

**PAGES
MISSING**

ar in the room. A door has been the many cakes. In ke, turn the pan ary, and close the nd carefully, so as To test the cake, down the centre, an, no dough ad- done, then remove rn it out gently This gives an ight sponge cake, delicate as if ten oyed. The secret batter very soft, ng. If a large le the quantity of

oker.—Miss Anna rican teacher of eports that after enting with the ookers on the need that none of than the home- woman can com- Fireless cookers in the neighbor- s, while the ma- ne can easily be han two dollars. y in constructing rances at home is without handles ng lids.

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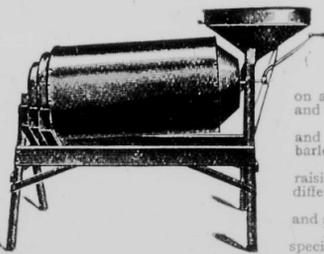
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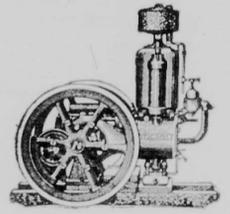
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EDIT

The Suret

The report of the location surveys in proposed railway to Hu to the government earlier the report of the to the International of the conservation of North America, w In one report the natural resources, tural land, mineral w country we are prop through, is outlined suggestions are offer means of conserving generations, what r forests, fisheries, mir waterways, to which long ago located lin ways, permitted an themselves of and

It is said that the valuable timber land son, down which it son's Bay railway sh north and south, d and agricultural lar through, is dotted with streams of in regards fisheries and are large peat dep mineral wealth, in l lying beyond the be that is blessed by na as any portion of ou up to the present ope Railway building i has been carried on public sacrificing its of, a large portion which the lines pas

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

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March 17, 1909

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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EDITORIAL

The Surety of Possession

The report of the engineers in charge of location surveys in connection with the proposed railway to Hudson's Bay, was presented to the government last week. A few days earlier the report of the Canadian Commissioners to the International Conference at Washington, on the conservation of the natural resources of North America, was laid before Parliament. In one report the extent and value of the natural resources, forests, fisheries, agricultural land, mineral wealth and waterways, of a country we are proposing to build a railway through, is outlined. In the other, serious suggestions are offered as to the most efficient means of conserving for ourselves and future generations, what remains of the wealth of forests, fisheries, mines, agricultural lands and waterways, to which and through which, we long ago located lines of railway, or in other ways, permitted and aided men, to possess themselves of and ruthlessly exploit.

It is said that there are millions of acres of valuable timber land, in the valley of the Nelson, down which it is now proposed the Hudson's Bay railway shall run; that its tributaries north and south, drain great areas of forest and agricultural land; that the country all through, is dotted with lakes and streaked with streams of inestimable possibilities, as regards fisheries and water power; that there are large peat deposits and indications of mineral wealth, in brief an area of country, lying beyond the beaten ways of civilization, that is blessed by nature, in as rich a measure as any portion of our domain, which we have up to the present opened and exploited.

Railway building in this country, in the past, has been carried on for the most part, by the public sacrificing its rights in, and possession of, a large portion of the territory through which the lines passed, afterwards buying it

back at whatever price the railways were minded in charge. The Hudson's Bay line, it is true, is to be built by the government assumedly without land grant, subsidy or bonus to anybody, but despite that, there are a good many dark and devious ways, by which possession of pretty nearly everything that's worth owning in that country, may be transferred from the public to favored individuals or corporations. That's the part of this business that needs most careful watching.

Of the countries on this continent, taking part in the International conservation of resources conference, ours can profit most by what the past has taught. With the others, the horse had got completely away before anybody thought of locking the stable door. He has to be caught and brought back. Some desperate attempts have been made to get ours, but we have hand-hold yet on the halter shank, and if we can hang on, we may get him back again. Chronic insomnolence is the price of the public's surety of possession of the public wealth. That and a determination to hang on to it.

Possibilities in Sheep Husbandry

As to why sheep attract less attention in this country than they did formerly, there are different opinions. Mr. J. B. Spencer, in his recent bulletin, attributes the decline in this branch of stock husbandry, partly to the changed conditions surrounding agriculture, in these days, as compared with the conditions prevailing when farming was carried on in a more primitive way, and partly to the systematizing of agriculture, the development of other lines of animal husbandry, the increase in the numbers of horses, hogs, beef and dairy cattle, and the encouragement which our governments have given these lines, in various ways, in the past fifteen or twenty years.

In the West the decline in sheep raising, has been less noticeable than in the East. Unfortunately, figures are not available to show exactly what conditions are, so far as the total number in the Western provinces is concerned, and the increase or decrease in those numbers during the past few years. Breeders, however, report that lately the demand for breeding stock has increased, a fairly certain indication that interest in sheep raising is starting afresh. It may be laid down as a general proposition that sheep raising will increase, at very nearly the same rate as mixed farming does in taking the place of grain growing in the agriculture of our prairie provinces. We do not look for any marked development in the sheep ranching business, but we do expect sheep to fill an important place as a live stock branch of mixed farming.

The West does not produce at the present time nearly as large a quantity of mutton as it consumes. The wholesale meat houses in

Winnipeg, sell imported mutton in every town between that city and the Rocky Mountains, and in British Columbia, also, though Australian and New Zealand frozen mutton enters the British Columbia trade. Sheep and lambs of first class quality are rarely seen in the Winnipeg live stock market. As a matter of fact, it is several months now since any were received at all. Prices are never high, for the abattoir people follow the rule of paying for live stock, the very lowest price for which they can get it, and sheep (however scarce they may be), are bought very much in the same style, but the price though as a general thing, is about as high as sheep of similar quality in other centers. We have often been led to think, that if our sheep men would fatten their lambs, and place them on the market at the proper season, keeping sheep would be a more remunerative occupation than it is sometimes under the general selling system followed.

Winnipeg is about the worst live stock market of its size and pretensions on this continent. The price of stock seems to be ruled by nothing but the fancy of the buyer, and he fancies low prices as a general rule. At the same time it is because the bulk of the stuff offering is low class, that competition to possess is not keen. The prices quoted for sheep in Winnipeg, at the present time, is the same as the top price paid this week in Chicago, and is an even dollar higher than prices offering in Toronto for first quality ewes. Outside of draft horse-breeding, sheep offer as good money making chances as any branch of live stock, more so as we consider the comparative cheapness with which they may be produced, and their value in holding weeds in check, and maintaining the fertility of the soil.

Training Our Public School Teachers

The chief difficulty in the teaching of agriculture in the public schools is that the average public school teacher has no knowledge whatever, or, at best, the most superficial understanding of the subject she or he is expected to offer instruction in. To overcome this difficulty the Department of Education for Manitoba, will require teachers training in the normal colleges of the province to spend, at the conclusion of the normal term, from a month to six weeks, at the Provincial Agricultural College, where a special course of instruction will be given in agriculture and its branches, and the sciences pertaining thereto. The first-class in this course will be formed at the Agricultural College next month, and, we infer, from the remarks of the Minister of Education, at the convention of agricultural societies, will be continued, if results are satisfactory.

Agriculture can never be taught by the cut and dried methods formerly attempted in our public schools. An instructor needs to be in

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sympathy with the subject he is endeavoring to teach before much interest in it may be aroused in the minds of the pupils. He needs knowledge of the underlying principles, and ability and training to apply those principles to the solution of particular problems. Agriculture is not a dead science. It cannot be taught as mathematics are, or as literature is, in the public schools, by storing the memory with certain facts. Knowledge of its underlying principles is valuable only as it may be practically applied. The interesting part, therefore, of agricultural study, and the part longest to be retained, is the connecting by the teacher of the principle with the practice. Previously, we have been trying, where we have tried at all, to teach some hard and dry basic facts regarding agriculture, leaving untouched the larger, and to the child, the only department of the subject in which interest exists.

The first step in the remedying of this condition of affairs lies in the education of the teachers. If their knowledge of agriculture is derived in the manner in which it previously has been, or is not derived at all, as is more commonly true, no progress may be expected in the teaching of the subject in our public schools. Broad sympathy with the subject, together with a training in the connecting of dry fact with interesting practice, is the result that should follow logically upon the spending by our teachers of a brief time at the agricultural college. Too many of them now have too little understanding of what the term agriculture means and implies, let alone the training necessary for the successful teaching of it.

HORSE

PREMIUM PICTURES OF GREAT HORSES

We have just completed arrangements for new premiums for horsemen. Splendid photo engravings of the celebrated Clydesdale Stallions, Baron's Pride, Hiawatha and Oyama, have been purchased, and will be given to anyone who helps us with our subscription work. For two new names at \$1.50 we will send the three pictures, or for one new name at \$1.50, which ever two pictures are asked for.

Many of our readers already have a Baron's Pride picture, and this gives them a chance to make an interesting collection, as we will from time to time get pictures of other great horses.

The engravings are 8 x 11 inches in size, and are printed in soft tones, on heavy coated paper.

Getting the Harness Ready

Harness should be cleaned once a year at least, and the spring, before heavy work begins, is as good a time as any for putting it into shape. It needs to be cleaned, oiled and repaired, broken traces mended, torn parts sewn up, last year's deposit of dirt washed out, and the leather oiled, to maintain its softness, elasticity and wearing qualities.

To properly clean and oil harness proceed as follows: Take the harness apart, and place the parts in a tub of luke warm water with a handful of washing soda in it. Let it soak about 20 minutes, and then scrub each piece with an ordinary scrubbing brush on a board. When the leather is nearly dry use edge blacking; get half a gallon from any harness maker. If you cannot get it, then take half a gallon of vinegar and put pieces of iron in it, for three or four days until the fluid is a deep golden color. Give the leather a good coat of the fluid. When it dries blue, take a cotton cloth and rub the harness thoroughly, after which take a quart of neatsfoot oil and half a pint of kerosene; mix and warm, then give the leather two coats using the oil freely. When the oil has dried in thoroughly, sponge with white castile soap. Use the imported soap, as the domestic, has not the right kind of oil in it.

Harness treated in this way, may be kept in good form by going over it occasionally, with a sponge and castile soap.

Breeding Aged Mares

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have a pair of mares 12 years of age that have never raised foals, but I want to breed them this spring. What treatment should I give them to aid in getting them in foal? They are in very good condition, and are built close and solid.

Alta.

R. H.

The fact of these mares being as described, is no reason why there should be any trouble getting them in foal. It is popularly supposed that close knit, solid mares, are not as ready breeders as the more loose and open type, but it does not follow that the former are generally non-breeders. In fact it is often the case, that a close, solid mare, makes a phenomenal breeder.

The age at which a mare is first bred, sometimes has something to do with getting them in foal, and also with the ease of delivery. It is generally accepted that to get the best of a brood mare of which she is capable, she should be bred before she is six or eight years old, but we have seen mares worked hard until they become crippled and too old to work, go on and raise several foals.

Of course it is quite frequently the case that mares become sterile, and we suggest that our enquirer read "Whip's" article in this issue, on the subject, and treat his mares accordingly.

But there are precautions which everyone should take, with breeding mares. Avoid sudden changes of feed, sudden changes from idleness to work. Protect from exposure. Keep the digestive system in natural condition, and return regularly to the horse.

Very often a mare will not take the horse at any time and in such cases they may be brought around by hopping them and breeding them against their wills. This generally results in their coming regularly.

Do not make the mistake of being too kind. Work the mares regularly, but do not abuse them. Do not leave them standing in the stable for days without exercise or work. Do not feed heavily. Try to keep near normal conditions, and in the state of nature, horses breed somewhat later than they are customarily bred under artificial conditions.

Common Colics

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Speaking both as a farmer and as a veterinary surgeon, I find the most common ailment of horses is what is popularly known as "colic."

Originally this term colic, was applied rightly and solely to pain in the colon, or large bowels, but now it is loosely given to any and every kind of abdominal pain. Whether the pain arises in the stomach, intestines, liver, kidneys, bladder or any other organ it is called colic. This is unfortunate for several reasons. A farmer sees his horse in pain,—he immediately flies to some quack medicine, some cure-all for colic, and the result is—death of the horse. Veterinary surgeons know that the sixteen or seventeen kinds of colic, i. e. abdominal pains, arise from different causes, have their seat in different organs, and require different treatment, and we know also that the treatment for one may be fatal for another,—since it either kills by increasing the trouble, or by wasting valuable time.

It is quite impossible for the average farmer to diagnose all these forms of disease, but the three most common forms he can readily distinguish.

Spasmodic Colic.—In the first case we have what is known as Spasmodic colic, or the common colic. In this case there is the usual pawing, rolling and looking back to the flanks—but notice particularly there are intervals of ease, during which these actions cease, and the horse may even eat. Hence, we say, the pain comes in spasms or is spasmodic. Notice also that there is no abdominal swelling. Here, then, we have two distinctive symptoms to guide us, and these may be regarded as diagnostic, viz.—the pain followed by intervals of ease, and the absence of swelling.

Now for treatment: This disease resembles gripes, or colic or belly-ache in man. What would you do for yourself if you personally had an attack of gripes? Remember the horse is essentially built on the same plan as ourselves. It has the same flesh, blood and nerves, and drugs, to a very great extent, have the same action upon the horse as they have upon ourselves. Well, then, what would you do if you yourself suffered from colic? A good glass of spirits is not a bad thing, and—may even be repeated. Suppose we

try the same thing for the horse. Try the effect of half a cup of whisky added to a cup and a half of water, and give this as a dose.

N.B. See that the horse has it. If the horse has the colic and the man takes the medicine, the care is most uncertain. Don't leave this to the hired man. Watch it given. A little exercise may also be given and will help matters. Repeat as desired—say, every half hour. A little ginger may be added if desired.

There are few fatal cases from this form of colic, if the disease be not complicated by the addition of other troubles, and many cases pass away unaided. This is the form that gives the quack medicine, the patent cure—all their credit. A horse is sick from colic—a dose of Couper's Cure for Colic is given—the horse recovers. A glowing letter of thanks is sent to the manufacturing chemist (who knows as much about horses' diseases, as the horse knows of his, and who probably got the prescription second-hand from a veterinary). However the letter is sent and published broadcast. Now, note the result: Farmer Giles reads it, buys a bottle, tries it in a case of colic and his horse dies. Why? Simply because it was the wrong medicine for his particular case. Let me repeat. "There is no universal cure for all forms of colic."

I have given a cure which is very little known outside the profession, yet it almost invariably succeeds. Whisky (or any alcoholic beverage) is one of the most common drugs to be found in the farm house. It is cheap. It is good, and, best of all, it can do no harm.

Flatulent Colic.—Now let us notice Farmer Giles' case, in which the patent mixture failed. There were, to a great extent, the same symptoms, yet by a little careful examination various little differences could be noticed. There were no intervals of ease, because the pain was constant. It was perhaps not quite so violent, but it was continuous. The body, too, appeared to be fuller than usual, or, in other words, it was swollen. This swelling was to be seen more especially in the hollow just in front of the hip, particularly on the right side. Very probably the hollow had quite disappeared.

Here the Farmer had a much more dangerous disease to treat. It was most probably caused by the food. Other reasons may be given, but follow them to the root and you will arrive at the same conclusion. Some food inside, instead of passing onward as usual had through various causes become arrested. The heat and moisture inside the body, aided most invariably by bacteria caused the formation of gas. Now had the passage been clear this might have passed away as readily as it had been formed. Then all would have been well. But, if as is usual in such cases, it became stopped, blocked up, say by a mass of partly digested food or even by some fold of the bowels, this gas will accumulate and inflate the bowels to such an extent that there may even be a rupture.

Now what shall we do in such a case? The gas is there. It must come away, and we must remove the cause of this fermentation, also. In other words we must open the passage. Personally I never hesitate for a moment in such a case, to push an instrument called a trocar and canula through the skin and into the bowel and thus allow the gas to escape. I have saved many a desperate case by this and have yet to see my first bad result. Having got rid of the gas, we must get the bowels to work freely and we must try to stop the formation of more gas. Here a mistake is made by many so-called horse doctors. It is usual with some to give a dose of laudanum with the intention of easing the pain, and, so far, so good, although it is curing the result, not the cause. Laudanum has not only the effect of deadening pain—the peristaltic movements as we say—so that by paralyzing the bowels it prevents this offending material passing onwards, and this materially aids in the formation of the products of the fermentation; in other words, it helps the gas to accumulate. The result of using laudanum is generally that the farmer has to hunt up another horse, and pay for it, too.

Suppose, now, however, that he had given, say rather less than a half teacup full of turpentine (to be exact 1 ounce) added to a pint of raw linseed oil, what would have been the result? Why, the turpentine is an antiseptic. It destroys the germs which cause the gas, and it is to some extent a painkiller. The oil (mind, I said raw linseed oil) acts as a mild purgative and thus helps to move onward the blocking material.

If he had lived near a chemist he should have asked him to add a dram of Fluid Extract of

Belladonna. This drug num in deadening pain action of the bowels. B rid of the gas already i

It may be that the b rectum—the last piece use a pump or syringe a of warm water. This l thing obstructing the w it away. Not only this last part of the bowel generally find that thi cated to the whole in a the whole trouble is re comes away readily. I syringe? Well, I have rubber hose and a ten used a rubber spout fro end, raised up the oth from a jug into it.

Suppose you have no do as I have often done off your coat, roll up y with the warm water (o gently force it inside, a perhaps enough of the b the rest to pass. Mea intestines are inflated throws himself violent even rupture these sw to give him some exerc tion of the bowels, bu stable, be so secured th self violently.

Enteritis.—Now we most dreaded form of c tion of the bowels. W symptoms as in the oth ing, looking back to the first we have no perio second we have no blo

To the trained eye r ferences, but a recapit erage farmer would only are some diagnostic sy could distinguish. The sensitive to the touch, rubbed he will show si use his heels or teeth. his belly gives ease. turn on his back in o from his abdomen bec again he frequently p manure; in fact, he s to have a form of diarr the eyelid it will be not beef appearance.

It is most important from the two precedi is radically different. desire was, to stimulat the pain.

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For the purpose of o of the best drugs to giv either powdered opium num). We must have syringing (enemas).

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Belladonna. This drug acts as readily as laudanum in deadening pain, but does not check the action of the bowels. But some method of getting rid of the gas already formed is also requisite.

It may be that the block is taking place in the rectum—the last piece of the bowel. I always use a pump or syringe and throw in about a gallon of warm water. This loosens and softens everything obstructing the way, and most likely brings it away. Not only this. The movements of the last part of the bowels being accomplished we generally find that this movement is communicated to the whole in a wave-like manner, and so the whole trouble is removed. Certainly the gas comes away readily. But you have no pump or syringe? Well, I have succeeded with a piece of rubber hose and a ten cent funnel, and once I used a rubber spout from a seed drill, inserted one end, raised up the other, and poured the water from a jug into it.

Suppose you have none of these. Well, then, do as I have often done in an emergency: Strip off your coat, roll up your sleeve, wet your arm with the warm water (or grease it with lard) and gently force it inside, and thus remove by hand, perhaps enough of the blocking material to enable the rest to pass. Meanwhile remember that the intestines are inflated with gas and if the horse throws himself violently to the ground he may even rupture these swollen bowels. It is good to give him some exercise, since this aids the action of the bowels, but he must, when in the stable, be so secured that he cannot throw himself violently.

Enteritis.—Now we come to the third and most dreaded form of colic, the deadly inflammation of the bowels. We have the same primary symptoms as in the others, namely, pawing, rolling, looking back to the flanks, etc., but unlike the first we have no periods of rest, and unlike the second we have no bloating.

To the trained eye there are many other differences, but a recapitulation of these to the average farmer would only be confusing. Still there are some diagnostic symptoms which any farmer could distinguish. The belly or abdomen is very sensitive to the touch in enteritis, and if it be rubbed he will show signs of pain and may even use his heels or teeth. In spasmodic colic rubbing his belly gives ease. In rolling then he tries to turn on his back in order to take the pressure from his abdomen because of this pain. Then again he frequently passes small quantities of manure; in fact, he sometimes almost appears to have a form of diarrhoea. Finally by everting the eyelid it will be noticed to have a kind of raw beef appearance.

It is most important to distinguish this disease from the two preceding because the treatment is radically different. In the first case our main desire was, to stimulate the animal, and to ease the pain.

In the second we relied chiefly upon getting the bowels to move, and get rid of the gas. In the present case we want absolute rest, rest for the body, and more especially rest for the bowels. If we can stop the action of the bowels for a time Nature may remove the inflammation. (I have held post mortem examinations where the inflamed part did not extend beyond two or three inches. In other cases the greater part was inflamed.)

For the purpose of quietening the bowels, one of the best drugs to give is opium in some form—either powdered opium, or the tincture (laudanum). We must have no exercise, no purging, no syringing (enemas).

Tincture of aconite would be good as an addition, if we could only depend upon it. I have known a tablespoonful from one druggist to be given to a horse and repeated without dangerous results, while fifteen drops is a good dose of another kind. For this reason I am afraid to recommend its use.

Now a few words in conclusion. Horses are worth at present a lot of money and it will take a number of years for the bills of the veterinary surgeon to amount to the price of one horse. For this reason I earnestly advise the owner to waste no time. If the pain does not cease quickly—if there be any sign of bloating, and especially, if the symptoms described under "Enteritis" be present, hurry away for the nearest veterinary surgeon.

An hour's delay may make all the difference between recovery and death. Do not rely on the patent "cure-all" and especially, do not call in the help of that wonderfully wise man, the local quack, who without spending a minute of his time of money in studying the profession

gains his experience by practising on your animals at your expense, and then probably calls in the professional to treat his own.

Still if you are too far from a veterinary surgeon then follow exactly the advice I have given and in most cases you will meet with success.

Sask.

DR. J. F. COTTRILL.

STOCK

American sheepmen anticipate an unusually large demand this year for breeding stock in the far west. The sheep business continues to develop, at about the same pace it set last year, and large increases are expected in ram requirements on the ranges.

Raising Angora Goats

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Will you publish in your valuable paper an article on the raising and management of Angora goats, also the price of hair and where salable? Do you know where I could get a book regarding goats? I have lately purchased a small flock and would like to get some information regarding them. I have taken your paper for fully ten years now and would not care to be without it.

Alta.

H. H. J.

Goat raising is not much of an industry in this country, being confined for the most part on this continent, to the Pacific and more southerly states of the United States. In growing Angora goats for mohair, does should be secured which are at least fifteen-sixteenths Angora blood. Goats, as nearly pure as this, yield from 3 to 5 pounds of hair per shearing, worth from 30 to 40 cents per pound. The quality of the mohair of less purely bred goats, being poorer, the price per pound is less, the amount produced is also smaller. In this climate, one shearing a year is all that may be secured.

Goats may be bred up to 10 or 12 years old and are in prime condition when from 2 to 6 years old. The bucks should be put with the does in November, the period of gestation being 21 weeks. One buck will do for 50 does. Breed once a year only. They will breed twice per year if let. Shear them in spring before the hair falls out, the same as you would sheep.

Angoras require shelter from storm and rain, cold does not hurt them. They may browse out all winter if the weather is open. They should be shelled at night. They may be fed any kind of rough fodder suitable to sheep. Oats are the best grain feed.

At kidding time the flock needs close attention. The kids for the first two or three days are very weak, and will die from very little exposure. It is best to keep them in the barn for a week or ten days after kidding. The kids ordinarily are not allowed to run with their mothers on the range until 6 or 8 weeks old. It is only in exceptional circumstances that Angoras will equal sheep in profitableness; certainly not under general farm conditions.

The price of mohair varies with the quality, and we do not believe that a market exists for it in this country. Definite information regarding the price of hair, and where it may be sold, might be secured from the American Angora Goat Association, Kansas City, Mo., or the National Angora Record Association, Salem, Oregon.

We have no works on goat-raising but the associations mentioned above might supply you with the most approved books on the subject.

Stockmen's Week at Regina

A meeting of the executive of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' association in Regina, last week, advanced arrangements for the holding of the winter fair, spring horse show, and cattle sale on the 23rd, 26th insts. The executive decided to have the live stock arena heated during the show, and to heat one of the stables where horses can be dressed for exhibition.

The judges selected to officiate are: Heavy horses, Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.; sheep and swine, Duncan Anderson, of the Dominion department of agriculture; cattle, Prof. Peters, of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

The Saskatchewan horsemen are making special efforts to put on a big show, and a number of feeders have fat stock prepared for the winter fair prizes.

The roster of speakers includes: Prof. Gaumnitz, Minnesota Experimental Station; George Greig, Western Live Stock Commissioner, Winnipeg; Dr. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa; Duncan Anderson, Orillia, Ont.; Mat Brennan, Francis; A. B. Potter, Montgomery; M. J. Stow, Davidson; W. P. Osler, Wolsley; G. W. Quick, Maple Creek; R. J. Phinn, Moosomin; Prof. Rutherford, Regina; P. M. Bredt, Regina; R. H. Taber, Condie; Alex. Mutch, Lumsden and W. C. Niblock, Grand Coulee.

The Market Capacity for Bacon Hogs in the West

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture gives Manitoba farmers credit for increasing the number of hogs in ten years 82 per cent. Considering that your increase on cattle was 88 per cent, and your sheep decreased 48 per cent, the showing in a general way seems creditable.

It is not fair however, to you or to your Province, to stop at this point, as your live stock is dependent upon your grain.

In 1902 you had a little over 2,000,000 acres in wheat, and that year you averaged twenty-six bushels to the acre, which with one exception, is the best year you have ever had. In 1908 you have almost 3,000,000 acres in wheat and averaged less than eighteen bushels. Your average for the past ten years is eighteen bushels. Your average increases by 800,000, yet you show a decrease of 3,000,000 bushels raised.

In 1902 you had 725,000 acres in oats and averaged 47½ bushels. In 1908 your acreage had increased 500,000 acres, but you are only averaging 36.8 bushels.

The conditions in regard to the barley crops are similar. You show a falling off of 12 bushels to the acre.

I have given these comparisons that you may realize the importance of the connection between live stock and grain. Grain and live stock should go hand in hand. The future welfare of one is absolutely dependent upon the success of the other.

A farm without its live stock soon loses its fertility and with the loss of its vitality, it will soon become unproductive. Rotation of crops may help for awhile, but in the end you will find the real secret of diversified farming to be live stock.

Live stock is dependent upon the crops.

The crops are dependent upon the soil.

The fertility of the soil is dependent upon live stock.

Twenty-five years ago the wheat craze hit Minnesota. The farmers thought of nothing but wheat—dreamed of nothing but wheat. Wheat they almost worshipped. Minnesota became the great wheat growing section of the country, the greatest in point of area of the world. They were a glad people there then.

As the years flew by, her productions became less and less, the laws of nature could not be denied any longer. The fertility had been sapped from her soil. Today she averages 10 to 11 bushels to the acre. In the beginning they prospered, for she raised as much per acre, as you did a few years ago. She then was like you today with scarcely any live stock at all.

Do you know that with your 30,000 farms in Manitoba, you average less than one sheep to the farm, only four pigs to a farm, and less than fifteen head of cattle, including your dairy stock, and I understand your farms average about a half section each.

Minnesota has since learned her lesson and to-day she boasts of having 2,400,000 cattle, 1,400,000 hogs, and 800,000 sheep.

It is live stock that is putting those farms in shape again. It is live stock that will keep you from ever seeing your farms produce their ten to eleven bushels of wheat to the acre, if you will only put it on.

It is the cheapest soil feeder there is. Cheap because it is the best. It gives two returns—increased crops and the sale of the progeny. Now compare the value of your farms with those of other provinces: Ontario, \$47.30 per acre; Manitoba, \$27.30 per acre or \$20.00 less. And what makes the situation worse for you, is the fact that the average valuation of all Canadian farms is \$35.70 per acre, or \$8.40 more than yours.

HOG SUPPLY.

And now as to conditions of the hog supply: The market capacity for hogs in Western Canada, is a big subject. It is hard to see far enough in the future, and yet see the time where there could be too many hogs raised in our Western Provinces. The returns show that for the year 1908, hog receipts at Winnipeg were approximately 150,000; for the year 1907, 82,500, and for the year 1906, 86,000. It is conservative to say that Winnipeg packing concerns in 1908, could have absorbed at least three times the number of hogs which were offered them, and it is only good business to say that, as fast as an increased supply offers itself, that capital and facilities will be forthcoming to take care of them. I do not believe that hog raisers and shippers need to worry, about the danger of hog values getting to an extremely low level, such as may have happened a good many years ago.

There is a limit to the quantity of hog products which can be marketed in Canada, but after our home demands are supplied, we have the big advantage of being able to look to Great Britain as an outlet. The English demand is practically unlimited, and England, with her small producing power and immense consuming demand, will always be the world's biggest customer for grain and meat products.

An index of big demand from England, is shown by figures covering annual exports for meat and meat products, from United States to Great Britain, which have averaged about one billion pounds a year during the past five years.

Canadian bacon and hams stand high on the English market, and while prices are not so high as

Danish or Irish, Canadian prices are, as a rule, considerably ahead of United States product, owing to the bacon type of hog, the feeding and handling they get, as against fat corn fed hog from United States.

It may be interesting to you to know the amount of duty J. Y. Griffin & Co., has paid on pork products brought in from United States. During the past three years, 1906, 1907, 1908, they paid to the Dominion Government at Winnipeg, over \$93,000.00 ranging in amounts from \$29,000 to \$35,000.00, for each of the three years, on meat and lard brought in from United States. This duty covered deliveries of over 4,600,000 pounds product and figuring on average yields, it represented cured meats and lard from upwards of 7,000 hogs. Now, this amount of duty merely represents payments by one firm, and shows what an amount the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, could add to their farm revenues. It is not that packers, or our customers attach any preference to United States product; in fact, the reverse is true, and we would rather have a better supply of Canadian product.

We consider that it is an economic mistake for farmers to dress their hogs at home, and expect to get profitable prices out of them—it is far more profitable for hogs to be shipped alive. Just now it is probably safe to say, that country dressed hogs are averaging to bring in Winnipeg, about the same price as live hogs, and this shows at a glance, a total loss to the farmer or somebody, of all the shrinkage, say 25 per cent, to say nothing of high local freight rates, which dressed hogs have to stand against carload rates on live hogs.

It is of course understood, that in many cases it is impracticable for farmers to get their hogs to some shipping station, but with some foresight on this point together with a gradual building and extension of branch lines, we hope that the time will come when it will not be necessary for the farmers' revenue in hogs, to be sacrificed by dressing them at home. Whenever supply of hogs in any district is large enough, it is reasonable to suppose that a live stock shipper will get busy, and be able to make up cars of live stock for packing centres, Winnipeg and Edmonton.

Packers with modern facilities, and whose plants are under government inspection and supervision, cannot buy and cut up country dressed hogs; the law prevents it, and besides, it is not up-to-date business. Hogs are dressed in irregular ways, poorly scalded, roughly dressed, improperly bled, etc., and when you try to prepare for market hams, bellies, and other cuts from country hogs, you cannot make the good uniform selection and finish, that you can with hogs killed in a packing house. Our basis for these ideas is not a selfish one—it is purely a basis of avoiding waste and lost energy.

As is generally well known the Dominion government started in September 1907, their system of close inspection by skilled veterinarians, of all live stock before slaughter, strict post-mortem examination at time of slaughter, and close supervision over all processes of curing, handling and preparing meat food products of all descriptions. Inspection is thorough and complete all through.

(Continued on Page 401).

Sheep Raising on a Western Farm

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Manitoba

"I am starting to keep sheep this spring, and would be pleased if you could give me any information helpful to a beginner.

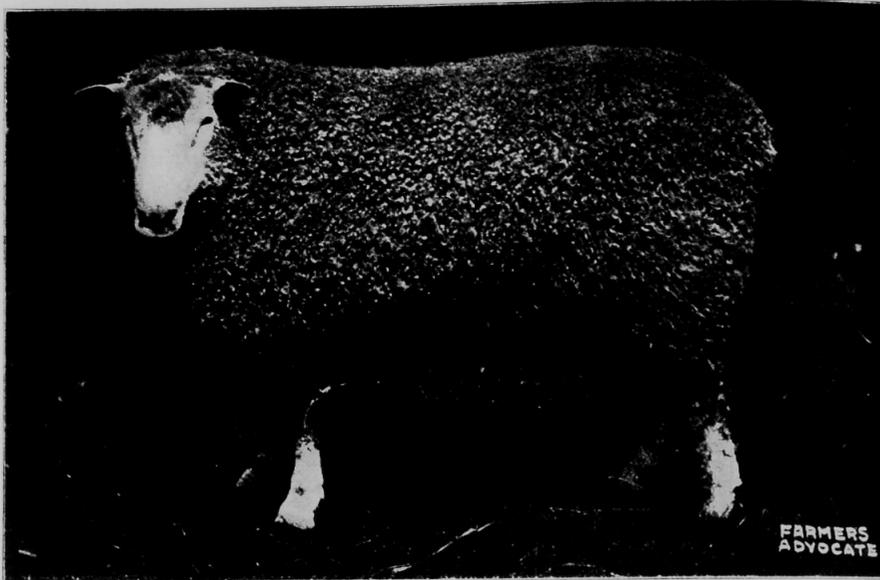
If sheep are looked after by dogs during the day and brought to the barn at night, will it be necessary to fence in, on account of wolves? What style of barn would you advise or would a well-fenced paddock, be sufficient during the summer nights? Kindly give all the information you can, on the above questions, treating of the whole subject of sheep raising, in such a way that a beginner would have something to guide him in making a start."

Such is the question which the editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE asks me to reply to."

The enquiry is rather indefinite, in that no data is given regarding the location, of the inquirer, the acreage he controls, or whether he intends going into sheep as an adjunct to mixed farming or extensively as a ranching proposition. As there are many Western farmers at present contemplating the purchase of a bunch of sheep, I shall answer at some length in the hope that the suggestions I offer may be helpful to some of these. I shall suppose that this inquirer is taking up sheep husbandry as a side line on an ordinary grain farm.

SIZE OF FLOCK

If he has had no previous experience with sheep I would advise him to go slowly at first. Sheep are known to be the most easily handled of all live stock, but, as their requirements differ widely from those of other stock, a beginner often experiences heavy losses, and, thoroughly discouraged, sells out, not even getting the benefit



CHAMPION LEICESTER RAM AT THE ROYAL SHOW, 1908. BRED BY MESSRS SIMPSON HUMONLY, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND.

of his dearly bought experience. Let him invest in from twelve to twenty good young ewes. His flock will increase rapidly and he will gain the necessary experience as he goes along. On the other hand, if he has had previous experience, even if under other conditions, I should advise him to dip in deeper at the start, buying say from fifty to one hundred ewes. He will find the labor of handling a larger number but little greater than with the few. The expense for fencing sheds, etc., will also be proportionately less.

There are two sources from which he may

BREEDING STOCK

There are two sources from which he may select his ewes. He may either buy grade natives, or merino grades, from the ranges of Western Saskatchewan or Alberta. Good young native ewes will cost from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per head but are hard to get at any price. Most breeders are anxious to increase their flocks and do not care to sell. If he wants a small flock, and can find good yearling and two-year-old natives at a reasonable price he should buy them. The best time to buy these ewes is midwinter. They will then be carrying lambs, and he need not go to the expense of a ram, till the following autumn. If they are to be shipped by freight, the earlier they are handled after being bred the better. It is very risky to ship by rail when pregnancy is advanced. They may also be bought in the fall before being bred. In this case the breeder will have the choice of the ram from which his first crop of lambs comes.

If one decides to start with a large flock, or if he has difficulty in finding natives, he had better

buy a bunch of grade merino ewes, such as are handled in large bands in Saskatchewan and Alberta. He may go to the ranges for these, if he can handle a car load, or may buy them on the Winnipeg market, either personally or through a commission house. They will cost about six dollars per head, and are best purchased in the fall before being bred. They are hardy, good maters, and, by the continuous use of good rams, a very useful, uniform farm flock may soon be established on this foundation.

SELECTION OF A RAM

The selection of a ram is of very great importance. If the ewe flock does not exceed twenty a well-grown vigorous lamb will answer. If more than twenty ewes are to be bred a yearling or aged ram will be necessary. A yearling will usually handle up to fifty ewes but thirty to forty is a safer limit. An attempt to economize in buying a ram is, as a rule, the beginner's first and most serious mistake. The ram must be not only purebred but a good individual. If a lamb, at least \$20.00 should be invested, and \$30.00 is not too much to pay for a good individual. A yearling will cost from \$10.00 to \$15.00 more.

If the beginner is not competent to select a ram himself he should leave the selection to the breeder from whom he purchases. It will be to the breeder's interests to give him good value for his money, and few will take advantage of his inexperience. If the ram is to be purchased by correspondence, he should give the breeder a clear idea of what the ram is wanted for, and for what class of ewes, an intelligent selection will then be possible.



SOUTH DOWNS READY FOR EXHIBITION.

THE QUEST

There are several satisfactory. Personally This breed is especially for a particular purpose, viz.: rather indifferent found themselves well adapted. Any of the heavier breeds, well, however. When of any particular breed disappointment can come breed to another in re-breed is adhered to, the approach to the excellent purebreds.

WINTER

In regard to winter should not advise expensive one of the chief advantages as compared with the kind they require no great accommodation. The old unsightly, makes ideal as the health of the great drawback is that tight. This allows the making the place damp is one ply ship-lap on 4" x 6"; plate 2" x 4"; It makes a fairly satisfactory shelter.

If one has the capital over-head and ground pens is very convenient be a paying investment at their present prices pretentious than the foundation; 2" x 6" studs of ship-lap or siding a tight roof. Such a shed and could be put up at a priced labor.

SITE AND FEED

The site chosen should drainage. Abundance must be provided: The to avoid crowding and of manure. The interior very simple. Fodder-rack or a combination of both prefer separate troughs, kept clean. The racks the sheep may pass the feeding, and have perpendicular, falling into trough and rack space there will be no crowding loss with pregnant ewes in connection would be in rough weather. If available, the feed rack placed in a yard outside shed room, and be conducted in the flock. Some amount of pure water should not done the sheep will eaters and will not thrive should also be before the yard is necessary for exercise for sheep alone. Loss are allowed or forced with other stock.

LAMBING

These arrangements do not come before a great mistake to have date, in this latitude. ideal lambing time. A almost invariably out-v October, and chances of ly reduced. The ram the ewes until the last secure this result.

As lambing time approached, watched. Those that sl parturition (swollen a full tined udder) should rest. If the weather is reasonably warm quart off in the horse stable o

If the weather is mild the sheep shed will do. they may be safely lambed ewes should be (1½ pounds per head da good growth. Bran sh portion of this ration.

THE QUESTION OF BREED

There are several breeds which will prove satisfactory. Personally, I prefer the Leicester. This breed is especially valuable for this particular purpose, viz.: grading up a flock from a rather indifferent foundation, and have proven themselves well adapted to Western conditions. Any of the heavier mutton breeds will answer well, however. When choice has been made of any particular breed *stick to it*. Only loss and disappointment can come from jumping from one breed to another in renewing rams. If the one breed is adhered to, the flock will, in a few years, approach to the excellency and uniformity of purebreds.

WINTER HOUSING

In regard to winter housing of the flock, I should not advise expensive equipment. It is one of the chief advantages of sheep husbandry, as compared with the keeping of other stock, that they require no great outlay for their winter accommodation. The old-time straw shed, though unsightly, makes ideal winter quarters so far as the health of the flock is concerned. Its great drawback is that the straw roof is not water-tight. This allows the spring rains to run through making the place damp and unhealthy. My shed is one ply ship-lap on 7 feet 2" x 4" studs; sills 4" x 6"; plate 2" x 4"; poles and straw for roof. It makes a fairly satisfactory and very cheap shelter.

If one has the capital, a good barn with feed over-head and ground floor, divided into suitable pens is very convenient, but I doubt if it would be a paying investment with material and labor at their present prices. If something more pretentious than the straw shed is desired I should advise a shed on low cement or stone foundation; 2" x 6" studs sided with a single ply of ship-lap or siding and with a good water-tight roof. Such a shed would be inexpensive, and could be put up without the aid of high-priced labor.

SITE AND FEEDING FACILITIES

The site chosen should be dry with good natural drainage. Abundance of light and ventilation must be provided: The doors should be wide so as to avoid crowding and facilitate the removal of manure. The interior arrangements may be very simple. Fodder-racks and grain troughs or a combination of both will be necessary. I prefer separate troughs, as they are more easily kept clean. The racks should be built so that the sheep may pass the head between the slats in feeding, and have perpendicular sides to prevent chaff, etc., falling into the wool. Sufficient trough and rack space must be provided so that there will be no crowding (a fertile source of loss with pregnant ewes.) A small feed-room in connection would be convenient, particularly in rough weather. If a sheltered situation is available, the feed racks and troughs may be placed in a yard outside. This would economize shed room, and be conducive to health and vigor in the flock. Some means of supplying an abundance of pure water should be provided. If this is not done the sheep will become confirmed snow-eaters and will not thrive as they should. Salt should also be before them at all times. A large yard is necessary for exercise, and should be used for sheep alone. Loss is sure to result if sheep are allowed or forced to run in the same yard with other stock.

LAMBING SEASON

These arrangements will be ample if the lambs do not come before April 15th. It is a very great mistake to have lambs come before this date, in this latitude. About May 1st is the ideal lambing time. An early May lamb will almost invariably out-weigh a March lamb by October, and chances of loss at lambing are greatly reduced. The ram must be kept away from the ewes until the last week in November to secure this result.

As lambing time approaches the ewes should be watched. Those that show signs of approaching parturition (swollen and inflamed genitals and full tinged udder) should be separated from the rest. If the weather is cold, they should have reasonably warm quarters, say a stall boarded off in the horse stable or a loose box.

If the weather is mild a corner penned off in the sheep shed will do. In very mild weather they may be safely lambed out of doors. The lambed ewes should be fed a liberal grain ration (1½ pounds per head daily) until grass has made good growth. Bran should constitute a goodly portion of this ration.

DOCKING AND CASTRATING

The ewe lambs should be docked and the rams docked and castrated when from one to two weeks old. Castration of the rams at this age is a very simple operation and should never be neglected. Wethers make greater growth and better gains than rams and will sell more readily and at a higher price. The tails should be docked rather short leaving a stub an inch or an inch and a half long.

SHEARING

Shearing should be done as early as possible after the ewes have lambed, and the whole flock dipped in order to free them from external parasites. Any of the widely advertised preparations, at present on the market, will be found satisfactory for this purpose if directions are carefully followed.

FENCING FOR SHEEP

With the advent of grass the great drawback to sheep-breeding in the West presents itself, viz.: fencing. A permanent sheep pasture may be fenced off with no great outlay, but in order to utilize the flock, as an aid in suppressing noxious weeds, and as a help to greater fertility, the farm should be fenced and cross fenced into suitable fields and a proper crop rotation inaugurated. Five barbed wires properly stretched and braced and kept tight will turn sheep, but barbed wire is not a desirable fence for either sheep or other stock. It requires constant attention to keep it in shape. A low, woven wire fabric, with two barbed wires above it, is very satisfactory and not expensive. A higher fabric with one barbed wire, makes the best fence when other stock is kept. My idea is that a section should be fenced into eight 80 acre fields, a half section into four 80 acre and a quarter into eight 20 acre fields. As each field in the rotation, is brought under grass, it could be fenced, thus in a few years' time the whole farm would be under fence, and the labor and expense distributed over several seasons. Temporary cross-fences of five barbed wires could be used, to subdivide the half-section fields, or to fence off extra forage crops, such as rape, etc. These temporary fences could be easily removed, to facilitate cultivation, when not needed.

Salt and pure water are necessary while the sheep are at pasture and shade should also be provided. If there is no natural shade, quick growing trees such as cottonwoods or willows should be planted at intervals along the fences.

THE TROUBLE WITH WOLVES AND DOGS

Coyotes and sheep-killing dogs, are second only to the fence problem, as a deterrent to sheep-breeding in the West. In a district where wolves and dogs have not had an opportunity to create an appetite for sheep-killing a flock may live in perfect immunity for years, but once let a dog or wolf, drink deep of the joys of sheep-killing, and it becomes his ruling passion, and nothing short of death will stop his depredations. Many plans have been recommended as safeguards to the flock. The surest, I suppose, would be to fence so that dogs or wolves could not get to the flock. I do not think this feasible. No doubt wolves would fight shy of an ordinary woven fence for a time, but I have known dogs to go through an eleven-strand Page fence, to get to sheep and I believe wolves would, in time, do so too. To put up a closer fence than that would be very expensive. Some bring the flock into a wolf-proof corral at night. This is effective but troublesome.

If a lane could be provided from the pasture to the farm buildings, and the flock-allowed to bed down in their winter shed and yard, and have salt provided them, they would soon learn to come home early every night of themselves. I should not advise closing the sheep in a barn or shed during summer. Bells strapped about the necks of several of the flock, are frequently recommended, as a protection. The keeping of a pack of wolf hounds may also help by keeping the neighborhood free from coyotes.

One of the oldest and most successful sheep breeders in the province, has advised me that he has had no losses from wolves since adopting the following plan. In the spring when the lambs come, he occasionally fires a shot or two from a shot gun in the evening, and if he hears a wolf howl he immediately fires a few shots. He finds that this keeps them away.

Wolves or dogs will seldom, if ever, bother the flock during the day, and it would be unnecessary and expensive for your correspondent to herd with dogs, unless he had several hundred head, and was going into sheep as a range proposition.

One should be very careful in handling a farm flock with dogs, as your correspondent suggests. The dog must be carefully trained to "work wide" and must never be allowed to frighten his charges unduly. If they are continually harassed by an over-keen dog they become nervous and restless and are ready to stampede on the slightest provocation. This mad rush when they are approached will often induce a strange dog to give chase and you have a sheep-killer in the making. If the shepherd handles his flock at all times, in a quiet, careful manner, they will follow him anywhere at his accustomed call, and never be startled out of that placid calmness of temperament so necessary to their well-being.

WEANING THE LAMBS

When the lambs are about four months old, they should be weaned, and separated from the ewes for two weeks at least. The ewes must be watched for a few days, and any whose udders fill with milk, caught and stripped out. This may need to be repeated once or twice with good milkers. After separating the ewes and lambs, the former should be put on a sparse pasture for a week or two, but the lambs should have the best that can be provided. If pastures are bare a run to rape, or a light grain ration (one-third pound per head daily) will repay the trouble and expense necessary to provide it.

FALL MANAGEMENT

After the crops are threshed the sheep should have the run of the stubble. This, with perhaps, a run to some late-sown rape, will bring the ewes to the ram in thriving condition, which is conducive to strong lambs and a large per cent. of increase. The ewe lambs must not be bred until their second fall.

SELLING THE LAMBS

By the time the flock goes into winter quarters the wether lambs should be in good condition for sale, and may be disposed of, together with the culls of the ewe lambs, and any old ewes that are to be drafted out. As a rule it will be found more profitable to feed them through the winter and sell from April to June, prices generally touching the year's high-spot, during these months. It is important to retain only the best of the ewe lambs for breeding if it is desired to improve the flock rapidly.

WINTER FATTENING

A winter ration for fattening should consist of about one pound of grain per head daily, with what roughage they will eat up fairly clean. Wild hay or cultivated grasses are not much relished, but will answer if nothing better is available. Clover hay and good, bright pea straw make ideal roughage for sheep, but these are only available to a very limited extent, in the West at present. Oat straw is also relished. Roots are helpful but not necessary.

Three good oat sheaves to each ten head, per day, with a liberal supply of oat straw or a little hay will carry the breeding flock through the winter, if they come in in the fall, in good condition. They should be handled occasionally and if losing flesh their allowance of sheaves may be increased or a light grain ration added. As lambing approaches they should receive more liberal feeding. The addition of some bran to their grain ration at this time is almost a necessity.

I strongly advise your correspondent and any others who are interested in sheep to write to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa for the new bulletin No. 12 on sheep. This bulletin is for free distribution, and contains much information that should prove helpful to a beginner. It consists of some hundred and twenty pages of text, and many pages of handsome illustrations.

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Not long ago, Norman M. Ross, Indian Head, chief of the Dominion tree-planting division of the Department of Agriculture, announced that applications would be received and filled for trees to be planted for shelter or forest purposes.

Up to March 1, over 2,000 fresh applications for trees had been received, and this spring 2,500,000 trees will be distributed to settlers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. These trees will be divided up between about 2,500 farmers. It is expected there will be on the application list at Indian Head this summer in the neighborhood of 5,000 settlers and it is hoped that the majority of these will be supplied with trees for planting in the spring of 1910 or 1911.

The applications which, through delay, did not reach Indian Head until after the first of March, will be held over and filled in for 1911.

FARMERS
ADVOCATE

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FARM

ANSWERS TO QUESTION COMPETITION

This week there are no answers to questions to publish as a competition. In the February 24th number, we put the subject for discussion in the following words:

"We have several inquiries for information upon the construction of the modern barn. What we would like to have described is the method of building a barn so that the roof will be supported only upon the plates and not only self-supporting, but also sufficiently strong to carry an unloading track without purline plates. Along with the description there should be drawings showing the appearance of the barn from the end, and also the method of supporting the rafters at the hip. For the sake of uniformity and to give all competitors an equal chance, we will suppose the barn to be from 36 to 44 feet in width and from 56 to 86 feet in length."

In response to this, we have received several plans and descriptions of internal arrangements, and outlines of frames, but none describing the details of constructing, how to cut the rafters to make a pleasing outline at the hip, how to support the rafters, and how to brace the studding. As these are important features about a barn, we will endeavor to get the information for any of our readers, who may be intending to build.

This week the question is: "How would you train a stock dog to make him a useful animal to keep about the farm?"

The question this week is in the Poultry department.

Shall I Buy a Motor or Horses

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am working five quarters of land. I have one hundred acres to break this year, one hundred and fifty acres to summer fallow, and one hundred acres to plow this spring. My land lays so that I can work right through a mile long on the most of it.

I have eight horses which I find is not enough motive power for that amount of land, and I am thinking of getting an agricultural motor. Do you consider them satisfactory for farm work, would you advise me to buy a motor or more horses? Horses cost from \$150 to \$200 per head out here and I would need at least four more.

I am also thinking of getting a separator 24" x 42" and do my own threshing as we have to pay six cents per bushel to get oats threshed and eight cents for wheat. I expect to put in 350 acres of wheat and 150 acres of oats this year.

Sask.

C. N. G.

There is room for a wide difference of opinion on this subject and there are men who would succeed better with one system than with the other; also men who would not make either go, so everything does not depend upon whether one uses horses or engines.

With the motor a man's whole force must work together. Where everything is going smoothly, the engineer keeping the motor going, and the plowman keeping the plow going a lot of work can be done, but if one plow gets out of order the whole outfit has to wait, or, if the motor needs fixing, all the force is idle, but with horses "all the eggs are not in one basket," so to speak, so that if a man had to make a choice of one kind of outfit or the other, it would be safer for the average man to take the horses. But the man who is not in the average class, will take the motor outfit and make it go. For the average man, however, the motor outfit is a great convenience if he can have both. That is, the motor will do a lot of the heavy breaking, but the horses will do better seeding, harrowing, or discing. Then when motive power is wanted for a thrasher, as in the case of our correspondent there is good reason for getting an engine that will do traction work as well.

In the case of our correspondent the threshing bill for his crop, if he has an average yield, would make quite a substantial payment on the threshing outfit. It would be well though to get some other work to do with the threshing outfit as it would be rather an expensive rig to keep for the amount of work mentioned.

Pea Growing in Western Canada

An Iowa correspondent writes:

Can you give me any information on the growing of field-peas in your country? Can they be grown successfully? Also the quantity of seed per acre, how to sow, with or without a nurse crop, etc.?

In the hands of an experienced person, field-peas can be made a very profitable crop, the yields are large and the quality of the peas excellent. So far there are no pea weevil or aphids, both of which greatly reduce the yield in Ontario and the United States.

Although they can be grown successfully on plowed stubble, it pays to use summer fallow for this purpose as the yield is larger and weeds are not so troublesome. Sow the same time as wheat, later seeding will produce abundance of vine, but very few pods, and the vines will mildew.

As the peas should be sown no less than two inches deep, the disc drill will give the best satisfaction. Use three bushels of seed per acre of medium sized peas, and slightly more for such large varieties as marrowfats. We prefer to sow them alone, as a mixture of other grain reduces the yield, but if you wish to cut with a binder use one peck of oats per acre along with the peas. This small quantity of oats, will not injure the yield materially, and will prove sufficient to keep the peas from lying flat on the ground, and the combined crop can then be harvested with a grain binder, by cutting only on one side of the field.

A much better plan, however, is to sow them alone and let the peas and vine get dead ripe, then cut them with a pea harvester attached to a grass mower. The cutting should only be done after the dew is off. The peas should be directly drawn in and stacked, covering the stack with boards or hay to shed the rain. A Tolton pea harvester can be purchased for about twelve dollars and will last for many years.

To sum up, peas must be sown early, and deep, on clean land, and allowed to get quite ripe before cutting. They will not shell in this country even if perfectly ripe. Golden Vine, MacKay, Prussian Blue, are all good kinds.

S. A. BEDFORD,

Prof. of Field Husbandry, M. A. C.

Seeding Methods Proved Successful

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of the 24th ultimo I notice a criticism by "Farmer," as to my method of seeding land down to rye grass. Am very glad that this has proved to be a live subject, as on this very question hinges much of the future prosperity of the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

It is agreed on all sides, that if the soil fertility is to be kept up, and the wheat yield increased, it must be through the rotation of crops and the cultivation of tame grasses. Right now is the time to discuss the grass question and not after the seeding-time for this year is past.

In my article on the grass question, I simply cited my experience of four years ago, because it brought such satisfactory results. Since then I have seeded down each spring, in a precisely similar way about an equal acreage (having 65 acres in grass now), and each season have had success as far as the catch of grass was concerned, and with a yield of at least 30 bushels of oats per acre. "Farmers" argument as to a drill, seeding rye grass too deeply, I do not consider sound.

By putting very little pressure on the drill and following the drill with a 2200 pound corrugated packer, I'll guarantee that every germinable rye grass seed will come up.

Giving the average amount of rain that usually falls in Western Manitoba and Southeastern Saskatchewan in June the grass will get a good vigorous start along with the oats, and later on in the season even though the rain fall be deficient, the young grass plants will have the shelter of the oats and have as good a chance and better, than if the land were covered with a dense short weed crop, as would be the case without a nurse crop.

However, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," and after a few year's trial I can unhesitatingly claim success for my method, and as I only live twenty-five miles from the Southeastern Saskatchewan boundary, conditions could not be so much different in that distance as to cause a success here and a failure there. May say that I have grown my own seed and knew its germinating qualities before seeding.

Pipestone, Mun. Man.

M. H. RAY.

Fertilizing Experiments in Alberta

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The experiments conducted by me in 1907 with potatoes and turnips, having clearly demonstrated the great advantage of using fertilizers, and especially potash, I resolved last year (1908) to experiment farther with alfalfa and sugar mangel. I may at once say, that I am not in a position at this time to give facts or data regarding the alfalfa experiment, having not yet cut for use any of that crop.

The sugar mangel experiment was carried out on three plots, some sixteenth of an acre each. Farm-yard manure was applied to each; in addition plot I. received complete fertilizer, including potash; plot II. fertilizer without potash; plot III. being unfertilized. Not only was the season more favorable than that of 1907, but, by reason of the test plots being smaller than those of the preceding year, I was able to give them more care and attention, thus obtaining a more complete and satisfactory test.

Although the fertilized plots came away somewhat better and stronger than the other, it was after the plants were well formed, and root growth began in earnest, that the difference became fully apparent. As the season advanced, the difference became increasingly manifest. Especially was this the case with plot no. I. which soon shot well ahead of the others—and not only maintained, but almost daily increased its lead. The yields of the different plots, calculated as per acre, were approximately as follows:

	Bushels
Plot I.—Complete fertilizer, consisting of acid phosphate, nitrate of soda, and Mariate of potash	1366
Plot II.—Incomplete fertilizer, consisting of acid phosphate and nitrate of soda	686
Plot III.—Unfertilized	426

While these figures conclusively demonstrate the wonderful effects of potash on plant growth, the difference being almost incredible, those who saw the plots prior to lifting (and quite a few of my farming friends did so, all commenting thereon with surprise and astonishment) can well conceive that the tabulated result could not fail to turn out overwhelmingly in favor of the potash plot. It only remains to add that the roots on plot I. were not only large, solid and well formed, but smoother and cleaner skinned than the others.

Bowden, Alta.

W. L. G.

Killing Twitch Grass

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Could you tell me how I should go about getting rid of twitch grass or "witch grass"?

Man.

R. A. T.

By twitch grass I presume your correspondent refers to *Agropyrum repens*, or "couch grass," which ripens its seed in July, and has a head very similar to Western rye grass. It has running root stocks, and as Prof. Macoun says, in his "catalogue of Canadian plants," it is "a vile weed." It should not be confounded with Indian hay or sweet grass, *Hierochloa borealis* which ripens its seed in June.

The couch grass is a very persistent weed, and if allowed to have its own way soon occupies the whole field, crowding out completely any crop that may be sown. There are two ways of eradicating this pest. Twenty years ago this summer I cleared a twenty acre field, by first plowing it four inches deep, north and south, then five inches deep, east and west, using a rolling coulter on the plough, after allowing it to thoroughly dry out, the roots were harrowed to the surface and burned.

The season was very hot and dry and the field was completely rid of the weed.

This plan is a slow and expensive one, and I would prefer the following which I have found very satisfactory: Plow the infested land the last week in May, or the first week of June, but no earlier, harrow well and sow the same day if possible with barley, using three bushels per acre. It is important that the barley should germinate uniformly and promptly, for that reason the plowing should not be done long in advance of sowing, and care should be taken that the seed is placed deep enough to strike the damp soil. If the work is properly carried out all the couch will be killed and a good crop of barley grown at the same time. In addition to this, the soil will be improved by the decay of such a large quantity of roots, from the couch grass.

S. A. BEDFORD,

Prof. Field Husbandry, M. A. C.



WINDBREAK NORTH O

Opening I

One of our correspondents writes: "I would like to get an explanation of Mr. Brads' bookkeeping. Particularly, I would like to know how the different books should be entered? How should credit be handled, as they cash book? Would it not be better to have a credit book?"

In opening a set of books should be placed in the debit account, the value of stock, in each case, should be placed in the credit column of each account, and these in the credit column amount of cash on hand, and the value of grain on account as part of Capital Account.

Put yourself in the position of a man who has invested \$5,000.00 in a farm, and \$500.00 in machinery, and commenced farming. The amount of the investment would be the amount of the enterprise.

As to loans and monies Bills Receivable Account or in case of loans, on mortgage account with the borrower account. I think money properly a part of a system, which, I take it, is for the details and results of such transactions, they are not a part of the farm.

As to handling of credit in two ways—a few pages a day book or journal in which of all credit business, the different ledger accounts, be the better way, because work, one could open the name of the firm first, chased on credit, and credited, at the same time to the proper ledger account if posted from cash book, cross-entry device spoken system.

My great aim in working bookkeeping was to get a day book or journal in addition to the ledger, and simply in the few cases where it was



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S. A. BEDFORD.
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WINDBREAK NORTH OF BUILDINGS ON "GREENWOOD," FARM OWNED BY J. J. RING CRYSTAL CITY MUN.

Opening Farm Books

One of our correspondents says:
"I would like to get some more information in explanation of Mr. Bradshaw's system of farm book-keeping. Particularly, in capitalizing the farm, how should the different items be entered in opening the books, and how should loans on monies receivable, be entered? How should dealing on account, or credit be handled, as they do not properly fall in the cash book? Would it not be necessary to use a day book?"

In opening a set of books, the value of the farm should be placed in the debit column of Real Estate account, the value of stock and plant, set out in detail, in each case, should also be placed in the debit column of each account, and the sum total of each of these in the credit column of Capital Account. The amount of cash on hand at time of opening of books and the value of grain on hand, should also be treated as part of Capital Account.

Put yourself in the position of an outsider who invested \$5,000.00 in a farm, \$2,500.00 in stock and machinery, \$500.00 in grain, and \$500.00 in cash, and commenced farming. These sums added together would be the amount of capital he invested in the enterprise.

As to loans and monies receivable, there could be a Bills Receivable Account to record such transactions, or in case of loans, on mortgage securities, a personal account with the borrower's name at the head of the account. I think money invested in securities, is not properly a part of a system of farm bookkeeping, which, I take it, is for the sole purpose of knowing the details and results of the farm business. I should think it would be better to keep a separate record of such transactions, they being of a personal nature and not a part of the farm business.

As to handling of credit items—this could be done in two ways—a few pages could be set aside for a day book or journal in which a record could be made of all credit business, the items being posted to the different ledger accounts, or, (and this I think would be the better way, because it would be simple and save work,) one could open ledger accounts headed with the name of the firm from whom goods were purchased on credit, and credit them direct with all purchases, at the same time debiting the same amounts to the proper ledger accounts to which they would go if posted from cash book. This is making use of the cross-entry device spoken of in my account of the system.

My great aim in working out this system of farm bookkeeping was to get it as simple as possible. As a day book or journal meant a certain amount of additional work I cut it out altogether in my own bookkeeping, and simply used the cross-entry device, in the few cases where it was necessary.



BARN YARD PROTECTED FROM DRIFTS OF SNOW AT "GREENWOOD" FARM.

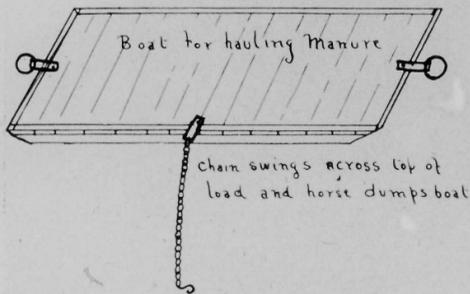
One could keep a memo of credit transactions in some little book and when accounts were paid the amount would appear in the cash book and would be posted to the proper account in ledger. This would overcome the necessity of opening special accounts in the ledger as explained above and would answer in most cases.

GEO. H. BRADSHAW.

Hauling Manure from Stables

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As soon as your readers practice hauling the manure from the stable and piling it up to rot, I will describe my method of drawing it out on a stone-boat. I use this contrivance in a stable with only one door to each alley. There is a clevis at each end of the boat so that I can hitch a horse on, pull the boat into the



alley, unhook, turn the horse around, hook up again at the other end, ready to come out with the load.

The horse is also used to dump the load. There is a piece of chain about 3 feet 6 inches in length, fastened to the center of one side. When the load is ready to be dumped, the chain is swung over the top of the manure, the horse hooked on and the load turned right over. The tramping of the horse and the weight of the stone-boat, packs the manure in the pile and causes it to rot quickly. I used this contrivance on a large farm in Ontario and could clean out the manure from 60 head of stock in quick time. It can be unloaded more quickly than by using a fork.

Sask.

R. W. PREMMER.

HORTICULTURE

Growing Fuel on the Farms

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The question of a home grown supply of fuel is one worthy of serious consideration on the part of every farmer living more than a few miles from natural timber. The planting of trees for this purpose, however, has not heretofore received any general attention. There have been reasons for this: 1st—The average farmer in developing a new home has not much inclination to devote any time and labor on undertakings not calculated to bring in immediate returns. 2nd—The general idea prevails that it takes too long for a tree to grow to make it worth while. 3rd—It has not always been possible to secure cheap and suitable nursery stock for general planting. 4th—The farmer has had no available data to fall back upon to warrant his expending much money along this line of work.

At the present these conditions are somewhat different. Though many settlers may not be in a position to set out plantations there are many more in the older districts who can and who certainly should devote some of their energies in this direction. We are now in a position to state definitely that fair fuel can be grown on a prairie farm in from six to eight years, not of course of best quality, but sufficiently good for summer cooking. Each year after this adds to the quality of the wood grown. There is now no difficulty in securing suitable nursery stock at a moderate cost. Though, even yet, we have not much available data regarding the growth of cultivated varieties in close plantations, we still have a sufficient number of examples of comparatively old plantings to prove conclusively that fuel may be grown within a very few years.

The question naturally arises, what varieties are likely to be the most profitable for the farmer to plant? This is a point which can only be decided definitely after several years of testing. We can at present merely base our suggestions upon observation and not upon accurate measurements.

The following are points to be considered:—

1. The variety must be a rapid grower so as to give returns at an early date, it must also produce wood of a fair fuel value.
2. The varieties must be easily propagated in order that planting stock may be fairly cheap.
3. The varieties should make a second growth readily from the root when the tops are cut down.
4. The plantation must be established at the least cost, keeping in mind the results desired.

Now, as to varieties: We would suggest the cottonwood and willow as best for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and North and South Alberta. In the central districts of Alberta the Russian poplar may have to take the place of the cottonwood. Of the willows the acute leaved variety *salix acutifolia* would seem one of the best. Of course we must admit that poplar and willow are not likely to produce as good a quality of fuel as either maple, ash or elm; but it must be realized that they will produce a far larger volume of wood on a given area, which will be large enough for fuel in a shorter time.

The common wood fuel of the country is poplar wood. The cottonwood, Russian poplar and willow will produce wood of a very similar quality. Under ease of propagation these three varieties have a great advantage over other kinds, as they are all readily grown from cuttings. The advantage to the farmer on this score then, is very evident; for once having got a few trees of any of these kinds on his place he can increase his plantation as much as he pleases without expending a cent more on nursery stock.

A mixture of cottonwood and willow would be preferable to a pure plantation of either variety, as, frequently, temporary conditions are more favorable, in certain seasons, to one kind than another. As to method of planting—a spacing of four feet apart each way is probably the best distance. If the trees are set in rows both ways so that a scuffler can be used in any direction very little hand hoeing will be needed. In a plantation of any size it will always pay to mark out the ground before planting in order to get the cross rows even.

In regard to the actual cost of establishing such a plantation we have the figures from our work on the Nursery Station. Last spring

(1908), 25 acres of plantation was set out for test purposes—5 acres of this was done with spades at a cost of \$9.99 per acre, and 20 acres put in with a plow at a cost of only \$6.00 per acre. This then shows greatly in favor of using a plow in setting the young trees.

We consider that three years are necessary to establish a plantation of the rapid growing varieties. From actual records kept on the nursery the cost is about as follows, per acre:

1st Year.—	
Planting	\$6.00
Hoeing	4.97
Horse scuffling	1.11
2nd Season.—	
Hoeing	5.00
Horse cultivation	1.11
3rd Season.—	
Hoeing	6.00
Horse cultivation50

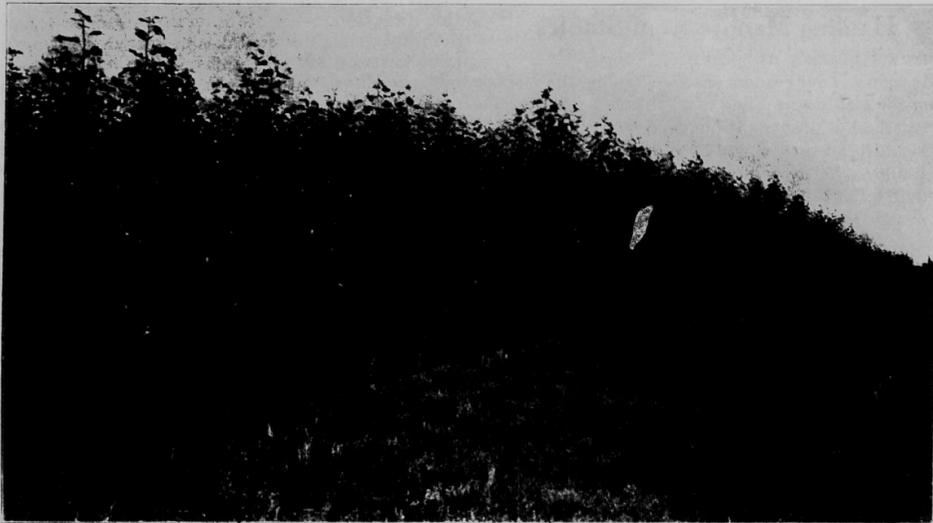
\$24.69 then represents the actual cash expenses for three years in establishing a plantation at our Nursery Station. On an average farm there need be no actual cash expense, probably three or four days labor a year being all that is required.

At the time of planting all of the above varieties were about 18 inches high, except spruce and pines, which would not average more than 9 inches. The trees were planted 3 by 3 feet in the case of evergreens, and 4 by 4 in other varieties.

This table is of value only as showing the relative growth of the varieties for first three or four seasons. The cottonwood, willow and Russian poplar make the greatest growth in these early years, while the ash and elm, spruce and pine do not grow so fast at the start, but later on make a larger annual growth.

The chief feature is this:—The varieties making a rapid growth in the early years can be established in plantations far more cheaply than those of slower growth. For example, our plots of cottonwood, cottonwood and maple and Russian poplar set out in 1906, now require no further hoeing or cultivation; whereas, the ash and elm planted in same year will require cultivation for probably two seasons yet. This is a very important point in determining what varieties to plant.

All we can be absolutely sure of then from our present results is that a farmer can establish a thriving plantation of cottonwood, maple, willow, Russian poplar, or any mixture of these four at a labor outlay, extending over a period of three years, equivalent to \$24.00 per acre. At the end of the third season he should have a plantation



PLANTATION OF RUSSIAN POPLAR, SET OUT IN 1906 PHOTO TAKEN IN 1908, SEE TABLE.

A good plantation of willow, cottonwood or Russian poplar should require no further attention after the third season.

In 1905 and 1906 there were set out on the Nursery several acres of plantation, the varieties being the common hardy kinds suitable for prairie growth. Measurements are taken in these plantations annually in order to compare the rates of growth of the different varieties, and also that we may establish the exact cost of a plantation, as this will vary according to the varieties, method of mixing, and planting distance. As soon as large enough the trees will be cut for fuel and in this way it is hoped to arrive at definite conclusions as to the most profitable varieties for a farmer to grow.

The following measurements, taken in these plantations last fall (1908), may be of interest as showing the comparative rates of growth during the early years. The measurements represent averages of hundreds of trees selected as being about average trees in the plantations, though we naturally find many individuals far larger than these average figures would indicate.

Variety.	Year planted	Average height fall, 1908.	Average new growth, 1908.
Cottonwood	1904	12 ft. 4 in.	1 ft. 9 in.
"	1906	9 " 2 "	2 " 5 3/8 "
Willow	1904	10 " 5 "	1 " 6 "
Russian Poplar	1906	10 " 3 "	7 " 7 "
Ash	1906	3 " 8 "	1 " 2 "
Elm	1906	3 " 6 "	1 " 8 "
Man. Maple	1904	9 " 2 "	1 " 4 "
"	1906	7 " 5 1/2 "	2 " 5 3/8 "
White Birch	1906	5 " 9 "	2 " 3 "
Scotch Pine	1905	2 " 5 1/2 "	1 " 3 "
"	1906	2 " 2 "	1 " 7 "
Tamarac	1904	9 " 1 1/4 "	2 " 1 "
"	1905	7 " 9 "	2 " 1 "
White Spruce	1905	2 " 9 1/2 "	11 1/2 "

averaging from 7 to 10 feet high and likely to make an annual growth of from 18 inches to two feet for the next few years.

Such a plantation properly situated on the farm could be made to serve the dual purpose of shelter and fuel supply. There is no investment that can be made on a farm that is likely to prove so profitable as the setting out of a well arranged plantation. Buildings cost large sums and deteriorate in value. Plantations cost comparatively little and increase in value at a surprising rate. On the prairies we must take into consideration not only the actual value of the wood produced—which in Europe is all that really counts in a commercial plantation—but the added home comforts and the very materially increased sale value a good plantation means on any Western farm, are other points to be taken into account.

Every prairie farm should have from ten to twenty acres planted to trees. Do not try to do too much in one season. One or two acres well planted and properly cultivated will be worth more than double twice the area carelessly looked after.

NORMAN M. ROSS,
Chief Tree Planting Division, Indian Head.

POULTRY

Selecting Eggs for Hatching

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

There is no part of poultry raising, in which so many farmers defeat their own purposes, as in selecting eggs for hatching. A farmer's wife was talking to me just the other day about discarding Barred Plymouth Rocks for another breed because her hens went broody so quickly and were broody most of the summer. During the conversation, she said that she bought a sitting of eggs from an advertiser, who sent her eggs that were not nearly as nice as those she selected from her own hens. There is the whole story of her short-period layers, and long time brooders. If she changes breeds she will soon have the same experience with the new breed. When Barred Plymouth Rocks are bred for it, many of them lay through the entire season without going broody. I had one extra good layer that never went broody till she was three years old.

In every flock there are hens which lay undersized eggs. These should be discarded, if one has any way of identifying them. Among the good hens there are two classes—one lays well shaped, medium sized eggs, the other lays large, fine looking eggs, which would attract attention as soon as one sees them. Those who keep an account of the performances of their hens, usually set these by nice looking layers, and this is the reason they have short period layers and persistent brooders.

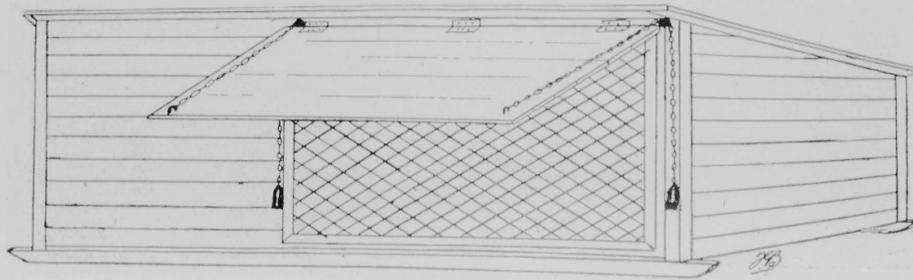
It is almost invariably true that hens which lay many eggs, lay eggs of medium size, while hens which lay extra large eggs lay only a few of them. Well shaped, medium sized eggs, are the eggs to set for two very good reasons: First, they come from better layers than the extra large ones, and will produce better laying pullets; second, they hatch more evenly, that is, if a hen sits on medium eggs, all about the same size, they will hatch more nearly at the same time. There is less danger of chicks being crushed, and if some chicks hatch much later than the others, they are likely to get bowel trouble from being fed too soon.

Alta. W. J. THOMAS.

To break a dog off egg stealing, or the eating of eggs, all you have to do is to get hold of a big hen's egg and blow it out. When this is done seal up one end, and then fill up the shell with the following ingredients: Croton oil, five drops; asafoetida, one and a half drams; valerian, one dram, and ichthyol, half a dram. Mix all up in a cup, and pour it by some means or other into the eggshell. Wait then till a hen lays an egg and begins to cackle; for the dog will make for the nest as soon as he hears her. Catch him, take him to the nest, take the prepared egg, push it into his mouth, crush it and bind his jaws down on it, and its escaping contents, and keep him so for about a quarter of an hour or thereabouts. He is not likely when released to manifest any great desire for an egg diet for some considerable time to come, if at all. There is no fear of poisoning him, as he will take good care not to swallow the stuff, and would, if asked for an opinion, give one to the effect that a bad egg was bad to smell and to taste, but that his latest experience beat all the bad eggs, both in odor and flavor, that this bad world ever produced!

Poultry House for a Small Farm Flock

A reader in Saskatchewan sends us the accompanying design of a poultry house, which he has found very satisfactory and convenient. It is built on skids, so as to be moved about readily from place to place in the yard, that the fowl may be on fresh ground. At one end a small room is partitioned off for sitters. The whole makes a very satisfactory house on a farm, where only a small flock is kept, and where the fowls require to be confined most of the time. The roof is shanty style, with a window arranged in it to light the house. The front opening is screened by a wire mesh, and may be closed in cold weather by lowering the board front.



FIELD

Events

The memorial presentation, by the Manitoba Extension of territory, was of irregular in form.

The Brandon Winter meeting in interest, of entries.

An enquiry is in progress Morang book contract the Saskatchewan go.

Hon. Joseph Martin drawn from business a make his home in Engl.

John Welch, who dynamiters of 1900, d pneumonia. He wa

Immigration mover approach of spring. I cars of effects, left To and seventy-eight new in from Michigan.

Rev. Canon MacMor at his home there, f pneumonia. He has be for twenty years, and the congregation, and the

BRITISH Over two hundred l were lost in the blizzar

William Jennings B in Canada during the s

General Booth of th on a five week's cam cause through Scandina

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EDITOR FARMER'S ADV

In the FARMER'S A the article "The Bachelor are pictured unloved an Well, I would just si lonely bachelors woul town, or to a communi bers of the fair sex, the getting a wife. The t that they are too easily world is large and there

Then again you men man batches, the less This is no doubt true. enjoys life, and put h where there is nothing share his life, he soon p to see a girl, he would girl may want to speak t

Here in this vicinity elors are not plentiful. Alberta) there seem to bachelors. People say elors get married. Of here, and they know be to a young girl too mu do not want to be har suggest that a man sh own age, and when he I think he surely will am like the rest, willing happy, or share his lonel

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But you say down in and old maids. That t the same discouraging told here? They say know how to work, o as others word it, "no Besides, the majority o homestead ("Oh, no, course there are as man places. You never hea who married for nothing some on the plains. I their choice they have what more do they wa you bachelors just imag and do not get discour all sympathize with y with you for better or as I am giving any adv can and if more of the g Many" and others who l and take grace and start

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

The memorial presented to the Dominion parliament by the Manitoba legislature praying for an extension of territory, was rejected on the ground that it was irregular in form.

The Brandon Winter Fair exceeded any previous meeting in interest, number of visitors, and number of entries.

An enquiry is in progress at Regina, regarding the Morang book contract, for supplying school books to the Saskatchewan government.

Hon. Joseph Martin of British Columbia, has withdrawn from business and politics, in Canada and will make his home in England in the future.

John Welch, who was one of the Welland Canal dynamiters of 1900, died in Kingston penitentiary, of pneumonia. He was serving a life sentence.

Immigration movements, are accelerated by the approach of spring. Five hundred farmers and fifty cars of effects, left Toronto for the west on Mar. 9, and seventy-eight new settlers and their goods, came in from Michigan.

Rev. Canon MacMorine, of Portage la Prairie, died at his home there, following an operation for appendicitis. He has been in charge of the church there for twenty years, and stood high in the regard of his congregation, and the citizens in general.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Over two hundred lives, and millions in property were lost in the blizzard that prevailed in Austria.

William Jennings Bryan is planning a lecture tour in Canada during the spring.

General Booth of the Salvation Army has started on a five week's campaign, in the interests of his cause through Scandinavia.

The Marrying Problem

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of February 3rd, in the article "The Bachelor's Greatest Need," bachelors are pictured unloved and alone, sadly in need of wives. Well, I would just suggest that if some of these lonely bachelors would migrate once in a while to town, or to a community where there are good numbers of the fair sex, they might stand some chance of getting a wife. The trouble with most bachelors is that they are too easily discouraged. Remember the world is large and there are plenty of girls.

Then again you mention the fact that the longer a man batches, the less he cares for his appearance. This is no doubt true. Take any young person who enjoys life, and put him away out on the prairie, where there is nothing but coyotes and animals to share his life, he soon gets so that even if he chance to see a girl, he would shy around, in fear that the girl may want to speak to him.

Here in this vicinity where I live, while the bachelors are not plentiful, (in spite of it being out in Alberta) there seem to be several old (what I call old) bachelors. People say, why don't these old bachelors get married. Of course there are no old maids here, and they know better than to pay any attention to a young girl too much their junior. In writing I do not want to be hard on the bachelors, but I just suggest that a man should look for a wife near his own age, and when he does that in the right spirit, I think he surely will win. I being a young girl, am like the rest, willing to make some young bachelor happy, or share his loneliness with him.

It would surely improve this vast Western country if the bachelors could only find their ideal.

But you say down in Ontario there are lots of girls and old maids. That is true. But have you heard the same discouraging tale that I have, or that is told here? They say many of these girls do not know how to work, or rather how to keep house, as others word it, "not if they were paid for it." Besides, the majority of them would not live on a homestead ("Oh, no, it's too confining.") But of course there are as many nice girls in Ontario as other places. You never hear a real noble married friend who married for nothing but love, say it is too lonesome on the plains. If they really love the one of their choice they have their home, live happily, and what more do they want? So why do not some of you bachelors just imagine that your time is coming and do not get discouraged, for I am sure the girls all sympathize with you, and are willing to share with you for better or for worse. I do not know as I am giving any advice but, I am doing the best I can and if more of the girls write I think "One of the Many" and others who have written would be pleased and take grace and start out.

ONE OF THE FAIR SEX.

Have a System and Follow it

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

With your permission, I will give a few suggestions gained from ten years actual experience, to bachelor homesteaders or those who intend homesteading.

As successful farmers are born first, and made afterwards, before taking a homestead, I would advise you to feel yourselves all over, and if you find you are not of an anxious, worrying, or fretting disposition, but happy, anxious to learn, anxious to get to work in the morning, and to get dinner over and get to work again, and anxious to do this day after day, with the staying qualities of an outlaw cayuse, you may, and likely will, make a success of farming. However, if you are a go-day, come-day, God-send-Sunday kind of a fellow, you had better hunt up a government job or try to be a store-keeper as you will never be a successful farmer.

Before staking a homestead, picture in your mind your ideal location, and then hunt for it. You can find it in the Canadian Northwest. When you have found it, draw on paper a plan of all the buildings you will likely ever need, from a dog house to your residence, as well as a plan of your garden, orchard, pasture, etc., leaving out not the smallest detail and then start to build permanent buildings, even if you can only afford to build the woodshed, and have to live in it for years, and keep your horses in your future hen-house, as once is often enough to build.

Above all things have a system and follow it to the letter. I work eight hours at outside work every day except Sunday. This gives me time to cook and keep house, and not get weary and tired of the place. On Sunday I do nothing except the regular chores, then read, write or go visiting. Be sure to join all farmer's societies and be as active a member as your intelligence, will allow, and do not neglect politics as that is the salvation of the farmer.

Last, but not least, subscribe for all the agricultural papers you have time to read carefully, which will be at least seven, one for every evening in the week and a few monthlies for Sunday. It is a poor agricultural paper that you cannot get a suggestion out of in a year, that will be worth ten dollars. So you see how it pays. If you can get the right kind of a wife, get one. I believe that pays as well as the newspapers although I cannot advise from actual experience.

B. C.

MICKY IRELAND.

One of Our Models

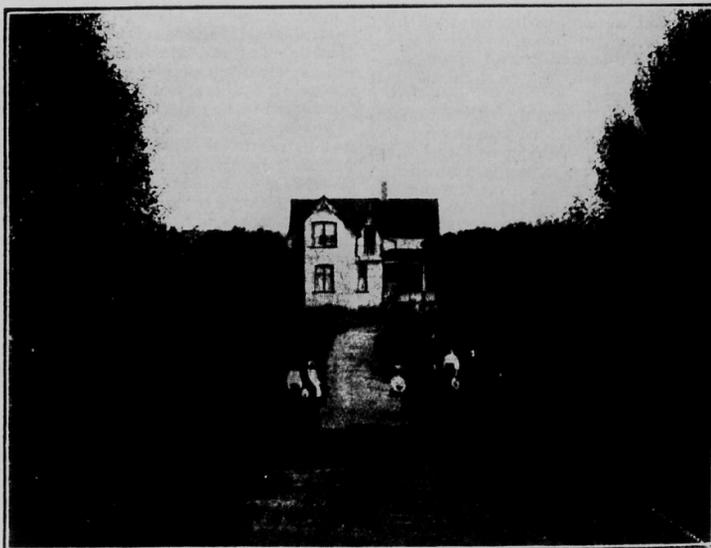
On this page is the illustration of the lawn, and windbreaks on, and approach to, "Maple Grove Farm," the home of A. Switzer, Esq., of Grenfell, Sask. Mr. Switzer came West in 1882, and since then has acquired a nice little estate of 1120 acres, about 600 of which is used regularly for grain growing.

Sheltered by the windbreaks, is a beautiful and useful garden, in which are grown raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, currants, plums, apples and vegetables, while an energetic colony of bees contribute their quota to the household food supply.

Sheltered behind the trees also are the stock barns and yards, where cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, of more than average excellence are kept.

Two diplomas have been won with prize cluster oats, grown on "Maple Grove." One diploma was awarded at the World's Fair, Paris, 1900, and again honors fell at the Glasgow International Exhibition in 1901.

It seems like only a few years, since the place where "Maple Grove" now lies so peacefully, was bleak wind swift and fierce sweeping it. Yet the transformation of this bit of prairie, the establishment of a home, and the rearing of a family of loyal young Canadians, comprises the bulk of the life work of a plucky man, energetic settler, successful farmer and a citizen, of whom any king might well be proud.



HOME AND SURROUNDINGS OF MR. A. SWITZER, GRENFELL, SASK.

Homes like "Maple Grove" invites to the land. No better haven, extends a welcome to the tired toiler, and when our prairies become dotted with such homes, there will be heard no more the complaint that the farms are being forsaken.

Hints to Homesteaders

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The following lessons in homesteading were learned in the school of experience, and may be interesting to those homesteaders who come with a limited amount of money, to exercise brain and muscle in making a self-supporting farm home, out of 160 acres of virgin prairie.

To carry out the following ideas, the homesteader will need to stop with a neighbor, near his homestead for a couple of months, and, for half the living expenses, permission is usually readily granted. He will need a team of oxen, or horses—the fulness of his pocketbook will determine his purchase. We have oxen, and find them less expensive to keep, and they are satisfactory for the ordinary work of the homestead.

He will need to get out a lot of poles, enough good, stout ones for corners, the number of smaller ones he will need, depending, of course, on size shack and stable he intends building. Our shack is 14 feet by 24 feet, divided into two rooms of equal size. The stable is 20 feet by 20 feet. As soon as possible in spring, put up a frame of scantlings, the size you wish your shack to be. Line up the inside with rough lumber, planed on one side. We used one-half inch lumber for one room, but found it not so satisfactory.

Have regular flooring if you can afford it, it pays in the end. You will have reason to be thankful during the winter, if your windows and door face the south. We have two south windows and one west, the lathing of which is frozen over half the time, while the south windows are clear, and we get all the winter sunlight. Now, you are ready to nail your small poles on the outside, one foot apart, and one foot from the foundation studding to give a slant. By the time you have the frame up and ready, the ground will be fit for plowing. Plow your sods as evenly as possible, and proceed to build a sod wall round your shack. Cut the sod into convenient lengths as you go. Build carefully, and take care that the upper sod covers the joint of the lower ones. Build one row at a time all round the shack. The sods shrink a good deal, and by the time you get round to where you started, they will have settled.

If this work is done in the spring it will be necessary in the fall to lay another row of sods on top of the wall, between it and the roof. Fill up the remaining small spaces with hay, packed as tightly as possible. Have your roof of shingles. We tried tar paper, two or three ply, put on with slats, but the gentle breezes quickly removed it. Then came a deluge of rains, which necessitated judicious manipulation of utensils to hold water. We wasted much time and patience, and at last put a shingle roof on. I heartily wish we had done so at first. Now, for the winter, paste building paper neatly on the inside of your shack, and you will have a comfortable and convenient home, which will be warm, while the interior of the two and three-ply lumber shacks, will be letting in the frost. And your shack will have cost about half the price of a lumber one the same size.

Of course, you will need a good cellar under the kitchen. A good place for the pantry, to keep dishes and groceries, is to choose the coolest corner, and put up a length of scantling to reach from floor to roof, about 2 feet out from each corner. Board up one side and the top down to the height of the door. Make a close-fitting door, you will probably have enough pieces of flooring left for that. Put on a cupboard catch. Then put up your shelves. A closed pantry is a boon in the summer. You will

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Hatching

raising, in which so purposes, as in seer's wife was talking t discarding Barred ed because her hens broody most of the m, she said that she advertiser, who sent is nice as those she re is the whole story long time brooders. soon have the same When Barred Ply many of them lay at going broody. I ver went broody till

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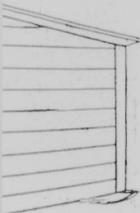
hat hens which lay ze, while hens which few of them. Well e eggs to set for two come from better s, and will produce hatch more evenly, eggs, all about the nearly at the same icks being crushed, ter than the others, ble from being fed

W. J. THOMAS.

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11 Farm Flock

us the accompany- h he has found very s built on skids, so n place to place in fresh ground. At ned' off for sitters. ry house on a farm, nd where the fowls time. The roof is nged in it to light screened by a wire eather by lowering



also find a great summer convenience in placing a large packing case on the north side of your shack and covering it with building paper inside and out, with tar paper on top. Then build sods all around and on the top, have a close-fitting door, with a round hole, cut in it at the bottom. Tack a piece of mosquito netting over the hole on the inside of the door. In this cool pantry you can keep food without danger of it spoiling with the summer heat.

If you are fortunate enough to keep a cow, do not buy a stoneware churn and open pans for setting the milk. Get two deep creamers. They cost 80 cents in Winnipeg. In one, keep the milk. The cream will rise well, even in summer, if kept in the outside pantry. In the other creamer, keep the cream. Cut a hole in the lid to fit handle of the

dasher, and you will have a churn from which you can run off the butter-milk without spilling it as frequently happens when lifting a stoneware churn. Get a wooden butter-bowl and a grooved spade, commonly called a Scotch-hand, and you should be able to make butter with little trouble. For cleaning the screw and tap of creamers, keep a small-sized toothbrush with very stiff bristles; dip it into hot water, which has had a piece of washing soda dissolved in it, and work the brush round the inside of the screw tap. You are more likely to get it perfectly clean than by using a corner of cloth. The wash cloth, drying cloth, and brush must be kept scrupulously clean, and used for nothing else.

Sask.

A HELPMET.

The results of the experiments conducted at the farm were outlined and a review of this year's work was given.

WEDNESDAY EVENING

The program for this meeting was not strictly adhered to. L. H. Newman opened with a discussion on the subject of "The Production and Use of High Grade Grain." He stated that the productive powers of the average farm has not yet been reached and outlined how the Canadian Seed Growers' Association hoped to aid in increasing the productive capacity of farms, by producing stronger and more heavily yielding seed. The principles followed by the association, were those followed in the improvement of live stock. The best was selected from the best, sown on a small plot, selections made from it again, and so on year by year, the aim being to produce seed for the general crops that would be pure to variety, also clean and heavy yielding. He advised the close use of the fanning mill in selecting seed grain. As an advantage of being a member of the association of seed growers, he mentioned the rigorous system of inspection carried out, the keeping of records of the work, the issuing of certificates of registration, as is the case with live stock and the assistance rendered in the selling of seed.

THE MARKET CAPACITY OF BACON HOGS IN THE WEST

Mr. W. R. Ingram of the J. Y. Griffin Company, Winnipeg, read the paper on this subject published on page 379 of this issue, and the discussion following his remarks was rather warm and very much to the point. Among the questions shot at the speaker were the following:

Ques.—Why is the Winnipeg market for hogs different to others?

Ans.—Prices in Winnipeg compare favorably with other markets. In Chicago, St. Paul and other American markets, the stock is fed and watered but the seller receives a correspondingly low price for his hogs on account of the cost of feed and water.

Ques.—Why do the Winnipeg packers not raise the price of hogs and encourage production instead of paying duty on imported pork?

Ans.—Because the West at present cannot produce sufficient number of hogs of quality to supply the demand, and until it does we shall have to go on importing. In the matter of selling, farmers will not grade their stock, but insist on selling lots of mixed grade at a flat rate. This decreases the price on first quality stuff.

Ques.—Is not the limit of the Winnipeg market largely the limit of the packing capacity, and is not the cost of the imported hog the basis of the price paid in the market?

Ans.—No. We have equipment ourselves for handling one hundred thousand hogs per year and we get only about fifty thousand. We cannot handle all kinds of stuff as bacon packing is our specialty.

Principal Black: If farmers felt sure of getting a paying price for their hogs, they would be quite willing to raise plenty of them.

Ans.—If the farmers will raise bacon hogs we will guarantee them a good price.

Ques.—We are told continually to raise bacon hogs. Our experience in the hog business has been that a man will get the same price for fat little chunks, as he will for hogs of bacon type.

Ans.—We will pay an increased price for hogs of bacon type. It is the local buyers who pay a flat rate for all classes. If your local buyer will not pay on quality, let the farmers in the district band together, and ship themselves. They are not dependent on buyers.

Ques.—If a number of farmers shipped in that way, would they get the same fair show from the packers as the local dealer would?

Ans.—Yes, they will.

Ques.—Are you sure that Gordons and Griffins wouldn't pool the shipments and pay what they liked?

Ans.—Nobody can say there is or ever was, an understanding between Gordons and ourselves, or between us and anybody else.

MANITOBA LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Mr. A. M. Campbell of Argyle, following Mr. Ingram, said that he would like to know why packers always dropped prices at exactly the same time, and to exactly the same extent, and why pork is always high when farmers are all out of hogs? Unless some understanding existed, he could not see any way for accounting for the first of these conditions. He advocated the public abattoir, as the only remedy for existing market conditions. That was the only means he could see, of preventing the large dealers from holding up both the producer and consumer, and driving the small buyer out of business. The people would have to provide the facilities for a market. The public abattoir scheme had been supported by the Live Stock Shippers' Association, the Grain Growers' Association and the Retail Butchers' Association. He said he would like to hear from the Cattle, Sheep and Swine breeders' associations.

In conclusion Mr. Campbell criticized the Dominion Meat Inspection Act rather severely, pointing out that it was designed evidently, to further increase the monopoly of the larger packer by shutting out competition with farm killed stuff. Mr. Ingram closed the debate on meat markets, with a brief reply to Mr. Campbell's charges, and was followed by Mr. J. J. Golden, who spoke for a short time on the

HORSE BREEDERS' LIEN ACT

The speaker outlined the intentions of the Act, and gave the results which have already been noticed

Live Stock Convention Meetings

AT BRANDON WINTER FAIR.

The program of evening addresses was not strictly adhered to for the reason that judging, to some extent, interfered with the arrangements, and also because a few of the speakers scheduled to appear were not on hand. A number of instructive addresses, however, were delivered on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and on Wednesday afternoon. An unfortunate feature of the speaking arrangements was the situation of the lecture room, or rather the persistent efforts put forth by a number of fanning mill, grain pickler and other machinery salesmen, located just outside the room, to push their wares, and making it difficult at times for the speakers to be properly heard. On Tuesday evening the meeting was in charge of the Sheep Breeders' association, on Wednesday, the Cattle Breeders' association had the lecture feature in charge.

THE HOPE OF OUR COUNTRY

Thomas McMillan, well known as an institute worker in Ontario, though scarcely as well known to Western audiences, spoke on Tuesday evening on the above theme. Mr. McMillan spoke of the fertility of the soil as the greatest resource of this country. For the maintenance of this fertility, and the transmission of it to posterity unimpaired, he preached the gospel of intensive farming as a duty in his mind of the present generation. The farmers, he maintained, must become the chief consumers of their own raw materials, and they should know more concerning the cost of transforming those raw materials into finished commodities, know the animals they are feeding and the composition and uses of the food fed.

Mr. McMillan advocated the ten-hour system of farm work, as a means of lessening the drudgery of farm life. He touched briefly upon the question of agricultural education, emphasizing the necessity of inaugurating such a system of public schools as will impress the children of the country with the desirability of country life. What agriculture stands most in need of in this country at present, is truly representative men. Non-development of ability, he believed, was the cause of this condition of affairs.

THE IDENTIFICATION OF WEEDS

This was an address by Mr. T. N. Willing, Regina, illustrated with stereopticon views, showing the common weeds of the country. While the views were being shown the speaker outlined the best method of eradication for each.

Have sheep a place in Manitoba agriculture? In answering this question, Mr. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man., sketched something of his own experience in sheep raising in Manitoba since he came to the country a few years ago, and proceeded to outline the methods of feeding, housing, and pasturing, which he had found best suited to the conditions prevailing in this country. He answered the question emphatically in the affirmative. In discussing the value of sheep as weed eradicators, Mr. Mackay stated that last year, he had a field badly infested with perennial sow-thistle which he decided to seed down and pasture. Sheep were turned in and in one summer, so far as he could see, the sow-thistle had become completely destroyed.

Mr. Mackay went pretty thoroughly into the question of sheep raising under Western conditions, but as a lengthy article on this subject by the same gentleman is printed in this issue, readers interested may refer to it for fuller information on the matter.

Mr. Thomas Jasper of Harding, opened the discussion on sheep raising, and pointed out a number of advantages which he believed attended the rearing of sheep on Manitoba farms. The strongest of these, perhaps, was the profit making possibilities which sheep afforded. The speaker stated that he had no difficulty of disposing of his ewes and lambs as from five to eight dollars per head.

THE PROFITABLE FEEDING OF THE BEST STEER

Mr. W. P. Puffer, M.L.A., Lacombe, Alta., was to have spoken on the subject "Steer Feeding with Minimum Labor and Expense," Wednesday afternoon, but in his absence, Mr. Thomas McMillan of Seaforth, Ontario, took up discussion on the subject above stated.

STOCK

He began at the foundation, and outlined how a steer should be handled from birth to block. In short, he said, have the calves come in November or December, separate the calf at birth from the cow,

feed first small quantities of new milk, gradually changing to skim-milk, never heated; put a little flax seed in the milk and give a little ground oats. When grass arrives let the calves have a little grazing in small pastures; cut some green fodder, and give them some grain every day. When put up for the second winter feed them generously on a variety of grains, roughage and roots, and by all means feed some clover. During the second summer give plenty of grass pasture, and whatever grain is necessary to keep them in good condition, so that they will go into the third winter ready to feed and finish in the shortest possible time.

Discussion on the question was as follows:

Ques.—Will a steer at 2½ make an exporter?

Ans.—Yes.

Ques.—Would it not be as well to have the calves come in May?

Ans.—No! Farmers will not look after calves during seeding, but if he looks after his cows and calves carefully, he can get spring calves ready by two years and two months.

Ques.—What do you do when the grass dries up?

Ans.—From July to the end of September, we have some roughage like corn.

Ques.—Do you tie up?

Ans.—No, we run them in pens from six to twelve, always dehorning them.

Ques.—What gain do you get on the average?

Ans.—From the time they go in (about 10th of November) I reckon if I get an average of 250 pounds, I am doing well.

Ques.—Do you feed roots?

Ans.—When I raise my own calves I feed roots, but for feeding two-year-olds I feed ensilage clover, chaff, etc. When I begin I like to have them weighing around 1200 pounds. At first I feed 1½ pounds of grain per day, with ensilage and could cut straw and gradually increase until this time of year I am feeding seven pounds a day, two of which is oil cake (about nine pounds is the limit.) Towards the close I let up on the cut straw, and increase clover hay and ensilage.

I value clover at \$6 per ton, straw \$2 per ton, corn \$1.50 per ton, and if I get \$20 per steer more than I pay for them, I am making enough, but I generally have over \$30 of an increase.

For lice I use insect powder and cement, one to four, sprinkled on their backs, three times three days apart, and then go over them again in two weeks.

How much do you have to get for a steer to pay you?

From \$45 to \$50, depending upon the value of grains, but last year I got \$77 apiece.

A voice: We get 3½ cents.

Yes, but some sell for \$6 and if there were thousands produced where there are tens now, the prices of Manitoba steers would be as high as in any other market. It is not quantities we want as much as quality.

Mr. G. H. Bradshaw of Morden, took up the discussion of Mr. McMillan's address, and endorsed the general principles outlined. Mr. Bradshaw, however, could not see how he could grow roots, but hoped to be able soon to get ensilage and clovers, in quantities. As a Manitoba farmer, he had been feeding cattle for eight years, and gave his experience.

The farm Mr. Bradshaw bought proved to be full of weeds, and after one crop it seemed imperative that he change his system; he grew less wheat, more coarse grains, and hay. He built pens and runs cattle in them. The feed being brome hay, and coarse grains. For the first few weeks they get small quantities of grain and are brought to full feed by the middle of winter.

The money return is not as much as might be wished, but the condition of the farm is so improved, that the grain grown can be sold for feed. An effort is made to market the steers in March, so as to get the cattle off before seeding. The prices the last three years have been, 4 cents, 4½ cents and 3½c. per pound, which leaves a margin after charging \$6 per ton to hay and 40 cents per bushel on grain, of about \$2 a head.

Mr. Murray of the experimental farm, thought the price of wheat had been so satisfactory that cattle feeding was not inviting. However, he cited briefly, a few of the expedients that may be followed to reduce the cost of handling. Buildings, he emphasized, are not necessary to house winter-fed steers.

by the department, and the stallion owner to co-operate with the standing for public. The purpose of the Act to advertise the class that the public might

DEMONSTRATION

Professor D. A. Gau cultural College, gave, afternoon, of the cutt Thursday of the prop illustrated from the (portance of breeding mation, straight backe on top, and a good, b how large muscles n muscles tough meat, which muscles are built was dependent upon t extent to which fat fibres, and broken dow produced the tough one of the most inst

Country

Following is a sumr mission on Country President Roosevelt:

The Commission de existing conditions of causes that may hav organization. It sugg of rural society, for a for maintaining the n for the development will promote the prosp

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Yet it is true, notw measured by historica not commercially as p for the labor and ener the risks that he assu ditions in the open c possibilities.

Rural society is lac the part of the farm conditions and possibi in the widespread dep effect on rural life; in in the schools; in go organization for buyin;

There is an absenc agricultural credit, a s cated by intemperanc institutions and incen to the soil; the life of and narrow; there is of public health. The speculative holding of of streams and forests and by restraint of tra

Some of the remedi lie with the national g the states and comm pacities, some with vo with individual acting

All organized force should understand th well as city phases of phase needs help as agencies should realiz Many existing organi become practically co as for example, all Young Men's Christi All the organizations should be federated

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There must be a v organized effort amo indispensable that fa their common interest If they do not do th legislation, not even b The forces and insti and spiritual ideals, energized.

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by the department. He urged the horse breeders and the stallion owners particularly, of the province, to co-operate with the government in preventing the standing for public service, of unsound stallions. The purpose of the Act was to compel stallion owners to advertise the class and breeding of their animals, that the public might know what they were using.

DEMONSTRATION IN MEAT CUTTING

Professor D. A. Gaumnitz of the Minnesota Agricultural College, gave a demonstration on Wednesday afternoon, of the cutting of a beef carcass, and on Thursday of the proper way to cut up a hog. He illustrated from the carcasses before him, the importance of breeding animals of the right conformation, straight backed animals with lots of muscle on top, and a good, broad deep middle. He showed how large muscles made tender meat, and small muscles tough meat, by illustrating the manner in which muscles are built up. Tenderness, he declared, was dependent upon the size of the muscle, and the extent to which fat had formed in between the fibres, and broken down the connective tissues, which produced the toughness. The demonstration was one of the most instructive features of the show.

Country Life Report

Following is a summary of the report of the Commission on Country Life recently appointed by President Roosevelt:

The Commission describes with some fulness, the existing conditions of farm life and points out the causes that may have led to its present lack of organization. It suggests methods for the redirection of rural society, for arresting the drift to the city, for maintaining the natural rights of the farmer, and for the development of an organized rural life that will promote the prosperity of the whole nation.

Broadly speaking, agriculture in the United States is prosperous and the conditions in many of the great farming regions are improving. Country homes generally are improving in comfort, attractiveness and healthfulness. Many institutions, organizations and movements are actively contributing to the increasing welfare of the open country.

There has never been a time when the American farmer was as well off as he is to-day, when not only his earning power, but the comforts and advantages he may secure are considered. There has been a complete and fundamental change in our whole economic system within the past century.

Yet it is true, notwithstanding all this progress, as measured by historical standards, that agriculture is not commercially as profitable as it is entitled to be, for the labor and energy that the farmer expends and the risks that he assumes, and that the social conditions in the open country are far short of their possibilities.

Rural society is lacking chiefly in a knowledge on the part of the farmers of the exact agricultural conditions and possibilities of their regions, resulting in the widespread depletion of soils, with the injurious effect on rural life; in proper training for country life in the schools; in good highway facilities, and in organization for buying and selling.

There is an absence of any adequate system of agricultural credit, a shortage of labor, often complicated by intemperance among workmen; a lack of institutions and incentives that tie the laboring man to the soil; the life of the farm woman is burdensome and narrow; there is need of adequate supervision of public health. The farmer is handicapped by the speculative holding of the lands, monopolistic control of streams and forests, waste of our natural resources and by restraint of trade.

Some of the remedies for the conditions set forth lie with the national government, some of them with the states and communities in their corporate capacities, some with voluntary organizations and some with individual acting alone.

All organized forces both in town and country, should understand that there are country phases as well as city phases of our civilization, and that one phase needs help as much as the other. All these agencies should realize their responsibility to society. Many existing organizations and institutions might become practically co-operative or mutual in spirit, as for example, all agricultural societies, libraries, Young Men's Christian Associations and churches. All the organizations standing for rural progress should be federated in states and nation.

There are several great forces or principles which must be utilized in the endeavor to solve the country life question.

There must be a vast enlargement of voluntary, organized effort among farmers themselves. It is indispensable that farmers shall work together for their common interests and for the national welfare. If they do not do this, no government activity, no legislation, not even better schools, will greatly avail. The forces and institutions that make for morality and spiritual ideals, among rural people must be energized.

There must be not only a fuller scheme of public education, but a new kind of education adapted to the real needs of the farming people. The country schools are to be so redirected that they shall educate their pupils in terms of the daily life. Opportunities for training toward the agricultural callings are to be

multiplied and made broadly effective. This means redoubled efforts for better country schools, and a vastly increased interest in the welfare of country boys and girls on the part of those who pay the school taxes. Education by means of agriculture, is to be a part of our regular public school work. Special agricultural schools are to be organized.

The country people everywhere are asking for good roads. Everywhere too, they want a parcels post and the extension of the rural free delivery.

Each state college of agriculture should organize as soon as practicable, a complete department of college extension. Local, state, and even national conferences on rural progress, designed to unite the interests of education, organization, and religion, should be held.

There is need for young people of quality, energy, capacity, aspiration, and conviction, who will live in the open country as permanent residents, on farms or as teachers, or in other useful fields, and who, while developing their own business or affairs to the greatest perfection, will still have unselfish interest in the welfare of their communities. The farming country is by no means devoid of leaders and is not lost or incapable of helping itself, but it has been relatively overlooked by persons who are seeking great fields of usefulness. It will be well for us as a people if we recognize the opportunity for usefulness in the open country and consider that there is a call for service.

The suggestions of the Commission only outline a general plan whereby the strong resident forces in the open country, may themselves build up a new and better rural social structure. To accomplish this, the entire people must be aroused. The time for this is at hand.

Oats—						
No. 2 white	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½
No. 3 white	41½	41½	41½	41½	43½	43½
Feed	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½
Feed 2	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Barley—						
No. 3	52½	52½	52½	52½	53	52½
No. 4	50½	50½	50½	50½	51	50½
Feed	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
Flax—						
No. 1 N. W.	130½	130½	130½	130	131	131
No. 1 Man.	128½	128½	128½	128	129	129
Option quotations were as follows:						
Monday—						
Mar.	109					108
May	112½	112½	112½	110½		110½
Tuesday—						
Mar.	108					109½
May	110½	111½	109½			111½
July	111½	112½	111½			112½
Wednesday—						
Mar.	109					107½
May	111½	111½	110½			110½
July	112½	112½	111½			111½
Thursday—						
Mar.	108½					109½
May	110½	111½	110½			111½
July	111½	118½	112½			111½
Friday—						
Mar.	110½					111½
May	113½	113½	112½			113½
July	114½	115½	114½			115½
Saturday—						
Mar.	110½					110½
May	113½	113½	112½			112½
July	115	115	114			114½

MARKETS

Another rather eventful week is to be recorded in wheat markets, a period in which the prices have seasawed back and forth within rather wide limits, but moving gradually back towards the place it stumped from when the Armour aggregation, in Chicago, began pounding prices and managed to squeeze out some juice. Fluctuations of large size were of daily occurrence. On Monday, the U. S. Government issued its monthly crop report, which was unexpectedly bearish, and prices fell instantly, Winnipeg breaking a cent and a half below Saturday's close; Chicago falling off two and a quarter, and Minneapolis one and five-eighths. The market had scarcely looked for so large an estimate of wheat as the government statisticians give. They place the quantity in the farmer's hands in the United States at 143,692,000 bushels, which is 21 per cent. of the American crop. The quantity had been previously estimated at 123,000,000.

Following Monday's slump came the inevitable reaction, and Tuesday, despite lower Liverpool cables and bearish news generally from abroad, all markets on this continent advanced materially, Chicago leading in the upward move just as she plunged lowest in the break. Next day they broke again, to the low point of the week before, for no apparent reason. On Thursday, prices more than recovered themselves, shooting up from 108 to 109½, and on Friday, on the strength of decreasing visibly and a serious falling in Argentine shipments continued the advance, and beat very nearly up to the high point of the present campaign.

Taking a world-wide view of the situation at the moment, and the large factors in the making of wheat prices will be found exhibiting plenty of strength, and indicating, if they can be said to indicate anything, still higher prices. There is a general tendency to discount somewhat, the U. S. government's estimate of the situation in that country. Especially is the estimate of 1908 crop still in the farmers' hands, believed to be far above the actual stock in the producers granaries. Nobody seriously suspects the farmers of the United States or this country, of having anything like the percentage of wheat in store on their farms, which the government crop reporter makes them have. And on this point seems to hinge the situation. As a matter of fact, farmers have sold themselves out of the cereal to greater extent than usual, owing to the high prices offering. Coarse grain prices did not move much either way, despite the wild jumps, one way or the other, which wheat was daily making. Oats are steady but inactive; barley, similar to last report. Prices were as follows:

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
Wheat						
No. 1 Nor-thern	108	109½	108	109½	110½	111½
No. 2 Nor-thern	105	106½	105	106½	108½	108½
No. 3 Nor-thern	103	104	102½	105½	106½	106½
No. 4	98½	98½	97½	99	101½	101½
No. 5	90	90½	89½	91	93½	93½
No. 6	84	84½	83½	85	86	86
Feed One	75½	75½	77	77½	78	78
No. 1 Alberta Red	103	106	106	107	108	109

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED	
Bran	\$21.00
Shorts	22.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats	25.00
Barley	23.00
Oats	28.00
Hay, per ton, car on track,	
Winnipeg (prairie hay)	\$ 6.00 @ 7.00
Timothy	10.00 @ 11.00
Baled straw	4.00

BUTTER AND EGGS	
Fresh turned creamery bricks	30
Storage bricks	27
Boxes, 26 to 14 lbs.	27
DAIRY BUTTER—	
Extra fancy dairy prints	20 @ 21
Dairy in tubs	17 @ 18
EGGS—	
Manitoba fresh	31 @ 32
Cold storage, candled	27
Pickled	26
POULTRY—	
Turkey Manitoba	18 @ 21
Turkey, fine Ontario (undrawn and case weight)	18 @ 20
Spring chicken, per lb.	18
Ducks, per lb.	15
Geese, per lb.	14

VEGETABLE—	
Potatoes, per bushel	75 @ 90
Carrots, per cwt	\$1.50
Beets, per cwt	1.50
Turnips, per cwt	75
Cabbage, per cwt	\$2.00 @ 2.50
Onions, per cwt	2.00 @ 2.50
Parsnips, per cwt	2.00
HIDES—	
Frozen (subject to usual tare)	7 @ 7½
No. 1 tallow	5
No. 2 tallow	5
Sheepskin (late taken off)	40 @ 75
Lambskins, (late taken off)	40 @ 75
Wool (western unwashed)	7 @ 8

LIVE STOCK, WINNIPEG
Butcher cattle are quoted at from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per cwt. with little business doing. Sheep are not being received, but buyers are willing to quote the usual standing offer of \$5.00 for them. Hog values are unchanged from last quotation. Best price is \$6.50 for good bacon type hogs, and \$5.00 for heavy stock. Speculations as to export prices are becoming reasonable, and the general forecast is, that prices for shipping stock are going to rule higher this year than they have for some time. Just at present, and not for a month yet, at least, will there be any export stock to test the market on, but things look favorable for better prices than for some years. Feeders seem to expect a good advance as good offers are being turned down in the country.

TORONTO
Export steers, \$5.50 to \$6.00; butcher cattle, \$4.75 to \$5.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.90 to \$4.35; calves, \$3.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$4.00 to \$4.50; lambs, \$6.00 to \$7.00; hogs, \$7.15.

CHICAGO
Export steers, 1150 to 11250 lbs, \$4.40 to \$5.83; 1275 to 1400 lbs, \$5.90 to 6.40; corn fed westerns, \$5.30 to \$6.60; cows and heifers, \$3.10 to \$5.75; calves \$3.40 to \$9.00; Stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$5.25; sheeps, \$4.50 to \$4.75; wethers, \$5.50 to \$6.50; lambs, \$5.00 to \$7.65; hogs, \$6.40 to \$6.85.

ready been noticed

It seems as if everyone traveling in Manitoba at the beginning of last week was bound for Brandon, and at the end of the week,

was getting home from Brandon. The occasion of so much travel was of course, the second annual Manitoba winter fair, fat stock show, and spring stallion show. Stepping inside the immense new winter fair building, one heard on every side only comments of the most appreciative and superlative kind on the size and excellence of the show, and the complete arrangements for the entertainment and accommodation of the visitors.

The exhibitors did not fare quite as well, for the reason that the stable capacity, although large, was filled to overflowing, so that many of the cattle had to be quartered in a tent, and some of the horses stabled elsewhere. The mistake of practically every other association that has built a winter fair building, was made by the Brandon people. Every winter fair building and judging amphitheatre that has been built in America has been out-grown in less than three years. Brandon's is no exception, which in itself is the best possible tribute to the management, since they built larger than the visible prospects seemed to warrant, and have been vindicated at so early a date.

The program for the week was full, too full. There was in constant operation a fat stock show, horse show, poultry show, seed grain fair, live stock conventions and annual meetings of different organizations sandwiched in in the forenoons. The live stock conventions are among the oldest and most educative of our agricultural institutions, and deserve to be kept well to the front, rather than to be regarded as filling in periods between judging. This year the features of the conventions were well chosen and timely, but the ridiculous arrangements for holding the conventions practically destroyed the objects of them, leaving them little more than the annual meetings of the different live stock associations.

Mr. McMillan's talk on cattle, the discussion on markets for hogs, and a few other such features, should have been arranged so that every farmer in attendance, could have heard. Something must be done about that convention hall, to ensure more quietude. This is a matter to which the fair board will no doubt attend, but the difficulties in the way of financing improvements are too great to be borne by a few.

This year the city of Brandon, and the citizens privately, did splendidly, the provincial government assisted the show with a \$1,000 grant, and the Dominion government gave liberal encouragement with another \$1,000 appropriation. All that now remains, is for the Manitoba farmers to patronize the show continuously and generously.

With prize money the fair board is generous, and special prizes bristle from every page of the prize list. These special prizes are appreciated, out they upset the easy trend of awards. Contributors to the show should try to put their prizes in the regular list, rather than to establish separate classes.

In the matter of judges in all classes, the board was exceptionally fortunate. Prof. Rutherford gave almost complete satisfaction in the fat stock classes, while the heavy horse judges disposed of their work to the satisfaction of the defeated, as well as the successful exhibitors, a task that few heavy horse judges are able to discharge at Brandon.

THE HORSE DISPLAY

As a centre of horse business in Manitoba, Brandon has attained a Dominion-wide reputation. Importers and dealers have made it a strategical point, and the farmers of the surrounding country, have invested in the best stallions, secured pure-bred mares, and developed an enthusiasm for horse breeding that insures activity in trade, and the continuance of the horse-raising industry. Few districts in Canada are so favored with top-notch stallions as is the country lying within a radius of fifty miles of Brandon. However, it is of the spring show we should be speaking. Nothing but stallion and working horses were shown. The building would not accommodate females. Of the breeds there were Clydesdales, Percherons, Shires, Hackneys and Standard-breds.

There were two outstanding features of the show—the numbers and quality of the Clydesdales, and the strength of the Percheron display. It was plainly evident that although the Clydesdale has a firm hold on the Manitoba farmers' affections, the Percheron is successfully challenging that hold, and is making many friends.

The fair board was fortunate in the selection of the judges. For the heavy classes the system of two

THE 1909 MANITOBA WINTER FAIR

judges and a referee, (with the function of referee changing for each class) was followed. The judges were J. G. Washington of Ninga, Robt. Brown of Portage la Prairie, and J. Z. MacLay of Janesville, Wis., only once, however, was the referee called in, and that was for consultation, while in the aged Clydesdale stallion class, the full board of three acted.

CLYDESDALES.

Interest that had been gathering all week developed into enthusiasm, when the first class of Clydesdale stallions filed into the ring. It appeared as if every one of the vast audience present, had a personal stake in one of the magnificent stallions, as they paraded, and round after round of applause followed the stately tramp about the arena.

Brandon crowds usually have an out-standing favorite when the judging of Clydesdale stallions is on, and this year it was the old time idol "Pleasant Prince," who since his show-yard career, in Manitoba in 1904, has been winning additional honors, south of the line, for Clarke, of Minnesota. However, there were so many horses of exceptional merit, that the most illustrious was overshadowed. The catalog listed 27 entries, and practically all of them made an appearance. When all were in there must have been upwards of \$50,000 worth of horse flesh before the spectators.

After a severe culling process, the short list contained: Sir William Van Horne's Lord Ardwell, Traynor Bros.' Black Ivory, A. & G. Mutch's Baron Cedric, John Graham's Silver Plate, South Brandon Association's Chamberlain Joe, S. McLean's Pleasant Prince, Pomeroy Association's Vigorous, W. G. Buckley's Flash Baron, A. McMillan's Scottish Fancy, and Louttit & Martin's Mark Twain.

There were six horses to place, and the three judges worked on the class for two hours before they decided to leave the first mentioned horses in the order given. At that it was a close call for Lord Ardwell, generally not a well behaved horse in the ring, but this time his manners were quite creditable, and he displayed his underpinning and immense body, with exceptional grace and ease.

Black Ivory is a horse not without faults, but hard to pass over. He was imported as a two-year-old, by A. & G. Mutch, and stood fourth at Regina last year, but last week he was shown in splendid bloom, and has scale and substance to answer the drafter demand. These two first horses are strong on size, tall, thick and heavy, they refute the charge that "the Clyde" is lacking in weight and substance.

The third horse is not so heavy, although thick and strongly knit. In quality of bone, and cleanness of joints, he was easily the best in the class, and he has that masculine impressive appearance that gives one confidence in his potentialities as a sire.

Silver Plate looks some bigger than Baron Cedric, and is very much of the same conformation on top, but has heavier bone and a more drafty appearance. Mr. Graham has imported many good horses but it was at once evident and several remarked that "Silver Plate" was the best ever brought to "Hawthorn Bank."

With Chamberlain Joe it was a case of a last year's top notch, going down below fresher horses. The South Brandon Syndicate has a big, drafty, reasonably fine boned, and prepossessing looking sire, and he is justly popular.

Few horses are able to carry the bloom and style, and show the gayety that Pleasant Prince can show, with his eleven years. Aristocracy sticks out of him at every turn of his magnificent body and grand, flashing legs. Little wonder he was a favorite, but he is not as fresh as the younger horses, and his head does not please many judges.

Twelve four-year-olds, made up a class of exceptional quality and charm. The interest of the ring side was carried over from Thursday evening, when the aged class was judged, until Friday morning when the work was resumed, but opinion was well divided on the merits of different horses. Baron of Arcola, which the judges, Messrs. McLay and Brown, picked for first place was looking his best, but there are many who do not like him and these were not slow to express an opinion. As it was there was no chance for another horse to get first. Arcola has quality, substance and action and that is what makes a good Clyde. Next to him came Morpheus by Everlasting, a smashing brown, shown by John Graham, of Carberry. Graham it may be observed, had out the best Manitoba exhibit of Clydes, and was only excelled in numbers and quality by A. & G. Mutch's string from Saskatchewan. Morpheus is one of those horses that seems to fill practically every requirement, in a high degree with no outstanding fault, to be balanced by some outstanding merit. Big feet, clean fine bone, joints well defined, substance in plenty, action fairly true and with plenty of courage—this is Morpheus. Next to him was a colt enough like him to be his twin. This was Lord Middleton, a Royal Favorite colt, shown by A. and G. Mutch. Most of the interest in this class, centered around the fourth prize horse, as he had been champion at the summer fair. This was First Baron, by Hiawatha, shown by the Turtle Mountain

Association, from the Killarney district. First Baron was also fourth at the Toronto spring show.

He is a smooth tight-bodied horse clean in the bone, but not as flush in quality as those above him and not as meritorious in action. One of the very best kinds of a stallion stood in fifth place. This was Baron Shapely shown by Alex Steel of Glenboro. He is rather a short-legged horse but his bone is strong and drafty, and his body thick and solid, with short, heavy muscles, a characteristic in a stallion, that is not recognized at its full worth. Orpheus, another of John Graham's colts, completed the line-up, but there were several extra fine horses unplaced. Among these were Mutch's Baron Ensign, and Hassard's Handston.

In the three-year-old class there were sixteen to face the judges, but again it was a Baron's Pride colt that went to the top. This was Mutch's Duke of Barcheskie, a colt well up to size, clean in the legs, big feet, well muscled and stylish in manner. The second was a home-bred Woodend Gartly colt—Lord Gartly—shown by James McKirdy of Napinka. He has many excellent qualities which afterwards won for him a champion-ship. A big brown Sir Everest colt, shown by John Graham, stood third, and was separated from his stable-mate Phosphorus, (by Morcellus), by Hogate's Medallion, (by Silver Cup.) When these five had been picked, there were enough good ones left to make a capital ring full, and another two good colts could not be shown. These latter were Sir John, imported by A. & G. Mutch, now owned by J. B. Thompson, and British Cheer, a Revelanta colt owned by R. E. Foster of Lyleton. The former got badly bruised in loading and the latter was not able to get to the show at all, on account of the freights being tied up.

The two-year-olds numbered thirteen. Bryce of Arcola was again first, with Revelanta's Heir, by Revelanta, a colt put up on the right lines with lots of quality and good true action. Next to him was Evergrand, by Everlasting, shown by Burnett & McKirdy, of Napinka. Third was a home-bred colt, Max of Menteith, by Concord, shown by J. R. Scharff, of Hartney. This is a big drafty fellow, typical, it is said, of the stock Concord is leaving. In fourth place was Oak Leaf, a full brother to the champion, Lord Ardwell, shown by A. & G. Mutch. He is heavier in bone than his brother, but will not grow as tall. T. E. M. Banting of Banting, got fifth on Baron Time, by his good breeding horse, Nick O' Time. Some of the other good entries were made by J. A. Cameron, Oak Lake; John Crawford, Chater; J. and T. Adair, Lippertott; F. A. Brown, Manitou; G. L. Ferguson, Souris; A. Graham, Pomeroy; and O. J. White, Hamiota.

There were seven yearlings shown, first going to J. Crawford, Chater, on Baron Masher, by Flash Baron; second to Daniel Osborne, Fleming, on Baron Stanley, by Baron St. Clair; third to H. McPhail on Scottish Chief, and fourth to F. H. Perdue, Souris, on Prince Ito.

Excitement had waxed quite intense by the time the champion-ship class was called and opinion was about equally divided on Lord Ardwell and Baron of Arcola, with many favoring Duke of Barcheskie, and Revelanta's Heir. The judges, however, decided on Lord Ardwell, with Revelanta's Heir, reserve.

The champion-ship for Canadian-bred Clydesdale went to James McKirdy, Napinka, on Lord Gartly. The same horse also won the Manitoba-bred champion-ship, with J. R. Scharff's Max of Menteith reserve.

In a special class for pure-bred heavy draft stallions that stood for service in 1908, in Manitoba, a large string came out, including ten Clydesdales, one Percheron, and one Shire. The choice of the judges after careful deliberation, was Chamberlain Joe, the South Brandon Association's horse; second, Vigorous, the Pomeroy horse; third Mark Twain, owned by Louttit and Marten of Elgin, and Fourth, Scottish Fancy, owned by A. McMillan, Brandon.

PERCHERONS.

As intimated above, the display of Percherons was a surprise to the large crowds of spectators. The showing was made by Dr. W. S. Henderson, Carberry; Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon; J. B. Hogate, Brandon; Robt. Reid, Forrest; H. McCordale, Boisvevain; and J. Hassard, Deloraine, and one or two others.

The breed was divided into three classes: First, for stallions over four years, second, stallions foaled in 1905, and third, stallions foaled in 1906. The first class was the largest, but did not contain the best horse in the estimation of the judges. The winner of the class was Hogate's Bouillant, a horse that was successfully shown last summer and fall. Robt. Reid's Port de Vendome, a horse with a good proud outlook, tight body and energetic disposition, but not as clean legged nor rangy as Bouillant, got second, while third went to Emir, a big ton horse with clean useful legs, belonging to Colquhoun & Beattie.

The first of the four-year-olds, which afterwards became champion, was Vinson, one of the very big kind with legs that look more drafty than one usually sees on a Percheron. Vinson is heavily muscled, strong boned, has big fine feet, and handles his immense weight with remarkable ease. His legs are what Percheron breeders need, and are trying to get.

They are what the gra that make them worth. He is an American-bred American-bred champion. Next to him stood another Foquin, a smaller horse boned one, and one pr The third prize horse w and a right good one he too keen.

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HEAV Classes were provided or gelding, agricultural heavy drafters. The cl nine entries, ranging fro stuff. First went to A. clean-legged gelding; sec on a grade Shire mare went to John Turner, C ing.

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C. The cattle exhibits o accommodation set apa it was necessary to erec the main building to h classes were stronger by regards numbers exhibit and finish. Shorthorn, breds and in the grade c were out in large numbe making a strong exhibi Shields, Brandon, show was done by W. J. Rut of agriculture, Regina.

In pure-bred Shorthor (1906) first place went to Beauty, second to Belvic third to Barron's Crims Van Horne entry Sunbe: steer or heifer of 1907, second, on Crimson B Brandon, third. From Horne's Victoria of Selk Snaith, Brandon, got s and Wm. Chalmers, thir only four entries in the a first and second on F Louisa Cicely, respective third on Prairie Bell, a fourth. Ross Beauty, Horne aggregation, got t

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They are what the grade Percheron geldings have that make them worth so much on the open market. He is an American-bred horse and as such won the American-bred championship, as well as the open. Next to him stood another of Colquhoun Beattie's Foquin, a smaller horse, but an exceptionally clean boned one, and one properly typical of the breed. The third prize horse was shown by Dr. Henderson, and a right good one he was, but the competition was too keen.

In the opinion of many about the ring, Dr. Henderson hardly got justice in the two-year-old class, or rather the first-prize horse got more than was coming to him. This was Gobeur, shown by Hogate. Gobeur (Dr. Henderson's) had size, muscling, style, and a fair degree of action, which the horse above him was pronouncedly lacking. The third place went to Colquhoun Beattie's Grabuge. With the one exception the winners of the three places, in the Percheron classes, were exceptionally good representatives of the breed, and made a very favorable impression upon those who saw them.

SHIRES.

Only three of the English drafters came out, but they were the three best Shires ever seen in a Brandon showing. First was a tremendous grey five-year-old, shown by Alex Galbraith & Son—a horse that is one of the most sensational combinations of size, quality, and activity that one is privileged to see. Next to him was a horse of more moderate proportions, but by no means a small one; in fact, he is big, and looks all over the model Shire stallion. He is proud and stylish in outlook, active on his feet, with clean strong legs, a body that is smooth and heavily muscled, and closely knit. He is owned by Weightman & Reid of Elgin, and is by Bar-None-William. The third horse was a four-year-old bred, and shown by John Stott of Oak Lake, from the old sire, "Clough-ton Advance." This colt has not filled out to maturity but has the appearance of making a big horse.

HACKNEYS

The five Hackney stallions made a sensational showing, which the audience on Wednesday much enjoyed. First and second went to Hogate on Salford Rosens and Heptondall Grandee, and third and fourth to F. J. Hassard of Deloraine, on Norbury Chieftain and Croome Swell, the former by Lincoln Duke, and the latter by Danebury.

Two classes of Standard breeds made a very good representation of the breed, and were judged by Dr. Burnett of Regina. Three-year-olds and over, were headed by Cecilian Jay owned by McGregor Coxie, Brandon; second, Bi Bryson, J. D. McGregor; third, Jim Bryson, from Rapid City. Star Bryson was the only two-year-old shown.

HEAVY DRAFTS

Classes were provided for single heavy draft mare or gelding, agricultural mare or gelding, and pairs of heavy drafters. The class for heavy drafters, had nine entries, ranging from very good to quite common stuff. First went to A. Collins, Brandon, on a thick, clean-legged gelding; second to John Stoll, Oak Lake, on a grade Shire mare in low condition, and third went to John Turner, Carroll, on a grade Clyde gelding.

W. G. Buckley of Brandon, won first on Agricultural, Wm. Nichol, Brandon, second, and C. Rasmussen, Carberry, third. Sweepstakes of these two classes went to A. Collins. The heavy draft team prizes went first to W. G. Buckley, second, John Turner, and third John Stoll.

CATTLE

The cattle exhibits completely filled the stabling accommodation set apart for this class of stock and it was necessary to erect a large tent to the north of the main building to house the overflow. The fat classes were stronger by far than last year, stronger as regards numbers exhibited, and better as to quality and finish. Shorthorns predominated both as pure-breds and in the grade classes. The Aberdeen Angus were out in large numbers, J. D. McGregor, Brandon, making a strong exhibit. Chapman, Beresford and Shields, Brandon, showed Herefords. The judging was done by W. J. Rutherford, deputy commissioner of agriculture, Regina.

In pure-bred Shorthorns, steer or heifer, (calved in 1906) first place went to Sir Wm. Van Horne's Roan Beauty, second to Belvidere Lily, from the same herd, third to Barron's Crimson Rose, and fourth to the Van Horne entry Sunbeam's Queen. In the class for steer or heifer of 1907, Van Horne was first, Barron second, on Crimson Beauty and Wm. Chalmers, Brandon, third. From the calf crop of 1908, Van Horne's Victoria of Selkirk, was taken for first, Robt. Snaith, Brandon, got second on Mazurka Duchess, and Wm. Chalmers, third on Violet 5th. There were only four entries in the aged cow class, Barron getting first and second on Fairview Jubilee Queen and Louisa Cicely, respectively; J. G. Washington, Ninga, third on Prairie Bell, and Wm. Grayston, Newdale, fourth. Roan Beauty, the three-year-old of the Van Horne aggregation, got the championship honors.

In the classes for pure-breds, other than Shorthorn, it was a contest between the Angus and Herefords. J. D. McGregor was first in the class for steer or heifer calved in 1907, winning on Sunnyside Inez, a smoothly, fleshed, deep ribbed, individually-bred at the Rosingift Stock Farm, Kelly, Iowa. Chapman's Excello Vina went second, and Shield's Rosebud of

McKelvie third. The yearling class was cleaned up very nearly by McGregor, Fred Smith, Brandon, coming in for third, and the first named exhibitor taking the other three awards. The class for aged cows, brought out strong competition, and kept the spectators guessing. Chas. Lawley, Rounthwaite got first, with McGregor second and third, and Fred Smith fourth. The Bank of British North America Special, was taken handily by McGregor with Sunnyside Inez.

The grade steer class for three year olds was the strongest ever seen at a Manitoba winter fair. Thirteen animals were lined up for inspection and while some of them were not carrying sufficient fleshing in the proper place, and were of poor type, the average was much ahead of anything previously seen. When the judge had worked the class down to five, the entry of Jas. Hope, Carberry, was picked to win and made a creditable start for the line up. The winner was a good deep steer, well covered but inclined a little to roll. R. W. Parsons, Neepawa, was second, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask., third, and F. D. Woodcock, Chater, fourth. The award in this class carried with it the export steer prize and the championship for grades.

Two individuals only were entered for the two-year-old class and Van Horne won it easily on his Dutch belted steer; second being a lean rather leggy steer shown by Freeman Rice, Binscarth. Robt. Hall, Griswold, had the only entry in the grade cow or heifer class, calved in 1907. In aged cows, first went to Freeman Rice, second to Geo. Oliver, Rounthwaite and third to Jas. Donaldson, Brandon.

Shorthorn grades in the class for steer or heifer, any age brought out six entries. Hope, of Neepawa,

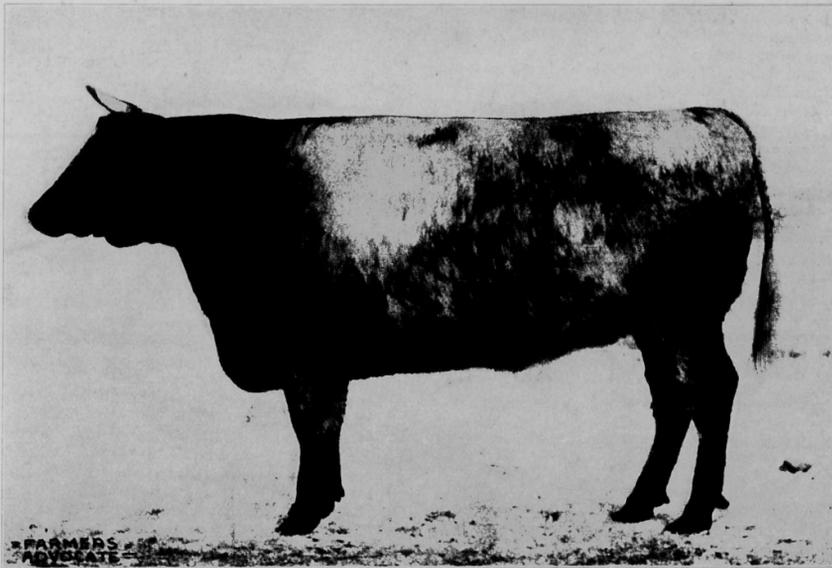
A. D. Gamley, being third. For ewe or wether lambled previous to 1908, Mackay was first again and third, with Gainley second. In the lambled in 1908 class for medium and short wools, Fred T. Skinner was first and third, and W. L. Trann and Son second. The competition was close in this section. In the class for ewe or wether, lambled previous to 1908, Skinner was first with Trann and Son second. Joseph Donaldson was first and A. D. Gainley second, in the class for grades lambled previous to 1908, no other entries appearing. Skinner got first and second money in the grade lamb class, with Potter third. Ewe or wether lambled previous to 1908 was won by Skinner, with Donaldson and Potter second and third.

The competition for the pen prize, where ewes or wethers of 1908 competed for the money, was the closest of the sheep rings. Skinner landed the ribbon finally on an even bunch of lambs that beat out Mackay's entry for uniform size. Third place went to Trann and Son and fourth to Gainley. The championship for the best individual was taken by Mackay with Skinner's entry, reserve.

SWINE

Hogs rarely make as extensive an exhibit as the importance of the hog industry merits. It is difficult to assign any definite reason for this, or why sheep, for example, should be exhibited at the winter fair in larger numbers than swine. But they seem to be as a matter of fact. The prize list provides for awards in swine to two pure-bred classes, Yorkshires and Berkshires for grade classes and dressed carcasses.

In the Yorkshire pure-bred class, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask., landed all the money, his only



ROAN BEAUTY, CHAMPION OF THE FAT STOCK SHOW AT BRANDON.

got first in the champion in the three-year-old grade class, Van Horne coming second, the remainder of the entries being a little of the rough order.

Hereford grades in steer and heifer class of any age, were represented by two individuals, J. A. Chapman, Beresford, winning first easily. In Polled Angus grade of any age, first was taken by John Aitken, Oak Lake, on a big smooth black, of the right stamp, but of scarcely sufficient fleshing. Second went to F. D. Woodcock.

The contest for the pure-bred championship was between Van Horne's Roan Beauty, and McGregor's Sunnyside Inez. The running here was the closest perhaps of any class in the show. The judge took considerable time to make up his mind, between these two representatives of two of the first beefing breeds of cattle, but indicated finally a preference for the Shorthorn. A good many seemed to favor the Angus for the money. She is a year younger than the Van Horne heifer, and an unusually attractive animal, but Professor Rutherford decided the roan excelled a little in conformation and fleshing, and sent the ribbon that way. The award carries the McGregor cup. This cup becomes the final property of the winner.

SHEEP

A. J. Mackay, Macdonald; W. L. Trann and Sons, Crystal City; A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask.; A. D. Gamley, Griswold; Fred T. Skinner, Indian Head, and Joseph Donaldson, Brandon, were the contributors to the sheep exhibit. Another breeder, M. J. Colton, Tregerva, Sask., had entries in a number of classes, but failing to make railway connections, his stock did not arrive until judging was over. The sheep show was a stronger feature than last year, both in numbers and quality, the increase reflecting something of the increasing interest being taken in this line of stock in Manitoba.

In the pure-bred class for long wools lambled in 1908, ewe or wether, A. J. Mackay was first and second with a pair of strongly built, well fleeced Leicesters,

competitor, Stephen Benson, Neepawa, being debarred from exhibiting because his entry was over the required weight, viz.: 220 pounds. In the Berkshire pure-bred class there was no competition, the entries of Alex Porter, Alexander, the only exhibitor, running over weight.

The grades consisted of York and Berk crosses and was the best competed section in the swine division. The prizes in all the hog sections are given for sow or barrow weighing between 160 and 220 pounds, so that the judging practically is for bacon type. Duncan Ferguson, Forrest, got first; Duncan, McCallum, Forrest, second; A. C. McPhail, Brandon, third and A. B. Potter, fourth. The pen prize for pure-bred hogs of the same weight as above was won by Potter, the grade pen being won by A. C. McPhail, first and second.

DRESSED CARCASSES

An instructive feature of the judging is the placing of the awards in the dressed carcass classes. Prof. Gaumnitz, of Minnesota, officiated as judge, and commented favorably upon the quality of the exhibits. While some of the carcasses showed a lack of fleshing and finish, they were on the whole an improvement over last year's effort, which is progress anyway. In the dressed beef class, Joseph Donaldson, of Brandon, got first and second, and F. Rice, of Binscarth third. In dressed mutton carcasses, Joseph Donaldson was also first and second, A. B. Potter, of Montgomery third and F. T. Skinner, of Indian Head, fourth. In the hog carcasses there were six entries and four awards. Duncan McCallum, of Forest, was first; A. C. McPhail, of Brandon, second and third and Duncan Ferguson, of Forest, fourth.

The carcasses were auctioned off at the conclusion of the fair.

JUDGING COMPETITION

The judging competition open to farmers, farmer's sons, and agricultural college students, was an interesting feature of the program on Thursday afternoon. Prof. W. H. Peters, of the M. A. C., was in charge of the work, and on account of the large number of competitors in each class, and the fact that the judging ring was being used for other work while the competition was going on, had difficulty in giving the boys a chance to demonstrate their live stock judging abilities. Judging work was done on horses, cattle, sheep and bacon hogs. The results were as follows: Horses—first, E. W. Jones, M. A. C., score 96, gold medal; second, J. C. Yule, East Selkirk, score 95, silver medal. Bacon hogs—first, E. W. Jones, score 99, gold medal; second, J. C. Smith and L. R. Campbell, equal with a score of 98. Sheep—first, J. C. Yule, score 78, gold medal; second, F. Taylor, score 75, silver medal. Cattle—A. B. Docks, J. C. Yule and H. E. Potter were equal with a score of 95. J. C. Yule drew first place and the gold medal, second and the silver medal going to J. C. Smith, with a score of 80. Mr. Yule won the Illingsworth cup for the highest score.

WEED SEED IDENTIFICATION

First, R. G. Chapman, Brandon; second, O. S. Longman, M. A. C.; third, F. C. Noble, M. A. C.

GRAIN JUDGING COMPETITION

Oats—first, W. A. Rodgers, M. A. C.; second, H. N. Thompson, M. A. C.; third, E. A. Dixon, M. A. C. Wheat—first, H. Pratt, M. A. C.; second, H. N. Thompson; third, T. J. Scott, Russell.

SEED GRAIN EXHIBIT

The grain exhibit was unusually large and attractive. In classes for the regular field grains the entries were numerous, and the judges had considerable difficulty and spent a long tedious time, examining the samples before decision could be arrived at. J. A. Mooney, Valley River; T. H. Reed, Regina, and T. H. Newman, Ottawa, did the adjudicating. The awards were as follows:

Red Fife.—1st, J. Caswell, Saskatoon; 2nd, Thos. Thompson, Roden; 3rd, S. Hunter, Brandon; 4th, Wm. Croy, Brandon; 5th, E. J. Hodgson, Hartney.

Spring Wheat.—Any other milling variety, 1st, Duncan Ferguson, Forrest; 2nd, Major Coles, Moffat; 3rd, Wm. Croy, 4th, A. E. Rodgers, Knox.

Oats.—Banner, 1st, W. K. McKenzie, Rapid City. Any other variety, 1st, Robt. Naismith, Wawanesa; 2nd, C. E. Longstaff, Brandon; 3rd, W. R. F. Collis, Shoal Lake; 4th, Jas. Douglas, Crandall.

Best White Oats, Robt. Naismith.

Barley.—Six-rowed, 1st, G. H. Webster, Roland; 2nd, B. Lyons, Brandon; 3rd, Carson Glenn, Strathclair; 4th, J. G. Baron, Carberry. Peas.—1st, T. J. Kelly, Brandon; 2nd, G. H. Webster, Roland; 3rd, Alex. Leslie, Chater. Flax.—1st, D. McKenzie, Brandon; 2nd, Wm. Anderson.

POULTRY

The southend of the Winter Fair Building, upstairs, is set apart for the poultry exhibits. It was fairly well filled, with a representative exhibit of the various breeds of fowl raised by the poultrymen and fanciers of the Province, and the competition in some classes was sufficiently keen to make the judge's work of placing the awards none too easy a matter.

There were 1188 birds on exhibition, including some 90 turkeys, geese and ducks. Banded and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, and partridge Cochins, were conspicuous in the display because of the large number of entries in these birds, but particularly so because of the high quality that characterized the exhibits.

Space does not permit us publishing here, the prize list in full. It will appear in a later issue. The winners of the cups and trophies were as follows: House of Knowledge, trophy No. 1, for the best pen in the show, bantams excepted, A. E. Shether, Brandon, with a pen of partridge cochins; House of Knowledge trophy, No. 2, for best exhibit of turkeys, G. H. Gurdy, Virden; Junior Illingsworth Cup, for best exhibit made by youth of 18 years of age, E. V. Donaldson. The same exhibitor also won the Higginbotham cup for the best display in the Mediterranean class; the Geo. Vincent challenge cup for the best display in American class, J. Knowlton, Brandon; Sun challenge cup for the best pen of barred rocks, Mrs. A. Cooper, of Treesbank; the Charles Whitehead silver cup for best display in the Asiatic class, J. Hillinan, jr., Brandon; the D. A. Reesor silver medal for best display of ornamental bantams, Mr. Milne, Brandon.

The partridge cochins winning the Sweepstakes trophy, were birds of exceptional quality. The same exhibitor won this prize with the same variety in 1908. The Sweepstakes prize for the best cock in the show was won by J. Hillinan, on a White Brahma. E. V. Donaldson, Brandon, had an excellent exhibit of single comb black minors, including a hen which the judge pronounced the second best individual of her breed ever seen in Canada. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, won a good share of the money in the classes in which her stock competed, the exhibit being highly commended by the judge for its general excellence. She won the Sun challenge cup for the best barred rock pen, being the only lady exhibitor to receive a trophy when the cups and other awards were distributed by the president of the show on Thursday evening.

BREEDERS MEETINGS

HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association, was held on Thursday, March 11th. The retiring President, Mr. John Graham, Carberry, in his address complained that the association considering the importance of the horses at the Winter Fair, were not sufficiently represented on the fair board executive. He advocated the appointment of judges for the fair, by the executives of the various breed associations, instead of at present by the executive of the Winter Fair association. He recommended that the horse breeders, should appoint at least half the directors of the fair board. No action was taken on this point, though the matter was discussed by Andrew Graham, W. H. Bryce, S. Benson and others.

Some discussion arose over the advisability of discontinuing the exhibition of mares at the Winter Fair. The question of recommending the framing of more stringent laws, to protect buyers from bringing in unsound and low quality stock, particularly from the United States, was left over. The opinion of the meeting being, that it was not possible to frame laws to fully cover the case, nor was it worth while.

The President's remarks on the appointment of judges induced a lengthy discussion, in which the question of the two judging systems, one man, or three, was pretty thoroughly gone into. A majority of those taking part seemed to favor the three judge system. Among those advocating the three judge system were, Messrs. W. H. English, Jas. Gibson and A. McPhail, while Messrs. J. Yule, J. G. Barron, Andrew Graham and J. J. Golden spoke favoring the one judge method. A motion was moved finally by D. McPhail, seconded by John Hall, Virden, to the effect that the one judge system should be followed henceforth. The motion on being put, was defeated. Another resolution, expressing the appreciation of the Horse Breeders' Association in the work of the judges at last year's fairs, moved by Messrs. Andrew Graham and D. McPhail, was unanimously adopted.

Some discussion arose, over the advisability of recommending amendments to the Horse Breeders' Lien Act, J. J. Golden, deputy minister of agriculture, spoke briefly on the purposes of the act. Stephen Benson, Neepawa, wanted to see Clause 14 of the act amended so that the owner of a stallion might have a lien on the colt until the service fees are paid, and not as now from January to May. It was pointed out, however, that this was provided for in the preceding clause of the act. Mr. Golden strongly urged breeders to report promptly to the department, any offences under the act, which they noticed, in order that the full purposes of the measure, might be enjoyed.

The financial report of the association, showed a total revenue of \$689.23, and an expenditure of \$542.75, leaving a balance on hand of \$146.48.

Election of officers resulted as follows: President, John Wishart, Portage la Prairie; vice-president, John Scarf, Hartney; directors for Clydesdales, John Graham, Carberry; Percherons, Robt. Reid, North Brandon; shires, J. J. Weightman, Elgin; hackneys, Thos. Jasper, Harding; standard bred, J. D. McGregor, Brandon; ponies, J. Marples, Deleau.

CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

The regular annual meeting of the Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba, was held on March 10th. W. H. English, Harding, in his annual address, reviewed the cattle outlook briefly. He advised breeders to use more care in selecting and fitting their entries for the bull sale, cutting out the plain stuff and fitting what they entered. He congratulated the breeders upon the exhibit from the province at their Dominion Fair, at Calgary, in July.

The reports of the delegates to the different fairs were then received, James Bray reporting for Winnipeg. W. H. Chalmers for Brandon, J. G. Washington for Killarney, and Stephen Benson for Neepawa.

Some discussion arose over a motion moved by Mr. James Bray, to effect that the breeders' association meeting, be held at a different time to the winter fair. The arguments advanced by the mover and J. G. Barron, seconder of the motion, was that sufficient time during the fair could not be found, to afford a thorough discussion of the questions that come up before the association. Mr. J. D. McGregor, president of the winter fair, opposed the motion as did also Messrs. Yule, English, Black, Andrew Graham, and others. It was decided to leave the matter as it is.

Principal Black, suggested to the association, that it would be advisable for them to prepare for a championship class, such as they have at Chicago, where the various breeds battle for supremacy, in beefing excellence, year by year. He believed that some substantial prize should be offered, as a grand champion prize, by the association or by the individual breed association, within the cattle breeders' association, over and above the prizes, cup and medals at present offered in the championship event. Mr. J. D. McGregor, stated in discussing this matter, that henceforth he intended to offer prizes for competition, only to his own breed, viz.: the Angus. A resolution was adopted advising the executive to take what steps seemed advisable, to give effect to Principal Black's suggestion.

A resolution was moved by Walter James, and adopted by a standing vote, expressing the appre-

ciation of the cattle breeders' association, in the life-long service rendered the cattle breeding interests of Manitoba by the late Messrs. Walter Lynch, Richard Waugh and Hon. Thomas Greenway. The resolution moved by Messrs. Bray and Black was adopted, testifying to valuable work done by Dr. Rutherford, of the Dominion live stock branch, and expressing pleasure at his refusal of the recent offer made him, by the United States government, and his determination to continue in the live stock branch of the federal department.

Secretary A. W. Bell announced that during the coming summer fairs, selections would be made in live stock for exhibiting at the Alaska-Yukon exhibition at Seattle. Also that the grant from the Dominion government this year for the bull sale, would be \$325 instead of \$650, as is usually received.

The following officers were elected: President, George Allison, Burnbank; first vice-president, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; second vice-president, J. D. McGregor, Brandon; breed directors, W. H. English, Harding, Shorthorns; W. Shields, Beresford, Herefords; H. V. Clendenning, Harding, Red Polled; James Herriot, Souris, Holstein; Dr. Thompson, St. James, Ayrshire; W. V. Edwards, Souris, Jersey. Geo. Lawley Aberdeen Angus, Additional directors: J. G. Barron, Carberry; J. G. Washington, Ninga; James Yule, East Selkirk.

The financial statement showed total receipts of \$5,521.02, including \$4,750.00 receipts of bull sale. The total expenditures were \$5,252.56, including payment to consignees and sale expenses of \$4,670.66, leaving a balance in hand of \$268.46.

SHEEP AND SWINE BREEDERS

The Sheep and Swine Breeders' meeting was held on Tuesday morning, Thos. Jasper, Harding, President, presiding. He spoke briefly on the work of the association during the past year. The reports of the representatives to the various exhibition boards, were received and the question was raised as to whether or not the association should bear the expenses of these delegates, the constitution not providing for the payment of such expenses. It was decided finally to pay the expenses of each representative, to three meetings during the year.

A resolution on the public abattoir question was brought in, briefly discussed, and adopted. It read as follows:

"Resolved that all commercial stock arriving at the Winnipeg stockyards, be fed and watered before being weighed and that the association, through its executive, memorialize the provincial government to establish and control at Winnipeg a public abattoir.

The financial statement showed total receipts for the year of \$711.52 and an expenditure of \$567.70, leaving a balance of \$143.82.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, A. D. Gamley, Griswold; vice-president, Walter James, Rosser. Directors for sheep, George Allison, Burnbank, Man.; T. R. Todd, Hillview, Man.; Alex. Wood, Souris, Man.; A. J. McKay, Macdonald, Man. Directors for swine: W. H. English, Harding, Man.; Thomas Jasper, Harding, Man.; S. Benson, Neepawa; James Yule, East Selkirk. The executive committee to be composed of the president, vice-president and secretary, Dr. A. W. Bell, and Directors Allison and Yule. Representatives to fair boards: W. G. Styles for Winnipeg, James Bray for Portage la Prairie, Thomas Jasper for Brandon, J. G. Washington for Killarney, J. A. McGill for Neepawa, and Alex. Woods for Souris.

CANADIAN SEED GROWERS' MEET

A meeting of the members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, in Western Canada, was held on Thursday afternoon. Secretary, L. H. Newman, explained that the purpose of the meeting was to afford an opportunity, for the members discussing certain phases of the work they were engaged in. As few from the West were able to attend the annual meeting of the association held recently at Ottawa, and previously reported, in full, in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. He read a portion of the annual report delivered at the Ottawa meeting.

George H. Bradshaw, Morden, read a paper, "Some of the factors which influence the productive capacity of seed," pointing out that lack of maturity, failure to keep the type pure, the use of seed from fields producing uneven growth, and the general failure to cultivate the soil thoroughly, and prepare the seed-bed were the principal factors affecting quality. He pointed out the ways in which the special seed plot assisted and overcame the tendency in seed to deteriorate.

W. A. A. Rowe, Neepawa, spoke on the question of the special seed plot vs. the general field as a source of good seed. He stated from his experience with the special plot, that he was getting a larger yield from his general crop, the wheat he was growing was true in color and other characteristics to the Red Fife type, and he was able to procure a larger price for his grain, selling for seed purposes.

Mr. J. A. Mooney, Valley River, spoke briefly on the advantages of growing seed, under the direction of the association. He was unable to grow enough grain to supply the demand for seed.

People at the

The Senate of Texas making and anti-race. The bill is sweeping. State Assembly and ernor will sign it.

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The Niagara Fall over Lundy Lane. The burying ground Niagara Falls and th which the latter pay \$15, for the annual ing place. It cont soldiers, British and two national monun another to the Ame also the site of a mor made a record-walk British of the appro

For purposes of boxed three rounds at the London U; ministered to the v after the first round in energy and mus observable. Dr. H ments with athletes case oxygen had a g enabled athletes to l Hill has invented an oxygen, and believe cent of Mount Evere

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The Seventeenth Irishman on the Em a sprig of green a blessed Saint Patric he lived and worke have not lost his met of his labors for Ire was tied to the islar was a Frenchman, pirates, and carried sixteen. He stayed to France. In the

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

The Senate of Texas has passed an anti-book-making and anti-racing bill by a vote of 18 to 12. The bill is sweeping. It has already passed the State Assembly, and it is predicted that the governor will sign it.

Mrs. Biddulph Martin has given Norton Park, Worcestershire her inherited home, to be placed in trust as an endowed bequest for the use of the nation for the purpose of continuing her agricultural settlement for women.

The House of Representatives at Honolulu has approved President Roosevelt's views on the advantage to the State, of large families, by adopting a bill which provides that fathers of six or more children, shall be exempt from poll tax.

The discovery was made that both the Science and Redpath libraries of McGill university, have been robbed of hundreds of valuable books. It was found that many have been sold. Efforts are afoot to trace the vandals. Both libraries are seriously affected by the losses.

A rare coin sold for £301 in the Benson sale at Sotheby's, London. It was probably issued, during the great Pythian festival of 346 B.C., on the occasion of the reassembling of the Amphictyonic Council, at the close of the Phokian war.

The council of the Montreal Art Association has definitely decided to purchase the bronze statuette of Rodin, entitled "La Penseur," which is now on view in the Exhibition of French Art in the association galleries. The price to be paid is \$3,000. "Le Penseur" is a small copy by Rodin of his colossal statue of "The Thinker."

The Niagara Falls park commission will take over Lundy Lane cemetery at Niagara Falls. The burying ground at present is maintained by Niagara Falls and the township of Stafford, under which the latter pays \$10 a year, and the former \$15, for the annual up-keep of this historic burying place. It contains the remains of 1,600 soldiers, British and American, and is the site of two national monuments, one to the British and another to the American soldiers who fell. It is also the site of a monument to Laura Secord, who made a record-walk to the frontier, to warn the British of the approach of the Americans.

For purposes of demonstration, two students boxed three rounds during a lecture by Dr. Hill, at the London University. Oxygen was administered to the weaker and less experienced after the first round, and a striking improvement in energy and muscular force was immediately observable. Dr. Hill stated that from experiments with athletes, he had found that in every case oxygen had a good effect, and in several had enabled athletes to break their own records. Dr. Hill has invented an apparatus for the carrying of oxygen, and believes that its use will make the ascent of Mount Everest possible.

Saint Patrick

The Seventeenth of Ould Ireland—and every Irishman on the Emerald Isle and off it, is wearing a sprig of green and giving a thought to the blessed Saint Patrick. Fifteen hundred years ago he lived and worked for Ireland, and centuries have not lost his memory. Perhaps remembrance of his labors for Ireland, lives longer, because he was tied to the island by no cords of kinship, but was a Frenchman, who had been captured by pirates, and carried off to Ireland when a boy of sixteen. He stayed there six years, then escaped to France. In the quiet of the monastery, where

he was receiving honor and power, his thoughts turned back to the unhappy heathen land, in whose barbarism he had been a slave, during his young manhood. Pity, not hatred, filled his heart, as he thought upon the sins and the distress of the people.

Obtaining permission of the Pope, he landed on Irish shores in 432 A.D. Thousands flocked to hear the Christian doctrine. Kings, chieftains, lords and also the simple people believed his story, and forsook their gods for the Christ. Work took the place of war, and schools replaced fighting. So famous were the educational facilities, that teachers were sent to spread enlightenment among the Anglo-Saxons in England. The positions have been sadly reversed since then, but some day the little Green Isle will come into her own again.

St. Patrick's Day in the Morning

St. Patrick's Day in the morning,
An' I donned a sprig av green,
An' away for the day, wid laughter gay,
Wid me own dear swate colleen;
Wid Nellie, me blue-eyed darlint;
Wid Nellie, me own colleen;
An' it's green, I ween, on our brists is seen
St. Patrick's Day in the morning.

Ah! St. Patrick's Day at mid-day—
It is thin the bands are seen;
An' the way they play all the blissed day
"At The Wearing av the Green!"
Yis, chunes like "God Save Ireland"
An' "The Wearing av the Green,"
An' the rhyme and chime av that chune sublime,
"St. Patrick's Day in the Morning!"

St. Patrick's Day in the evening,
Whin the sun has gone to rist,
Thin I'll tell me Nell what she knows so well—
Who it is I love the bist.
An' sure it's this I'm thinkin'
Whin I say, "Jist name the day,"
She will say, so gay: "Arrah, now, the day?"
St. Patrick's Day in the morning!"

Public Libraries in Small Towns

The public reading room and library in a small town, is the place of refuge to many a lonesome unattached soul, whose boarding house is uncongenial and whose acquaintances are few. It is an excellent medium for supplying all the magazines and periodicals, beside the loaning of the books to the reader at a minimum cost, within the means of almost every one. Every town however small, needs a library and can have one if right methods are employed. Some money is required, but more of energy and interest. The following letter written by C. W. Whyte of Peachland, British Columbia, to W. J. Clement of Penticton, British Columbia, is the answer to the request of the latter, that an account be given by Mr. Whyte of how Peachland got its library. It is so clearly explained and so easily attained, if the right people get to work at it, that there seems no excuse for any western town being without a reading room and library. Here is the letter:

Dear Sir,—I am afraid I have been a little slow in answering your questions about our reading room. I am very much pleased that a movement for one is on foot in Penticton. They have a very excellent one in Kelowna. Yes, the questions of rent and caretaking are hard ones. Our room is a part of the church and we pay no rent. The room in Kelowna is donated by Dr. Boyce. As to caretaking, for the first two years we had no caretaker; I looked after it myself. Since then we have been paying a small sum, six dollars a month. But a great deal of work is done free outside of that. Of course our reading room and library are looked upon as a part of our church work and is hardly expected to pay for itself

Our rules are: 1st—The reading room is open to the public; 2nd—The library is open to subscribers of \$2.00 per annum. Of course some of our people give much more than that. The whole thing has grown up by degrees. We had the room to start with; by degrees we added chairs, tables, pictures, magazines and papers. We began with a stove and a table and a few borrowed chairs. The second year we began the library. We got a government library of eighty volumes and a loan library of thirty-three volumes from McGill University and purchased perhaps one hundred volumes. We have added some each year and exchanged the McGill library so that we always had in the fall upwards of one hundred new volumes. I suppose we have in all now about five hundred volumes with a lot of maps, pictures, pamphlets, etc. By writing to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa you can get a lot of material of that sort. The Minister of Agriculture will also send you reports and bulletins. I am asking for a copy of Hansard. You can no doubt furnish a lot of exchanges.

The whole secret is to get a room; then get somebody with plenty of enthusiasm and a little time to spare, and let him keep pounding away at it, getting everything he can for nothing, and asking everybody for a donation. Go after the big fish for big subscriptions, but don't miss any of the little fellows. Everybody who gives a dollar will be interested to that extent in the institution. Somebody will give you a few chairs, or a little lumber to make a bookcase, and some good-natured carpenter will perhaps make it for you. The ladies will get you pictures, books, etc. You can get daily papers for nothing and magazines at reduced prices, and if you sell the magazines at the beginning of the season you will almost get their whole cost. Many people will willingly give you books, and by getting in touch with second-hand bookstores and The Tabard Inn Library, etc., you can get fairly modern books at very low prices. Then, you can buy good standard books, well bound in the Old Country for from 6d up. You, of course, know "Everyman's Library"? Well, Nelson's, and Cassell's, and Collins' have much the same sort of thing.

I am sure I wish you all success. Don't you think we should ask the Government to assist such institutions, as they do in Ontario? They duplicate the amount raised by the people for library purposes.

Yours truly,
C. W. Whyte.

Boys Should Not Run Marathons

Everybody—even those not usually interested in sports—has been devoting more or less attention to the Marathon races, in the last few years. Interest in many cases, has been followed by imitation, and there have been all sorts of Marathons. The desire for emulation in this long-distance running feat, has extended to the young boys, to whom Longboat, Dorando, and Hayes are names to be mentioned with reverence, and alarm is felt by medical men, that the flattery of imitation is going to prove disastrous, to the flatterers.

In New York recently a boy, imbued with the craze, had gone on running day after day, until his heart gave out, and he died of collapse. The highest medical authorities in England, in response to an appeal for their opinion in this matter, write thus: "We have no hesitation in saying, that we consider school and cross country races, exceeding one mile in distance, are wholly unsuitable for boys under the age of nineteen, as the continued strain involved, is apt to cause permanent injury to the heart and other organs."

Running in moderation, when the frame and vital organs are in good condition, is the finest kind of exercise, but growing youth cannot stand the strain of long distances, and life-long misery and weakness, results from over-doing in this line.

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THE QUIET HOUR

THE GOOD PHYSICIAN

Happy is the man whom God correcteth: for He maketh sore, and bindeth up: He woundeth, and His hands make whole.—Job. v., 18, 19.

Let us visit the hospital patients!—
Tread lightly across the floor,
For the bodies are weak and efficted
And the lonely hearts are sore.

Here the nurses are kindly but busy,
On the rush from morning to night,
With no time for the friendly attentions

They gladly would give if they might.

Here the days are so long and so weary,

While the nights!—they are longer still:

Oh, it's easy to preach "trust and patience,"

But it's hard, very hard, to be ill.
Men talk of a loving Redeemer

Who is able and willing to save—
A poor man who toiled in a workshop,

Yet mighty o'er death and the grave—

"If He can help, they why is He silent?"

Says one, with a weary sigh,
"If a word or a touch can heal us,
Then why should we suffer and die?"

But jewels of price must be polished
And cut till each facet is bright;

And gold must be tried in the furnace
Till it shines and reflects the light.

Yes, the Master is cutting His jewels
And purges the dross from the gold;

For He loves every soul that He chastens,

With a love that cannot be told.

"They are MINE!" He declares,
"all these jewels,

Each stone must be polished with care!"

And no patient is ever neglected,
For the Good Physician is there;

With a hand that is tender and skillful

And a patience that never can tire,
Giving always the very best treatment

Each case in the ward may require.
He could easily say to each patient,

"Rise up from thy bed and depart!"

But, through the weak, suffering body,

He reaches right down to the heart.
Some day you will look back and wonder

How you ever had doubted His skill;

So, won't you trust now and be patient?

Feeling sure that He loves you still.

HOPE.

OUR LOVER-GOD

The LORD thy God in the midst of thee is mighty; He will save, He will rejoice over thee with joy; He will rest in His love, He will joy over thee with singing.—Zeph. iii., 17.

"Close to my heart, so close,
Ah, closer still, come, Jesus, come!
The heart that lives but to fulfil
Thy will,
Make it Thy home."

Love is the great crown of life, the only prize—save holiness—which is worthy of a man's most strenuous endeavor. It is Love that keeps the human race young. Like the fresh, green grass and tender leaves, which are new every spring, Love reigns as a conquering King in every country and in every age. Poet and novelist never seem to think that the theme has been worn threadbare, for "all the world loves a lover." Love is an inspiration to strengthen the arm of a man and nerve the loyal heart of a woman, it is the rightful inheritance of the tiny baby—the baby that feels so safe and happy in its loving mother's arms—and it is the debt due to those who have grown old in loving service and need tender-

ness quite as much as do the little children.

Our love-hunger—the way we insistently claim love and give love—is one of the marks which show our kinship with Him whose greatest name is LOVE. And if we lose the romance of life, if we settle down into a prosy grayness after the first rosy dreams of youth have faded, it is our own fault. God does not drive us to read novels in order to satisfy our natural love of romance. He is prepared to satisfy the craving which is His own gift to each infinitely hungry heart. Read the Bible and see how constantly God offers Himself as a LOVER to His people. Wonderful is the condescension of such passages as this: "I will betroth thee unto Me for ever; yea, I will betroth thee unto Me in righteousness." And think of St. Paul's declaration that the bond of love, which makes husband and wife one, is simply the earthly reflection of the bond which makes Christ and His Bride, the Church, one. Keble, in one of his beautiful hymns, speaks of lonely souls whose lament is that "none loves them best"; and he goes on to declare that such love-hungry souls may fill their lives with the all-satisfying Love which is always pressing in the door of their hearts:

"Thou art as much His care as if beside
Nor man nor angel lived in heaven
or earth."

Just think what it means! At any moment we can lean back on the heart of a perfect LOVER, sure of instant sympathy and perfect help in joy or sorrow. Think what it means to know that everything that comes to us, and everything that passes us by, must be the best possible arrangement for our growth in the beauty of holiness and in the beauty of happiness. A Lover who desires our perfecting, who cares with un-failing tenderness for our happiness, who has infinite power and infinite patience, and who can never make mistakes in His plans for us! Surely such never-failing romance must make the dullest day radiant.

But there is one side of this wonderful never-ending romance to be considered. No love-story is considered to be rounded out perfectly until the love is reciprocal. It is not enough for our joy to have the Love of God pouring itself out ceaselessly for our sake.

"Still in loving, still in loving,
Not in being loved, is joy."

If this is true in the lesser romances of earth, it is no less true in this great Romance. And, by the way, how much pain people might spare themselves if they grasped the fact that the one who loves is get-

ting the best of life, rather than the one who is receiving love without giving any return.

Those who find Christianity a tedious, colorless round of duty, should wake up to the fact that it need not, and should not, be so. God gives it to us to glorify life as the sun glorifies everything. The love of God, drunk in eagerly hour after hour by a thirsty soul, and met by an answering love which becomes in time the very elixir of life, is our Lover-God's intention for each of us. Pain and sorrow are allowed, for great reasons—without them the soul seldom rises to a high level—but they are only temporary, while Joy is eternal.

But some who are struggling along in the path of duty may never have known the radiant joy of accepting and returning this wonderful Gift of Divine Love. How can the miracle of the marriage-feast be worked in them, changing the tasteless water of purification into the rich wine which grows better and better all through life? How can I tell you? God has His own mysterious way of keeping a glad tryst with each soul. One thing is certain, though; the road of consecration must be taken by all who would drink in this wonderful wine of joy. No half-hearted service can transfigure a whole life; but time, money, talents, and everything must be held always ready for the Great Lover to use as He pleases. Those who pour out their lives at the feet of Christ as devoted disciples, stand-

and is the name gained by attainment? It is a common expression, "I am not a Saint," or "we are not Saints."

AN ENQUIRER.

LITERARY SOCIETY

THE LAST CONTEST OF THE SEASON

When March is well over, the thoughts go wandering away from books and stray into the open, where the smell of spring is in the air. So, knowing that our Literary Society can hold interest better in the winter than in the warm weather, we cut off the contests when the snow goes. That saves our club from dying a lingering languorous death, and sends the members back refreshed in the fall.

As a final wind-up to our pleasant winter together, we are making the last contest an easy one, not requiring any study scarcely, if you have read the books that nearly everyone is sure to have read. In the following story, the blanks left can be filled in to make sense by supplying the name of a book written by the author whose name appears in brackets just after the blank. For instance, the first blank should be filled in "Maud Muller," the name of a poem by Whittier. Of course, in re-writing you will omit the author's name, and it would be well to underline the part you supply for the blank. Send in your answer written on one side of the paper only, before April 10th.

The prizes will be your choice of a book, from the list given in issue of Oct. 21, 1908; a Literary Society badge pin; or a half-yearly subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate" for yourself or friend.

WHAT DO YOU WANT?

Several who won prizes in the poetry and art contests have not announced their choice of prizes yet. We should like to hear from these winners.

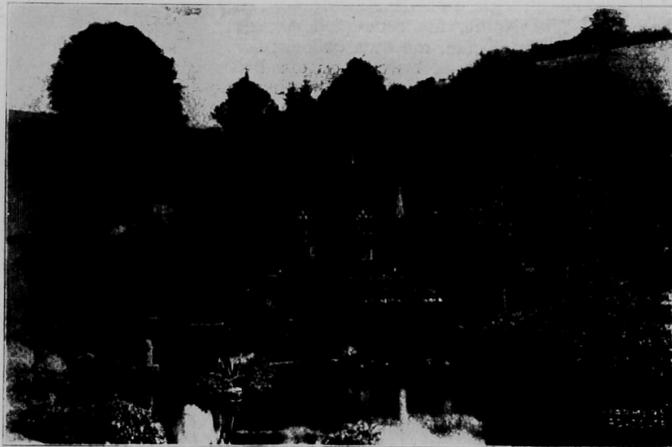
THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE

A girl whose name was (Whittier) is the heroine of this story. She was born in (Goldsmith), and was as good and beautiful as a (Spencer). For the purpose of educating their daughter her parents left their native town for a larger city, where they rented (Hawthorne). Here they hoped their daughter would become (Scott) of some worthy man, and would be able to furnish them with plenty of (Chas. Reade); however, (Haggard) refused to carry out their wishes, and the family for a while had (Dickens) instead of having their (Dickens) realized. Her most intimate friend was a beautiful blonde with (Hardy) and was called (Marlitt). As they had some artistic ability, they decided to keep a (Irving); this afforded them much amusement, as it did also a young man to whom they had often showed it, and whom they styled (Dickens).

Soon our heroine became suspicious that the young man was more attentive to her friend than to herself, so she began to play (Cooper) upon him. (Charles Reade) and you can understand how he felt: Her worst fears were soon realized, for she saw the young man give her friend (Thackeray) and heard the young lady say he might call in (Barrie). As they lived in a seaport town, the couple took one of the (B. Her-

DORA FARNCOMB.

Can any of our readers answer "Enquirer's" question? D. F. Will any of the readers and writers of "The Farmer's Advocate" please give their thoughts in its columns as to what a "Saint" is? Not the dictionary meaning merely, but the expression of their own thoughts. Are there any "Saints" in the present day? What characterizes them,



A PICTURESQUE SPOT.

Taken by John Neate, Lumsden

singer to be a young man the village as (Bar very long after a friend n at the station waiting for (Siekiewicz) he them, and with a smile at they told him they were or (Howells).

AT THE CARNIVAL

With startling suddenness fence of the ice palace began was a deep cannon-like immediately the sky above was ripped into ribbons of ceeded by the detonation far up in the air, and the out of great mushrooms stars, slowly falling and over the crowd.

And look! The pale, w the ice palace, a mere ghost ing only dimly to be discer shadowy mystery of the nig come transformed. In the t an eye it has changed from a a huge reality—yet a reali strange and glowing beaut seems as though the curt night has been lifted to giv into some celestial fairy land

This astonishing effect wa by lighting up the interior o and its towers with intense c which shone through the ie made them sparkle and glow metal. The great arched protected by portcullis, the of the palace keep the tow defined against the deep vel of the sky—all these burned facets of red light, liquid in ruby-like in its depth and g the light changed to golder ceeded colored fire, in the b big living jewel. It was a : passing loveliness, far mo than anything the Carnival could have anticipated.

The effect on the crowd v one of the wonders of thi night. Just as sounds ma into marvellous melodies at the heart-strings, so he color was allied to the my night, in such an entranc nation that people were themselves. They gazed, r with wonder as with revere fairy land castle outlined i glow of velvety color, agains deep and velvety blue of th torn with pathways of i rockets bursting high above showers of colored stars. large section of the crowd be The air was not the popular music-hall song, but solemn ent as an anthem. And he words that were wafted u wind:—

"Last night I lay a-s I had a dream so fair; I stood in Old Jerusalem, Beside the Temple the Imagine it! A big crow nival, out for a night of and jollity, singing 'The Why, it might be some gr demonstration. The ruby glowing castle changes to gol at the crowd! Once again was changed, New earth there seemed t I saw the Holy City Beside the tideless sea. —Monte

THE QUICK AND THE DEAD

Caesar's dead and turned Alexander's drifting dust; Let us hope King Arthu Be at present with th They were great and the Fame they gained which Splendidly they wrought a Still we praise them, you But behold yon hackman pa He may never win appla Yet he lives, while they Are but parts of all th

Galileo is no more; Ferdinand and Isabel, On some far celestial May with sainted Col Never shall their glori Never can the might Which we owe to them! But Jim Jones is livin

singer to be a young man known in the village as (Barrie). Not very long after a friend met them at the station waiting for a train. (Siekiewicz) he said to them, and with a smile and a blush they told him they were on (Howells).

AT THE CARNIVAL

With startling suddenness, the defence of the ice palace began. There was a deep cannon-like boom, and immediately the sky above the palace was ripped into ribbons of flame, succeeded by the detonations of shells far up in the air, and the spreading out of great mushrooms of colored stars, slowly falling and dying out over the crowd.

And look! The pale, wan shape of the ice palace, a mere ghost of a building only dimly to be discerned in the shadowy mystery of the night, has become transformed. In the twinkling of an eye it has changed from a shadow to a huge reality—yet a reality of such strange and glowing beauty, that it seems as though the curtain of the night has been lifted, to give a glimpse into some celestial fairy land.

This astonishing effect was produced by lighting up the interior of the castle and its towers with intense colored fires, which shone through the ice walls and made them sparkle and glow like molten metal. The great arched gateways, protected by portcullis, the huge walls of the palace keep the towers sharply defined against the deep velvety indigo of the sky—all these burned in myriad facets of red light, liquid in its softness, ruby-like in its depth and glow. Then the light changed to golden, and then to blue and green, as colored fire succeeded colored fire, in the heart of this big living jewel. It was a sight of surpassing loveliness, far more beautiful than anything the Carnival Committee could have anticipated.

The effect on the crowd was in itself one of the wonders of this wonderful night. Just as sounds may be woven into marvellous melodies that clutch at the heart-strings, so here fire and color was allied to the mystery of the night, in such an entrancing combination that people were lifted out of themselves. They gazed, not so much with wonder as with reverence, at this fairy land castle outlined in the deep glow of velvety color, against the equally deep and velvety blue of the sky, itself torn with pathways of innumerable rockets bursting high above in enormous showers of colored stars. Actually, a large section of the crowd began to sing. The air was not the popular jungle of a music-hall song, but solemn and reverent as an anthem. And here were the words that were wafted upon the icy wind:—

Last night I lay a-sleeping,
I had a dream so fair;
I stood in Old Jerusalem,
Beside the Temple there.
Imagine it! A big crowd at a carnival, out for a night of sight-seeing and jollity, singing "The Holy City." Why, it might be some great religious demonstration. The ruby light of the glowing castle changes to golden. Hark at the crowd:

Once again the scene was changed,
New earth there seemed to be,—
I saw the Holy City
Beside the tideless sea.
—Montreal Witness.

THE QUICK AND THE DEAD

Caesar's dead and turned to clay,
Alexander's drifting dust;
Let us hope King Arthur may
Be at present with the just;
They were great and they were grand,
Fame they gained which will not die,
Splendidly they wrought and planned,
Still we praise them, you and I;
But behold yon hackman pass;
He may never win applause—
Yet he lives, while they, alas!
Are but parts of all that was.

Galileo is no more;
Ferdinand and Isabel,
On some far celestial shore,
May with sainted Colon dwell;
Never shall their glori' fade,
Never can the mighty debt
Which we owe to them be paid—
But Jim Jones is living yet;

You have never heard of James;
He is humble; be it so;
Still he eats and drinks and claims
Joys which dead ones cannot know.

Dante, Shakespeare, Tennyson,
All have gone the common way;
Each while living nobly won
Fame that shall endure for aye;

At their graves men humbly bow,
Praise to them we gladly give—
Ah, but do they know it now?
Who would not prefer to live
As an Alfred Austin, e'en,
Than to be a Shakespeare dead?
Luckier than a lifeless queen
Is a housewife baking bread.
S. E. KISER.

INGLE NOOK

BANISHING A PEST

Dear Dame Durden,—I am a stranger making a visit to your corner. I was reading an article in your paper in regard to bed-bugs. They are a great pest, but I have reasons to believe that if one begins about the 1st of March, and not later than the middle of March, and applies turpentine and carbolic acid every week, or uses formalin for about three months, that they can dispose of all bed-bugs. I used formalin until I could scarcely get my breath. It wants to be put on the beds in every crack and crevice, and get it so strong you will have to leave the

Durden or any of the Chatterers give me a good tested recipe for mince meat? I would be glad if any of the members could send me these two songs entitled, "She Was Happy Till She Met You," and "My Old English Home." Thanks in advance. Wishing all a Happy and Prosperous New Year. I remain,

A WESTERN MAIDEN,
Sask.

NOT THE LAST WE HOPE

Dear Dame Durden,—May I come in and have a chat with you? I have been an interested reader of the Ingle

would spend it in calling on you and the Chatterers. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time, and I am always interested in our page. I always like to read the different ideas that are exchanged.

Here is a recipe for yeast that Suffolk asked for: Take four good-sized potatoes and grate them up fine, 1 cupful of flour, 2 tablespoons of sugar, 1 tablespoon of salt. Take one handful of hops and boil, then drain off the tea, and mix it in with the potatoes and flour. Put one yeast cake in, and put in a jug, and keep it well corked. Take one teacup of the yeast to set your bread. Shake well before using. This will last for a month. I have an easier recipe which does not take so long and is fine. I will send it if anyone would wish it. Wishing you all every success, I remain.

MOTHER-OF-FIVE.

Saskatchewan.
(It surely is a long time, but you brought help when you came, and we hope you can "drop in" oftener. Suffolk will be grateful.—D. D.)

WOULD LIKE A CROCHET COLUMN

Dear Dame Durden,—I have long been a silent reader of the Ingle Nook, and have often thought of writing, but did not get at it until now. I have tried a great many of your recipes and found them good.

Could any of the readers tell me how to make crackers at home? I should like to know also what is best for an old linoleum. It has no holes, but the pattern is worn off. Could it be painted with floor paint to make it last for the summer? Or is there something else the readers know of which they would tell me through the paper? I have no doubt others would like to know how to make a linoleum do for another year. We are getting ready to move, and it is a very busy time.

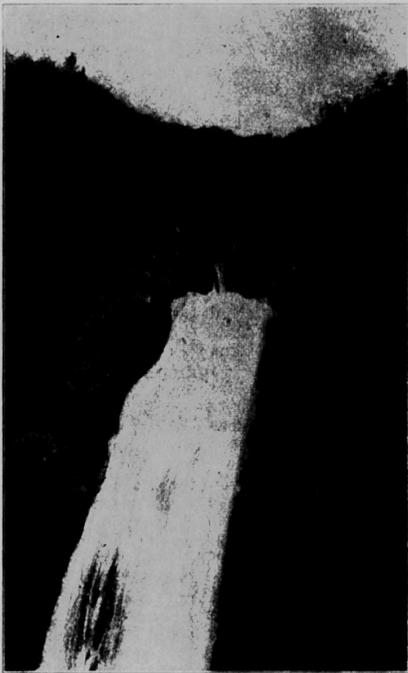
It is almost time to think about our gardens and house cleaning, hen-setting, and all such spring things.

I should like to see a crochet column started in "The Farmer's Advocate" so that we could see and learn how to make the latest kinds of crochet work. I'm afraid I have written too long a letter to the Ingle Nook for a first visit, so I will close with a recipe I came across the other day. I have not tried it, but intend doing so as soon as possible.

Homemade Macaroni.—Break eggs into a bowl and thicken with flour until it can be rolled thin like pie crust. Cut in small strips, and roll on a small round stick that has been greased a little, so that it will not stick, and can be pulled out and dried. Cook like other macaroni. I hope this will be of value to someone.
PEARL.

Alta.

(Here is one recipe for crackers, the only one I have: Take two quarts flour, one and one-half cups butter, one teaspoon salt, three teaspoons soda. Rub all thoroughly together; wet with a little sour milk or cream until as hard and brittle as can be handled. Then pinch off enough for three or four crackers at a time, and roll out thin. Bake in a moderately hot oven. A coat of paint would be good treatment for your old linoleum. Two coats may be necessary, and it is best to allow extra time for drying. In looking up the subject of linoleums, I discovered several plans for making floor coverings last longer. Perhaps they may be helpful to you and others. If you have an old carpet, worn and faded, but not in holes, stretch it on the floor, wrong side up, and prepare a little liquid glue. Give two coats, or three if it is a rag carpet, applying with a white-wash brush. Then paint any color desired. When linoleum is just beginning to wear, painting it with a good floor varnish will prolong its life. When oilcloth or linoleums lose their shiny surface they can be brightened by washing over with skim milk or with a glue, or by applying a polish made of beeswax and turpentine, or one of



WHERE ALL IS FREE.

room, and close it up tight. Also if you have any trunks, you must put it on them, wherever there is an ending place.

"ENEMY TO BUGS."

Alberta.
(Many thanks for your help, and please do not consider yourself a stranger any longer. We want you.—D. D.)

CAN SOMEONE SUPPLY THE SONGS?

Dear Dame Durden,—It is a long time since I called on you and the members, but thought I would drop in this afternoon. We have been having lovely winter weather, only pretty frosty, but not as much snow as we had about three years ago. I would like to see some of our older members paying a visit to the Nook, as "Scotch Lassie" said, but I suppose they are all busy with housework and sewing, as I notice most of the mothers are trying to avoid the rush in the spring.

I like to see that some of the girls are starting to call on our cosy corner, as it encourages me to drop in once in a while. Could Dame

Nook for a long time, and have thought many times of writing to thank you and all those who write to the Ingle Nook corner. The letters that have appeared from time to time have been a help and blessing to me. I am a farmer's daughter, and have brothers who are farmers and "bach it," so I know something of life on a farm, as I stay with my brothers in the busy time. I have lived in the city for a long time so do not feel content on a farm in the winter. I wish some of the members, like "Nameless," would write again. She seems to have something worth talking about. Of course, so do the others, but I think it was her letter that I was very much interested in some time ago. I have tried some of the recipes, and they are all right. This is my first letter, but may not be the last. Wishing you success.

ENGLISH MANITOBAN.

Manitoba.

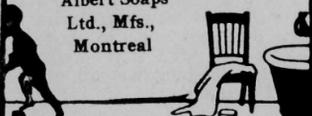
YEAST FOR SUFFOLK

Dear Dame Durden,—It is a long time since I last visited the Nook page, but as I have a little spare time this afternoon I thought I

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A Woman's Sympathy

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

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

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of equal parts of linseed oil and vinegar. The latter is not as slippery as the other.

I hope these directions will be what you need, and that you will write us soon again.—D. D.)

MESSAGES AND HELP

Dear Dame Durden,—Although a constant reader of the Ingle Nook, I do not think I can write well enough to be of use. But I felt so sorry to hear of Alberta A's death that I could not keep quiet any longer. I shall miss her letters very much. Where is "Resident?" I hope she is not on the sick list.

One yeast cake is supposed to be equal to one cup of yeast, but when the recipe calls for a cup of yeast, I put one-half cake into a half cup of water, and make a batter with flour. I set it where it will be warm, and it soon fills the cup.

Bed-room slippers are much nicer when you just crochet or knit a straight piece, and when sewing on to the sole, just stretch across the toe, sew the ends together, and crochet a finish around the ankle, into which is run a piece of elastic. Finish off with a bow of ribbon.

Rastus, I would like to talk to you, but time is precious.

SCOTIA.

Manitoba.

(You are too hard to satisfy with your own letters. A word of sympathy, a kindly enquiry and two pieces of information—what more do you want? Be sure to come again and have your talk with Rastus. Resident has spent the winter in the East. She broke her arm last fall, and pluckily wrote us one letter with her left hand, but the right one is strong again.—D. D.)

BEAMS OF SUNSHINE

Dear Dame Durden,—It was with feelings of sadness that I read of the death of Alberta A. Our circle is not so large that we can afford to lose one of our number, but God knows best.

I have read so many interesting letters in the Ingle Nook lately. I was much interested in the letter from Helmet-of-Resolution, as she voiced so many sentiments and ideas of my own.

To me, it seems the height of absurdity for women to think of voting. To give women the right to vote would simply mean to give the men a double vote. If marriage has reached its true aim, and man and wife are one, then their ideas and sentiments are one, and they will assuredly vote for the same man. The woman who is not wise enough to choose the right sort of husband for herself—one on whose judgment she can rely—would certainly not be fitted to choose a man for the nation. Oh! do leave something to the men!

The argument that "I know lots of women who are more capable of voting than men" is very weak indeed. There are probably far more women in the neighborhood who are not fitted to vote than there are men. It seems, indeed, discouraging for a lot of foreigners, ignorant of the needs of the country, to bring in the majority; but are the wives of these men more intelligent than their husbands, think you? Would giving women the right to vote overcome this in any way? If women were ever accorded the right to vote, the subject would require not only thought, but a great amount of actual study.

How many women on the farm have the time and inclination for study along this line? I have seen something of farm life, and I am very sure there are few farmers' wives who, aside from their necessary duties and the time which should be spent in reading, and, perhaps, music, painting, fancy work and outdoor recreation, have the time left to take up this study. If we did not do anything outside of "strict attention to business," we would certainly grow cramped and narrow, old and wrinkled before our time. I pass a busy life on a ranch, but try

to spend a little time improving the mind and keeping up with my old studies. When my children grow up, I do not wish them to think that their mother is too far behind them.

Remember it was for our "womanly qualities" that our husbands admired us. If we waded too deeply in politics we may outshine in the qualities that belong to them. The opportunities I have for going out, I can spend more profitably calling on the sick, bringing cheer and comfort to the lonely and disheartened than in attending a political meeting. As for gossip! Why, my dear friends, often for months I do not even see a woman.

The dower question I know needs changing, but this country of ours is like a new invention—some day we will look for perfection. Now, dear Dame Durden, for people like yourself I would say, "Marry some good man and influence him to do the right thing." We all know that it is your own fault you are single.

Peacherina asks for a stamping outfit and about artist supplies. I am sending two addresses where she can have her wants supplied. How I would like to see that bureau scarf! I am sure it is very pretty. I saw such a pretty one with squares of drawn work along with the battenburg. I am very much interested in fancywork myself, and have just completed a waist done in shadow embroidery.

I saw a very helpful article in "The Farmer's Advocate" about sore eyes in infants. My baby was troubled with sore eyes, and after a few applications of resinol salve was completely cured.

I have just completed the book, "By Right of Purchase," and enjoyed it very much. Will read "The Firing Line" next.

Some member in a previous issue referred to our western schools. In speaking of the teacher, she said, "My little girl of nine could teach her something." Having been a teacher in the West myself, I know how varied the teacher's duties are. It would be impossible in an ungraded school to teach kindergarten work and still give the other subjects their due attention. No doubt your teacher has a knowledge of the work, but the course of study does not call for it, nor leave time for teaching it. It is a good plan for mothers in the country to study the primary work themselves, and teach their children until they are old enough for school. Mothers, give your teacher more sympathy! You do not know how hard her lot is. She is not only away from her home and people, but, like yourself, she misses the comforts to which she has been accustomed.

I would like to say a lot more, but must not be selfish; but you know I don't write very often.

SUNSHINE.

(You speak truly when you say you do not write very often. I wish you would. There are a dozen things in your letter I would like to speak about, but I'm sure some other members will be ready to discuss those points as soon as they read your letter. In your reading have you come across any of William de Morgan's books. He has written "Joseph Vance," "Somehow Good," "Alice-for-Short," and a new one, "Blind Jim," is soon to appear. I think you would enjoy his books.—D. D.)

ABOUT THE HOUSE

An Idea for Rugs.—Perhaps, because I had a decided weakness for things Colonial, the woven-rug idea sent by a New York girl appealed to me as one of the best made-at-home gifts. And this "smarty" also "gave a party" at the same time.

"When Hilda was going to be married," she writes, "the rest of us longed to do something nice for her—something different from the hackneyed 'shower'; and, of course, it was Dolly (the second) who crystallized economy, practicability and beauty into one happy whole. I issued invitations for an ordinary 'Thimble Party,' but each girl was

privately requested to bring with her one pound of carpet-rags—blue, white, and blue and white. What a happy resurrection of utterly abandoned cotton frocks and shirt-waists! Even discarded undergarments and stockings were useful, though all the white that was not absolutely clear and clean was dipped in a soft-blue dye. Our best white came from worn sheets and table linen that some of the mother donated. And, because allowance must be made for our love of chattering, all the cutting, dyeing and part of the sewing were done at home before-hand.

"On the auspicious afternoon we set busily to work. Three of the girls sewed plain white rags, three plain blue, three alternated a blue rag and a white one, and the other three of us sewed in hit-or-miss fashion the gingham, calicoes and percales in which the two colors were mixed. At the end of the afternoon we had our twelve pounds sewed.

One of the white balls was kept for use in the borders, but the other two were made into skeins, and their ends dipped into blue dye. These give a lovely effect. We found an old German weaver who makes beautiful rugs, furnishing the chain and doing the weaving for twenty-five cents a square yard, and using two pounds of rags to the yard. We found it better to let him use his own original designs, as they were prettier than anything we could plan; but we stipulated that he use the natural-colored chain (a creamy white), and Dolly's mother slipped in a small ball of black, and one of yellow, which, with the plain blues and whites, made fascinating borders.

"The twenty-five cents which each of us donated for the weaving was the cost total of the three lovely rugs."—Ladies' Home Journal.

DAINTY HATS MADE AT HOME

Gingham hats may be made much more easily and can be made entirely at home. Cut three thicknesses of the gingham or chambray, or plain white material if preferred, in a flat circle from fourteen to sixteen inches in diameter. Stitch these together around the edge, then turn in the raw seam and stitch carefully around and around, being careful to keep the stitching rows the same distance apart. Cut another piece of your material in a flat circle, from seventeen to nineteen inches in diameter, and around the edge sew carefully, so that it will not stretch, some narrow edging of embroidery or fancy flat wash braid. A little to one side of the rim piece cut out a circle large enough to admit of the hair going through, or about five or six inches in diameter. Bind this opening carefully. Now launder both your top and rim, starching the rim piece very stiff. If the material is of the texture of gingham or chambray, such a rim will need no wiring to hold it stiff. Iron both pieces very carefully and put the top on "Tam" fashion, sewing the little pleats to the binding of the opening in the rim. A strip of the same material from four to six inches wide is carefully hemmed and tied about the crown, leaving the ample bow at the front or a little to the side. Where this goes around the crown it should be crushed down so that it is not more than two inches high. If it is desired, the same flat braid or embroidery edging may be used around the rim as is used at the edge of the crown piece.

SUPPORTS NAMELESS

Dear Dame Durden,—Well, how are you and the Ingle Nookers this morning? It is as fine a morning as one could wish for, a bit cold, but what care we? I was looking through the Ingle Nook column this morning, when, lo and behold you! I came across the letter of "Rastus." I read it through, although it almost made me sick to do so, and to think that a man could make himself so ridiculous as he has done by trying to criticize "Nameless." I read her letter, and although I belong to the masculine sex, and have not been accustomed to the women suffrage

views, I could very readily see the feasibility of her arguement, one, would venture to say, would surpass mankind in their see and understand the day. That they do stand the political world no discredit to them, I reflects discredit to the they have for fathers or fore marriage or for hus It is not because of her density that a woman position to talk politic many men say that place is in the house, no interest in the issues. Who is it that has the tr boys, but the mother, a she train them right if s lowed to know and conv subjects of the day? I the man's duty to talk n in the home with the wu doing all his talking w with a bunch of smen club, or at some esort wife is excluded.

As for woman suff women who are fighting "Stick to it," for you gain out. I, for one, trust to a woman's vot of men I know. I there would be near as tion in politics to-day have a vote. As to t whom "Nameless" sp are more than that wh be allowed to vote. Th men allowed full franc not hesitate to sell the bottle of whiskey, or emolument of as little v "Are those men any g country?" I say, as said, "No." ... Well, I am getting a



FROM ILLINOIS

Dear Cousin Dorothy, a subscriber to "The vocate," and I do enjoy letters in your corner, would write a few lines

We left Illinois on the June, and arrived in the of Vermilion on the June. Then we moved (stead, forty miles north million, where the Ve joins the Saskatchewan was very pleasant out mer, but is lonely haven't any school. years old, and the children. When we le was going into the eig school. We hope to ha the spirit. I enclose titled "The Chinese Li Wishing you every su Yours sincere A N

Alta. (a).

THE CHINESE

Long, long ago, a Ch China. His wife di They left a vast stret the eldest son. He the land between h youngest brother. brother was selfish an the youngest brother generous. The you thought his brother w a good share of the instead, it was a dese of water in it. He w rock, and wept. Sud

ed to bring with her carpet-rags—blue, and white. What a tion of utterly n frocks and shirt-discarded undergar-ings were useful, white that was not nd clean was dipped e. Our best white e. sheets and table of the mothert douse allowance must love of chattering, dyeing and part of lone at home before-

scious afternoon we work. Three of the white rags, three alternated a blue one, and the other in hit-or-miss fash- is, calicoes and per- two colors were nd of the afternoon elve pounds sewed. balls was kept for , but the other two eins, and their ends dye. These give a e found an old Ger- he makes beautif- he chain and doing twenty-five cents a ising two pounds of e. We found it bet- se his own original were prettier than old plan; but we e use the natural- eamy white), and ped in a small ball of yellow, which, blues and whites, orders. e cents which each e the weaving was e of the three lovely me Journal.

MADE AT HOME

ay be made much n be made entirely ree thicknesses of chambray, or plain preferred, in a flat n to sixteen inches ch these together en turn in the raw refully around and eful to keep the e same distance er piece of your circle, from seven- ches in diameter, e sew carefully, so etch, some narrow ery or fancy flat little to one s de out a circle large e of the hair going five or six inches this opening care- er both your top ag the rim piece material is of the or chambray, such wiring to hold it eces very careful- on "Tam" fash- pleats to the ng in the rim. A aterial from four is carefully hem- the crown, leav- at the front or a Where this goes t should be crush- is not more than f it is desired, the embroidery edging nd the rim as is the crown piece.

NAMELESS

1.—Well, how are de Nookers this s fine a morning or, a bit cold, but I was looking ook column this, nd behind you! I ter of "Rastus." lthough it almost so, and to think make himself so s done by trying ess." I read her I belong to the have not been ac- women suffrage

views, I could very readily see the feasibility of her arguments. I, for one, would venture to say that taking womankind as a whole, they even surpass mankind in their ability to see and understand the issues of the day. That they do not understand the political world of to-day is no discredit to them, but it rather reflects discredit to the men or man they have for fathers or brothers before marriage or for husbands after. It is not because of her weakness or density that a woman is not in a position to talk politics. But how many men say that the woman's place is in the house, not taking any interest in the issues of the day. Who is it that has the training of the boys, but the mother, and how can she train them right if she is not allowed to know and converse on the subjects of the day? I think it is the man's duty to talk matters over in the home with the wife, instead of doing all his talking while standing with a bunch of men at lodge or club, or at some resort where the wife is excluded.

As for woman suffrage,—to the women who are fighting for it, I say, "Stick to it," for you will surely gain out. I, for one, would sooner trust to a woman's vote than a lot of men I know. I do not think there would be near as much corruption in politics to-day if she could have a vote. As to the five men whom "Nameless" spoke of, there are more than that who should not be allowed to vote. There are many men allowed full franchise who do not hesitate to sell their vote for a bottle of whiskey, or some other emolument of as little worth. I ask "Are those men any good to their country?" I say, as Nameless has said, "No."

Well, I am getting a little long-

winded, so I had better close up, but I will come again with my views on the matrimonial bureau.

Yorkshire Girl's enquiry about transplanting of currant bushes: I live about as far north as anyone, or at least far enough to know, and I have transplanted currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, and think any other of the native fruits may be transplanted. The last named three are wild species, but the currants were from Stone & Wellington's nurseries. BERTZ. North Sask.

TESTED THE RECIPES

Dear Dame Durden,—As I have been an interested but silent reader of the letters in the Ingle Nook for some time past, I think I will send in a few lines, which I have often thought of doing, but as often neglected.

I must tell you I have tried some of the recipes for cakes sent in by some of the Ingle Nook writers, and found them satisfactory.

I saw "In the Shadow of the Pine," asked for by some one, and had them written out, when I saw another had kindly sent them in before me. However, I may be helpful in some way at another time.

As this is my first attempt to write you I will close, wishing your paper every success.

ALBERTA J.

(It always pleases me when an "interested, but silent," reader is persuaded some way to write, that means that the interest is stronger than the desire to be silent. I'd like to have every woman who reads the "Advocate" write a letter to our Corner. We would have a whole Ingle Nook addition to supply space. I'm sure you will be able to help some time.—D. D.)



The Western Wigwam

FROM ILLINOIS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My father is a subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate," and I do enjoy reading the letters in your corner, and thought I would write a few lines, too.

We left Illinois on the fifteenth of June, and arrived in the little town of Vermilion on the nineteenth of June. Then we moved out on a home- stead, forty miles north-east of Ver- milion, where the Vermilion River joins the Saskatchewan River. It was very pleasant out here this sum- mer, but is lonely now, as we haven't any school. I am fourteen years old, and the eldest of five children. When we left Illinois, I was going into the eighth grade in school. We hope to have a school in the spirit. I enclose a story en- titled "The Chinese Lily."

Wishing you every success.

Yours sincerely,

A NEWCOMER.

Alta. (a).

THE CHINESE LILY

Long, long ago, a Chinaman died in China. His wife died previously. They left a vast stretch of land to the eldest son. He was to divide the land between himself and his youngest brother. The oldest brother was selfish and greedy, but the youngest brother was kind and generous. The youngest brother thought his brother would give him a good share of the ground. But, instead, it was a desert with a pool of water in it. He went out, sat on a rock, and wept. Suddenly he heard

sweet music, then a beautiful woman, dressed in beautiful garments, appear- ed. She said, "Stop and go to sleep." He fell into a sleep, and in his dreams he heard the singing again. It stopped, and the beauti- ful woman touched his forehead and said: "Awake, your land is no longer a desert, but a beautiful spot. Here lillies will always grow, and will bring more wealth and happi- ness than your brother has with all his riches. This story is known by all the Chinese, and that is the rea- son the Chinese are so fond of lilies.

ANNA MCKENZIE HALL.

SHOULD WRITE MORE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have not written to your corner for a while, and thought I should write more, as I am going to school. I will be glad when the snow is gone. I would like to correspond with some of the cousins. I used to take music lessons. We had a lot of snow this winter. I will give a pen- name next time I write.

HELEN McLEAN (12).

Alta. (b).

ENGLAND HAS HER HF RT

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am going to join you if I can. I like to read the letters in "The Farmer's Advoca- te," but we do not get it. A friend of ours gets it, and he sends it to us. We are five miles from a town, but it is not a very big one. They are just building a school- house. I like the prairie very well,



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but I like England better. I was born in England, and I came to Ontario when I was eight years old, and I was ten years old when I left Ontario. My birthday is on the 22nd of June. Well, I think this is all.

HELENA TAYLOR.

Alta. (a).

LIKES "THE GOLDEN DOG"

Dear Cousins,—As I see a lot of new members writing, I thought I would write too, but you know I am not a new member. I am glad that all the members like our nice name for the corner. I was away to visit my sister, Lena, at Glenora. It is a nice place, all but the bush, and I don't like it. I go to school. The studies I like best are spelling, arithmetic and reading. The girls at school, and I, have a good time. We play hide-and-seek, and cross-question and crooked-answer. My brother and I drive to school. There are twenty-seven children going to our school. The horse's name is Pat that we drive to school. He is a good horse. I have been reading "The Golden Dog," and I think it is very nice. Clay is reading a book called "The Cat of Bubaster." Can you play dominoes, Cousin Dorothy? I can.

SCOTCH GIRL.

Man. (a).

(I used to play dominoes once, but it is so long ago that I'm afraid I've forgotten the rules.—C. D.)

AN INDIAN POW-WOW

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I wrote once before, and my letter was put in print, so I think I will write again. I am thirteen years old, and my father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for several years and likes it very much. We live seven miles from town, on an Indian reserve. We live about nine miles from Round Lake, in the Qu'Appelle Valley. I wonder if any of the cousins ever saw an Indian pow-wow. I have seen three of them. They generally dance on a knoll, around which they build a ring of trees. They build a fire in the center of the ring, near which is an old drum. Sometimes as many as half a dozen old Indians sit around beating the drum. The squaws sit in a ring, near the ring of trees, while the young fellows all dress up in beads and bells, and dance between the squaws and the fire. The young squaws generally dance too. Well, I guess I had better close and leave room for the other members. Wishing the Wigwam every success.

Sask. (a).

LANKY.

HUNTED GOPHERS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My papa has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for some time, and I take very much interest in reading the Western Wigwam letters. I have one sister and one brother. My brother is a baby, only five months old, but my sister is older than I am. I took much pleasure shooting gophers last summer, and will be glad when they come out again. We came up to Canada six years ago, and lived in a sod house until last August, and then we moved into a frame house.

Sask. (b).

PRAIRIE GOPHER.

NEVER IN WISCONSIN YET

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I live thirty-five miles from town on a homestead. We moved on it a year ago. We came from Wisconsin two years ago, and like Alberta quite well. The post office is at our house, but there is no school here yet. The weather was very cold last month, but is some warmer now. Have you ever been in Wisconsin, Cousin Dorothy? I like to live there, but the winds are real cold in winter. Success to the corner.

Alta. (b).

BLOSSOM.

March 17, 1909

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We shoot more of our own ammunition than anyone else—vastly more. We literally lift ourselves by our own boot straps to get the quality of our products up to the highest standard. We first test the raw materials, and then test the finished product by shooting it under all conditions.

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DOMINION AMMUNITION

Use This Collar and Save Money

This rope rimmed collar is tured only in my factory...



around Regina and has others over Western Canada. In it has given entire satisfaction. HERE IS A SAMPLE of monials I am constantly receiving.

Krona February
J. N. Stewart, Esq.,
Regina, Sask.

Dear Sir—The collar I bought you last spring was the best I had a horse which every time got sore shoulders, and I decided him as he was of no use to me about your collars and I bought result is no more sore shoulder able to work him steady and is just as good as new.

Yours truly,
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Kronau, Sask., February 26, 1909.

J. N. Stewart, Esq., Regina, Sask.

Dear Sir,—The collar I bought from you last spring was the best I ever saw. I had a horse which every time I used him, got sore shoulders, and I decided to sell him as he was of no use to me. I heard about your collars and bought one. The result is no more sore shoulders and I am able to work him steady and the collar is just as good as new.

Yours truly, FRANK L. GILL.

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The Golden Dog

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

Madame de Grandmaison felt rather subdued. She perceived that the Lady de Tilly was not favorably impressed towards the Intendant. But she tried again: "And then, my Lady, the intendant is so powerful at Court. He was a particular friend of Madame d'Etioules before she was known at Court, and they say he managed her introduction to the King at the famous masked ball at the Hotel de Ville, when His Majesty threw his handkerchief at her, and she became first dame du palais and the Marquise de Pompadour. She has ever remained his firm friend, and in spite of all his enemies could do to prevent it His Majesty made him Intendant of New France."

"In spite of all the King's friends could do, you mean," replied the Lady de Tilly, in a tone the sound of which caught the ear of Amelie, and she knew her aunt was losing patience with her visitors. Lady de Tilly heard the name of the royal mistress with intense disgust, but her innate loyalty prevented her speaking disparagingly of the King. "We will not discuss the Court," said she, "nor the friendships of this Intendant. I can only pray his future may amend for his past. I trust New France may not have as much reason as poor lost Acadia to lament the day of his coming to the Colonies."

The two lady visitors were not obtuse. They saw they had roused the susceptibilities—prejudices, they called them—of the Lady de Tilly. They rose, and smothering their disappointment under well-bred phrases, took most polite leave of the dignified old lady, who was heartily glad to be rid of them.

"The disagreeable old thing—to talk so of the Intendant!" exclaimed Madame Couillard, spitefully, "when her own nephew, and heir in the Seigneurie of Tilly, is the Intendant's firmest friend and closest companion."

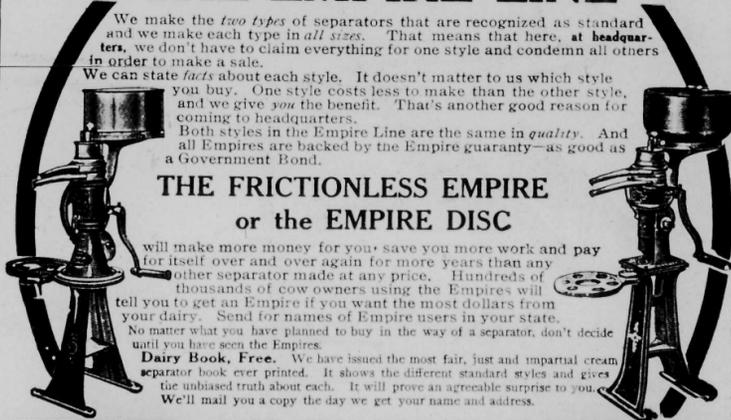
"Yes, she forgot about her own house; people always forget to look at home when they pass judgment upon their neighbors," replied Madame de Grandmaison. "But I am mistaken if she will be able to impress Le Gardeur de Repentigny with her uncharitable and unfashionable opinions of the Intendant. I hope the ball will be the greatest social success ever seen in the city, just to vex her and her niece, who is as proud and particular as she is herself."

Amelie de Repentigny had dressed herself to-day in a robe of soft muslin of Deccan, the gift of a relative in Pondicherry. It enveloped her exquisite form, without concealing the grace and lissomeness of her movements. A broad blue ribbon round her waist, and in her dark hair a blue flower, were all her adornments, except a chain and cross of gold, which lay upon her bosom, the rich gift of her brother, and often kissed with a silent prayer for his welfare and happiness. More than once, under the influence of some indefinable impulse, she rose and went to the mirror, comparing her features now with a portrait of herself taken as a young girl in the garb of a shepherdess of Provence. Her father used to like that picture of her, and to please him she often wore her hair in the fashion of Provence. She did so to-day. Why? The subtle thought in many protean shapes played before her fancy, but she would not try to catch it—no! rather shyly avoided its examination.

She was quite restless, and sat down again in the deep recess of the window, watching the Place d'Armes for the appearance of her brother.

She gave a sudden start at last, as a couple of officers galloped in to the square and rode towards the great gate of the Chateau; one of them she instantly recognized as her brother, the other, a tall martial

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WITH TOUPEE

and better. I was and I came to On-eight years old, and old when I left On-day is on the 22nd think this is all. ELENA TAYLOR.

GOLDEN DOG

As I see a lot of iting, I thought I but you know I ember. I am glad bers like our nice ner. I was away , Lena, at Glenora, all but the bush, t. I go to school. best are spelling, ding. The girls at ave a good time. d-seek, and cross- ocked-answer. My re to school There children going to horse's name is to school. He is have been reading and I think it is is reading a book f Bubaster." Can f Cousin Dorothy?

SCOTCH GIRL.

dominoes once, but hat I'm afraid I've -C. D.)

POW-WOW

thy,—I wrote once etter was put in will write again. ears old, and my The Farmer's Ad- 1 years and likes : live seven miles ndian reserve. We les from Round pple Valley. I cousins ever saw w. I have seen y generally dance which they build ey build a fire in g, near which is netimes as many old Indians sit e drum. The g, near the ring ounting fellows all d bells, and dance and the fire. The rally dance too. better close and other members. every success.

LANKY.

PHERS

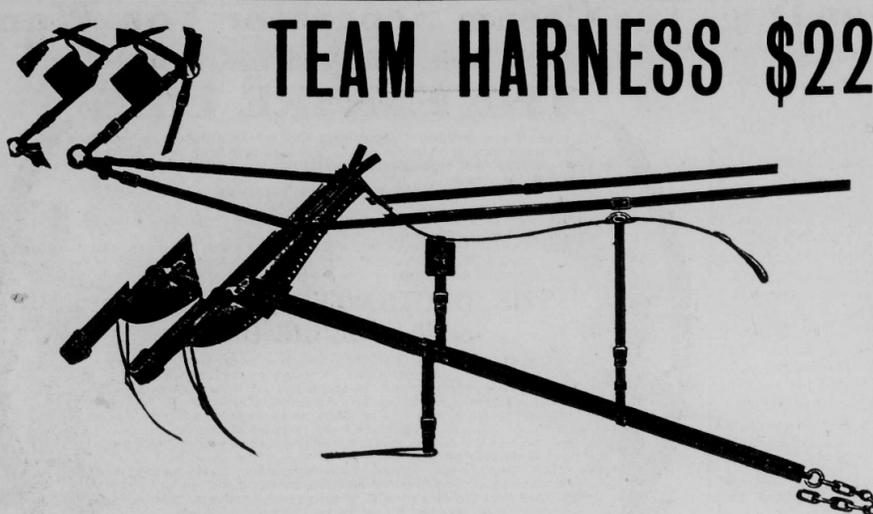
ly,—My papa has s Advocate" for ce very much in- he Western Wig- e one sister and other is a baby, , but my sister I took much phers last sum- when they come up to Canada I lived in a sod ist, and then we ouse.

IE GOPHER.

ONSIN YET

y,—I live thirty- n on a homo- it a year ago. nsin two years rta quite well. our house, but here yet. The ld last month, ow. Have you onsin, Cousin live there, but cold in winter. r.

BLOSSOM.



TEAM HARNESS \$22.50

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The J. R. Van Norman Co., 108 Princess St., Winnipeg

figure in full uniform, upon a fiery gray, she did not recognize, but she knew in her heart it could be no other than Colonel Philibert.

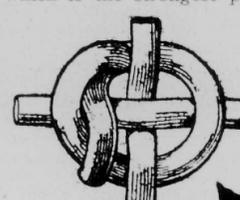
Amelie felt a thrill, almost painful in its pleasure, agitating her bosom, as she sat watching the gateway they had entered. It was even a momentary relief to her that they had turned in there instead of riding directly to the house. It gave her time to collect her thoughts and summon all her fortitude for the coming interview. Her fingers wandered down to the rosary in the folds of her dress, and the golden beads, which had so often prompted her prayer for the happiness of Pierre Philibert, seemed to burn to the touch. Her cheek crimsoned, for a strange thought suddenly intruded—the boy Pierre Philibert, whose image and memory she had so long and innocently cherished, was now a man, a soldier, a councillor trained. Unmaidenly she had acted, forgetting all this in her childish prayers until this moment! "I mean no harm," was all the defence she could think of. Nor had she time to think more of herself, for, after remaining ten minutes in the Chateau, just long enough to see the Governor and deliver the answer of the Intendant to his message, the gray charger emerged from the gate. His rider was accompanied by her brother and the well-known figure of her godfather, La Corne St. Luc, who rode up the hill and in a minute or two dismounted at the door of the mansion of the Lady de Tilly.

The fabled lynx, whose eye penetrates the very earth to discover hidden treasure, did not cast a keener and more inquisitive glance than that which Amelie, shrouded behind the thick curtains, directed from the window at the tall, manly figure and handsome countenance of him whom she knew to be Pierre Philibert. Let it not detract from her that she gave way to an irresistible impulse of womanly curiosity. The Queen of France would, under the same temptation, have done the same thing, and perhaps without feeling half the modest shame of it that Amelie did. A glance sufficed—but a glance that impressed upon her mind forever the ineffaceable and perfect image of Pierre Philibert the boy friend of Le Gardeur and of herself.

CHAPTER XL
The Soldier's Welcome
The voices of the gentlemen mingled

Twice As Strong

Hitherto the weakest part of a woven wire fence has been the lock, but now we offer you a new fence with a lock which is the strongest part of the fence. Notice that this lock not only grips the lateral wire to stay, but the ends of the lock are curved in such a manner that the lock practically interlocks itself, making it the strongest part of the entire fence, and giving a double grip. A double-grip means a twice-as-strong lock, a twice-as-strong fence—a twice-as-good investment, and no danger of loose locks in fence, and that is well worth consideration.



We manufacture many designs of Leader woven fence both in the standard, heavy, and medium weight, using nothing but the best galvanized wire in all our fences.
We also make the old reliable Anchor field erected fence coiled spring wire, gates, etc. Catalogue shows different styles of fence and gates for horses, cattle, hogs, etc. Write for your copy.
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Important Notice of Sale

The Whitewood Horse Sales Association will offer for Sale upwards of

ONE HUNDRED VALUABLE FARM HORSES

In the Town of Whitewood, Sask., on the 30th and 31st of March, 1909.

The animals have all been bred in the District and are consequently fully acclimatized, they are all well broken and suitable for any class of farm work, a large percentage are brood mares. This is a great opportunity to secure horses that are in every respect suitable for the Western Provinces, and at a reasonably low price. Any information regarding the Sale will be promptly given on application.

J. G. CUNNING A. B. GILLES
President Secretary
WHITEWOOD, SASK.

ed with her aunt's in eager greetings. She well knew which must be the voice of Colonel Philibert—the rest were all so familiar to her ear. Suddenly footsteps ran up the grand stair, clearing three at a time. She waited, trembling with anticipation. Le Gardeur rushed into the room with outstretched arms, embraced her, and kissed her in a transport of brotherly affection.

"Oh, Le Gardeur!" cried she, returning his kiss with fond affection, and looking in his face with tenderness and joy. "O my brother, I have prayed and longed for your coming. Thank God! you are here at last. You are well, brother, are you not?" said she, looking up with a glance that seemed to betray some anxiety.

"Never better, Amelie," replied he, in a gayer tone than was quite natural to him, and shyly averting his eyes from her tender scrutiny.

"Never better. Why, if I had been in my grave, I should have risen up to welcome a friend whom I have met to-day after years of separation. Oh, Amelie, I have such news for you!"

"News for me, Le Gardeur! What can it be?" A blush stole over her countenance, and her bosom heaved, for she was very conscious of the nature of the news her brother was about to impart.

"Guess! you unsuspecting queen of shepherdesses," cried he, archly twisting a lock of her hair that hung over her shoulder. "Guess, you pretty gypsy, you!"

"Guess? How can I guess, Le Gardeur? Can there be any news left in the city of Quebec after an hour's visit from Madame de Grandmaison and Madame Couillard? I did not go down, but I know they inquired much after you, by the way!" Amelie, with a little touch of feminine perversity, shyly put off the grand burst of Le Gardeur's intelligence, knowing it was sure to come.

"Pshaw! who cares for those old scandal-mongers! But you can never guess my news, Amelie, so I may as well tell you." Le Gardeur fairly swelled with the announcement he was about to make.

"Have mercy then, brother, and tell me at once, for you do now set my curiosity on tiptoe." She was a true woman, and would not for anything have admitted her knowledge of the presence of Colonel Philibert in the house.

"Amelie," said he, taking her by both hands, as if to prevent her escape, "I was at Beaumanoir—you know the Intendant gave a grand hunting party," added he, noticing the quick glance she gave him; "and who do you think came to the Chateau and recognized me, or rather I recognized him? A stranger—and not such a stranger, either, Amelie."

"Nay; go on, brother! Who could this mysterious stranger and no stranger have been?"

"Pierre Philibert? Why, how could I ever forget him while you are living? since to him we are all indebted for your life, brother!"

"I know that; are you not glad, as I am, at his return?" asked Le Gardeur, with a penetrating look.

She threw her arms round him involuntarily, for she was much agitated. "Glad, brother? Yes, I am glad because you are glad."

"No more than that Amelie? That is a small thing to be glad for."

"Oh, brother! I am glad for gladness's sake! We can never overpay the debt of gratitude we owe, Pierre Philibert."

"O my sweet sister," replied he, kissing her, "I knew my news would please you. Come, we will go down and see him at once, for Pierre is in the house."

"But, Le Gardeur!" She blushed and hesitated. "Pierre Philibert—I knew—I could speak to him; but I shall hardly dare recognize him in the stately soldier of to-day. Voila la difference!" added she, repeating the refrain of a song very popular both in New France and in old at that period.

Le Gardeur did not comprehend her hesitation and tone. Said he,— "Pierre is wonderfully changed since

he and I wore the green seminary. He is taller and better,—he was always in heart the same gentleman. Pierre Philibert he was. Voila la ressemblance!" pulling her hair archly and ed the antistrophe of the

(To be continued)

GOSSIE

PERTH ABERDEEN-ANGUS

The annual auction sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Perth, on Feb. 15th and 16th, was a most gratifying success. There were ninety-four animals sold, an average price of £32 compared with £24 5s. for 362 in 1908. The highest price was for a bull calf Erica, sold by Prince Feildalloch, which sold for the same price, Mr. Tuilang, Speyside, also obtained the highest price of the sale, 240 guineas, at which damus, another Trojan-Feildalloch sire, was sold to an Irish buyer.

FARM HORSE SALES

The horse breeders of about Whitewood, Saskatchewan, organized into what is known as the Whitewood Horse Sales Association, and on the 30th and 31st of March, 1909, will hold their annual sale. Notice is given elsewhere of the number and class of horses to be offered. The Whitewood Horse Sales Association, which has been organized for years, has been the best means that can be devised for the buying public of its salable stock of the district. The organization is a most desirable one, and facilitates the business of the seller to offer a larger number of buyers could possibly attract to the farm. The Whitewood Horse Sales Association is moving in the right direction.

THE SHIRE HORSE SOCIETY

This year's London show of the Shire Horse Society, was fully up to the mark, and the average of recent years. The attendance, exceeded previous records, and the second day especially record crowd. The entries were 646, a decrease of 100 from the previous year. No alteration had been made in the schedule of prizes, offered being £2,205. (\$3,500). The eighteen classes provided were very comprehensive and show the merits of the various stages of growth. The very fine one, and a pleasing contrast to the absence of sawdust on the floor.

The yearlings were the judged, and as a whole the class—the merits of the yearlings were evenly balanced. First prize was won by a well grown, short legged, excellent quality, "Tand King" owned by Mr. M. S. close second was Sir B. Sheehan by Champion."

The two-year-old colts were strong a class as last year, and judges hesitated before a decision was reached. Justly, fell to Lord Rothschild's "King," a powerful bay legs. Second to the Duke of Devonshire's "Holker" Mars.

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he and I wore the green sash of the seminary. He is taller than I, wiser and better,—he was always that,—but in heart the same generous, noble Pierre Philibert he was when a boy. Voila la ressemblance!" added he, pulling her hair archly as he repeated the antistrophe of the same ditty.

(To be continued.)

GOSSIP

PERTH ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALES

The annual auction sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Perth, Scotland, on Feb. 15th and 16th, was a gratifying success. Three hundred and ninety-four animals were sold at an average price of £32 2s. 8d., as compared with £24 5s. 9d. per head for 362 in 1908. The highest price paid was for a bull calf, a Trojan-Erica, sold by Prince Festive of Ballindalloch, which sold for 360 guineas. The same seller, Mr. Grant, of Tuilang, Speyside, also obtained the next highest price of the sale, viz., 240 guineas, at which price Eriannus, another Trojan-Erica, by a Ballindalloch sire, was knocked down to an Irish buyer.

FARM HORSE SALES

The horse breeders of the district about Whitewood, Saskatchewan, have organized into what is known as the Whitewood Horse Sales Association, and on the 30th and 31st of this month will hold their first sale. Notice is given elsewhere in this issue of the number and class of horses to be offered. The Whitewood country, for years, has been known as a district of first-class horse breeders. The class of horses raised is essentially the kind required for farm work. The organization of a sales association, on the basis of the one recently organized, will be perhaps the best means that can be afforded the buying public of inspecting the salable stock of the district, and of purchasing at reasonable prices. Picking up what horses one requires, even though only two or three are wanted, is no small undertaking sometimes, and a man may drive over a considerable district before he finds exactly what he wants. Bringing the stock that is for sale together at one time, and in one place, facilitates the business of buying and enables the seller to offer his stock to a larger number of buyers than he could possibly attract to his own farm. The Whitewood organization is moving in the right direction.

THE SHIRE HORSE SHOW

This year's London show of the Shire Horse Society, was fully up to the average of recent years, and in point of attendance, exceeded previous shows the second day especially drawing a record crowd. The entries this year were 646, a decrease of six from last year. No alteration had been made in the schedule of prizes, the amount offered being £2,205. (\$11,025). The eighteen classes provided were very comprehensive and designed to show the merits of the Shires, at all stages of growth. The display was a very fine one, and a pleasing feature was the absence of sawdust on the horses' backs.

The yearlings were the first to be judged, and as a whole made a good class—the merits of the leaders being evenly balanced. First place went to a well grown, short legged bay colt of excellent quality, "Tandridge Forest King" owned by Mr. M. Michaelis. A close second was Sir B. Sheffield's "Norman by Champion."

The two-year-old colts were not so strong a class as last year. Again the judges hesitated before awarding premier honors, but first place finally, and justly, fell to Lord Rothschild's, "Slip-ton King," a powerful bay with capital legs. Second to the Duke of Devonshire's "Holker" Mars. Three was

very little to choose between the two.

Lord Rothschild again secured first award in the three-year-old stallion class, with his "Halsted Royal Duke," a big fine animal, with capital feet, an ideal draught type and the finest animal in the show, in the opinion of the judges who afterwards awarded him the championship. Sir W. Greenwell secured second prize with a weighty colt, "Marden Jameson."

A short legged, powerful bay, "Caer Conqueror," owned by Mr. Edward Green, was first in the four-year-old class. An excellent second was Messrs. Forshaw's "Modest Earl."

In the class for stallions over four and under ten years old, over 16 hands, 2 inches in height, last year's Champion, "Tatton Dray King," was unable to hold first place. This award deservedly fell to a big, powerful horse, "Castlegate Combination," owned by Lord Rothschild.

The yearling filly class was a remarkably good one, and was larger than last year. Lord Rothschild secured first honors with a fine filly, "Champion's Choice," and also second place with a trifle smaller filly, "Christmas Rose."

Last year's third prize yearling, "Barden Forest Princess," owned by Mr. J. G. Williams, was first in a good class of two-year-old fillies. The 575 guineas, "Dunsmore Girl," first last year as a yearling, could only reach second place.

The winner amongst the three-year-old fillies, Mr. William's "Banfield Forest Queen," a handsome filly of excellent quality, size and power will be heard from again in the future. She was first last year as a two-year-old. Lord Rothschild's "Castlegate Rose" was second—a fine mare.

In a four-year-old class (smaller than usual) Lord Rothschild secured first honors with "Chiltern Maid," a level, powerful mare. Last year's first as a three-year-old, "Fusclua II" was only placed second. Four-year-old mares were very uneven in quality, and first place easily went to a blocky, powerful mare, "Blue Bonnet," owned by Mr. H. S. Leon.

The brood mare classes were both good, though not of outstanding merit. The Special and Challenge Cups were awarded as follows: Cup for best stallion from one to three years old, Lord Rothschild's "Halsted Royal Duke"; cup for stallions, four years old and upwards, Lord Rothschild's "Castlegate Combination"; Reserve, "Tatton Dray King"; cup for fillies, from one to three years old, Mr. J. G. Williams' "Barnfield Forest Queen"; cup for mares four years old and upwards, Lord Rothschild's "Chiltern Maid"; 50 guineas Challenge cup, "Chiltern Maid"; 100 guineas Challenge Cup, "Halsted Royal Duke," reserve, "Castlegate Combination."

The stallion sales brought moderate competition, though anything showing merit brought remunerative prices, young horses selling especially well.

Nine yearlings averaged £77, and twenty-six, two-year-olds, £149 11s. 6d. Top price in these was 400gs., paid by Mr. F. E. Muntz for "Orfold Crown King."

Twenty-two three-year-olds averaged £127 11s. 6d.—the best price being 260 guineas for "Royal Arch."

Eleven four-year-olds averaged £157 17s. 8d. and the capital price of 825gs. was paid by Mr. A. Grandage for "Caer Conqueror."

At the annual meeting of the Society the question of breeding from unsound sires, was discussed, and the practice was vigorously condemned. It was suggested that after August 2nd, 1911, no animal should be eligible for entry to the Shire studbook, which was not certified free from hereditary disease, by a veterinary surgeon appointed by the society.

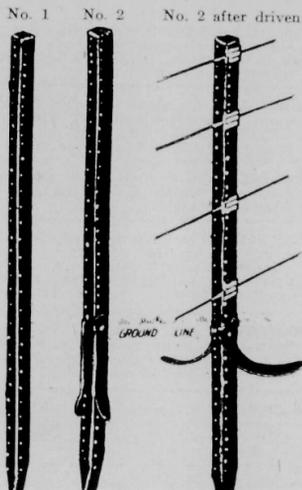
Leeds, England F. DEWHIRST.

"WEALTH AND WASTE"

Editor "Farmer's Advocate": I was very pleased to see Mr. Sparrow's article, and am glad that he agrees with me on some points, most particularly upon the necessity of Great Britain keeping up her armaments. Without having the pleasure of knowing him, I feel sure that he is a Britisher.

I have heard all the arguments

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General Agent.

Mrs. O'Toole.—"Shure, 'tis bad manners yer goat has, Mrs. O'Flinn. Oi found him in me cabbage patch this marnin'."

Mrs. O'Flinn.—"Shure, thin, 'tis not bad manners that do bother the darlin'. Oi call it blame poor taste!"

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WANTS AND FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Clydesdale Stallion, Baron Strathnairn (Imp) by Baron's Pride, dam by Prince Romeo. Reason for selling been used six years in the district. Write or call. Geo. Gray, Crandall, Man.

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

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

FOR SALE—The imported Clydesdale Stallion Heathfield No. 11742. The most successful foal-getter in the Elkhorn District. Pedigree, photo, and all other information on application to Sec-Treas. Elkhorn Clydesdale Breeding Association Box 14 Elkhorn, Man.

FOR SALE—Shire Stallion four-year-old. Imported from Trumans Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill. Guaranteed sure foal getter. Apply: P. W. Perry, Deloraine, Man.

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

SEED WHEAT—Imported Abundance Oats, Cord Wood, Farms, and Barred Rocks. J. T. Enright, Invermay, Sask.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS and bulls for sale, heavy milking strains, prices right. John Gemmill, Pilot Mound, Man.

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

FARMHAND WANTED—Permanent position. Liberal terms to thoroughly capable reliable man. State experience, or send copies testimonials, to Hugh Mackenzie, Eversoley Ranch, Brightwater, British Columbia.

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GREAT BARGAIN—Quarter section, ten dollars acre, rich soil, thirty acres cultivated, good house and water, nine miles from Broadview. John Notter, Grenfell, Sask.

FOR SALE—Brome and Rye grass seed, seven dollars per cwt; also early potatoes, pure Flemish Beauty, choice table potatoes, two dollars per cwt. Sacks free. Two hundred tons tame hay, ten dollars per ton. W. R. Howay, Arcola, Sask.

FOR SALE—Crop payments, half section, Reston, Manitoba. No payment until you sell the first crop, afterwards one-half to one-third. James Armstrong, Confederation Building, Toronto.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Two yoke of oxen, well broken, and several head of Durham cattle. Will exchange for horses or mules. S. P. Graham, Prairie Grove, Man.

FOR SALE—Red Fife wheat seed. Guaranteed pure. Free from weeds. \$1.25 per bushel. F. O. B. Redvers. C. Dauvin, Redvers, Sask. Redvers, Man.

SEED OATS—Abundance price sixty cents per bushel. Sacks free, re-cleaned. Free on board C.P.R. or C.N.R. Sample on request. Free from weed seeds. Philip Leech, Baring, Sask.

FOR SALE—One S. A. V. Scrip (320 acres) for \$700 cash. Apply Guy Warner, Oak Bay Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

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

SCOTCHMAN seeks situation to travel Stallion having had many years of experience. In reply please state wages given. Address "S" Farmers Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

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FOR SALE—Male birds and breeding pens of Royal strain, White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. Also black Cocker Spaniels. W. J. Currie, Lauder, Man.

TO RENT—Three quarter sections, 14 miles from Heward on Arcola Regina Line. Good house, water, barn, etc., all under cultivation. Mrs. Lee, Heward, Sask.

PASMORE'S POULTRY YARDS FOR SALE—Profits for 1908, \$600.00; can be doubled this year, also good farm—160 acres, 5 miles east of Pigeon Lake. For terms and particulars, apply T. Pasmore, 423 Richard Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

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C. W. ROBBINS—Breeder. Laying strain Buff Orpingtons. Eggs, \$2.00—15. Chilliwack, B. C.

which Mr. Sparrow puts forward, many times in reprobation versus free trade, and I must say that they seem reasonable enough too, providing one does not look impartially upon the other side of the question.

It is only natural that, if some commodities are taxed and made dearer under a protective tariff, it would tend to make living harder for the poorer classes. But how do the free traders explain the fact, that the body of unemployed is growing larger under free trade? Surely drink is not the only cause. I think it is because our manufacturers are not so busy as they might be, owing to the fact that foreign goods roll into the Old Country, duty free, and flood our markets, whilst our manufacturers have a heavy tariff to meet when shipping goods to a foreign country, or even to her own colonies.

Most people are aware that it is not a good policy for Canada to put up a protective tariff against goods which she cannot manufacture herself; but why not a preferential tariff between the Motherland and her colonies? Mr. Sparrow says that farm help is hard to get in the Old Country. Yes, and it will probably remain so as long as a man is expected to live on a pound a week and support his family.

I know more than one farm hand who is working for this wage, and keeping a wife and from four to six children on it. Why is such the case? Simply because the farmer cannot afford to pay more, owing to the fact that foreign fruits and vegetables, etc., are shipped right to Covent Garden, and the other large markets, and he is cut out of his own country's market by cheap foreign stuffs.

I wish to inform Mr. Sparrow that I have seen fruit and vegetables rotting in the orchards and fields of Surrey, not twenty miles from London's great market, and they told

me it was because the markets were flooded with foreign goods, and it would not pay to gather and ship it. I suppose he will say, "If there was a protective tariff, which enabled farmers to pay men a living wage to gather and ship their produce, the city folks would have to pay more to live."

Suppose they did! Under the preferential protective tariff farmers could afford to pay a better wage, and many thousands would leave the cities and towns and go back to the land, thus leaving the cities less congested; manufactures would be greater, and work would be found for all, providing, of course, that the ports were closed against the undesirable alien. I know the masses would be compelled to pay a little more for their living, but supposing living was raised one shilling per family per week amongst the working classes, rates and taxes would be less on account of there being less paupers. There would also be less work for the police courts, for what could make a man steal more than the sight of his starving wife and children?

Free trade was all right in its day, but now times and men have changed, and it is time to change the policies of the Old Land. At any rate times could not be much worse than they are now (as regards unemployed), and it seems to me that a helping hand between the Motherland and her colonies is one way out of the difficulty. Give Britain to the British; knit the Empire closer together, and better times will come for the British working man.

From a paper just to hand, I notice that the excise duty on drink has fallen off £1,553,000, or \$7,765,000, less than for the corresponding period last year, which drop is certainly very gratifying. I also enclose a rotting in the orchards and fields of Surrey, not twenty miles from London's great market, and they told

"The kitchen cupboard's empty, the rent is over-due,
The missus feels it badly, the kids is crying too,
I'm getting sick an' weary of trampin' round the town,
For the off-chance of workin' ten hours for 'ari a crown,
But this is still my comfort—the tariff bogey's laid
An' livin's cheap in England because we 'ave Free Trade.

"My Sunday togs are 'angin' in uncle's shop this day,
The kids is all in tatters, my clo'es are all decay;
Yet moochin' slow and 'ungry along the streets I go,
An' ain't I proud an' 'appy to see the drapers show!
Lord! but they're cheap, them garments, an' mostly foreign made,
'Thank God,' says I, 'in England we 'aven't lost Free Trade.'

"I'm sorry for them people in lands beyond the sea
Wot 'aven't got enlightened the same as you and me,
They're workin', yus they're workin', an' eariu' money, too,
But, Lord, the price of livin', it knocks me, when they're paid
Their hours is pretty easy, but, blow me, when they're paid
Look what it costs to keep them in lands without Free Trade.

"The mills is lyin' idle, the farms is runnin' out,
An' no mistake there's 'unger an' idle men about,
But don't be mean an' narrer, look fairly round the case,
Ain't we got cheaper livin' than any other place?
I am a bloke as always, will call a spade a spade,
An' this is 'appy England because we 'ave Free Trade."

Sask.

ARTHUR TRAFFORD.

The Market Call for Bacon Ho the We

[Continued from page

SELLING AT STOCK

When your load is s your own satisfaction, o you can under the circum send them to the sto sale.

Stock-yards are points can be concentrated wher sellers meet on an ea where the law of supply governs the prices whic If the supply of butc limited, and the dema competition is strong a has a tendency to incre on hoof. If the suppl stock is limited, and the the competition is strong ally has a tendency to i price on hoof. If th larger than the deman tions are reversed.

PRICES.

The prices paid by th governs the price that to the producer. The markets are relatively Minor fluctuations are i all markets. On the w the prices are regulated mand in general.

Hog prices, like ever must conform to univ supply and demand. No many hog raisers a figured that Winnipeg p pound, which prevailed, hogs from December, 19 1908, was low; but taku tion with conditions pr country over, it was a l fact, higher than tra afterwards justified.

period, hogs went as lo St. Paul, and 3½c. in C while the duty is taken i ation, the low unit of operation, and all of where slaughtering is large scale, presents a b over handling hogs in m bers.

The returns show that selling price for live hog for the year 1908, to p probably 5½c.; for year and for year 1906, slight While I say prices are same as at other marke also consider the cost finished hog products.

production at Winnipeg i higher than at packing c tario or in the States. to this, it must also mind that the relative, ducing the finished prod amounts is very much g those points where the st to the capacity.

Shipments of live st lated as to make a six each week, to a large ex duce the extra heavy co sum. An increase in tl of live stock will help e

PRODUCING THE MA

The greatest object of generally, is to matu quickly as possible. perience has taught som you can get the best res are constant readers papers, looking for new economy can be pract feeding. You should not the pasture alone to sup nutriment. Sufficient i

The Market Capacity for Bacon Hogs in the West

[Continued from page 380.]

SELLING AT STOCK-YARDS.

When your load is shaped up to your own satisfaction, or as well as you can under the circumstances, you send them to the stock-yards for sale.

Stock-yards are points where stock can be concentrated where buyers and sellers meet on an equal footing, where the law of supply and demand governs the prices which are made. If the supply of butcher stock is limited, and the demand big, the competition is strong and naturally has a tendency to increase the price on hoof. If the supply of butcher stock is limited, and the demand big, the competition is strong and naturally has a tendency to increase the price on hoof. If the supply is larger than the demand, the conditions are reversed.

PRICES.

The prices paid by the consumers governs the price that can be paid to the producer. The prices at all markets are relatively the same. Minor fluctuations are prevalent at all markets. On the whole, however, the prices are regulated by the demand in general.

Hog prices, like everything else, must conform to universal law of supply and demand. No doubt a good many hog raisers and shippers figured that Winnipeg price of 5c. a pound, which prevailed, generally, on hogs from December, 1907, to March, 1908, was low; but taking in connection with conditions prevailing the country over, it was a high price; in fact, higher than trade conditions afterwards justified. During this period, hogs went as low as 3 1/2c. at St. Paul, and 3 3/4c. in Chicago, and while the duty is taken into consideration, the low unit of expense for operation, and all other expense where slaughtering is done on a large scale, presents a big advantage over handling hogs in moderate numbers.

The returns show that the average selling price for live hogs at Winnipeg for the year 1908, to packers, was probably 5 1/2c.; for year 1907 6 1/2c.; and for year 1906, slightly over 7c.

While I say prices are relatively the same as at other markets, you must also consider the cost of producing finished hog products. The cost of production at Winnipeg is very much higher than at packing centers in Ontario or in the States. In addition to this, it must also be borne in mind that the relative cost of producing the finished product in small amounts is very much greater than at those points where the supply is equal to the capacity.

Shipments of live stock so regulated as to make a six days' market each week, to a large extent, will reduce the extra heavy cost to a minimum. An increase in the production of live stock will help even more.

PRODUCING THE MARKET HOG.

The greatest object of hog raisers, generally, is to mature them as quickly as possible. Personal experience has taught some of you how you can get the best results. Others are constant readers of the farm papers, looking for new ideas so that economy can be practiced in their feeding. You should not depend upon the pasture alone to supply sufficient nutriment. Sufficient feed should be

3000 New Customers in 1908.

In uncertain years, like 1908, people look more closely into the value of the goods they buy. That the fence-buying public, on careful investigation, found "Frost" Wire Fence to be better value for the money, is evident from the fact that in 1908 upwards of 3,000 new customers were added to the long lists of satisfied users of "Frost" products. When we tell you that farmers as a whole bought less fence than in the previous year you can readily see the high esteem in which "Frost" Fence is held.

In "Frost" Woven Fence provisions for expansion and contraction have been developed in a practical way. It is an ELASTIC FENCE, with plenty of RESERVE. Wire fences without this elastic feature have all the tension taken out in the first stretching. They hold nothing in reserve for wear and tear, consequently

soon get baggy, unsightly and fail to give the service required.

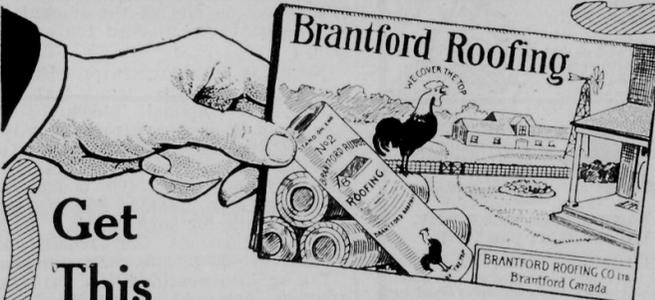
No up-to-date fence buyer would think of stretching plain wire when he could get coiled wire at practically the same outlay. Neither should you consider stretching an ordinary Woven Wire Fence that will lose its tightness, when you can secure at the same initial cost, the Elastic "Frost" Woven Fence, that will give many more years of service.

"Frost" Fence is cheaper in the end, because it is built right in the beginning. It could not be made better in quality if the price was doubled. There is a busy dealer in your neighborhood who makes a business of supplying and building "Frost" Fence. We would like you to get acquainted with him. If you do not know him, write us.

FROST WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

MANITOBA FROST WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

"Frost" Fence



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



DAN PATCH 1:55.

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

A \$5,000 DAN PATCH STALLION FREE

An Absolutely Free Hair Counting Contest Without Money or Purchase Consideration And Open To Any Farmer, Stockman or Poultry Breeder. Can you count the number of hairs drawn in a picture of "Forest Patch," sired by Dan Patch, dan by Monaco by Belmont. Write for one of the Above Dan Patch Pictures. I will also mail you a photo engraving of "Forest Patch," the fine Registered Stallion to be given away and ALSO Drawing showing hairs to be counted and also stating easy conditions. Every stock owner will want to count the hairs on this Splendid \$5,000.00 Dan Patch Stallion because it means a small fortune free for someone. We paid \$60,000 for Dan Patch and have been offered \$180,000. We would have lost money if we had sold Dan for One Million Dollars.

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

International Stock Food Co.

Mail this Free Coupon To-Day to E. B. SAVAGE, Toronto, Can.

You MUST FILL IN THE THREE BLANK LINES IN THIS FREE COUPON

CUT OFF HERE

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

I own..... Cattle..... Hogs..... Horses..... Sheep

Name.....

Post Office..... Province.....

GGG

TRY YARDS—Pure bred bred to hatch a good per-chicks. \$1.50 for fifteen rap, special rates. Rev. M. Vialone, St. Charles,

Single Comb White Leg-d and raised on separate answer inquiries. Walter r, Man.

REDS—White Plymouth randottes, Western raised winning stock. Eggs, \$2 er 100. Day old chicks a Bewell, Abernethy, Sask.

th a Natural Hen Incuba- trouble other people have is, no lamps West Poul- Sask.

der. Laying strain Buff \$2.00—15. Chiliwack,

e the markets were ign goods, and it gather and ship it. say, "If there was if, which enabled ren a living wage their produce, the ave to pay more to

did! Under the tive tariff farmers a better wage, and would leave the md go back to the the cities less con-es would be great- de be found for all, e, that the ports st the undesirable e masses would be a little more for opposing living was g per family per e working classes, uld be less on ac- ceing less paupers. be less work for , for what could al more than the ng wife and chil-

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to hand, I notice ty on drink has 0, or \$7,765,000, rresponding period drop is certainly I also enclose a try which about f the unemployed rade.

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TRAFFORD.

CHURCH'S COLD WATER Alabastine

Artistic and Healthful

No one who has ever decorated a room with Alabastine can rest content until the whole home is so decorated. Alabastine tints have more tone than wall paper, paint, or whitening-and-glue preparations. The minute rock crystals, of which this hygienic cement is made, reflect the rays of light softly and cheerfully—and actually make the room several degrees brighter. Alabastine does not rub off, peel, crack or decay. It is the most durable, healthful and economical wall covering. Your hardware dealer sells 5 lb. package 50c. Our book "Homes, Healthful and Beautiful," mailed free on request, tells how to do artistic work.

The Alabastine Co., Limited
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There is no line of work to-day that pays the princely salaries as does that of Railroading. Mechanics and tradesmen, office and store clerks, street-railway men, etc., spend years in learning and training, only to find that they have entered overcrowded trades and lines, and are therefore compelled to accept small wages. Not so with Railroading.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN
Earn from \$75 to \$150 per month.

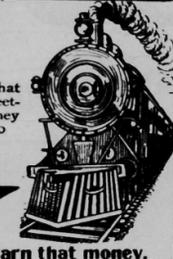
With the rapid progress of Railway building in Canada, it takes only from 2 to 3 years to be advanced to Engineer or Conductor, whose salaries are from \$90 to \$185 per month.

You can earn that money. We can start you for it.

We teach and qualify you by mail in from 8 to 14 weeks without loss of time from your present work. Positions are secured; in fact, there are many openings right now if you were qualified to fill them. Our Course is the most complete treatise on the subject of Railroading in existence. We defy any school to show a course anywhere nearly as thorough. Don't tamper with your education by buying cheap bargain courses. Ours is the only School of its kind in Canada with text-books written for use on Canadian Railways.

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Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of Trinidad Lake Asphalt—Nature's absolute waterproofer that doesn't crack, rot, break, or leak.

Ask your dealer for Genasco, and thus make sure of economical and lasting protection for every building on the farm. Mineral and smooth surface. Guaranteed in writing and backed by our thirty-two-million-dollar organization. Look for the trade-mark; take no substitute. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.

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Largest producers of asphalt and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

PHILADELPHIA
New York San Francisco Chicago

J. H. ASHDOWN, LTD., Winnipeg, Man.
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fed to insure a gain of at least one pound a day, the idea being that the earlier you can mature your swine, the quicker you can sell it to the best advantage.

Swine at six months, weighing 200 pounds, will be a better paying proposition to you than 300 pounds at one year of age.

Consumers are calling for leaner pork. The packing-houses always try to cater to the demand of the public. They are not in position to do this, unless you do your share. You are in splendid shape to help in meeting these requirements by regulating your feed. Pigs, fed barley, produce the most excellent results. I will give you a little later some results of tests between corn and barley feeding.

One of the best authorities in the country says: "Judging from the European standard, barley leads the cereals in quality of pork produced. In quantity of product returned from feeding a given weight of grain, it yields to corn."

Let your pigs have a chance to exercise. Don't keep them penned up all the time. Pigs which are allowed to run in the yard and pastures will yield a gain of from one-fifth to one-quarter a pound more per day than those penned up. This means a saving to you of one cent a day, or \$1.00 for 100 days' feeding.

Shelter is an important thing, because it means a saving of from one-fifth to one-quarter of the amount of feed necessary to produce 100 pounds gain.

One great advantage in producing a bacon hog is the fact that the heavier the animal becomes, the more food is necessary to hold up the same daily gain. For instance: Approximately 400 pounds of grain is necessary to produce 100 pounds of weight of hogs, ranging 150 to 200 pounds, while for hogs ranging from 200 to 350 pounds, they require an average of 450 pounds of grain.

Taking into consideration that the greatest demand is for the bacon type, the market naturally favors that class, the result being that a half to one cent more per pound is paid.

Your 160 to 180-pound pigs would be about six months old.

Your 300-pound pigs would be about one year old.

A steady breeder not only realizes on his investment more often, but also is getting a premium on his stock by handling a bacon type. Mixing of breeds is often the cause of deterioration in the herd. The result of crossing and recrossing leaves your hogs without any distinctive marks—except poor ones.

When you are ready to ship your hogs to market, shape up your load. A uniform bunch brings more money than mixed lots. And when you send in the old sows which have become barren, feed them up with a little grain. The addition you will get in price will offset your expense in feeding them.

Hog raisers and shippers should take into consideration that we should expect to grade their hogs more closely, and instead of lumping practically all weights at a price, and objecting strongly to cutting and grading, they would soon get the trade on a healthier basis if they co-operated with the packers and let them pay a lower price, strictly on merits of quality for heavy and rough hogs and under-weight hogs. It has happened during the past few months that a great many half-finished and under-weight hogs have been marketed, and if the various qualities and weights were bought on their merits, it would mean that top prices for deserving quality would be up in proportion, making a more satisfactory return to the man who turned his hogs out right.

It seems to us that farmers are often short-sighted in marketing hogs which are half-finished. Even if feed is short in their neighborhood, it would be the part of wisdom and money in their pocket if they had feed shipped in.

I have just received some interesting figures showing the result of feeding 44 Yorkshire pigs:

Union Lock Poultry Fence

Square close mesh. Highest quality, superior lock, easily erected, strong, low priced.

Write for new catalog describing the Union Line of Field, Hog, Poultry and Lawn Fences.

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Hardy Trees & Plants

We Grow Them. Sell Direct and GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. CATALOG FREE.

STRAND'S NURSERY
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NAPOLEON SAID

"An army marches on its stomach." By that he meant that half-starved men are not strong enough to march. And you know that. Half-starved men and women are not strong enough to work, or to play and be happy. You should also know that Indigestion means slow starvation. More than half the people who soon tire and become depressed, who feel life a burden and who go listlessly to their day's work, would find life a daily song if they set their digestion right with Mother Seigel's Syrup—the digestive tonic compounded of roots and herbs. Take it daily after meals and test it yourself.

Price 60c. a bottle. Sold everywhere
A. J. White & Co., Ltd., Montreal.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

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Memorial Bells a Specialty.
McShane Bell Foundry Co., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.



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Parents dread croup because of its suddenness, its distressing pain and the danger there is. It is cruel to let children suffer when a simple remedy is available.

Mathieu's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil gives immediate relief, heals the inflamed parts, restores health and strength to the system.

Croup comes suddenly—Be prepared for it.

Large bottle, 35 cents, from all dealers.

Sold by wholesale trade everywhere
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BEST GATE

Cut This Coup

Brandon Pump and Wire
Please Send Your Cards

Name _____
P.O. _____
Prov. _____

FARMER'S ADV

December 5, 1908, 44
December 8, 1908, 1k
December 16, 1908, 1

Feed, December 5 to J
lbs., at \$24.00 per t
Feed, December 5 to J
790 lbs., at \$36.00
Total cost of fe

January 3rd, 42 hogs
Total cost of pigs to J
Profit

Average weight per he
Average weight per he
Gain per head, 30 days
Gain per head, per da
Average corn fed per d
Average digester tanka
Total feed ..
Weight of feed per cwt.
Cost per cwt. pork pr
Cost of hogs, per cwt.
Corn fed this lot of pig

The general average of corn to produce one is 5.1 lbs. These figures from records of the Mental Station. In one bushel of corn weighing produce 10.9 lbs. of gain.

Corn at 67 cents a bushel the cost per pound of over 6c. Digester tank offsets this heavy expense. I have just advised you shows a gain, per head almost 1 1/2 pounds on corn and tankage amounting to 5 1/2 pounds.

Different tests, of course, give different results. Conditions may have some at the same time willing to concede general average, results similar. Therefore, in winter months a little

BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES

Every Pump and Windmill Absolutely Guaranteed

- 14 ft. Star Power Mill and 8 in. Floor Grinder, \$160
- 13 ft. " " " with Mast Grinder, \$110
- 12 ft. " " " with Mast Grinder, \$100

The above Mills are all fitted with Upright Shafting, Boxings, Couplings, Guy Rods, Turnbuckles, all ready to erect.

8 ft. Star Pumping Mill and 30 ft. Steel Tower, only \$60

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LEAD IN THE WEST OVER 15,000 NOW IN USE

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H. CATER, Prop.

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Brandon Pump and Windmill Works.
Please Send Your Catalogue E.

Name _____
 P.O. _____
 Prov. _____

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

December 5, 1908, 44 hogs weighed 4,850 lbs., at \$0.04.....	\$194.00
December 8, 1908, 1 killed, weight 110 lbs., at 4.95.....	6.15
December 16, 1908, 1 died, weight 120 lbs., at 1.20.....	148.75
Feed, December 5 to January 3, inclusive, cord fed, 6,141 lbs., at \$24.00 per ton	
	\$ 73.69
Feed, December 5 to January 3, inclusive, digester tankage, 790 lbs., at \$36.00 per ton	
	14.22
Total cost of feed.....	\$ 87.91
January 3rd, 42 hogs weighed 6,480 lbs., marketed at 5 1/2c.....	\$372.00
Total cost of pigs to January 3rd.....	275.76
Profit	\$ 96.24

DETAILS:

Average weight per head, December 5th	110 lbs.
Average weight per head, January 3rd	154 lbs.
Gain per head, 30 days	44 lbs.
Gain per head, per day	1.47 lbs.
Average corn fed per day	4.84 lbs.
Average digester tankage fed per day62 lbs.
Total feed	5.46 lbs.
Weight of feed per cwt. pork produced	370 lbs.
Cost per cwt. pork produced	\$4.72
Cost of hogs, per cwt., to January 3rd	4.25
Corn fed this lot of pigs cost 67 cents per bushel.	

The general average of the amount of corn to produce one pound of gain is 5.1 lbs. These figures are taken from records of the Illinois Experimental Station. In other words, a bushel of corn weighing 56 lbs. will produce 10.9 lbs. of gain.

Corn at 67 cents a bushel makes the cost per pound of gain a trifle over 6c. Digester tankage, however, offsets this heavy expense in the test I have just advised you about, which shows a gain, per head, per day, of almost 1 1/2 pounds on a mixture of corn and tankage amounting to less than 5 1/2 pounds.

Different tests, of course, will show different results. Climatic conditions may have some effect. Still at the same time most of us are willing to concede that, as a general average, results will prove similar. Therefore, if, during the winter months a little tankage was

mixed with barley feed, it seems only reasonable that better results could be obtained than by feeding the barley straight.

The practical basis of feeding hogs has been learned the same way as the working out of all other practical matters; that is, tests and experiments. In order that you should know the results, you should keep a record of what you feed. In this way you establish a system which will put you on the proper business basis. A test at the Wisconsin Agricultural College shows the following results:

471 lbs. of barley meal produced 100 lbs. of gain.
 435 lbs. of corn meal produced 100 lbs. of gain.

This shows a difference of 36 lbs. in favor of corn. The market value of corn is 67c., and of barley, 40c. a

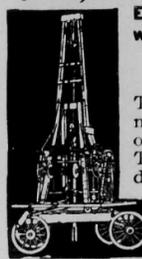


Nothing is easier to understand than this—one paint won't do for everything any more than one medicine will cure all ills. That's the reason we make a specialty for every purpose. Ask your dealer for

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Made in Canada. THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co. Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg.

\$2,000 PROFIT IN ONE YEAR



Easily Earned with the

POWERS WELL-BORING and DRILLING MACHINE

Twenty years' use has proven this the fastest, lightest draft, and most profitable of any rig sold. You can run it alone. A team of horses furnishes the power, also pulls it from place to place. The tools drop through center of platform and it rotates its own drill. Bores 100 feet in 10 hours, and drills as fast as any. Latest improved. Easy terms. Write today for catalogue.

Lisle Mfg. Co., Box 239, Clarinda, Iowa

Poultry Fence
 Square close mesh. Highest quality, superior lock, easily erected, strong, low priced.
 Write for new catalog describing the Union Line of Field, Hog, Poultry and Lawn Fences.
Union Fence Co.
 De Kalb, Ill.
 Kansas City, Mo.

Trees & Plants
 Them. Sell Direct and NTEE SATISFACTION.
 CATALOG FREE.
ND'S NURSERY
 Taylors Falls, Minn.



LEON ID
 ches on its hat he meant men are not march. And Half-starved are not strong or to play and should also estion means forethan half soon tire and d, who feel who go list-swork, would song if they n right with Syrup—the Spounded of Take it daily st it yourself.
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ER EL'S UP

ELLS
 ells a Specialty.
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oup because its distress- langer there let children le remedy is of Tar and s immediate flamed parts nd strength ddenly — Be cents, from e everywhere tern Canada **son & Co.** Confectioners Vancouver

Get more out of your garden

Use the Planet Jr. Combination Garden tools, and you'll do better work; save two-thirds your time; and get a better yield.

There's nothing like a Planet Jr. for profitable gardening or farming.

Every tool fully guaranteed.



No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Seeder and Wheel-Hoe saves time, labor, seed and money. Adjustable in a minute to sow all garden seeds, hoe, cultivate, weed, or plow. Pays for itself quickly, even in small gardens.

No. 12 Planet Jr. Double-Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow, the handiest implement ever made for truckers and gardeners. Specially designed to work extremely close to plants without injury.

Write for our 1909 free illustrated catalogue which describes 45 Planet Jr. implements, including Seeders, Wheel-Hoes, Horse-Hoes, One- and Two-Horse Riding Cultivators, Harrows, Orchard- and Beet Cultivators.

S. L. Allen & Co.

Box 1109b, Philadelphia, Pa.

Planet Jr. Garden Tools

A. E. MCKENZIE CO., LTD.
BRANDON, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.
Western Canada's greatest Seed House Agents for

PLANET JR. TOOLS

The Central Real Estate Co.

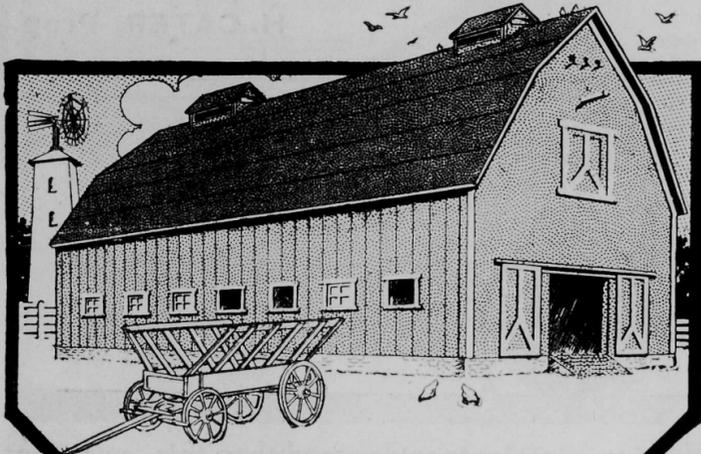
353 PENDER ST., (near World Office) VANCOUVER, B.C.

When you decide to sell out and move West to British Columbia, write and see what we have to offer in Fruit Farms, Chicken Ranches, Market Gardens, Dairy Farms, Suburban & City Homes, City property, for investment, and Suburban Acreage for subdivision.

Besides properties in Vancouver District, we have Farm and Fruit Lands in Similkameen, Okanagan and Kootenay Districts.

We make a specialty of trading properties. Send in full particulars of what you have to offer, and what you want, and see what we can do for you.

The Central Real Estate Co.



'Tis Roofed with REX and All is Well

The man who has his buildings covered by REX Flintkote ROOFING can feel that "all is well." The contents of his buildings are protected by roofs through which water cannot penetrate, that winds cannot blow off, that falling sparks cannot ignite. Furthermore, he has lasting protection, for

REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING

is durable. REX ROOFING is good all through. Its body is high grade, long-fibre wool felt, heavy, dense and durable; the saturation or water-proofing is slowly worked in until the body is thoroughly impregnated with it—REX saturation will never dry out; the coating is of special rubbery, gummy compounds that unite with the body and the saturation, and present a surface that is absolutely weather-proof and fire-resisting; will not crack in cold weather nor blister, peel, scale or melt in hot weather.

Write for Book and Samples—Free

Make the fire test, try its strength, note its pliability; and when you go to your dealer's, be sure you are given the "Look for the Boy" trade-mark kind.

J. A. & W. BIRD & CO., 21 India Street, Boston, Mass.

Canadian Office: 79 Common Street, Montreal

Agents: MACKENZIE BROS., 244 Princess Street, Winnipeg.



bushel, therefore it shows the 100 lbs of gain with corn cost \$5.16, as against \$3.92 with barley, or a saving on the barley feed of \$1.24 for every 100 lbs. produced.

One of the most interesting trials ever made was in Denmark: Barley-fed pigs showed a daily gain of 1.32 lbs. Corn-fed pigs showed a daily gain of 1.35 lbs. After slaughtering, the shrinkage was practically the same. However, in the grading of the carcasses, the barley-fed showed decidedly the best results.

It is, of course, your idea to feed as cheaply as possible. Therefore, I recommend that if you are feeding any cattle, by all means put pigs in the same lot with them. Pigs put with cattle in the feeding lot, where ground barley is fed, will save you 15 per cent. in your feeding. If you are feeding your steers whole barley, the saving should be about 50 per cent. This will practically cut down expense one-half, and to a certain extent represents a profit, for the reason that if pigs were not there the nutriment would be wasted.

Skim milk mixed with barley (ground) shows most excellent results. When mixed, one pound of barley to three pounds of skim milk, about 300 pounds of skim milk will save you 100 lbs. of grain, or almost a saving of \$1.00.

I have given these tests that you might well see the possibilities within your reach to produce cheaper and better pork, according to home standards, than our neighbors in the States. That hog raising can be made profitable is confirmed by various articles I read in one of the recent issues of one of your farm papers.

One writer states that six years ago he attended a stock-judging school at Indian Head, where he learned how to select a hog of the bacon type, and that he also got some pointers on breeding, feeding, and the management of hogs. When the pigs are five weeks old, he feeds them milk mixed with shorts, mixed thin so they can drink it. Weans them at eight to ten weeks, gradually increasing their ration and getting them used to chop. At six to eight months, he says, they weigh from 200 to 250 pounds.

Another writer believes in plenty of green feed, while they are young, such as rape and clover, finishing them on grain for market.

Another recommends that by all means farmers in a mixed-farming district should raise hogs. He states further that a farm with eight to ten cows should have from thirty to forty hogs all the year round.

Another writes: "With prices at from \$4.75 to \$5 per hundred, hog raising pays, but a good deal depends upon the breed—always breed from pure-bred stock."

A well-matured pure-bred boar will raise the standard of your pigs. It is an admitted fact that pure-bred stock shows greater gains than scrub stock. They run more uniform in size, and do not eat any more than the mixed breeds. As a matter of fact, I have seen statistics which prove they do not eat as much. I do not believe that at any point in the States hogs can be raised as cheaply as you can here with your barley.

In closing, I want to say, cut out scrub stock; breed and raise only the kind that it will be a pleasure for you to take your friends to your pastures and feed lots to look at.

Raise all the stock your farm will stand. Don't sell your entire crop of grains and hay. Keep some for winter feeding. This will mean for you twelve months of work each year, and work is better for a man than idleness.

Remember your soil needs feeding, that your grain depends upon your soil, the soil upon the live stock, and the live stock upon the grain.

Bear in mind that the ultimate destination of all live stock is the butcher's block; the test as to the quantity and quality of high-class cuts is made there. That, and that only, is the barometer by which the prices are regulated.

The Price of BOVRIL is Low

because the first processes in its preparation are carried out at our factories in the Argentine, and in Australia and New Zealand, where we have an unlimited supply of healthy cattle raised at lowest possible cost. The price of BOVRIL is small in comparison to its great value as a food.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ¼-lb. and ½-lb. Tins.

Sir Joseph Ward, Premier of New Zealand, says there are few tight places from which the Maori witch doctor cannot extricate himself, thanks in a measure sure to his devotees' credulity. Run, a local power in magic, once claimed that he could walk on water, and went to the beach with a number of natives who were anxious for him to perform the feat.

"Do you truly believe that I can walk on the water?" he asked them.

"Yes—yes!" his followers cried with one voice.

"Then there is no need for me to do it," the chief coolly replied, and he turned away, followed by the awed natives.—*Pick-Me Up.*

Left Fat; Back Slender

By "FOOTLIGHTS"

Glau and his overweight chorus from the "Aeroplane" company have returned to New York in what may be described as greatly reduced circumstances. Not as to finances, let it be said, nor yet in numbers, glory be, but in avoiddupois—that is to say, gross flesh. The entire galaxy has lost out in this respect, much to its disadvantage.

It seems the people out west will support slim ballerinos, and no other, and our famous "balloon" chorus carried, so to speak, no weight with them. They treated that prize collection of fat New York beauties with an unprecedented coldness. Consequently, Glau faced the problem of reducing the entire front and rear rows at once, or shipping them back—"excess baggage. It was a terrific job, as all who saw the "Aeroplane" before it left this tolerant town will admit, but our ingenious townsman tackled it and succeeded—broke all records, in fact. And thereby hangs a tale worthy of any fat lady's attention.

Glau didn't rehearse his flock into shape, nor starve them into line, nor yet worry them, verbally, into shadows. He paid salaries regularly and let them eat and drink as they listed. He simply hung up a new rule in the dressing-rooms to the effect that every lady less than five foot seven who weighed in excess of 150 pounds must take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime (or about where her bedtime ought to be), of the following: One-half ounce Marmola, 8 ounce Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic, and 48 ounces Peppermint Water.

They did it and in a month averaged a loss of a pound a day apiece. "That's a dandy receipt," says Glau. "Simple, pleasant, harmless and a worker from the word 'go.' Wish I could get a railroad rate reducer half as good."

Questions &

No question will be answered unless name and address is given. When an answer by mail is desired, enclose a dollar with the question.

PAYING FOR H

1. I bought 4 horses 400 dollars, paid nothing promissory note (no lien) not mentioned at all. I paid 6 months after date paid 100 dollars, came as he is hauled out, B the back horses. Can he

2. What is a joint lien in Alta.

Ans. 1. B has no right

2. A Joint Lien Note by two or more persons each one can only be a proper proportion of certain articles or property as security.

FEED FOR C

What can we feed a calf on, the cow having milk?

Ans.—Use what milk and give the calf some food that will make up of protein and fat from the milk. The milk by an English authority substitute for milk: flour, sixteen pounds; twenty-five pounds lins feeding this mixture, if you think the calf in addition to the milk in cow, and increase the calf develops. This milk sometimes as a complement for milk, but best results obtained by feeding in the milk allowance, sufficient to furnish enough liquid. Start to derange the digestive you want something more skim milk, use whole milk, starting with about a feed, gradually increasing lowance.

ARE TRUFFLES FOUND ATCHEWA

About three years ago digging in a bluff. A him for some time, he took for a large truffle was black, and very shape of the French truffle. He believed they are three white and black; the truffle mostly used for food. A truffle, it was a fine kind.

Sask.

Ans.—We have no truffles being found in Fran. They are found in France, extent in England, and by botanists as being diffused throughout the zone, but we know of their being found in Saskatchewan.

HORSE STABLE

1. Do you consider concrete floor a good one for horses?

2. How would you like to be made, i. e., what cement and sand and gravel?

3. Do you consider better than plank for

Ans.—1. In one way in another way bad. 2. Sanitary, its defect is somewhat cold to well covered with cement is used, it shows with plank. For room a stable, with well-

Questions & Answers

No question will be answered unless the full name and address is given. When an answer by mail is requested, send one dollar with the question.

PAYING FOR HORSES

1. A bought 4 horses from B for 400 dollars, paid nothing down, gave promissory note (no lien note, horses not mentioned at all in note), to be paid 6 months after date; when due A paid 100 dollars, cannot pay balance as he is hailed out, B threatens to take back horses. Can he do it?

2. What is a joint lien note.

Alta. H. T.

Ans. 1. B has no right to the horses.

2. A Joint Lien Note is one made by two or more persons jointly, that is, each one can only be compelled to pay a proper proportion of the note, and certain articles or property are specified as security.

FEED FOR CALF

What can we feed a three-weeks-old calf on, the cow having insufficient milk?

MARRIOTT.

Ans.—Use what milk the cow gives, and give the calf some concentrated food that will make up the deficiency of protein and fat from a full allowance of milk. The following is given by an English authority as a good substitute for milk: Eight pounds flour, sixteen pounds flaxseed, and twenty-five pounds linseed meal. In feeding this mixture, start with what you think the calf will stand, in addition to the milk it has from the cow, and increase the quantity as the calf develops. This mixture is used sometimes as a complete substitute for milk, but best results with it are obtained by feeding in connection with the milk allowance, adding water sufficient to furnish the calf with enough liquid. Start easy so as not to derange the digestive organs. If you want something merely to add to skim milk, use whole flaxseed, scalded, starting with about a cupful to a feed, gradually increasing the allowance.

ARE TRUFFLES FOUND IN SASKATCHEWAN

About three years ago I saw a man digging in a bluff. After watching him for some time, he unearthed what I took for a large truffle. The color was black, and very much of the shape of the French truffle. I believe there are three colors—red, white and black; the black kind are mostly used for food. If it was not a truffle, it was a fungus of some kind. E. W. Sask.

Ans.—We have never heard of truffles being found in this country. They are found in France and to some extent in England, and are described by botanists as being generally diffused throughout the temperate zone, but we know of no record of their being found in Saskatchewan.

HORSE STABLE FLOOR

1. Do you consider cement or concrete floor a good one for a box stall for horses?

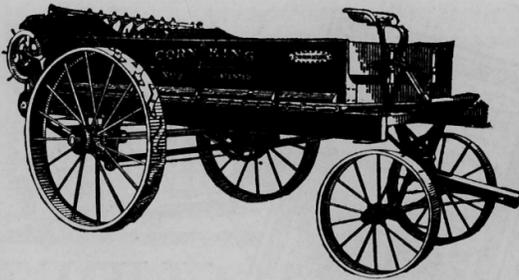
2. How would you recommend one to be made, i. e., what proportion of cement and sand and gravel?

3. Do you consider concrete floors better than plank for horses?

D. H.

Ans.—1. In one way it is good and in another way bad. Its virtue consists in that it is water-tight and sanitary, its defect is its being hard and somewhat cold to lie on, unless well covered with bedding. If cement is used, it should be overlaid with plank. For roomy box stalls in a stable, with well-drained founda-

Why buy another farm?



oughly air-dried wood stock and put together in a very durable manner. There are three sizes of this machine: No. 2 small, No. 3 medium and No. 4 large.

The Cloverleaf is of the endless apron type. It is also supplied with two feeds for the apron—ratchet or double pawl worm feed. The beater on this machine is constructed the same as the beater on the Corn King. This spreader also has a vibrating rake to level the load as it comes to the beater, has steel wheels and a well made main frame. This spreader is made in three sizes: No. 2 small, No. 3 medium and No. 4 large. It is very attractive, being well painted and symmetrically designed.

Many Excellent Features

It is impossible to describe all of the features of the above machines in this small space. However, we have catalogs which illustrate and describe in detail the many excellent features of these machines. These catalogs are well worth procuring, not only because they describe the spreaders, but because they contain information on soil fertility.

Points that are well to bear in mind in connection with these spreaders are that you can top-dress your fields and grow large crops of clover to turn under and enrich the soil, so that you may grow still larger crops and add to the soil's fertility. They double the value of the manure, save much time and labor and greatly increase the value of your land by increasing the soil's fertility.

Any one of these machines will pay for itself in from one to two years, depending upon the amount of work you have for it to do.

Call on the International local agent and see about owning one of these manure spreaders. He will supply you with catalog and full information, or write direct to nearest branch house.

Are you thinking of buying another farm in order to extend your operations and produce larger crops?

You will find it better in almost every way to build a new farm on top of the one you now have.

Do not seek to farm more acres but make your land produce more bushels.

If the farm you now have produces—say 35 bushels of oats per acre, instead of buying more land to get an additional 35-bushel yield, why not make the farm you have produce 70 bushels per acre? You can do it.

Buy an I.H.C. Manure Spreader

It is the machine which enables you to take the manure produced on the farm and in a few years fully double the productive power of your land.

It does this by placing the manure on the soil in the most available condition to support plant life.

It also makes the manure go further than can be done in any other way.

I. H. C. manure spreaders are made in two styles: Corn King and Cloverleaf.

The Corn King

is of the return apron type. The steel roller equipment of the apron on this machine reduces friction to the minimum, even with the heaviest loads. This machine will be supplied with either a ratchet feed or a double pawl worm feed for the apron. Either of these feeds can be regulated to bring the desired amount of manure to the beater. The beater is equipped with long, square steel teeth with chisel points. It is driven by means of a chain from a large sprocket on the rear axle. A vibrating rake is used on this machine to level the load as it comes to the beater. The Corn King spreader has steel wheels of the most serviceable construction and a frame made of thor-

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg. International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A. (Incorporated)

Harrow While Plow



Make one job out of the two, and get your ground in finest condition by harrowing when the soil is first turned up.

Kramer's Rotary Harrow Plow Attachment

Attaches to any gang or sulky and levels, pulverizes and makes a mulch of the "moist soil" that is not possible after the ground dries and "sets." Draft only slightly heavier—you'll be surprised to see how little. A great time and labor saver. Quick Canadian Shipments. Stock now carried at Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary. No Custom House or other delays. Write for catalog No. 4.

THE E. M. KRAMER CO., Paxton, Illinois

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER

CANCEROL has proved its merits in the treatment of cancer. It is not in an experimental stage. Records of undisputed cures of cancer in nearly every part of the body are contained in Dr. Leach's new 100-page book. This book also tells the cause of cancer and instructs in the care of the patient; tells what to do in case of bleeding, pain, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the treatment of any case. A copy of this valuable book free to those interested. Address Dr. L. T. LEACH, Box 180, Indianapolis, Ind.

Think Only of Permanency

When buying fencing FORGET about the NOW cost. Do as the railways. Think only of PERMANENCY. Select the fence with the quality, weight, stiffness and strength to give longest service. And three or four years from now you will shake hands with yourself because you were shrewd enough to see eye to eye with the railways and buy IDEAL woven Wire Fence.

This Lock makes

"IDEAL" FENCE

Strongest in Existence



No fence has a simpler lock than the IDEAL. Yet the railways have proven to their entire satisfaction that the IDEAL lock has the greatest gripping-tenacity. Other things being equal, the impossible-to-release grip of this simple lock makes IDEAL fence strongest in existence. But other things are not equal. IDEAL Woven Wire Fence has the best quality of hard drawn elastic steel wire laterals. It has the stiffest uprights. The galvanizing is the smoothest and heaviest—most rust-proof. The scales prove IDEAL the weightiest woven fence. What further reason do you need to prompt you to buy IDEAL fence? Well, here is another: IDEAL Fence will cost you no more than other fences that you will not buy if you think only of permanency. Our fence and gate booklet shows different styles for horses, cattle, hogs, etc. Write for your copy.

JOIN OUR STAFF OF AGENTS

and increase your income. The weight, quality and strength of IDEAL fence make it easiest to sell. THE IDEAL FENCE CO., LIMITED, DEPT. F, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



BRIL is Low

First processes of preparation are our factory, and in New Zealand, an unlimited supply of cattle raised at low cost. BOVRIL is a food.

Possibly have more cocoa than

BOVRIL'S

is a sustaining nutritious and excellent Cocoa item in robustness it resist cold.

COCA

Storekeepers -lb Tins.

Premier of New Zealand few tight places with doctor can't rank in a measure of redudity. Run, a once claimed that and went to the natives who perform the feat that I can walk powers cried with

for me to do it. and he turned away natives.

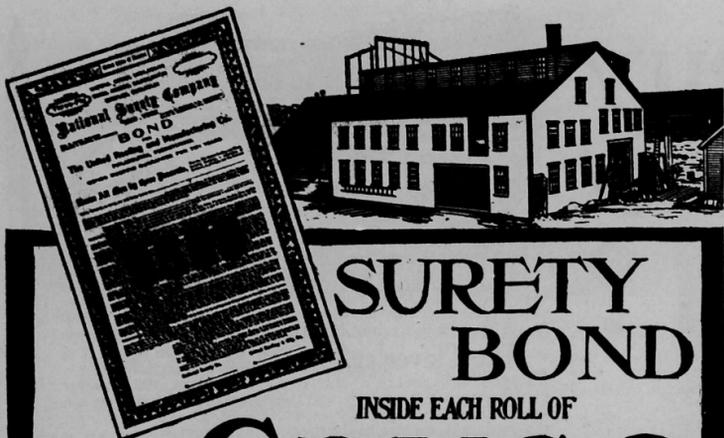
Slender

HTS chorus from the returned to New described as greatly it as to finances, numbers, glory be, to say, gross flesh out in this respect.

est will support slim our famous "balloon" k, no weight with prize collection of an unprecedented u faced the problem and rear rows at "excess baggage who saw the "Aero-ant town will admit, tackled it and success And thereby t lady's attention

flock into shape, or yet worry them, paid salaries regu-rink as they listed ile in the dressing-lady less than five cess of 150 pounds r each meal and at bedtime ought to lf ounce Marmola, ara Aromatic, and

th averaged a loss "That's a dandy pleasant, harmless go Wish I could as good



SURETY BOND INSIDE EACH ROLL OF CONGO ROOFING

With the 3-ply Congo Roofing sold hereafter there will accompany each roll a Guarantee Bond, issued by the National Surety Company, insuring to the purchaser a good roof for ten years at least. The bond covers that space of time—but we are very confident that with the ordinary care and attention called for Congo will last much longer.

Congo is so thoroughly durable, reliable and altogether satisfactory that we have no hesitancy in offering our customers this security.

Congo has achieved for itself a reputation as the "never-leak" roof, which it sustains through all the vicissitudes of weathers and climates.

This bond is issued as a proof of our belief in Congo and the National Surety Company stands back of it and back of every roll of Congo made. We know its worth and usefulness and want everyone who has a building to roof over to know the satisfaction of a Congo Roof.

To-day is the time to write for a sample and full information regarding this special offer.

MILLER-MORSE HARDWARE CO., Winnipeg.
E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD., Victoria.

MANITOBA GANG PLOW

Here is one of the best walking plows you'll find on this continent. Bottoms will clean rapidly in any soil. Lever movement couldn't be more simple.

A plow that is easy on the horses—so every light draft. Strongly constructed. Will stand any amount of hard work.

Capacity, 24 inch. Third plow and riding attachments if desired.



PARIS PLOW CO, LIMITED

PARIS, ONT. Western Branch, WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Medicine Hat Hide & Fur Company

Buyers of all kinds of HIDES, FURS, HORSEHAIR, PELTS and WOOL.

Top Prices Paid

106 S. Railway St. Medicine Hat
Box 286 Phone 181

tion, earth makes a fairly satisfactory floor, and costs nothing to lay.

2. On a well-rammed foundation of concrete, mixed 1 part of good Portland cement to 8 or 10 parts clean gravel (with some small cobblestones worked in, if available), lay a finishing coat which should be mixed about 1 part cement to 3 of fine gravel or coarse sand, if the cement is not to be covered with plank, but if it is to be overlaid, the finishing coat might be made thinner, and mixed about 1 to 4, floating off smoothly.

3. Plank is better, but on the whole, we prefer plank laid on a cement foundation.

OX HAS FRACTURED BONES—SOWING RAPE

1. I have an ox which had a hard knock about two inches below the eye. This happened about a year ago. A swelling appeared after about two months, gradually getting larger. It came to a head, broke, discharging matter. I washed clean with warm water and carbolic. Since then the swelling has come to a head in three different places, and has broken, discharging matter as at first. The swelling is still there, and is very painful when touched. The ox is in good shape otherwise. Can I do anything to take the swelling down and stop the matter from collecting?

2. I want to sow an acre of rape and an acre of sugar beets with a three-horse Massey-Harris drill, how shall I fix the drill so as to sow evenly? L. A. S.

Ans.—1. There is a fracture of the bones at the place where the injury was inflicted. It is the dead and detached pieces of bone that is causing the discharge and swelling. The only chance of a cure is in cutting into the part and taking out all diseased and loose pieces of bone, and thoroughly flushing out the cavity once or twice a day with an antiseptic solution, such as carbolic or creolin, a tablespoonful to a quart of clean water.

2. Stop up the holes in the drill so as to make the rows about 30 to 36 inches apart, with the drill open about as far as for peas at the rate of three bushels to the acre, you should get the beet seed on about thick enough. Notice how thick it lays in the ground: there should be a continuous row of seed not more than two inches apart. For the rape, you would probably get the seed on more evenly to sow by hand. Make ridges on the surface of the land about twenty inches apart, then dribble the seed into these by hand. A funnel, made of brown paper, will save bending over, and the acre can be sown in less than a day. About two pounds of seed to the acre is sufficient. To sow with a drill, mix the two pounds of seed with about half a bushel of oats, treated with strong bluestone to kill their germs, then close up some of the holes and set the drill so that all will go on the acre.

GROSS MIXTURE FOR PASTURE

I wish to seed down some land for pasturage purposes, also some for hay. I should like to know what grass mixed with alfalfa would be most likely to do best as pasturage for young colts, also what grass mixed with alfalfa do you fancy for hay purposes, to be grown on clay loam. Cost of seed is no object. Sask. T. W. D.

Ans.—As a pasture crop, alfalfa is not to be recommended, either alone or with other grasses. It is essentially a fodder crop that should be cut and fed green or cured. Tramping and close grazing is fatal to it, but it will give three or four cuttings in a season. Wherever alfalfa is grown it is best to grow it alone. It does not neighbor with grasses, and, for hay, it has to be cut before the other grasses are ready. For pasture, Mr. A. E. Wilson, of Indian Head, recommends a mixture of ten pounds of rye grass, four pounds of red



Voice Gave Out.

Thomas P. Macdonald, a prominent singer of Teeswater, says: "Six years ago I became a victim to La Grippe and had it in its worst form. The attack was unusually severe, and left me in terribly bad shape. I was utterly prostrated; weak, and run down entirely. My voice also completely gave out, and my lungs seemed to be seriously affected. People who knew me thought I was not long for this world."

"One day I saw in the paper what PSYCHINE had done for others and thought I would give it a trial, so I sent for a sample bottle. This gave me such immediate relief, and helped me so, that I determined to keep on with it at all costs, and in spite of what the doctor had said. In an incredibly short space of time I was completely restored, and my voice was soon in grand shape again. They used to tell me that a breath of wind would blow me away, I had got so thin, but PSYCHINE built me up in no time; I am a pretty solid specimen of humanity to-day, having gained in weight and put on flesh all the time."

STOP THAT COLD OR THE RESULTS WILL BE SERIOUS. You can do this by toning up the system with Psychine. All druggists and dealers sell it. 50c. and \$1.00. FREE TRIAL sent on application to DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Toronto.



ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cure Boils, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 7 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Gout, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by Martin Bole and Wynne Co., Winnipeg. The National Drug and Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co., Ltd., Vancouver.

When answering advertisements mention the Farmer's Advocate

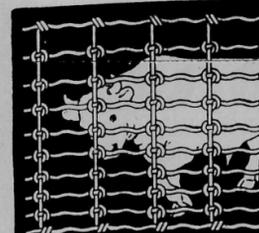
British Columbia IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS

WITH FREE WATER

Several hundreds acres of the finest fruit lands in the world, now placed on sale. They are located in the famous Kettle Valley, and have been sub-divided into blocks of various sizes. Many of them front along the river and are beautifully situated. The soil is a rich sandy loam; it produces bumper crops of apples, small fruits and vegetables. A valuable local market is situated only a few miles away. It is located in the flourishing mining district of the Kootenay, where the monthly pay roll is \$250,000. The climate is magnificent. Location about thirty miles east of the Okanagan Valley. Excellent railway facilities. Abundant supply of the finest water; no rent to pay for it. Prices from \$100 to \$175 an acre. Write to-day for full particulars. Satisfy yourself as to the money to be made in this rich country.

D. R. TAIT, Secretary,
Kettle Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands
MIDWAY, B. C.

Winnipeg Agents:
ROBINSON & BLACK, 381 Main Street



Fence Frie

Every buyer of Peerless I comes a friend of ours because fence saves him trouble and time. PEERLESS Wire Fence is made of all No. 9 well galvanized PEERLESS requires very few posts, and money on the net cost of it.

PEERLESS

The Fence That Saves

One of the reasons why PEERLESS fence is better than any other is because of the PEERLESS lock. It holds securely and will not stretch, yet there is its elasticity to prevent snapping. It stands up to changes in temperature, any other cause. Stock can be put through it—under it or over it. So many advantages in buying PEERLESS fence in preference to any other we have not room in this ad to tell you of them.

Your name on a postal bring new printed matter, contain useful information in regard to fencing. Write for it today.

The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co. Ltd., Dept. M, Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced can readily cure either disease.

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cures even bad old cases that skillful have abandoned. Easy and safe cutting, just a little attention to the day—and your money refunded. Cures most cases within the leaving the horse sound and safe particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. 2 pages, covering more than a veterinary subject. Durable, indexed and illustrated. FLEMING BROS., Chen 48 Church St., Toronto.

STAMMER

The ARNOTT METHOD is the best method for the cure of Stammering. It treats the CAUSE, not merely the symptoms and insures natural speech. Particulars and references sent.

THE ARNOTT INS
BERLIN, ONT. CAN.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head or any male over 18 years of age may obtain a quarter section of available land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person before the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency. Entry by proxy may be made, on certain conditions, by son, daughter, brother or sister homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence on the land in each year. A homesteader may live with his family on a farm of at least 40 acres, or on a quarter section of land solely owned and occupied by father, mother, son, daughter, or brother, if the homesteader is a minor.

In certain districts, a homesteader may pre-empt a quarter section of land. Price \$2.00 per acre. Must reside six months from date of homestead before the time required to earn homestead money is due. A homesteader who has exhausted his right and cannot obtain more land may purchase homestead districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years and erect a house worth \$100.

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



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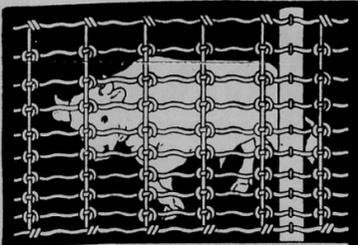
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WATER

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Y, B. C.

381 Main Street



Fence Friends

Every buyer of Peerless Fence becomes a friend of ours because Peerless fence saves him trouble, money and time. PEERLESS Woven Wire Fence is made of all No. 9 Steel Wire well galvanized. PEERLESS FENCE requires very few posts, and you save money on the net cost of your fence.

PEERLESS

The Fence That Saves Expense

One of the reasons why PEERLESS Woven Wire Fence is better than other fences is because of the PEERLESS lock. It holds securely and without damaging the wire, yet there is just enough elasticity to prevent snapping from sudden shocks, changes in temperature or from any other cause. Stock cannot get through it—under it or over it. There are so many advantages in buying PEERLESS Fence in preference to others that we have not room in this advertisement to tell you of them.

Your name on a postal brings you our new printed matter, containing much useful information in regard to fencing. Write for it today.

The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co. Ltd., Dept. M, Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.



Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple, no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists 45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

STAMMERS

The ARNOTT METHOD is the only logical method for the cure of Stammering. It treats the CAUSE, not merely the HABIT, and insures natural speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE BERLIN, ONT. CAN.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

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

In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside 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 \$2.00 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.

clover, and three pounds of brome grass. Seed toward the end of May, after having plowed early and harrowed several times to kill all the weeds that may have grown. Seed without a nurse crop.

NAVICULAR DISEASE--WORMS

I have a mare that got lame on her fore foot last summer. I turned her in a pasture for a long time, but she did not get any better. In the fall I had her shod, but it did not do her any good. After she is driven awhile, she gets better, but when standing in a stable she gets worse again. I can not find a sore place or swelling on her leg. Would it be a ringbone, and, if so, what is the best thing to do for it?

2. I have a colt that has worms. What is the best thing to do for him? J. M. Sask.

Ans.—1. Since you cannot find any swelling or other evidence of disease on the leg, we are forced to conclude that the case is one of navicular disease. The fact of the mare going lame after standing in the stable points to this trouble. If it were ringbone, you would notice an enlargement somewhere between the fetlock and the head of the hoof. Examine the foot carefully; compare the lame foot with the sound one. If the quarters of the lame foot are shrunken, and the heels narrow, and curved in, it is pretty good evidence of the presence of navicular disease. While this condition is not curable after the length of time your mare has been lame, it may, however, be relieved by attending to the foot. Keep the toe well lowered down, and shoe with the heel raised about a half inch; no toe calk. Never allow the toe to become long, but have it pared down every four weeks, also be sure to keep the hoof moist by packing the sole with flaxseed meal poultice, and hang a wet swab around the coronet and down over the hoof while the mare is in the stable.

2. Give the colt a dose of turpentine in raw linseed oil. The dose will be from one to four tablespoonfuls of turpentine, and from a half pint to a pint of raw linseed oil, well shaken up and given fasting. The dose is regulated according to the age and size of the colt.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS--LEUCORRHEA

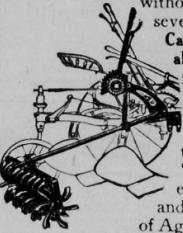
1. I have a gelding three years old this spring. In December he showed signs of awkwardness in the hind parts. He has been slowly getting worse until now he can scarcely ever get to his feet without help. He seems strong in the front parts; keeps in good condition; eats and drinks well. He will try to play and kick up when let out, and will then perhaps slip and fall down. I have tried to find sore places on him, but cannot find any; no sign of soreness over kidneys; no trouble in passing urine or faeces, both of which appear normal. I have fed oat sheaves and oat straw, but lately have been giving bran mash and a condition powder, prescribed by veterinary surgeon.

2. Mare, thirteen years old, passes a very offensive-smelling, whitish discharge. She has had it about six months. Have been feeding oat sheaves and a little grain. Have done no work with her since last fall, but she has been getting thinner all the time. Some of the neighbors call it the whites. If it is, what can be done for her? Can that trouble ever be permanently cured? Can one mare catch it from another? T. W. J. Man.

Ans.—1. Your gelding is suffering from a disease of the spinal cord, possibly softening, the result being partial paralysis of the hind extremities. It depends upon the extent of the disease in the cord whether he will recover or not. We advise you to keep him in a large box at night, and turn him out in the day for exercise until spring. Then, when the grass comes, turn

STOP!—Investigate the Original and Only Successful Machine Before You Buy

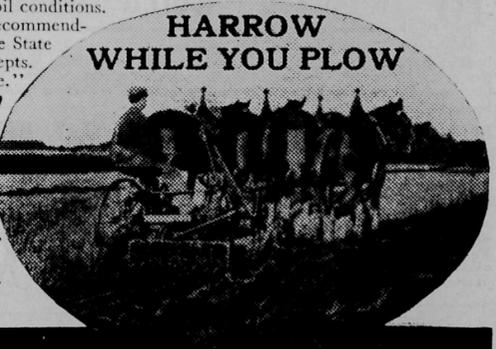
Don't let any one fool you with a cheap imitation of the original and only successful Kramer Rotary Harrow—for plow attachment. The Kramer is no experiment. Over 30,000 have been in use by farmers during 3 years' success—the First and Best Implement of its kind ever made and sold. Has Lever Adjustment and Spring Compression, without which all other devices prove failures in operation. Made in several styles, and at prices to suit the pocketbook of every farmer. Can be ordered through any implement dealer anywhere, on easy and reasonable terms—no freight to pay. Made of the very finest and best material and will last for years. No chains to pull in operation. Has Dirt-Proof Bearings and so Light Running that the team will never notice the additional draft with plow. Other attachments, without our Lever Adjustment, simply slide over the top of the ground in tough soil conditions.



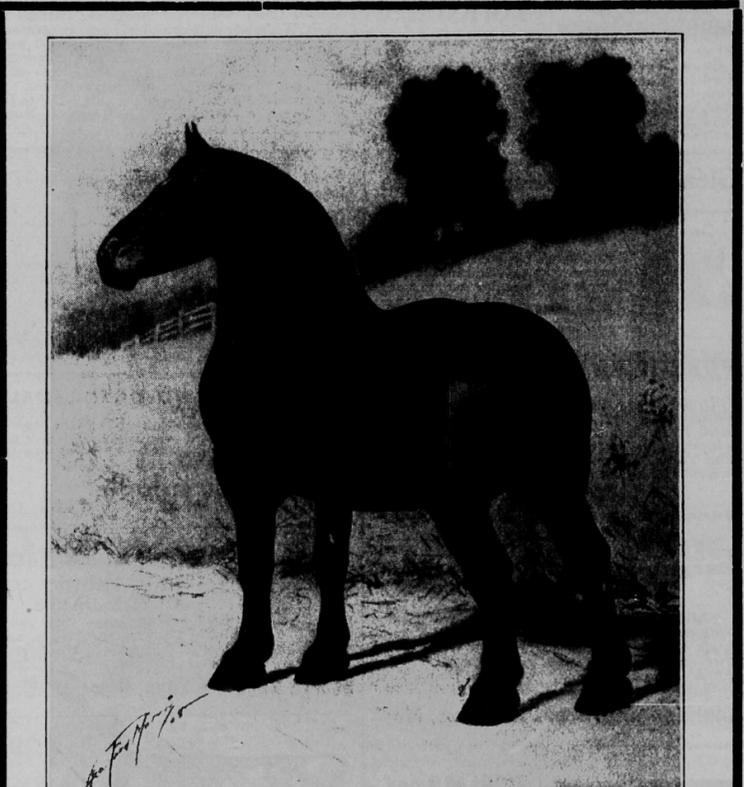
Over 30,000 Farmers Are Using The **KRAMER** Rotary Harrow For Plow Attachment

Don't buy any kind till you investigate the Kramer. Write nearest address below, today, for Free Book No. 85, and prices.

E. M. Kramer Co. Paxton, Ill.



HARROW WHILE YOU PLOW



GUDET 57609 (71210), Two-year-old, Weight 1900 lbs.

The above is typical of what you will find at Rosedale Farm. My drafters excel in weight, size, finish and bone. New importation just arrived Jan. 11 direct from France. Also have some Canadian-bred two-year-old stallions. Always have work horses for sale.

R. W. Bradshaw

Rosedale Farm, Magrath, Alta. Breeder and Importer of Percherons

MIDWAY HORSE MARKET

Holds its GRAND AUCTION SALES Every Wednesday

Over 600 head of horses of all classes, including 350 head of drafters, farm mares and business horses, will be sold without reserve at each sale.



There will be the largest assortment of good horses as these auctions ever offered for sale, and you should be on hand. WRITE NOW.

BARRETT & ZIMMERMAN, Midway Horse Market, St. Paul, Minn. Take interurban cars from either city.



UNION STOCK YARDS, HORSE EXCHANGE

WEST TORONTO - CANADA
The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market
Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc. every Monday and Wednesday. Auction sales of Milk Cans every Tuesday. Horses always on hand for private sale.
OUR ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of REGISTERED CLYDESDALES will be held on MARCH 22, 1909 when a large number of Imported and Canadian bred Clydesdale Stallions and Mares will be offered.
HERBERT SMITH, Manager.
(Late Grand's Repository)

10 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

Personally selected from the leading Scotch herds. They are of such noted families as Broad-hooks, Butterfly, Claret, Clara, Roan Lady and Jilt. I also have for sale four bull calves from Imp. sire and dam, and a number of good young cows and heifers. Catalogue being prepared. Write for one. Prices as well as quality will please you. Farm a mile from Burlington Junction station, G. T. R.

FRED. BARNETT, Manager

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.

STOCKMEN

Have you any stock to sell? If so, why not advertise and receive a good price for them. The Farmer's Advocate enters 20,000 homes every week. Why not use this good medium at once. Write for rates, etc.



Glencorse Yorkshires

Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36th, sired by Dalmeny D. C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K. G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th—Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.



Cattle and Sheep Labels

Avoid losses by having your stock marked. It is easy and inexpensive. Sample and circular mailed free.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

PURE-BRED HOGS, \$15.00 EACH

To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks and Berks, aged from 5 to 6 mos., at \$15 each, f.o.b. Napinka. This offer holds good for a limited time afterwards price will be advanced. The Yorks are from prize winning stock. A 1 individual in both breeds. Also Shorthorns.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.

Bargains in Registered Yorkshire Swine

Mail us \$7.00 and we will ship you a pig and pedigree. They are bred from prize-winning stock and we are going to have a lot of them. First lot weaned and ready to ship, 1st week in April. Don't miss it. Can ship C. P. R. or G. T. P. direct.

Glendenning Bros. Harding, Man.



HIGHLAND and SHORTHORN CATTLE

CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY HORSES

ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD

I am offering twenty-five Highland bulls and thirty females; twelve Shorthorn bulls and five females. I have selected and bred my stock with the express purpose of supplying the Ranchers. Among my Clydesdale horses are winners of many championships, including Baron's Craigie and Miss Wallace, male and female champions at the coast exhibitions.

G. L. WATSON

Highland Ranch, Cariboo Road, B. C.

\$50.00 to \$75.00

Will buy a young Shorthorn bull, from nine months to two years old, of a female of breeding age. Registered, foundation stock, from best herds in Ontario and Manitoba. This stock has been bred with a view of combining beefing and milking qualities. Correspondence solicited. Full descriptions of stock furnished.

J. BOUSFIELD, McGregor, Manitoba



To Reduce My Herd of SHORTHORNS

I am offering for sale 20 cows and heifers and a few young bulls. My prices are right.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA

Shorthorns and Tamworths

For immediate sale. The well known bull, Neepawa Chief, winner at Neepawa, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, guaranteed sure stock getter. Red Jack, a splendid 3 year old, also 3 exceptional yearlings. In Tamworths, everything in the herd. This stock has won 3 Grand Championships, 6 Championships, 32 firsts, sixteen seconds and twelve thirds. Several animals for sale, a number of prize winners in the lot, also Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the grand championship bull Alister, (Imp.) This herd won, during 1908, at Edmonton, Alta., Regina Provincial Central Saskatchewan, Saskatoon and Prince Albert fairs 3 Grand Championships, 6 Championships, 32 firsts, sixteen seconds and twelve thirds. Several animals for sale, a number of prize winners in the lot, also Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

R. W. CASWELL, Importer and Breeder, Phone 375, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask. G.T.P., C.P. and C.N. Railways.

HACKNEY and CLYDESDALE

STALLIONS—Can sell you champions bred at home with quality and vim which will give satisfaction from the start. Also a few mares and fillies at prices away below competition.

WILL MOODIE

Riverside Farm, De Winton, Alta.



Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale, five young stallions, from one to three years old.

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.



J. G. POPE Regina Stock Farm Regina, Sask.

Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine. Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

Mr. A. I. Hlozman, Court Lodge

Egerton, Kent, England, exports pedigree Live Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Ponies, more Romney Marsh Sheep, and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

Brampton JERSEYS CANADA'S PREMIER HERD

Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from. Write for prices and particulars. Long distance phone at farm.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.

Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que. Importer and Breeder of High-class, Pure-bred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders. Breeders in the west can have Canadian bred mares selected and shipped on commission, saving travelling and other expenses. Correspondence invited.

him out for the summer. Feed him well, and give a teaspoonful of powdered nux vomica, mixed with damp feed, morning and evening.

2. This is leucorrhoea, or whites, the result of a continued inflammation of the lining membrane of the womb. It contains several forms of bacteria, by some of which it is inoculable from one mare to another, by the stallion. It is not contagious from mare to mare. The treatment consists of the internal use of sulphates of iron and copper, one dram of each, powdered and mixed with damp feed, morning and evening; also wash out the womb twice a day with warm water until the water comes away clear at each washing. After flushing out the womb with the water, inject carbolic acid, or creolin, two drams; tannic acid, one-half dram; water, one quart, or, you may use permanganate of potash, one dram, dissolved in a quart of tepid water. A piece of rubber tubing, about four feet in length and one inch in diameter, lubricated with vaseline and inserted for about eighteen inches, with a funnel in the free end, through which the fluids are poured, makes a good instrument for flushing out the womb, also to inject the medicines. It may, or may not, affect her permanently, this depends on certain conditions.

OLD WIRE CUT

Last August I had a yearling colt badly cut with barbed wire. I have been doctoring her ever since, and ignorantly allowed proud flesh to form all over the wound. I am using powdered bluestone, but it does not seem to have much effect in reducing it. There is no veterinary around here. What is best to be done? Alta. J. W.

Ans.—You do not give us any information as to the seat of the injury in your colt, whether it is on some part of the body, or on a leg, and if on or near a joint. Neither have you stated the extent of the excessive granulation (so-called proud flesh). If the growth is very large, and situated where it can be removed with a knife, this would be the quickest and best way to proceed. The after treatment would consist of antiseptics and astringent lotions, or powders, applied once or twice a day. A very good lotion is made as follows: Powdered sugar of lead, 1 ounce; powdered sulphate of zinc, six drams; carbolic acid or creolin, two drams; clean soft water (which has been boiled and strained), one quart. Mix, and shake well before using; or iodoform and boracic acid, equal parts, to be dusted on the parts. Absorbent cotton and bandages may be applied, if the injured part will permit of the application of a bandage. If the growth is but small, you may reduce it by painting it once a day with butter of antimony. Great care must be exercised in its use. If allowed to run down on the healthy skin, it will excoriate and produce sores. V.

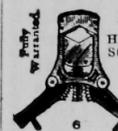
GREASE HEEL

I have a four-year-old mare which has developed grease in her hind legs. Would you be good enough to suggest a cure? At present I am washing the sore with warm water, and, after thoroughly drying, am anointing with vaseline and boracic acid. R. P.

Ans.—In the first place see that the stable is kept perfectly clean and well ventilated. The horse must be well fed and have regular exercise. Keep the leg clean; avoid slush and mud and any other irritants. If the part is swollen and tender, a flaxseed meal poultice may be applied, morning and evening, until the inflammation subsides. Sprinkle the poultice with a weak solution of carbolic acid or creolin. You may then use this lotion, applied to the part with a piece of clean cloth three times a day: Sugar of lead, one ounce; sulphate of copper, one ounce; soft water (boiled and strained), three pints. Shake well before using.

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 over fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Spavin and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, 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 blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario



DEHORN YOUR CATTLE

Wonderful how it improves them. Heifers develop into better milkers. Steers fatten quicker.

KEYSTONE DEHORNER

does it. Cuts clean—hurts little—does not bruise flesh or crush bones. Write for free booklet. R. H. McKenna, Late of Picton, Ont.

219 Robert St. Toronto

Fits Cured

For proof that Fits can be cured write to Mr. Wm. Stinson, 134 Tyndall Ave., Toronto.

For pamphlet giving full particulars of simple home treatment. 20 years' success—over 1000 testimonials in one year. Sole Proprietors—Trench's Remedies Ltd., Dublin

EE SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE EE

THE DOCTOR: "Ah! yes, restless and feverish. Give him a Steedman's Powder and he will soon be all right."

Steedman's Soothing Powders

EE CONTAIN NO POISON EE

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.

Fastest drillers known. Great money earners! LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.



CANCER Can Be CURED

I will gladly furnish to every sufferer positive and indisputable proof that my Mild Combination Treatment does cure Cancer. I will furnish ample evidence of my integrity, honesty, financial, and professional ability. No matter how serious your case may be, no matter what treatment you have tried, do not give up hope. The past ten years of my professional life has been devoted to the exclusive study and treatment of Cancer in Kansas City.

The scores of testimonials I furnish contain the names of many who will gladly write you personally of their own experience. Many claim that my Mild Combination Treatment saved their lives. Write for my new book, "Cancer and Its Cure," which is sent FREE together with large 125-page book of testimonials. If you want proof get these books. They tell you just what you should do.

DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO. 1233 GRAND AVENUE KANSAS CITY, MO. Suite 569

Warranted to Give Satisfaction Gombauld's Caustic Bal



Has Imitators But No Cure

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Cappe, Strained Tendons, Founder, Puffs, and all lameness from Ringbone and other bony growths. Cures all skin diseases of the Throat, Diphtheria, Remo, Bunches from Horses or Cattle. As a Human Remedy for R. Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is every bottle of Caustic Bals warranted to give satisfaction. Sold by druggists, or press, charges paid, with full directions for its use. 15¢ Send for descriptive testimonials, etc. Address The Lawrence-Williams Co., To

IF YOU'VE NEVER



HAD BACKACHE

Was Unable To Do Work For Two Months

Many Women Suffer Unnecessarily From Kidney Trouble

Very often they think it is "female disease." There is trouble than they think. Women suffer from backache, nervousness, irritability, girding down feeling in the loins, and they do not have "female disease." Why, then, blame all your "female disease"? Most of the so-called "female disease" are no more or less than "kidney and can be easily and quickly Doan's Kidney Pills. Mrs. C. Dupuis, Bellevue writes: "I was unable to work for two years on account of kidney trouble. I could not get up the Kidney Pills cured me. I had been told that kidney trouble could not be cured, but I can highly recommend them to you from kidney trouble." Price 50 cts. per box or 3 boxes at all dealers or mailed direct of price by The Doan Kidney Pills Co., Toronto, Ont.

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Guaranteed Satisfactory for selling of Lovely Easter P. etc.; big beautiful 6 for 10c hot cake \$4.00. W. Cards to-d Medal B. Card Dep Toronto.

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YOUR CATTLE
 Show it improves them.
 Slip into better milkers
 quicker.
YSTONE DEHORNER
 Cuts clean—hurts little
 not bruise flesh or crush
 Write for free booklet.
J. H. MCKENNA,
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Has Imitators But No Competitors.
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TOWERS
FISH BRAND
SLICKER
 you've yet
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 comfort it gives in
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MADE FOR
HARD SERVICE
AND
GUARANTEED
WATERPROOF
AT ALL GOOD STORES
TOWER CARBAMIN Co.
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HAD BACKACHE
Was Unable To Do House-
work For Two Years
Many Women Suffer Untold Agony
From Kidney Trouble.
 Very often they think it is from so-called
 "female disease." There is less "female
 trouble" than they think.
 Women suffer from backache, sleepless-
 ness, nervousness, irritability and a drag-
 ging down feeling in the loins. So do men,
 and they do not have "female trouble."
 Why, then, blame all your trouble to
 "female disease"?
 Most of the so-called "female disorders"
 are no more or less than "kidney disorders,"
 and can be easily and quickly cured by
 Doan's Kidney Pills.
 Mrs. C. Dupuis, Bellevue Village, N.B.,
 writes: "I was unable to do my house-
 work for two years on account of back-
 ache. I could not get up the stairs. Doan's
 Kidney Pills cured me permanently after
 doctors failed to even relieve the pain. I
 can highly recommend them to all sufferers
 from kidney trouble."
 Price 50 cts. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25
 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt
 of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co.,
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FOR SELLING
EASTER POSTCARDS
6 FOR 10c.
Guaranteed Silver Nickel
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 for selling only \$3 worth
 of **Lovely Postcards**—
Easter, Fancy, Birth-
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hot cakes. Ladies' size,
\$4.00. Write for the
cards to-day. The Gold
Medal Premium Co.,
Card Dept. 42F
Toronto.

THOROUGHPIN LICE
 1. After running in the yard one
 morning I noticed the hind leg of my
 filly swollen above the hock. I applied
 Gombault's Caustic Balsam. This was
 two months ago. Now there is a soft,
 puffy lump on each side, just below the
 point of the hock.
 2. Would salt and hellebore be good
 to kill lice on cattle, and how should
 they be mixed?
 W. J. G.
 Ans.—1. This is a thoroughpin,
 and very hard to remove. Repeated
 blistering is the treatment. Take 2
 drams each of cantharides and bin-
 iodide of mercury and mix with 2 ozs.
 vaseline. Clip the hair off the parts.
 Tie so that she cannot bite them. Rub
 well with the blister once daily for two
 days. On the third day apply sweet
 oil. Turn her in a loose box now, and
 oil every day. Repeat the blistering
 every four weeks. It would be well to
 give her regular gentle exercise, except
 when she is tied during the applications
 of the blister, but violent exercise, slip-
 ping, rearing, etc., must be avoided.
 2. I have never tried this mixture,
 but as hellebore is an insecticide, no
 doubt it will act. About four parts salt
 to one part hellebore would act well.

COAL ASHES IN STABLE
 Are coal ashes good to sprinkle on
 stable floors, or will they liberate any
 fertilizing material into the air?
 W. R. M.
 Ans.—We should not advise the sprin-
 kling of coal ashes on the stable floor,
 for, though they may have a certain ab-
 sorptive capacity for liquids, they are
 not able to retain the valuable ammonia
 which arises from the fermentation of the
 manure; indeed, the tendency would be
 towards its dissipation. Having em-
 ployed a sufficiency of an absorbent
 litter to take up all the liquid there is
 no better material to use for sprinkling
 over the door of stable or cow barn than
 ground land plaster. This substance
 holds the ammonia, rendering the manure
 more valuable, and keeping the atmos-
 phere of the stable sweet and wholesome.
 Moreover, its presence subsequently re-
 duces very considerably the loss of nitro-
 gen (as ammonia) in the manure-pile.
 Further, land plaster furnishes lime in
 an easily-available form, and tends to
 liberate potash from its inert compounds
 in the soil, so that in a sense it may be
 termed a fertilizer.
 The amount of plant food in coal
 ashes is so exceedingly small as to be
 negligible, but an application of such
 ashes may benefit heavy clay loams by
 improving their tilth, making them por-
 ous and mellow and more easily worked.
 They can also be used to advantage in
 making paths and roads, for which they
 are well adapted, if the soil is at all
 heavy.
FRANK T. SHUTT,
 Chemist Dominion Experimental
 Farm.

SETTLEMENT FOR FLOUR
 B claims that A owes him for some
 flour bought in September '07 and B
 has a receipt showing that everything
 was settled up to April 10th '08. When
 the receipt was shown to A he asked
 for it so that he could get after his hired
 man, whom he said was cheating him,
 but when the receipt was returned to B
 it was traced with indelible pencil.
 What steps should be taken to defend
 his position?
 S. E.
 Ans.—The proper method for B to
 adopt is to write a letter to A setting
 out the exact facts of the transaction in
 reference to the flour and the settlement
 arrived at in April, and stating that the
 settlement in April included payment
 for the flour. B should not have given
 up the receipt in the first instance to A.
 He should now, however, be careful to
 preserve it, and we would suggest that
 he should attach a copy of the letter to
 be written by him to A to the receipt.
 If A bring any action against B for the
 price of the flour, B can then defend on
 the ground of the settlement having
 been arrived at. In six years from the
 time that the flour was purchased, the
 claim will in any event outlaw, and in
 that case will be sufficient defence to
 any action for the price of the flour.

CRAIGIE MAINS CLYDESDALES
 Have a reputation that we are de-
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 Clydesdales too good for us to im-
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 We offer sound, young breeding
 stock of the most approved type and
 bluest blood. We have had years of
 experience in bringing horses from
 Scotland for the Western farmers,
 and we think our present collection
 fills the demand better than anything
 we have offered before.
 Intending purchasers may look up
 Wm. McDonald, at Pense, or Jas.
 Kennon, at Lumsden, and be driven
 free to the farm.
A. & G. MUTCH, LUMSDEN, SASK.
 Terms: Two Payments to Parties furnishing us good Bank Reference



JOHN A. TURNER
Carberry, Man. McLeod, Alta.
CLYDESDALES HACKNEYS SHORTHORN
 I have a new lot of Clydesdales and Hackneys, on the water now and
 should reach Carberry about March 13th all well. This new consignment
 together with what I have on hand, will give a selection not equalled
 by any stable on the continent. Will give more particulars of the
 new lot later. In Shorthorns I have still a few young bulls left and
 females of all ages for sale.
 Another litter of working Collie Puppies just ready for shipping, all
 from imported parents. If you intend buying anything in my line, come
 and see the stock or write at least, and let me show you how well I can
 treat you. Terms Cash or Bankable paper.

"Suffolk Punch Stallions"
 Before buying a stallion see our exhibit of
 imported SUFFOLKS stallions at the forth-
 coming Calgary Spring Horse Show. Largest
 and best ever seen in the Dominion of Canada.
 Prices right. Twelve to choose from. Some
 imported SUFFOLK mares and half-breds
 will also be exhibited.
JAQUES BROS.
 THE SUFFOLK HORSE FARM
 LAMERTON P. O. 10 miles from Alix Station, Alta.



My New Importation of Clydesdale Stallions
 has just arrived. It comprises a number of prize winners and pre-
 mium horses, ages from one to four years. Four are by the
 renowned Everlasting and two by Hiawatha. All are for sale at the
 lowest prices possible. Correspondence and inspection invited.
O. Sorby Guelph, Ont.

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 We are offering at present a big selection of home-bred and
 imported Clydesdale Stallions at very tempting prices, com-
 prising some big drafty Stallions of different ages from prize
 winning stock, among them sons and grandsons of the famous
 "Baron's Pride." Intending purchasers will be driven out to
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That's
Stiff,
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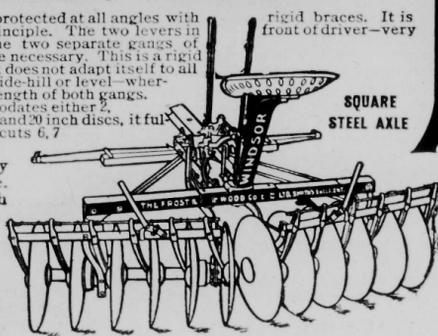
Don't fear for a Windsor Disc Harrow. Don't worry for a second that it will play false on any kind of ground—whether clayey, stony, rough, gullied or stumpy. The Windsor is so substantial, so well-braced at every angle, that no matter what it strikes it withstands the shock. A Windsor Disc Harrow will do the work of a plow and a spike-tooth harrow at the same time, and save twice the work of man and horses, besides opening up the ground and pulverizing the soil better. The

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has an all-steel frame, strongly protected at all angles with constructed on the out-throw principle. The two levers in conveniently located—control the two separate gangs of discs which can be set at any angle necessary. This is a rigid Harrow, but still not so stiff that it does not adapt itself to all kinds of soil conditions. Whether on side-hill or level—wherever driven—it will cut uniformly the length of both gangs. The patented pole attachment accommodates either 2, 3 or 4 horses. Built in 8 sizes, with 16, 18 and 20 inch discs, it fulfills the demands of every farmer. It cuts 6, 7 and 8 feet in width.

Ask our Agent in your vicinity about this most economical machine. And write us for catalogue H 11 which gives complete description.

Frost & Wood
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Smith's Falls, Canada



Selected Recipes

Bread and Jam Fritters.—For bread and jam fritters, first, the batter must be made. Put four ounces of flour and a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt into a basin. Break the egg into the middle of it, and with a wooden spoon work in the flour gradually; then add half a gill of milk, stirring it well in; next beat the batter well till the surface is covered with bubbles, and lastly add enough milk to make up the quantity of one gill. Cut the bread and butter into neat pieces and spread them over with jam (any kind without stones). Have ready a pan of frying fat. When a bluish smoke arises from it dip some of the bread and jam into the batter, then drop them into the frying fat and fry them a pretty golden brown. Then drain them well on kitchen paper, dust them over with powdered sugar. Serve them heaped upon a lace paper.

Cornstarch Cake.—Whites of four eggs beaten to a froth, one cup of sugar creamed with half a cup of butter, three-quarters of a cup of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, sifted with one and a half cups of flour and half a cup of corn starch; bake in square cake tin in a moderate oven.

Potato Soup.—Boil and mash four potatoes. Make a roux of one tablespoonful of butter, one-half tablespoonful of flour, and one teaspoonful of chopped onion, letting the onion cook in butter a few minutes before adding the flour. When the roux is cooked add to it a pint of milk, making a thin white sauce. Add this to the mashed potato and pass through a strainer. Return it to the fire for a few minutes to heat and blend it. Season with salt and pepper. Sprinkle on the soup when it is in the tureen a teaspoonful of chopped parsley and a few croutons.

Cocoanut Pudding.—Melt slowly together one-quarter of a pound of fresh butter and one pound of granulated sugar, add one quart of sweet milk, six eggs beaten separately and until very light, reserving the whites of two, one lemon grated and one large cocoanut grated. Mix thoroughly, turn into a buttered pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour. Make a meringue with the whites of the two eggs and four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, letting it brown very lightly in a slow oven, after heaping it over the pudding. Serve with marmalade.

Cream of Onion Soup.—Slice into a quart of skimmed mutton stock a half-dozen onions. Set at the side of the stove and simmer for an hour, or until the onions are boiled to pieces. Rub through a colander, return to the fire and add a cup of scalding milk, into which has been stirred a pinch of baking soda. Thicken with two tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed smooth, with one tablespoonful of butter, and season to taste with salt and pepper.

A New Kind of Pie.—Chop fine two cups cranberries and one cup seeded raisins. Stir two tablespoons flour into one cup water; dissolve in this two cups sugar. Stir together, adding little by little the fruit and cook. This makes filling for two pies. If vanilla flavor is liked, two scant tablespoons may be stirred in after the mixture is cooked.

Soft Ginger Cake.—Put into a pan one cup molasses, three tablespoonfuls butter softened and one cup sour milk, into which a heaping teaspoonful of soda has been stirred. Add a teaspoonful ginger and the same amount cinnamon with flour to mix soft. Bake in a slow, steady oven.

Cocoanut Macaroons.—To the unbeaten whites of three eggs add a cupful of granulated sugar and beat until thick and light, then add one and a half cupfuls of shredded cocoanut and vanilla to flavor. Drop from the end of a teaspoon in small pats on a buttered sheet, allowing ample room for spreading, and bake in a very slow oven, until firm to the touch. These are easily made, inexpensive and delicious.

Health Means Power!

Power Spells Success!



No matter what may be your work; whether you are a teamster, a blacksmith, a salesman or a college professor, it's the man with the greatest Vitality in any walk of life that wins! It's the man who jumps out of bed in the morning after eight hours' refreshing sleep, the man with a clear head, a strong heart and warm, red blood dancing through his veins, who makes his mark in the world!

Give me a man who crawls around, "packing" a load of Dyspepsia, dullness of eye, a drowsy brain, a lame back, tired legs, and a woeful look in his face, and I can transform him into a man of brawn and brain with my Electric Belt—a man full of life and action, able to face the world, to fight its battles, and conquer.

It's a grand thing to meet a healthy, cheery man. He gives your hand a grip that's an inspiration—the very tones of his voice proclaim his power; he radiates cordiality like a depot stove radiates heat. What is the secret of his success? Energy, Magnetism, a body full of animal Vitality.

This Magnetic force is within reach of all of us. Thousands and thousands of men—forceful men, successful men, to-day—came to me wrecked in mind and body, and I have restored them to health and happiness with my Electric Belt. These men are shouting the praises of my Belt, and they'll gladly tell you what my great appliance has done for them.

Electricity is life! It's the greatest curative force in the world to-day. I have developed a method of applying this force to the body by means of my Belt that has resulted in more actual cures than any system of applying Electricity yet devised by man.

Do you doubt it? If so, any man or woman who will give me reasonable security can have my Belt, with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and

YOU NEED NOT PAY UNTIL CURED

It restores the Vital powers to men and women. It makes strong and healthy men and women out of mental and physical wrecks. It is a positive and lasting cure for Indigestion (Dyspepsia), Constipation, Headache, Drowsiness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Weakness of the back, Weakness of the Nervous System, Sleeplessness (Insomnia). It overcomes the terrible results of early indiscretions. It restores the vitality that it lost. It corrects every sign of mental impairment and physical break down. Here I give you a few samples of the kind of letters I receive every day by the score from people who have found Health, Strength and Happiness through the use of my Belt:—

Dear Sir:—I purchased one of your Belts in December, 1905, and after using it as you directed, I felt like a new man, and I am pleased to inform you that I am just as well to-day and as free from pain as I ever was in my life. I found your Belt much better than was represented, and I have recommended it to many others and shall always feel a pleasure in doing so. I am more than satisfied with my Belt. I followed your instructions and found it complete. Hoping you will have every success, I am,
TIMOTHY LEADBETTER, Lethbridge, Alta.

Dear Sir:—I am very thankful for the good your Belt has done me. I can work now and feel that the restoration of my health is complete. All I can say is that your Belt cured me after the failure of doctors. If there are any men broken down like I was there is only one thing that can make them men again, and that is Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. It has cured me and will do the same for you. If any one doubts you, let them write to me.

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Call at my office and let me explain my Belt to you. If you can't do this, cut out this coupon, send me your name and address to-day, and I'll mail you, closely sealed, my elegantly illustrated 80-page book, which is FREE. My FREE BOOK for women is now ready. All men and women who are interested in recovering their health should read these books, for they point the way to Health and Happiness. Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday, until 8.30 p.m.

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