along he is not caught. Whereas if a trapper covers his traps with a few leaves or grasses, he might be rewarded by finding a mink in them.

For bait I use apple or the carcass of the muskrat. The rat will not eat his own kind's carcass, but the scent will attract him from a long distance. The musk bags make a good scent for muskrat or mink. They are found on the outside of the belly close between the hind legs.

I will close now hoping to do some good. Success to the Boys' Club.

TRAPPER JIM.

(You will see a letter from John Davidson in this issue with a drawing accompanying it.—Ed.)

ABOUT ICELAND

Editor Boys' Club:—Our Boys' Club is looking pretty good, at least to me. I like the heading very well.

Well, I will tell you all I can about Iceland. Where my parents were (in the western part) it is mountainous and a lot of rivers and creeks come from the mountains. There are volcanoes too, and many beautiful falls and small plains. If you climb up a mountain, say in June, when the grass is green, it is a beautiful scene to look over the land. In the summer the sun can be seen all the time, so it is never dark then. There is very little grain raised on the island, but quite a lot of vegetables. The chief animals raised there are sheep, but little of cattle. There are a lot of very pretty small ponies, that are very strong for their size.

This is all I can tell you about Iceland now, so I will tell you how to make a good trap for a box for small animals. The box has to be, of course, according to the size of animal to be trap-

ped. Hinge the cover to one end of the box. Now, for a trigger take a stick and where a twig stands out of it, make a joint on it as shown in figure one. Put the bait on the twig, then put the

box, cover down, and raise up the unhinged end, and put the trigger, as shown in figure two. Put a stone on top of the box to let it fall rapidly. As quickly as the animal touches the bait the trigger falls apart at the joint and the animal is locked in.

I would be pleased to get a letter from Everett Cosens, and I wish he would tell me how groundhogs are, because I think I have never seen them.

Will some boy describe how to make a good kite?

JOHN H. DAVIDSON.

(Many thanks for the photo of the falls.)

A COIN TRICK

Ask a friend to put a quarter in one pocket and a dime in the opposite pocket. Tell him that the quarter represents 20 and the dime 5. Now ask him to triple the coin that is in his right pocket and double that which is in his left pocket, and then add these two products together, simply telling you whether the result is odd or even. If it is even, then the quarter is in his right pocket and the dime in the left; if it is odd, then the quarter is in his left pocket and the dime in his right. You may give any values to the coins other than 20 and 5, provided that one number is odd and the other even, the even number being given to the quarter. And you can, of course, use any other coins, so long as you give them odd and even values.

A GOOD LETTER

Editor Boys' Club:—I see a new club has been formed in your valuable paper and I think it is a good idea. I used to write to the Children's Corner, but I have now grown too old for that.

I see one of the members, Percy Atkin, has given a few of his ideas on wolf trapping. This is a sport and pastime, along with the shotgun, and a short time since the rifle, that I have always liked. I have read a great deal on trapping, and all I have ever read recommended either smoking the traps or boiling them in strong leaves to hide the smell, as they say, of the man who sets them. I do not know whether or not this is the best, and I do not venture to contradict it, but my father says that he had a horse die one winter and he hauled it out on to the meadow just about a quarter of a mile from the house in clear view of the window to watch whatever happened. He carried out a bag of chaff and strewed it around the carcass so that the wolves would get used to it before he set the trap. He waited about a week till the wolves got used to it and had made a good start on the animal, then he set the trap all smoked and hidden in the chaff in the old reliable way. But time after time he visited the trap only to find it set off or turned over, till at last in disgust he set it right in the open, and the very first wolf that came along stepped right on the pan and was caught. He set it the same way again and with the

Send your Remittance by
Dominion Express
Money Orders
and
Foreign Drafts
Payable everywhere

Rates for Money Orders

\$5.00 and under . . .	3c
Over \$5.00 to \$10.00 . . .	5c
" \$10.00 to \$30.00 . . .	10c
" \$30.00 to \$50.00 . . .	15c

Money sent by
Telegraph and Cable
Issued in all Stations of the
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

POST CARDS

beautifully colored, assorted views, birthday, comic, etc. Dozen mailed for ten cents in stamps or coin.
C. TARBANT
15 Dingwall Block, Main St. Winnipeg

same success. This was a pair, the only two that visited the carcass.

He claims that wolves are not scared of what they can see, it is the suspicion of something unseen or hidden that makes them go so canny, or avoid the spot. I have never trapped wolves, but such animals as gophers, weasels, squirrels and muskrats, and have snared rabbits. I never cover or hide the trap.

I wrote to McMillan Fur Company, and got a book called "Hunters' and Trappers' Guide." It is free to those who have shipped anything to them, and I think it is well worth the postcard that it takes to get it.

I do a lot of hunting in season, but chickens, partridge, ducks and rabbits are my favorites. I have often tried to get a goose but never got any more than a bunch of feathers or the satisfaction of seeing one of the flock shiver. I never did shoot on the fly till a year or so ago. I find that this is more liable to success than my old method of crawling flat on the ground to within shooting range.

Here is an idea of mine that I have not yet tried to get up to a wary flock on an open field or meadow. Make three decoys or imitation geese with fronts forward (probably more would be better); arrange them on a board or something that would show them off well and make some arrangement behind, so that if the board was mounted on some unnoticeable wheels it could be pushed along by the hunter behind while creeping along. From the view of the geese it would look like some straggling bunch coming to join them, when out would pop the double-muzzled shotgun as soon as within range.

I have no more to say this time, but if any of the members have any ideas that differ from mine, just let them write up and we will have a debate. Hoping the club will have the best success.

BOYCE ROBBINS.

Learn Bookkeeping

Complete course of instruction by mail in Commercial subjects, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Business Correspondence, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, also in Matriculation, Teachers' Certificates, Beginners' Course, Steam Engineering, Mechanical Drawing, Stock Raising, Agriculture, Special English, Journalism, and 100 other courses. Ask for what you need

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE LIMITED

Dept. F., Toronto, Canada.

stance by Express orders

drafts

where

by Orders

r . . . 3c
. . . 5c
. . . 10c
. . . 15c

by

d Cable

tions of the Ilway Co.

RDS

ted views, birthday, ten cents in stamps NT n St. Winnipeg

a pair, the only

cars. s are not scared is the suspicion or hidden that ay, or avoid the trapped wolves, ophers, weasels, its, and have r cover or hide

Fur Company, "Hunters" and is free to those thing to them, worth the post- it.

g in season, but cks and rabbits ave often tried er got any more ers or the satis- the flock shiver. e fly till a year at this is more my old method ground to within

ine that I have to a wary flock meadow. Make tion geese with oly more would m on a board or show them off arrangement berd was mounted wheels it could e hunter behind From the view look like some ng to join them, the double-muz- as within range- y this time, but have any ideas - just let them have a debate. ll have the best

YCE ROBBINS.

keeping

of instruction icial subjects, metic, Com- ss Correspond- , Shorthand, in Matricula- tificates, Be- am Engineer- awing, Stock re. Special and 100 other at you need

N DENCE LIMITED

o, Canada.

THEY KNOW HIS GAME

Farmers and dairymen have common sense and experience. They use them in buying cream separators. They know the game of common cream separator makers who try to sell out-of-date machines by claiming disks or other contraptions are modern. They know that Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators



force, skim faster, cleaner, easier, wear longer and are superior in all ways to common separators. So they buy Tubulars and let complicated machines alone.

Tubulars sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Tubulars probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells. The World's Best. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries.

30 Yrs Write for Catalogue No. 186 THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

FERRY'S SEEDS. You can't sow thistles and reap figs. If you plant Ferry's Seeds you grow exactly what you expect and in a profusion and perfection never excelled. Fifty years of study and experience make them reliable. For sale everywhere. Ferry's 1910 Seed Annual free on request. D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

DON'T GAMBLE \$43.50



on quality when you buy a Cream Separator. Pay a fair price and demand a first-class machine in return. The Wingold is everything to be desired in a Cream Separator. It is made of the best material, turns easily, skims closely, is easily washed, has low Phosphor down supply tank, wing disc bowl, bronze gear and bearings, positively the highest grade Cream Separator made.

Thousands now in use, and everyone giving satisfaction.

THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL Don't pay two prices for an ordinary machine, but learn all about the

WINGOLD and try in your own home, side by side with other makes, and if you are not convinced it is everything we claim, return it to us and we will refund your money and transportation charges. Only \$43.50 for 350 lb. capacity. Other sizes at equally low prices. Write to-day for Catalogue. Dept. F. A. The Wingold Stove Company, Ltd. 181 BANNATYNE AVENUE WINNIPEG

TRADE NOTES.

PIANO ON FREE TRIAL

On another page of this issue the Doherty Piano and Organ Co. announce an attractive offer, whereby a piano may be had on trial for 30 days and returned at the company's expense, if not found satisfactory in every particular. Further, the instrument is offered at wholesale factory price. All love music; those who are interested in pianos should write the Doherty Company for particulars.

MAGIC EGG TESTER

One of our readers who used a Magic egg tester writes that he has taken off 142 chickens, where for previous years similar hatches gave 17, 13 and 35 chicks. This is another evidence of the worth of these testers.

FENCE POST THAT WON'T BURN OR RUST

Fencing is rather expensive business where prairie fires are prevalent, but this difficulty has been met by the introduction of a simple machine for making fence posts by hand, from sand, gravel or crushed stone and cement. There are twelve holes in each post through which fencing may be strung, and the cost of fencing constructed in this way is only half to two-thirds of the old-style fence. The machine is inexpensive and is one of the most useful of simple devices on the market. Particulars with regard to the construction and manner of using this machine will be found in the advertisement of the Clifford Cement Post Company, 602 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, which appears in another part of this issue.

LIGHTNING ARRESTORS

M. Townsley & Sons, of Minneapolis, have incorporated in Canada under the name of The Canadian Lightning Arrestor and Electric Company, Ltd. They are manufacturing in Winnipeg to take care of increasing Canadian business.

A. Lindback, provincial fire commissioner of Manitoba, makes the following statement in regard to the rods which Messrs. Townsley & Sons are manufacturing, and remarks on the value of having farm buildings protected from damage by lightning:

"Anyone whose business it is to know acknowledges not only the value of the necessity of providing lightning rods for large buildings, such as churches school houses, barns, etc., so much so that the Mutual Insurance Company, as well as other insurance companies here and in the States, allow a substantial reduction in the insurance rate, on rodged buildings, against such as are not.

"The manufacture of lightning rods is now an extensive and legitimate business, and Townsley & Sons, who have lately opened a manufacturing plant in Winnipeg, is one of the pioneers in their line and a firm that enjoys wide and enviable reputation throughout the Northwest. It is safe to state that buildings rodged by them are immune from being burned by lightning."

GOSSIP

FRUIT LANDS AT FRUITVALE

Among the many districts in British Columbia that have sprung into prominence for fruit production during the last two or three years is Fruitvale. In last week's issue Fruitvale Limited, of Nelson, B. C., announced some attractive offerings. Natural conditions afford every opportunity for providing comfortable homes as well as making money.

This beautiful young town of West Kootenay is situated just east of the Arrow Lake and not far from the international boundary. Good soil and a liberal rainfall ensure healthy growth and a good crop. Already many young orchards are set out and the owners make money from growing small fruits between the young trees. Daily trains and general good location make it worth while considering before settling in the Pacific province. Write Fruitvale Limited, Nelson, B. C., for particulars. This firm was formerly known as Kootenay Orchard Association.

A Piano Free to You

Read This



Our Louis Style, the Most Beautiful Piano in Canada. Sent on 30 days' FREE TRIAL

The policy of this company has always been "Satisfaction or your money back." We are now ready to announce the greatest offer ever made by any piano house on this continent, whereby you may have an absolutely FREE TRIAL of the instrument and then may purchase at WHOLESALE FACTORY PRICE, and on easy terms, too, if desired. We do not want a cent of your money till you are satisfied.

OUR OFFER

Fill out and return the coupon to us at once, and we will immediately forward illustrations of our several instruments, together with price on each. You take your choice of a piano, notify us, and we will forward it, FREIGHT PREPAID, allowing you 30 days' FREE EXAMINATION and trial. At the end of that time you can return it to us at our expense, or pay our WHOLESALE FACTORY PRICE and keep it. Isn't that fair?

W. DOHERTY PIANO & ORGAN CO., LTD.

WESTERN BRANCH, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. FACTORIES, CLINTON, ONTARIO.

COUPON

W. DOHERTY PIANO & ORGAN CO., LTD., Cor. Portage and Hargrave Sts., Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—Please forward at once illustrations of your pianos, together with prices and full particulars of your FREE TRIAL OFFER, explaining how I may obtain a piano for 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL without expense to me.

Name _____ Address _____

Waltham Watches

EVERYONE A WHEEL OR A FOOT SHOULD CARRY A WALTHAM WATCH. THE MOST ACCURATE MACHINE FOR KEEPING TIME IT IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE.

"The Perfected American Watch"

an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, sent free on request.

Waltham Watch Co.

WALTHAM, MASS.

READY-MADE BUILDINGS

The Weir Building Company advertise on another page a full line of ready-made houses built in all sizes and designs. They have a fine line of ready-made cottages very suitable for settlers and homesteaders. They use seven thicknesses of material in the construction of these houses, which are absolutely warm. The company guarantee them to keep out the cold in the coldest winter weather. These houses are all built in sections, each section being marked and numbered so that three men can easily put them together after delivery at the station in two or three days. A complete floor plan accompanies each house. The buildings are made of strong material, in solid interchangeable sections and securely bolted, making the joints weather-proof. The William S. King Company are selling agents for these houses. Mr. Dryman, of this firm, states that they are receiving orders from the country every day and from all over the West, and that in every case these cottages are giving entire satisfaction. They are also building a line of school houses and stores, and are supplying one of the leading banks with branch banks, a stock always being kept on hand. The main features in connection with these ready-made houses are simplicity of construction, absolute warmth and cheapness, and it will certainly pay anyone who intends to build to send to the above firm for a descriptive catalogue.

VALUABLE PAMPHLET ON FLOUR

Originality and rare good taste are displayed in the production of an attractive booklet dealing with the making of flour by The Calgary Milling Company. Catchy headings, suitable illustrations and appropriate quotations

from prominent writers combine with interesting material to show the merits of the product turned out by this milling concern. The pamphlet is written and designed by E. S. Woolley, advertising manager for the company.

The title reads "The Mainstay of the Multitudes," and the table of contents runs as follows: "To the agriculturist"; "Trip around the Mill"; "The Housewife"; "Recipes"; "The Children." The front cover shows an original design made from a sack of flour, a loaf of bread and an ordinary globe used for teaching geography in the common schools, with the following truism: "On the flour the bread depends; on the bread the world depends."

After giving the farmer some sound advice a trip around the large mills at Calgary is described, and illustrations used to make important details clearer. Perhaps the most interesting feature referred to in the process of flour making is the electric oven, where the flour is tested every hour in order that it may be ascertained whether or not the grade of flour is uniform. Four grades are put up and the uses to which they may be put stated as follows: "Seal of Alberta," the *faultless* flour, makes perfect bread; "Economy," the *frugal* flour, for all purposes; "Calgary Select," the *faithful* flour, excellent for puddings; "Dandy Pastry," the *fertile* flour, the pastry flour.

The pages devoted to recipes contain many good suggestions to the housewife and specific directions for making various kinds of pastry and fancy dishes in which flour is used. The children's pages are interesting and contain an announcement of prizes to those sending in the best letter saying how they like that page.

Every home should have one of these pamphlets. Write the firm at once and say you saw their advertisement in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

\$\$\$\$\$ Thousands of Dollars \$\$\$\$\$
\$\$\$\$\$ Thousands of Dollars \$\$\$\$\$

Last year we distributed upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS among our patrons for CREAM.

We are prepared to double that amount this year. How much of this are YOU going to get?

Have you any CREAM, EGGS or BUTTER to sell?

Write us at once and we will make you a proposition. Do it to-day.

ADDRESS

The Brandon Creamery & Supply Co., Ltd.

BOX 2310

Brandon, Manitoba.

BINDER TWINE

Wingold Brand

Insect proof, made of long fibre, evenly spun. An even, smooth, strong twine, which gives best of satisfaction. Buy the best. It gives less trouble. Wingold twine is the best twine to use. Sold subject to our guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Write for samples.

STANDARD SISAL	500 feet per pound, \$8.10
STANDARD MANILA	500 feet per pound, \$8.58
WINGOLD MANILA	600 feet per pound, \$9.15

Wingold twine is spun, balled and bagged with extreme care. Fresh new stock; 50 lbs. in a ball; flat package.

Order early. The demand will surely exceed the supply.

THE WINGOLD STOVE COMPANY, LIMITED
181 Bannatyne Avenue F.A. Winnipeg

The Sign Of The Seven Devils

Not long ago a noted physician wrote to a professional friend, saying: "I would rather see a patient with almost any other disease enter my consulting room than one afflicted with the seven devils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia." That doctor knew what a sly, destructive disease indigestion is; how it poisons the blood, starves the nerves, takes the vitality out of man or woman when once it seizes on them. He did not seem to know that Mother Seigel's Syrup cures Indigestion. Yet we have testimony in writing from tens of thousands who have proved that it does cure. Read the statement of Mr. A. Lemieux, of Chambord, Lac St. Jean Co., P. Q. Mr. Lemieux says, January 9, 1910:

"It gives me great pleasure to testify to the value of Mother Seigel's Syrup. It has restored me to health after suffering over three years from Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I had pains after meals, headaches, sleeplessness, bad breath, and a coated tongue. I had distressing pains in the back and lungs, as well as dizziness. I lost flesh and became very weak. My appetite nat-

urally was very poor. I began to take Mother Seigel's Syrup last July, and the change for the better in my health was quickly apparent. A three months' course of the Syrup restored me to perfect health. I can now work with ease, and eat without distress."

Like thousands of other people, Mr. Lemieux proved that Mother Seigel's Syrup is the cure for Indigestion. It is a purely herbal preparation. It tones and strengthens the digestive system—helps the organs to do their natural work—prevents the formation of the poisons which taint the blood and which bring on headaches, constipation, dizziness, loss of sleep and appetite, and the other miseries that dyspeptics know so well.

Another case of a similar character typical of thousands of others who have written is that of C. James, of Neuchatel, Red Deer District, Alberta, who writes:

"It is many years since I was first advised to try Mother Seigel's Syrup for Indigestion and persistent Constipation and still always find relief after one or two doses.

"Since I have been in Canada I have had occasion to use it occasionally, and can confidently recommend 'Mother Seigel's Syrup' to anyone suffering from Indigestion and Constipation.

"As a matter of fact I would not be without a bottle in the house."

The \$1 bottle contains 2 1-2 times as much as the 50c. size.
A. J. WHITE & CO., Ltd., Montreal.

IF
YOU SUFFER
FROM
INDIGESTION

HEADACHES, FLIOUSNESS,
LANGUOR, PALPITATION,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
CONSTIPATION OR
ACIDITY.

A course of Mother Seigel's Syrup will quickly set you right. It is a highly concentrated vegetable remedy, having direct action on the stomach, liver, and bowels. It aids digestion, regulates the bowels, expels all impurities from the system, purifies and enriches the blood, and thus imparts health and tone to every part of the body. Thousands of men and women are every year cured of indigestion and other stomach and liver disorders by Mother Seigel's Syrup. Their testimony, given without fee or reward, affords convincing proof that Mother Seigel's Syrup possesses curative and strengthening properties not found in any other medicine. As a digestive tonic, taken daily after meals, it has no equal.

TAKE Mother Seigel's Syrup
and other stomach and liver disorders by Mother Seigel's Syrup. Their testimony, given without fee or reward, affords convincing proof that Mother Seigel's Syrup possesses curative and strengthening properties not found in any other medicine. As a digestive tonic, taken daily after meals, it has no equal.

MOTHER
SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Sold everywhere.
A. J. WHITE & CO., Ltd., Montreal.



M'me Elvira Nowe, of Cherry Hill, Lunenburg Co., Nova Scotia, July 5, 1909, writes:—"I was troubled two years with Indigestion and my food wouldn't pass as I had eaten it, and caused me severe pain and distress. Nothing relieved me until I began taking Mother Seigel's Syrup. When I had taken one bottle and a half I was quite cured."

I began to
 yrup last July,
 e better in my
 rent. A three
 Syrup restored
 can now work
 hout distress."
 her people, Mr.
 Mother Seigel's
 ndigestion. It
 ition. It tones
 istive system—
 their natural
 mation of the
 he blood and
 s, constipation,
 and appetite,
 hat dyspeptics

imilar character
 thers who have
 es, of Neucha-
 Alberta, who

nce I was first
 Seigel's Syrup
 sistent Consti-
 nd relief after

Canada I have
 occasionally,
 recommend
 to anyone
 on and Con-

would not be
 ouse."

1-2 times as
 size.

td., Montreal.



ira Nowe, of
 Lunenberg
 ota, July 5,
 :—"I was
 0 years with
 nd my food
 soon as I had
 l caused me
 nd distress.
 ved me until
 ng Mother
 p. When I
 ie bottle and
 quite cured."

UP

Note the Gale-proof, Closed-end Sidelock and the continuous overlapping and interlocking bottom lock which are found only in the new

"GALT" SHINGLES

This ingenious and yet simple and easy-fitting construction makes a "Galt" Shingle roof absolutely weather-tight. It prevents wind from driving rain or snow up and out of the top end of side lock, as so often happens with ordinary metal shingles. There is not even the smallest opening—this cannot be truthfully claimed for any other steel shingle.

The material is the Best British Galvanized Steel embossed in a bold Gothic Tile pattern—"a thing of beauty and of joy forever." Catalog "E-3" gives complete details of this newest and best shingle.

THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE

The Galt Art Metal Co. Ltd., Galt, Ont.
 Sales and Distributing Agents: Dunn Bros., Winnipeg and Regina.

IMPORTED JERSEYS

D. Smith, of Gladstone, Man., one of Manitoba's largest breeders of pure-bred Jerseys, in sending advertising copy announces recent purchases from Minnesota and North and South Dakota men as follows:

From the herd of G. A. Chaffee, Clover Flower, heavy-milking St. Lambert strain and Okabena Lucid, a third prize cow at the Minnesota State Fair, 1909, in a class of nineteen entries.

From the herd of J. H. Frank, Hessong Dagmar, a descendant of the renowned Dagmar Lormentor Jerseys.

From the herd of Paul E. Johnson, a beautiful heifer calf, Eminent Flying Calabar, sired by Eminent Blue Fox, and two bull calves of equally good breeding.

From the herd of A. P. Slocum, Lassie of Sunnycrest, a St. Lambert heifer and Mariams Buttercup, a descendant of Trust, the winner of first prize at Chicago World's Fair; Hamley's Calabar, the granddaughter of Flying Fox, sold to Thomas Lawson for \$7,500; Mystic Maiden, whose sire was the grand champion bull at St. Louis Exposition; Prospect, of St. Lambert, who has a butter test of 17 lbs. 8 oz. in seven days; Lorretta Merry Maiden, a granddaughter of Lorretta D., the grand champion of all breeds at the St. Louis Exposition, and Pride of Gary, winner of first prize at North Dakota State Fair and Fargo Fair in a strong competition. From the herd of J. C. Kinney, a cow and two extra fine yearling heifers.

CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE HORSE

(Continued from page 592)

have a straw stack for shelter. If it is too cold he will soon let you know by hanging around and asking to get in. A horse that is allowed to stand idle in the stable all winter will not display the vigor of one that is taking in the exhilarating western winter air every day conjoined with exercise; he will take a lot of training and do a lot of shrinking before he is in shape for his spring's work. Idleness, too, is the cause of much evil among horses, and the lack of that stimulant, exercise, is liable to cause trouble in the digestive tract or lymphatic system. Of course, the work team or teams, if worked to any extent, will not enjoy the outdoor run except on mild days.

Feeding is a point on which we all have our ideas, and I think we cannot exchange ideas and meet with much benefit. Our raw materials in this section of the country are pretty much the same: oats, barley, wheat and bran, with hay and straw for roughage, and every farmer should have enough roots to help his horses over the winter. Oats are undoubtedly the best solid grain feed. Dr. Johnston, a pedantic Englishman who hated the Scotch, asked to define oats, said: "Oats are a cereal fed to men in Scotland and to horses in England." "Aye," the canny Scot replied, "and where do ye get better horses than in England, or better men than in Scotland?" Barley, as a solid feed, does not supply the horse with the elements in proper proportion, but the Scotchman swears by his boiled barley a couple of times a week. Wheat is too heating, and a bad feed to give alone.

Hay in the early winter is not necessary, but a manger full of hay is a great attraction to bring the horses home at night. Grain he should get according to his needs, or he will become "straw bellied" by an over consumption of roughage. Oats mixed with bran, 3 to 1, is an economical grain feed and keeps the digestive system in good order. A handful of ground flax added every day or two will assist the bowels and also keep the coat in good condition. Salt must not be forgotten, and should be given at least once a week.

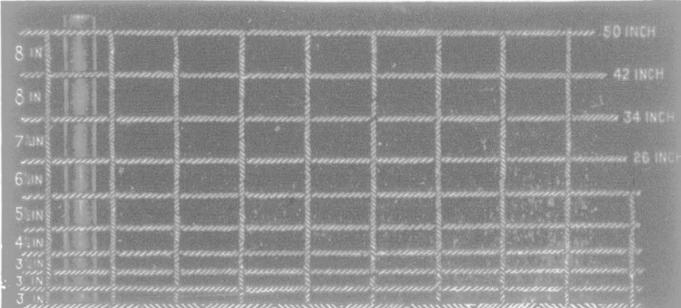
Crushed feed for the ordinary horse is merely a matter of education. If he is used to it he should have it. If a horse is inclined to bolt his oats, a few stones in the bottom of his box will help him, while if the habit is bad a few spikes hammered in his oat box, heads up, will make him pick his oats up pretty carefully. If the grain is well masticated there will be no appearance of them in the dung pile.

Our prairie wool is our best hay, and along with our excellent oats should raise horses of quality. In the old country we find horses of great substance in the low-lying parts, but their tissues are coarse and spongy. Quality in horses is significant of endurance, and I think we have the country to raise this class of horse at present so much in demand. Slough grass, if one of the better kinds and well put up, is very good, but I think the prairie wool is hard to beat. In time we will be growing our own hay, and will then have a great variety to choose from, to our own and our horses' advantage.

Of our straw feeds, oats is preferable, and the greener our straw the higher its feeding value. Wheat straw is poor feed, and has been proven by experiment to be incapable of supporting life in the horse, unless of course, it be cut green or have some grain in it. Roots should be fed three or four times a week during the winter; to a certain extent they take the place of pasture. A careful study should be made of our feeds, their digestive value and the needs of our animals, that we may be able to feed the so-called balanced ration to their benefit and our profit.

As the winter wears on it will be necessary to change our maintenance ration a little and feed more concentrated food stuffs that our horses may rise in condition and have a store of reserve energy to call upon during the busy season. As spring approaches it is necessary to again look after his teeth; his feet should have been trimmed every six or eight weeks; his skin must be got into shape, for it will soon

EATON WOVEN WIRE FENCING



Here is a fence high enough for horses, strong enough for cattle, close enough for hogs. It is made of best quality standard wire, has been thoroughly and severely tested for durability and strength and has proven itself the equal of any woven wire fence made. The joints are flexible, allowing the fence to conform to uneven surfaces without cutting or lapping. Eaton Woven Wire Fence is made of No. 13 galvanized steel wire, doubled and twisted. The stays are placed 12 inches apart and securely interlocked to prevent slipping.

Put up in rolls of 10 and 20 rods. Sold in four different heights, the 36-inch being commonly used for hogs.

Height.	PRICES	Price per rod.
50 inches	\$0.60
42 inches55
34 inches45
26 inches40

STUDY THE EATON CATALOGUE

Page 207 will give you prices and description of Woven-wire fencing, Lock Stay fence, Coiled-wire fence, fancy lawn fence and gates, together with all necessary tools for fence construction.

The Eaton Catalogue contains matter of greatest interest to farmers and grain growers generally. In it you will find lowest prices on almost every tool and implement you need about your farm. Your own personal needs and those of your family are also provided for, giving opportunity for the economical purchase of all farm and home supplies.

A copy of the catalogue will be sent you on request. Purchases may be made from the Catalogue, with every assurance of satisfaction. Your money and all transportation charges promptly refunded if not entirely satisfied with any purchase.

EATON BINDER TWINE PRICES

Per 100 Pounds for Delivery from Distributing Points

For Delivery	From Winnipeg	From Brandon	From Regina	From Saskatoon	From Calgary or Edmonton
Golden Manilla 550 foot	8.59	8.70	8.92	9.02	9.23
Eaton Standard 500 foot	8.09	8.20	8.42	8.52	8.73

OUR LIBERAL GUARANTEE

Should your crop be destroyed by Hail, Rust, Frost or Excessive Rain, or should the Twine you buy from us prove unsatisfactory for any reason, return it to us, and we will refund your money and pay all transportation charges.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

WINNIPEG CANADA

be called upon to keep his system clear of many impurities, which, if the pores are clogged, it will be incapable of doing.

I believe it is advisable to clip all horses which are not real short in the hair at this season, for they will not lose their winter coats as a rule till the busiest spring work is over, and much discouraging work in the form of grooming will be necessary, and it is almost impossible to get through that heavy coat of hair and keep the skin free from the heavy sweats the horse has the first of the working season. A half clip—that is, from the hocks and knees up to a line running from the elbow to the stifle—is all that is advisable till the weather moderates and becomes more certain, when the clip may be completed. Mares carrying foal, or which will be turned out early, should not be clipped, or not more than half clipped.

At the commencement of the spring's work a horse must be gradually hardened up, and should not be asked to do more than half a day's work in a day. His collar should fit him, and the hames should be adjusted so that the point of draft suits each individual horse. If he shrinks very much, a light sweat-pad may be inserted. Personally, I



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

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

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

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

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

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

Seamless Hosiery

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

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

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

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

For Ladies

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

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

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

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

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

For Men

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

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

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

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

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

Instructions

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

Catalog Free

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

Penmans, Limited, Dept. 44 Paris, Canada

Pen-Angle Hosiery



INVESTIGATORS REPORT "KILL-EM-QUICK" STANDS THE TEST

The thorough investigation by scientific tests, experiments and actual demonstrations in the fields carried on by parties interested in the extermination of the gopher and squirrel pest in order to determine the killing power of "MICKELSON'S KILL-EM-QUICK GOPHER POISON" in comparison with that of "STRYCHNINE" HAS BROUGHT TO LIGHT THE FOLLOWING FACTS. That the contents of a \$1.25 package of "Kill-Em-Quick" as described when mixed with moist grain has a KILLING POWER TO KILL 4,000 GOPHERS OR SQUIRRELS, and that 1-1000 part is the average dose to destroy the rodents. This average dose was determined by the tests and experiments and its accuracy was verified by dead gophers in the actual demonstrations on the fields. The investigation also showed that a \$1.25 worth of "STRYCHNINE" due to the 1-2023 part as the average dose arrived at by the tests and experiments showed that it should have a killing power to kill 2,623 gophers or squirrels. These figures fall short, however, 66 2/3 per cent. as in the actual demonstrations in the fields to verify the figures, but 874 dead gophers were secured when the average dose showed that 2,623 gophers should have been killed. "KILL-EM-QUICK" IS THE BEST, CHEAPEST AND SUREST POISON.

These facts and figures show that this patent gopher and squirrel exterminator is the cheapest poison to use when actual results are taken into consideration. The contents of a \$1.25 size package will destroy all the pests that inhabit a quarter-section of land as it has a killing power to kill 4,000; and the 75 cent size will kill 2,000 gophers or squirrels. Why continue to experiment with "Strychnine" and the many other so-called gopher and squirrel exterminators year after year when you can rid your fields of these grain destroyers by using

MICKLESON'S "KILL-EM-QUICK" GOPHER POISON?

Guaranteed to kill gophers, squirrels, field mice, ground hogs, rats, mice, wolves, coyotes, rabbits and badgers or the purchase price refunded. SPECIAL QUANTITY PRICES IN "KILL-EM-QUICK"

The following scale gives the farmers an opportunity to secure a discount by purchasing in quantities. The farmers in any community by purchasing supplies of "KILL-EM-QUICK" together can in this way secure the benefit of the quantity price on such amounts as each desires to purchase.

No. Pkgs.	75c Size	\$1.25 Size
1 Pkg.	.75 each	1.25 each
6 "	.70 "	1.20 "
25 "	.65 "	1.15 "
100 "	.60 "	1.10 "
200 "	.58 "	1.05 "
300 "	.57 "	1.03 "
500 "	.55 "	1.00 "

"KILL-EM-QUICK" sold by druggists and General Store Drug Dealers. If none in stock, write to other poison, but have "KILL-EM-QUICK" from the BOLE DRUG COMPANY (Jobbers), Dept. H, Winnipeg, Man., our Canadian Representatives. If impossible to secure "KILL-EM-QUICK" as stated, send year order and remit for such quantity as desired at the above prices to the BOLE DRUG CO., DEPT. H, WINNIPEG, MAN., and give the name of your druggist or drug dealer. Complete information, folders, testimonials, etc., furnished upon request.

MICKELSON KILL-EM-QUICK CO., Department H,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., or WINNIPEG, MAN.



Trade Mark

prefer a cloth-faced collar with no sweat-pad. His collar should be kept free from grease and dirt, and for the first week or so and any time after that he sweats much, his shoulders should be washed with some hardening solution, such as salt and water.

He should be thoroughly groomed each morning, and also at night if he comes in at all sweaty, or he will not take a comfortable rest. Sixteen miles a day I have found to be a good day's work, day in and day out, with an hour and a half at noon on hot days. I consider a round well spent in short rests.

A horse on heavy work will not, as a rule, hurt himself on oats, and should be allowed all he will eat. The major portion of his hay should be fed at night as a belly full of hay interferes with his wind at work and is depressing. Water should be given as often as possible, and never immediately after his grain, as some grain will be washed through the stomach, wasted, and if habitually practiced will lead to digestive troubles. An overheated horse should never get cold water in quantities, for founder is likely to result, and it is well to bear in mind that horses do not prefer their water ice cold; therefore, leave the trough full on the way to work, that they will not have to drink it so. When he comes in at night it is advisable to turn him out to grass while the teamsters are at supper, that he may have a roll and get thoroughly cooled. But grass feed is softening, and he should not be left out over night to pick his living, while he should be resting.

Care must be exercised that the single trees are wide enough, and the horses' equipment comfortable in every way. A horse worked on the plowed land to plow should be the one best adapted to that purpose, and should be given the advantage on the even.

Last of all let me emphasize the value of a system. If a horse is worked day in and day out the same hours, the same number of rounds, he soon gets like a timepiece; he knows what is expected of him and does it, his system gets accustomed to it, and when the end of the season comes in place of a rack of bones, we have a horse that we are not ashamed to drive to town, and one that has done a good summer's work.

R. L. RAMSAY.

Questions & Answers

VETERINARY

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

MARE HAS GENERAL DEBILITY—GRUNTER AND KNUCKLING

1. A heavy mare has been ailing all winter. In the fall she had a cold, discharging at left nostril. The discharge was yellow. She was badly run down in condition but got over the cold.



Too late for Classification

EGGS FOR SALE S.C.B. Leghorns; Regal Strain White Wyandottes; Barred Plymouth Rocks; Special Matines; winners at New York, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago and Guelph. Leghorns, \$5.00; Wyandottes and Rocks, \$3.50 per 15. Lakeside Poultry Grove, Killarney, Man. W. J. Saunders, Prop.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REAL ESTATE—Fort George, British Columbia—Grand Trunk Pacific Railway terminal. Centre richest farming area. Banks, business establishments already purchasers. Lots \$150 cash. Farm lands also. Northern Development Co., Vancouver, B.C.

AGENTS or Salesmen Wanted—for the best selling article on the market for farmers of fruit-growers; big profits. The Collin's Man'g. Co., Toronto.

FRUIT LANDS—OKANAGAN FRUIT LANDS—grow prize-winning fruits commanding top prices. Low prices, easy terms. Illustrated booklet. Panton & Emsley, Vancouver, B.C.

but her 1
teeth ex
her brea
legs sw
third f
belly a
feels
passes.
condition
going at
fed her
a day, o
oats so
well wa
Urine is
to do.
2. A
eats hea
and get
color is
trots a
goes up
all win
too fast
a while
veterina
in her g
in the st
Ans.—
debility
needs a
Give he
lowing r
tea as
sulphate
of iron,
4 ounce
Give ge
2. T
—a for
done to
ankles
their pr
allowed
ling.

A fit
down l
heavy v
hard to
she beg
proven
and ou
did not
and sor
the left
hay (w
a gallo
half a
casiona
and sal
her up
gone a
sudden
and she
scarcely
and see
lie dow
dry gr
blanket
arian.
out and
the vet
her fee
seemed
the sta
one, a
seemed
to pers
much.
The la
right l
There
keeps
finche
eats f
when
for an
thin an
in her
inarian
said th
thin, l
provin
that co
Ans.
an adv
the ca
a diag
azotur
period
This n
but to
bosis"
a bloc
surgeo
GAS
Dx
well,
excret

April 20, 1910

but her breath was offensive. I had her teeth examined by a veterinarian and her breath is all right now. Her hind legs swell and her udder fills about a third full and a lump appears under the belly about the size of both hands and feels soft. She groans when urine passes. She continues in very poor condition and acts very weak, pulse going about a third too fast. I have fed her grain all winter, three gallons a day, oat chop, bran mashes and boiled oats sometimes with good hay and well water. She eats fairly hearty. Urine is brown in color. Advise what to do.

2. Another mare in fair condition eats hearty, groans when she lies down and gets up and when urine passes; color is yellow. The mare grunts if she trots a few steps and pants when she goes up hill. She has done nothing all winter but exercise. Pulse goes too fast and seems to skip one once in a while. She has been treated by veterinarian. Sometimes she straddles in her gait, and also stands cock-ankled in the stable.—SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. This mare suffers from general debility and poor circulation. She needs a course of good tonic medicine. Give her two tablespoonfuls of the following medicine in a pint of cold linseed tea as a drench three times a day: sulphate of quinine, 1½ ounces; tincture of iron, 6 ounces; tincture of gentian, 4 ounces; liquor strychnine, 1½ ounces. Give gentle exercise every day.

2. This mare seems to be a grunter—a form of roaring. Nothing can be done to remedy it. For the cocked-ankles have her feet pared down to their proper size. When the toes are allowed to become long it causes knuckling.

AZOTURIA OR THROMBOSIS

A fifteen-year-old mare became run down last fall, apparently with the heavy work, the land being so dry and hard to plow. About two weeks ago she began to show signs of slight improvement. She was practically idle and outside a part of every day, but did not seem to care to move about and sometimes walked a little lame on the left hind leg. I was feeding prairie hay (well cured) twice a day and half a gallon of bran once, with an occasional bran mash and a little linseed and salt in it. Two weeks ago I hitched her up to drive to town, but had only gone a short distance when she became suddenly lame with the right hind leg and she soon got so bad that she could scarcely move. She sweat profusely and seemed in great pain, wanting to lie down, so I got her on to a piece of dry grass, unharnessed and put a blanket on her and went for the veterinarian. She lay down, stretched herself out and groaned with the pain. When the veterinarian got to her she was on her feet but soon got down again and seemed a little easier. We put her in the stable, gave her some physic medicine, and she remained standing and seemed to improve. She continued to perspire somewhat but did not eat much. Fed her bran mashes for a day. The lameness has apparently left the right leg, but now shows in left leg. There is no apparent swelling, but she keeps lifting her left leg and she also finches when pressed at the loins. She eats fairly well, but is sluggish, and when let out lies down on the grass for an hour or two at a time. She is thin and apparently not able to work in her present condition. The veterinarian described it as azoturia, but said that it was peculiar in a mare so thin, but as she was at the time improving in condition he treated her for that complaint.—ANXIOUS.

Ans.—Your veterinary surgeon has an advantage over us. He having seen the case in a better position to make a diagnosis. The paralysis following azoturia sometimes continues for a long period, but usually disappears in time. This may be the case with your mare; but to us the case looks like "thrombosis" of the iliac arteries (plugging of a blood vessel). Ask your veterinary surgeon to examine her again.

RAMSAY.
Answers
ers of a veterinary our columns by a if charge to bond- d symptoms must only one side of the press of the writer as a guarantee of y for publication. mail one dollar

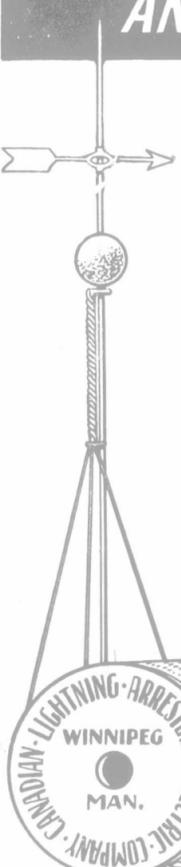
DFBILITY— WUCKLING
as been ailing she had a cold. trill. The dis- was badly run at over the cold

ANALS OF METAL CO.
sification
Leghorns; Regal Barred Plymouth orners at New York. and Guelph. Les- id Rocks, \$3.50 per e. Killarney, Man.

REAL ESTATE
mbia—Grand Trunk Centre richest farm- establishments al- cash. Farm lands nt Co., Vancouver.

AGAN FRUIT
ning fruits com- prices, easy terms n & Emsley, Van-

The Canadian Lightning Arrestor AND Electric Company



CANADIAN LIGHTNING ARRESTOR & ELECTRIC COMPANY
WINNIPEG MAN.

BEWARE OF HALLEY'S COMET

MANY ELECTRICAL STORMS ARE PREDICTED FOR 1910.

MR. FARMER — Did you ever consider the great amount of damage done to buildings by Lightning? The season is close at hand when you should consider protecting your life and property. It takes years of hard labor to build up a nice home and family. Lightning will destroy it in a few minutes. Now is the opportune time to protect your property from lightning with the

Townsley System

Manufactured in Winnipeg

We sell through retail dealers. Write us for our free booklet at once for information.

O. W. Townsley, Manager

OFFICES & FACTORY
199 MAIN ST.,
WINNIPEG · · · MANITOBA
CANADA

GUAR- ANTEED

PRO- TECTION

99%

PURE

COPPER.

and he is very weak. I think he has chronic indigestion. I gave him 14 pounds of epsom salts and two days after started giving him hyposulphite of soda in three quarts of water, twice per diem, but he does not seem to improve. His teeth are good, but he does not chew his cud at all. He has been sick about a month. Should I give him catechu and ginger to stop the looseness? Is Dr. Hess' stock food any good for cattle?
Sask.
HOMESTEADER.

Ans.—Your ox should have the tuberculin test applied. If he proves free from tuberculosis he should be treated for chronic indigestion—gastro-intestinal catarrh. If indigestion is long continued the irritant abnormal products thereof cause catarrh of the stomach and intestines. Since irritant food, or damaged food, with overloading the stomach and sudden changes of diet produce the disease, your first care should be to examine carefully for possible errors in feeding, and speedily make a change to a more rational dietary. An insufficient allowance of drinking water is a frequent cause; so also is impure water. The treatment consists of a change of diet, if the feeding be at fault. Small quantities of roots and a little select hay should be offered several times a day, but only in small quantities. His allowance must be restricted until the digestive organs regain their normal condition. Two ounces of chamomile flowers should be boiled for twenty minutes in a quart of water, and the infusion or cooling given as a drench three times a day. If this simple remedy does not effect a cure, bismuth subnitrate, 2 ounces; salol, 2 drams, may be well shaken up in a pint of cold linseed tea, and given as a drench three times a day. Stock foods are mild tonics, and possibly alteratives in their action. As we do not know the formula of the one you enquire about we are not in position to express an opinion.

BLOODY MILK

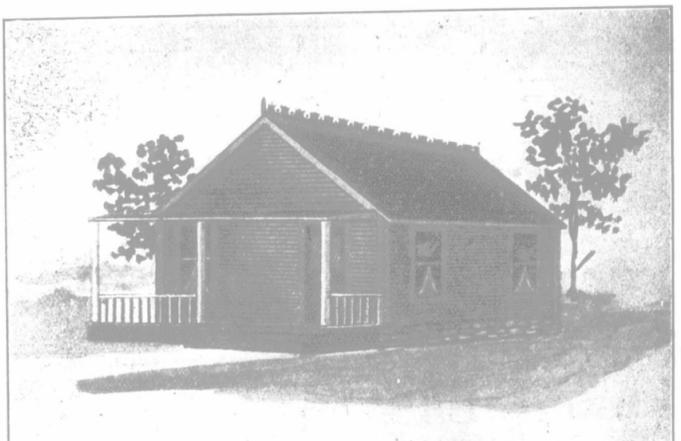
Have been milking a cow for some time. She seems in good condition and gives a big mess of milk. After

Are You Going to Build?

IF SO BUY A

WEIR READY MADE COTTAGE

BUILT IN ALL STANDARD SIZES



Four Rooms, Size 18 x 24 with 6 ft. verandah.

WIND PROOF, COLD PROOF, SIMPLE, SUBSTANTIAL, ECONOMICAL

There is nothing like it on the market, and you couldn't buy the material for the money.

Seven different thicknesses of material used in the construction.

Price for above model, \$394

Guaranteed to be absolutely warm, and built to stand the cold Northwest climate.

Send for Free Catalogue showing 12 different designs.

These cottages are built in sections at factory, and shipped out in sections, so that 3 men can set it up complete in 2 days after delivery at station.

WILLIAM S. KING CO.

232 PORTAGE AVE WINNIPEG

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Good, clean seed barley, raised on new breaking; free from foul seed; also Abundance oats, 100 bushels per acre last year; weight, 45 pounds per bushel. For prices address H. O. Hutchins, Box 66, Keeler, Sask.

WANTED—End of April, an improved farm near Edmonton and railway. Stock, pigs, poultry, implements, etc. Full particulars, price, etc., to Farmer, FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

FOR SALE—Pure "Gold Coin" potatoes, 3c. per pound, \$1.50 per bushel, f. o. b. Lemberg. R. W. Allen, Cristo Farm, Lemberg, Sask.

TAMWORTHS FOR SALE—Boar "King Edward 5786," sow "Belle 5874"; age twenty months. Both prize winners and excellent breeders. W. H. Hicks, Souris, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Send for full particulars; beautiful suburban homesites near Vancouver; full quarter acres; easy terms. Write Western Brokerage Co., 720 Pender St., West, Vancouver, B. C.

FOR SALE—Pure "Prairie Flower" potatoes; early variety; good yielder; \$1.00 per bushel, f. o. b. Macdonald; bags, 10 cents extra. Thos. Walker, Macdonald, Man.

FOR SALE—Sixty-day beardless seed barley; clean; 60 cents per bushel; bags free. A. J. Morrison, Grenfell, Sask.

FOR SALE—Early Rose, Early Ohio, Early Sunlight new Early Short Season and Early Lightning Express seed potatoes, 4 lbs. 50c., or 10 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid. Barred Plymouth Rock and Pekin Duck eggs, \$1.50 per setting. T. E. Bowman, High River, Alta.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

FOR SALE—S. C. B. Leghorns and S. C. Wyandottes, eggs at \$1.00 per setting, from select birds. Duncan Vipond, Killarney, Man.

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

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS and Indian Runner Duck eggs, \$2.00 per setting, or 2 settings for \$3.00. A satisfactory hatch, or order refilled at half price. W. K. Barker, Deloraine, Man.

R. P. EDWARDS, South Salt Spring, B. C. Eggs for sale from the following breeds, by settings or the hundreds: Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, Speckled Hamburgs, White Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks, Indian Runner, Ducks. Stock for sale.

PUREBRED HATCHING EGGS—Buff and Columbian Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns and Buff Cochins. Equals of most three-dollar eggs. Fifteen, \$1.50; thirty, \$2.50. J. E. Sinclair, Stonewall, Man.

PUREBRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs \$1.50 for 13; also Bronze turkey eggs, \$1.50 for 12. Mrs. W. H. Read, Nanton, Alta.

BUFF ORPINGTON eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per setting; \$8.00 per 100, from grand flock with free range. Collie pups, \$5.00 each. W. J. Lumsden, Meadows, Man.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. F. WOODRUFF, Caldwell, Alta., breeder of Kentucky Saddlers, young registered stallions of busy breeding for sale.

LOCAL AGENTS—We have some very good openings in Saskatchewan and Alberta for good live men willing to give their whole time or part of same in doing subscription work for the Advocate. Good commission paid to reliable people. When writing enclose references as to character, etc. Address FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Box 3089, Winnipeg.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Are you interested in British Columbia? Send postal for free sample copy of Vancouver Daily World and full particulars of their great dot contest. Two premiums of \$25 a month for life are among the prizes. Send at once. The World, Vancouver, B. C.

WESTERN BEE GRASS SEED for sale at 8 cents per lb. in bran sacks, f. o. b. Viriden. W. Dillon, Box 657, Viriden.

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

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

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

VANCOUVER ISLAND FARMS—Comox district. For information in good farming land, mines, fishing, timber, write F. R. F. Biscece, Real Estate Agent, Comox, B. C.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us. Small waste space in yard, garden or farm can be made produce from \$15 to \$25 per week. Write for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

WE CAN SELL your property: send description. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

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. Over this two cents per word.

LOST—Sorrel mare, stripe down face, Roman nose, Jimmy mule, buckskin, black stripe down back, halter on, wire cut on right hind foot. Reward \$30.00 for recovery, or information leading thereto. Address John E. McLeod, Thacker, Sask.

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

ROSE-COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—The best in the West. Eggs, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15; \$7.00 per 100. Eight chicks guaranteed per setting. Mating list free. Henry H. Pearson, Stonewall, Man.

EGGS FOR SALE—Purebred R. C. Rhode Island Reds, \$2.00 per setting of fifteen. Also Hawkins' prize strain of White Wyandottes. From pen No. 1, \$1.50 per setting of fifteen; pen No. 2, \$1.00 per setting. Only tested eggs sold. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

BARRED ROCKS—Bred to lay, \$1.50 and \$2.00 for 15 eggs. Mrs. Montague Vialoux, Littlecote Poultry Yards, Sturgeon Creek, Man.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—The best strain in Western Canada. Eggs, \$2.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 45; \$10.00 for 100. F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Large, well marked birds, excellent layers, headed with imported cocks. Eggs: one setting, \$1.50; two settings, \$2.50; three settings, \$3.00; incubators filled, \$6.00 per 100. Elkhorn Poultry Yards, Box 75, Elkhorn, Man.

BARRED ROCKS—Purebred, \$2.00 per setting. Roup cure, 50c. guaranteed Lice powder, 40c. Head lice ointment, 25c. Leg bands, \$1.00 per 100. Poultry punch, 25c. Sprays, \$1.00. Humphrey's bone cutter, \$17.50. Book on poultry, 5c. F. Bradshaw, Regina, Sask.

FOR SALE—Rhode Island Reds. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15. Chas. Peach, Sintaluta, Man.

H. C. GRAHAM, Lea Park, Alta.—Shorthorns, Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale.

H. W. BEVAN, Duncans, Vancouver Island, B. C., breeds the best strains of registered Jerseys Young stock for sale.

HEREFORDS—Pioneer prize herd of the West. Good for both milk and beef. **SHEETLAND PONIES**, pony vehicles, harness saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

BROWN BROS., Ellishoro, Assa., breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

J. MORRISON BRUCE—Tighindin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales and milking Shorthorns.

K. MCIVER VIRDEN, MAN.—Shorthorns, a few two and three-year-old heifers for sale at a little over beef price. Three-year-olds in calf or calved. Write for particulars.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, South Qu'Appelle, Sask. Breeder of Berkshire Swine.

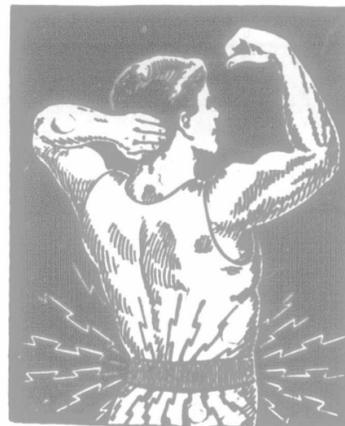
milking her about a month she began giving bloody milk, and kept it up for several weeks. Some milkings were only tinted, but others were worse. After that the milk seemed all right until now she is repeating it. The calf never seemed to thrive, had no appetite and finally died. Is there any danger in using the milk when it is not bloody? Do you think she has tuberculosis? What should I do with cow? —SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Bloody milk is usually the result of either an injury to the udder, such as a blow, or a kick, or to an active congestion or inflammation from other causes. It may be due to sudden change of feed, from a comparatively poor diet to one richer and more abundant. It is sometimes noticed when the cow is under the excitement of heat (extreme). There are many irritant plants which when eaten by cows cause bloody milk. Tuberculosis of the gland, tumors or induration are also causes. In some cases it is due to certain germs.

The treatment will vary with the cause. In congested glands give from 1 to 1½ pounds of epsom salts, and twice a day thereafter ¼ ounce of nitrate of potash in the drinking water or bran mash. The epsom salts, with 1 ounce of powdered ginger and 1 pound of molasses, must be dissolved in 3 pints of warm water and given as a drench at one dose. Bathe the udder with warm water for one hour at a time three times a day. The udder should now be covered with a dry flannel bandage to prevent reaction from cold, and have an occasional rub with camphorated oil. If the food is too rich or abundant it must be reduced. If tuberculosis is suspected the milk should not be used until the cow has been tested with tuberculin and found free from the disease. In your case the fact of the calf being unthrifty and having no desire for nourishment is a very suspicious symptom of tuberculosis in the dam, and possibly of the calf, from infection from the milk.

Perpetual Youth

Let Me Tell You How to Regain All Your Old Vim, Vigor and Manly Strength. Be a "Health Belt Man"; Feel Young for Balance of Your Life. Age Doesn't Count if You Have the Vitality.

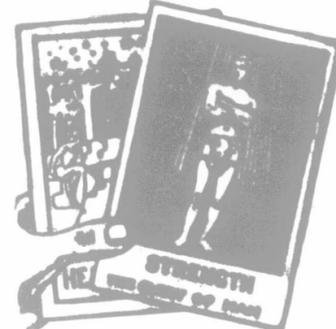


"I could shout for joy. After years of suffering and Debility, Your Wonderful Health Belt Cured Me. I am a Man Again. Use My Name as You See Fit."

C. Simpson,
Pilot Mound, Man.

Perpetual youth. That is precisely what I mean. I say as man to man give my Health Belt a reasonable chance and it will carry you through any business, mental or physical strain you may be under. It doesn't stimulate; it simply adds the electro-ionic element to your bone, nerves, tissue and blood; all the force and strength which has been drained from your system by some earlier indiscretion. My Health Belt is essentially a strength-giver. It overcomes the private symptoms of weakness in men which sap the vitality. If you are nervous and lack manly vigor you are passing away thousands of brain cells every day. Ask your physician if this is not true. I stop this awful weakening process. You wear my Health Belt nights; while sleeping a great stream of soft electricity passes into your body at the small of the back; it cures backache in one application; you feel better immediately; inside of an hour; two months will make a new man of you. No drugs; no privations; no restrictions except that you must give up all dissipation. Let me restore your vitality and you will be able to face the world with new ambitions. The Health Belt cures other ailments, too. A positive remedy for rheumatism in any part of the body, sciatica, lumbago, kidney, liver, stomach disorders.

Special attachments furnished, and worn by women as well as men



Let Me Send You These Two Books Free

They fully describe my Health Belt, and contain much valuable information. One is called "Health in Nature," and deals with various ailments common to both men and women, such as rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc. The other, "Strength," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free, sealed, by mail.

If in or near this city, take the time to drop in at my office that you may see, examine and try the Belt. If you cannot call, fill in the coupon and get the free booklets by return mail. It is better than a fortune for any one needing new vigor.

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me your books, as advertised, free.

NAME

ADDRESS

FINDS HIS WORK A PLEASURE NOW

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured the Postmaster's Kidney Disease.

Alberta man tells how his troubles vanished when he used the old reliable Kidney Remedy.

Scona, Alta., April 18.—(Special)—“I can now do all my work without pain and with pleasure.” Those are the words of Postmaster Andrew B. Nelson of this place. As all the postmaster's friends know, he has been troubled with Kidney Disease for several years past, and has been doing everything in his power to find a cure for it. He has found the cure. It is Dodd's Kidney Pills. “Yes, I tried all kinds of medicines for my kidney trouble,” the postmaster joyfully states. “None of them seemed to do me any good till I commenced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. Two boxes of them cured me completely. I highly recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from Kidney Disease. I would not be without them.”
Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all diseases of the kidneys, from Backache to Bright's Disease. They also cure all diseases caused by disordered kidneys failing to strain the impurities out of the blood. That's why they cure Dropsy, Rheumatism, and Heart Disease. If you haven't tried them yourself ask your neighbors about them.

SWAMP FEVER

What are the symptoms of swamp fever and what is best to do?—A. H.
Ans.—Swamp fever is a very fatal disease affecting the equine species. Horses are especially susceptible to its ravages, and even mules are not immune. As its name implies, it is essentially a disease indigenous to low-lying, swampy districts, and territories

Eczema Must Yield to

THE WONDERFULLY SOOTHING
HEALING INFLUENCE OF

Dr. Chase's Ointment

There is one thing you can depend on Dr. Chase's Ointment to do every time, and that is to cure eczema. There is no more severe test to which an ointment can be put, and because Dr. Chase's Ointment triumphed over eczema it has become the standard Ointment.

When another ointment is praised it is said to be as good as Dr. Chase's. And this illustrates the high position held by this preparation.

Mrs. Oscar Vancott, St. Antoine, Sask., writes:—“I have found Dr. Chase's Ointment to be a permanent cure for eczema and other skin diseases. One son while nursing broke out with running, watery sores all over his head and around the ears. Many salves were prescribed to no effect. The child's head became a mass of scabs and he suffered agony untold. He became weak and frail, would not eat and we thought we would lose him.”

“Provisionally we heard of Dr. Chase's Ointment and it soon thoroughly cured him. He is seven years old now and strong and well. An older boy was also cured of eczema by this Ointment and we hope people will learn about it so that their poor little ones may be saved from suffering.”

Do not be satisfied with the experience of others, but put Dr. Chase's Ointment to the test when occasion arises. Try it for chafing and irritation of the skin, for chapped and cracked hands, for chilblains and frost bites, for sores and burns. It is delightfully soothing and healing. 60 cts. a box, all dealers; or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.

which are being newly opened up and settled. Railroad contractors suffer heavy losses from this disease, as they are generally the pioneers in new countries. They frequently lose fifty per cent. or more of their horses from swamp fever. In many parts of Manitoba, where the disease has existed for many years it is fast disappearing, as the land has been drained and put under cultivation. This would indicate that as the country becomes peopled and the land subjected to the plow swamp fever will be a disease of the past.

As to the cause nothing is definitely known. It has been stated that horses at pasture in or near swamps and drinking the water therefrom become affected. Hay cut from marshes and sloughs is also said to be a cause, but we cannot agree with the latter, as much of the hay fed to city horses is swamp hay, and city horses do not suffer from this disease. It is our opinion that the germ of the disease gains entrance through the incision of a blood-sucking insect, probably a certain species of the mosquito family.

Treatment so far has not been successful. Almost all the drugs in the pharmacopoeia have been tried with unfavorable results. Arsenic, strychnine, quinine and iron are the drugs generally used, but nearly every animal affected will die. Those which survive are seldom fit for work. As a preventive we would advise keeping horses away from swampy pastures, and during haying time while cutting near swamps endeavor to keep the horses covered with a sheet so as to lessen as much as possible the attacks of insects.

DEPRAVED APPETITE (PICA)

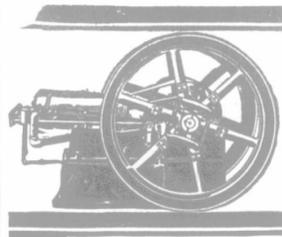
A cow and a heifer eat bones and glass whenever they can get them. Please state cause and treatment. Cow appears to be sick and her stomach is hard. She has been thus for quite a long time. I think there is a bone or glass stuck inside.—D. M.

Ans.—Cattle suffering from this condition will evince a strong desire to lick and eat substances for which healthy cattle show no inclination. Alkaline and salty tasting substances are especially attractive to them, as well as lime, pieces of coal, earth, bones and the dung of other cattle. Animals affected in this way lose condition. Their coats are shining gait slow, the milk of such cows thin and watery. They become restless and uneasy, frequently bellowing. The disease may last for many months, the animal ultimately dying from emaciation and exhaustion. It is considered to be due to some essential element in the food which has been grown on depleted land, that some condition of the soil or water and local vegetation is responsible for it. Cattle pastured on low, swampy lands become predisposed to it. Sometimes one individual in a herd will suffer from it, though all are fed alike. In the treatment of this disease the process of digestion must be improved. The animals must be supplied with sound and wholesome food. The following should be given to each cow three times a day—a heaping tablespoonful at a dose: Carbonate of iron, 4 ounces; finely ground bone, 1 pound; powdered gentian, 4 ounces; common salt, 8 ounces; powdered fenugreek, 4 ounces; mix well. In addition to this mix 3 tablespoonfuls of powdered charcoal with the feed three times a day.

PONY KNEE-SPRUNG

Pony five years old, gone over at the knees. It was first noticed when he was three years old and he has been getting worse ever since. He has been ridden and driven in moderation. He also has splints.—C. M.

Ans.—You do not say that the pony is lame, so we conclude that he is not. The treatment for “knee-sprung” is to relieve any congestion or inflammation of the feet or tendons by keeping the feet in proper shape. The feet should be pared down to their normal size and shape every four weeks, whether he is shod or not. If there is evidence of tenderness in the feet shoeing with leather pads might overcome it. The feet should be kept cool and moist by the frequent application of cold water. This may be done either by standing the pony in a tub containing about



WHY YOUR ENGINE IS IN THE IHC LINE

YOU want the simplest, most economical, most reliable and most durable engine made. You want the one that saves the most work, time and money. In short, you want the engine that pays the biggest dividends. That is why your engine is in the IHC line. After carefully investigating other engines, thousands have chosen from the IHC line. They now know what perfect power-service means, for IHC engines are unequalled for running the many machines on the farm—such as cream separator, wood saw, feed cutter, churn, grindstone, fanning mill, corn sheller, thresher, shredder, pump, etc. Wherever you go—IHC engines are giving satisfactory service. Judge by what they are doing for thousands. Judge by comparison—point by point—with other engines. To be absolutely sure of getting the engine that will mean most to you—choose out of the line of

IHC Gasoline Engines A Size and Style To Suit Every Need

You will get the engine that is best adapted to your work. You will get the engine that will work simplest, cheapest and best. You will get a simple engine that you can depend on. IHC engines are made in many sizes and styles. Whichever one you choose—is best in its class. IHC Vertical engines are made in 2, 3 and 25-horsepower; IHC Horizontal engines (portable and stationary) are made in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20 and 25-horsepower; Famous air-cooled engines are made in 1, 2 and 3-horsepower; Hopper cooled engines are made in 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6 and 8-horsepower; and there are also IHC sawing, spraying and pumping outfits—besides the International tractors—successful in every contest, winning the highest honors at home and abroad—made in 12, 15 and 20-horsepower sizes.

See the local International dealer at once. Let him tell you all about the IHC engine that meets your needs exactly. You will be well repaid for your visit. If you prefer, write to the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house about the engines you are most interested in and we will promptly send you catalogues and any special information you request.

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



Trinidad Lake Asphalt

is the natural proven waterproofer. Its use in streets and roofs for over thirty years has shown it to be a mighty storm-defier and weather-resister.

Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of Trinidad Lake asphalt. It has life, resistance, and endurance that prevents cracks, breaks, and leaks. You can't afford to guess or run risks. You want the roofing that proves it is proof.

Ask your dealer for Genasco. Mineral or smooth surface. Don't go by the looks of roofing; insist on the hemisphere trade-mark. A written guarantee—if you want it. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY
Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.
PHILADELPHIA
New York San Francisco Chicago
Cross-section, Genasco Smooth-surface Ready Roofing
Trinidad Lake Asphalt
Asphalt-saturated Wool Felt
Trinidad Lake Asphalt

REMEMBER!

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

METALLIC CEILINGS

Both clean and fire-proof—no dust and dirt falling, as from plaster ceilings. Costs no more, but looks thrice as artistic. The life of a plastered or papered ceiling is short and nearly every year needs repairs. Our *Metallic Ceiling* will last as long as the house—always fresh and clean. We can send you hundreds of pretty designs to select from for both ceilings and walls.



Our beautiful free booklet tells you all about Metallic Ceilings and Walls. Sent for one.

"Really I don't know how people can stand the constant drudgery necessary to keep the ordinary ceilings and walls clean. Metallic is so clean and sanitary."—The Philosopher of Metal Town.

MANUFACTURERS 1749

Metallic Roofing Co.
INCORPORATED

WESTERN CANADA FACTORY
797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Watches that Keep time

In buying a watch here you run no risk for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory.

At \$10 postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the West—a 15-jewel "Reesor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid nickel, solid back, dust-proof case, the same movement in 20-year gold-filled case, \$14.00.

D. A. REESOR

"The Jeweler"

Issuer of Marriage Licenses

BRANDON, Man.

BE INDEPENDENT - HAVE A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN

Powers Combined Boring and Drilling Machine

Bores through any kind of soil and drills through solid rock—all done with the same rig, which is mounted on its own trucks and easily pulled from place to place. No hired help required for ordinary work; one man and his team does it all. Sold on easy payments.



All you need to start is a team of horses and a little money for the 1st payment. \$70.00 a Day PROFIT. Our catalog is free with today's issue. LITTLE MFG. CO. Box 639 Clarinda, Ia.

three inches of water, for an hour at a time, three times a day, or by tying wet cloths around the feet, while the pony is in the stable. If the trouble is with the tendons only, first reduce all inflammation by using cold water bandages while in the stable, then by well rubbing in three times a day, druggist's soap liniment. This treatment with regular gentle exercise, or light driving—he should not be ridden—should bring about much improvement.

ABORTION IN MARES

An interested reader and an experienced horseman, noting what has been said recently regarding abortion in mares, writes as follows:

Ans.—While crude carbolic acid mixed with salt gives very good results in cattle that abort, and might be used with success in mares, we cannot advise its use indiscriminately in mares, as they are very sensitive to its actions, which are liable to terminate in gastro enteritis, which usually ends fatally. In our experience Black Haw (*Viburnum Prunifolium*) has proved to be almost a specific, given in 2 ounce doses of the powder two or three times a day for a week in all those showing any symptoms. If the labor pains are on give one dose of four ounces and follow up with one ounce doses three times daily till all irritation has ceased.

Questions & Answers

GENERAL
Questions of general interest to farmers are answered through our columns without charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details must be clearly stated as briefly as possible, only one side of the paper being written on. Full name and address of the enquirer must accompany each query as an evidence of good faith but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

WELL IN QUICKSAND

I noticed one of your readers asking how he could dig a well through quicksand. This will get him out of the difficulty: Make a curb of galvanized iron, made with ribs of inch angle iron, the galvanized iron being riveted to these and projecting about 6 inches below the bottom rib. The curb should be about 3 feet in diameter and 8 feet in height. Make a wooden rib out of 1 x 4, and rest this on one of the iron ribs, forming a scaffold to stand on. Keep dipping till curb rests on solid foundation. The man's weight will carry the curb down at the work goes on.

Alta.

W. M. C.

FIREWOOD WANTED.

Can you give me names and addresses of persons who have firewood for sale by carlots, as near Marshall, Sask., as possible?

READER.

Ans.—Perhaps an advertisement in local papers will bring satisfactory replies.

ROAD ALLOWANCE.

On the west side of my quarter is a boggy slough which is in the road allowance. As it would be an expensive proposition to fill or drain same, the local improvement district has staked out a road around it. Can I collect anything for the land which is cut off? It will put a crook in my line fence. I filed on the 31st of March, 1909.—T.R.

Ans.—If you own the land you can collect from the government of the province whatever is fair for the land taken off your quarter section, but if you are doing homestead duties on this land the title to the land is in the crown. You will get just that much less land when you get your patent.

POISON FOR WOLVES.

If a man puts out poison for wolves and tells his neighbors he has poison out, can they collect damages for their dog if he gets poisoned?—J. J.

Ans.—If the man puts out poison carelessly and any injury is caused thereby the party injured can collect damages, if he can prove that he suffered damage through the particular poison put out.

LIEN NOTES.

How long does a lien note stand good in Manitoba?—F. P.

Ans.—Six years from its due date.

LOCATION OF BAWLF.

I read the account of coal being found at a place called Bawlf, in Alberta. I cannot find it on the map. Where is it situated and what distance from Lloydminster?—W. M.

Ans.—Bawlf is on the C. P. R. line that runs east from Wetaskiwin and about 42 miles distant. It is in the neighborhood of 100 miles southwest of Lloydminster.

SCHOOL FURNITURE LOANED.

If the trustees of a school district permit furniture which belongs to a public school to be taken away from the school house to be used for private use, and same is broken or damaged, can the said district hold the trustees liable for such damage?

Ans.—Yes. The trustees have no right to allow property belonging to a public school to be used for private purposes.

LICE ON HORSES AND CATTLE.

Will you please publish again the treatment for killing lice on cattle and horses, and the method for cleaning the stable, published about a month ago?—F. C., B. C.

Ans.—For horses—To the parts affected apply every evening with a brush a little creolin solution, made by mixing a tablespoonful of creolin to a quart of warm soft water. Continue this treatment so long as the horse rubs himself. Should it become necessary to apply the solution all over the body do only one-half each evening. That is, say, the front half one evening and the hind half the next. A more common remedy for lice on cattle is made by mixing a pint of linseed oil, eight tablespoonfuls of oil of tar and eight tablespoonfuls of sulphur. Rub this on the affected parts once a day for two days and allow to remain on for a few days, after which it is preferable to wash off. This treatment is equally effective for lice on horses.

As a rule lousy hens roosting in the stable are the cause of lice on horses. Remove the poultry and thoroughly whitewash the stable. Prepare whitewash in the usual way, slaking lime and making up a watery solution. To each pailful of this add a pint of crude carbolic acid. Go over the stalls carefully and all the woodwork of the stable. Pour some of the whitewash on the stall floors, say a pailful to each stall.

POISONING GOPHERS

Kindly give directions for preparing and using poison for killing gophers. What is the best poison to use and how may the gophers be induced to eat it? Is poisoning a good way of getting rid of these rodents?

Alta.

HOMESTEADER.

Ans.—Poisoning with strychnine is the most effective means known for killing pocket gophers, as it involves the least expenditure of money and labor. As a rodent poison to be used by farmers, strychnine has several advantages. Its action is sure, its deadly character is known to most persons, and its bitter taste is an additional safeguard against mistaking it for a harmless drug. Strychnine sulphate is the most convenient form of the poison, since it is freely soluble in hot water and in the natural juices of vegetables used as bait. To disguise its bitterness so that rodents may not be deterred from eating the baits, sugar is often employed, or the strychnine may be mixed with its own bulk of commercial saccharine. A sugar syrup poisoned with strychnine may be used with excellent results. It is prepared as follows:

Dissolve an ounce of strychnine sulphate in a pint of boiling water. Add a pint of thick sugar syrup, and stir thoroughly. The syrup is usually scented by adding a few drops of oil of anise, but this is not essential. If preserved in a closed vessel, the syrup will keep indefinitely.

The above quantity is sufficient to poison a half bushel of grain. The grain is steeped in hot water and allowed to soak over night. It is then drained and soaked for several hours in the poisoned syrup. Before using, meal may be added to take up the excess of moisture.

Dry crystals of strychnine also may

At Bisley

In the National Rifle Association Matches at Bisley, the world's greatest meeting of Military Marksmen, the Ross Rifles, made in Quebec, Canada, have challenged the product of the world's most famous arms manufacturers, and have come out victorious.

Canadian Marksmen cannot afford to handicap their scores by using any arm but the Mark III.

"ROSS" RIFLE

Send for illustrated Catalogue, which contains also full list of the "Ross" Sporting Rifles, which are coming to the front on account of their accuracy, power and handiness.

The Ross Rifle Company
2-3-0 QUEBEC, P. Q.

Creston, B.C.

Best fruit lands and nearest market. Look at your map.

Land for sale from \$25.00 an acre. Improved land with bearing orchards for sale. Churches, schools and telephones in district. For further particulars apply to,

OKELL, YOUNG & CO.
CRESTON, B.C.

POTATO DIGGER



Does perfect work. Fully guaranteed. Write for illustrated catalogue of Diggers, Pickers and Sorters.
THE HOOVER MFG. CO., Box No. 32, Avery, Okla.
Transfer points—Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; St. Paul, Minn.; Marshalltown, Ia.; Idaho Falls, Id.; Portland, Ore.; Spokane, Wash.; Winnipeg, Man.; Hamilton, Ont.; Toronto, Ont.

be used. They are introduced, by means of a knife, into small pieces of potato, carrot, or sweet potato, or into entire raisins or dried prunes. A single large crystal (or several small ones) is enough for each bait. Raisins are especially recommended because they are easily handled and contain enough sugar to disguise the bitterness of the poison.

Carbon bisulphide has been employed for killing gophers, and under favorable

Had Weak Back.

Would Often Lie in Bed For Days, Scarcely Able To Turn Herself

Mrs. Arch. Schnare, Black Point, N.B., writes:—"For years I was troubled with weak back. Oftentimes I have lain in bed for days, being scarcely able to turn myself, and I have also been a great sufferer while trying to perform my household duties. I had doctors attending me without avail and tried liniments and plasters, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I was about to give up in despair when my husband induced me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after using two boxes I am now well and able to do my work. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all that you claim for them, and I would advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS are a purely vegetable medicine, realizing quick, permanent relief, without any after ill effects. A medicine that will absolutely cure Backache and all forms of Kidney and Bladder Disease.

Price, 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

In ordering specify "Doan's"

SLEY

Rifle Association the world's greatest Marksman, made in Quebec, engaged the most famous and have come

cannot afford scores by using rk III.

RIFLE

ted Catalogue, full list of the rifles, which are on account of and handiness.

Company P.Q.

B.C.

nearest market,

25.00 an acre bearing orchards schools and tele- further partic-

IG & CO. B.C.

DIGGER

fect work. Fully rite for illustrated ers and Sorters. No. 32, Avery, Ohio, Detroit, Mich.; St. Paul, Minn.; Portland, Ore.; New York, N.Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.

introduced, by small pieces of potato, or into ones. A single small ones) is Raisins are I because they contain enough itterness of the

been employed under favorable

k Back.

in Bed For y Able To rself.

Black Point, N.B., was troubled with as I have lain in reoly able to turn so been a great to perform my d doctors attend id tried liniments ng seemed to do out to give up in nd induced me to s, and after using ill and able to do e Doan's Kidney m for them, and I suffers to give

ILLS are a purely izing quick, par- y after ill effects. tately cure Back- iney and Bladder

x, or 3 for \$1.25, liburn Co., Lin-

Doan's."

Wear Ruthstein's STEEL SHOES

These shoes of steel, with leather uppers, are the most wonderful work- ing shoes in existence. So economical that one pair will outlast three to six pairs of all-leather shoes—saving \$5 to \$10 of your shoe money in a year. So absolutely waterproof that you can work in mud and slush without getting wet feet and consequent colds and rheumatism. So light and restful that your feet never ache or blister and so cheaply they cannot cause corns. And they cost less than leather shoes!

How Steel Shoes Are Made

The soles and an inch above the soles are stamped out of a special light, thin, rust-resisting steel. One piece of steel from toe to heel! The soles are protected from wear by adjustable steel rivets, which give a firm footing. Rivets can easily be replaced when partly worn off. Fifty extra rivets cost only 30 cents, and will keep your shoes in good repair for at least two years. No other repairs are ever necessary. The uppers are made of the very best quality of soft, pliable, waterproof leather, riveted to the steel and reinforced where wear is greatest.

Steel Shoes are lighter than all-leather work shoes. The rigid steel soles prevent the shoes from warping and twisting out of shape. No "half-sole" or patching. Steel Shoes have thick, springy, Hair Insoles, which aid to ease of walking—absorb perspiration and odors, and to ease of walking—absorb perspiration and odors. Insoles readily removed, cleaned and dried each night.

Wear "Steels"—Save Doctors' Bills All classes of workmen can avoid colds, rheumatism, stiffness, blistered, sore and aching feet by wearing Steel Shoes. They keep the feet dry, warm and comfortable under all circumstances. The saving in medicine and doctors' bills will pay for Steel Shoes many times over. Water cannot saturate "Steels."

Steel Shoes Give Most for the Money Sizes 5 to 12—8 in., 9 in., 12 in. and 16 in. high. Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 a pair; better grade of leather, \$3.00 a pair; extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 a pair. Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, \$4.00 a pair; extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$5.00 a pair. Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, \$5.00 a pair; extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$6.00 a pair. Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, \$6.00 a pair; extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$7.00 a pair.

One Pair of "Steels" Will Outwear 3 to 6 Pairs of Leather Shoes

The comfort of Steel Shoes is remarkable. Their economy is simply astounding! Practically all the wear comes on the rivets in the bottoms and the rivets can be replaced very easily. Don't sweat your feet in rubber boots or torture them in rough, hard, twisted, shapeless leather shoes. Order Steel Shoes today. Sizes, 5 to 12.

Guaranteed as Represented We strongly recommend the 6-inch high at \$3.50 per pair, or 8-inch at \$5.00, as they give the best satisfaction for general service. In ordering, state size shoe you wear. Enclose \$3.50 for 6-inch size, and the best and most comfortable working shoe you ever wore will promptly be shipped to you. Your money refunded without delay if not found exactly as represented when you see the shoes. Send today!

Steel Shoe Co., Dept 7, Toronto, Can. Main Factory: Racine, Wis., U. S. A. Great Britain: Northampton, England.

T. M. Daly, K. C. R. W. McClure
W. M. Crichton E. A. Cohen
DALY, CRICHTON & MCCLURE
Barristers and Solicitors
Office CANADA LIFE BUILDING
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VIRDEN NURSERIES



400,000

Trees and cuttings, small fruits, shrubs, creepers spruce, apples and crabs. I have by far the largest stocks in the West of these hardy, fast growing Russian poplars and willows. I send everything by express, prepaid, so as to arrive in good order. Trees may be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. No agents, no commissions, selling cheap. A postal card will bring you my price list and printed directions.

John Caldwell, Virden Nurseries
VIRDEN, MANITOBA
ESTABLISHED 1890

conditions its use is recommended. If the burrows are extensive or the soil dry, the gases are dissipated so rapidly that a large quantity of the liquid is required to kill the animals and the method becomes too expensive. If, however, the burrows are simple and the soil moist, bisulphid may be used successfully. An ounce of the liquid for each burrow is sufficient. The carbon bisulphid is poured over a bunch of cotton, rags, or other waste material and this quickly pushed into the burrow, which should be closed at once.

VETERINARY BOOK—CHARGE FOR CASTRATION

1. What is a good book on symptoms of disease and how to treat them?
2. If a farmer goes out castrating colts and makes a charge of \$2.00, can a veterinarian have him fined? — OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. The Farmer's Veterinarian, by Burkett, offered by THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE at \$1.50, is a satisfactory work.

2. Castration not being included under clauses of the act relating to what is included under veterinary practice can be undertaken by a farmer, and a veterinarian cannot have the farmer fined for doing the work.

DUTIES OF STALLION GROOM

Last year arrangements were made by a stallion syndicate to stand at my place one a week at noon. Things went well until the second last round. I had one mare that had foaled just ten days and another served three weeks and sent word for the groom to be sure not to miss the trip. He did not come. Can I claim damages? — FAIR PLAY.

Ans.—Not unless you had a specific agreement. A stallion owner or his groom cannot be compelled to go certain places or attend to certain mares at a certain time. Stallion posters, generally, say "health and weather permitting." Something is liable at any time to prevent them from going their usual rounds. They do not wilfully neglect to follow schedule unless they consider the horse has been overworked. There was nothing to compel him to call at your place; neither was there anything to prevent you taking your mares to this stallion, if the owner was willing, or to any other stallion. Provided charges for standing at your place have been settled you have no claim for damages.

SOWING FLAX ON NEW LAND

Give me information as to how to handle the work of cropping new land to flax.—READER.

Ans.—If the seed is to be placed on spring breaking, the point of importance is to break the sod as deeply as it can be conveniently done and yet have the furrow slices lie flat. The plowing should be followed immediately by a roller; the corrugated roller does the best work on new breaking, tending to loosen the dirt from the root masses. The roller should be followed by a peg-toothed harrow parallel with the furrow slices, the harrowing being done to loosen up enough dirt to fill the cracks between the furrow and to furnish dirt to allow the drill to cover the seed. A thorough diagonal harrow will pay for itself, provided the harrow-teeth strike the furrow slices in such manner as not to turn them over and loosen them up. The seeding should then be done immediately after harrowing (not earlier than May 15th, nor later than June 15th).

Run the drill crossways of the furrows. An attempt should be made to have the drill place the seed down between one-half and one inch; not deeper than one inch, nor less than one-half inch. Before sowing, careful attention should be given to the selection of the seed. Poor scaly diseased seed is what is ruining the crop of flax and destroying the land for future flax purposes. Scaly and shrivelled seeds are mostly caused by the wilt and canker diseases, and are sure signs of the presence of the wilt spores. I have never examined any northwestern grown flax seed that did not show wilt spores, no matter how plump and bright colored. This is due to the fact that the disease is very general, and only a few sick plants produce an enormous number of spores which

DON'T JUDGE A MANURE SPREADER BY LOOKS

BECAUSE different makes of spreaders look alike—don't think they are alike. There's just as much, or more, difference between two spreaders of different makes that look alike as there is between automobiles of different makes that also look alike.

It's the way the spreader is built that counts. The way the power is generated, the materials, the design and moving of the apron—the way the power is applied—such things are what you must be careful about in buying a spreader. The best thing is to be sure of the makers—that they are absolutely experienced and reliable.

The market has become flooded with spreaders of slip-shod quality—slapped together in a hurry—since the demand has grown so large, owing to the general recognition of the big money-making and time and labor-saving qualities of good manure spreaders.

The actual value in actual use of

I H C Spreaders Cloverleaf Corn King

has been proved by hundreds of satisfied farmers. Years of experience and study and practical testing go to make our 1910 patterns the very best to be had anywhere. You'll find strength where it ought to be. The construction simple, yet sturdy, with the right power in the right place. The draft is light—there's little friction—the axles and roller bearings are sand, dust, mud and water-proof.

I H C spreaders are made in all sizes, from 30 to 70 bushel capacity, and there is a style for every section and condition. Choose to suit your special requirements from the only complete line. Large, heavy, rapid working spreaders for big operations—spreaders for orchards, vineyards—in fact for every purpose.

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

CANADIAN BRANCHES—Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.



Cloverleaf Manure Spreader in Actual Use. Covers all the Ground—All Plant Food Washed into Soil by First Shower. INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA CHICAGO U S A (Incorporated)



The fence that's strong all through

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

Peerless the fence that saves expense

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

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

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

The Great Trader of the Great West

LEASING OF LANDS

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

GOES LIKE SIXTY SELLS LIKE SIXTY \$65



GILSON GASOLINE ENGINE For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. Free Trial. Ask for catalog—all sizes.

THE FARMER IMPLEMENT CO. Winnipeg, - Manitoba. WESTERN JOBBERS.

When Answering Ads Please Mention Advocate



Amatite ROOFING

Saves Labor and Money

A roofing that has to be painted every year or two is a constant care. Suppose you should neglect to paint yours in time. The chances are that when you did remember, (which would probably be when you discovered it leaking) it would be too late to paint or patch. You would need a new roof.

Now you can avoid all this bother and expense by buying Amatite, which needs no painting or coating of any kind.

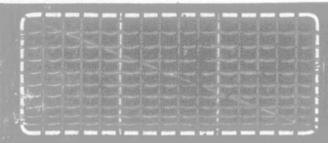
We will send you a sample free. Write for it to-day and settle the question for yourself. It will only cost you a postal card and will save you many dollars in the end.

Amatite comes in convenient rolls ready to be laid on the roof. Anyone can do the job. Liquid cement to seal the laps and large headed nails are supplied free in center of each roll.

We wish you knew as much about Amatite as we do; you'd buy it every time. It's the kind of ready roofing that makes satisfied customers.

Send to-day for a free sample to nearest office. That tells the story.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver



12' x 48" DRIVE AND FARM GATE \$4.75

From factory to user, freight prepaid to any station in Manitoba on lots of six or more; in Saskatchewan, \$4.85; Alberta, \$5.00; British Columbia, \$5.25. Constructed of best material; frames 1 3/8 tubular steel welded. No splice plug or coupling at joints to break. Frames 3 1/4 tubular, diagonal brace and flange all heavy No. 3 wire throughout. "Send 'em back if they're not-as-represented," is my guarantee. Money refunded—no argument. Order to-day or write for booklet. It's fence—iron or wire—write

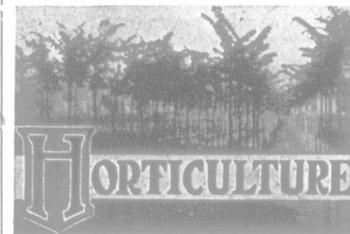
DYE—THE FENCE MAN
Mgr. Crown Fence and Supply Co., Toronto
He saves you money—buy direct. 5

rattle off the dead straws and stick to the seed.

Clean all seed thoroughly so as to remove all sticks, dirt, chaff and scaly seeds. Then treat the seed with formaldehyde. It is absolutely essential in raising flax to thus treat or disinfect the seed. It is not difficult to do if the man who does it is provided with a proper compressed-air sprayer so that he can throw a fine misty spray upon the grain while it is being shovelled and raked over. Use 1 pound of formaldehyde to each 40 gallons of water and approximately one-half gallon of the solution for each bushel of dry, clean seed. If the grain is thoroughly shovelled and raked while the spraying is being done, the grain will be found to be evenly damp all over. If left piled for from one to two hours it will be

thoroughly fit to pass through the drill without any difficulty.

If the farmers of the Northwest wish to save the flax crop they must follow these processes of seed treatment, or some process yet to be learned, and if it is not followed there will be no flax crop worthy of the name in the Northwest inside of the next ten years.—H. L. Bolley, Agricultural College, N. D.



DIRECTIONS FOR SETTING FRUITS

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE

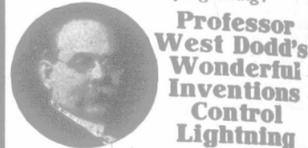
My experience in horticulture leads me to advise having the land in the very best condition before planting bush fruits. To do this (if the land is new or hard) I first disk thoroughly, then harrow fine, and plow the ground deep. I then harrow it until very fine and if it inclined to be cloddy run a crusher or clod masher over it.

I set gooseberries and currants six feet apart in the row by eight between rows. Red raspberries are set the same distance and allowed to form what is called a hedge row, which they will do the second year if they are strong plants and well taken care of. The black varieties I set six feet apart in the row and ten between the row. As they are very thrifty growers they need plenty of room. I use manure sparingly the first year. A little well-rotted manure will hurry the growth, if it is well pulverized and mixed with the soil. Don't use coarse manure.

I think spring the better time to set out all of these plants. Place them just 1 1/2 inches below the level of the ground (the top roots), cut the raspberry back to two or three buds and set stakes close to each one so that you can hoe around them as soon as the first weeds start, without danger of disturbing the plant. If any of the young shoots throw out buds for fruit pinch them off. A few berries on a young plant the first year will sometimes weaken the plant so that it does not recover. Gooseberries and currants may be left

LIGHTNING STRUCK

and caused 2165 out of a total of 2960 fire losses to farm buildings in one year in one state according to an official report of 111 fire insurance companies. Do you realize that this means over 75 per cent. of all fire losses are caused by lightning?



Professor West Dodd's Wonderful Inventions Control Lightning

D. & S. Woven Copper Cable Lightning Rods and System of Installation are acknowledged by the leading fire insurance companies of the world to afford the only safe protection against ravages of lightning.

Spring and Summer storms are coming. Now is the time to act! Protect your home and the farm buildings. Make yourself, your family, your stock, your crops safe. **Many a door is padlocked after the horse is stolen. Lock yours now. Install the D. & S. System of protection.**

IT PAYS FOR ITSELF

Leading fire insurance companies of the world (list of them in catalogue—send for it) will allow 10 to 33 1/3 per cent off your insurance bills when your buildings are rodded with D. & S. Woven Copper Cable Lightning Rods. Thus the D. & S. Rod pays for itself and then begins to save you money, when your next insurance bills come due.

More D. & S. Rods sold than any other three makes combined. Insist on the trademark D. & S. It is your protection.

Send for catalogue and book, "The Laws and Nature of Lightning," free. Address **ROD & STRUTHERS**
468 Sixth Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa



You can lay it yourself

Congo is the ready roofing you will hear about from your neighbors. It gives such good satisfaction, costs so little, is so easy to lay and is so waterproof that you cannot help talking about it. There is absolutely nothing in Congo that will cause it to rust, rot or dry out, or be affected by acid.

A 10 year Guarantee Bond in every roll of 2 or 3 ply. Sample free for the asking—also copy of the Bond.

United Roofing & Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Miller Morse Hardware Co., Winnipeg.
E. G. Prior & Co. Ltd., Victoria.
Crown Lumber Co., Calgary.

RUBEROID ROOFING

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

(Pronounce it RUE-BER-OID)



Beware Imitations

Fac-simile of the "RUBEROID MAN" is stamped on every Roll of Genuine and the word "RUBEROID" appears every few feet on the UNDERSIDE of the material.

is smooth faced. No top dressing to add weight without substance.

The presence of sand, flint, mica, pebbles or similar surfacing means the absence of body that should be there to insure permanency and make the material

100 per cent. Roofing

RUBEROID has outlasted all others. There are none "just as good." Write for our Free Book which tells you all about Roofing. It is information you should have. **WRITE TO-DAY.**

The Standard Paint Company of Canada Ltd
Manufacturers MONTREAL

DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Would 1/2 More Water Interest You?

With the same power from deep wells

It is accomplished with the Double-Acting

"American" Deep Well Pump

It delivers full cylinder capacity both on the Down-stroke and the Up-stroke. It requires at no time more power than the up-stroke of a single-acting cylinder of the same displacement.

Send for the most complete deep well catalogue ever issued, No. 110 just off the press, mailed free. **THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,** General Office and Works, Aurora, Ill., U. S. A. Chicago Office, - First National Bank Building.

STANDARD NINE SIZES IN ONE

Is the only EARTH AUGER that Really Bore

NINE POINTS OF ADVANTAGE
1—Enters hard earth. 2—Has Expansion blade. 3—Holds fine, dry sand. 4—Does not bind in hole. 5—Opens to discharge contents. 6—Bore all conditions of earth. 7—Double "V" point cutting blades. 8—Saves half of the time and effort. 9—Nine sizes in one. Price \$2.50 to \$5.00. If not at Dealers, we deliver. Send for Catalog No. 11 Standard Earth Auger Co., 1125 Newport Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

Seven Per Cent.

Guaranteed investment return. Principal absolutely safe. Established business. **AMERICAN SECURITIES CO.,** Toronto, Canada.



Kills Prairie Dogs and Gophers of all kinds. Endorsed by State Experimental Stations. 1400 tablets prepaid for \$1.25. Warranted. Rabicide Tablets, 25c. Ask druggist or send direct. Booklet Free. F. D. Chemical Co., Ft. Dodge, Ia.

Martin Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg
Agents for Canada

B. P. RICHARDSON
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
GRENFELL, SASK.
LANDS FOR SALE

WHEELER & OARLE ENGINEERS BRAZIER MACHINISTS

Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description
If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired. We operate the only **CAST IRON BRAZING** Plant in Western Canada, and make a specialty of this class of work.
153 Lombard St. Winnipeg, Man.

SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the **KOOTENAYS**
New Map now ready giving particulars of

IMPROVEMENTS

New Prices and Terms
Many Lots all ready for the Spring work. Trees growing. Write for particulars to **THE KOOTENAY-SLOCAN FRUIT CO., Ltd.**
NELSON B. C.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM THE ONLY DOUBLE TRACK LINE

between **Chicago AND Eastern Canada** and the **DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE TO NEW YORK** Via Niagara Falls
Through Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars

Steamship Tickets, Cook's Tours, Quebec S. S. Co.
Special Tours to the Mediterranean, Bermudas and West Indies
Per rates, reservations, time tables, and full information apply to **A. E. DUFF**
General Agent Passenger Department
200 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Phone, Main 7098

a little higher than raspberries, but I prefer to cut them close, as they throw out stronger canes.

I cultivate, thoroughly and often until the first of July; then keep the weeds cleared from around the plants. If they are cultivated later they will keep on growing so late in the season that they will be caught by frost and killed back to or near the ground, or they may be completely killed after the frost comes and the leaves drop. Wet the ground thoroughly around the plants and mulch with coarse litter, bedding from the barn, or partly rotted straw.

Alta. SHERMAN HUFF.

ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION IN BEEKEEPING—I.

Far less interest than should be, and was at one time, is at the present day taken in beekeeping by farmers generally. When one wants to produce tons of honey, going into beekeeping on a large scale, it requires a special inclination to the work, and a considerable investment of capital. There are not many so inclined, but on most farms could be kept a dozen or so colonies of bees, to furnish one of the most delicious sweets in the world. Honey will not be consumed by the average family in the quantities it deserves if it has to be purchased. Were each farmer to keep a few colonies to furnish honey for the table there would be little need for purchasing cough medicines for the children, and fewer diseases, now so prevalent, due to an excessive consumption of sugar.

Except when only two or three colonies are kept, there will be a handsome profit from a small farm apiary. In fact, the profit per colony can be considerably more in small apiaries than when the colonies are numbered by the hundred. In my experience it is more profitable than any other rural pursuit I know of, to be run in connection with a general farm. It is not my intention to give the impression that beekeeping is all play and no work. There is a certain amount of work that has to be done, but, when the apiary is small, this need not interfere with the other general farm work.

To me no other work is so fascinating as that done with the bees. I may come home from the field tired and hungry, when a walk in the apiary will be restful, and make me forget about the cravings of the "inner man," too, till reminded of the honey, with other things waiting on the table, by another family member.

To furnish oneself with this delicious sweet, for taking the place of cheap, unhealthful sweetmeats, is of no small importance. Children will have sweets, you know, because it is a natural craving of their system.

Bees have a work of yet more importance to fulfil. I refer to the great aid they are in the proper fertilization of blossoms. Most varieties of fruit are benefited by the bees at blooming time. Indeed, some varieties of pears and other fruit trees, as well as vegetables, are almost wholly dependent on insects for proper fertilization of the flowers. I said insects, for other little winged creations will help in this important work. But they generally are far too few. Yet, when the orchards or clover fields are of considerable size, even two or three colonies of bees, with all of the other insects aiding in cross-fertilizing, will not be sufficient in numbers for efficient work.

I know that all of you have seen deformed apples, such as where one side was not well developed. It may not have occurred to you that this is due to incomplete fertilization of the flowers preceding the fruits. The seed vessel on the poorly-developed side of an apple will be found to contain but an abortive seed—"kisses," as young folk call them, when naming apples. Now, of course, this poor seed does no harm, but such imperfectly-developed fruit is lower in market value. It is said that as many distinct fertilizations as an apple has seed vessels are necessary for the perfect development of perfect fruit. It may be thought that the bees from Mr. So-and-So's apiary will visit one's orchard. Quite true, but the bees may be too far away, or insufficient in numbers, to do thorough work. Then, cold and rainy weather may leave the bees little time for working on the blossoms.

BE PREPARED FOR THE HARVEST WITH THE RIGHT MACHINE

YOU cannot afford to run any risk of delay at harvest time. Every minute counts when the grain is ripe for cutting. Every minute of smooth, rapid, uninterrupted work will pile up your profits. Every minute of delay due to a slow, inefficient, bungling or broken-down machine will rob you of a part of your just reward. Let the harvest find you prepared. Start today to look over your equipment. Face the question squarely.

Is it going to permit you to get all the profits from your acres. If it is not—now is the time to choose the machine that will. Because you are going to be busier every day from now on.

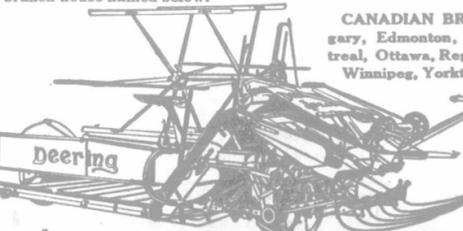
We want you to take proper time to make your selection because we know if you do you'll want a Deering. It's one of the best machines for your use. It's built to meet the conditions encountered on Canadian farms.

It will get all your grain no matter if it is tangled or down in the shortest possible time. It has strength, a wide range of adjustment for all conditions of grain and ground surface, and the draft is as light as it is possible to secure in a perfect working binder.

It is a proved machine. It has been in use for more than a generation, and its superior has never been produced. You cannot make a mistake in purchasing one. The Deering line comprises—

Harvesting Machines, Binder Twine, Mowers, Tedders, Hay Rakes and Side Delivery Rakes, Hay Loaders, Disk, Shoe and Hoe Drills, Cultivators, Seeders, Smoothing, Spring Tooth and Disk Harrows, Land Rollers, Scufflers. Deering agents also handle Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators, Hay Presses, Wagons, Sleighs and Manure Spreaders.

Call on the local agent for catalogue and particulars on any Deering machine or implement, or write the International Harvester Company of America at the nearest branch house named below:



CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

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

THE I-H-C LINE

BOW RIVER HORSE RANCH EST. 1880
CLYDES AND FRENCH COACH STALLIONS FOR SALE
Also a few grade mares in foal. \$550 per team.
G. E. GODDARD Cochrane, Alta.

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM



TROJAN (imp.), Grand Champion, Demiseles Exhibition, Calgary, 1908:

Our new offerings of **CLYDESDALE STALLIONS** is bigger and better than ever. We have them at all ages and prices, ranging from \$500 up. They are imported and home-bred, sired by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Acme, Labori, Baron's Gem, Baron Kerr and others. We also have a big selection of **MARES AND FILLIES** for sale.

Our Clydesdales are all of the heavy draft type.

Trojan, grand champion at the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary in 1908, is heading at present our stud. Visitors always welcome and will be met by our rig if notified a few days ahead at Balgonie (Station on C. P. R. main line, 16 miles east of Regina).

P. M. Bredt & Sons

Edenwold P. O. Via Balgonie, Sask.



Glencorse Yorkshires

ALSO FOR SALE

Meatline-Friesian bull calf, nine months old, sire Duke Varcoe Beryl Wayne (7718), dam Duchess de Kai (7188) and litter of registered Babie Galla puppies.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.



Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

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

GEO. HANKIN & SONS
Owner P. C., Man. On the G. T. F.

SHORTHORNS

Great Private Sale

Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and see them or write for particulars, also prize, winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale in season.

B. W. GAWWELL, Star Farm,
Box 1288, Saskatoon, Phone 378
G. P. R., O. H. E., G. T. F.



McDonald's Yorkshires

A few fine long pure-bred Yorkshire boars on hand. Farrowed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$30.00 each.

Also three young Shorthorn bulls Apply for prices on bulls.
A. D. McDONALD, Wapitaka, Man.

When Answering Ads Mention the Advocate

The J. C. Ranch

Breeder and importer of high class Clydesdales. Young stock always for sale. Male and female. A car load of young stallions just arrived. I can supply you with a show ring champion or a range stallion.

JOHN CLARK, JR.,
Gleichen, Alta.
Box 32.

CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS, \$35 to \$70.

All stock registered. These are a nice lot, six to twelve months old. Also a few young SHORTHORN COWS of Dairy strain.

CLYDESDALE COLTS FOR SALE
Yorkshire pigs, both sexes, ready to wean
J. BOUSFIELD, Prop., MACGREGOR, MAN.

25 REASONS FOR RAISING MULES

Send for my booklet showing that mules pay and pay big. New Importation of Jacks and Jennets. now in my barns. No better stock anywhere. Prices right. Farm 6 miles from Indianapolis. Call or write
BAKER'S JACK FARM, Lawrence, Ind.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England
EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK of every description. Owing to the rapid increase in business, Mr. L. C. Scruby has been taken into partnership. During the spring months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a speciality. Write for prices, terms and references.



J. C. POPE

Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.

Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Swine Stock of both Sexes and All Ages for Sale.

SHETLAND PONIES

Sixteen ponies recently imported for sale. Breeding and quality of the very best. My prices are very reasonable.
WM. S. CURRIE, Medicine Hat, Alta.

Glenalmond Scotch Shorthorns

I have for sale some great, thick, robust, young stock bulls and some grand young heifers ready to breed. I can supply ranchers with bulls of a serviceable age at very reasonable prices. My herd won many prizes at the leading exhibitions in Alberta last season. Imported Baron's Vouche, a champion bull in Scotland, heads my herd. Write me for prices.
C. F. LYALL STROME, ALTA.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd
in prizewinners in numbers of sales, in dairy quality, in breeding cows, in breeding sires, in importation, in home-bred animals, in breeding results. Jerseys of all ages and both sexes for sale.
B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

HASSARD'S HORSES

I have just landed a fresh importation consisting of Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and Clydesdale fillies, direct from Scotland. The stallions are sired by such notable sires as Lord Fauntleroy, Revelanta, Baron of Buchlyvie, Sir Everest and Prince Thomas; these stallions range from two years to six years old and are horses with lots of size and extra quality. The fillies are two and three years old and are sired by such horses as Prince Alexander, Benedict, Prince Attractive, Prince Maryfield and others. These are good big fillies with a lot of quality—the kind to take to the show ring. In fact, it is said by those who have already seen them that they are the best bunch that has ever come to the province. I have eighteen more fillies coming that will reach Deloraine by November the 15th; further particulars of them later. Come and see me or write. I am always ready for business with small profits.
F. J. HASSARD, V. S., DELORAINE, MAN.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

Resembles new milk as nearly as possible in chemical composition. Used throughout the world. Halves the cost of raising calves. Prevents scouring. Rapidly matures them. Send for pamphlet "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."
B STEELE, BRIGGS SEED Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

It Pays to Advertise

To prove this assertion we have on our files letters of hundreds of satisfied advertisers and a great number of them are stockmen. A small ad. placed now may be the first step to a great business. TRY IT. Write for rate card and any advertising information you may require to
Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg.
14-16 Princess Street Winnipeg, Manitoba

Don't you see, if you have a few colonies right under the trees, or at least near the orchard, that the chance for efficient cross-fertilization of the flowers are much increased. Says Prof. H. L. Hutt, horticulturist of the province of Ontario: "I have noted repeatedly in various parts of the province, that some of the most productive orchards have been those in which honeybees are kept, and there is no question, in my mind, but that it would pay fruit-growers well to keep a few hives of bees merely for the purpose of insuring fertilization of fruit blossoms."

Clovers and plants, and also shrubs and trees, are benefited by the bees in this way. A Canadian beekeeper once reported through a bee journal that the yield of a field of alsike clover much visited by bees was one-third more than of other fields on similar land and similar conditions, but not within the flight of many bees.

Many other such cases have been noticed by observing persons, but let me conclude by giving the advice to keep a few colonies for insuring better fertilization of fruit trees, the clover and other plants, and have the honey stored, as an addition for our labor of tending the bees.

F. A. STROSCHEN.

Wisconsin.



POULTRY WANTED

Almost every week letters reach this office asking for names and addresses of persons who keep certain breeds of birds. Sometimes they have written to our advertisers but could not get what was wanted. As a rule, an interest is shown in only one or two varieties. Last week, however, the following letter was received from an enthusiast in Saskatchewan who evidently wished to start a poultry ranch with a fair collection to start with:

"Would you be kind enough to inform me where I can buy the following breeds of fowls: White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Brahmas, Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, White Wyandottes, Silver-laced Wyandottes, Golden Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Cochins, Imperial Pekin ducks and Homing pigeons?"

This indicates that our poultry-raisers do not make sufficient use of advertising space in our columns. Those who have birds or eggs for sale should spend a little money in making people aware of that fact. Naturally, in such cases as that cited above we give names of those who advertise in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or who have done so in the past, preference when writing.

DUCK FARMING IN ENGLAND

A duck farm on American lines has been established at Harrow Weald, near London, on a larger scale than ever before attempted in England. The proprietor has invested £12,000, and the plant comprises 1,000 feet of buildings, and about seven acres of enclosure. Incubator cellars are provided with 70 incubators of 20,000 eggs capacity. Then a series of hot-water brooders are provided, ranging in temperature from 90 degrees to 75 degrees. From the brooders, the ducks pass to the fattening sheds. Ducks are sold at nine weeks old, and the average weight is 6½ lbs. at that age. Every appliance to save labor is in use, and food-mixing sheds, cold chambers and killing and plucking rooms are features of the plant.

The breeding stock are kept in separate quarters from the fattening stock. The Pekin duck is the only variety kept, and there are about 1,000 ducks and drakes in the proportion of five ducks to one drake, divided into lots of from 40 to 50 each. The Pekin variety is preferred on account of its early maturity and prolific laying qualities.

CALGARY SALES REPOSITORY

106-110 5th Ave. E.
The Old Curling Rink
Phone 125 (Just off Centre St.)
CALGARY, ALTA.

The Most Commodious and Best Equipped Sales Mart in Western Canada

- All under one roof.
- Sales Ring 40x130 ft.
- Accommodation for 200 head of stock
- Large, light and airy department for Furniture and small wares.
- Spacious Department for Vehicles, Implements, Harness, etc.
- Private Sales Daily.
- Watch for our Auction "ads."

OUR MOTTO:

Quick Sales
Prompt Returns
Reasonable Terms
H. J. PROCTOR
R. A. JOHNSTON
PROPRIETORS
R. A. Johnston, Auctioneer

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES

Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!
DOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, ONTO.

"Bronchitis."

THE SYMPTOMS ARE

Tightness across the Chest, Sharp Pains and a Difficulty in Breathing, a Secretion of Thick Phlegm, at first white, but later of a greenish or yellowish color coming from the bronchial tubes when coughing, especially the first thing in the morning.

Bronchitis is generally the result of a cold caused by exposure to wet and inclement weather and when neglected will become chronic.

Chronic Bronchitis is one of the most general causes of Consumption. Cure the first symptoms of Bronchitis by the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

Bronchitis Cured.

Miss Martha Bourget, Little Pabos, Que., writes: "Last spring I was very poorly, had a bad cough, sick headache, could not sleep, and was tired all the time. I consulted two doctors, and both told me I had bronchitis, and advised me to give up teaching. I tried almost everything but none of the medicines gave me any relief. One of my friends advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I had scarcely taken the first bottle when I began to get better and when I had taken the fourth bottle I felt as well as ever, my cough had left me and I could sleep well."

Dr. Wood's is the original Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and the price 25 cents. There are many imitations of "Dr. Wood's" so be sure you receive the genuine when you ask for it.
Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont



Make Them Sound
A lame horse is a dead loss. Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Swollen Joints and Bony Growths won't cure themselves. Yet you can cure these troubles and make your lame horse sound with

Kendall's Spavin Cure
just as thousands have done, and are doing today.

In the 40 years that this world's famous remedy has been on the market, Kendall's Spavin Cure has saved millions of dollars to horse owners.

Mounds, P.O., Olds, Alta.
"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for a number of years with great success, and I think it can't be beaten as an all-around stable liniment for Kicks, Strains, Swelling of all kinds, Ringbone and Spavin".

ARTHUR FLETCHER.
No telling when you will need it. Get a bottle now—\$1-6 for \$5.
Our book—"A Treatise On The Horse"—free at your druggists or write us 49
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Aylesburys will be hatched and fattened, but no breeding stock will be kept, the eggs being bought. Aylesburys are said to fatten less quickly than Pekins.

For marketing purposes a special motor van has been designed to hold 500 ducks, and these can be delivered in Smithfield market in 50 minutes. The same motor van is used for ordinary traffic to and from the farm. The first consignment of ducks from the new venture was recently marketed, and this was quickly sold at good prices. The owner expects to average about 4s. per bird at nine weeks, and estimates the cost of production at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. F. DEWHIRST.

NOTES ON GUINEAS

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE.
While guinea fowls are unlikely to become popular with the average Canadian farmer, and under ordinary farm conditions can hardly be called profitable, they possess qualities that commend them to those who delight in having variety in their poultry yards. Guinea fowls are among the wildest of farm poultry, but exceedingly pretty and next to the pea fowl the most frequent and loud—indeed, offensively so until one gets used to it. I delight to hear them on the lonely prairie. Like geese, guineas are inclined to give an alarm if the poultry yard is molested.

The speckled variety is the most common, but the white is very attractive. Both are about equal in laying and table qualities. Heavy laying, however, is not characteristic of guineas. Although each hen will lay about seventy eggs a year, the eggs are small, and do not, although of fine flavor, sell as high as hen eggs. Most profit from guineas is in raising them to sell. When game birds are out of season, guineas sell at good prices in the cities. They are less difficult and expensive to fatten than ordinary fowls.

The guinea fowl is a wandering bird; it goes far afield, and at laying time, especially, it almost invariably goes away a distance to lay. I have had one lay in the nest in the hen house, but this does not happen often.

The male bird is more compact in shape; his neck is of a richer and more pronounced color than the markings of the hen; his wattles are also much larger and fuller and of a more brilliant red than the hen's. The call of the female is shrill, and sounds like: "Come back, come back!" or as some authorities contend: "Buck wheat, buck wheat!" The flesh of the young guinea is more delicious than partridge or prairie chicken, but the old birds are not specially prized for the quality of their flesh.

Guineas should be kept in pairs to attain best results. They rarely begin to lay till May and seldom become broody till August. They are good mothers, but because they steal their nesting place, their eggs are frequently hatched under a common hen. A large hen will cover sixteen or more. The eggs require twenty-five or twenty-six days to hatch. Once hatched the chicks are raised almost as easily as ordinary chickens, and are less difficult to handle than turkeys, being hardier and more vigorous.

At first the guinea fowl chicks are very small. They must be reared on grass, and it is an advantage to have them near bushes which afford cover, as they are very timid, and run for protection at the approach of strangers. Being so small, their food at first must be chopped fine, and should consist of hard boiled egg, a little finely chopped meat and bread crumbs. For the first two weeks they should be fed every two hours; when larger and stronger they can be put on the same food as young chickens. They are very fond of ants' eggs and any of these given them, besides what they pick up, are always relished. At the very beginning their forms are quaint, the bodies being beautifully striped with brown, while the legs and bill are bright orange. Before they are half grown, they are the complete shape of the matured birds, but their prettily decorated heads do not attain their best furnishings until nearly full grown.

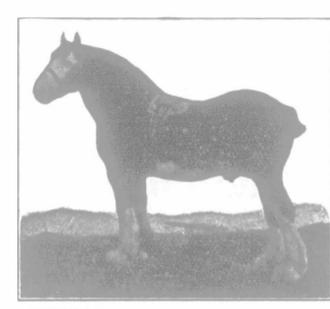
Well raised birds weigh about four pounds when they are fit for market.

DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORNS



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

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALBERTA



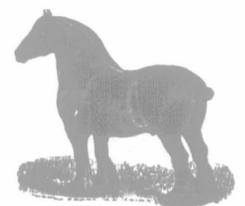
HILLCREST STUD

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

OPPOSITE "BARON'S GEM"
One of the greatest Clydesdale Sires ever brought to the West

Customers buying from us have no middlemen's profits to pay, as we buy and sell our own horses.
Write for descriptive catalogue. Long distance telephone in house.

TABER & PLUMMER
CONDIE, SASK.



HORSES

Shires and Percherons

In looking for stallions or mares, don't buy until you have seen what W. W. Hunter is offering, as he buys and sells every stallion himself.

Your first purchase at this establishment means another life-long satisfied customer. Some of the best stallions and mares that were imported to Canada are in the importation which arrived November 20, 1909. Address all correspondence to—

W. W. HUNTER
OLDS, ALBERTA

C. R. ROGERS C. M. VANSTONE

VANSTONE & ROGERS



Importers and Breeders of CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS AND HACKNEYS

If you are needing a stallion, now is the time to buy one and fit him to your liking so that he can go ahead and pay for himself this year. Our barns are full and we have more coming. We are satisfied with a reasonable profit, and will give you a gilt-edged guarantee and we will live up to it. Tell us what you want.

VANSTONE & ROGERS
Branch at Vegreville, Alta. **JAS. BROOKS, Manager.**
Head Office and stables, **WAWANESA, Manitoba**

SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN CURE
\$5 per bottle, with written guarantee. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and others. Permanently cures Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, etc. (except Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, etc. that have worked on all animals. No scar or loss of hair. Hence works as usual. Dealers, or correspond to: **Trey Chemical Company, Birmingham, N. Y.** And 14 Van Horne St., Toronto, Ontario

ORMSBY GRANCE STOCK FARM
ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.
I have arranged to make a special importation of yearling Clydesdale fillies this spring, for the benefit of those wishing to obtain purebred stock at cost price. Those wishing to co-operate with me and save nearly one-half as compared with agents' prices, please write me at once for details. My object is to promote Clydesdale breeding in Canada.
D. McEACHERAN, F.R.C., V.S., D.V.S.

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

Ring-Bone
There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 5-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Ringbone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a lameness, write for a free copy of
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser
Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of lameness. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 4 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

RY
Ave. E.
g Rink
Centre St.)
A:
DUS and
s Mart
ada
head of
depart-
ad small
nt for
Harness,
"ads."
rms
TOR
TON
ORS
tioneer
ING &
MACHINES,
ney earners!
FIN, OHIO.
is."
ARE
rest, Sharp
breathing, a
t first white,
lowish color
tubes when
thing in the
result of a
o wet and
n neglected
of the most
n. Cure the
by the use
Syrup
artha Bour-
ttle Pabos,
rites: "Last
I was very
had a bad
sick head-
could not
me. I con-
d told me I
e to give up
anything but
e any relief.
e to try Dr.
up. I had
le when I
I had taken
as ever, my
sleep well."
Pine Syrup,
apper, three
id the price
mitations of
receive the
T. Milburn

AUCTION SALE OF PURE BRED STOCK

WILL BE HELD ON

April 26th next, at 12 o'clock noon

AT BRANSCOMBE STATION, B. C.

- 10 miles from Vancouver, on the B. C. Electric Railway. Consisting of
- 6 Suffolk Punch Stallions—Two 11 months old, two 23 months old, one four years old, one five years.
 - 4 Suffolk Punch Fillies—Two to five years old.
 - 2 Thoroughbreds—Filly and gelding.
 - 1 Percheron Stallion—Twenty-three months old (1,600 lbs.).
 - 1 Percheron Stallion—Seventeen months old.
 - 14 Holstein Cows and 6 heifers.
 - 3 Holstein Bulls and 3 calves.

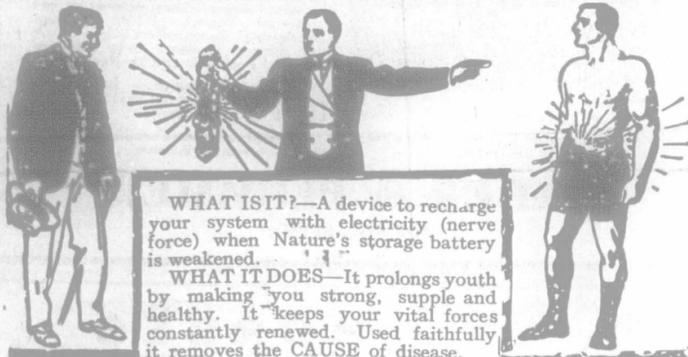
The Suffolk Punch horses are from the stud of J. M. Steves, and some of them won champion and grandchampionship prizes at the A. Y. P., Seattle.

The Holstein cattle are most all from the noted herd of J. M. Steves. Extended terms can be arranged on stallions.

Catalogues on application.

A. B. ATKINSON.

Facts about Dr. McLaughlin's Belt



WHAT IS IT?—A device to recharge your system with electricity (nerve force) when Nature's storage battery is weakened.

WHAT IT DOES—It prolongs youth by making you strong, supple and healthy. It keeps your vital forces constantly renewed. Used faithfully it removes the CAUSE of disease.

WHY IT IS POPULAR—It permits electricity to be applied under conditions most favorable to its curative work. The patient receives treatments, WHEN HE NEEDS THEM MOST—NOT WHEN HE CAN GET THEM receives them REGULARLY—NOT OCCASIONALLY. His ills may always be taken in time—no need of waiting until they have become formidable.

WHY IT IS ECONOMICAL—A volume might be written about this feature. One strong reason is, it may be used by ANY member of a family. Another is, the FIRST expense is the ONLY ONE. You then have a PERMANENT HEALTH RESTORER in your home.

WHY MY BOOKLET IS REMARKABLE—In simple, interesting language it recounts the wonderful discovery that ELECTRICITY AND LIFE ARE INSEPARABLE. In an equally interesting way it describes my Belt, by which that discovery has become of INESTIMABLE VALUE to the human race. Besides, it is ABSOLUTELY FREE.

My Belt has proved a complete and permanent cure for nervousness, headaches, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Indigestion, Constipation, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lamé Back, Sciatica, General Debility, Weakness of the Kidneys, the Liver and all the organs of the body. My Belt overcomes every sign of weakness in men and women, it builds up the nerve power and gives vim and vigor to the whole system.

Then here's a remedy that is a remedy! It's Nature's medicine! If you haven't confidence in Electricity, let me treat you at my risk. I will give you the Belt on trial, without one cent of risk to yourself. Give me reasonable security, and I will take your case, and you can

PAY WHEN CURED

Dear Sir,—I have pleasure in telling you that the Belt I bought from you has perfectly cured me of Rheumatism. Thanking you for the good it did me.

CARL JOHANSSON,
Roland, Man.

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to tell you that the Belt has helped me wonderfully. I have been free from backache and weakness ever since I first used the Belt.

W. J. GROSSE,
Strongfield, Sask.

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to say that your Belt has completely cured me, for which I am very grateful. Your Belt is everything it is said to be. I have advised others to invest in your Belt. Wishing you every success, I am,

ROBERT HARROP,
Roland, Man.

BOOK WORTH \$1.00 FREE

To any man or woman who will mail me this coupon I will send free (closely sealed) my finely-illustrated book regarding the cause and cure of disease. This book is written in plain language, and explains many secrets you should know.

Don't spend another cent on doctors and their worthless medicines. My Belt cures to stay cured. You should know about it. Don't wait another minute.

Cut out this coupon right now and mail it, if you can't call. I'll send the book without delay, absolutely free.

Put your name and address on this coupon and send it in. Cut the coupon out this minute and save it.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CAN.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Wed. and Sat. until 8.30 p. m. Write plainly

At first the chicks are very amenable to the attentions of the mother, but when they are capable of self support they leave the coops and take to roosting in trees or on the fences. I have had them depart from this habit on a stormy night and join the hens, but their great inclination is for the open air, and this suits them perfectly. I may say in conclusion that I keep them, not for any great profit I get either for eggs or flesh, but to scare away hawks and because I like their "noise."

DELL.

IF BIDDY HAD A CHANCE

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Everywhere we hear of biddy's wonderful performances in hatching chicks when she steals her nest and her perversity in refusing to repeat the feat when set by her owner. This is often mentioned as an example of the opposition of nature to man's progress, the warfare he must wage to succeed. It might mean that if biddy hatches well when he lets her alone and poorly when he directs the operations that he is less informed on proper methods than she is and that he had better give her a free hand.

In attempting to learn how to handle her successfully, I purchased all the advertised "methods" which came under my notice and impressed me as containing something of value. This would impress most careful farmers as a reckless squandering of money; yet while I did not adopt any of these methods as my guide in handling hens, with one exception, I got suggestions from each of them which saved me more money, many times over, than it cost me. Of the several ways in which I set hens last season, by far the best results came from setting from four to six in a colony house, according to the size of the house. They were set in boxes placed on the floor side by side along the wall farthest from the door and windows. Each of my colony houses has one door and one window in the same side, which faces south in cold weather, and north when it is hot. I found that if dry dirt and ashes were placed on the floor with some grain raked into it, and a can of water hung on the wall so that each hen could come off when she liked and find room to jump and flap her wings and scratch about in the dirt, she did much better than by any method of confining her to the nest to be taken off and fed at regular intervals. The best results came from the colony houses containing four hens each. I set several hens in this way. They all did exceptionally well but one. She was a Wyandotte-Hamburg cross. Her Wyandotte blood induced her to go broody, but her nonsetter Hamburg blood persuaded her to quit before the eggs hatched.

The year before I set most of my hens in one large room with feed and water in the center, allowing them to leave the nests at will. This method is all right when the sitting room is near the house and someone interested and somewhat skilled in poultry can leave the house at short intervals to take a look through the window at the hens and keep out while everything goes well and step in and straighten things if there is difficulty. In a large room if two hens, whose nests are widely separated, come off at the same time and one goes into the other's nest the second hen is likely to come to the same nest, and, seeing no other eggs, either quietly sit down by the other hen and let the other nest of eggs chill or fight the first hen for possession of the eggs and break them. Where four nests are side by side on the floor and two hens come off at once they are very likely to go back to her own nest as both nests are in sight when they go back. They will occasionally change nests, but I did not have a single case of two hens fighting or sitting on one nest when both nests were in plain sight and close together.

I have experimented a good deal, but have settled down to one method: from four to six hens in a colony house, preferably four; the nests close together, with no partition between them, high enough to prevent a hen from looking from one to the other, and the hens free to get on and off at will.

Biddy's great success when she

Warranted to Give Satisfaction. Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Spint, Sweeney, Capped Kneel, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lamenesses from Injury, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular, testimonials, etc. Address: The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Thrush.

ABSORBINE

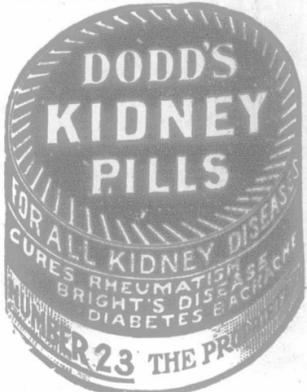
will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, daily use. Book 50¢ free. A HUNDRED TIMES, J. L., for man and horse. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Yaws, Old Sores, Allays Pain. Book free. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN'S Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin Bell & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Advice. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

steals her nest is due to a chance for exercise which keeps up her vitality. If a sitting hen's vitality sinks, the vitality of the chicks in her eggs sinks with hers. The stolen nest is away from the hen roost and free from lice. The nest her master chooses for her must give her freedom of action, cleanliness and freedom from lice, and as little disturbance from other fowls as possible.

W. I. THOMAS.
Alta.





They're Safe From "Flying Sparks" When Protected With Brantford Roofing

TRENTON COOPERAGE MILLS, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF
HOOPS, HEADING, STAVES.



Read the letter of the Trenton Cooperage Mills. Learn how the buildings covered with Brantford Roofing were saved from fire. Certainly Brantford Roofing was given a severe test at this fire.

Here is another proof of the fire-resistant qualities of Brantford Roofing: Along with slate and iron, Brantford Roofing is accepted by the City Architect and Chief of the Fire Department for use in the most congested district in Toronto. We have a certificate to that effect. Do you know of any other ready roofing that has such a certificate? We think not.

The Toronto officials recognize a real fire-resistant roofing when they find one. So do the fire insurance companies. They will give you lower rates for buildings covered with Brantford Roofing. This is a consideration worth thinking about when buying roofing material.

You can put Brantford Roofing on your home or barn or any other building and feel sure that it has a fire-proof roof. You can erect the building right beside the railway track. "Flying sparks" are no menace to a roof protected with Brantford Roofing.

You have your choice of three different finishes of Brantford Roofing. ASPHALT has a silica sand finish. RUBBER has a smooth, rubbery surface, but contains no "India Rubber." CRYSTAL has a mineral surface of rock crystals. Brantford Asphalt and Rubber are made in three weights. Brantford Crystal in heavy weight only.

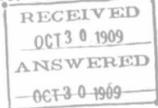
You cannot always judge the quality of a roofing by its price. Lower-grade roofings are often sold at about the same price as Brantford Roofing. So make sure you select Brantford Roofing.

Get our big Roofing Book. It tells why we are making Brantford Roofing higher in quality than any other ready roofing you can procure today. We believe you will appreciate these reasons. They stand for lasting service. Send your postcard for this book by next mail. We will send roofing samples, too, if you'll just ask us. 24

Brantford Roofing Co., Limited, Brantford, Canada

Trenton, Ont., Oct. 28, 1909

Messrs. The Brantford Roofing Co.,
BRANTFORD, ONT.



Gentlemen,-

We have much pleasure in telling you frankly, that your Brantford Roofing, proved in our recent fire to be practically fire-proof.

The buildings that surrounded the burned barrel Factory, were covered with your one ply Roofing, and stood the intense heat, and shower of cinders, blowing directly on them by a very strong wind, splendidly, and saved the sheds from catching.

We might say, that no water was used on these sheds, and if your Roofing had not been fire-proof, they certainly would have burned.

We assure you, that you do not exaggerate the quality of your goods; and Brantford Roofing, has been to us, all you claimed for it.

Yours faithfully,
TRENTON COOPERAGE MILLS LIMITED

W. A. Fraser

Winnipeg Agents—General Supply Co. of Canada Ltd., Woods Western Bldg., Market St. East.
Vancouver Agents—Fleck Bros., Ltd., Imperial Building, Seymour St.

IMPORTATION OF STOCK

Space in the Association cars will be reserved for all stock coming from the East to British Columbia, providing the owners, or importers, make application for definite space before April 30 to R. W. Hodson, Live-Stock Commissioner, Victoria, B.C.

The British Columbia Stock Breeders' and British Columbia Dairymen's Association pay half the transportation expenses.

YOUR EGGS SHOULD TEST
THE

Magic Egg Tester

SEE THAT "XX" ?
POINTS THE WAY.
START RIGHT
YOU END RIGHT.

IT IS THE ONLY POSSIBLE MEANS TO SHOW THE WEAKNESS OF EGGS AND THEIR TRUE HATCHING STRENGTH BEFORE INCUBATION.

Why spoil so many good eggs and have poor hatches so often when, for \$2.00, you can save all the infertile eggs and have a good hatch—not once in a while, but all the time?

We have used the Tester since May last. Our poorest hatch has been 82 chicks from 100 eggs. Our best was 184 from 200 eggs, with an average of 85 chicks for each 100 eggs set from six incubators. IS THE TESTER NOT WORTH \$2.00? We have testimonials from well-known poultry men that have used the tester to test over 800,000 eggs, and they all speak as well of it as we do. There is no risk. Send for one. Try it on one of two hatches, and if you are not satisfied we will return your money. Do it now.

West Poultry Yards

MILESTONE, - - - SASKATCHEWAN

Founded 1866
Ult's Balsam
Competitors
Active Cure for
Lapped Neck
Under Wind
From Spavin
Sore Shins
Or Parasites
Removes all
Dirt
Rheumatism
Is invaluable
Balsam sold in
Canada \$1.50
or sent by
all directions for
specimens
Toronto, Ont.

See
but your horse
or bruise on his
Knee or Throat
RBINE
without laying the
or 100 hair pins
d. Book 5 D free
L. for mankind, 50
Enlarged Glands
is Value, Various
Book free
H. Springfield, Mass.
Salem Agents
Lyons Co., Winnipeg
Winnipeg and Calgary
over.

ila
Ninety-six
hundred
ably bound,
semita
to, Ontario

a chance for
her vitality.
ity sinks, the
her eggs sinks
nest is away
free from lice.
looses for her
n of action,
from lice, and
other fowls as
I. THOMAS.



Read why **PEDLAR** **NESTABLE** **CULVERT**

saves farmers money
lowers taxes—betters roads



THESE culverts of mine are a great thing for the farming world. They not only make good roads possible, but they serve the farmer in many other ways. And they are so simply laid. They come nested like this:



This compactness saves freight and makes it easy to handle them. You put the sections together like this:



Then you clamp the flanges together like this:



And you've got a piping that will outlast anything of the kind there is. Better get the book and sample and study it.

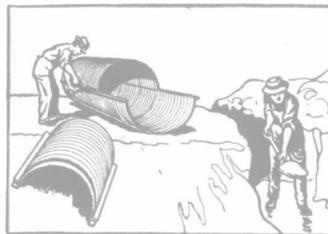
G. A. Pedlar

GET your township reeve or warden to study Pedlar Culverts. Send for the Free Book and show him why this Culvert surpasses for all ditch drainage, for restraining small streams, for every use that any culvert can serve. You will profit through lowered taxes, better roads and abolished washouts. Send for the book and interest your township's officials. You will benefit by what they will learn.

For a very moderate cost you can instal a perfect sewage-disposal system on your farm, using a suitably-sized Pedlar Culvert. You can realize the full value of the liquid manure your animals produce by draining your stable-floors with Pedlar Culvert—and that highly valuable manure is usually wasted on farms. Pedlar Culvert makes it easy to water your cattle in winter. And there are a score of other uses for it on the farm.

Nothing vies with Pedlar Culvert as a well-curbing or a cistern lining. The thick galvanizing absolutely protects the metal of these Culverts from rust or corrosion, and the metal itself protects the water supply from contamination. For draining swampy spots around the farm, or for irrigation ditches and under-drains Pedlar Culverts far excel tile or cement piping, are much less costly, much easier to instal and infinitely more durable.

Pedlar Culvert is made, in every standard size from 8 to 72 inches diameter, of Special Billet Iron of the best quality, in extra heavy gauge. This Billet Iron is curved into semi-cylinders—curved while cold, so the sizes never vary a fraction. These half-cylinders are then corrugated by a pressure of sixty tons to the square inch. After being corrugated, the whole surface and each edge is heavily galvanized and made positively rust-proof.



A few hours' work—no special skill needed—and an indestructible culvert is in place ready for use.



PEDLAR CULVERT

is made in Nestable Sections from the Best Billet Iron, heavily galvanized and deeply corrugated.

It is the simplest kind of work to put these half-sections of Pedlar Culvert together permanently. One half-cylinder is placed on another, and the flange-rib on each side is rigidly compressed flat by the huge pressure exerted by a simple but effective tool. No bolts, no rivets, no makeshifts—but a triple-thick locking rib-flange that gives Pedlar Culvert immense strength. Thus it will stand crushing strains that would destroy any other piping.

This peculiar flat-flange triple-thick rib makes the most perfect joint possible—nearly as good as if it were welded. Yet it allows for expansion and contraction under heat or cold. Thus a Pedlar Culvert will not spring nor split even though frozen solidly full of ice. Also the triple-rib flange principle makes it possible to break joints in putting this Culvert together, something you cannot do with any other culvert or with cement piping or tile.

Pedlar Culverts are the most portable, as well as the most durable, of any piping for any purpose. Being made in half-cylinders, they are nestable—so that a great many linear feet of culvert occupy but few cubic feet of car or wagon space. This economizes freight and carriage costs, and makes it easy to transport this Culvert even in rough country. You should get the free book and sample culvert that makes the whole story clear. State your possible needs when you write for the book, and let us quote prices.

Send Now For Free Book

BOOKLET NO. 61

And Sample Culvert

Address Nearest Warehouse Of

**THE PEDLAR PEOPLE
OF OSHAWA, CANADA**

(Largest Sheet Metal Manufactory in the British Empire)

The Pedlar People of Oshawa
Ontario, Canada

include in the output of their immense factory the below-mentioned specialties in sheet metal building material. Samples, descriptions and prices of any of these will be readily forwarded postpaid and free upon request addressed to the Pedlar warehouse nearest to the inquirer:

Pedlar Nestable Culvert, Oshawa Steel Shingles, Steel Roofing, Corrugated Iron, Metal Shutters, Skylights, Conductor Pipes, Finales, Art Steel Ceilings, Art Steel Siding, Eave Troughs, Prepared Roofing, Metal Doors, Metal Lath, Ventilators, etc.

HALIFAX 10 Prince St.	ST. JOHN, N.B. 42-46 Prince William St.
QUEBEC 127 Rue du Pont	MONTREAL 321-3 Craig St.
OTTAWA 423 Sussex St.	TORONTO 111-113 Bay St.
LONDON 63 King St.	CHATHAM 200 King St. W.
PORT ARTHUR 43 Cumberland St.	WINNIPEG 79 Lombard St.
REGINA 1901 Railway St. South	CALGARY 1-1-1 First St. W.
VANCOUVER 821-1-106th St.	VICTORIA 4-4 Kingston St.

ADDRESSES OF NEAREST WAREHOUSE
OF PEDLAR PEOPLE OF OSHAWA
WHEN ORDERING SAMPLES
OR BOOKS FOR THIS PAPER