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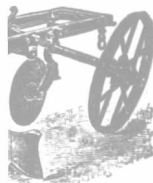
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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI

WINNIPEG, CANADA, MARCH 2, 1910

No. 910



Raise The Crop That Never Fails

That crop is poultry—the crop that knows no “bad years.” You can raise that crop on your farm, no matter whereabouts in Canada it is. You can raise poultry successfully, make money doing it, and be sure of a good market for all you do raise. You need make no heavy investment to start at it; you need no elaborate equipment; you don't have to give up a big slice of your land to poultry-raising, even if you go into it on a pretty big scale.

Nor is it hard work to make a go of poultry-farming,—not anything like the work it takes most everywhere to make even a pittance out of ordinary farming. Poultry-raising, nowadays, with The Peerless Way to follow and the certainty it provides for you, is actually a business that you owe it to yourself to get into, and to get into right away. Consider the matter carefully. Read every word of what follows, and act upon its suggestions.

This Is How You Can Make Your Farm Pay Better

First of all, sit down now and drop us a post card with your name and address on it. That will bring you a book you ought to read twice, at least,—it is packed so full of facts about poultry for-profit. It tells you the real truth about poultry-raising; there is no empty theory, no clever writing, in it at all; but it certainly does clear up a lot of problems that use to puzzle people. This book explains just why The Peerless Incubator, The Peerless Brooder, and The Peerless Way make a combination that puts success within anybody's reach—makes success practically certain, failure practically impossible.

The Peerless Incubator is so designed, so constructed, from practical experience, with precise knowledge of the climatic conditions of every section of Canada, that it will positively hatch perfectly in any part of the country. When you get that book we ask you to send for, you will read letters in it from every province of the Dominion—letters from people who have done with the Peerless what they could not have done with any other incubator built. That may sound like a bold statement; but you will learn its truth once you study the subject. Get the book and see why.

Very Little Money Will Start You Right

Don't imagine for a moment that you need a great deal of cash to start after the profit there is in poultry. One important feature of The Peerless Way is how easy it is made for our friends to go into the business with but very little ready money. And don't imagine, either, you need be any thing of an expert to succeed with poultry. Your own good common-sense, added to a fair degree of diligence and effort, equips you thoroughly to make money poultry-raising, and to make it quick. Get the cold facts.

We Guarantee To Find a Buyer For Your Product

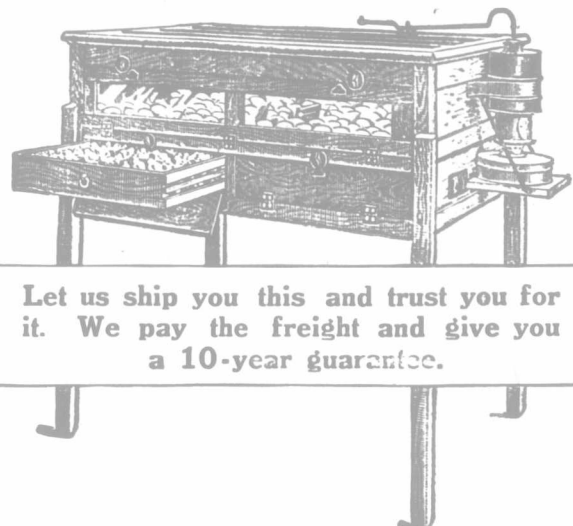
Here is another valuable service you get when you follow The Peerless Way: We guarantee to find a buyer for all the fowl or eggs you want to sell—a buyer who pays spot cash, pays the highest market prices, and charges no commission whatever. Poultry prices, and prices for eggs—as you would know if you lived in a city—have been climbing steadily year after year. They are going to be higher still; they will never be lower, at least; because the demand is growing faster than the supply.

You Get, Free, The Advice And Aid of Experts

Another very important thing about The Peerless Way is that our interest in your success doesn't lapse when your Peerless Outfit is shipped. We figure, you see that our reputation is largely bound up with your success—yes, with your **individual success**, once you become a Peerless follower. If one Peerless customer should fail at poultry-raising because we did not do all we should have done to help him, we would feel disgraced. So we try to see to it that no Peerless user fails. Our Board of Experts gives advice, counsel, detailed instructions to any Peerless user who wants them. And the advice is so plain, so explicit, that a child could not misunderstand it. It tells just how to overcome every difficulty poultry-raising has; and it explains fully the methods which have built up the largest poultry-farm in Canada—the great Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited, at Pembroke, where the Peerless method of hatching was perfected and is exclusively followed.

The Best Paying Business You Can Get Into

For the work involved and the money required, poultry-raising, The Peerless Way, is the best business there is. It has possibilities big enough to interest a capitalist; and yet a schoolboy of average intelligence can succeed at it, make money at it, prosper in it, yet start with but a few dollars. There is not a farm in Canada on which poultry cannot be raised for profit; there is not a farm on which poultry will not pay better than any other crop. You simply cannot find a better investment for part of your time or for all of it. Neither can you find a better way to go into it than The Peerless Way. Ten thousand people are doing well with it. So can you.



Let us ship you this and trust you for it. We pay the freight and give you a 10-year guarantee.

We Trust You Willingly

When it is not just convenient for our customers to start on a cash-down basis, we willingly arrange such long credit terms that the Peerless equipment pays for itself—earns its whole cost long before the last payment is due. You will find us very easy people to deal with; you will be pleased and satisfied at every point. Write us today.

FREE Big Valuable Poultry Book

You have read enough here to convince you, probably, that there really is something worth while in poultry raising The Peerless Way. Now send for the FREE book that tells the whole story—that clinches the whole argument—that gives facts and figures and proofs—things you want to know, and ought to learn of right NOW. Make a start this very day. Send for the book. Address:

No. 30

We carry ample stocks in our big distributing Warehouses at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, for the convenience of our Western friends. Address all letters to Head Office at Pembroke, Ontario. They will receive prompt attention.

LEE Manufacturing Co., Ltd. PEMBROKE ONTARIO CANADA

122 Pembroke Road

Scroggie's

SPRING AND SUMMER

CATALOGUE

1910

**EVERYTHING
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It is made up of page after page of the most wonderful values in up-to-date, reliable goods, that have ever been put before the people of this great land.

No matter what your occupation, or where you live, you can get what you want for yourself, your family or your home, through Scroggie's Mail Order Department.

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The handiest and most thorough working Pickler on the Market. Treats all grain equally well and uses either Bluestone or Formalin.

Saves Time, Labor and Solution. Every Grain immersed in the Solution. Very attractive Terms to dealers or sold direct to farmers at \$8.50 each F.O.B. Oak Lake, Man.

BRAZZIEL & CO.,
Oak Lake Manitoba



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Advocate Ads. for Results



SCHOOL fires are much more frequent than necessary, and so costly in life and money that no precaution which will prevent them is too expensive. "Classik" Embossed Steel Ceilings and Walls afford the cheapest means of fire-proofing any building. Sanitary too. Invisible dust-proof seams in which no dirt or germs can rest. Last forever without cracking, falling or becoming discolored. Hundreds of beautiful, classic designs to choose from. Pleasant school rooms make work easier and solve half the truant problem. Catalog "A" showing designs suitable for schools, churches, residences, etc., free on request.

The Galt Art Metal Co., Ltd, Galt, Ont.
WINNIPEG—DUNN BROS.

Galt "Classik" Ceilings

Clipped Horses Are Worth More

Horse doctors and authorities recommend that horses be clipped in the spring. This applies particularly to farm horses. They work better, sleep better, and keep in better condition if they are without a long, heavy, sweaty coat of hair. They are less liable to catch cold and can be cleaned in one-fourth the usual time. Long hair saps a horse's energy. No man can work in a heavy fur overcoat all the time, neither can a horse work under similar conditions. This is especially true in the spring when a horse is soft.



Clipping is Easy The Stewart machine is so simple that anybody can clip horses by guiding the knife while the crank is turned. We have made it so durable that it will last a life-time, giving good service all the time; this wonderful durability is obtained because working parts are enclosed from dust and dirt and run in oil, and because all gears are cut from the solid steel bar and are made file hard.

The Stewart No. 1 Bearing Horse Clipping Machine is a better machine than others—for the reasons above stated—but it COSTS LESS than most others. This is because there are FEW PARTS and no DELICATE MECHANISM. It's as simply made as it is operated. YOU CAN GET IT FROM YOUR DEALER FOR ONLY \$9.75

GET IT NOW. IF YOUR DEALER HASN'T IT WRITE US DIRECT.
CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 110 La Salle Ave., Chicago

In a grand climate within four miles of the city of Revelstoke, B. C., a beautiful 160 acres of land for sale containing 1,800 fruit trees, made up of apple, pear, plum and cherries. The cut gives you a view of the place.



There is three-quarters of an acre of strawberries from which the yield of the past season was \$550.



**PROFIT
NET
PER ACRE
\$400.00**

This shows a crate of them. This is for sale at \$125 per acre, which is a bargain to anyone wanting a fruit farm which produces more to the acre than 10 acres will in grain. Other lands on Arrow Lakes good for fruit.

REVELSTOKE GENERAL AGENCIES Ltd.
REVELSTOKE, B.C.

GILSON

"GOES LIKE SIXTY"

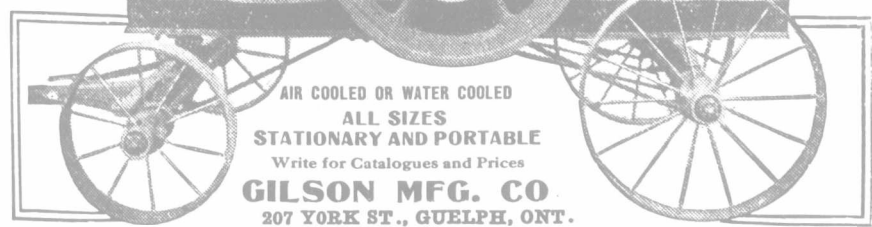
GASOLINE ENGINES

LOW PRICES

COMPACT AND SIMPLE

WATER COOLED

Frost Proof



To Introduce our Seeds We will Send You

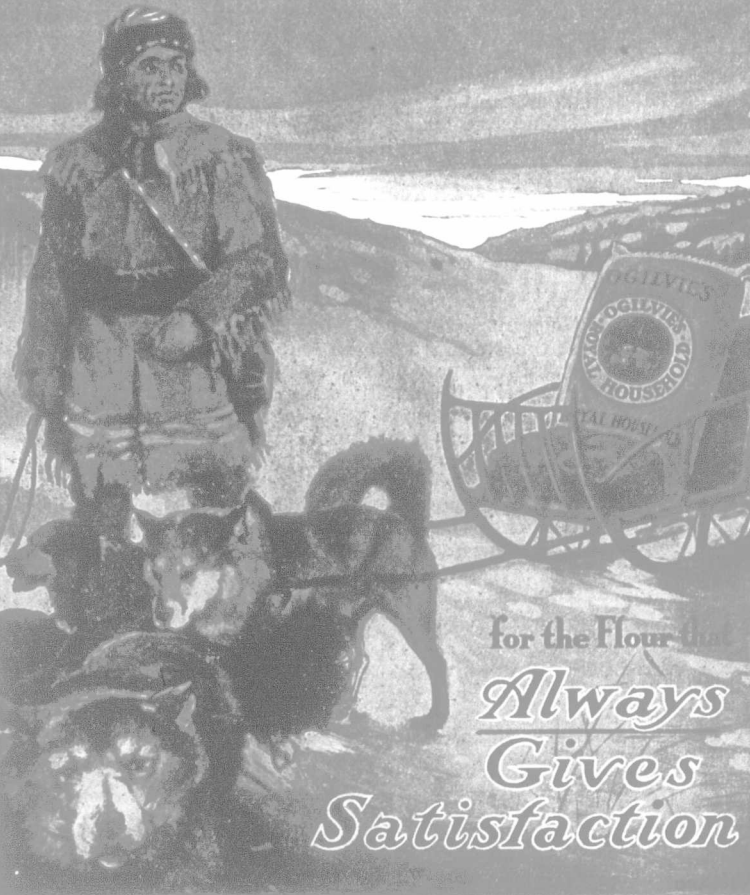
22 PACKAGES OF SEED, RETAILING AT 5c. EACH, POSTPAID FOR ONLY 50c. as follows:

One package each of Beans, Corn, Beets, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Cucumber, Lettuce (two varieties), Onions, Muskmelon, Parsnip, Parsley, Radish (three varieties), Tomatoes, and 5 packages of Flower Seed, our selection, including Aster.

ASK FOR OUR PRICE LIST WITH FREE SAMPLE OF RADISH SEED, AND FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES OF CLOVER, ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY SEED.

THE ONTARIO SEED CO., Limited
Pioneer Canadian Seed Growers
KING STREET WATERLOO, ONT.

No Trail too LONG



For the Flour
**Always
Gives
Satisfaction**



AVOID COSTLY MISTAKES

Some cow owners defer from year to year the purchase of a cream separator and suffer a large loss of revenue thereby. Eventually they buy separators but unfortunately sometimes perpetuate their loss by investing blindly and thus acquiring an inferior machine.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

is the standard by which creamery men have for thirty years and do today measure merit in cream separators. One of the new Improved machines of suitable size will be placed upon approval and without obligation in the dairy of any intending purchaser.

Write for catalog and name of nearest agent.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Cheap twine is not good economy

WE want every farmer in this country who uses our twines to go through the entire harvest season without one break in the field. We have set out to make that the standard test of all twines, and we believe that I H C twine comes nearer being such a grade than any other twine.

We have taken this matter the more seriously because we have stood back of the Sisal and Standard Sisal twines and the better grades of Manila ever since twine was made.

85 to 90 per cent of all the twine used is Sisal. It comes in a larger strand than the Manila twine; and as all binders are adjusted to use this twine, the result has been that the bigger, stronger twine has proved more satisfactory in actual mechanical binding. Its only equal is the higher grade, higher priced Manila, which also bears the I H C trade-mark.

These two twines represent the highest point of excellence thus far attained in binder twine. You get the best when you ask your dealer for an

I H C Brand of Sisal—Standard Sisal— Manila or Pure Manila

You get a twine that has made its record in millions of wheat fields.

One that is guaranteed of standard length and standard strength.

One that is smooth-running; that works at a steady tension, without kinking or tangling in the twine box, and consequently without any loss.

One that has the smallest percentage of breaks and that works well in the binder knotter. Good binder twine is as important to you during harvest as good weather. You cannot regulate the weather, but you can pick your twine. If you want to be positive that you will have no twine delays, choose your twine—Sisal 500-ft.; Standard (which is made from pure Sisal) 500-ft.; Manila 600-ft., or Pure Manila 650-ft.—from any of the following I H C brands:

Deering McCormick International

These brands mean time-insurance for you during harvest.

Let your local dealer know well in advance what your needs will be. The mills are working now. And if you want more interesting facts on binder twine, write the International Harvester Company of America, at nearest branch house for particulars.

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



When Answering Ads Please Mention Advocate

RECORD Seed Fairs

Never before have such clean and high quality samples been seen at Seed Fairs as during the past season, especially in oats, and the record red ribbon must be given to the Garton Breeds, as they have secured all the Champion Sweepstake Prizes at the Provincial Seed Fairs of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, both in 1909 and 1910. This is a record never before held by any seed firm, and proves the superior qualities of Regenerated Seed, produced by actual Scientific Plant Breeding.

What the Judges Say

Santaluta, Sask.

After three years' judging at seed fairs in this province, I cannot but remark the great change for the better which Garton's Oats have made in the oat exhibits. — A. J. Quigley.

During the four years I have been judging at seed fairs in Saskatchewan, I have realized the great improvement and cleanness of the seed oats exhibits since the introduction of the Garton's Abundance Oats. — A. E. Wilson, Indian Head, Saskatchewan.

What the Growers Say

Dinton, Alta.

I consider Garton's Regenerated Abundance a splendid variety. They yielded 123½ bushels by weight per acre; ordinary oats 109 bushels. — W. S. Cameron.

Lipton, Sask.

Your new breed of oat threshed out 98 bushels, weighing 45 pounds; Banner, 65 bushels, testing 38 pounds. — Chas. G. Hayward.

Does Regenerated Seed Pay?

CROP MAKES \$59.00 PER ACRE

Mr. M. E. Vance, Crandall, Man., grew 8 acres Garton's Pedigree Oats and threshed 84 bushels per acre, his Banner oats only yielding 50 per acre. He sold 400 bushels at \$1.00 per bushel, making \$84.00 per acre on his Pedigree seed. His ordinary oats at 35 cents per bushel would make \$17.50 per acre, showing a profit after deducting the cost of Pedigree seed of \$59.50 per acre. Mr. Vance says I could sell more if I had it but I am keeping enough for my own sowing. They matured one week earlier than Banner. You may send me 35 bushels of your Pedigree Seed Wheat as per enclosed order sheet.

\$274.50 PROFIT ON AN OUTLAY OF \$34.00

Charles R. Hostetter, Gainsboro, Sask., grew three acres Regenerated Abundance Oats which yielded 102 bushels per acre. His ordinary oats yielded only 30 bushels per acre. His Regenerated Seed weighed 52 pounds per stroked bushel and he sold at \$1.00 per bushel, making \$306.00 on the three acres. Three acres ordinary oats at 35 cents per bushel, would only make \$31.50, showing a net profit of \$247.50 over ordinary oats on 3 acres, at an outlay of \$24.00.

Does It Outyield Banner?

Harrowby, Man.

I am well satisfied with Regenerated Abundance Oats. They threshed 85 bushels per acre. Banner Oats sown on the same field at the same time went 60 bushels per acre.

Balcarres, Sask.

Garton's Regenerated Abundance Oats threshed 94 bushels per acre and were 10 days earlier than Banner (choice seed) which only yielded 75 bushels to the acre. It is a splendid yielder. — E. D. Sworder.

Dubuc, Sask.

Your Pedigree Oat is a good one. They yielded 75 bushels per acre and ripened 10 days earlier than my own Banner, which yielded 50 bushels. — J. W. Marsden.

Weyburn, Sask.

Regenerated Abundance Oats O. K. They yielded 85 bushels per acre, while my own Banner went 60. I could have sold my whole lot at \$2.00 per bushel. Send samples of your barley. — August Peterson.

New and Regenerated Breeds of Red Fyfe Wheat, Barley and Oats are this season offered in our catalog, which also explains how a grain of oats or wheat breeds in the chaff from male and female. This catalog is free on application. We also offer Canadian grown seeds of Stanley and Reg. Red Fyfe Wheat, Regenerated Abundance Oats and Two-rowed Barley, all guaranteed absolutely free from Wild Oats or Weed Seeds. Write, stating quantity required, and we will send samples and prices.

To insure getting the true stock, buy from the actual originators and breeders.

The Garton Pedigree Seed Co., Ltd.

254 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, March 2, 1910

No. 910

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal
Published Every Wednesday

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED,

14-16 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

Alberta Grain Going West

Alberta grain is finding a market somewhere to the west, according to the figures supplied by George Hill, the Calgary grain inspector. Of the one thousand seven hundred and twenty-one cars of grain of last year's crop inspected in Calgary up to the end of January not five per cent. was consigned to Eastern points; while in former years the bulk of it was shipped East, and very little west. While it is not definitely known that big orders are coming from Mexico, considerable grain has gone to that country. Large numbers of sealed samples have been sent by Calgary grain dealers to shippers in Mexico, and numerous inquiries have been made as to the methods of weighing and handling the grain at the Pacific coast. It is quite evident that a good market would be found for considerable of the western grain in Mexico, if proper storage facilities were provided on the western coast.

The demand for spring wheat was very pronounced, while in former years winter wheat dominated the market. The movement of Alberta grain recently has been a little more liberal. In the first three weeks of February 320 cars were inspected at Calgary and fifteen per cent. of this moved eastward.

Lower Western Freight Rates

A revision of freight rates on grain and produce going westward from Alberta is needed. It has been pointed out that the western channel opens a market for the grain, and that British Columbia provides a market for Alberta's produce. The farmers' associations of the province are doing much to alleviate conditions, and much is being said regarding

ownership of elevators and storage facilities. Freight rates should be the main issue. The distance from Calgary to Fort William is twelve hundred and seventy-five miles, and from Calgary to Vancouver it is only six hundred and twenty-five miles, but the proportional rate is a great deal higher. While the matter of adjusting freight rates is a question for the Railway Commission to decide, yet the farmers, through their various agricultural associations, in conjunction with the boards of trade of the towns and cities in Alberta and British Columbia, can do much to bring about desired conditions. As time passes such matters find adjustment, but should farmers in the meantime be deprived of profits they should receive while waiting for this adjustment of rates, the present regulating factor for the prices paid the farmer? The West is recognized as a market. The consumer pays the price for his products, but the producer scarcely receives his dues.

Weaknesses in Evidence

The annual convention of agricultural societies held in Winnipeg recently served well in revealing weaknesses in Manitoba's department of agriculture, as referred to in our issue of February 9. From beginning to end lack of organization was in evidence. No one seemed to be responsible for success or failure—and no one in authority seemed to care. The sessions of the convention dragged on, and some business of importance was dealt with before the close. Provincial organization was effected so that future conventions, no doubt, will be conducted in more business-like fashion. It is to be hoped that the chairmen, at least, will know what is supposed to be done.

Another important feature was the unanimous request that the managing directorship of agricultural societies be taken out of the hands of the deputy minister of agriculture, J. J. Golden. But the delegates did not go far enough. If all that was said regarding his lack of ability to manage agricultural societies is true he certainly is not qualified to hold the position of deputy minister of agriculture. The ordinary individual would immediately disconnect himself from all relationship with the department of agriculture. But Mr. Golden had informed the convention that he is not "thin skinned." Why, therefore, did they not request the government to make a change of deputy? As before stated in these columns the solution of the many weaknesses now so much in evidence lies in the appointment of a competent deputy minister of agriculture.

Every individual interested in the development of agriculture in Manitoba should write his local member of the legislature stating his opinion regarding officials now in charge.

Punishing Weak Societies

Surely the proposals as to treatment of weak agricultural societies made by the principal of the agricultural college are not meant to be taken seriously! It was suggested at the annual convention that where a society does not succeed in securing a reasonably good attendance at institute meetings, and where little enthusiasm is displayed, support be withdrawn until such time as assurances are forthcoming that the response will be worth while.

If a parent is unfortunate enough to have a weakling in the family is punishment the means adopted to strengthen the child? If a school teacher finds that a pupil is weaker than his fellows is the strap used to induce that pupil to do better? If an agricultural society displays a weakness should the managing director punish it by withholding support and ignoring it until assurances are given that a better showing will be made? Anyone who has the interests of agricultural societies and education of the rural population through those societies at heart will grant that it is with such societies that special work is needed. Perhaps the weakness is due to negligence on the part of officers, or perhaps some misunderstanding has resulted in the society falling below the line. Whatever the cause special efforts should be made to bring it up to the standard and to advance the interests of improved agriculture in that locality. That is what a superintendent or managing director is appointed to look after in addition to perfecting the organization as a whole.

Clover and Alfalfa Inoculation

Whether or not it is necessary to inoculate with the proper bacteria in order to have a good stand of clover or alfalfa is a debatable question. Some maintain that failure has resulted where no inoculation was made, and marked success followed judicious inoculation. Others claim that a satisfactory stand has been secured without any precautions as to providing bacteria. It would seem, therefore, that more depends on the thoroughness with which the seed bed is prepared than on the steps taken to inoculate. However, it is always best to make conditions as favorable as possible, and the man who really wants a good stand of these leguminous crops will not hesitate to inoculate.

Two sources of supply and two methods are within easy reach. Colleges provide bottled culture and explicit directions for treating the seed prior to sowing. Practical men suggest the transfer of the bacteria desired by means of soil being introduced from a field in which a strong, healthy crop has been grown. While both these plans are satisfactory, the latter is to be preferred by the average farmer.

One hundred pounds of soil suffices for an acre and is best put on broadcast immediately before a rain. For those who cannot secure the desired soil the bottled culture will be found to give practically the same results, provided instructions are followed carefully. The student of agriculture will try each of these plans and compare them with a strip on which no treatment has been given. In any event try clover or alfalfa growing.

Boosting That Hurts

The prairies of the Canadian West possess fertility and other qualities that ensure heavy crop returns sufficient to remove all need for unreasonable statements regarding their capabilities. Anything beyond the simple truth is sure to damage this great young country.

When immigration men or land agents assert that it is possible to make money on a ten-acre lot near a city, paying a high annual rent, they may be stating what is in the realms of possibility, but they are the men who do the country harm. Such boosting gives the West a black eye. For one man who will make things go under such conditions there are dozens who would find difficulty in making both ends meet. To use this argument as a means of inducing people to come in from foreign countries is strictly unfair. Two or three seasons pass before the newcomer becomes acquainted with conditions, and in that time he has concluded that the capabilities of this soil were vastly overstated. Damaging reports are sent to his home land and immigration from that center is checked.

Something should be done to prevent such wild statements in regard to the Canadian West. The truth is good enough.

Increasing Farm Profits

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I was somewhat interested in the discussion on winter chores in your issue of January 12. One writer says: They mean a whole winter's work, and don't bring in a single dollar. Now, what will it mean to this province when the majority of our farmers will be able to take a different view to this, and it might be interesting to stop and think for a few minutes to see what will happen if they don't.

I notice in looking around through Manitoba that in some districts they take more kindly to this sort of thing than they do in others, and if the results are not so very apparent in driving along the road, just go into some of the loan companies' offices in Winnipeg and find out which districts are paying off their loans. Wheat, no doubt, has paid well for a few years back, but only in some districts; in others the profits have raised the price of labor so high that only the man with first-class results can figure out a profit at the year's end. I know farmers who paid \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day for men to harvest crops that only threshed from 5 to 17 bushels per acre of wheat, and some of that wheat they sold for 17 cents per bushel. Why? Because the frost came too soon. But their wheat was not all frozen. The price they paid for their harvest labor was exorbitant.

The greater part of the financial failures in this province are due to the belief that winter work is unprofitable, and so we look for the remedy in extending our wheat acreage. This keeps us sowing wheat long after the wheat sowing season is past, and so we have the frozen tail-end nearly always with us, and if we are fortunate enough to miss the frost the late wheat rarely gives full yields. I admit there are exceptions to this, and once in a while the early sown wheat gets frozen, but from my 25 years' experience and observation the late sown wheat is most liable to freeze and rust, and is, as a rule, a poor investment. But that is not the only evil that follows by sowing wheat out of season. You

have taken up the time to give the best results in sowing oats so you take 30 to 40 bushels of oats per acre, where 60 to 100 was possible; and sowing your oats out of season has in turn, made barley growing unprofitable. So we have no cleaning crop, and no rotation, and what are the results? Weeds, weeds everywhere, degenerating seed, impoverished land, tumble-down buildings, in which man requires a whole day to look after 25 head of stock, and not a single dollar in return from them, and then we have—What shall I call it?—the *gall* to designate ourselves farmers! Surely we could find some other name more appropriate. Let us try; let us be honest, and not assume the name of the most dignified profession on earth, unless we make a fair attempt to follow it. Then, the live stock market has not been what it should be, but when you come to consider beef has brought fair prices in spring for a few years back. A cheap fence will keep cattle in, and a piece of summer-fallow sown at different times will pasture a whole lot of them till late in the season, as pointed out by Mr. Rowan in a recent issue of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. What he says in regard to sheep is equally true of cattle. They will save us a whole lot of horse work during the summer and fall. A few acres of barley threshed and mixed with oats and crushed and fed with the oat and barley straw will finish a bunch of cattle in pretty good shape after having come in fat from a sown summer-fallow. And if we don't (on principle) want to raise anything to feed the combines on, even though it be profitable to ourselves, we could raise a few hogs, or lambs, or chickens, or a turkey just for home use. A few cows well fed at present prices of butter would soon pay for looking after them, and their calves would come in soon for the beef ring, and be handy to kill and quarter for the neighbors in threshing time; and what about a few colts? It doesn't take them long to grow into enough to pay board and wages for a man to look after them, yet every spring we find farmers paying \$300 to \$600 for horses they might just as well have raised; and not only enough for their own use, but also a team to sell to the newcomer at a good profit. By doing something of this kind we could employ our labor by the year and get over the \$3.00 per day Galician in harvest. If we liked work well enough we could easily double our incomes from the present acreage.

LAZY.

Market Value of Good Feed for the Horse

Address by J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, at the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show.

For a hundred years we Canadians have been trying to improve our horses. For thirty years we have been making strenuous efforts in that line. As might be expected, we have achieved something. As is much to be regretted, we are still far short of what might be expected, of what is highly desirable, and of what is absolutely necessary before we take the place we should in the horse-breeding world. We have spent millions in importations; if importation is to prove the solution of the industry we must expend millions more. I am not so sure, however, that in importation lies the secret of success.

I admit good breeding important, and importation most certainly as the basis of progress. But too many of us neglect another factor, entering in no small measure into the production of the best horses of any breed, but perhaps more particularly into the development of the individual, as well as the breed or breeds of heavy horses. That factor, of so great weight and influence, is good feeding. None will deny its necessity; few apparently consider it to be of the importance it really is. That, at least, seems to be the case, when one observes the treatment accorded the colt by the average Canadian farmer, more particularly as he flourishes in Eastern Ontario and Quebec, but in no small measure all through the Dominion.

A glance at any horse-market quotations shows the general classification to be drafters, chunks, general-purpose, expressers and drivers. With the exception of an occasional extra-fine individual of some other class, the drafter commands the top price. For instance, to-day, the best drafters bring \$250 to \$300 each, while the next best price is from \$175 to \$250, for extra good expressers or drivers; the chunk and the general-purpose must be content with \$150 to \$175. The chunk and the general purpose, more particularly in this eastern part of Ontario, far outnumber the drafters. In my opinion, the great number of chunks owe their chunkiness to feeding methods, or lack of feed. In other words, "chunk" means starved colthood. The Good Book says, "No man, by taking thought, can increase his stature," but it does not say a word about horses. Moral: Get busy; feed the growing horse; see if he can't be made to grow enough to raise him two or three degrees, or greater, when he strikes the market.

There is no doubt but it can be done. It is done in many cases, as witness the fine type of horse it is possible to find in this country, if one is willing to hunt long enough. What we want to see is every colt getting the chance to develop that is his by right of birth—by right of birth because no man unwilling to give the colt a chance should ever think of breeding.

Further, it is a profitable proposition. The spread of prices of from \$50 to \$300, between chunks and drafters, shows good returns from the small extra amount of feed required to help the rightly-bred colt past the 1,400 or 1,050 pounds mark, and so into the big-money sort that gladdens the seller's heart and makes the buyer smile, despite the long price he must pay.

The feeding is a simple matter, yet at all times requires judgment. It must begin with the dam while yet the colt is long unborn. She should work steadily at moderately heavy work. Con-

HORSE

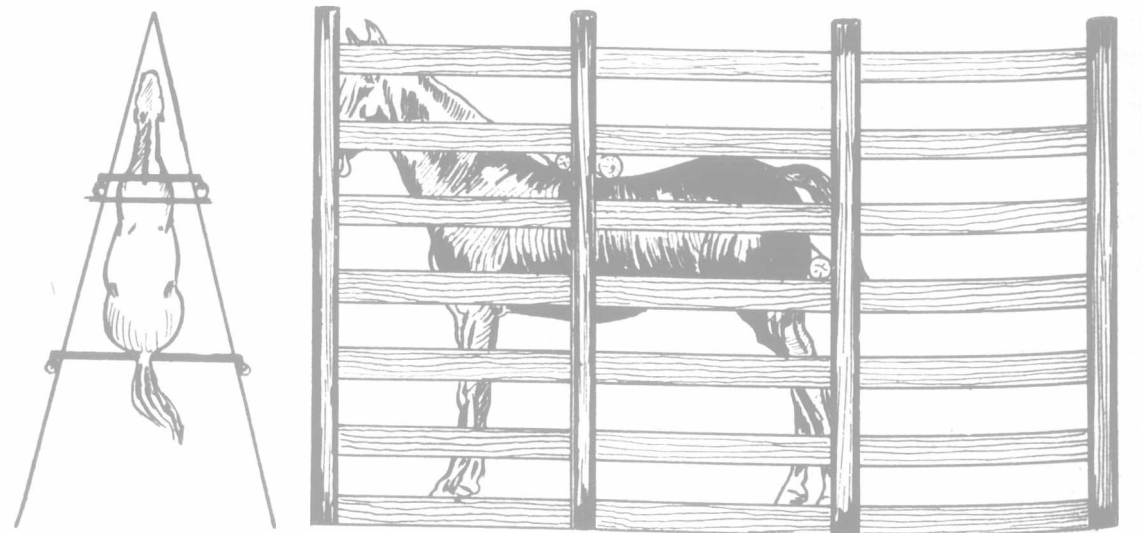
Horse Squeezer

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In your issue for January 12 there is an inquiry for a squeezer. In the squeezer illustrated herewith you can brand or harness anything in horseflesh. It is made of 2 by 6 plank nailed to 6 by 6 posts. The planks are spaced to permit of fitting a post or pole between them at any height as shown in diagram. The posts may be set closer together if small horses are to be handled, placing them, say, 3½ feet apart. This squeezer is made just wide enough at the back end to admit a large sized horse and tapers to a point in front. The sketch at the side shows upper view of squeezer with a horse inside and the poles in place, both above and at the rear.

Alta.

W. LAW.



TOP AND SIDE VIEWS OF A HORSE IN A SQUEEZER, SHOWING HOW THE ANIMAL IS SECURED.

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stant and uniform work, with right feeding, is the thing. Her food should be somewhat different from that given the average work-horse. Bran should enter somewhat more largely in. Clover hay, free from dust and mold, should figure fairly prominently in the ration. Roots should in some small measure form part of her food. She should be kept in fair flesh, and improving, rather than losing, in weight. She should work right up to the last day before foaling.

After foaling, work her very little, and at work not likely to tax her strength and cause overheating. Shut the colt up while she is at work. If she is idle, see that she has a good pasture; a little extra feed will pay. Feeding the colt through the mare is a good practice.

But teach the colt to eat early in the game. Bran and whole oats are good—one to four of oats, or thereabouts. Give all it will eat. Give some hay. Wean when eating well. Keep colt always in good flesh. The first winter run loose, if possible, in box. If this is not possible, then out every day.

Feed well all the first winter, giving all the good clean grain and bran it will eat up. It should weigh about 1,200 pounds at 12 months old. Give a good pasture, and a little grain, if possible the first summer. Keep him growing and in good flesh. The colt should reach the three-year-old mark in good flesh, and growing rapidly.

At three years old, he is worth just twice as much, if properly raised, as he usually sells for raised by the average farmer.

Canadian Trotting Standard

For the proposed new Canadian Standard-bred Registry, the following rules of entry have been approved:

The following animals may be admitted to registry:

TROTTING STANDARD.

1. An animal recorded as Standard in the American Trotting Register under the rules governing the Trotting Division.
2. An animal whose sire and dam are recorded as Standard in the American Trotting Register under the rules governing the Trotting Division.
3. An animal whose sire and dam are recorded in the Canadian Standard-bred Studbook.
4. A mare sired by a registered Standard Trotting Horse, providing her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered Standard Trotting Horse.

PACING STANDARD.

1. An animal recorded as Standard in the American Trotting Register under the rules governing the Pacing Division.
2. An animal whose sire and dam are recorded as Standard in the American Trotting Register under the rules governing the Pacing Division.
3. An animal whose sire and dam are recorded in the Canadian Standard-bred Studbook.
4. A mare sired by a registered Standard Pacing horse, provided her first, second and third dams are each sired by a registered Standard Pacing horse.
5. The progeny of a registered Standard Trotting horse out of a registered Standard Pacing mare, or the progeny of a registered Standard Pacing horse out of a registered Standard Trotting mare.

Note.—Clause 3 in each case means sires and dams recorded in the new book after it is opened.

* * *

A colt never forgets anything, good or bad. If it breaks loose when first tied it will try again and after a few successful efforts at getting loose is apt to become a chronic halter breaker. This leads to no end of trouble later on. Better hitch him with a good strong halter at first, and then do not depend upon it alone, but put a good strong rope around his neck, and then bring it down through the halter underneath his nose, hitching it to the manger just a little shorter than the halter rope, so the pull comes on the rope instead of the halter.

If he then persists in pulling whenever you go near him, just take the rope off his neck and make a slip nose of a half-inch rope around his nose of a half inch rope around his body just in front of his hips. Bring the long end forward between his front legs and up through the halter, hitching it considerably shorter than the halter. As a rule he will not come back more than once or twice when he finds where he is hitched. Every colt should be taught to lead and tie before he is taken from his mother.

STOCK

Our Scottish Letter

The death of John Spier, perhaps the best known tenant-farmer in Scotland, took place with startling suddenness on January 25th. Mr. Spier was a native of the parish of Dalry, in Ayrshire, and shortly before he attained his thirteenth year, he entered on the occupancy of the large farm of Newton, on the banks of the Clyde, near to Glasgow. He had reached the sixtieth year of his age when the cord was so suddenly snapped. Mr. Spier was educated at the Parish School in Dalry, and after leaving it he educated himself by extensive reading, wide travel, and accurate observation. A man of amazing industry, he toiled incessantly, and seemed to have an infinite capacity for work. He wrote much, lectured often, and took a large share of the burden of public responsibility. Whatever he did was exceptionally well and thoroughly done, and his mind was constantly planning and organizing new developments in agricultural practice on his own holding, and new experiments in connection with agricultural and dairy problems. Mr. Spier was a great traveller. He was at least twice in Canada, and he may have been oftener. He travelled far and saw much, and whatever he saw of value he put to use in his own work. His farm was the Mecca of all agricultural visitors to Scotland, and those who saw it at the height of the season, when every crop was ready for the reaper, got an insight into up-to-date Scottish farming not otherwise attainable. He had almost constantly several farm pupils from continental countries, eager to learn the best agricultural methods of Scotland. Those who placed themselves under Mr. Spier's tuition had to work. He had no patience with drones—and the dilettante youth who took to farming as a pastime had a rough time on Newton. The loss of such a man to agriculture in Scotland is almost irreparable.

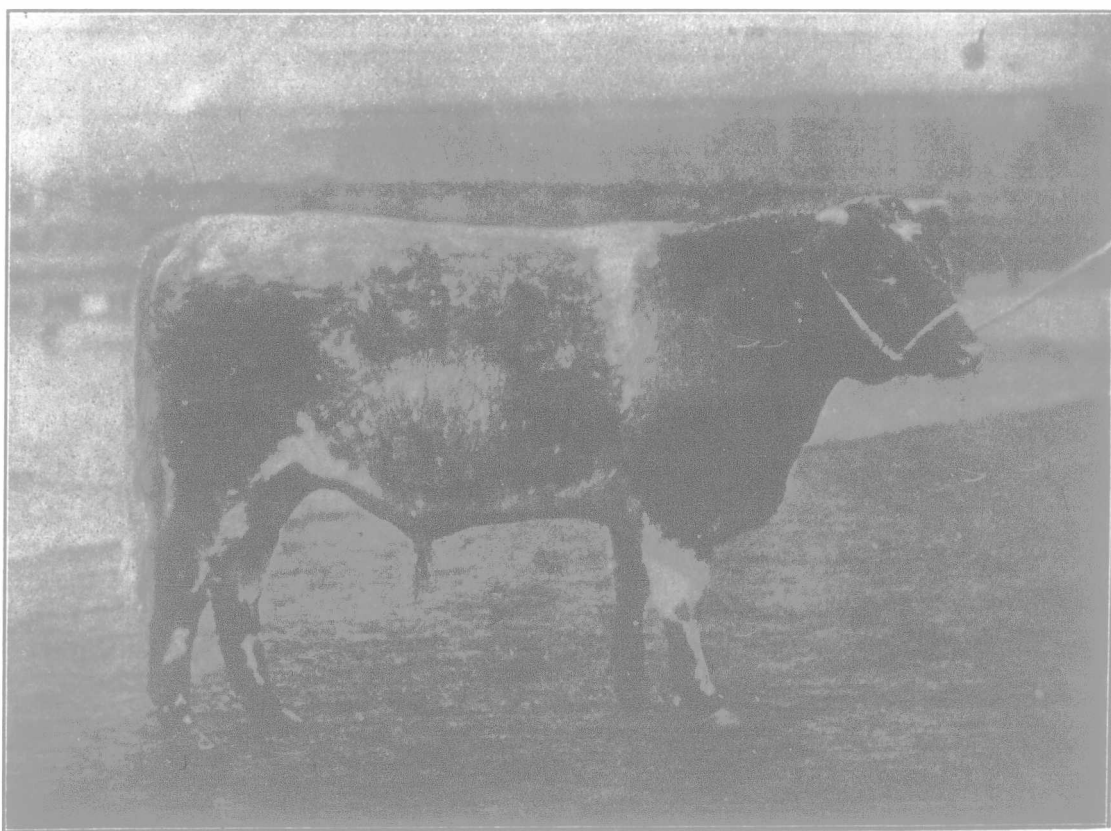
CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION

The co-operative or mutual association movement is rapidly extending among Scottish farmers. The idea of combining for the purpose of reducing expenses was long recommended by men who recognized the leakage which took place when farmers were each working for his own hand, and against his neighbor. The Scot is naturally independent and self-reliant. He does not care to lean on anybody else, and this trait in the national character has no doubt operated adversely to the success of the movement in favor of creameries and factories in dairying districts. Now, however, a beginning has been made, and quite a number of co-ope-

tive societies have been started, in which the principle of "all for each" and "each for all" is allowed full play. So far the prospects of these institutions are favorable. Not only in dairying localities, but also in the remoter parts of the country, such as Caithness and the Orkney and Shetland Islands, societies have been formed for the collecting and marketing of eggs and other produce of small farms, in such a fashion as reduces the cost and grades the quality. The chief propagandist in this good work is the Scottish Agricultural Organization Society, whose energetic secretary is John Drysdale. The results so far have exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The small farmers of the Orkneys are getting 1s. 6d. per dozen for their eggs, where they were formerly only getting 1s. 2d. per dozen. This means a substantial addition to the revenue of each farmhouse, and the movement is spreading. Those who have found it so profitable to combine for the marketing of their produce are setting about purchasing their manures and seeds in the same way. In place of each small farmer buying his own dribble, all are combining to purchase in one lot, and the dividing out to each person will be done locally at a minimum cost for distribution. Other forms of self-help are taking shape in the dairying districts. When milk-collecting centers are being established, and instead of each farmer and his household slaving and toiling, the whole is being handled in an up-to-date fashion at the common center, with a maximum of advantage and a minimum of labor to all concerned. We are getting on in this old country after all, and perhaps by-and-bye we may be up-sides with our go-ahead up-to-date colonies across the sea.

A REGISTRATION DIFFICULTY

Now I must revert to a Clydesdale theme, and it is not the most pleasant. Unhappily, a difference of opinion has arisen between the parent society in this country and the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, respecting the identity of a horse exported a few years ago by Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont. There is no doubt at all regarding the facts of the case. The horse exported was transferred to Smith & Richardson as "Sir Henry," but he is certainly not "Sir Henry." He is another horse of the same age, bred by the same gentlemen, and got by the same sire, named "Braidlie Prince." The Clydesdale Horse Society here, having had their attention directed to the matter, found beyond all possibility of cavil that Sir Henry is still in this country. He was in Cumberland when Smith & Richardson bought Braidlie Prince, and no excuse can be offered for the mistake that was made, as the horses were well known to several persons in this country. The society here have no option but to put the matter right. They have recalled the export certificate granted in name of Sir Henry; they have intimated their intention to forward a correct certificate for



THROK BROADHOOKS BRED IN SCOTLAND BY W. FINLAYSON AND SOLD AT PERTH FOR \$2,750 AND LATER TO BUENOS AYRES MEN FOR \$6,800.

Braidie Prince whenever the other is returned, but the executive of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada have refused to consider the matter.

The refusal on their part introduces a novel element into the relationships between breed societies throughout the world. Hitherto it has been the universally recognized rule that the direction of a breed society respecting an animal bred in the country in which it is organized is final and binding on all societies of a like character throughout the world. The Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland would never dream of calling in question a decision of the American association regarding a horse bred in the United States, or a decision of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada regarding a horse bred in Canada. But in the present case the Canadian association, without inquiry, refuses to give effect to the decision of the oldest breed society in the world, but one, respecting the identity of a horse, concerning which the Canadian association has no possible means of forming any opinion or judgment.

I do hope the Canadian association will reconsider their action in this case. If they decline to do so, they are breaking the brotherly covenant, and not acting towards its council as they have always endeavored to act toward their Canadian friends.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Nursing Hints for Stock Owners

BY DR. J. FIELDING COTTRILL

Part II.

QUIETNESS AND GENTLENESS

Probably the most trying experience an invalid can have is a rough, noisy or clumsy nurse. It is just the same with our animals. Their nerves are excited at every sharp word. The noise of a falling pail or slamming door may cause almost untold agony. Women make splendid nurses both for men and for our animals. Tell a woman to nurse and feed your sick animal. Then bring her what she wants, but stop at the door, *outside*. Her gentleness, her sympathy will work wonders. Where your hired man's roughness, clumsiness and want of thought would do harm. If you cannot persuade your wife or sister or daughter to act the part of nurse for the animal, put a lock on the door, slip the key into your pocket and keep it there until you go in yourself. (Many a horse may have cause to thank me for this hint!)

MASHES

I mentioned bran mashes in Part I. of this article. This is my way of making a mash: I put the required quantity of bran in a wooden pail, and pour on enough boiling water (mind, *boiling* water). At once I cover it with a sack (and sometimes two or three others over that) to keep in the steam, and leave it until almost cold. It is then thoroughly cooked, full of flavor, easy of digestion, and is enjoyed. But do not give him a great mess at a time. If you have too much prepared, some other animal will enjoy it. If you have no bran, try a few boiled oats.

STEAMING

In many cases it is necessary to steam the head. To do this, procure a pail of hot water, place it on a stool or box under the horse's head and with a cloth bathe him down the face. A great volume of steam will arise, and as he breathes it in it will soothe and allay the inflamed air tubes. But do not be so cruel as to burn rubber, brown paper, etc. under his nose and make him inhale the fumes. It is absolutely painful. Try it upon yourself when you have a cold. I venture to say one trial will be enough. And do not be so dirty and filthy as to give a hot bran mash, so that he can inhale the steam as he eats the mash. This is often done to encourage a nasal discharge, but how disgusting! The poor beast has to eat this!

POULTICES

These are applications made to take the place of fomenting with warm water. Therefore, the benefit of these is lost if they are put on hot and allowed to become cold and then kept on. Unless you are prepared to change them frequently it is far better to leave them alone.

Bran with hot water, linseed meal with hot water boiled vegetables mashed up, particularly turnips or swedes, all are useful. In the case of wounds or sores it is wise to add some carbolic acid or creolin to kill any germs. For some diseases,

especially sores, a piece of flannel bandaged round the part with or without cotton wool or batting next to the skin, and kept constantly moist with lotion, is admirable. Of course, the lotion is used cold. It is often better to wrap a piece of oilcloth on the outside to check evaporation.

Many people are now using in preference to homemade poultices a material variously termed "anti-itis," "antiphlogistine," and so on. This is probably prepared from a fine clay mixed with glycerine to keep it moist, and medicated. Whatever it is is immaterial, since it would be too "messy" to prepare at home. It can be bought fairly reasonably, and may be used to advantage wherever a poultice can be used.

The mustard poultice is thus made and used: Take ground mustard mixed with cold water, as for the table. (Hot water will spoil this by liberating the essential oil). Now, suppose you are going to put it on a horse's chest. Two of you, one on each side, commence to rub the mustard in till it is all used. You will require at least half a pound. Then at once cover with two or three sheets of newspaper. Then put some sacks over this, and a rug over the back, and tie all together with rope or use a surcingle. The object is to keep in the essential oil. Therefore, be careful to see that all is covered.

Linseed meal poultice is another old favorite. This is applied hot and is of great use in pneumonia. Mix it with hot water until thoroughly incorporated. Then spread it on a sack, place this on the ground under the animal. Two of you, one on each side, lift this up into position and secure it at once. When changing this get the new one ready and put it under the horse. Now take off the cold one, throw it out of the way; pick up the new one, and secure it in position as rapidly as possible. Every second the body is exposed adds to the danger. Therefore, make all preparations before touching the old one, and change as though trying to break the record (Antiphlogistine is especially suited to replace this linseed or flaxseed poultice).

Poultices in some cases are used solely to add warmth to the part, as in pneumonia, but in this case dry heat is really better than moist. I have sometimes pressed into service an ordinary rubber hot-water bottle, and have been pleased with the result. I have also known a carriage heater to do yeoman service, and even a hot brick or heated flat iron has time after time been used successfully.

CLOTHING

The clothing for the horse must be suited to the season. In the summer time it will probably be cotton or something light which will keep the flies from tormenting the invalid.

In the winter it will be heavier, to add warmth and keep draughts away. Many horseowners appear to forget that the legs require bandaging. This can always be seen done in a racing stable, and why these bandages should be used solely for track horses I cannot understand. But this I do know, that if it is desired to bring away an excess of blood from an internal organ, as in inflammation, by bandaging the legs we draw more blood to them, and, therefore, relieve the inflammation. Again, the legs should never be bathed in cold water unless the body is kept covered by a blanket or cloth at the same time, even on a warm day.

HANDRUBBING

Closely allied to the bandaging of horse's legs is handrubbing. If your men be placed one at each leg of a sick horse, and they rub as smartly as possible, and keep it up for 15 minutes, there is not the slightest doubt that most cases of disease in the chest or abdomen, particularly where inflammation is one of the symptoms, will be much relieved. It stands to reason that the sharp friction will produce warmth in these extremities and draw some of the blood from the interior. But, remember that it is hard work and very tiring, and that unless it is done properly and with energy it will be useless.

BANDAGES

Bandaging the legs I have already mentioned. It is not always easy to apply a bandage elsewhere, but by a little ingenuity we can accomplish it.

Suppose we want to apply a bandage to the poll. Take a piece of cotton wide enough to go round the part easily; tear each side into a number of strips or tails, say 5, then tie Nos. 1 and 1 together, then 5 and 5. Now, cross the others, as found most suitable, say 2 with 4 (the number twos with the fours), and then 3 with 3 and so on.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

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

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

March 9.—*At what time of year is it most advisable to apply barn-yard manure to the fields and what method of applying do you find most satisfactory? Give your opinion as to the value of barn-yard manure on prairie farms.*

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

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

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

Selecting a Seed Drill

The discussion this week in answer to the question re purchasing a seed drill and the strong points of a satisfactory seeder, is, we believe, one of the most interesting and valuable that has appeared in this department of the paper. In arranging the articles in the order in which they appear here we have been guided solely by the arguments and reasons urged by each contributor in setting forth his opinions and in explaining why he prefers the type of drill mentioned. There is, therefore, no inconsistency in placing first contribution commending the double disc drill, and following it with one in which the shoe drill is held to be more nearly what is generally required, only to follow it with a third letter in which the merits of the double disc type are further alluded to.

Our purpose is to set before readers the ideas of men who have used all of the various drills ordinarily in use. We judge that what the average man wants is reliable information as to the merits and defects of all drills; the conditions of soil under which each and all work most satisfactorily or are least useful; in brief, information that may give him basis for forming opinion as to which particular type of drill will most nearly meet what his conditions demand. We are not advocating any particular make or type of drill ourselves. We believe all types have particular merits of their own, that in certain soils the hoe drill is to be preferred, in others the shoe drill, or in others the single or double disc drills. The final decision is passed on for the consideration of readers. The awards are made in the order in which the contributions appear.

Advocates Double Disc Drill

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The type of drill which will work most satisfactorily under all conditions seems to be a problem which most farmers find difficult to solve. The shoe drill may be said to be out of the question, as it is impracticable and will not work satisfactorily under any conditions in this country

chiefly on account of the amount of rooty fibre which our soil contains.

The question of merit seems to be between the shoe, the single disc and the double disc. My own opinion, based on several seasons' experience in the use of all three types and on different soils in varying conditions, is emphatically in favor of the double disc and I have arrived at that conclusion only after very carefully noting such important points as uniformity of seed bed, cultivation of surface, covering of seed, working in sticky clay, draft on horses, etc. I consider, however, the draft to be of minor importance as compared with the quality of work done and the thoroughness of cultivation. Still the draft would be a consideration with me in making my choice of a drill; providing, of course, the drill possessed the points which I have just mentioned. My own experience has been that the double disc drill will draw fully as easily as a shoe drill of the same size, because it rolls instead of drags, and at the same time requires much less pressure to put the grain to the required depth.

There are conditions in the soil which will make a shoe drill draw very heavily and at the same time do very poor work. This is very noticeable when the soil contains a lot of loose stubble, as this will drag ahead of the shoes. I have had cases of this when it was next to impossible to operate a shoe drill with any degree of satisfaction.

Then again a well worked summer fallow, which is left so level and flat that in the spring there is nothing for the harrows to pull down and pulverize, is a good example of where the superiority of the disc, either single or double, over the shoe drill, can be shown. In most cases a shoe drill will not go into ground of this kind with all the pressure that can be put on, and harrowing, as I said before, does not loosen up the soil much.

It is often necessary to put a disc harrow on this kind of ground before the shoe drill can be worked, whereas the double disc shows up to its best advantage under just such conditions, by cutting and opening the drills to the required depth, depositing the seed and at the same time spreading it to a width of about an inch on the moist soil below, and allowing the warm top soil to fall in behind and cover the seed. This seems to me the ideal way of depositing seed, as it is all left at a uniform depth and should all sprout and come up together.

The single disc under the same conditions would work equally as well, or better as far as cultivation was concerned, but would not deposit the seed so uniformly, as it is plain to any close observer that in the double disc there is absolutely no chance of any seed being left on the surface, as could quite possibly be the case with either a shoe or a single disc drill. For this reason I have always used somewhat more seed when using either of the latter types of drill.

I might say as regards a single disc drill that it is infinitely better under all conditions than a shoe drill; but will, of course, draw somewhat heavier for the very reason that it is doing a great deal more work, the construction of the discs being such that it cuts and turns a small furrow with each disc, each one being dependent on the one next it to cover the seed as it is deposited.

In all the single disc drills which I have followed while at work I found that the seed was not all deposited at a uniform depth and that some of it was always left on the top of the ground. I accounted for it in this way: That although the discs may all be cutting to the required depth, the seed when dropped at the rear end of the disc, encounters the soil as it is being thrown into the furrow from the adjoining disc blade. Some of the seeds will be caught midway and some of them very near the surface, but of course the bulk of the seed is covered to the depth of the furrow. Anyone making a close observation of the two drills working side by side, even under the very best conditions, will notice this defect in the single disc; a defect which is entirely absent in the double disc. It will also be noticed that if the soil is wet and sticky the single disc has a tendency to clog and stick, while the double disc will go right along without any trouble.

There are, no doubt, many advocates of the single disc who will perhaps take exception to this, but I am merely stating that out of several different makes of single disc drills which have come under my observation at work in the field all have shown their inferiority to the double disc

in these respects. To offset this, however, the single disc can truly be said to give the ground better cultivation than the double disc, but it is doubtful to me whether this is an advantage, except in soddy or rough land. My reason for so thinking is that the single disc, cutting, as it does on an angle, practically plows the ground to the depth it is sowing and leaves it turned upside down. This might be bad in a field where wild oat seeds were plowed under. The tendency of such cultivation naturally would be to promote their growth, while on the other hand the action of the double disc leaves a top surface of finely broken up soil without turning it upside down, and leaves the ground below the surface to a great extent undisturbed.

What I consider the strong points of a good seeder, and those which would influence me in making a purchase, are: Strong construction combined with light draft. It is necessary to have a stiff rigid frame to support the drill so that it will not sag in the centre. This is an important point. High wheels will draw easier than low ones, and tires should be at least 4 inches wide. I would avoid a drill in which the axle was continuous and turning in half a dozen bearings. It seems reasonable to suppose that in time the bearings must get out of alignment and cause unnecessary friction. I would either have the stationary axle, with wheels turning loose at the ends, or the short steel axle turning in two bearings only. The latter is my preference. I would see that the discs had plenty of zigzag and would lift at least eight inches from the ground. The drag bars should be rigid enough so that the discs will always maintain an even distance apart. If they are flimsy and weak they will often run together and make very irregular rows when sowing. I would see that the disc itself was constructed to hold oil at the bearings and keep out dust and also to prevent sticky mud from working in between the discs. I would advocate a rigid inside scraper between the discs to accomplish this. Spring scrapers are not always effective. In dry ground outside scrapers are not necessary and can be taken off. A good many of the double disc drills manufactured and sold today have all of the above points.

In conclusion, while advocating the double disc drill for use under all conditions to be met with during the seeding season it should not be understood that I am condemning the single disc. This drill has many good points not found in the old shoe drill, and under favorable conditions will do excellent work, besides being somewhat simpler and also cheaper to buy than the double; but its construction, as before stated, is such that it cannot possibly deposit the seed and cover it in such a perfect manner as the double.

Man. THOS. WALKER.

Prefers the Shoe Drill

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

As our crops depend a good deal on how the seed is put in the ground it is necessary that every farmer should obtain all the information he can about seeders before purchasing one, and then use his best judgment and buy what he thinks will suit the kind of land he has to sow. Using a poor drill is poor economy, as it may mean a poor crop. The question of seeders this week is a good one and appeals to a good many farmers who are about to buy a new drill, and there is plenty of time for it to be well threshed out before seeding time commences.

I have had experience with three kinds of drills, viz., the disc, the hoe and the shoe, and each have their peculiar advantages; but I think the shoe has them all beaten for general work. The disc drill has its strong points, especially for new land where unrotted sods are in abundance on the surface, and also on the stubble or burnt stubble land it and the shoe drill do better work than the shoe, for when the shoes go over stubble they are bound to raise out of the soil and thereby leave grains uncovered, giving a spotty crop. The disc drill, being a good deal more expensive in the first place, has many more parts to wear out and is therefore more liable to breakage than either the shoe or hoe drill. It also takes a larger quantity of oil, as in some of them the oil runs off the bearings very quickly and dust gets in, making the machine short-lived. An ordinary can of oil will nearly oil a shoe drill for all the seeding period.

The discs become dull too on single disc drills and require sharpening occasionally. Some will say they wear sharp. Whoever saw a disc harrow

wear sharp? In our district they need sharpening occasionally. Both single and double disc drills will clog and sometimes refuse to turn in very wet land, where a shoe drill will go through without trouble. Their scrapers also get full of small grass roots, which render the scrapers very little use. I have seen some men take the scrapers off altogether on this account.

What we require is a drill that is strong, gives little trouble and does the best work in all kinds of land, and I believe the shoe drill will do more for us than the other ones. Where our new land is well prepared and in all old land the shoe drill cannot be surpassed by any of them, and I think puts in the seed more uniformly in depth than any other drill. About 1½ to 2½ inches is the proper depth in a good seed bed. If sown deeper the plant sends out a second series of roots about this depth and exhausts a good deal of its supply of energy in reaching the surface. This ought to be proof positive that 1½ to 2½ inches should be the depth of sowing. I believe the shoe drill draws a little lighter than any other make, although they all draw hard enough if you have plenty of pressure on.

If a farmer practices sowing on stubble or burnt stubble land a combination drill with shoes and hoes would be the ideal outfit. About half an hour would be required to change from one to the other. Both sets would not cost any more than a disc drill, and I am sure they would last much longer and give a good deal more pleasure in operating them, as very often in a disc drill there are little things going wrong with the discs.

By giving the shoes a good coat of axle grease when through seeding the shoe drill will not fail to clean before you go one round when you start seeding again. This fact should not be forgotten, as I have often heard complaints of shoe drills not cleaning.

Sask. GEO. A. HARRIS.

Merits of Double Disc Drills

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I have always found a double disc drill to work well on any kind of land, and have had to lay aside shoe drills and hoe drills and use the double discs. A hoe drill will not sow satisfactorily unless the land is in real good tilth, and the same may be said of the shoe drills. I have always found that a double disc drill on new breaking will cut through any lumps of sod which may not have been pulverized, whereas a hoe or shoe drill will push the clod ahead and clog the machine. In wet places the double disc drill will sow and by setting the scrapers fairly close the discs will clean themselves and will not clog, whereas the hoe or shoe drill will clog up and the bottoms of the feed spouts will be filled with mud, which has to be cleaned out, thus losing considerable time. Either that or the wet places have to be left.

A double disc drill will cut a furrow for itself and the seed is deposited right in the seed bed, and the soil falls back and covers it. Nearly all makes of disc drills have a drag chain behind each pair of discs, which leaves the surface smooth and covers all the grain. I prefer a drill which is set on good wide wheels, with scrapers attached, spouts made of collapsible aluminium and with a platform for the driver to stand on in preference to a seat; the levers to be handy to the driver whilst standing on the platform, and the feed runs to be uncovered so that the seed can be seen; but would not buy a drill in which the seed had to drop an inch or so before it enters the spouts. The spouts should be set close up to the feed runs, otherwise on a windy day oats will be liable to blow away.

Nearly all up to date drills have a pedometer, and a scale for measuring the amount of grain sown per acre. Owing to the differences in seed sown and the fact of the grain in a great many cases not being properly dry after treating for smut, the scale cannot be relied upon. I once sowed four bushels to the acre of good heavy oats, when the scale registered 1½ bushels, so now I always test a new drill. The way I test it is to jack it up off the wheels, set the pedometer at 1, then fill the grain box with as much grain as I intend to sow to the acre and turn the wheels until the pedometer registers an acre. By measuring the grain used I know exactly how to set the pointer on a scale to get a given quantity per acre.

Sask. PEDOMETER.

Merits of the Single Disc

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

My advice to anyone about to buy a seed drill would be to get a single disc, as I believe they are the most satisfactory drill for all round work. The hoe drill will do good work on clean summer fallow, or any land where you have a fine mellow surface, but on backsetting or rough soddy ground it leaves a lot of seed uncovered. Also if there is any stubble on the surface, as there very often is on fall or spring plowing, the stubble will drag and clog up on the hoes. If the land is at all moist at seeding time the same is true of the shoe drill. It also will drag stubble, if the ground is wet, and although the shoes will lift and slide over the trash when it bunches in front of them they are broadcasting the seed until the shoes sink into the soil again. The shoe drill, in my opinion, is heavier in draft than either the hoe or disc. The narrow shoes do not level the land as the hoe or disc.

The disc drill will do as good work as the others on clean land, and it will cut through stubble or trash and cover the seed where the others will not; but where the disc leads them all is on backsetting or breaking that has been disced and not backset, as the discs will cut through the sods and bury the seed better than can be done with the shoe, besides leaving the surface more level. In this country a good many farmers when they have a heavy crop of straw on clean summer fallow, burn off the stubble and sow the next crop without plowing. The disc drill also leads in that kind of work.

As to the double disc drill I have never used one, so cannot say anything for or against them. I think the first point to be considered before buying a drill is its ability to cover the seed at a uniform depth on any kind of land you have to seed; second, lightness of drafts; third, strength and wearing quality of material used in construction; fourth, handiness for oiling, and fifth, price. I place the price last, as a drill that is not right on the other points is dear at any price.

Man.

H. McLAREN.

Grass for Permanent Pasture

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I wish to lay down a permanent pasture. My farm has been worked continually for twenty years. The soil is a light loam on a grey clay subsoil. Please advise as to the best kinds of grass to sow and give full particulars as to sowing.

Man.

S. R.

I prefer a mixture of western rye grass and Austrian brome, for such soil as you mention, using about 8 or 10 pounds of each per acre. The seed should be well mixed before sowing. It can be sown by hand broadcast, or with a wheelbarrow seeder. It can also be sown mixed with grain through the ordinary grain drill, but care must be taken to stir up the mixture from time to time in the box of the drill, otherwise it will not sow evenly. When setting the drill allow for the addition of grass seed or your crop will be too thin. If at any time the sod becomes too thick through the brome sending out root stocks, you can thin it by breaking shallow and then rolling. This will thin out the plants and give the grass a new start. Do not backset or it may kill it out completely.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Which Province Produces the Best Grain?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I would be pleased to have you publish in an early issue of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE something to show which of the three provinces of the West produces the best quality of oats, and in which does the grain weigh heaviest per measured bushel?

Alta.

G. G. W.

This question cannot be answered definitely. Oats of superior quality are produced in each of the three provinces, and, generally speaking, the quality of the grain and the weight per bushel is influenced more by the individual's care in selecting varieties, or seed used, and in conditions under which it is grown, than by any soil or climatic differences that may exist as between one province and another.

Nor is it possible to answer much more definitely from the judging results at seed fairs. If we had a national grain show, where the best pro-

ducts from each of the provinces could be brought out in open competition and where they could be judged by the same men, it might be possible to arrive at fairly definite conclusions, especially if grain from the same province won out in a majority of years or several years in succession. However, as our fairs are at present this is impossible. Judges differ in the degree to which they score grain under the various counts named in the seed fair score cards. Consequently a sample that was scored high in one provincial fair by one judge might be an inferior grain to what another judge at another provincial fair scored much lower. We cannot conceive of any hard and fast rule that can be laid down to make it otherwise. Score-card judging is merely a way of expressing opinion in terms of points and percentages. It cannot be carried to the extent you suggest, and we cannot take the points scored by the first prize oats at the provincial seed fairs of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and know definitely that the highest scoring sample is the highest quality grain, as we would take the temperature registered on the thermometer at each of three points and know definitely just what degree of heat was recorded at each.

For your convenience, however, we give here the scores made by the highest award oats at the three provincial seed fairs of this year: Manitoba, 94 points; Saskatchewan, 98 points; Alberta, 95 points. The weights per measured bushel of the first prize samples were: Manitoba, 49 pounds; Saskatchewan, 50½ pounds; Alberta, 50 pounds.

DAIRY

Success at Creamery

Another evidence that attempts made in Saskatchewan to interest farmers in dairying are bearing fruit was brought to light recently at a banquet held by the Birch Hills Creamery Co. About 250 guests sat down to tables in charge of the Presbyterian Ladies' Aid. W. A. Wilson, superintendent of dairying for Saskatchewan, was in the chair and instructive addresses by prominent dairymen were interspersed with songs by Mrs. H. A. Wilson, Miss Smith and Miss Snider, and readings by Messrs. Brock and Marshall Snider, and readings by Messrs. Brock and Marshall.

Chairman Wilson congratulated the creamery company and the people of the district on possessing the factory that produced the most butter during 1909 of any in the province. He impressed the fact that the government which marketed the product and supervised the working of the creamery desired the continued co-operation of the farmers of the district, thus ensuring permanent and greater success in the future.

Superintendent W. A. Munroe, of the Experimental Farm at Rosthern, gave an address on the methods of improving dairy stock. Many valuable suggestions were given also on the feeding of dairy and beef stock and his list of foods to make a balanced ration was of practical benefit. In conclusion he stated that the great problems before this mixed farming community were two: First, a home grown balanced ration, and second, a profitable rotation of crop. The experimental farm would co-operate with the farmers in this work and he would be pleased to have as many as possible visit the farm and see for themselves what was being done.

Wm. Newman, of Lorneville, Ont., a dairyman and owner of several butter factories, was pleased to note the rapid development of the north country. He took for his text, "Quality," and spoke entertainingly and instructively of the quality of men, their homes, stock and productions. In stock quality, in his opinion, meant more than pedigree, and many valuable suggestions were given for improving the quality of butter, milk and other products of the successful mixed farmer. Mr. Newman is a strong advocate of winter dairying and outlined clearly its many advantages and claimed that in the peavine, which grows luxuriantly throughout the district, there is a supply of good fodder available at slight expense. He hoped the enterprising farmers of Birch Hills would maintain their present progressive attitude and become leaders among the mixed farming communities.

G. B. Johnston, M.P.P., spoke of the interdependence of industries and showed clearly

how prosperity in the dairy industry meant equal prosperity in commercial and other lines. As a merchant he knew the benefit which must accrue to every one from having the sum of twenty-two thousand dollars, the amount earned by the creamery in 1909 circulated in the community.

A. E. Engesetter, president of the Creamery Company, spoke of the difficulties encountered in founding the institution. While pleased with the success the executive hoped to almost double the output during 1910 and besides the directors had under consideration the establishment of a chicken fattening station during the coming season. E. H. Wilson, one of the promoters and a shareholder in the company, tendered the thanks of the people to the government for their assistance and co-operation in making the creamery a success.

This illustrates the possibility of arousing an enthusiastic interest in dairying in this wheat growing country. In a very few seasons farmers in the vicinity of Birch Hills have shown in a very practical way that they have faith in dairying. A campaign is being carried on systematically, and various districts are showing an interest in this important branch of agriculture.

Alfalfa and Corn for the Dairy Herd

Desirable foods for dairy cows were discussed by Prof. S. A. Bedford at the Dairymen's Convention recently held in Winnipeg. The merits of alfalfa and corn were fully explained and details as to production given.

Professor Bedford's address follows:

Although city milk dealers and creameries are offering higher prices than ever for milk the supply is not nearly keeping up to the demand. This I attribute largely to the scarcity of succulent food after the month of August. The first of September usually finds our native prairie either dried up or frozen. In either case the hay or grass is of very little use for milk production. If we wish to keep up the production of milk all the year around we must have something in the way of a perfect ration for cows.

Two tons of a mixture of equal weights of field corn stalks and alfalfa, or four tons of a mixture composed of one ton of alfalfa hay and three tons of silage, or green corn makes a perfect ration, and will furnish food sufficient for a cow for a long time. Because a mixture of corn fodder and alfalfa makes a perfect ration I am associating the two.

ALFALFA GROWING

The majority of Western farmers are of the opinion that none of the clovers will succeed in Western Canada, whereas nearly all of them will give fair returns if properly sown in suitable soil. Clovers of all kinds may be made of great service. They yield excellent forage for all kinds of stock, and at the same time enrich the soil. The clover plant in common with all other legumes has the ability to collect free nitrogen from the air and to store it up in the stems and roots, actually leaving the soil richer than it was. Clovers also improve many soils mechanically. The roots penetrate deeply, breaking up the hard subsoils and bringing up fertility from a great depth. They also fill the soil with roots which become excellent plant food as soon as they decay. This additional humus is also useful in holding moisture for future crops. Clover, owing to its dense foliage, greatly aids in keeping down weeds. Very few weeds can force their way through a heavy crop of clover.

I have never found it necessary to introduce clover bacteria into the soils of this country. Apparently it is present in the soil throughout all parts of the province.

Alfalfa is by no means a new plant, as it has been cultivated for over two thousand years. The ancient Greeks and the Romans knew it well; the latter esteemed it highly for feeding their war horses. At present it is cultivated largely in Italy and Spain. Alfalfa is pre-eminently a dry land plant and has always made the most rapid progress in a country having a somewhat light rainfall. Although introduced into England over 250 years ago it is still very little grown there.

The plant of alfalfa is not at all like the red clover plant, being more erect. The blossoms are purple instead of red and leaves the smaller. The most striking feature, however, is its long tap root, which has been known to reach five feet in one summer. This extensive root system enables the plant to thrive and produce a good crop of forage even on sandy soil, and in a climate

of light rainfall. The crowns of the alfalfa plant from which the stems grow increase greatly each year, until at the age of five years as many as thirty stems are produced from each plant, largely increasing the yield of fodder. It is a decided perennial, as fields have been known to remain productive for fifty years, and in this country when planning to grow a field of it, arrangements should be made to leave it unbroken for at least five or six years. The seed is expensive, and it will never pay to grow it for a year or two and then break it up, as we do timothy and other grasses.

Seeing that the seed is expensive and the crop likely to occupy the ground for some time, great care should be exercised in preparing the soil and sowing the seed. The soil should be plowed fairly deep in spring and well harrowed. The plants are more delicate when young than most grasses, and rough soil is a great objection, and low wet land quite unsuitable.

Although it is possible to grow a fair crop of this clover with a nurse crop of grain, best results are derived from sowing it without a nurse crop of any kind. Our usual practice is to plow grain stubble late in May, harrow once, then sow the alfalfa broadcast by hand, or with a wheelbarrow seeder, and harrow a second time. I would prefer sowing the clover with a drill when possible. This has been accomplished by mixing the seed with a quantity of chopped grain and sowing the mixture with a common grain drill.

When sown on spring plowed stubble the volunteer grain and weeds come up quickly. These should be cut with a mower when about a foot high and the cuttings left on the ground. They should not be raked off, as they act as a mulch and help to keep moisture in the ground. Very shortly after the weeds have been moved the clover comes up quickly and the plants should be strong and well rooted by fall. On weedy land it may be necessary to cut the weeds again during the summer. This frequent mowing not only keeps the weeds from going to seed, but encourages the clover to send out fresh stems, increasing future crops. A crop of clover is not usually obtained the first season, and stock should not be pastured on it until it is at least a year old. Although quite hardy when well established, the young plants are somewhat delicate the first year and should not be pastured closely the first fall, but considerable stubble should be left to catch and hold the snow.

It is very important that alfalfa should be cut for hay on the very first appearance of the blossom. The stalks are then quite tender, the hay will be of the best quality and the aftermath heavy. If cut when the blossom is well advanced the hay will be woody and the aftermath light. The leaves of the plant are easily broken from the plant and the hay should be cured as much as possible in the coil, and not handled more than is absolutely necessary. It can always be cut twice in this country and in a very favorable season three times. The yield is usually from two and one-half to three tons per acre. Cut early and well cured, all classes of stock are very fond of it. In the United States one ton of it is said to be worth three tons of prairie hay. Hogs will eat this clover and it is ideal feed for dairy cows. With stall-fed steers it takes the place of bran, cottonseed meal, etc., as it furnishes the farmer a feeding material rich in protein.

There is no way in which alfalfa can be utilized better than as hog pasture. A good crop will support ten hogs per acre if a little grain is fed with it. It is somewhat soft feed for them if fed without grain.

The Kansas Experiment Station fed alfalfa hay in connection with grain and made 868 pounds of additional pork from a ton of hay. Pigs at the same station fed with very little grain in addition to alfalfa pasture made a gain of 776 pounds of pork for each acre of pasture. Fed to brood sows either as hay or pasture it prevents poor sickly litters, and keeps the sow in good health. Alfalfa hay is also excellent for sheep, but they are liable to bloat on the pasture if turned into the field when the clover is wet or frosty.

After cutting the crop it is an excellent plan to run a disc harrow over the field, but the harrow must be set so that the discs run parallel, so as not to cut too deep.

There are several strains or varieties of alfalfa offered on the market. Northern grown seed is always preferable.

FODDER CORN FOR COWS

The corn plant is one of the most useful known to man. One-half of the cultivated land devoted

to cereals in the United States is planted to corn, and the production of that country is over two thousand million bushels per year. Maize is not only useful for the grain it produces, but when properly prepared is one of the most valuable fodder plants. All classes of live stock relish it. When fed to beef cattle it makes the best of roughage, and there is nothing to equal it for the production of milk, as both quantity and quality are good.

While we may not expect to make the growing of corn as grain a success in the Canadian West, we have already learned that for fodder purposes it can be made a very useful and profitable crop. Owing to our long winter it is particularly necessary that we feed a somewhat laxative diet to our cows. Otherwise they become unhealthy; their coat staring, and the milk period greatly shortened. Fodder corn and silage are very suitable for this purpose and greatly assist in keeping the stock in good health.

Indian corn will grow on many kinds of soil, but for the best results it requires a friable soil, one that is well drained, does not bake in a drouth, and is well provided with plant food. If the land has a south or southeast exposure so much the better, as it hastens maturity. Unlike other cereals the outside row is the feeblest, and it is always a good plan to make the corn patch as nearly square as possible. We have also found that a sheltered situation is favorable to a large plant growth.

While the tallest and largest stalks can be grown from southern varieties, such as: Common Horse Tooth, Giant Cuban, etc., these kinds do not mature sufficiently early to make sweet fodder, and I recommend only early flint kinds, such as: North Dakota, Pearies Prolific and Canada Yellow. These early varieties produce a fair quantity of fodder which is of an excellent flavor.

In preparing land for this crop, remember that summer-fallow gives the largest yields, but corn can be used advantageously as a cleaning crop. For that purpose take stubble land, plow it in early spring, harrow at once to retain moisture; then leave it a week to enable weeds to start. Double harrow to kill these weeds and fine the soil. Do this every week until May 15th or 20th. When the corn should be planted.

Where corn is grown for the grain it is customary to plant it in hills thirty inches apart each way; but for fodder best results come from planting with an ordinary wheat drill, in rows three feet apart, dropping the grain from three to six inches apart in the row. When we wish to have the work exact we thin the row with a hoe until the plants stand nine inches apart in the row. To test the drill run it on a hard road until you get the proper thickness. The distance will depend largely on the size of the kernels of corn. To get the right distance in the row block up all spouts not required with a small bag of corn. It takes about half a bushel of seed per acre. If the harrowing has been done well previous to seeding, very little after tillage will be required, but it is generally necessary to cultivate between the rows with a one-horse cultivator once or twice during the season, depending on the condition of land and amount of rainfall.

We usually cut the crop about September 1. If we have no corn binder we use a sickle and leave the armfuls on the ground, to be stooked up or made into silage as may be required. A corn binder is an excellent labor-saver, not only because it cuts the crop by horse-power, but because it binds it at the same time. After the corn is cut we make it into stooks, containing at least five hundred pounds. To do this neatly and the same time quickly we use a corn horse and tie each stook near the top with binder twine. In stooking corn fodder, great care should be taken that the stooks are upright and evenly balanced and not too small, otherwise they will lean badly and collect snow, making it difficult to handle.

If properly built these stooks can be drawn to the barn as required during the winter, but it is difficult to store it in large quantities; it heats quickly in the mow or stack and soon spoils. Corn can, however, be made into silage a few days after cutting and stored safely even during our coldest winters. We simply cut the corn as for fodder, but leave it on the ground for a few days until some of the excess moisture is driven off, when it is run through the cutting box into the silo, and well tramped. From ten to fifty pounds of this silage is fed per day to each animal, and it is as near winter pasturage as we can get in this country.

POULTRY

Hints on Breeding Purebreds

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

For the past four years I have kept only "the old reliable" Barred Plymouth Rocks, which is my choice from years of experience. Previous to that I kept several kinds and always had difficulty to prevent them crossing during the breeding season.

To handle one breed on the farm is not a difficult matter. I like different pens in the breeding season, to mate so as to have the progeny meet the requirements of the "American standard of perfection."

I like pens built draught roof and fairly warm with plenty of sunlight, fresh air and no artificial heat. The hens also are allowed to run outdoors on all fine days with as much freedom and liberty as possible. Special care and attention should be paid to diet, giving the hens clean, wholesome food at all times, a mixture of food stuffs preferable. A mash three times a week fed not too wet of any of the following, chopped: Wheat, oats, shorts and bran, clover meal, or cut clover, bone meal, beef meal or beef scraps. Green cut bone fed occasionally is very good. Oyster shells, mica grit and ground bone should be fed in sufficient quantities. Mangels, cabbage and onions are good green feeds.

Eggs from old birds give best results, as to fertility and strength of germination. Pullets and cockerels should not be mated together if good hatches are expected or there will sure be disappointment, but where cockerels and pullets must be used for breeding mate cocks with pullets and cockerels with hens. It is good practice to mate six or eight females with one male bird, and with that number one can soon become acquainted with the eggs of each individual hen, if any special hen's egg is needed. It would be safe to set the eggs after ten days' mating up of these pens.

It is not wise to keep eggs over two weeks before setting; set as soon as possible after being laid. Eggs for hatching should be kept clean, free from exposure to cold and handled with care. My system, I think, is simpler and easier than the trap nest system, as each time a hen enters the trap nest she has to be freed by someone, also it doesn't always happen that a hen lays an egg every time she goes on the nest.

Sask. H. H. WILLIS.

Making Profit From Poultry

An experiment conducted by Prof. W. R. Graham, of Ontario Agricultural College, demonstrates the possibilities in poultry raising on a small scale. Perhaps the details of this experiment cannot be carried out under Western conditions, but with minor changes in food, provided intelligent care will give returns that are worth considering.

Twenty-six pullets and two cockerels were chosen from a utility breed. They were fed and cared for in the ordinary manner, a strict account of the outlay and income being recorded.

WINTER FEEDING.

During the winter, grain was fed in deep straw litter in the morning and usually in the evening. About twice a week during the winter some wet mash was given at night in place of the whole grain. Clover hay was always available from a rack in one corner of the pen, as was also grit and oyster shell. Roots were given once or twice a week during the winter when we could get them; probably a bushel would be all this pen had. Cooked meat was fed a few times at noon, as was also cut green bone. For most of the year a hopper of beef scrap was constantly available. This was closed whenever meat or bone was fed or when milk was given to drink, as was done during the hot summer months.

The feed consisted mostly of wheat and corn with some oats. The mashes were made of bran, shorts, oat chop and corn chop. In some instances barley or buckwheat chop was used or we used what we had, only that we tried to have at least some bran and middlings in all mixtures.

Feed.	Value.
Corn, 256 lbs. at \$1.60 per cwt.	\$ 4 10
Wheat, 563 lbs. at \$1.00 per bu.	9 39
Mash, 220 lbs. at \$1.50 per cwt.	3 30

Mixed Grains—	
Corn	
Wheat, 347 lbs. at \$2 per cwt.	6 94
Oats	
Meat food, 117 lbs. at \$3 per cwt.	3 51
Milk, 700 lbs. at 20c per cwt.	1 40
Roots, hay, oyster shell, etc.,	
(estimated)	1 00

Total Cost\$29 64
 Mixed grain was fed during the summer when wheat was worth \$1.30 per bushel, hence the charge of two cents per pound.

TOTAL RETURNS IN EGGS.

Eggs laid and value according to local market:	
Nov., 17 eggs, at 30c per doz.	\$ 43
Dec., 95 eggs, at 36c per doz.	2 85
Jan., 358 eggs, at 36c per doz.	10 74
Feb., 280 eggs, at 30c per doz.	7 00
March, 320 eggs, at 24c per doz.	6 40
April, 377 eggs, at 18c per doz.	5 51
May, 311 eggs, at 18c per doz.	4 67
June, 377 eggs, at 18c per doz.	5 51
July, 304 eggs, at 24c per doz.	6 08
Aug., 266 eggs, at 24c per doz.	5 32
Sept., 194 eggs, at 24c per doz.	3 98
Oct., 154 eggs, at 30c per doz.	3 85

Total\$62 34

There yet remains at least one item that must be considered, that is the number of birds that have died. In this particular pen the death rate has been very high—a total of five birds. Of the five, three died in nest laying, one in May, one in June, and one in August. In this house we used trap nests and the birds may have suffered from being left in the nest too long during very warm days. To me the most interesting part of this experiment is the cause of the deaths. When we examine the egg record we find that the deaths occurred among the birds that were slow in starting to lay, two of them not laying until after the middle of March. To the ordinary poultryman this result would have been more or less expected, as he is aware that where pullets have all they want to eat during winter, a few non-producers will get over-fat as indicated by the large development of fluff. Such birds should be sold to market as they seldom make fair layers. One bird laid but 19 eggs before she died, and 56 was the most laid by any of the others. I believe these hens ate too much meat and beef scrap. We wanted them to have the opportunity to eat all they would—the results were satisfactory, as far as the producers are concerned, but the pullets that failed to lay during the winter were very fat. Many of the heaviest layers were rather too thin. A feeder with but one flock has to sacrifice a few for the many at times.

There are practically 24 months of feeding for one bird lost by the deaths of the five hens, hence our feed bill for the twelve months represents practically the feed of 25 birds for the year.

The value of the five birds lost should be charged against the pen. Whether one should charge in this particular instance the labor, rent of land and house is debatable.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Cost of Foods	\$29 64
Loss of 5 Hens at 50c	2 50
Value of eggs	\$62 34
Gain	\$30 20

A further analysis shows the following:—
 Grain consumed per bird, 55.5 lbs.; grain cost per bird, 94.12 cents; annual food cost per bird, 19.64 cents; average number of eggs laid per bird, 122 eggs; four birds laid more than 200 eggs, nine birds laid less than 100 eggs; average profit per hen, \$1.20.

No charge has been made for labor and no credit given for manure.

* * *

W. R. Graham, Poultry Manager and Lecturer at the O. A. C., in an address at the Winter Fair, Guelph, recommended the use of a small quantity of potassium permanganate in the drinking water supplied to poultry, as a means of keeping the water vessels clean, preventing them becoming slimy. Asked as to the exact amount he would advise, his reply is, "As much as would lie on a five-cent piece to about four gallons of water."

Mr. Graham, in answer to a question as to how combs can be kept from freezing, replied: If your house is really cold, keep fowls with rose combs, or cut the combs down. The combs of towels injured to cold do not freeze easily, however, even in a temperature that would nip at once the combs of birds that had been kept warm.

HORTICULTURE

Treating for Potato Scab

W. M. Darlingford writes: "My potato crop was very scabby last year and it appears impossible to get seed around here free from scab. Is there any way to treat these potatoes?"

Ans.—Potato scab is a fungus disease, both unsightly and very wasteful of the tuber. It is often greatly encouraged by the application of fresh manure on the land, especially if this is applied in close contact with the cut tuber. If you treat the whole potato before planting with formaldehyde liquid you can prevent the scab in your next crop.

Mix one pound of formaldehyde with 30 gallons of water, and soak the whole potatoes in this liquid for two hours before planting. Then dry the potatoes by exposure to the air before cutting. The liquid can be used repeatedly and still retain its strength, all that is necessary is to add more liquid of the required strength from time to time.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Packing Schools in B. C.

While the prairie provinces are interested in their seed fairs and live-stock schools British Columbia works on problems connected with her fruit industry. And why should she not? All over the world her fruits are famous and known. To cope with the growth, and the demands of the industry the department of agriculture has decided to inaugurate fruit packing schools throughout the most important fruit growing districts. R. M. Winslow, of the Provincial Horticultural Department, has the matter in hand and already has made arrangements for packing demonstrations in the Okanagan valley.

Few of British Columbia fruit growers are expert packers and yet it is upon the excellence of the pack that their position in the market will be determined. It was shown by the results of the Spokane apple show that British Columbia packing was, to say the least, open to improvement, and it is conceded that nothing of more importance to the horticulturists of the Okanagan has occurred recently than the establishment of these schools.

Each packing school will be limited to fifteen pupils, positively no more will be accepted, as the standard of instruction must be kept high. There will be a fee of one dollar, to eliminate those not really interested. Besides these demonstrations and lectures given to the pupils, meetings will be held for the fruit growers in general at which addresses will be delivered by men skilled along the various topics upon which they are billed to speak.

Fruit Agents in Prairie Provinces

The Provincial Board of Horticulture for British Columbia held its annual sessions in Victoria recently, and matters affecting the fruit industry were discussed. Those present were: W. Cawley, Ricardo; J. C. Metcalfe and William E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, and the secretary of the board. Captain P. Ellison, who was duly appointed to the board for the district of Vancouver Island and the islands adjacent, was sworn in and took his seat on the board. Thos. Cunningham, chief inspector of fruit pests, was unavoidably absent.

The chief business on the agenda submitted to the board consisted in the consideration of several amendments of the Horticultural Board Act, and its rules and regulations for submission to the legislature during the session. As a result of the excellent work carried out by J. C. Metcalfe in the Northwest provinces during 1909, regarding the shipping and marketing of British Columbia fruit there, it was decided to try to secure the services of Mr. Metcalfe to carry on similar work during the fruit season of 1910.

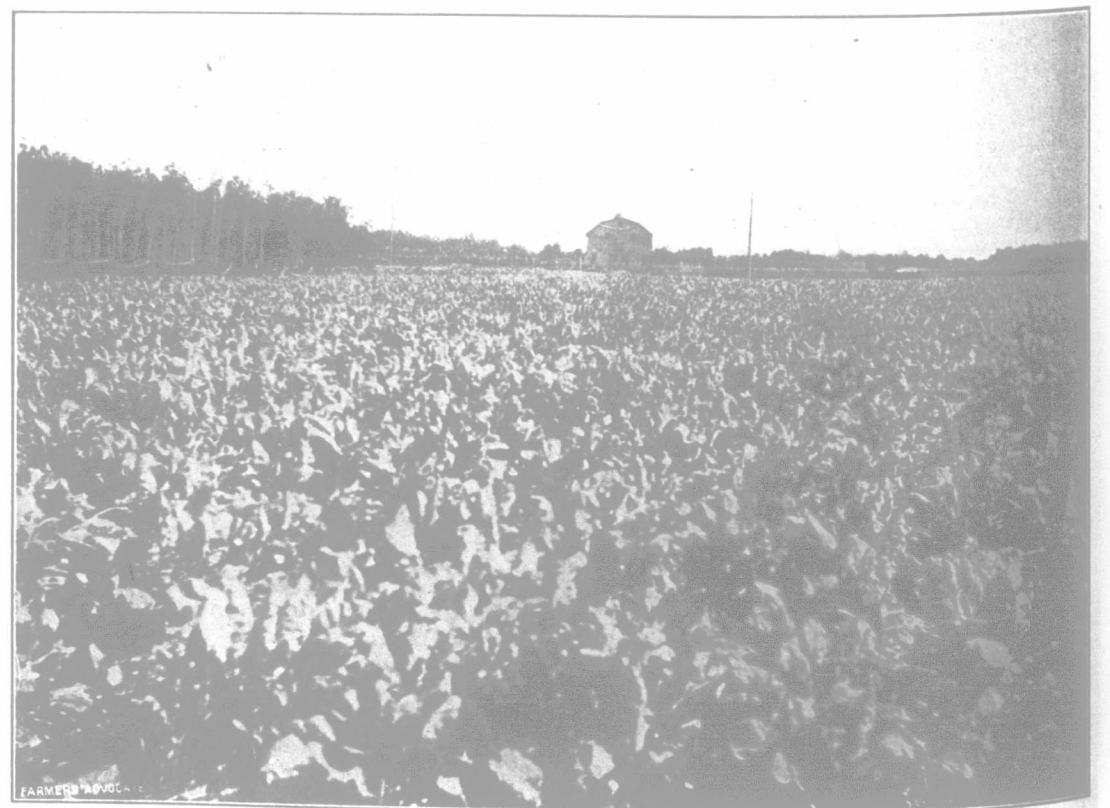
The essence of this work consists in watching the markets in the prairie provinces, inspecting the fruits from British Columbia therein, and reporting to the department such condition of affairs as may be presented to him while on tour. Bulletins will then be compiled in the department of agriculture and distributed forthwith among the fruit growers of the province; also it is intended that full publicity of such information will be given through the medium of agricultural papers.

Another very important feature in connection with the fruit growing industry is that of establishing demonstration orchards. The board has recommended that such orchards be organized in different districts throughout the mainland and the island. Publications on horticulture and the selection of fruit trees suitable for the different districts, as published by the department of agriculture, were submitted for revision, and will be printed and ready for distribution among the residents of the province in the near future.

Cranberries and Hazel Nuts

In reply to an Alberta reader who asks about cranberries and hazel nuts Prof. S. A. Bedford, of Manitoba Agricultural College, writes:

There is no record of the low bush cranberries having been cultivated in Northwestern Canada. The high bush cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*) is a native of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. It attains a height of from six to ten feet and makes a handsome ornamental shrub, which is interesting when in flower and very decorative when covered with its bright scarlet fruit. This fruit remains on the bush until severe frosts come. It is gathered in large quantities by the settlers



CAULIFLOWERS GROWN BY THE ACRE IN KILDONAN

Provinces

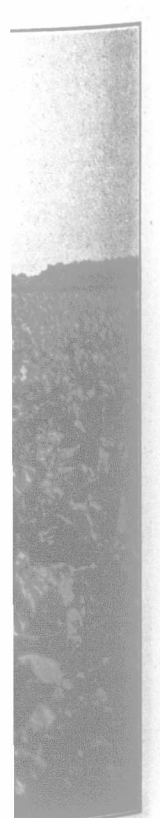
Horticulture for annual sessions in the provinces affecting the... Those present... C. Metcalfe and... of agriculture... rd. Captain P... l to the board for... and the islands... k his seat on the... chief inspector... absent... nda submitted to... consideration of... rticultural Board... ns for submission... sion. As a re... ed out by J. C... rovinces during... nd marketing of... it was decided... Mr. Metcalfe to... ie fruit season of

sists in watching... vines, inspecting... bia therein, and... uch condition of... im while on tour... i in the depart... uted forthwith... e province; also... of such informa... medium of agri-

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Nuts

who asks about... S. A. Bedford... ge, writes:... bush cranberries... western Canada... rnum opulus) is... askatchewan. It... n feet and makes... b, which is in... very decorative... arlet fruit. This... vere frosts come... s by the settlers



and simply frozen in barrels until required for pies, preserves, etc. I have seen acres of them growing wild on the Riding Mountain, the scrub being literally red with the fruit. I have been unable to find these plants listed for sale in Canada, but any settler living along the banks of the larger Manitoba rivers can procure them from the woods.

The common barberry (Berberis vulgaris) has been on trial at the Indian Head and Brandon experimental farms for the past nineteen years. At first it was killed back, but in recent years the injury has been slight. It has fruited in the Northwest for several years and young plants are now growing from this seed. The purple-leaved barberry (B. vulgaris purpurea) is a very handsome shrub, with purple leaves and is fully as hardy as the common variety. All the kinds of barberries are said to be host plants for the rust of wheat, and for that reason many persons object to planting them.

Both of these shrubs can be purchased from seedsmen or nurseries.

Two species of wild hazel nut grow in the three Western provinces, and when young bushes are transplanted to the shrubbery or grown from the nuts, they make very shapely specimens; but I have not found them listed with any Western nursery men. In the common hazel nut, (Corylus Americana) the nut is not entirely covered by the husk, but shows through at the tip. The husk of this species is smooth and the kernel is often destroyed by an insect.

The beaked hazel nut (C. rostrata) is somewhat rare in the West, but is often found in the river flats around Brandon. The husk of this species is much longer and covered with very small spines. Possibly this accounts for the fact that insects do not molest it.

I do not find the hazel nut listed by any western firms. The nuts could be procured in Manitoba in the fall and kept in sand for spring planting.

FIELD NOTES

Farmer's Advocate at Brandon

Readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE will be made welcome at THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE stand at Brandon Winter Fair, March 5 to 11. Those who wish to write letters will be provided with paper and envelopes and pen and ink. Our representative will also be on hand to meet the wishes of those who want to renew their subscriptions. Call and see us.

Natural Resources

Resolutions respecting waters and water-powers have been adopted by the Commission on Conservation of Resources as follows:

- 1. That in future no unconditional titles to water-powers should be given, but that every grant or lease of powers should be subject, among others, to the following conditions: (a) Development within a specified time. (b) Public control of rates. (c) A rental with the power to revise same at a later period. 2. That a memorial be prepared and submitted expressing the opposition of the commission to the proposition to dam the St. Lawrence at the Long Sault, or to any similar proposition involving the construction of a dam across the St. Lawrence. 3. That the meeting records its opposition to the export of power at Fort Frances being authorized by the government.

Farmers Help Themselves

A departure from the general tendency to look for governmental support in connection with agricultural organizations is found some twenty miles northeast of Bienfait, in southern Saskatchewan, in the settlement of Roseview having the Glasston school as its center. Here, at this distance from a railway, is a live little grain growers' association of some thirty members. Many of these men are Americans from the corn-belt States, and, while well versed in all that pertains to corn, they were not satisfied with their knowledge of wheat, the growth of which has now become the head and front of their work. With a view to acquiring a better knowledge of what constituted good wheat the members of this association held a box social some two months ago. The boxes sold well, and some \$70 came to the treasury as a result. Having thus secured a grant of their own devising they drew up a score card and determined to hold a seed fair and judging competition in connection with the institute meeting they proposed having in February. The provincial department of agriculture gladly supplied judges and equipment for the fair. All arrangements were well carried out and a very successful fair resulted,

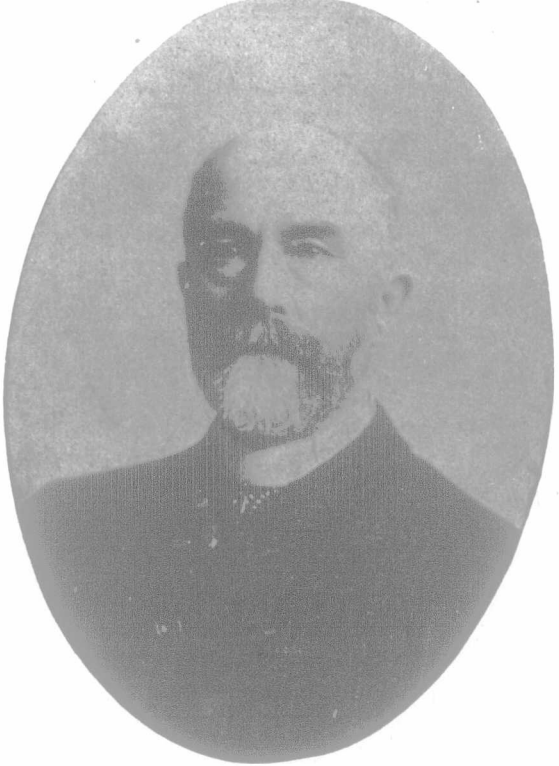
notwithstanding the fact that the weather at the time was far from favorable. Awards were made by A. F. Mantle and A. P. Stevenson.

All who were able to attend enjoyed the function and profited by it. It is safe to predict that a larger and better fair will be held in the same building next winter and that the Roseview association will be a bigger, stronger, more active and aggressive organization for having embarked on this line of work outside the accepted sphere of such bodies. Why should not more grain growers' associations in our western provinces undertake such constructive and educational work and finance it in a similar manner? Such display of independence is laudable. Too many seem to think that nothing can be accomplished along educational lines without government aid in the form of grant or bonus.

Roads Commissioner

Last week the announcement was made in the Manitoba legislature that Archibald McGillivray had been appointed Roads Commissioner for the province. This appointment will be much appreciated in all parts of Manitoba.

Recent years have found an increased interest in the improvement of public highways. The good roads association have done what they could to show the necessity of a commissioner. Mr. McGillivray is considered a competent engineer, with the reputation of carrying out progressive schemes. For five years he has been connected with the engineer's department of the local government. He will assume charge of the new department at once and prepare plans for systematic road improvement throughout the province.



J. G. BARRON, OF CARBERRY President of the Manitoba Agricultural Societies' Association.

Elevator Bills Drafted

The situation in connection with government owned grain elevators in Manitoba has developed to the point of a draft bill from the Grain Growers' Association and another from the government. The chief point of difference, as mentioned in last week's issue, is in regard to who shall appoint the commission in charge of the elevator system. The growers demand this right, but the government says NO.

In order that farmers in all parts of the West may have ample opportunity to study both drafts the proposals of grain growers and government are given.

GRAIN GROWERS' BILL

The draft of the bill presented to the government by the Grain Growers' Association is as follows:

An act respecting the ownership and operation of grain elevators by the province.

Whereas, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association have in recent conventions affirmed that it would be in the interests of the province that a system of grain elevators within Manitoba should be established by the province, to be vested in and operated by a commission, independent and non-partisan in character.

And whereas, it is considered that the adoption of said proposal under proper safeguards to secure economy and efficient administration in carrying out the same, would be attended with a reduction in the cost of the handling of grain and with other advantages to the grain growers of the province;

Therefore His Majesty, by and with the consent and advice of the legislative assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS.

- 1. This act may be cited as the "Manitoba Elevator Act," and in its construction the expression "Com-

missioners" means the elevator commission appointed under this act, and "Commissioner" means one of such commissioners.

2. This act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

3. The authority to carry out this act shall be three commissioners, who shall be a body corporate by the name "The Elevator Commissioners of Manitoba," and by that name shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and be capable in law of suing and being sued, but without personal liability, and shall have power to purchase, acquire, sell, lease, hire, dispose of and hold lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods, chattels and other property of every kind for the purpose of this act, and may do all things necessary to carry out the provisions of this act according to their true intent and spirit. The head office of the commissioners shall be in the city of Winnipeg.

4. (1) The governor in council shall as soon as conveniently practicable after the passing of this act, appoint as said commissioners three persons to be nominated to the governor in council by the directors of said Grain Growers' Association, and who, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, shall each hold office during good behavior.

(2) On the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of a commissioner, the governor in council shall appoint to such vacant office a person to be nominated by the directors of said Grain Growers' Association, and who, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, shall hold office during good behavior.

(3) No present or future director of said Grain Growers' Association shall be eligible for appointment as a commissioner unless he shall have ceased to be a director of said association for a period of at least one year prior to his appointment.

(4) Each of said commissioners before entering upon the duties of his office shall give a bond to the crown in such form, with such sureties, and in such amount as the governor in council shall approve of.

5. (1) A commissioner may be removed for misbehavior or incompetence by a two-thirds vote of the legislative assembly.

(2) The directors of the said Grain Growers' Association, or a committee thereof composed of not less than five members shall be a board, for hearing complaints against the commissioners. On petition, in writing, to said board, signed by not less than five persons, setting forth facts which shall be duly verified by affidavit of one of the petitioners annexed to said petition, showing a cause of complaint against the commissioners, or a commissioner, or that the commissioner or a commissioner have or has been guilty of misbehavior, or have or has shown incompetence in the discharge of their or his duties, or have or has violated their or his oath of office, which in the judgment of said board, warrant in investigation by said board the board shall issue a summons to said commissioners or commissioner to show cause to such petition. On the return of the summons, evidence on oath of witness on the part of the petitioners and the commissioners or commissioner shall be heard by the board (which oath the board through its presiding officer at the taking of such evidence is hereby empowered to administer in the form in use in courts of law of the province). If the board shall consider that the petitioners have established their cause of complaint the board shall seek to have the commissioners remedy or adjust the matter complained of according to what may be deemed by the board to be the very right of the matter. If the commissioners shall decline to act upon the advice of the board or to adjust said cause of complaint or grant redress with respect to the same or if the evidence shows that the commissioners or a commissioner have or has been guilty of misbehavior or have or has shown incompetence in the discharge of their or his duties, or have or has violated their or his oath of office, they may make a report in writing of the proceedings had before them to the court of appeal of the province, together with a copy of the evidence taken before them. The court of appeal shall appoint a time and place for the consideration of said report and shall be entitled to be heard either in person or by counsel, whereupon the court may, if it considers that in the matter complained of in said petition the commissioner or commissioners have been guilty of misbehavior or have shown incompetence in the discharge of the duties of his or their office, make an order dismissing said commissioners or commissioner from office, whereupon said office shall be vacated by said commissioner, or commissioners or the court may make an order quashing said report. The costs of proceedings before the court of appeal shall be in the discretion of the court, and where ordered, judgment for the same may be signed in the court of King's bench, as in an action in that court, and recovery had for the same in the same manner and under the same remedies as a judgment debt in said court may be enforced. Nothing in this sub-section contained shall oust the jurisdiction of courts or law to hear and determine actions, suits or other proceedings or complaints against the commissioners.

(3) A commissioner shall be deemed to have vacated his office;

(a) If he shall violate his oath of office.

(b) If he shall engage in business or employment outside the duties of his office.

(Continued on page 338).

Canadian Forestry Convention

Among the resolutions adopted at the Canadian Forestry Convention at Fredricton, N. B., last week were the following:

That in the opinion of the Canadian forestry convention the time has arrived when, in the interests of the conservation of our forests, the federal and provincial governments should limit the cutting of lumber or pulpwood on crown lands.

That the association endorses the project set forth in the report of the parliamentary committee of the House of Commons recommending that the available forest land upon the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains be converted into a permanent forest reserve.

That, in the opinion of this forestry convention, the government of the Dominion and the various provinces should preserve to Canada all the water power within their boundaries, especially those in waters bordering on the neighboring republic.

That this convention urge upon the Dominion government and the governments of the several provinces the necessity of reserving the timber lands at the head waters of all the rivers and streams so as to maintain the regular flow of water.

Latest on Elevator Bill

Last week the Manitoba government introduced the draft of a bill dealing with government ownership of elevators, in which the main clauses are similar to those given on page 343 of this issue. Several clauses were, however, inserted in the revised draft and the bill is being discussed in the local legislature this week. The clauses added are similar to clauses included in the bill drafted by the executive of the Grain Growers' Association.

The following clause is the one that proves to be very objectionable to the growers:

"The said government shall have power to appoint commissioners, not exceeding three, for the purposes of this act and may fix the salaries to be paid to such commissioners. The said commissioners when appointed shall have sole charge of the employment and dismissal of all employees and operators employed in connection with said elevators and shall have sole charge of the acquisition, construction, operation and maintenance of all said government grain elevators and property connected therewith and shall only be removable from their respective offices by order of the lieutenant-governor-in-council made for cause, and the said government may upon the death of the said commissioners respectively, or removal from office, and from time to time thereafter, appoint other persons to fill their places who shall be removable from their respective offices in the same way as the first commissioners so appointed.

"(a)—The said commissioners shall have full power from time to time to make such provisions and regulations as may be deemed by them advisable or necessary respecting the keeping of accounts, application of funds, control of employees, and other matters involved in carrying out the purposes for which they are appointed, the said rules and regulations to be subject to the approval of the lieutenant-governor-in-council."

The clause calling for a petition signed by 60 per cent. of the grain growers contributing to a proposed elevator before such elevator is provided is also retained. With the discussion in the legislature and the arrival of numerous resolutions from local associations demanding the acceptance of the grain growers' bill an interesting chapter in Manitoban history is sure to be enacted.

Saskatchewan Commission

The Saskatchewan cabinet last Saturday appointed a commission to investigate the grain business with a view to finding out whether or not they should accede to the request of the grain growers' association in regard to public ownership of elevators. Three members of the commission are named as follows: Professor Robert McGill, of Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S.; Geo. Langley, M. L. A., Maymont, and F. W. Green, Moose Jaw.

At the Canadian Seed Growers' Association convention at Ottawa recently Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, president, asked the members to co-operate with the Canadian Conservation Commission, by furnishing information that would be sought looking toward the improvement of Canadian agriculture, through preserving and developing natural resources and rural home-life. It was intimated that the commissioners, who had voluntarily devoted themselves to this great work, are doing so without salary or monetary compensation.

Professor Wallace, of the Chair of Agriculture and Rural Economy in the University of Edinburgh, after visiting British Columbia last year, has purchased 65 acres of uncleared bush land in the Chilliwack district, at \$40 an acre.

Don't forget the Winter Fair at Brandon, March 5 to 11, and the auction sale of horses in the Winter Fair building, March 15 and 16.



L. A. GIBSON, WINNIPEG,
Secretary Manitoba Dairymen's Association.

Events of the Week

A British astronomer reports the discovery of another comet about one degree from Halley's comet and travelling hundreds of miles per second faster. It will be known as B 1910.

Mrs. John Hoodless, of Hamilton, Ont., prominent in domestic science circles, died suddenly while delivering a lecture at St. Margaret's College, Toronto, last Saturday afternoon.

Following the removal of the German Surtax recently it is said that 300 commercial travellers are on the way to Canada from Germany in the interests of large concerns of the Kaiser's domains.

Reports from Nicaragua indicate that a battle has finally been fought in the revolution under way in that republic, and that great slaughter has resulted. No details are given other than that victory was with the government forces.

The budget speech in the Manitoba legislature was delivered by the provincial treasurer on February 22. A surplus of \$624,000 is shown. The minister announced that \$2,500,000 will be spent in telephone extensions in the next fiscal year.

The Supreme Court of Canada handed out a decision last week that may have important results. It was in brief that railways cannot make fares as they please, and that the whole question or charges for passenger transportation comes under the jurisdiction of the railway board.

The Dominion government has made arrangements with the New Zealand Steamship Company to establish a subsidized Atlantic service between Canada and Australian and New Zealand ports. Under the agreement a monthly service will be given from Montreal in the summer time and from St. John and Halifax in the winter.

The mad dog scare in Western Ontario seems on the increase. Dogs are being slaughtered by wholesale in some districts, and the Pasteur Institute, New York, is reaping a harvest of patients. The area in which the rabies is supposed to exist is enlarging, and the outbreak is considered the most serious that has occurred in the Dominion.

Glen Campbell, member in Dominion House for Dauphin, advised parliament last week that need exists for the inspection of Eastern stock shipped into the West. He cited the case of a horse recently received in Saskatchewan, which was found, on arrival, to have developed glanders. The minister of agriculture promised to look into the matter.

The case of Foster vs. Macdonald, in which Hon. Geo. E. Foster is seeking libel damages on account of statements made in the *Toronto Globe* by J. A. Macdonald, editor of that journal, was before the courts last week in Toronto. This is one of the most famed libel cases that has been tried in Canada for some time, interest being heightened by the prominence of the individuals concerned.

The British Columbia government propose to expend over \$7,750,000 this year as compared with \$4,600,000 last year, as indicated by the estimates brought down in the legislature last week. The increased expenditure is in practically all lines of public work, the largest being under the head of roads, bridges and wharves, representing this year \$2,800,000 or about a million and a quarter more than last year.

Representatives of the grain dealers and grain exporters waited on the federal government, February 22, asking that the government take over the control of the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. The chief complaint of the delegation was that the terminal elevators practice the mixing or grades to their own profit and to the disadvantage of the owners of the grain. No definite answer was made to the delegation.

The C. P. R. announces extensive construction work in the West this season. The main line will be double tracked from Winnipeg to Portage this summer, and next year to Brandon. A line will be run from Craven to Bulyea, Sask. In Alberta two new lines are to be constructed, one an extension from Kipp to the Little Bow River, terminating at Aldersyde, the other running north from Langdon into the irrigation country. In British Columbia a line will be built through the fruit districts north of Elko towards Fort Steele.

The strike of street railway employees in Philadelphia assumed a serious aspect last week when pitched battles occurred between the police and strikers. The state troops have been called out to quell the disorders, and in the meantime the city street car service is tied up and other unions threaten to go on strike unless the demands of the street car employees are complied with. Several hundred people have been injured in riots, and the city for a time was practically in the hands of the mobs.

Vol. I., No. 1, of the International Institute of agriculture, bulletin of agricultural statistics, has been issued. This bulletin is published under authority of the permanent committee, and is in French, but in order to communicate the information to all parties interested it has been translated into English, German, Italian and Spanish. The bulletin is intended to disseminate information in regard to agricultural crops, one of the principal objects of the institute being to collect, complete, co-ordinate and unify all official statistical information relating to agricultural products, and to encourage the collection of such information by the countries which have a regular statistical service for such purpose. Volume I. contains tables showing areas sown to grain in the various countries, areas harvested in 1909, production in 1909, etc. The bulletin will be issued monthly, and will appear about the twentieth of each month.

A judge and jury in New Jersey have been inquiring into the operations of the beef trust in that State, and last Friday struck the trust the heaviest blow it has yet received in the United States, when a verdict was brought in charging the parent organization of the Chicago meat corporations and twenty-one individual directors of criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade. The directors mentioned include some of the best known millionaires of Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis. All will be arrested as soon as officers can locate them and extradited to Jersey City to stand trial. The corporations indicted are: The National Packing Co., Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and the Hammond Packing Co. It is expected that the directors against whom the charges have been made will resist extradition to New Jersey, in which case there will be endless legal proceedings undertaken. The evidence on which criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade is charged was given by the retail meat dealers of Jersey City, the agents really of the Chicago corporations, who declared that the price of meat was made arbitrarily at Chicago, that supply and demand had nothing to do with price-making.

Nothing has yet developed to show how the British government will deal with the problems that confront them in the parliament now in session. The budget is the first matter to be considered. No opposition to it is expected to develop, unless the Irish Nationalists decide to defeat the government by siding with the Unionists and throwing the finance measure out. After the budget, the matter of curtailing the veto of the lords will be considered. To Winston Churchill, the most radical of Asquith's ministers, the business of seeing this measure through the commons is said to have been delegated, which means that the bill to curb the peers will be no half measure. Lord Rosebery is proposing in the Upper House that the Lords get busy and reform themselves. Balfour is supposed to be ready at any moment to take over the premiership should the Liberal-Labor-Nationalist coalition break, and from rumors emanating from Labor and Nationalist camps, a split is liable to come at any moment. Predictions are being made that parliament will dissolve before Easter. Joseph Martin, Canadian member of the Commons, has made his maiden speech, and from cabled reports seems in a mood to break with his chief.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Neither grain nor live stock prices show much change from a week ago. The wheat situation cannot be said to have gained or lost anything during the week. Foreign markets are a trifle more bearish, but markets on this continent are in a much stronger condition.

Live stock in outside Canadian and American markets are reported stronger; Old Country markets are a trifle weaker; Winnipeg is rather weaker.

GRAIN

Wheat markets all week were dull and featureless. Fluctuations were narrow and actual business of small dimensions. A good deal of speculative trading is going on, and in the regular upward and downward movements which wheat has been making for some time, selling or buying on the breaks is making money for some operators. For some weeks the cereal has been bulging up a cent or two one day and then dropping back to about its previous level after about three days' trading. The result has been that the scalping business has held some possibilities which regular traders have been taking advantage of. At present there is little in the outlook that would seem to show that for the immediate future anything more than these more or less regularly recurring bulges and slumps are to be anticipated in wheat. Trading is dull all over the world, and American dealers are awaiting the federal government crop report, due about March 9, before they will make any definite operations in wheat.

The week opened with no news that would much influence wheat values. Liverpool cabled lower prices and seemed bearish, if anything. World's shipments were about three-quarters of a million better than a week ago, and about half a million behind the same week last year. Canadian visible was 100,000 less than a week ago.

According to Broomhall's latest summary of the world's situation the world's exportable surplus is 65,000,000 quarters, or 535,000,000 bushels. Of this Canada is credited with providing 21,000,000 bushels; Russia is to supply 192,000,000; Argentina, 64,000,000; Australia, 32,000,000; India, 32,000,000; the Balkan States, 40,000,000; the United States, 131,000,000.

VISIBLE SUPPLY

	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year
Canadian—			
Wheat	10,937,046	11,048,731	6,472,396
Oats	5,084,908	4,874,966	3,415,293
Barley	1,020,107	932,149	703,873
American—			
Wheat	25,827,000	25,819,000	39,968,000
Oats	8,698,000	8,757,000	9,361,000
Wheat on passage	41,312,000	40,323,000	51,496,000

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

American	2,464,000	1,792,000	2,272,000
Russian	3,096,000	3,096,000	920,000
Danube	400,000	224,000	336,000
India	320,000	232,000	
Argentine	2,432,000	3,136,000	6,912,000
Australian	2,568,000	2,208,000	1,368,000
Various	64,000	64,000	96,000
Total	11,344,000	10,752,000	11,904,000

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur on February 18, 1910, was 5,417,324, as against 5,146,931 last week, and 4,404,067 last year. Total shipments for the week were 299,283. Oats totalled 2,806,036 as against 2,479,076 a week ago, and 2,153,100 last year; barley, 442,497, as against 425,567 the previous week, and 289,635 a year ago; flax, 529,550, as against 551,720 last week, and 747,738 last year.

LITTLE EXPORT BUSINESS

Inquiry for western grain abroad was light and small business done. Receipts at Winnipeg continue fair. Good receipts are reported from American primary markets. Evidently the American producer, who has been holding onto his product all season is beginning to let the cereal go. However marketing is proceeding so gradually that there is little danger of deliveries affecting prices to any extent.

OLD WORLD SITUATION

Outside America, the wheat situation, so far as it can be estimated from the various reports given out, is more inclined to be bearish than it is here. Europe has been strongly bearish for weeks, and while wheat advanced a point or two some days in America the advance was attributable to strength in the foreign demand. As nearly as can be judged, Europe at present is a supply and demand market. American prices are speculative.

CHICAGO LOOKS FOR ADVANCE IN MAY

Advices from the Chicago exchange indicate a good deal of feeling in regard to the May option. There is an enormous open interest in both the May and July wheat futures. The former month looks as if there was a natural "concern" hovering over it. There has been no manipulation to speak of in the May, yet it is a jug-handle affair, and if the small contact stocks held here and the long line coen-

trated in the hands of a few are compared, the outlook for the bear shorts could hardly present a more unfavorable appearance. Chicago now has 2,265,385 bushels contact wheat in regular houses, showing a decrease of 57,075 bushels for the week. A year ago there were more than 4,000,000 bushels contact wheat held here. In all positions—private elevators estimated—there are 3,826,000 bushels of wheat, against 7,310,000 bushels a year ago. Those who own the cash wheat and who believe that it will sell higher are strong advocates of the May future, too. There is not likely to be any great changes in May wheat for a time. The longs in that month will prevent any great price upturn for a time, as sharp advances would probably mean increased receipts and a larger load for those who are now in control. The play of the longs will be to allow the May to remain dormant until the time becomes ripe for a general reawakening, when the bears will probably be made to know that they are "in" wrong.

ARGENTINE CROP REPORT

The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture's second estimate of the country's grain crops of the current season, puts the wheat crop at 3,825,000 tons (last year 4,400,000 tons), linseed 800,500 tons (last year 1,086,000 tons), and oats 591,000 tons (last year 633,000 tons). The quantities available for export are estimated at 2,400,000 tons of wheat, 700,000 tons of linseed, and 500,000 tons of oats.

So far as bull factors go the crop situation in the United States is by all odds the largest factor still, and reports are even more conflicting than before. Crop conditions as summed up, or said to have been summed up by "experts" employed by grain firms in Chicago, have been supplying their principals with the desired information concerning winter wheat in the southwest. The only surprising thing about these "reports" is that they should be believed and that their circulation should have any effect on prices.

ADVANCE NOT EXPECTED.

For the present no advance in prices is expected, at least it is difficult to figure any advance from the present situation. As a speculative proposition the situation holds some possibilities to the man who is prepared to risk a few dollars on the breaks, but generally speaking the market is not getting much stronger. It responds quickly enough to bull influence but there is not enough material at hand to supply the bull with influence long enough for any large bulge to be effected.

Coarse grains are unchanged practically from last report. There is a feeling that oats may sell some higher in a few weeks, but nothing to show definitely why. Flax is quiet and unlikely to advance.

CLOSING OPTIONS, WINNIPEG

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat—						
Feb.	103	103	102½	102½	103½	103½
May	106½	106½	105½	105½	106½	106½
July	107½	107½	106½	106½	107½	107½
Oats—						
Feb.	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
May	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
July	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½
Flax—						
Feb.	190½	191	190	188	189	189
May	196½	195½	194	193	193½	194½

CASH PRICES

No. 1 Nor.	102½	102½	102½	102	103½	103
No. 2 Nor.	100½	100½	100½	100½	101½	101
No. 3 Nor.	98½	98	98	98	98½	98
No. 4	96½	95½	95½	96	96½	96½
No. 5	94	93½	93½	93½	94	94
No. 6	86	85½	85½	85½	86	86
Rej. 1, 1 Nor.	97½	97	97	97	98	98
Rej. 1, 2 Nor.	96½	96	96	96	97	97
Rej. 2, 1 Nor.	96½	96	96	96	97	97
Rej. 2, 2 Nor.	94½	94	94	94	95	95
Rej. 1 Nor. for seeds	96½	96	96	96	97	97
Rej. 2, Nor. for seeds..	94½	94	94	94	95	95
Oats—						
No. 2 White	35½	35½	35½	34½	36½	35½
No. 3 White	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Barley						
No. 3	48	48	48	48	48	48

LIVERPOOL

No. 1 Nor.	118½	118½	118½	117½	118	117½
No. 2 Nor.	117½	117	117	116½	117	116½
No. 3 Nor.	116½	116½	116½	115½	116	115½
March	117½	117½	117½	115½	116	116½
May	114½	113½	113½	114	144½	114½
July	113½	112½	112½	112½	113	113

LIVE STOCK

Stockyard receipts were rather lighter than the winter average in cattle especially. Hogs arrived in fair numbers and are selling at last week's quotations, \$8.75. For cattle, buyers profess that prices are lower. Exactly why cattle prices should trend lower at Winnipeg, while in the live stock markets of the remainder of the continent they show strength, is too large a problem to figure out off hand. The question becomes more interesting when it is remembered that supplies are not piling up at this center and more than meeting demand. As a matter of fact, receipts some days were nil practically, for when 10 head of cattle are offered in a day in a wholesale live stock market it can hardly be offered as a reason for low prices that demand is over supplied.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Receipts of cattle for the past week were fairly liberal and the quality fair; market steady on good quality, with quality; common kinds 25c. lower. Hog receipts were fairly liberal, market active at prevailing quotations. Practically no sheep or lambs are arriving. Very few calves were offered, quality common.

Choice export steers, freight assumed.	\$4.50 to \$4.75
Good export steers, freight assumed...	4.00 to 4.25
Choice export heifers, freight assumed.	4.00 to 4.25
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered.	4.25 to 4.75
Good butcher cows and heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Medium mixed butcher cattle	3.00 to 3.50
Choice hogs	8.50 to 8.75
Choice lambs	6.00 to 6.50
Choice sheep	5.00 to 5.50
Choice calves	3.50 to 4.00
Medium calves	2.50 to 3.00

REPRESENTATIVES PURCHASES

No.	Hogs—	Ave. Weight.	Price.
406	Medium hogs	172	\$4.75
10	"	146	8.70
5	"	200	8.60
18	"	173	8.50
3	"	123	8.25
Cattle—			
2	Steers	1050	5.00
5	"	1285	4.75
13	Steers and cows	1040	4.70
9	"	1025	4.60
19	"	977	4.50
13	"	970	4.25
10	"	900	4.15
2	"	1425	4.00
42	"	968	3.85
14	"	937	3.75
2	Cows	863	3.25
5	Heifers and cows	861	3.40
1	Bull	1475	4.25
1	"	975	4.15
1	"	1300	3.75
3	"	1092	3.50
8	Calves	238	4.50
7	"	264	4.00
9	"	367	3.75

CALGARY

There has been no decline in the demand for hogs and prices have advanced. There is practically nothing doing in the mutton market in Alberta. The beef market shows slight fluctuation, although prices have a firmer tendency. Prices for steers are quoted at \$4.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$5.25 to \$6.50; hogs, \$8.25 to \$8.75. Produce prices: Farm dairy butter, 30c. to 32c. per lb. Eggs, new laid, 50c. per dozen. Potatoes, \$1 per bushel.

TORONTO

Prices for all classes of stock are quietly but steadily advancing in Toronto market. The following are the quotations for the week: Exporters, \$5.75 to \$6.40; butcher cattle, choice, \$5.75 to \$6.25; medium and good, \$4.75 to \$5.50; bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.00; cows, \$3.75 to \$4.30; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$5.30; calves, \$3.50 to \$7.50; sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.25; lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.75; hogs, off cars, \$8.75; fed and watered, \$8.60 to \$8.65.

BRITISH

Old Country markets last week were quiet, supplies being ample. London and Liverpool report a drop in prices; at Glasgow rather lower quotations were made. Latest Liverpool cables quote Canadian steers at 12½c. to 12¾c.; heifers, 12½c. to 12¾c.; cows, 11c. to 12c.; bulls, 10c. to 11c.; Glasgow quotes 12¾c. to 13¾c. on steers, and 10¾c. to 11¾c. on bulls. At Deptford market Canadian steers are quoted at 12¾c. to 13¾c. The outlook is not for further decrease in prices.

CHICAGO

Beef cattle, \$4.75 to \$8.10; stockers and feeders, \$3.65 to \$5.75; Texans, \$5.35 to \$6.50; calves, \$7.25 to \$10.00; sheep, \$4.90 to \$7.85; lambs, \$6.50 to \$9.35; hogs, \$9.20 to \$9.65.

Home Journal

People and Things the World Over

The first report of a buttercup in bloom this season comes from Okanagan Falls, B. C. It was found on Sunday, 6th of February.

* * *

Owing to the growing scarcity of edelweiss, the famous Alpine flower, the Bavarian authorities have issued a decree that it is not to be picked even by landowners on their own estates, without a special license.

* * *

Mr J. C. Eaton has undertaken at his own expense to construct the entire surgical wing of the new General Hospital in Toronto. The philanthropic project will be in memory of Mr. Eaton's father, the late Timothy Eaton, and will cost about \$250,000.

* * *

A single performer, playing all the instruments of a band together may be a realization of the future. Already a device by which one musician may play a stringed and a wind instrument at the same time has been invented in England. He plays the violin, and it, in turn, controls the tones of the horn, the wind for the latter being produced by a current of compressed air.

* * *

The foundation for the belief that the negro is essentially of inferior mental calibre does not receive support from some late educational reports. A colored girl in Hoboken stood first for written examinations out of ten thousand children. In five subjects she took a hundred per cent. A negro boy in the Jersey City high school leads the class of eighty students who graduated in January.

* * *

The State Dairy Commissioner of Missouri, who is also State Pure Food Commissioner, is urging the railroads of that State each one to select one boy from each of the counties through which they pass, and send them to the State Agricultural College, to be especially educated in the interest of advanced farming. The Commissioner believes that such a staff of young men, constantly growing up to leadership, would be of as much advantage to the carrying trade of the State as directly to agriculture.

* * *

In Formosa every household has to pay a monthly tax of two rats. A fine is imposed on those who fail to pay them in. Every rat is examined, and if found to be infected is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Twice a year every house or shop has to be emptied of all its contents and carefully cleaned out, while rows of tables, pans, boxes, bottles, etc., line the streets. The Japanese rulers mean to have their sanitation effective.

* * *

An extraordinary will has been left by an elderly unmarried lady who recently died in Vienna. Her property, amounting to about \$250,000, is appointed to be divided between her three nephews, now aged 24, 27 and 29, and her three nieces, aged 19, 21 and 22, in equal parts, on the following conditions: The six nephews and nieces must all live in the house formerly inhabited by their aunt, with the executor, a lawyer, whose business it will be to see that the conditions of the will are strictly observed. None of the nephews are to marry before reaching their fortieth year, nor the nieces before their thirtieth, under the penalty that the share of the one so marrying will be divided among the others. The old maid is said to have made this peculiar will because her nephews and nieces continually worried her during her life by asking her to give the money to enable them to marry—requests she always refused.

Raising Babies

Dr. Edna D. Day, professor of Home Economics in the University of Missouri, has made what is described as a daring and startling innovation in the system of instruction she gives to the young women attending her classes. In addition to lessons and lectures on household economy, she gives an elective course in the care and "raising" of babies, declaring that the only thing that makes a household really a home is a baby. Dr. Day holds that not to include its treatment in the curriculum of home economics would be to omit the most important branch of instruction. That the young women students were of the same opinion was shown by forty of them, practically the whole class, expressing their desire to begin at once. Accordingly they went with her to a hospital where she gave a lecture while a nurse bathed and dressed a baby. Her discourse included observations on the temperature of the air and

The Homing Bee

You are belted with gold, little brother
of mine,
Yellow gold, like the sun
That spills in the west, as a chalice of
wine
When feasting is done.

You are grossamer-winged, little
brother of mine,
Tissue winged, like the mist
That broods where the marshes melt
into a line
Of vapor sun-kissed.

You are laden with sweets, little
brother of mine,
Flower sweets, like the touch
Of hands we have longed for, of arms
that entwine,
Of lips that love much.

You are better than I, little brother of
mine,
Than I, human-souled,
For you bring from the blossoms and
red summer shine,
For others, your gold.
—E. Pauline Johnson, in *Canadian
Magazine*.

water, the kind of soap and how to use it; what sort of towels are most sanitary; what kind of clothing should be selected to avoid irritating the child's sensitive skin, and other cognate matters. This course is only in conformity to the general demand that education shall be practical. If for men it is demanded that they be directly fitted for their future occupations, surely this, of all others, is the assumed future occupation of young women. To the general ignorance of mothers regarding the care of the babies, the medical health officers of all cities attribute the high rate of infant mortality. In Montreal and in many cities courses of lectures are given to all women who will attend, on the proper way to feed and clothe, and generally to care for their babies and children. Dr. Day's beginning of such instruction is at the right time. As every young woman naturally looks forward to having a home of her own, all should be given the means of knowing how to manage all that pertains to a home. Those who will never be mothers have the mother instinct and few will fail of opportunity for exercising it in some way. In any case, from the age of dolls, nursing is woman's normal delight, and the more that instinct is developed the better for mankind.—*Montreal Witness*.

The Home-making Profession

Although no arrangements had been made to cater to the needs of women at the recent convention of Manitoba agricultural societies, yet the few who did go out to the college had a reward—the pleasure of meeting and talking with Miss Juniper, the head of the department of household economics in connection with the agricultural college. This department is but newly born and the directors have shown great wisdom in the choice of a guardian for the infant institution. Miss Juniper is an English woman who has had an excellent training in her line of work in the Old Land. She has spent six years in Canada, the last of which she held the important position of dean of the Macdonald Institute at Ste. Anne, Que.

The work of the first session at the Manitoba College will be carried on under some disadvantages, the chief being the lack of suitable space owing to the burning of the dairy building, part of which had been equipped for the use of the girls. But energetic effort is being put forth to have everything in readiness to begin a three months' session on the first of May. The course will include practical lessons in home cooking, household sanitation and ventilation, home nursing, home management, laundry work, with probably some training in poultry-keeping and gardening. The students taking the course can be in residence at the college at a cost for board of four dollars a week, with the privilege of using the laundry. The fee for the course is only five dollars. Not counting the railroad fare to and from Winnipeg a girl ought to be able to take the course nicely for a hundred dollars, or for less if she is very economical.

Some thrifty parents will say that "a hundred dollars is a lot of money to pay out merely to teach a girl housework that she could learn at home any way." There are three kinds of housekeepers: Those who can do things right and know why they do them—this kind is very rare; those who can do things right but have learned by hard experience and do not know why they got certain results; those who cannot do things right because they do not know how. The first class are in a position to teach their daughters at home to such good purpose that the daughters will be willing to stay as home help and will not consider it beneath her dignity to do housework. The other two classes, which are large cannot teach their girls so as to achieve that desirable end. The college education for the homemaker has these advantages:

It raises housework to the dignity of a profession and makes a girl feel that washing a woman's dishes for her is no more belittling than writing a man's letters for him.

It relieves the monotony of housework and lends it an interest because it teaches why work is done in a certain way as well as how it is done, and gives a working basis for experiments.

Its benefits as a social factor are manifest. The girls meet one another, exchange ideas, form friendships and enjoy life together in a way that will leave pleasant and undying memories behind.

It takes the girls away from home and gives them the pleasant change that is essential to youthful spirits, and then instead of sending them back to be discontented with home surroundings it makes them in haste to get back to carry out the new ideas they have gathered.

* * *

Dr. Henry van Dyke has been elected an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of the United Kingdom. The distinguished men other than Englishmen who received the honor last year were Anatole France, Bjornson, Nansen, Harnack and Paul Heyse. Only one other American enjoys the honor with Dr. van Dyke—Joseph Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain.

March

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Hope's Quiet Hour

WHEN OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS!

"A pig may poke his nose into the trough and think o' nothing outside it; but if you've got a man's heart and soul in you, you can't be easy making your own bed an' leaving the rest to lie on the stones."—GEORGE ELIOT.

We are living in the daily enjoyment of the great privileges and glorious light of Christianity—are we going to be content to make ourselves comfortable, without caring about the difficulties and darkness of other people? Surely that is a very un-Christian proceeding!

Let us wake up to the truth of the saying: "When opportunity knocks, do not wait for it to break in your door." The downhearted people who seem to fear that the religion of Christ is losing its hold on the world, are taking too short views—that is all. They are not studying the history of to-day, and comparing it with the history of yesterday, as a whole; but only looking at a little bit of the world.

Of all attitudes of mind, pessimism is the most paralyzing. How can we win victories if our minds are always contemplating the probability of defeat? The Bible not only tells us to expect victory, it declares that victory is certain to all who range themselves on the Lord's side. The kingdoms of the earth—all of them—shall become the Kingdom of the LORD and of His Anointed, and "the Kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the Kingdom under the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the saints of the Most High, Whose Kingdom is an everlasting Kingdom, and all rulers shall serve and obey Him."—Dan. vii.: 27. If I were to give you all the texts proving the certainty of victory, there would be no space for anything else. Study the Bible with the object of finding out what the chances are for the Church of God, and you will see that our thanks are due to Him Who "giveth us the victory."

But when we turn from prophecy to history, do we find brightness or gloom? Is the Church "terrible as any army with banners" to the hosts of darkness? Is she obeying the command: "Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thine habitations: spare not, lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes?"

Let Bishop Ingram—the world beloved Bishop of old London—give his testimony. He has been working for many years among the degraded and world-hardened—is he disheartened? Not he! Shortly before Christmas he was giving week-day addresses to crowds of people, standing closely packed to hear him, mostly business men—and business men are not only interested in money-making! During one of these noon-day services he said: "Immortality is far easier to believe to-day than it was when I was a boy. We had to believe against what we thought was the voice of science; but to-day, every thinking man will tell you that the things which are seen are only passing, and 'the things which are unseen' are the eternal ones. We thought that we had to believe that only what we touched and saw was real; now we are told that the things we see and touch are not real. Therefore, you young men who have to fight for your faith to-day, fight for it under far better conditions than we had in my day at Oxford. Why, you have got nearly every thinking man on your side, on the side of the angels, on the side of immortality."

I have heard people assert that there are no great leaders in the church to-day—no men who stand out above their fellows like Augustine, Luther, Wesley, etc. But it seems to me that the reason we don't see one man towering like a giant among

Christians, is because there are thousands of splendid warriors fighting in the ranks of the King. Go where you will—north, south, east or west—and you will find that the worldwide open men and women who are fired with portunity of preaching the Gospel to all the nations, is being seized by devotion to God and love to their fellows, and who are as up-to-date and practical in their methods as any hard-headed business man.

I have before me a little book called "Modern World Movements," which was published about a year ago. It is optimistic from cover to cover. Here are a few quotations from it, which may convince you that opportunity is knocking at our doors, and is not knocking in vain.

"Look at Japan. There has been an increase of seventy per cent. in the number of Protestant church members there during the past ten years. Moreover, Christianity in Japan, as you will recall, began with the Samurai, or knightly class, so that its influence is a hundredfold greater than its statistical strength. In talking with some of the most eminent men of the nation, I was impressed by the fact that when they spoke of the religions of Japan—Buddhism and Christianity—although the number of adherents of Buddhism reaches into the tens of millions, while the number of adherents of Christianity only into the tens of thousands, they always discriminated in their remarks in favor of Christianity. In the present Parliament of Japan, fourteen members out of three hundred and eighty, are Christians, or twice as many as in the last Parliament. . . . In connection with the evangelistic meetings, and following the Conference of the World's Student Christian Federation held in Japan less than two years ago, there were not less than three thousand inquiries, chiefly among government students and schoolboys. Where can you point to anything like this among students in the Occident? . . . The Japanese are the most openminded people, and manifest an unprecedented readiness to hear the Gospel."

Then look at Korea! "Only a little over twenty years ago, all the Christians then in that country numbered seven, and together attended the first celebration of the Holy Communion. Dr. Underwood estimates that last year there were

fifty thousand new converts, of whom twenty thousand were in connection with one mission alone. There is probably not a community in Korea where, if a genuine Christian would go and live and preach, he could not raise up an effective Christian church within less than a year. The eagerness manifested among the Korean people to learn of Christ is so resistless that the missionaries everywhere are overwhelmed in their attempts to meet the flood tide of opportunity. . . . Twelve hundred Korean laymen recently spent a month in a conference for Bible study, some of them walking for ten days to reach it. They are praying Christians. You have doubtless heard of one of their regular prayer meetings, attended each week by over one thousand Christians. Thousands of them last year gave from one week to one month each to the work of propagating the Gospel in neighboring and distant villages. They are money-giving Christians. Many of their churches are already self-supporting."

"The Christward movement in China is making quite as great progress among the students and influential classes as among the masses." John R. Mott says: "On my second visit to China, about seven years ago, I found it impossible to get access to students other than those of the mission schools and colleges, but last year large churches, halls, or pavilions, wherever I went, were crowded with young men, large numbers of whom represented the modern government student class. . . . Griffith John has said that when he reached China, it was difficult even to give away copies of the New Testament, and that this had to be done in secret. In 1907, the Tract Society in his region sold a million and a half copies of different pieces of Christian literature, and the Presbyterian Press in Shanghai during the same year disposed of one million six hundred thousand copies."

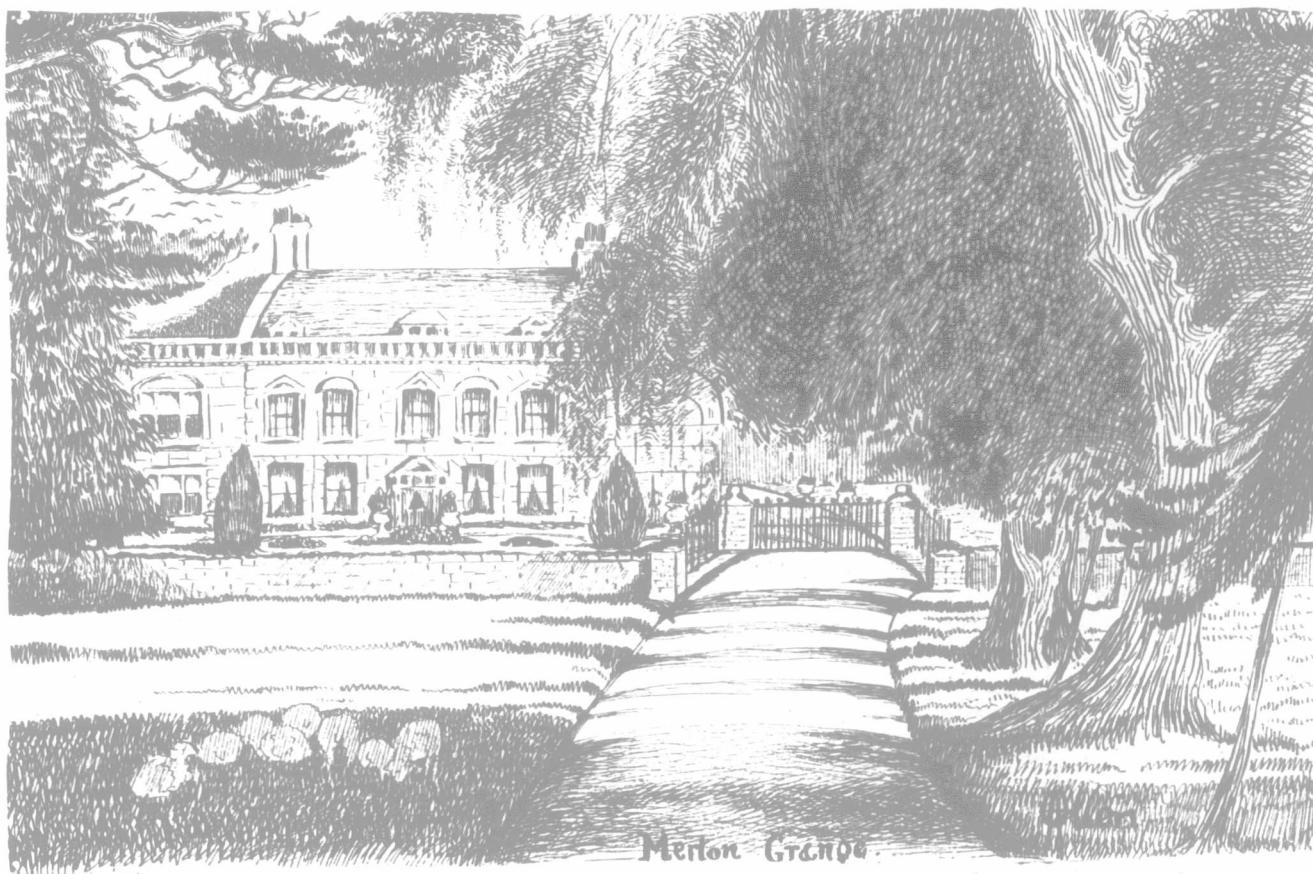
The book from which I have quoted so largely speaks of the "World's Student Christian Federation," started about ten years ago, which binds together Christian students in all parts of the world, and which has as its great object "the making of Jesus Christ known to the whole world in our day." I have only spoken of a very small part of the Opportunity that is calling to the Church, that is knocking at the doors everywhere. Some—many—are making good use of it. Are we willing to stand aside? Dare we bear the reproach of Meroz, who "came not to the help of the LORD against the mighty?"—Jud. v.: 23. Are we eagerly and joyously doing our best to bring our brothers and sisters nearer to our Lord and Master? The victory of His Kingdom is certain—are we to share in that victory? The heathen nations are running to meet the Christian church. Let us act on the maxim of Phillip Brooks: "The true rule for meeting strangers is to meet them a little bit more than half way." Real Christians must take a practical interest in missions.

DORA FARNCOMB.

THE OLD HOMES

The many photographs and wood cuts that appear from time to time showing us the new dwellings of new settlers are interesting to us all. The house cannot help being characteristic of those who live in it, and from the little sod hut to the elaborate stone mansion we can read little histories of the successful struggles of the owner. I have often wished that I could see the old home, the original spot where these settlers spent their childhood. In some cases it would be a subject for congratulation on the improvement in environment; in others, a feeling of sympathy. Were they obliged to leave all that for pastures new? We could imagine a turn in the wheel of fortune, either upward or downward. I was shown a photograph the other day of a settler born in Leeds on a dull, poor little street, crowded and dark. Now the outlook from the same settler's home is a stretch of forest, with sea in the distance and fertile fields between. I have given here a sketch of my early home, Merton Grange, in Cambridgeshire. A photograph would be much nicer from those who possess them, but I only had this rather rough sketch. It was an interesting old place, but I believe it is now pulled down. It had its blue room and its white room, and best of all its haunted room—which was the yellow room and many other colored rooms. Its huge wide staircase with a picture of Grange at the foot; its big ingle nook, where old Jacob used to sit with his sheep dogs, and all the other old Christmas story book customs. The army of servants were trusted friends. There was no question of service being degrading. It was give on both sides, from mistress and servant. My dear old nurse is all that is left of this army of friends. They have all drifted away, and the old place itself is not much more than a memory.

GANGES B. C. OCTAVIA ALLEN.



Merton Grange

A STately HOME IN ENGLAND Drawn for Ingle Nook by Octavia Allen

THE INGLE NOOK

YOUR VICTORY

Because of your strong faith, I kept the track

Whose sharp-set stones my strength had well-nigh spent. I could not meet your eyes if I turned back:

So on I went.

Because you would not yield belief in me,

The threatening crags that rose my way to bar, I conquered inch by crumbling inch — to see

The goal afar.

And though I struggle toward it through hard years,

Or flinch, or falter blindly, yet within, "You can!" unwavering my spirit hears:

And I shall win.

— *The British Weekly.*

THE DEPRIVITY OF THINGS

Housekeepers know better than anyone else the true significance of the total depravity of inanimate things. Did ever the clothes line undertake to break on wash day except when it was wet and dirty underfoot? The day you bake bread is the very day the stove refuses to draw. But there isn't a stronger instance of the complete depravity of things than windows. All evening while you are up reading and sewing, no matter how hard the wind is blowing there isn't the faintest rattle from a single window in the house. But when you have crept in between the warm blankets and are just on the borders of the land of nod—slam, bang! and you come back to earth with a bump. You think it won't do that again and turn over for a fresh start when a low "rat-a-tat-tat" comes as a warning. How cold it is to crawl out and wrestle with an open window; much better to go to sleep and forget it. Once asleep it will take more than an actively depraved window to disturb your dreams. You feel delightfully drowsy and have persuaded yourself that such a trifle in the way of noise is beneath the consideration of any human—thump—thump—thump!—being. You finish the sentence as you hop out of bed, find a chip or a wad of paper, shiver in the breeze that strikes you as you hunt for the crack—you could have taken oath that it was at least an inch wide, but now it is hard to find and it seems ages while you stand there and fumble for it. By the time you and the blankets have met again sleep has cut your acquaintance for the rest of the night.

I had the good fortune to see Mrs. McClung for a few minutes the other day. She was passing through the city after a ten days' tour of southern Manitoba during which she gave readings from the book "Sowing Seeds in Danny" in several towns. I asked her for experiences and she gave me this one. In one town a letter had been addressed to her in care of one of the ministers. She was not staying at his house, however, and he sent his small son, aged four, to be the postal delivery. Mrs. McClung saw the young man coming and opened the door. "Are you Nellie L. McClung?" he demanded. She pleaded guilty in a single word. He flung the letter at her, as he wheeled round and fled down the walk crying in defiant fear: "You may be sowing seeds in Danny, but you are not going to sow any seeds in me." Wouldn't you give something to know just what was in that child's mind?

DAME DURDEN.

IS THE VIOLIN GENUINE?

Dear Dame Durden:—I wonder if I may come again for a little more help? I was reading in a number of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE some time ago of a Stradivarius violin being sold. I have a violin in my possession marked thus: "Antonius Stradivarius Cremonensis Faciebat Anno 1734."

Then there are two small circles, one

within the other, and inside them a cross and the letters A. S., all being printed except the figures 34. I often wonder if it is a genuine Strad. Do you think you could help me to find out if it is? Wishing the nook and nookers a successful year, and thanking you in advance,

COUNTER KICKER.

(There is just a scant possibility that your violin may be genuine, but a personal examination by an expert would be necessary to establish its genuineness. There are not many real Strads, and violin fanciers and collectors know the location of almost all of them. If you wish I can send you the address of a reliable firm here that would have it examined for you and tell you of its value, or perhaps you know some musical firm nearer to you where you could find an expert on the subject. Anyway I hope you will find that it is the real thing.—D. D.)

ABOUT PLAYING CARDS

Dear Dame Durden:—Permit me to join your very interesting company and introduce myself to you all as one who has thoroughly enjoyed the good things in the Ingle Nook. I have lots of recipes you might like; but I feel the most important subject I would like to mention is that of card-playing. I have long been opposed to this pastime, as I personally know of terrible tragedies that have resulted from cards. No person I am sure can ever look at that great picture of Meissonier's "The Card Players," without feeling horror and disgust at the dangerous practice. While living in apartments, where the lower floor was occupied by stores, I was awakened one night by a most terrible shriek and then a groan that trailed off into silence. It was the murder of a man over cards, and the murderer was a young man, the son of a Christian mother, and a personal friend of my own. I have known of two young men from Christian homes who had been overpersuaded by thoughtless women to engage in card playing, and in both cases it resulted in gambling and their tragic death by suicide.

I can say nothing better on the subject than to quote Dr. J. G. Holland, the gifted writer and poet and founder of the *Century Magazine* in the United States. He said: "Playing cards for 'pastime,' or, as an innocent amusement, soon becomes a passion, and when once fixed a man will forego home, family and business, and suffer the loss of his all for the exciting scenes of the card table. I have all my days had a card playing community open to my observation, and I am yet unable to believe that that which is the universal resort of the starved in soul and intellect, which has never in any way linked itself with tender, elevating or beautiful associations—the tendency of which is to unduly absorb the attention from more weighty matters, cannot recommend itself to the favor of Christ's disciples. The presence of culture and genius may embellish, but can never dignify it. I have this moment ringing in my ears the dying injunction of my father's early friend. 'Keep your son from cards. Over them I have murdered time, and lost Heaven.'" With good wishes for the Ingle Nook members,

I will subscribe myself,
AMETHYSTUS.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

KNITTING STITCHES.

Knit Plain: take up stitch from front side of needle, wool under right hand needle, between the needles, bring up on right hand needle and work off.

Purl: bring wool to front of work between needles. Take up stitch from right hand side of loop wool round needle, bring through loop on needle, and work off.

To increase: 1st Method.—Wool forward, i.e., bring wool to front of work between needles; if you knit a stitch after this, or knit two together, or slip one and knit one, the wool lies over the needle, making

an extra stitch. This method leaves a hole in the work. 2nd Method.—Knit one on thread between two stitches, which also leaves a hole, but not so large a one as bring the wool forward. 3rd Method.—With no hole. Knit a plain stitch on the loop; before you take it off the needle put your needle over that side of the loop and knit one on back of it also. 4th Method.—Making a hole. Knit and purl two or more stitches on the same edge of the loop. 5th Method.—This is the best for increasing in gloves, stockings, etc.—Knit a stitch on the loop at the base of the one to be increased.

To increase before a Purl Stitch put the wool quite round the needle, and bring it to the front again.

To decrease.—This is carried out in various ways, according to pattern. To vein a leaf by decreasing, the stitches must be taken up exactly alike, or they will fall in different directions and spoil the effect. Decreasing by 1st Method.—Knitting two together as in plain knitting, the stitches slant from left to right. 2nd Method.—Taking up stitches in middle of loops, knitting them off from back, they fall from right to left. Therefore, on heel of stocking or decreasing for intakes, employ both methods, improving thereby the appearance of the work; use the first method on the right hand side, the second method on left hand side of the seam stitch. 3rd Method.—Slip one, knit one, draw the slip stitch over the knitted. This forms a raised edge in decreasing plain knitting, and is very effective in a stripe. 4th Method.—Slip one, knit two together, draw over the slip stitch. This decreases two

stitches at a time, and the stitches slant to the left. If, for harmony of your design, they ought to slant to the right, knit three together.

KNITTED LACE.

Cast on 26 stitches, knit across once plain.

1. Knit 4, over, narrow, knit 2, purl 1, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 2, (over, narrow) 4 times, over 3 times, knit 2.

2. Knit 2, purl, knit 13, over, narrow, knit 6, over, narrow, knit 2.

3. Knit 4, over, narrow, knit 6, over, narrow, knit 3, (over, narrow) 4 times knit 4.

4. Knit 17, over, narrow, knit 6, over, narrow, knit 2.

5. Knit 4, over, narrow, knit 6, over, narrow, knit 4, (over, narrow) 3 times, knit 5.

6. Bind off 3, knit 13, over, narrow twice, over twice, narrow, knit 2, over, narrow, knit 2.

7. Knit 4, over, narrow, knit 2, purl 1, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 5, (over, narrow) twice, knit 1, over 3 times, knit 2.

8. Like 2nd row.

9. Knit 4, (over, narrow, knit 5, twice, (over, narrow) twice, knit 5.

10. Like 4th row.

11. Knit 4, over, narrow, knit 6, over, narrow, knit 7, over, narrow, knit 6.

12. Like 6th row.

13. Knit 4, over, narrow, knit 2, purl 1, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 8, over, narrow, over 3 times, knit 2.

14. Like 2nd row.

15. Knit 4, over, narrow, knit 6, over, narrow, knit 16.

16. Like 4th row.

17. Like 15th row.

18. Like 6th row.

Repeat from 1st row.

A simple, pretty pattern, especially dainty for handkerchiefs.



TEN RABBITS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam, and please may I join it? My father is taking the Advocate for a year and I like to read the letters very much. I live near the town of Monarch and it is quite a town. I am 11 years old. We have eight horses, two cows and three calves, and I have ten rabbits. I have been going to school, but it is too cold now as it is three and a half miles from our house, but there will be a school at Monarch soon. Our crop this summer was very good and was threshed out early. I would be glad if my letter was printed, and I would like to get a button.

Alta. (a) Hendrikus Veldhuis.

LIKES IT OUT WEST

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam, and I would like to see it in print. My father likes the Farmer's Advocate and we all like it well. We just moved to Saskatchewan from the Ophir three years ago, and like it out west fine, I was ten years old on the 2nd of January; my brother and I go to school here. We have a lovely teacher, whose name is Miss B.—I am in the senior second book. We have two colts and their names are Dott and Barney. I wish very much to get a pin so enclose a two cent stamp.

Sask. (a) Paul Acoose.

FOND OF SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have been going to write to you for a long time, but never could raise enough

courage until now. I go to school nearly every day and I like it very much. My teacher's name is Miss W—and I like her very much. I live on a farm about five miles from the nearest station. I have two brothers and two sisters. My father has taken the Farmer's Advocate for many years and would not be without it. The letters are very interesting. I am sending a stamp so would you please send me one of the badge, so that I can say I belong to the Western Wigwam? We are having extremely cold weather; so, of course, everything is frozen stiff.

B. C. (a) Sweet Daffodil. (14)

LIKES THE COSY CORNER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your cosy corner. I read the letters every week. I am in the second reader. My teacher's name is Mr. C.—We have not had much snow here but it is very cold. There is a large pond of ice here, so we go skating nearly every day. I am sending an addressed envelope and a stamp, so would you please send me one of your buttons.

B. C. (a) Honeysuckle. (11).

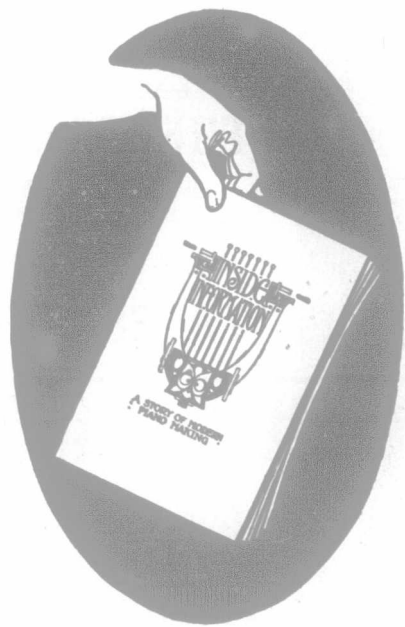
TRAPPING AND HUNTING

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I do wish to become a cousin of Dorothy's it is such a pretty name. My father takes the Advocate, and watches for it with eagerness. I am eleven years old and like hunting very much. I shot a lot of game in shooting season. I am trapping and shooting rabbits this winter, as our school is closed for the winter months. I have a

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lovely dog. We call him Collie and he draws us all over in the sleigh. I have just one brother and no sisters. I had better conclude for fear of tiring you. I wish the Wigwam every success and a Happy New Year, if I am not too late.

Sask. (a) The Papoose Hunter.

FOND OF RIDING

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I like reading its letters very much. I have been going to school, but can't go now as it is closed for the winter. I am enclosing a two cent stamp so you can send me a button if this escapes the waste paper basket. I live on a ranch, and our nearest town is four miles away. Like many of our girls who live on a ranch I am very fond of riding. Sometimes I go for our mail on horse back, as the office is two miles from our place. Wishing the Wigs every success, I will close.

Alta. (a) Edith M. Connelly.

TRAPPING MUSKRATS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. I have been reading the letters for a long time, so I thought I would write too. I am learning to skate. I have a sleigh dog and she will pull me and a big load. I have got two calves and some chickens. We have got five horses and one colt. I go to school on a pony. I have got three brothers and two sisters. I am in the third class.

Sask. (a) Water-Lily.

A BAD HIP

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Having seen in the Western Wigwam the reason I did not get a button I will write another letter to-day, with the address where we get our mail now. Our school is not keeping now so we have had great fun trapping rats. We have got 33 already.

We have about three inches of snow here and it is snowing more to-day. My hip is bad again so I do not think I will be able to get any more this winter.

Alta. (b) Pea Soup.

TOO COLD FOR SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My father has taken the Farmer's Advocate for nearly six years and I enjoy reading the Western Wigwam. I have not been able to go to school for the last two weeks, as it has been too cold. I am in the fourth grade. I would like to correspond with some girl my own age. I would like to get a button, so I will send a two cent stamp. Wishing the Wigs every success.

Sask. (b) Prairie Lily.

ASKS FOR CATHERINE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Wigwam. My brother is taking the Advocate and I like it very much. I am going to school and my teacher's name is Miss M— and she is a good teacher. I wish I could correspond with Catherine Burwell, if she would write first.

Man. (b) Marie Poersch.

MOTHER AND SISTER AWAY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I haven't seen my first letter in print yet but I hope to see it before long. My

Let The Children Help You On Wash-Day

They can easily wash all the clothes with the "NEW CENTURY." A tubful washed—sweet and clean—in five minutes, with scarcely an effort. Let us tell you more about this time-and-labor-saving washing machine. Write for free booklet.



CUMMER-DOWSWELL Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

mother and my little sister went to Ontario this year. I am eleven years old but I will be twelve years old by the 12th of February. We have fine weather now, but we had cold weather yesterday and to-day. I am not going to school yet but I will go to school next week. I am in the part second grade, and I have two brothers that are going to school with me. Alta. (a). Schoolboy.

WANTS TO BE A MEMBER]

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the paper for over ten years and I like to read it. I have three brothers and no sisters. We do not go to school in winter but we drive to school in the summer. We have three miles and a half to go. I am nine years old and I am in the third reader and my oldest brother is too. We have eleven head of cattle, two pigs, ten head of horses, three cats and one dog. The nearest town we have is seven miles. We have a half section of land. Our nearest elevator is two miles. A Farmer's Girl.

THE FARM

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As this is my first letter to the Wigwam. I would like to see it in print. I am a girl of nine years old. We have 29 head of cattle, 3 horses, 4 dogs and also three cats. There are seven children in the family and I am the baby. I am in grade II. My sister and I ride to school on one horse whose name is Charley. We have 230 chickens and 8 turkeys. Alta. (a). Beatrice Dahm.

A FAILURE THE FIRST TIME

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

SPOKE A PIECE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club. I am staying with my brother. He has a threshing machine. I am going to school every day, and I am in the third reader. We have a lady teacher, and we are going to have school all this winter. We had a Christmas tree, and I spoke a piece at the concert. DAVID JOHNSON. Sask. (b)

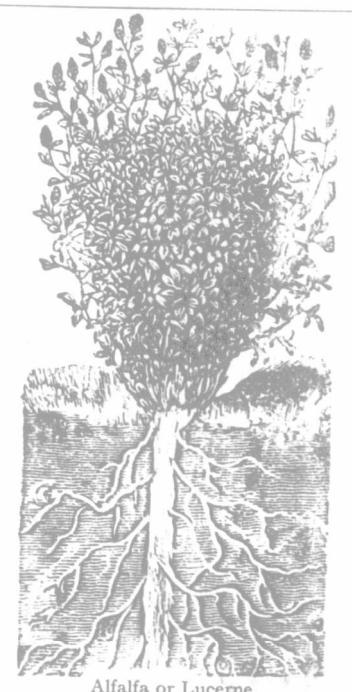
THE BOYS' CLUB

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

SNARING RABBITS

Editor Boys' Club,—I have just been reading what you had to say about this new club and must say I am in favor of it. My favorite amusement is hunting, of which I am very fond, although I have not done much lately. I have a Snider rifle, but prefer a shot gun. I shot three chickens with one shot and shot a jack rabbit. My brother wounded a wolf at seven hundred yards last winter and we caught it afterwards. One way we had of getting chickens last fall was when they would feed on our out sheave stacks. They fed from the one we were drawing from and we could creep up in the shade of the other stacks and fire before they were aware of us. We got twelve and two white owls in that way. Jack rabbits are more plentiful

than cotton tails this winter. The way to get the former is to walk around the edge of our bluff in the morning. The rabbit starts up when you get about fifty feet from him and strikes for the open. He runs at great speed and at an angle—the hardest way to hit him, because you are apt to shoot ahead or behind him. If he ran directly away the shots would follow him up and so hit him. Cotton tails are different, they are quite tame and never run far unless pursued, and they are easily snared. The way to do is to get some copper snare wire and set a loop about four inches in diameter about five inches from the ground on a well beaten path. Fasten the wire to a small tree beside the path and put twigs and brush along each side of the trail so that the rabbit goes straight into the snare. If there are many foxes or wolves around it is



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Only the hardiest strains of Alfalfa should be sown in the West. Most of the seed used in America is grown in the South Western States, but we are not handling that seed. We offer to the Western grower the very hardiest strains known in the world. We were the first to introduce Montana Alfalfa to the Canadian West. That was three years ago. We have Montana seed this season, and we have Canadian-grown Alfalfa, too.

Both of these stocks are very hardy. Besides, we have Turkestan Alfalfa. Take your choice. Price, 20 lbs. \$4.80 - 100 lbs. \$23.00, bags included. Grimm's Alfalfa is a good strain when it can be obtained genuine, but caution is required in accepting seed offered under that name, as it is very scarce.

Alfalfa or Lucerne
Have you tried the HONEY POD BEAN and the WESTERN BEAUTY GARDEN PEA? These are Manitoba varieties and they are good ones. Write for our WESTERN SEED ANNUAL—Free, and get the kinds you should have STEELE, BRIGGS SEED Co. Limited WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Introducers of the only vegetable Seeds bred and brought out in the West

More bread and Better bread —And the Reason for it

A STRONG FLOUR can only be made from strong wheat. Manitoba hard wheat is acknowledged the strongest in the world—and that is the kind used for Purity Flour.

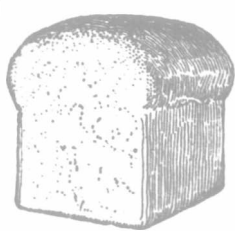
Of course this special process is more expensive to operate but it means a lot to Purity flour users—that's why we use it.

But that's not all. Every grain of this wheat contains both high-grade and low-grade properties. In separating the high-grade from the low-grade the Western Canada Flour Mills put the hard wheat through a process so exacting that not a single low-grade part has the remotest chance of getting in with the high-grade.

It means that Purity Flour is made entirely of the highest-grade flour parts of the strongest wheat in the world.

It means a high-class, strong flour and therefore yields "more bread and better bread."

Purity may cost a little more than some flours, but results prove it the cheapest and most economical after all.



PURITY FLOUR



WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
Office, Winnipeg, Man. Mills at St. Boniface, Goderich, Brandon.

FORMALDEHYDE

As a smut preventative Formaldehyde receives the approval of Government Experimental Farms and Agricultural Colleges throughout the country. Government tests show it to be superior to any other chemical. Diamond "E" Formaldehyde is guaranteed standard quality 40% pure. On the strength of our success last season we have bought in very large quantities for 1910, and are giving our customers the benefit of resulting cost reductions.

PRICES	
1 lb. Bottles	each \$.25
5 lb. Jars	" .90
10 lb. Jars	" 1.65
50 lb. Jars	" 8.00
Per barrel containing 400 lbs.	" 52.00

Containers are included in these prices. These prices are lower than those quoted in our Spring and Summer Catalogue, but customers ordering from catalogue will receive a rebate of the difference.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

SEEDS

The best that grow. Thousands of farmers and others come for miles to buy our Reliable Seeds, and the kind expressions they deliver to us show that our seeds meet with the approval of the planter, and the high honors received on our seed exhibit at the Provincial Exhibition of 1909 show that our Reliable Seeds give satisfaction. Think of this, dear reader, when buying your seeds for 1910. We grow and send out nothing but the best seeds as to purity, germination and quality, and supply critical market gardeners and experienced planters who cultivate for profit, yield and good quality. Will you be the one to plant our seeds this year? Send for beautiful seed annual. It's free. And then your order for which we will thank you. Address—

Plunkett & Savage
SEEDSMEN CALGARY, ALTA.

When Answering Ads Mention the Advocate

best to make a snare that will fly up and hold the rabbit out of reach.
Man.
Graydon Woods.

FARMING IN HOLLAND

Editor Boys' Club,—I looked in the February issue of the Farmer's Advocate for the Boys' Club and could not find it. As I came from Holland I will tell you something about it. The rivers in Holland are level with the meadows, and when there is a heavy rainfall the rivers overflow. The farmers do not use fences to separate the land, but they make ditches and at the same time the water can run away. The farmers can mow the

grass two times a year, but in the autumn when the green grass is gone they put their cattle in the stable and let them remain there till spring when the grass is green again.

Everywhere there are big pieces of ground just like the prairie but it is not grass but heather that grows on it. Every man hires a piece of it and digs the heather out with a thin layer of sod. From the ground underneath square pieces are cut and put on the ground to dry. When it is dry it is taken home and burned in the stove for fuel. This is called white turf because it is of a light color and is very soft. Underneath

the earth where the white turf is dug there is a thick layer of black earth and it is cut up into pieces smaller than the other. It is dried and taken home also and when it is burned it has to be cut up with the axe.

A farmer in Holland sows winter and summer rye just as the Canadian farmers do fall and spring wheat. When the grain is ripe it is cut down with a sickle and the farmer's wife and daughters go behind him, picking up the grain and making it into bundles and fastening a handful of the same straw near the heads and near the lower ends. When the winter rye has been taken off the land

they sow turnips in it. The grass is cut just like the grain and laid out to dry. When it is dry they bring it home on a wheel barrow, or the bigger farmers have waggons to load it on.

In the small towns the streets are made of nice flat stones, but in the bigger towns there are canals instead of streets.

Henry Veldhuis.
Alta.

THE HERO OF B. 3.

"If there ever is a fire in this place it will start under these stairs and my room will be the first to go. It is such an old place and the furnace is right below. So I particularly recognize the benefits of fire-drill, but the janitor is an angel to make it just at recess time so that the class can stay outside instead of marching up again. Come in, Miss Ben et, and catch your breath after that charge of the fire brigade and help to eat up my apple supply."

"Gracious! Such a row of them! Gifts or confiscated goods?"

"Oh, tokens of affection, those; though the fact that this is September and the apple crop is good has something to do with it. How do you like the new batch of 'chil-lun', or isn't two weeks long enough to decide?"

"About as usual," with a languid shrug. "but better than last year's crowd. Wasn't I thankful to send them on to you? More thankful than you to receive, I dare say. Aren't they young terribles, those boys? The girls are not so bad—"

"Give me the boys," declared Miss Cranston with a laugh. "As you say the girls are not bad, but they are dear, blessed, little woodenheads who do not have an idea in a week. I'd like to trade the score of them for twenty boys."

"You don't know when you are well off. Fancy being so lost to all common sense as to wish for more of those rude young savages. I never could satisfy them no matter how hard I tried."

"Bless you, they never have been rude to me; I do not give them the

HOW ARE YOU GOING

It Is Well Worth
Your While to be

**STRONG
HEALTHY
CHEERFUL**

Then Use Best of
All Natural Helps
To Well-Being

**BEECHAM'S
PILLS**

For sale everywhere in boxes
25c., with full directions to
tell you just what to do

to get on unless you are strong and healthy? How are you going to enjoy life and have friends unless you are cheerful? But don't worry — Headaches, constipation, biliousness, upset stomach, uneasy sleep, nightmares, palpitation, heaviness, dull brains, bad breath, bitter taste — these mean uncomfortable feelings which may come to all of us to sap strength and interfere with pleasure.

No one can get along who is sick and depressed.

The wise get rid of these troubles as quick as ever they can. So should you.

Be wise — use Beecham's Pills and you'll be able to forget your sickness. Beecham's Pills act quickly. They act gently and naturally. They do good to all the organs of the body.

And remember the sales of Beecham's Pills are over six million boxes a year. That means thousands and tens of thousands are being helped to health and to better conditions — just as you will be helped — by the always effective.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

STANDARD FORMALDEHYDE

REGISTERED

THE BRAND YOU HAVE
USED FOR YEARS

Sold Through Your
Local Merchants.

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. OF TORONTO
LIMITED

The Only Makers in Canada.

STANDARD
(REGISTERED)

FORMALDEHYDE

(40% VOL.)

(Sometimes called Formalin)

FOR DESTROYING SMUT IN WHEAT,
OATS, BARLEY, Also FLAX WILT

Add one pound Formaldehyde to 32-40 Imperial gallons of water, pile seed grain in heap on floor and sprinkle well with solution and shovel over so all grains are thoroughly wet — (if badly smutted immerse for ten minutes in solution). Cover over for two hours with sacks or blankets to keep in the gas then spread out to dry and sow within twenty-four hours if possible.

Potato Scab — Soak the whole potatoes in the water solution for two hours — dry and cut for planting.

General Disinfecting — Use one to two ounces of a quart of water and flush sinks, cellars, closets, damp and mouldy places, stable walls, mangers, feed troughs, etc.

Manufactured by

The Standard Chemical Company of Toronto, Ltd.

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

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HEADQUARTERS FOR ONION SEED



MCKENZIE'S SEEDS

SPECIALY SELECTED

Aside from their adaptability to the varied soils and climate of the West, such characteristic essentials as produce, most and best, cannot fail to attract the most careful and discriminating planters to the superior merits of MCKENZIE'S SEEDS

AUSTRALIAN BROWN ONION

This is a great onion for this Western country, as it is quick to mature, heavy yielding and a long keeper. Brownish color, very solid, white flesh, extremely mild. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; 1/2 lb. 50c.; 1 lb. 90c.; 1 lb. \$1.65

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A Post Card will bring the Finest Seed Catalog in Canada.

McKenzie's Pedigree Seed Grain

Price per bushel F.O.B. Brandon Calgary
 McKenzie's Gold Standard \$1.65 \$1.85
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Beans, Matchless	\$0.05	\$0.18	\$1.25
Beets, extra early	.05	.10	1.00
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Corn, Early White Cory	.05		.25
Corn, Old Squaw	.05		.25
Cauliflower, Snowcap	.25		3.00
Celery, Giant Pascal	.05	.20	
Cucumber, Evergreen	.05	.15	1.25
Lettuce, Prairie Queen	.05	.25	
Onion, Selected Globe	.05	.15	1.40
Onion, Yellow Globe	.05	.15	1.60
Peas, Manifold	.05		.35
Radish, Rosy Gem	.05	.15	1.00
Tomato, Matchless	.05	.30	

A. E. MCKENZIE CO.,
 Limited
 Brandon, Man. Calgary, Alta.

WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE

STOP THE LEAKS IN YOUR FARMING

chance. Perhaps you wanted them to be pleased instead of wanting to please them."

"Is there any difference? Here comes the worst of the crowd. He has probably been in a fight."

A twelve year old boy with a homely face covered with orange freckles had come in, cap under his arm, perspiration bedewing his brow which was not as clean as the strictest sanitarians demand. His instructor knew he was there, and to indicate the fact to him without breaking in to the conversation, she laid hold on his arm and quite unconsciously used it to give emphasis to her remarks.

"Ouch! you pinched," he blurted out, suddenly all a-grin, and Miss Cranston noticed him and also a ring of whispering, nodding, impatient heads at the door.

"I beg your pardon, Jim. What did you want?—Excuse us a moment, Miss Bennett, please—"

"The fellows told me to tell you there was going to be a match after four. Will you come? They're waiting," with a wave at the door, to know if you kin."

"Can, please."
 "Can, I mean. Kin you?"
 "You're hopeless, Jim"; but she said it with an involuntary smile and

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Write for our Optical and Watch catalog
 Our Method of Scientific Fitting of Spectacles by Mail
 The Refractoscope
 is a small optical device, specially constructed, sent to our patrons to enable them to test their own eyes.
 We solicit your optical, jewelry and watch repair work.

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ROBINSON & CO., WINNIPEG
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Quarterly, Half Yearly or Fall Payments can be arranged
 Your Choice of 40 Styles of High-Grade Pianos from the largest Piano House in Winnipeg



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CHICKERING KNABE
HAINES BROS. BELL
 And Ten Other Makes of High Grade

Pianos at
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 We always have a large stock of Second-Hand Pianos to select from, such as Newcombe, Bell, Heintzman, Palmer, etc.

Prices from \$75 to \$250, on Easy Monthly Payments
 All our Pianos are guaranteed for ten years. You have the privilege of exchanging for any other make of Piano at any time. Player Pianos from \$650 to \$950, sold on easy terms.

Patronize the store that gives quality and sells for less than any other house in Winnipeg. Descriptive catalogues, literature and book of 50 "Old Favorite Songs" mailed free on application.

295 Portage Ave. Winnipeg

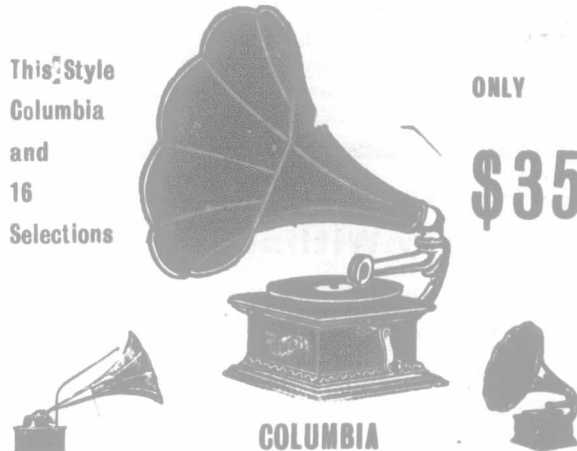
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This Style
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 and
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 Selections



ONLY
\$35

EDISON \$16.50 COLUMBIA VICTOR \$25.00

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 We carry a complete stock of machines and Records.

Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, only .25c.
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knows how important it is to use the best salt in butter making. She knows that WINDSOR BUTTER SALT dissolves quickly and completely, and works in evenly. She knows that WINDSOR BUTTER SALT makes the richest, creamiest Butter—improves the flavor—helps to make the butter keep better. At all the big fairs last year, practically all of the prize winners used

Windsor Butter Salt

HIGHEST FOOD-VALUE.

EPPS'S COCOA

is a treat to Children, a sustenance to the worker, a boon to the thrifty housewife.

BREAKFAST SUPPER CHILDREN THRIVE ON "EPPS'S."

In strength, delicacy of flavour, nutritiousness and economy in use "Epps's" is unsurpassed.

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

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

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

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

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

Here's our proposition in a nut shell: The largest and most up-to-date apartment building in Western Canada, estimated cost \$135,000.00. Less mortgage value 60,000.00.

Our CASH CAPITAL, 750 Business Units 75,000.00. Gross annual revenue, estimated conservatively \$36,720.00. Less taxes, interest on mortgage, collections, etc. 14,220.00.

AVAILABLE FOR ANNUAL DIVIDENDS AT 30% Just a few Business Units left, \$100 each. Cash, \$25; balance 6 mos. 22,500.00. Drop us a card and get full information by return mail.

THE PACIFIC INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED
WOLVERTON & CO., Ltd., Authorized Agents,
704 Dominion Trust Building, Vancouver, B. C.

it had the effect of a compliment. "Come in, you mighty sports," she called, "till I put you through a catechism."

They scrambled in, and after some preliminary shuffling and snatching of caps they were ready for the question—

"Where?"

"Pleasure grounds."

"Who plays?"

"We do."

"Against whom?"

"Stone school senior thirds."

"Ah"—thoughtfully—"You played them before, I think?"

"Yes," hesitatingly,

"And if I remember rightly there was some nasty play that can't be laid at Stone school's door."

"It was just one, Ja—"

"Name no names. It was our nine, and I almost promised myself not to go to another match—ever."

"Aw come on! We won't do it this time, Miss Cranston! Honor bright, we'll play square!"

The noisy chorus was not without power. She hesitated.

"Well, I'll see. If the work is all done and nobody has to stay in, perhaps—Don't make a noise on the stairs," she called after their disappearing backs.

The delegation, a-flush with victory, rushed out to get another breath before the bell rang. All except freckled Jim, who went to his seat, drew out a book and fell to work strenuously after exchanging an understanding smile with his teacher.

"I couldn't bear that James Bryan," whispered her visitor. "He was always in mischief and awfully saucy."

"Did you always call him James?"

"Yes. What do you call him?"

"Jim, of course. He isn't built to live up to a dignified name like James."

"Here comes another who plagued me—Willie Fletcher."

"Willie." Good heavens! He asked me as a special favor to call him Bill, but we compromised. Why, he's fourteen,—Well, Will, what's the matter?"

"Miss Fleming sent me up to report."

"What for?"

"Well, I guess," sheepishly, "I was tryin' to act smart."

"Did you succeed?" she asked with a grave face and a twinkling eye.

"No-o. I guess not."

"Better go to your seat now."

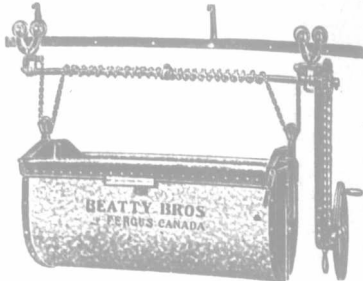
The gong rang, the lines marched in, Miss Bennett went back to frown down any evidence of life among her flock, and Boyd street senior thirds came in to finish out their day in suppressed excitement at the thought of meeting their rivals on the diamond after four. Everybody was interested, and the nine players were not more eager for victory than their room-mates. Teacher had set a good example in enthusiasm by sewing a huge white B. 3. on every one of the nine red sweaters, and was declared a dandy for never giving homework on match nights.

"What is the use? It would never be done, and I haven't time nor energy to spend on trying to accomplish the impossible. The line of least resistance for me," she explained to the believers in homework as a means of educational salvation.

There was the hum of busy silence in the room, and Miss Cranston smiled amusedly as she went from seat to seat on a final round of inspection. They were working for a reward, the young monkeys, with no thought of how reprehensible such conduct would be declared by pedagogical experts. But, one thing was sure, you had to work like sixty for the rewards you got in B. 3. Teacher rigorously demanded her pound of flesh, and they knew it. What she said went, as the class indelegantly expressed it.

So that there was a general breath-holding when after legends of work were finished and spellings heard, the little "conduct book" came out of the apron pocket. That tiny book had power to blast the finest hopes of fishing or snow fights or ball-games. Nobody knew for sure that

Hard Work Made Easy with a "BT" Litter Carrier



What work is harder or more disagreeable than cleaning out the stable? A "BT" Litter Carrier will make this work easy, for, with its four barrow loads of manure can be removed from the stable at one time—no heavy wheeling—no climbing through snow or mud. If desired, the manure can be dumped directly into a wagon or sleigh and save reloading. Write for our free catalogue, showing best method of erecting Litter Carriers and telling why you should buy a "BT" Litter Carrier. **BEATTY BROS., FERGUS, CANADA**

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Good soil, good water, splendid Climate. Nearest to Markets
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CKELL YOUNG & CO.
CRESTON, B. C.

he was in it, but a guilty conscience prevented his raising objections when his name was brought out from between the accusing covers as having temporarily joined the ranks of the misbehaved. Sometimes a sigh of relief was heaved when a name that the inward monitor said should be there was missing, though that did not often happen. Teacher was as good a detective as conscience. Everybody laughed one day when Douglas Read, having finished his regular work early, held up his hand.

"Miss Cranston, will you give me the conduct question now? My work is finished and I have to deliver papers to night."

"Why, Douglas, I don't think I put your name down to-day."

"Didn't you? I thought you did, for you looked at me just when I was going to stick a pin in Bill."

So it was an anxious moment on this, the day of the match, when the little red book came out of the apron pocket.

"Just one name to-day," came the prompt announcement. "Will Fletcher, according to his own story, tried to be smart on the playground and Miss Fleming reported him. Has anyone any reason to give why he should not remain until half-past four?"

A score of hands shot up.

"You think it is not fair to punish others for the misdeed of one?"

The family that eats plenty of

Quaker Oats

is a healthy, rugged family.

The most popular food in the world because it does most and costs least.

Half
"So
punish
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Half the hands went down. "Some of you think he could be punished some other time? All hands down but me. You're the last, Will. What do you think?"

"I think you had better lick me," he said without a smile, "and get it over. Then you can go to the match, and—so can I."

It was too anxious a time for anybody to laugh, though the arbiter of their destinies felt an almost irresistible desire to do so.

"No," she said frowning perplexedly, "I don't like whipping—though I can do it if necessary." That was a sunerfluous addition—"But you abused your liberty at recess, Billy, and it seems only fair that you should lose it now."

Nobody cared so much about Will's deprivation of freedom as they did that if he had to stay she would have to stay with him, a calamity, since Teacher's presence at a match gave giddy prestige. No other classes could persuade their instructors to be present. Will also recognized this aspect of the affair.

"No," she said again, "I think we'll have to stay, Billy."

Before the murmur of disappointment died away, Will was on his feet again.

"It ain't fair," he cried vehemently,

and Miss Cranston's eyebrows went up. Was he really going to live up to that reputation for impudence? "I'll stay here alone, and you can go to the match. The other kids will be sore if you don't."

"Oh, no, Billy, I couldn't—" "I won't sneak, honor bright. I'll stay as long as you say."

"Of course you will when you promise. I know that, and so it shall be. Stay here till half-past four, and shut the door after you if the janitor is not here."

The school stands at the foot of a steep hill from which you go up by a hundred steps—every child in the school has counted them—to the field above, where sports of all sorts were played and which is known as the Pleasure ground. When you have made the century climb, walked back in the grass a hundred yards and turned to look, you cannot see any town at all, just some tree tops, a grain elevator and a lighthouse, and beyond, the blue, blue lake. It is possible to forget school and even home completely up there, especially if the game is good.

And this game was good. Every man on both teams was playing his best and each side had a crowd of enthusiastic supporters. Only Miss Cranston, after the first half hour, kept turning to glance towards the

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ASK YOUR DEALER ABOUT CANE'S "NEW IDEA" BUTTER TUBS

These butter tubs will keep butter better and longer than any other wooden package, having a paraffin saturated inside surface which gives the same advantage over the ordinary butter tub that an earthen crock possesses and yet having the strength to resist shocks and being lighter than the ordinary earthen crock.

I. Cane's "New Idea" butter tubs are made of a strong, tough, tasteless wood.

II. Cane's "New Idea" butter tubs are well manufactured and are hooped with our specially treated galvanized steel wire hoops, which are stronger and make a stronger package than the ordinary kind.

III. Cane's "New Idea" butter tubs are coated with a hot paraffin coating, which is tasteless and harmless and which saturates the inner surface of the wood and seals the pores so that all the natural moisture is retained in the butter, and any odors or taints from the outside are prevented from contaminating the butter. This coating also prevents mould. And butter packed in these tubs will not lose weight as if packed in the ordinary tubs.

IV. Do not scald these tubs, as it will injure the coating, and it is also unnecessary to soak them.

These tubs are recommended by large users and handlers of butter and can be relied on to keep your product in perfect condition and will cost you no more than the ordinary kind.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE
Wm. Cane & Sons Co., Ltd.
NEWMARKE, CANADA
SOLD BY ALL GROCERY AND PROVISION DEALERS

Wear Ruthstein's STEEL SHOES

Absolute Protection Against
Colds, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Discomfort
No More Blistered, Aching Feet
GOOD-BYE to CORNS and BUNIONS!



Off With the old, rough wrinkled leather!
On with the Comfortable STEEL SHOES!

There's more good wear in one pair of Steel Shoes than in three to six pairs of the best All-Leather Shoes. And comfort! The very first time you slip your feet into Steel Shoes they feel fine. They need no "breaking in." And the longer you wear Steel Shoes the better you like them, for they keep your feet warm, dry and comfortable—though you work in mud and slush up to your shoe tops. Steel Shoes are shaped to fit the foot, and the rigid steel bottoms and sides force them to keep their shape. No warping, no twisting, no leaking possible. And they are as light as any ordinary work shoes.

How Our 1910 Model Steel Shoes Are Made. The Wonderful Steel Bottoms

Steel Shoes solve the problem of the Perfect Work Shoe for all time to come.

The soles of Steel Shoes are an inch above the soles are stamped out of a special light, thin, rust-resisting steel. One piece of seamless steel from toe to heel. As a further protection from wear, and a means of giving a firm foothold, the bottoms are studded with adjustable steel rivets.

The adjustable steel rivets of 1910 model Steel Shoes add the finishing touch of perfection. Practically all the wear comes on these steel rivets. When steel rivets wear down you can constantly replace them with new rivets. And the rivets at the tip of toe and ball of foot are the only ones that wear. Steel Shoes never go to the Repair Shop, for there's nothing to wear but the rivets. And the Steel Soles shed mud almost as easily as they shed water. The cost is only 30 cents for 50 extra steel rivets. No other repairs are ever needed.

The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable waterproof leather, and firmly riveted to soles. There is greater strength and longer service and more foot comfort in Steel Shoes than in any other working shoes in existence. It's in the steel and the pliable leather, and the way they are put together.

Throw Away Rubber Boots, Felt Boots and "Arctics!"

Rubber or felt boots heat the feet and make them sweaty and tender. Nothing more uncomfortable or more harmful to the feet. One pair of Steel Shoes will outlast at least three pairs of felt or rubber boots.

A man who wears Steel Shoes doesn't have to own three different styles of working shoes. No arctics or felt boots necessary.

Secret of Steel Shoe Elasticity

Steel Shoes have thick, springy Hair Cushion Insoles, which are easily removable for cleansing and airing. They absorb perspiration and foot odors—absorb the jar and shock when you walk on hard and stony ground. They keep your feet free from callouses, blisters and soreness.

Steel Shoes Save Doctor Bills

Wear Steel Shoes and you need not suffer from Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiffness of the Joints and other troubles and discomforts caused by cold, wet feet. Keep your feet always warm, dry and comfortable in Steel Shoes. They protect your health and save doctor bills, while adding to your comfort.

Low Prices on Steel Shoes

Sizes, 5 to 12. 6 inches, 9 inches, 12 inches and 16 inches high.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 a pair; better grade of leather, \$3.00 a pair; extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 a pair.

Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, \$4 a pair; extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$5 a pair.

Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, \$5 a pair; extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$6 a pair.

Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, \$6 a pair; extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$7 a pair.

One Pair Will Outwear 3 to 6 Pairs of Leather Shoes

The comfort of Steel Shoes is remarkable. Their economy is simply astounding! Practically all the wear comes from the rivets in the bottoms, and the rivets can be replaced very easily. Don't sweat your feet in rubber boots or torture them in rough, hard, twisted, shapeless leather shoes. Order a pair of Steel Shoes to-day. Sizes, 5 to 12.

Order Steel Shoes To-day!

We strongly recommend the 6-inch high, at \$3.50 a pair, or 9 inches, at \$5, as they give best satisfaction for general service.

In ordering, state size shoe you wear. Enclose \$3.50 a pair for 6-inch high, and the best and most comfortable working shoes you ever wore will promptly be shipped to you. Your money refunded if Steel Shoes are not exactly as represented when you see them. Send to-day!

N. M. Ruthstein, Sec'y and Treas.
Main Office and Factory: Racine, Wis., U.S.A.
Great Britain Factory: Northampton, Eng.

ORDER BLANK FOR STEEL SHOES

Steel Shoe Co., Dept. 371, Toronto, Can.
Gentlemen:

I enclose for \$.....

in payment for pair Steel Shoes.

Size.....

Name.....

Town..... Province.....

County.....

Dealer's Name.....

steps. But no Will appeared. It seemed strange, for he never sulked and the arrangement had been of his own devising. But in spite of feeling that she had done right her enjoyment of the game was not unalloyed. She missed Will's shrill yell as the crowd swept on to the diamond when the game was won by Boyd street.

"Three cheers for Boyd street nine!" cried the defeated. The volume of sound was weak but the spirit was sincere, for the soreness left by the unfair dealing in the last match was soothed by this square game.

"The victors took it up with— 'Three cheers for Stone school,' given with a will, and then somebody cried recklessly, 'Three cheers for Miss Cranston,' and the response was frantic.

Between the diamond and the top of the hill there was time to remember Will and to wonder what had become of him. But before the school could be seen, unusual sounds were heard that made the group break into a run for the top step.

"Gee! It's the fire brigade." "There's the engine."

"I bet it's in our room, for see the smoke coming out of the windows." "I wonder where Bill is."

More ejaculations of a like nature were planted forth as they bumped and slid and stumbled down the hill, on the steps or off no one seemed to care. Pell-mell into the yard they ran

only to be stopped by firemen before they could get near the building. Miss Cranston, looking everywhere for a small, homely boy, ran full tilt into the janitor.

"Did you see Will Fletcher?" "I did, Miss. He's been over there under the big maple. No, he's not hurt, but he's a plucky young 'un, gave the alarm, yelled at me in the front building and then got half the stuff out of your room."

There he was under the tree sitting on the ground in the midst of a motley heap of school books. His face was remarkably dirty, caused by rubbing his smoke-stung eyes with a grimy hand. There was a general odor of scorch about him.

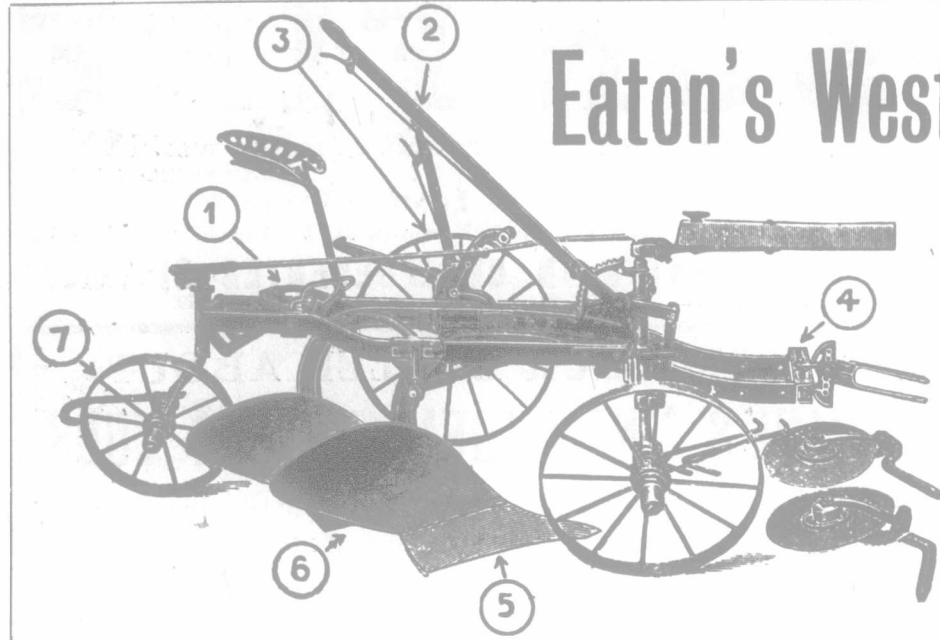
As they rushed to him in a body he stood up to meet them better, gave a final impatient rub to his eyes, and asked before anyone else could say a word: "Who won? What's the score?"

"We did. 7 to 5. Tell us about the fire."

In response to Miss Cranston's demand he explained reluctantly: "It was pretty slow and quiet and I guess I must have gone to sleep, because next thing I knew the room was just full of smoke and the wall between us and the hall was cracklin'."

"I went out in the hall and the stairs was on fire, just as we always said it would go. They were burning mostly against the wall, so I slid down the banisters and rang in the alarm on the corner, gave a yell at the janitor and came back to get my books."

"You silly!" said teacher, but she



Eaton's Western Chief Steel Gang Plow

A Strongly-Built Reliable Implement

Designed so as to give greatest turnover of soil with lightest draft.

1 By means of our "Automatic Tripping Device" and the single bail feature, our plows enter the ground point first, and leave ground point first.
 2 Levers are within easy reach of the operator.
 3 Foot lever raises bottoms out of the ground, and at the same time the entire plow is brought to a level. Operators' hands have been left free to guide the horses.

4 A "Beam Hitch" Plow. The only correct way.
 5 Beaded landside on share giving extra wide weld. Our exclusive patent.
 6 Bottoms made of highest grade soft centre steel. Guaranteed to scour in any soil. Crucible steel shin, which gives double wearing surface.
 7 30-day long distance dust proof bearings.

Cat. No.	Size	Weight pounds	Shipped from Winnipeg	Shipped from Saskatoon	Shipped from Calgary
41B200	12 inch Stubble Gang Plow	715	65.00	67.25	69.10
41B201	14 inch Stubble Gang Plow	740	67.00	69.20	71.00
41B202	12 inch Breaker bottoms, ex.	95	24.00	24.75	25.25
41B203	14 inch Breaker bottoms, ex.	105	25.00	26.00	26.50
41B204	12 inch extra Share	10	3.00	3.10	3.15
41B205	14 inch extra Share	13	3.25	3.40	3.55

THIS PLOW CAN BE SHIPPED FROM WINNIPEG, SASKATOON OR CALGARY

We have established Implement Warehouses at Calgary and Saskatoon. Goods are shipped direct from factory to warehouses at through carload freight rates. Customers thus get the benefit of the through car rate for most of the journey from factory to farm, resulting in a considerable saving on each shipment. Send your orders to Winnipeg the same as usual. We have no offices at Saskatoon or Calgary, only warehouses.

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 Thousands of these catalogues have already been mailed. If you have not received your copy, a post card will bring it. This catalogue has something of interest to you, something you need at a price you can afford to pay. Merely as a price guide, and book of reference it is of great value to you.

We can furnish five horse string out hitch for \$5.00, and six horse hitch, four abreast two tandem, for \$4.00.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

looked as if she didn't half mean it.
 "Then just as I was passing I saw your apron with the conduct book sticking out of the pocket so I brought it along too. Here 'tis."
 Stifling a desire born of relief at his safety to fall on the boy's neck and thereby lose his confidence forever, she took the book, and turning to the others said with a laugh that trembled:
 "Three cheers and a tiger for Billy Fletcher!"
 It was given with wild whooping and capering and caused one departing fireman to say to another:
 "The little beggars! They are thinking they'll have a holiday. Don't blame the kids, but what's the teacher cheering for?"

Selected Recipes

Devil's Food Cake.—Boil together until it thickens one-half cup milk, one teaspoon flour, one-fourth lb. chocolate. When cool add one-half cup sugar, two tablespoons melted butter, three well beaten eggs, one-half cup sweet milk, and two cups of flour sifted with two teaspoons baking powder.

Graham Cookies.—Beat one egg, add two level tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one tablespoonful of molasses, one teaspoonful of lemon extract, a grating of nutmeg, one cup of sour cream, into which a teaspoonful of soda has been sifted and mixed, and two cups and a half of Graham flour. Mix all together thoroughly. Drop from a teaspoon upon a buttered baking pan, keeping the round two inches apart. Put a raisin or half a blanched almond in the center of each, sprinkle with granulated sugar and let bake in a moderate oven.

English Currant Loaf.—1 cake of yeast, 1 cup of luke warm milk, 3½ cups sifted flour, 1 egg, ¼ cup butter, ½ cup light brown sugar, ¼ teaspoonful salt, ½ teaspoonful cinnamon and 1 cup currants. Dissolve yeast in the milk and add to this one and one-half cups of flour to make sponge, cover well and let rise for one hour and a half. Then add the butter, sugar and salt, thoroughly mixed, the well beaten currants floured,

Turbans and Swirls

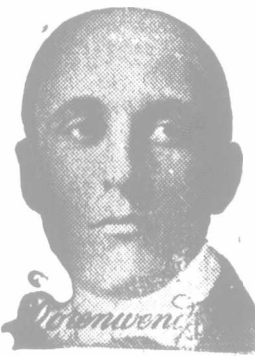
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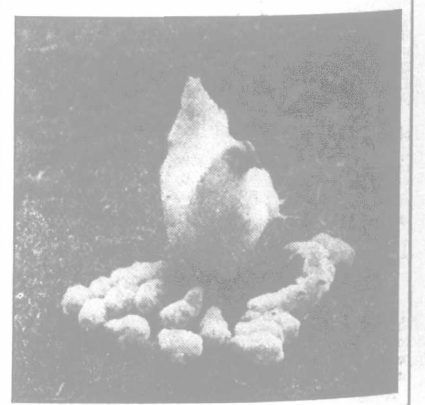


The Dorenwend Co. of Toronto, Limited

The House of Quality and Style
 103-104 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada



cinnamon and enough flour to make a soft dough. Knead thoroughly, keeping dough soft. Cover and let rise again for two hours. Then make into loaves, place in pans and let rise again in a warm place, free from draft. When light, bake about an hour in a moderate oven. The whole process takes about five and one-half hours.
Orange Jumbles.—Beat half a cup of butter to a cream; gradually beat in half a cup of sugar, then an egg and the yolk of another, the grated yellow rind of an orange and one-fourth a cup of orange juice; lastly, beat in two cups and one-fourth of flour, sifted with half a level teaspoonful of soda and as lightly round in a teaspoonful of cream of tartar. With pastry bag and a tube shape the mixture in S's on buttered tins, dredge with granulated sugar and bake in a quick oven.



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Questions & Answers

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

BUILDING SOD HOUSE

A Brandon reader asks for information as to the construction of a sod house 22 x 22 with lumber partitions. Can any of our readers supply details as to construction and cost?

MILK FROM TUBERCULAR COWS

I notice in a creamery company's advertisement that raw milk is dangerous, because of the fact that tuberculosis can be transmitted from cow to child. What are the facts? D. R.

Ans.—This is a matter on which authorities disagree. To prove that milk from tubercular cows would transmit the disease to human beings would entail the submission of a human to a practical test. So far it has been found impossible to locate a willing subject. It is, however, well known that clean milk from healthy cows is most satisfactory for human consumption. Such statement does not require to be substantiated. Therefore the intelligent person with due regard to his personal welfare will refrain from drinking milk laden with tuberculosis germs if he can.

HOME-MADE WINDMILL

Where can I get a pattern of a windmill? I want to make one myself on a small scale to use sawing wood, turning a grindstone, etc.

R. P.

Ans.—If any of our readers can supply this information we shall be pleased to hear from them. With present prices for gasoline engines and reliable windmills, to say nothing of dog power, it is questionable whether or not it pays to bother with home-made wind motors.

HOMESTEAD QUERIES

1. Can a homestead be mortgaged before the patent is received?
2. Is a mortgage valid, if a homestead is included along with chattels before one has his patent for homestead?
3. Can judgment be filed against a homestead before patent is received, or after it has been received?
4. Is a note which has been given for farm machinery outlawed after six years?
5. In what office would a mortgage be registered which was drawn and signed at Darlingford, Man.?
6. Is a company supposed to give a copy of a mortgage if the man in connection with it desires one, and writes for one.

T. J. W.

- Sask. — 1. No.
2. No.
3. Yes, but the execution could be removed on application since the homestead is exempt.
4. The note is good for six years from due date or from date of last payment made on the note or promise in writing to pay.
5. The mortgage covering land at Darlingford, Man., would be registered at Morden.

6. The company is not required to give a copy of the mortgage to the mortgagor, but if he wants a copy he can get one by writing to the registrar and paying the required fee.

FENCING LAWS

1. What is a legal fence?
2. How far must a crop be from the fence?
3. Does this apply to all crops excepting the original prairie hay?
4. Would a fence be built with posts 35 feet apart, 3 wires and droppers every 7 feet, be legal or are the posts in a legal fence wider? What protection or remedy has a farmer here against range or stray cattle?

SOUTHERN ALBERTA FENCER.

Ans.—The matter of legal fences in the northwest territories has been dealt with in past issues. Write the department of agriculture, Edmonton, for a copy of the fence ordinance, as it applies to the province of Alberta.

THRESHING BY WEIGHT

Does the law of Alberta compel a threshing outfit while threshing for farmers to fill the half bushel measure, or does it go by weight? Provided half bushel measure is re-bottomed and falls short of the amount required to fill the government stamped one, at the same time charging the farmer with what he expects the full bushel of grain and when measured out finds at the rate of twenty bushels to the hundred short, what is the liability in such a case, if any?

G. P.

Ans.—The thresher is compelled to give measure by weight. That is he must give the full bushel, and, if on weighing your grain it is short, you will have an action against the thresher company for the difference between what you were charged and what you really receive.

HORSES KILLED BY TRAIN

I had two mares killed in the C. P. R. yards by the train. The mares were running at large and the herd law was not in force. Can I collect damages? If so what steps should I take?

B. H.

Ans.—Your mares were trespassers and the C. P. R. would not be liable, whether the herd law was in force or not. You cannot collect damages.

MINOR OWNING STOCK

In reply to A. C. Sask.: The son could not give title to the stock, if he sold them, until he is of age, and as the stock did not belong to his father he could not dispose of them, but as soon as the son becomes of age he can take them away from the father's place but would be liable for a fair charge for feed.

POINTERS ON GROWING CORN

I intend to grow some fodder corn for milch cows. My land is well manured summerfallow. Will this be suitable? It is a sandy loam, well drained, sloping south.

What is the best kind to grow? Can it be sown with the force feed shoe drill? What is the best way to cultivate? Can I cut it with a grain binder and when is the best time to cut it? Can I cure it outside, how much seed is required?

BIRTLE READER.

Ans.—Your soil should prove excellent for a crop of fodder corn. Owing to the high altitude of the Birtle district I would recommend only early varieties, such as North Dakota Flint, Compton's early and Longfellow. These kinds can be purchased from leading seedsmen. Much of the seed corn germinates badly, so I would recommend you to purchase your stock some time before seeding and to test it for germination.

You can sow any of these varieties with the ordinary grain drill by closing sufficient spouts to make the rows from 30 to 36 inches apart, the kernels of corn can be dropped three to six inches apart in the row. This will take about half a bushel per acre.

Most of the cultivation should be done with the harrow between the time the corn is sown and when it is four inches high. After that time it will only require a turn with the Planet Jr. one horse cultivator between the rows. Should the corn not exceed six feet in height it can be cut and bound with a grain binder, but if it reaches a height

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We are this year celebrating the 60th anniversary of the establishment of this business and we are justly proud of its record — one which has been attained by very few seed houses in America.

The excellence of our stocks, which are carefully tested for purity and germination, our long experience and connection with the best growers in the world, prices reasonable, consistent with quality, and the great care exercised in every detail of our business is the secret of our success; this with our largely increasing trade, the trade of many that we have held year after year, and the many unsolicited testimonials from our customers, substantiates our claim to be "The oldest and most Reliable Seed House in Canada."

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The above illustration shows the largest stock barn in Minnesota, covered with Paroid.

In spite of cheap imitations Paroid grows in popularity because every one who uses it finds it economical, extra strong, durable, and thoroughly satisfactory. Make no mistake—get Paroid.

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This is just one of the many things which Mr. Edison is doing to make the Phonograph the most perfect music reproducing machine in the world. You can enjoy it at an expense so small that you cannot afford long to hesitate. Hear the Edison Phonograph today. Hear it play Amberol Records; hear it play Victor Herbert's music, and then you will know why Mr. Edison said "I want to see an Edison Phonograph in every home."

Edison Phonographs - - \$16.50 to \$162.50
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(twice as long) - - - - 85c
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because it needs no repairs and lasts a lifetime. It is rust that destroys wire fences. English Wire Manufacturers know how to prevent this. To this English Wire add the PEERLESS method of construction and the PEERLESS lock and you have a fence without a rival. We are manufacturers of high grade farm, poultry, ornamental fencing and gates. Write for book.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD.
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HAVE YOU SEEN

THE IMPROVED NEW SUPERIOR

THE 1910 MODEL

WITH ITS

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It is the simplest and most thorough device for handling wild oats on the market. It is the fastest cleaner made.

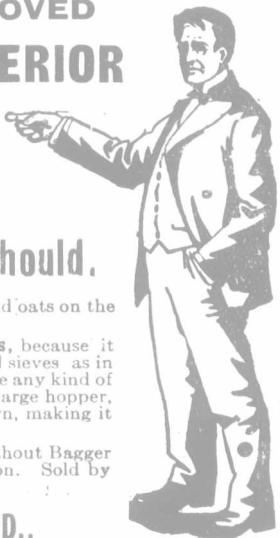
The New Superior is the King of Wild Oat Separators, because it cleans them all out thoroughly, fast and easy, no complicated sieves, as in other machines made for this purpose. It will clean and separate any kind of grain grown. The New Superior has large screening capacity, large hopper, automatic feed. The New Superior is built strong and low down, making it handy and easy to operate.

The New Superior is made in four sizes — fitted with or without Bagger for farm or elevator work and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Sold by all leading agents. Write for further particulars and prices.

THE HARMER IMPLEMENT COMPANY, LTD.,

132 PRINCESS STREET

WINNIPEG, MAN.



greater than this it will have to be cut with a sickle or corn binder.

It is well to get the corn as far advanced as possible before cutting, but it is not safe to leave it uncut after the last week in August, owing to danger of frost. It can be stooked in the field, or into a silo, but it can not be stacked or put in barns, as it quickly ferments.

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

HOMESTEAD QUERIES

1. Is there any objection to sowing White Fife wheat? Which is it or the Red Fife the best yielder?

2. How many days after germination is it safe to harrow wheat in order to kill small weeds? S. H. S.

Ans.—1. The objection to sowing White Fife wheat is that it is not of such high milling quality as Red Fife. As a rule the latter yields best although some claim great returns in favor of the White.

2. The number of days that elapse before it is safe to harrow growing crops to kill weeds depends on soil and weather conditions. Harrows should not be used until the grain crop is rooted sufficiently not to be torn out and it can be harrowed up to the time the grain waves nicely in the breeze or until the harrows do considerable damage in tearing the plants. This damage of course will depend a great deal on the weight of the harrow and the sharpness of the teeth.

PACKING AFTER THE PLOW

Is there any implement that takes the place of the harrow and does better work, that I could use on a horse tied alongside the team on a plow?

In the spring I use a gang and a horse tied alongside the team dragging one section of harrow but would like something to pack ground better than harrow.

Ans.—We do not know of any plan that can be made to fit in with the use of an extra horse. However the thorough harrowing and the tramping done by the horse should result in sufficient packing. Different attachments for plows are on the market. Many prefer to roll and harrow with the ordinary drag harrow, each evening giving this treatment to the area plowed during the day.

FARMING SANDY LAND

I have a half section of land that I wish to put under cultivation. It is very light. Sandy in fact. Men on same section can grow good wheat. Not having any experience in this class of land, would you tell me I can get information as to the best way to farm it so as to get good results?

Ans.—Your soil though sandy no doubt contains enough plant food to give you a few fairly good crops, particularly if the seasons are not too dry. If the sub-soil also is sandy do not practise deep plowing. You must provide humus; therefore plow under green crops or barnyard manure when possible. If you can go into dairying or stock raising you no doubt can, by making judicious use of manure and keeping part of your farm in pasture introducing clovers or alfalfa, make a fair profit.

SEIZING GOODS FOR SCHOOL TAX

Can a seizure be made of goods or chattels for school taxes on land being assessed for same and patent not yet issued?

Ans.—Yes. The holder of the land is liable for taxes as occupant, in spite of the fact that he is not registered as owner.

SEARCHING FOR LIQUOR

Does a police officer or any other authorized person require a warrant to search a person suspected of having liquor on his person or in his possession in a proclaimed local option district, and also is a warrant required to search house and premises of a suspected person having liquor thereon?

Under section 30 and sub-section 42 of the Liquor License Act, every licensed inspector, provincial and municipal constable or other peace officer having reasonable ground for believing

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that any spirituous or fermenting liquor has been brought into any local option territory in contravention of any of the provisions of Section 30, shall have power without warrant to search—the person himself if he has reason to believe that any such person has any liquor upon his person. The same section provides that any of the above mentioned officers shall have the right, having reasonable ground for belief as aforesaid, without warrant, to search in any building except a private dwelling. In order to enable the peace officer to search a private dwelling, it is necessary for him to obtain a warrant from a magistrate or a justice of the peace.

Questions & Answers

VETERINARY

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

MARE HAS BAD TEETH

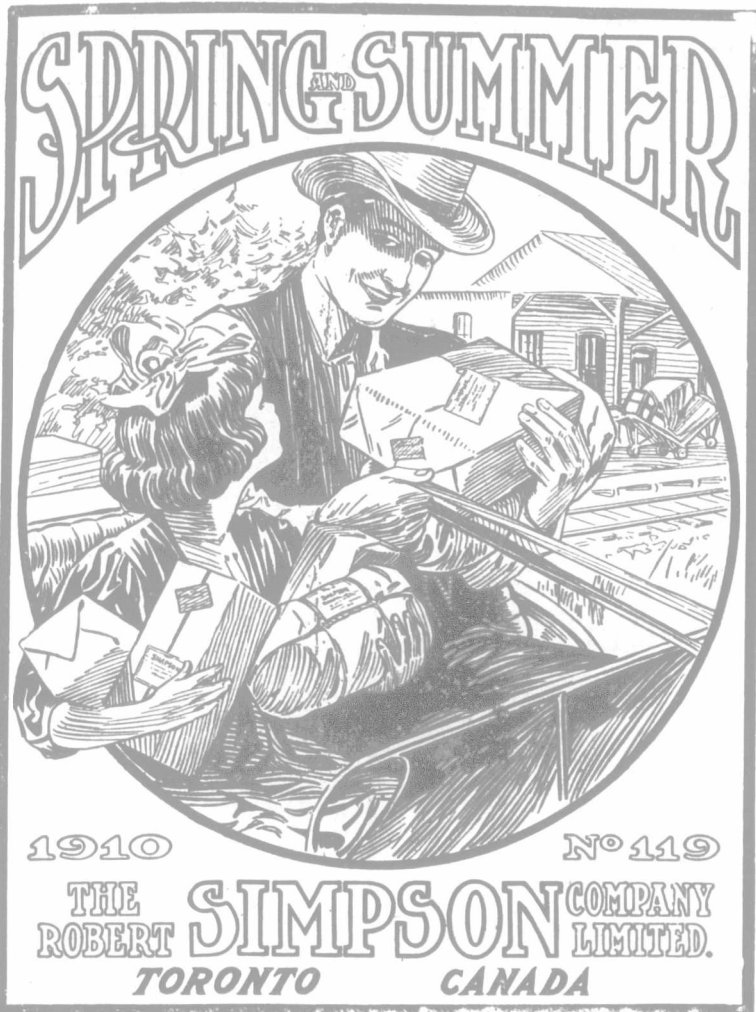
A mare seven years old, bought two years ago did not seem to do well. I had her teeth attended to by a local veterinarian soon after I got her and again last spring, and still she could not masticate her food. Another veterinary arrived in town in July and I took her to him and he said he wondered how she could live at all, and we had to throw her and he cut 3 of her back teeth and filed some of the others that were too rough, and she did eat and do a little better since. I took her to him again in November and he did some more filing, but she still keeps quidding all the time she is eating hay and dropping the hay half chewed. Her lower incisors (that is the 4 middle ones) are 1/4 inch longer than the outside ones and the upper ones are wearing them on the insides. Should they be filed down level on left as they are, as the veterinary said it didn't matter? But I think it stops the jaw from working properly, so I would like to have your opinion, as the mare is not doing real well yet, and I believe she is in foal, so I would like her to raise the colt anyway if I couldn't work her.

S. P.

Ans.—Your mare evidently has a very bad mouth. Her teeth have been neglected until they are in such a bad condition that it will be impossible to make them good again. It is a mistake to do too much floating and cutting. Perhaps if you leave the teeth alone for a few months they may become more or less levelled from the natural motion of grinding. You should feed her on crushed grain, and cut hay and straw if you have a cutting box.

CONGESTION OF UDDER

My cow has been dry since October, and about ten days ago her udder in the left back quarter became quite hard and swollen—she looks just as if she



This Catalogue
Now Ready for Mailing
Authentic Spring Styles.

Though Easter comes very early this year, it was decided not to publish this Catalogue until we could illustrate the

We might have guessed at styles, made our Catalogue look just as attractive, and brought it out a month earlier; but we would not have been keeping faith with the thousands of customers who rely on us for authentic information. You will find the latest and best ideas in every garment pictured here, besides hundreds of novelties which our buyers, just returned from Europe, brought with them. A comparison of our prices with those found in any other catalogue will prove to you that it costs no more to be "in style," nor to supply yourself with this season's novelties, which are not obtainable at the shop near by. Your address on a post card will bring you this Catalogue free of charge.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO

were milking. She will not freshen till April. I have tried all the usual remedies—bathing with hot water, caustic balsam and cow relief. The udder remains just the same—neither better nor worse. A young calf sucked her once or twice while she was dry. Is this the cause of the mischief? Please tell me what to do, and whether it will spoil the cow for milking.

G. B.

Ans.—Instead of irritating the quarter with the remedies you mention the cow should have a dose of epsom salts, followed with ½ ounce doses of nitrate of potash three times a day. This treatment would in all probability remove the cause of the congestion of the udder. It may not be too late even now, so we advise you to administer the purge at once. Give the nitrate of potash mixed with her mash. The exciting cause of the trouble, no doubt, is indigestion. It would be advisable not to overfeed her, but give her digestive organs a rest. Of course the calf sucking her may have excited the gland, and so caused congestion. When the cow freshens pay special attention to this quarter. Milk it out every four hours. You may then save it.

AILMENT WITH MARE

Have a mare rising 15 years old. She eats hearty and feels well apparently, but cannot get her fat. Her breath is bad and she slobbers. She raised a nice colt last summer. I did not work her much. She seemed to get bad the latter part of summer. Advise me what the ailment is and what to give her. The veterinary says her teeth are all right.

J. H. T.

Ans.—The bad odor and the slobbering indicate a decayed tooth, which must be extracted to give relief. Have your veterinary surgeon examine her mouth again.

MARE IN FOAL HAS WORMS

Small mare with foal is much troubled with long white worms. Would oil and turpentine be harmful to unborn foal. Same mare is hidebound. Is this caused by worms? If not what would cure without hurting foal?

S. M.

Ans.—It is not safe to administer purgatives of any kind to mares in foal, but when it is absolutely necessary that a purgative should be given, linseed oil should be used. The turpentine would increase the risk of the mare aborting, on account of its irritant action on the urinary and generative organs. Yes,

worms will bring about such a condition. The safest way to reduce the number of parasites and to loosen up her skin, is to feed plenty of bran mash and boiled flax seed. Mix with her feed morning and evening, 1 dram of powdered sulphate of iron. Continue this for a week, then discontinue its use for a week and commence again.

HEN LICE ON HORSES

I have three horses, one a mare in foal; they have skin itching and special hind part of body and much of hind legs and neck, and rub against everything they can get to. On parts the hair is coming off. The stable is adjoining pig and hen house, what is cause and cure?

K. K.

Ans.—Hen lice is the cause of the itching. The remedy is to get the horses away from the poultry, to a stable free from vermin. Then you may apply the following solution every evening to the affected parts, using brush: Creolin, 1 tablespoonful to each quart of warm soft water.

OLD COLLAR GALLS—HORSE IN POOR CONDITION

1. What is the best treatment for old collar galls on horses' shoulders, so as to heal and harden them for the spring work?

2. Give treatment for horse out of condition. He eats ravenously; hide is rough and boils appear on back and shoulders; legs stock slightly in stable. Will pass whole oats when fed them. Present feed: oat sheaves and mixture of bran, oats and barley chop, only small amount of barley. Has been fed boiled barley. Teeth have been pronounced sound by two veterinarians.

Farmer's Son.

Ans.—1. Very often the only way to overcome old collar galls is to dissect out the tumor that usually is present beneath the skin. If the tumor is present, the horse is never free from sore shoulders. The abrasion may heal over while the horse is idle, but when he is put to work again the old trouble is there. Zinc ointment, to which is added 1 dram of taurin to each ounce and applied several times a day, acts very well.

2. Prepare the horse for a purge by feeding him for twelve hours on scalded bran mash, allowed to cool; no hay or grain. Continue the mashes (no hay or grain) until he commences

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Entries for the Horse and Fat Stock Shows close March 15th. Catalogue of Auction Sale of bulls can be had on application. 121 animals of beef breeds; also Ayshire bull to be sold.

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Fruit blue-black like an enormous rich blueberry in looks and taste. Unsurpassed for eating raw, cooked, canned or preserved in any form. This great garden fruit is equally valuable in hot, dry, cold or wet climates. Easiest plant in the world to grow, succeeding anywhere and yielding great masses of rich fruit all summer and fall. The greatest boon to the family garden ever known. Leaves and branches are also used for greens and are superb. Everybody can and will grow it.

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kept warm with blankets and the legs rubbed with a wisp of hay and bandages. The air of the stable must be kept pure. Usually it is necessary to apply mustard to the sides of the chest. The medical treatment should always be in the hands of a qualified veterinarian.

TRADE NOTES.

WIGLE'S PERCHERON SALE

On March 24, as advertised, E. J. Wigle of Calgary, Alta., will sell by auction twenty-five head of Percheron stallions and mares. These horses have been recently shipped to their stable at Calgary from Kingsville, Ont. Messrs. Wigle have been breeding and importing Percheron horses for over twenty years, and to-day they are among the largest dealers in this breed of horses in Canada. In Ontario their stock is famous all over the province in the breeding stables and the show arena. Nine stallions, ready for service are included in the Calgary offering. Two four-year-old stallions, already at the barns, are exceptionally good ones. Togo, a descendant of Aiglon, the Chicago World's Fair Champion, is a stallion worthy of consideration by anyone who is wishing a stock horse. Four year-old stallions, now at the barns will be included in the sale. They are a strong boned lot, with plenty of quality. Besides these a number of mares will be sold, and anyone wanting either registered or high grade mares to lay the foundation of a stud will find what he should buy included in Mr. Wigle's offering. Mr. Wigle states that he guarantees every animal to be as represented, and he gives a breeding guarantee with each horse. The sale will be held in the sale pavilion on the exhibition grounds at Calgary. Intending purchasers would do well to write Mr. Wigle for a catalog before the day of the sale.

ATTRACTIVE SEED CATALOG

This year's catalog issued by The Steele, Briggs Seed Company is the best of many good ones sent to Western Canadian customers. All classes of farm crop seeds and vegetable and flower seeds are described and illustrated. Realizing that this is the land of opportunity, a full line of seeds selected for use in Western Canada is catalogued.

Garden and florist requisites, such as pots, cultivators, sprayers, sprinklers, seeders, and general implements for the garden, are carried. In addition bee keepers and poultry supplies, insecticides and fungicides, stock foods and fertilizers are quoted.

Every farmer should secure a catalog and place his order early. Good seeds mean good crops if the soil has been properly prepared and average weather conditions prevail.

Write Steele, Briggs Co., Winnipeg, and say you saw the notice in the Farmer's Advocate.

BRITISH SHORTHORN AUCTIONS IN 1909

Thornton's circular of Shorthorn transactions gives a summary of 78 auction sales held in Great Britain in 1909. 6213 head of cattle were sold at an average price of £33, 8s. 2d., making a total of £207,566, 62s. 3d. The past season may, on the whole, be considered quite a satisfactory one for Shorthorn breeders, and there have been several interesting features in the trade of the year.

It is now about two years since the demand for great numbers of both bulls and females for the Argentine began to show signs of falling off, and although both the breeders in South America themselves, as well as their agents, have searched the kingdom through to find animals of the highest class, and were still willing to pay handsome prices for them, they have not taken anything like the quantity that was exported in the years 1905, 1906, and 1907, which were undoubtedly the most profitable that breeders in general have ever experienced in Great Britain. The

to purge, then feed half his usual allowance of hay and grain, increasing the amount as the purging ceases. Follow this with a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution in his drinking water three times a day for ten days; water always before feeding.

FOUL IN THE FOOT

Early last fall while breaking low land on the edge of slough, I noticed my ox was tender on his feet. He kept getting worse and in time the feet between the hoof broke. I treated him by pouring hot lard on these sores, which soon healed. Still he continued to favor them and stand with legs spread out and his weight mostly on the heels. In time his shoulders and breast began to shrink. Now, if this is foot rot; why should he shrink in shoulders?

C. H. Ans.—Your ox has been suffering from "foul in the foot," which was manifested by the sloughing between the claws. The treatment for the trouble is, in the first place, well cleanse the parts with a brush and warm water and soap, and keep the animal in a clean dry stable. Once a day saturate the parts affected with a solution of sulphate of copper, made by dissolving one-half ounce of sulphate of copper in a pint of hot water. Use as hot as the hand will bear. Then cover up the parts with oakum, saturated in pure creolin. Renew dressing once daily. The reason the muscles have shrunken is that the animal has been standing for considerable time in practically one position. His muscles have not been in use, as when in good health, consequently they have not received a full quantity of blood for nourishment, hence, as always results, there is a shrinking of the muscles. If he can walk about ever so little turn him loose, but keep his feet dry.

LUNG FEVER

What is lung fever and how does it arise? What treatment is necessary for an animal afflicted with it? Is the disease contagious? It is very prevalent to the south of here. A. M. Ans.—Lung fever is pneumonia—inflammation of the lungs. It is a very serious and a fatal contagious disease, spreading more or less rapidly in an affected locality. When an animal is discovered to be suffering from the disease he should immediately be removed from among other horses, and isolated in a comfortable, well lighted and thoroughly ventilated loose box. His body should be

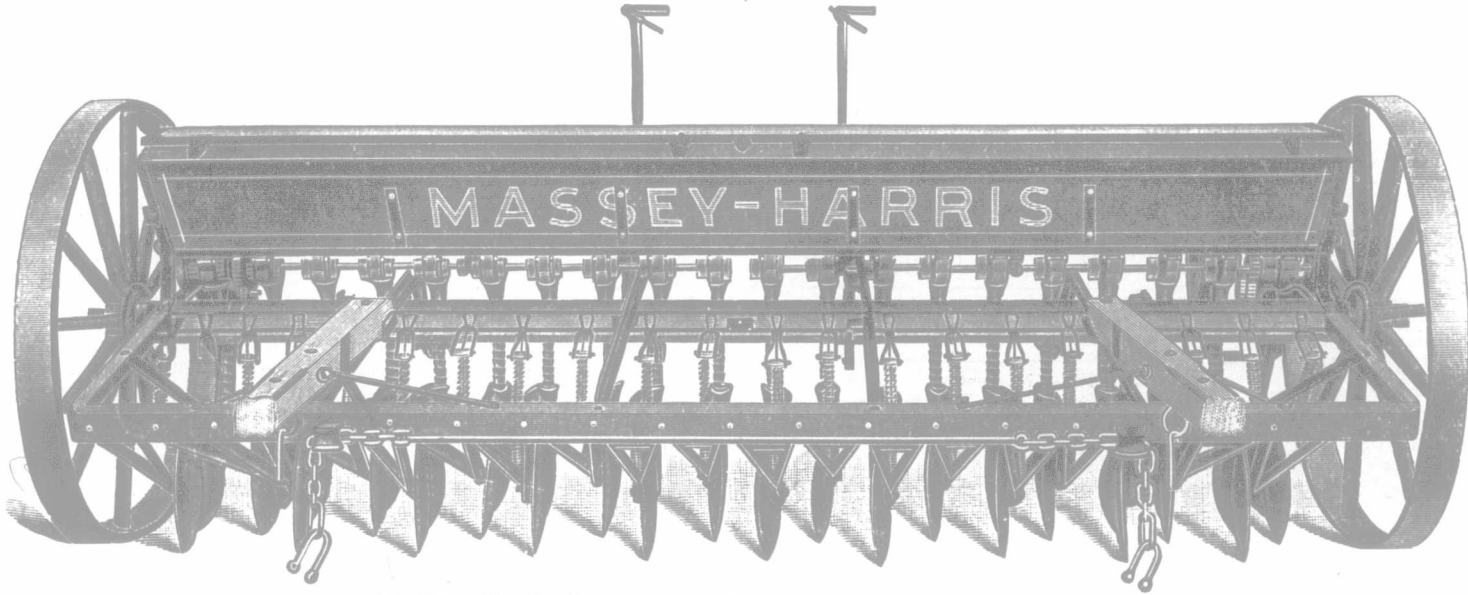
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SIZES: -16, 20 AND 22 SHOES, DOUBLE OR SINGLE DISCS.

slacking in the Argentine demand has, without question, been the chief reason of the somewhat overcrowded market of the year, but against this is a point that may be regarded with satisfaction. For a long time past the industry and attractive occupation of shorthorn breeding has been taking a firm hold of a great number of new breeders, recruits springing up in all parts of the United Kingdom. The majority have, needless to say, been attracted by the high prices paid by good foreign customers, but there are also signs of more enterprise among the farmers, who have been good supporters of the sales; besides which many fresh herds have been started by gentlemen of capital. For many years past there has been a steady increase in the membership of the various breed societies, the Shorthorn Society particularly having made great progress. After the decline and fall of the "in bred" Bates, and Booth, and other strains, breeding was carried on for a considerable period without any direct method, breeders not knowing apparently what line to take, or what system to adopt; but of late there has been more interest taken in pedigree, and a growing inclination to study breeding; the largely increased demand for certain families and strains of blood being the best evidence of this, and so long as it is not carried too far, the breed should benefit by it.

The trade of the whole season has pointed to a rising market for pure-bred dairy Shorthorns, and the efforts of both the Dairy and Shorthorn Association and the parent society itself are now being well rewarded. The quality of both the cows and heifers exhibited in the special dairy classes at the leading shows has vastly improved, and it was the general opinion that no better collection of pure-bred milking Shorthorns had ever been brought forward than were seen at the London Dairy Show this year. At the auction sales there has been no difficulty in finding buyers at good prices for cows with good udders and a dairy-like appearance, especially if a milk record was forthcoming; consequently those breeds of dairy Shorthorns who have taken the trouble to measure or weigh each cow's milk have reaped a handsome profit for their labor.

MAIL ORDER HOUSES CONSOLIDATE

Montgomery, Ross & Co., and The National Cloak & Costume Co., two of Montreal's largest and best known mail order concerns, have joined forces. For the past few years both houses have

done a large business throughout the Dominion, and have earned names for themselves for honesty and fair dealing that should go a long way towards insuring them success in their new venture. The new firm will be known as "Montgomery, Ross & Co.," and will carry on an exclusive mail order business on the lines of the great American houses. The men at the head of the concern have had a large and varied experience in the mail order business, and have gone to work on lines that are bound to bring results.

The growth of the mail order business in Canada in the past few years has been phenomenal, and it is not hard to predict great things for the firms that get on the field early. Day by day as the railway, telegraph and postal systems are extended, the people of this great land are brought closer together, and thanks to the progressive spirit of such firms as this, the rural population is able to easily obtain most of the luxuries of city life, as far as household and personal effects, etc., are concerned. The very existence of our country depends greatly upon the rural population. So long as we can keep the young people on the farms there is no limit to what we may achieve, and the best way to keep them at home is to make that home as attractive as possible. A few years ago this was a big undertaking, but the advent of the mail order house has changed things greatly.

Country people may now deal with city stores, just as easily as if they lived in the city, and the guarantee of a reliable house is all that is necessary to insure them fair, honest treatment.

GOSSIP

INSIDE INFORMATION

This is the name of a book which tells in story form how a modern piano is made. It takes the reader through one of the largest and most up-to-date piano factories in America, telling why each step is taken from the selection of the timber to the delivery of the finished product. On another page in this issue the Mason & Risch Piano Co., of Winnipeg, have an attractive page advertisement offering this important book FREE to all who ask for it. Even if you have an instrument in your house now, this book contains much information you should know. When writing for "Inside Information" kindly mention that you saw the page advertisement in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

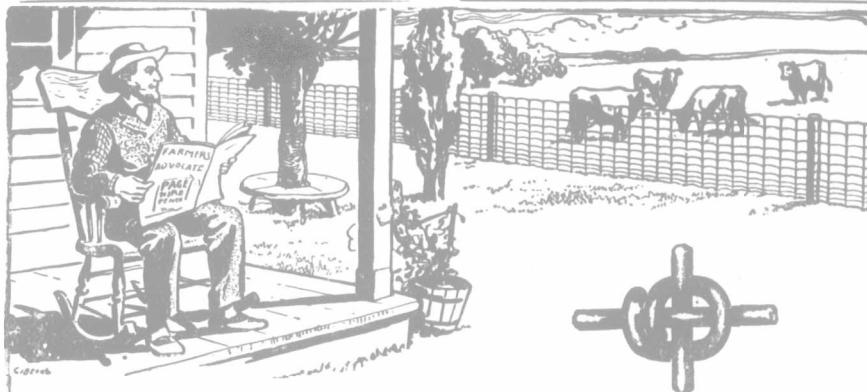
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WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

OXEN—Homesteaders should try them. It pays. No losses from swamp fever. We have two teams for sale. Price \$150.00. Sergt.-Major F. Coles, Moffat, Saskatchewan.

FOR SALE—There will be sold by public auction, at Stoughton, Sask., on Tuesday, March 8, at 2 o'clock, the Clydesdale stallion "Scotland Yet" (3210), rising 9 years old. Cash or terms with good security. For particulars apply, E. B. Dunham, Creelman, Sask.

FOR SALE—The Imported Percheron stallion, Wallace. Foaled 1899. Reg. No. 23831. D. O. Yeomans, Sec. Alexander, Man.

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

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

FOR SALE—Registered Percheron stallion. Three years old. Black. Weight 1800 lbs. I don't think this colt can be beat for his age in Saskatchewan. For particulars address H. O. Hutehins, Box 66, Keeler, Sask.

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

WANTED—to rent in spring, farm with stock and implements. Experienced man. Howlett, Warman, Sask.

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

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

FOR SALE cheap—One Standard bred pacing Stallion rising four years old, registered and enrolled, copy of pedigree, etc., free on application. Apply Box 37, Abernethy, Sask.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Newmarket oats for seed, high grade, heavy yielding, guaranteed strictly clean. Buy from the producer at right prices. 50c per bushel, bags extra. P.O.B. Biggar, Sask. Apply Geo. H. Ferguson.

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

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

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

LOST—Dark bay gelding, black points, narrow white stripe down face, wider on nose, very long forelock, jump on off hind foot just above hoof. Height sixteen hands. Weight about fourteen fifty. Reward for recovery. J. L. Dickson, Pense, Sask.

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

WANTED—First class farm teamster, must be good plowman also. Apply to T. H. Tweltridge, C. P. R. Farm, Springfield, Man.

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

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

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

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

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

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

A NUMBER OF CHOICE Single-comb Brown Leghorn cockerels at \$1.25 each. Eggs, \$1.00 per setting. Duncan J. Vipond, Killarney, Man.

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

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

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Cockerels for sale, \$1.50 each. Eggs in season. Grant Bros. Wild Rose Farm, Redvers, Sask.

FOR SALE—Buff Orpington cock. Coming 2 years old, bred by Shoemaker; has taken one first prize and one silver medal. Price \$3.00. Cockerels \$1.50 and \$2.00; hens and pullets \$1.50 each. Hugh Fraser, Miami, Man.

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

FOR SALE—A few nice pairs of White China Geese at \$7.00 per pair. Miss G. Innes, Headingly, Man.

BARRED ROCK PULLETS—\$1.00 each. J. A. Surprenant, St. Jean Baptiste, Man.

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Powers Combined Boring and Drilling Machine



Bore through any kind of soil and drills through solid rock—all done with the same rig, which is mounted on its own trucks and easily pulled from place to place. No hired help required for ordinary work; one man and his team does it all. Sold on easy payments. All you need to start is a team of horses and a little money for the 1st payment. **\$10.00 a Day Profit** Our catalog is free—write today. LITTLE MFG. CO. Box 539 Clarinda, Ia.

MAKE YOUR OWN ROPE



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

WINNIPEG PRODUCE MARKETS

CREAMERY BUTTER —	
Manitoba fancy fresh made bricks	35
Eastern, in boxes	30
Manitoba, in boxes	29
DAIRY BUTTER —	
Dairy tubs, according to grade	15 to 19
CHEESE —	
Manitoba	12½ to 12¾
Eastern	13½
EGGS —	
Guaranteed, new laid, per dozen	45
Ont. storage, candled, per doz. (cs. included)	27½
LIVE POULTRY —	
(Delivered at Winnipeg)	
Turkey, per lb.	15
Spring Chicken	12
Boiling fowl	8
Geese	10
Ducks	10
EASTERN POULTRY —	
Turkeys, per lb.	21 to 22
Spring chicken, per lb.	18 to 19
Boiling fowl, per lb.	14 to 16
Ducks, per lb.	16 to 19
Geese, per lb.	16 to 16½
CURED MEATS (smoked) —	
Hams (medium)	17
Hams (large)	16½
Breakfast bacon (backs)	19½
(bellies)	18½
Shoulders	15½
Long rolls	17
Short rolls	16½
Long clear backs	13
DRY SALT MEATS —	
Long clear sides	15½
Long clear backs	13
Mess pork, per barrel	27 00
Mess, pork, half barrel	14 00
SAUSAGE —	
Tomato sausage	10
Pork sausage	8
Beef sausage	7
LARD —	
Lard, in tierces, per lb.	16½
50-lb. tubs	8 55
20-lb. pails	3 50
10-lb. pails, in cases	10 60
5-lb. pails, in cases	10 65
3-lb. pails, in cases	10 75
DRESSED CARCASES —	
Steers, heifers, abattoir killed	8½ to 9
Hind quarters	10½ to 11
Fore quarters	7½ to 7¾
Dressed mutton	11
Dressed lamb	13
Dressed hogs	12½
Dressed veal	9
HIDES —(delivered at Winnipeg)—	
Frozen hides	8 to 8½
No. 1 tallow	5½
No. 2 tallow	4½
Sheepskins	30 to 75
Seneca root	50
COARSE GRAINS AND FEED	
Milled, net, per ton	—
Bran	17 50
Shorts	20 00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley, per ton, in sacks	24 00
Oats	26 00
Barley and oats	25 00
HAY, TRACK, WINNIPEG —	
No. 1	10 00
No. 2	9 00
No. 3	8 00
Timothy	12 00 to 14 00

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—

Potatoes, per bag	65 to 90
Cal. cauliflower, per crate	3 00
Cabbage, per cwt.	2 00 to 2 50
Native carrots, per 100 lbs.	2 50
Native beets, per 100 lbs.	1 50
Parsnips, per 100 lbs.	2 50
Native turnips, per bu.	60
Spanish onions, per large crate	4 00
Spanish onions, per small crate	1 50
Dry onions, per 100 lbs	2 50 to 3 00
Native onions, per doz.	40
Native radishes, per doz.	50
Parsley, per doz.	40
Mint, per doz.	75
Native mint, per doz.	50
Leeks, per doz.	50
Salsify, per lb.	10
Cal. celery, per crate	6 00
Cal. celery, per doz.	75 to 1 00
Florida tomatoes, per crt. of 6 baskets	7 00
Apples, per barrel—	—
No. 1 Spies	5 50
No. 2 Spies	5 00
Baldwins	4 25 to 5 00
Russets	5 00
Cranberries, per barrel	9 00 to 10 00
Oranges, Cal., navels box	3 25 to 4 00
Lemons, per box	3 50
Manitoba hot house rhubarb, per lb.	14

New Lines in Canadian Made Farm Implements

A number of new machines are shown for sale by Massey-Harris Company, Canadian Manufacturers of Farm Implements. Chief among them is a new drill built to receive either shoes, single or double discs. The single and double disc bearings are particularly interesting to practical farmers, very simple and absolutely dust-proof.

A low metal wheel Farm Truck is a new article they are manufacturing. It looks very strong, and is well built. From a mechanical standpoint probably one of the greatest advances they have made is on their new Cream Separator, which has now a self-balancing bowl. It spins like a top, finding its own centre, and spinning on a ball bearing at the centre of gravity.

The Massey-Harris Co. are also manufacturing a Disc Harrow Fore-carriage, and a Harrow Cart. Last fall their new High Lift Plow, the "Great West," proved most efficient, doing a splendid job in the ground.

Every year sees this company with new goods, but 1910 is specially favored by reason of the number and excellence of the new lines they are introducing.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash, strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.	H. C. GRAHAM, Lea Park, Alta. — Shorthorns, Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-10
JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and Berks-shires.	JAS. BURNETT, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdale horses. Stock for sale.
H. W. BEVAN—Duncans, Vancouver Island, B. C. Breeds the best strains of Registered Jersey. Young stock for sale.	HEREFORDS—Pioneer prize herd of the West. Good for both milk and beef. SHELTLAND PONIES, pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.
BROWN BROS., Ellsboro, Assa., breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.	J. MORRISON BRUCE—Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask. Breeder of Clydesdales and milking Shorthorns.
D. P. WOODEUFF, Caldwell, Alta., Breeder of Kentucky Saddlers, young registered stallions of the best breeding for sale	
D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire hogs and Pekin ducks.	D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire hogs and Pekin ducks.
WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man. All Shorthorn bulls sold excepting some good calves. Prices right. Four Yorkshire and two Berkshire boars fit for service, \$18.00 each.	GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.
W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.	McKIRDY BROS., Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale

**ANDREW GRAHAM'S
CLYDESDALES**

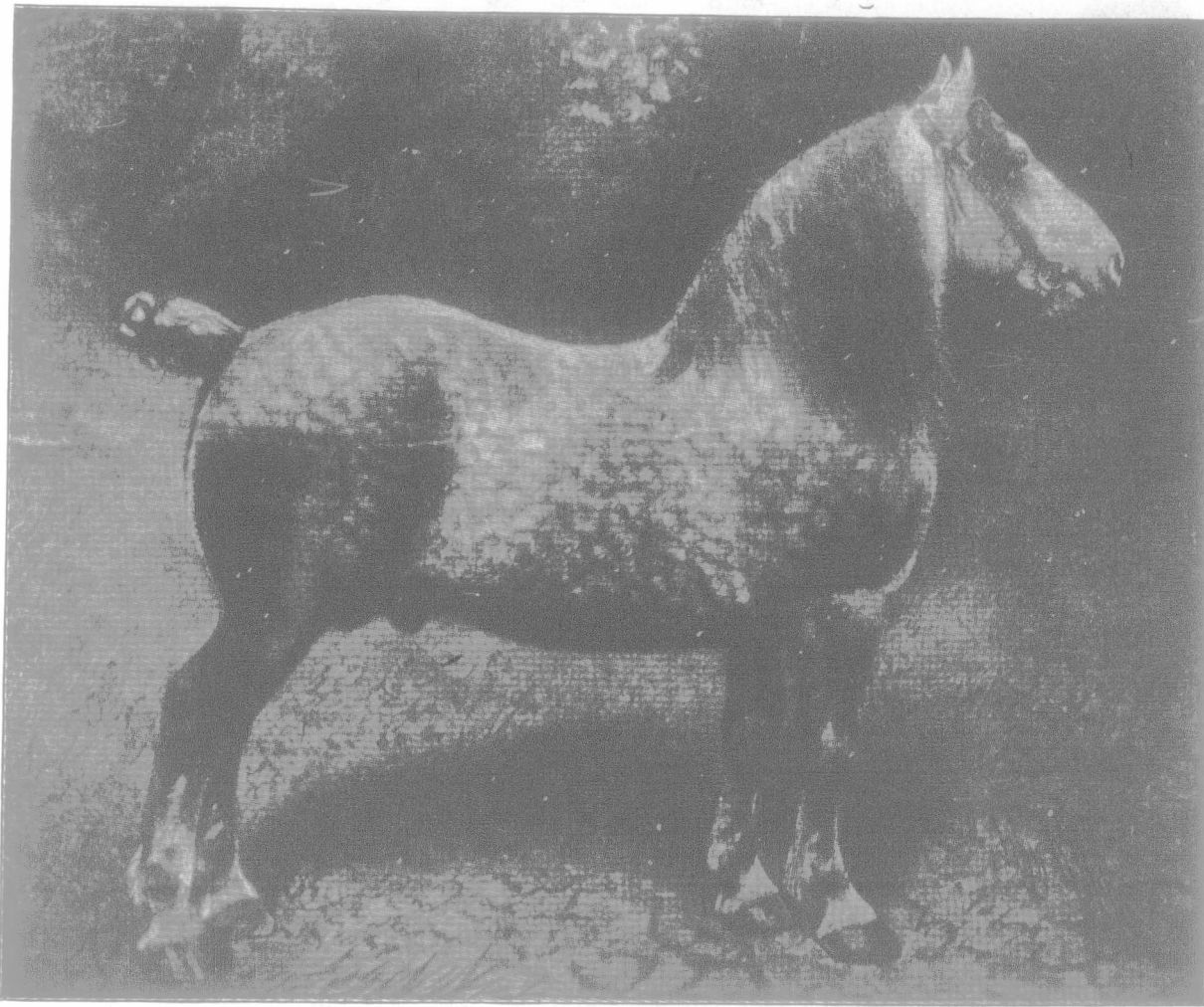
A representative of the Farmer's Advocate spent a little time in the Carman and Roland districts last week and looked over what remains of the bunch of Clydesdale colts recently imported by Andrew Graham, Pomeroy. Mr. Graham purchased 16 stallions and fillies last fall in Scotland, but one of the most promising stallions of the lot died enroute and 15 landed safely at the Forest Home stables. Since then 4 mares have been sold, sale of which was reported in the Farmer's Advocate of February 16.

Among the eleven in the stables are a number of promising individuals, and exceptionally richly bred. The career of Johnston Count [14715], rising three years, will be watched with interest. He was sired by Balmedie Queen's Guard, a son of Baron's Pride out of a mare by Royal Favorite, making him as richly a bred stallion as is possible to procure. He is also a good quality horse, a clean mover, excellently legged and a good size. The other stallion, Scotland Ever [15082], is a year younger. He is by Sir Marcus, out of Meg of Ross, and comes of a line of international repute. This colt will make a large stallion. He is dark brown in color, cleanly actioned and shows good quality all through.

The mares are an interesting bunch. Mr. Graham went to Scotland for mares in foal to Baron's Pride, but the wily Scot preferred to keep them. He secured, instead, a number of females by Baron's Pride, and others tracing into the best blood of the breed. Beach House Lady [19924], 2 years old, is by Lord Lowther and traces her descent to Darnley and Prince of Wales. Lady Kipling, 2 years old, is by Dumure Kipling, tracing back to Macgregor, Darnley and Prince of Wales. Miss Banks, a 3-year-old, is by Baron's Pride out of Bank's Tiny by Macgregor. She is a thick bodied mare of good quality, in foal to Prince Sturdy by Prince Edward. Lovely Baroness is another in foal Baron's Pride mare. She carries a foal by Baron Williamson. Lady Ross, 3 years old, is by Baron Hood and in foal to Iron Duke, a son of Everlasting. Jenny Meriless, 3 years old, is full of Prince of Wales blood, sired by Prince of Galloway out of Meg of Meriless, by Prince Sturdy, by Cedric, by Prince of Wales. A Darnley mare and two 2-year-olds complete the bunch. One of the 2-

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COLQUHOUN & BEATTIE



This cut represents one of our PERCHERON PRIZE WINNERS. We have Percherons, two years old, weighing 2,000 lbs.; three years old, 2,140 lbs.; four years old, 2,200 lbs.— all black. CLYDESDALES weighing 2,000 lbs. One three-year-old SHIRE of 1900 lbs. Our barns include four of the group of five CHAMPIONS at CHICAGO FAIR, 1909. We hold a record for prize winners. DON'T FAIL to see our new shipment before purchasing. Come in and have a look round; you will be cordially welcomed and no one will worry you.

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831 Princess Avenue

BRANDON

**PROOF THAT NO
ONE CAN DOUBT**

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Always Cure Rheumatism

Conclusive Evidence Given by Durham Brown, of Brantford, Ont.—How and Why the Cure is Effected.

Brantford, Ont. February 28.

(Special).—That Rheumatism is caused by diseased Kidneys and that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure both the sick Kidneys and the Rheumatism is again proved in the case of Mr. Durham Brown, of No. 2 Spring Street, this city.

"I was troubled with Backache and other well-known symptoms of Kidney Disease," Mr. Brown states. "I also suffered from Rheumatism in my right side and hip to the extent that I was always while at my work in agonizing pain."

"After taking one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I found an improvement and after taking six boxes I found both my Kidney Disease and Rheumatism entirely cured."

Mr. Brown is only one of many cases in which it has been proved beyond a doubt that the natural way to cure Rheumatism is to remove the cause. The cause of Rheumatism is uric acid in the blood which crystallizes at the muscles and joints. Well Kidneys strain the uric acid out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills make well Kidneys. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Rheumatism.

year-olds is an exceptionally large mare by Douglas Chief, tracing through the dam to Baron's Pride.

On the whole Mr. Graham has an importation of Clydesdales that should be found satisfactory by those interested in good quality individuals of the breed. Visitors to the Sutton Sale at Roland, Man., March 15, may easily visit Mr. Graham's stables, as he lives within three miles of the farm on which the sale will be held.

T. J. Scott, of Edmonton, has sold to Archie Warnock of Manville, Alta., two fine brood mares, one by the famous stock horse, Baron St. Clair, and the other by Dundrennan. These two mares should give Mr. Warnock a good lift in this new section of the West.

JASMIN GRAIN GROWERS

A local branch of the Grain Growers' Association was formed at Jasmin, Sask., on February 16. The officers elected are; President, Norman Whitman; vice-president, Arthur Lunn; secretary, Caspar West; directors, Messrs. Pollard, Stuart, Spencer, J. D. Lane, Anton Bedner, Frank Paradis and Welch.

REGINA POULTRY SHOW

The fourth annual provincial poultry show is to be held at Regina on March 22, 23, 24 and 25, the same date as the Winter Fat Stock show.

The executive of the association are to be congratulated on the success that has attended their three previous exhibitions and the 1910 show already promises to exceed all others which have been held in the Western provinces. The friends of the association have donated six more silver cups for competition, making a list of fifteen cups and trophies to be competed for this year, together with a large list of very valuable special prizes. The

BELGIAN HORSES

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



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

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

HACKNEY HORSES

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

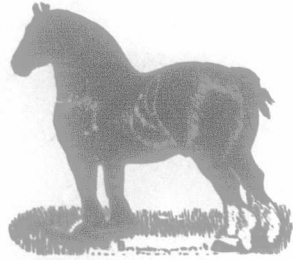
Largest herd of registered "white faces" in the West. Young, lusty bulls and choice heifers always on hand. Our Stock is largely Alberta Bred and you take no chance on Acclimation.

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THE BAXTER-REED RANCHING CO., Ltd.

Olds, Alberta.

Long Distance phone.



T. J. SCOTT
HORSE IMPORTER
Clydesdales and Percherons
Will also handle WORK HORSES
Nothing but the best kept in stock
Barn 13th Street,
One block North of Jasper Ave. **EDMONTON, Alta.**

AUCTION SALE

OF

Pure-bred Percheron Horses

AT CALGARY, ALBERTA

ON

Thursday, March 24, 1910

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

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

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

S. W. PAISLEY,
Lacombe,
Auctioneer.

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

\$76 to \$95

Lowest Prices ever Quoted

The Famous Dunham Land Pulverizers

Famous where-
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Flexible Soil Pulverizer: 18 section \$76.00, 22 section \$88.00
Jointed Frame Pulverizer: 18 section \$87.50, 22 section \$95.00

Low down centre hitch; lightest possible draft; hard maple boxes; best material; best workmanship. It is enough to say these Pulverizers are made by the Dunham Company, Berea, Ohio. These Pulverizers are probably the best known in the world.

Our prices are lower than wholesale prices in the United States. Western Canadian Farmers were never offered better value.

\$18.00 HIGH GRADE Domo Cream Separator

The sensation of the dairy world. Thirty days' trial. Five sizes



Pulverizer Attachment for Plows \$14.00 Up

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

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

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Hamilton's, Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg

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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

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prize list is now in the hands of the printer and will be ready for distribution in the course of a few days. The secretary, Geo. S. Gamble, of Regina will be pleased to hear from all poultry men and forward a copy of the prize list and forms of application for membership in the association.

The demand has never been greater for purebred poultry than it is at the present time, and a great deal of credit is due to the Saskatchewan association for holding this exhibition as a means of education to the public along the lines of good poultry.

ELEVATOR BILL DRAFTED

(Continued from page 317)

(c) If he shall absent himself from duty otherwise than for illness or for sufficient cause except on leave granted by his co-commissioners (which leave they are hereby authorized to grant).

(d) If he shall be, or become in any way concerned or interested in any contract or agreement made by or on behalf of the commissioners, or shall in any wise participate in the profit thereof, or in any benefit or pecuniary advantage arising therefrom.

(e) If he shall aid, counsel, support or take part in the election of any candidate or candidates for election to the legislative assembly, but this prohibition shall not deprive him of a vote at such election.

6. The governor in council shall appoint one of the commissioners to be chairman of the commission.

7. Each of the commissioners shall be paid a salary of... thousand dollars. Such salaries and all other salaries payable under this act are hereby made a charge on the revenue and fund of the commissioners to be known as "the elevator commission fund," and shall be payable therefrom.

8. For the conduct of business any two commissioners shall be a quorum, and, subject to the section next following, shall have all the powers and authorities by this act vested in the commissioners.

9. If, at any meeting at which two commissioners only are present, such commissioners shall differ in opinion upon any matter, the determination of such matter shall be postponed until all the commissioners are present.

10. No act or proceeding of the commissioners shall be invalidated or prejudiced by reason only of the fact that, at the time when such proceeding or act was taken, done or commenced, there was a vacancy in the office of any one commissioner.

11. (1) The commissioners may appoint and employ such officers, servants, agents and workmen to assist in the execution of this act as they think necessary and proper, and any person so appointed shall hold office during the pleasure of the commissioners.

(2) The commissioners shall pay such officers, servants, agents and workmen such salaries and compensation as the commissioners deem fitting.

12. Before any person entrusted with the custody and control of moneys as an officer of the commissioners, enters upon his office or employment, he shall take and subscribe an oath before any person authorized to administer oaths, that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office or employment, and the commissioners shall take sufficient security from him for the faithful execution of his office; and such security shall be that of any incorporated guarantee company approved by the commissioners.

13. Every officer or servant employed by the commissioners shall at least once a week, or oftener if required by the commissioners, make out and deliver to them or to any person appointed by them for that purpose, a true and perfect account in writing under his hand, of all moneys received by him on behalf of the commissioners, or by virtue of his employment; and such account shall state how, and to whom, and for what purpose, such moneys shall have been disposed of; and together with such account, such officer shall deliver the vouchers and receipts for such payments; and every such officer shall pay to the commissioners, or to any person appointed by them to receive the same, all moneys which shall appear to be owing from him. It shall also be the duty of the operator in



Heider Eveners

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

HEIDER MFG. CO.
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Carroll, Iowa.


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Brandon, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary

PURE-BRED POULTRY, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE ORPINGTONS

We have the finest strains in North America. Stock and eggs in season.

ENIVAR POULTRY FARMS

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ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tendons, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain, Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay the horse up. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 10 free.

ABSORBINE, J.E. (mankin's) bottle.) For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Varicose Veins, Varicella, Hydrocele, Allays pain. Book free.

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and Almanac for 1910 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 10c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 575, Freeport, Ill.



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WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

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TRAVELERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO SHIP TO US.

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MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY
FULLY WARRANTED
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.
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When answering advertisements mention the Farmer's Advocate.

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Just fool yo botherson needed Sharples skim fast common

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hangs be whole m is the or patented skimming Tubular perfectly

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Just laugh at those who think they can fool you into believing disks or other bothersome, hard to wash "fillings" are needed in modern cream separators.

Sharples Dairy Tubulars have none, yet skim faster and at least twice as clean as common separators.

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

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FERRY'S SEEDS To grow the finest flowers and most luscious vegetables, plant the best seeds. Ferry's Seeds are best because they never fail to yield or quality. The best gardeners and farmers everywhere know Ferry's seeds to be the highest standard of quality yet attained. For sale everywhere. FERRY'S 1910 Seed Annual Free on request. B. M. FERRY & CO., WINNIPEG, ONT.

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Whether you want a Machine-made or a Field-built Fence, you cannot find equals to the Frost.

We'll send you a free booklet, describing in detail the Frost Woven and the Frost Field-built Fences.

We have figured out the real reason why so many Wire Fences in Canada rust about 12 or 15 years sooner than they should.

And we have also figured out the only method of Wire-making to overcome this vital weakness.

So we now Make and Galvanize our own Wire. No other exclusive Fence Maker in Canada does that.

Two-thirds of the life of a Wire Fence depends upon its Galvanizing. Yet in the very face of this, nearly every Fence made in Canada is Galvanized too thinly.

One reason is because Zinc costs four times more than wire.

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Because vanizing here perma-greasy. That scale is certain to chip off, and with it goes Mr. Galvanizing.

The Frost Fence is double Galvanized—not merely "coated." But it will not peel off. Because Frost Galvanizing is a part of the Wire itself.

You see, Frost Wire goes through three thorough "Cleansing" processes before it ever goes near a Galvanizing Furnace.

This positively removes every bit of grease and scale, and leaves the surface clean.

This double Galvanizing will endure the severest Canadian weather changes. It will fight off rust for 25 or 30 years.

The Frost Fence can be safely stretched tighter than any other Fence we know of.

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Because Frost Wire is Annealed to the proper degree of temper. This makes it more elastic, and stronger, than any Fence in Canada.

But because the "Frost" degree of temper is a secret, no other Wire in Canada is tempered to withstand Canadian conditions.

That's why the Frost Fence is the strongest. We are anxious to prove this.

We are anxious to send you our free booklet on Fence, together with samples of the Frost Fence and Locks, postpaid.

This booklet tells all about Fence, and shows you how to buy the right kind for Canadian purposes. It's worth a lot of money to you. Send for it to-day.

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Executors' AUCTION SALE

OF
CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES

Pioneer Farm, Roland, Man.

Tuesday, March 15, 1910, at 1 p. m.

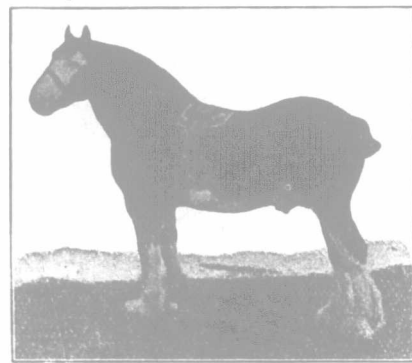
The executors of the estate of the late M. E. Sutton, Roland, Man., will disperse by auction on the above date the stud of registered Clydesdales owned by the late Mr. Sutton.

The offering includes one yearling stallion; two stallions rising 2 years; one stallion foal; one aged mare; one mare rising 3 years; one mare rising 7 years and one rising 5 years. These are exceptionally well-bred animals, as reference to their pedigrees published in the issue of this paper for February 23, pages 287 and 289, shows. In addition to the above there are eight Clydesdale grades, good sized horses and good workers.

Nothing can be reserved. Everything in the above offering goes and the buyer is the man who pays most. Buyers from a distance may reach Roland over the C.N.R. or Great Northern. The Great Northern train leaves Portage la Prairie at 7 a.m. Tuesday and arrives at Roland at 9.35. Parties will be met at trains.

Terms: 8 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

W. M. WEIB, Auctioneer, Rosebank, Man. DAVID ALLISON and J. F. SUTTON, Executors, Roland, Man.



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"BARON'S GEM"
One of the greatest Clydesdale Sires ever brought to the West.

HILLCREST STUD

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

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

Write for descriptive catalogue. Long-distance telephone in house.

TABER & PLUMMER

CONDIE, SASK.

TRAYNOR BROS.' CLYDESDALES ARE TOP NOTCHERS

You should look these over before buying. Our present offering includes

The Champions of the 1908 Chicago International; Champions of the 1909 Regina Show, and Fillies and Stallions from the Great Sires "Baron's Gem" and "Black Ivory," also imported Stallions and Mares from a number of the best breeding horses in Scotland

See our Stock and be convinced that we have the best horses for the least money considering the quality

Regina on the C.P.R. Condie on the C.N.R.
MEADOW LAWN FARM

J. D. TRAYNOR

Condie, Sask.

R. I. TRAYNOR

Horsemen

Now is the time to prepare a catalog of your stock. Write to us for prices, giving size and number you require.

authorize. Said advance with interest shall be repaid by the commissioners to the provincial treasurer.

16. It shall be the duty of the commissioners in carrying out this act and the powers entrusted to them, to pay the principal and interest of the said bonds and debentures out of the receipts and revenue arising from the rates, tolls and charges imposed by or under this act, for or on account of elevators operated by the commissioners; and the lawful charges upon the said receipts and revenue shall be paid by the commissioners as follows and in the following order, that is to say:

(a) The payment of all expenses incurred in operating said elevators; in the collection of the receipts and revenue of the same and other indispensable outlays and expenses.

(b) The defraying of the expenses attendant upon the maintenance, repair or up-keep of the said elevators, except where such expenses should be charged to capital account.

(c) The payment of interest due on all sums of money borrowed under the act without priority or preference.

(d) Providing a sinking fund for the redemption of said bonds or debentures, and the paying of all sums of money so borrowed.

17. The sum or sums of money, by this act authorized to be raised by way of loan, and all moneys payable to or received by the commissioners, shall when received by them, be paid into a chartered bank to the credit of a fund of the province to be designated "The Elevator Commissioners' Fund" and shall be drawn out and subject to the order and shall be expended under the control and management of the commissioners in such a manner as the commissioners may prescribe.

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION.

18. The commissioners shall establish at all points within the province, where, in the judgment of the commissioners it shall be advisable and proper to do so, grain storage elevators which shall be managed and operated under the direction of the commissioners by either constructing the same or acquiring by purchase, lease or otherwise, existing elevator or elevators that hereafter may be erected by any person or company from the owners thereof, at such price, rentals, terms, or conditions as may be agreed upon by such owners and the commissioners are hereby empowered to purchase, acquire, lease, have and hold all lands, tenements and hereditaments, plant, assets and other property, both real and personal, necessary to carry out the purpose of this act, and may, as often as they see fit to do so, sell, alienate lease and otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof.

19. Before acquiring any elevator by purchase the commissioners shall have the same examined and appraised by a competent person or persons who shall make a report in writing of such value to the commissioner, and who in determining said value shall fix the same at the actual value thereof having regard to:

(a) Depreciation in value since date of erection; and cost of repairs.

(b) Volume of business handled.

(c) Adaptability to requirements of system under this act.

(d) Conditions of building, foundation, machinery and equipment.

(e) Cost of operation.

(f) Rate of insurance.

CONTRACTING POWERS.

20. (1) The commissioners in their corporate name may enter into all agreements and contracts with any person, firm, company, corporation or municipality, necessary or proper to enable the commissioners to carry out this act.

(2) The commissioners in their corporate name may contract for the construction of elevators or execution of any work authorized by this act or for furnishing materials or labor or for any other matters or things whatsoever necessary for enabling them to carry the purposes of this act into full effect.

(3) The commissioners shall let the work of constructing any elevator or making alterations or repairs to any elevator that may be acquired by them where the same will involve an expenditure exceeding \$50,000, by tender and contract after the plans and specifications therefor have been duly ad-

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Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description

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Plant in Western Canada, and make a specialty of this class of work.

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"See here," protested the housewife, "there is water in the milk you bring us." "I can't help it, ma'am," replied the milkman. "My cows are all temperance advocates, and they will drink water in spite of all I can do."

ITCHING ERUPTIONS QUICKLY COOLED.

Just a few drops of the famous D. D. D. Prescription applied to the skin will take away instantly the worst kind of an itch. We positively know this.

Oil of wintergreen, a mild, soothing liquid, combined with such healing substances as thymol and glycerine, will penetrate to the inner skin, kill the germs, and heal. The D. D. D. Prescription, made at the D. D. D. Laboratories of Chicago, seems to be just the right compound, as thousands of remarkable cures prove.

Don't go on suffering from eczema or any other itching skin disease, when relief is so easily obtained.

Just write the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. J., 23 Jordan St., Toronto, and they will send you free, a trial bottle. This sample will relieve the itching at once, and prove to your satisfaction that here at last is the cure for your torture.

Write for a trial bottle to-day. For sale by all druggists.

Timothy, Pauc Timothy, Extra Red Clover, Red Clover, E. Alake, Fancy Brome Grass, Red Top, Rye Grass, Buckwheat, Prices for seed

Early Ohio, Early Rose, Early Bovies, Early Puritan, Bags for seed, Bags for pot, Now is time to able and from advance. The We solicit corre

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Send for descriptive charges, Ga coats, robes, TANNER

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We're the largest Bagpipe dealers in North America.

Lawrie's famous make is the kind we sell. Write to-day for



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Chanters, Bags, Reeds, etc., in big stock. Repairs promptly done.

Write for Catalog to-day.

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OTTAWA ONT

SEED

Timothy, Fancy A	per bus.	\$ 3.65
Timothy, Extra Choice B	"	3.25
Red Clover, Fancy A	"	11.00
Red Clover, Extra Choice B	"	10.75
Alaska, Fancy	"	10.00
Brome Grass	per cwt.	10.00
Red Top	"	14.00
Rye Grass	"	8.00
Buckwheat	"	8.00

Prices for seed oats, barley, flax on application.

POTATOES

Early Ohio	per bus.	\$0.75
Early Rose	"	.75
Early Bovies	"	.75
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Bags for seed 25c. each extra.
Now is time to order seed as prices are reasonable and from our reports there is room for an advance. These prices are cash with order. We solicit correspondence.

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TREES & SHRUBS

I am the only nurseryman in Canada who offers for sale the frost proof Hybrid Apple trees, which were introduced at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and tested at Brandon and Indian Head.

Write for list and full particulars to
E.D. Smith, Winona, Ont.

E. D. SMITH, WINONA

vertised and they shall accept the lowest tender put in by the contractor who in the judgment of the commissioners is possessed of sufficient skill, experience and means to carry on the work or such portion thereof as he has tendered for.

(4) Any contract to be so entered into shall be guarded by such securities and contain such provisions for retaining a portion of the contract moneys, to be held as a reserve fund for such periods of time, and on such conditions as appear to be necessary for the protection of the province and for securing the due performance of such contract.

(5) No money shall be paid to any contractor until such person as the commissioners shall designate in the contract for the purpose has certified that the work for or on account of which it is claimed, has been duly executed, and that such money is due and payable, nor until such certificate has been approved by the commissioners.

(6) Every such contract shall be in writing, and shall specify the work to be done, the materials to be furnished, and the price to be paid for the same, and the time within which the work is to be completed, and the penalties to be suffered in case of non-performance thereof; and every such contract may specify the person to whose satisfaction the work is to be completed and the mode of determining any dispute which may arise concerning or in consequence of such contract. Nothing, in this section, however, shall prevent the commissioners from executing any work under their own management where they are satisfied that the same can be done at a cost less than the lowest tender therefor.

21 (1) No member of the legislative assembly, or director of said Grain Growers' Association shall hold or be appointed to any office of emolument under the commissioners; or shall be a party to or concerned or interested in any contract or agreement with the commissioners for any purpose whatsoever whereby he may receive any payment of money, advantage or profit from the commissioners.

(2) Any member of the legislative assembly who accepts any such office or is a party to, or concerned or interested in such agreement or contract as aforesaid, shall incur the disqualifications and be subject to the penalties prescribed by sections 12, 13 and 14 of the Legislative Assembly Act.

22 All property and all rights therein or thereto belonging acquired by the commissioners for the purpose of this act shall be held by them for the crown.

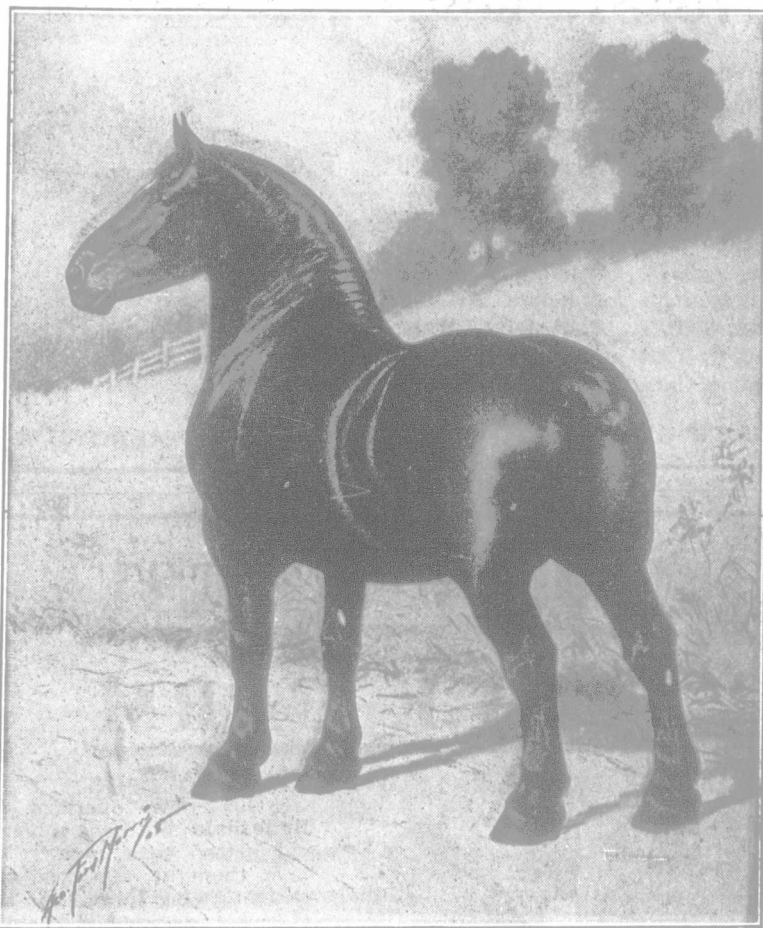
STORAGE CHARGES.

23. The commissioners shall, by by-laws, frame a scale of tolls, rates or charges with power to amend or revise the same, from time to time, for the storage or warehouse of grain and other merchandise in elevators operated by the commissioners, and said tolls, rates, or charges shall be as low and reasonable as possible consistent with making due provision for defraying and meeting the expenditures and requirements specified in section 16 of this act.

24. The commissioners shall not afford or give any preference or advantage in tolls, rates or charges, or in any respect whatsoever to any person, company, firm or corporation, nor shall they subject any person, company, firm or corporation to any detriment or disadvantage in tolls, rates or charges in any respect whatsoever.

25. The commissioners shall afford all reasonable, proper and equal facilities for the storage of grain in elevators operated by them, and for the receiving, forwarding and delivery of grain stored in such elevators.

26. The commissioners may store in elevators operated by them all grain offered for that purpose and may demand and receive such tolls, rates or charges for the same as they shall fix by said scale. All such tolls, rates or charges shall at all times be charged equally to all persons, and after the same rate in respect of such grain, and no reduction or advance in any such tolls, rates or charges shall be made either directly or indirectly, in favor of or against any person, company, firm or corporation using said elevators.



Frequent importations of the rugged sound kind of Percheron stallions and mares make Rosedale Farm one of the places you should visit before buying. R. W. Bradshaw personally selected the present shipment.

R. W. BRADSHAW

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MACRATH, ALTA.

Craigie Mains Clydesdales



We have in our new barns situated in Lumsden, Sask., about 70 head of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales. Our last importation of over 50 head is the largest importation made to Canada in 1909 and is without a doubt the best selection we have yet handled; they are all the Scotch type and are sired by such horses as Baron's Pride, Baron Cedric, Everlasting, Sir Everard, Baron O'Buchlyve, Royal Favorite, Royal Edward, Rev Jants, Scottish Crest, Marcellus, Lobori. Customers buying from us have no middlemen's profits to pay, as we buy and sell our own horses. Write for descriptive catalogue.

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

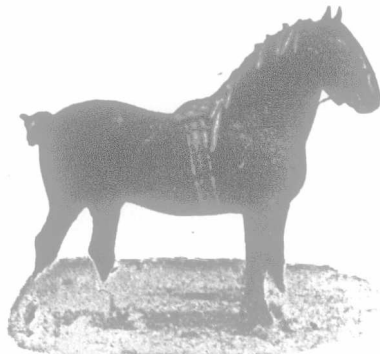
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GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM



Our new offerings of Clydesdale Stallions is bigger and better than ever. We have them at all ages and prices ranging from \$500 up. They are imported and home-bred, sired by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Acme, Labori, Baron's Gem, Baron Kerr and others. We also have some very fine Mares and Fillies for sale.

Our Clydesdales are all of the heavy draft type.

Trojan, grand champion at the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary in 1908, is heading at present our stud. Visitors always welcome and will be met by our rig if notified a few days ahead at Balgonie (Station on C.P.R. main line, 16 miles east of Regina).

TROJAN (imp.), Grand Champion, Dominion Exhibition, Calgary, 1908:

P. M. Bredt & Sons

Edenwold P. O.

Via Balgonie, Sask.

22 Imported Clydesdales Just Landed

For Sale at very lowest prices. I have been importing for the last 30 years. My experience counts for something to those wanting a good Horse and at the right price. Intending purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to see my stock or write before buying elsewhere. Long distance phone.

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THE OLDEST IMPORTER IN MANITOBA AND THE LARGEST IN CANADA

Three (3) importations made since January, 1909, and the last to hand on November 1st, totalling 23 head of stallions and mares.

If you are in the market to buy, don't miss seeing my stock before closing any deal; can give you the best Scotland produces or an equally well-bred horse at a small price. Have a selection to suit all buyers.

I have such crack show horses on hand as the following: Arnot's Heir, by Hiawatha that stood reserve for the Bridon Shield in 1907, besides winning many other first prizes; Lord Guthrie that as a 3-year-old was first in his class, and champion at the Royal Northern Aberdeen, besides other winnings to his credit; Silver King that was 1st as a yearling, 2, 3, and 4-year-old at Dublin and Belfast.

Will be pleased to have you inspect my stock whether you buy or not.

CARBERRY, MANITOBA

27. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to reserve space in elevators operated by them sufficient for the storage of grain that may be offered for sale on street, and the commissioners may lease all or any space upon such terms as to the commissioners shall seem reasonable to any person or persons desiring to purchase such grain. Save a modified by such lease such lessees shall possess the same rights and be subject to the same regulations as shall belong to or govern an individual shipper.

28. (1) It shall be the duty of the operator in charge of each elevator operated by the commissioners to obtain from each wagon load of grain before it has been binned, a sample thereof not less than one pound in weight for each fifty bushels, or part of fifty bushels in such load; to place and secure under seal such sample in a suitable receptacle marked for identification which shall be retained in the elevator for a period not less than three weeks and to forward under seal an identified sample of the same, not less than three pounds in weight when requested so to do by the owner of the grain to the office of the commissioners where it shall be shown by the commissioners to prospective purchasers. Where a purchaser buys in quantities not less than carload units, upon the basis of such sample, the commissioners shall deliver on track to his order the grain represented thereby. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to provide a room suitable for the purpose in which to exhibit said samples.

(2) The operator of an elevator operated by the commissioners shall keep accurate record of the amount and kind of grain loaded into cars from such elevator, on forms and in the manner prescribed by the commissioners.

(3) The commissioners may forward grain stored in elevators operated by them to terminal elevators to be binned with grain of the same grade, and the owner of grain in any elevator operated by the commissioners may have the same forwarded for grading by the Dominion grain inspector.

29. It shall be the duty of the commissioners wherever practicable to equip elevators operated by them with machinery for cleaning grain, and all grain shall be cleaned and binned under the direction of the owner.

ACCOUNTS, AUDITS AND REPORTS.

30. (1) The commissioners shall keep separate accounts of all moneys borrowed, received and expended by them under the authority of this act, and shall account for the same annually to the governor in council in such manner and form as he sees fit to direct. They shall also make and keep or record minutes in writing of the proceedings of all meetings held by them.

(2) The commissioners shall prepare an annual report of their proceedings and an account of all moneys received and expended during the preceding year.

(3) In the first month in each quarter of every year the commissioners shall report in writing to the governor in council the state of the elevator returns, with the amount of grain stored in elevators operated by the commissioners during the preceding quarter and the earnings of each elevator in respect thereof.

All reports prepared under this act shall be laid before the legislative assembly, if then in session and actually sitting, or within five days after the commencement of the session then next ensuing.

31. The accounts of the commissioners in respect of receipts and expenditures shall be subject to examination and audit by the provincial auditor in the same manner as is provided by the treasury department act with respect to the accounts of receipts and expenditures of public money.

BY-LAWS.

32. The commissioners may, from time to time, make by-laws not contrary to law nor to the provisions of this act, for all or any of the subjects or matters hereinafter mentioned:

(a) For fixing the tolls, rates and charges for the storage or warehousing of grain in elevators operated by the commissioners under section 23 hereof.

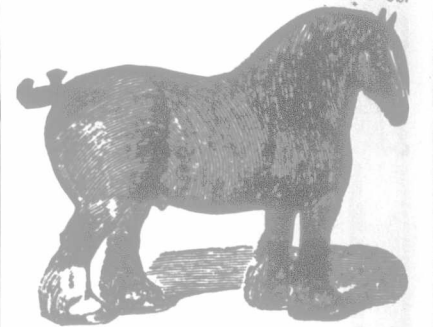
(b) For regulating the receiving,

BRITISH HOME AND HEADQUARTERS FOR SHIRE HORSES

At the 1907, 1908 and 1909 LONDON SHOWS of the Shire Horse Society, ALL THE CHAMPIONS were Sired BY or trace back to FORSHAW'S SHIRE HORSES.

NOTICE.—DAN PATCH, CHAMPION Shire stallion at 1909 International Exposition, Chicago, also Champion at Illinois State Fair, and Iowa State Fair, 1909.

"CLEVELEY'S HAROLD," CHAMPION Shire Stallion at St. Joseph, M. O., Inter-State Fair, 1909. "Eakham Masterpiece," CHAMPION at the American Royal, Kansas City, 1909, ALL were PURCHASED FROM US.



Inspection and Correspondence invited. Prices reasonable.

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There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

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to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Shobone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

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FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

HELP WANTED

We want a reliable man with rig, capable of handling horses, in every locality in Canada on salary or commission—full week and expenses, with advancement, introducing and advertising "K-Yal" Purple Stock and Poultry specialties, putting up bill posters, 7 by 9 feet; selling goods to merchants and consumers. No experience needed. We lay out your work for you. A good position for farmer or farmer's son, permanent, or for fall and winter months. Write for particulars.

The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.

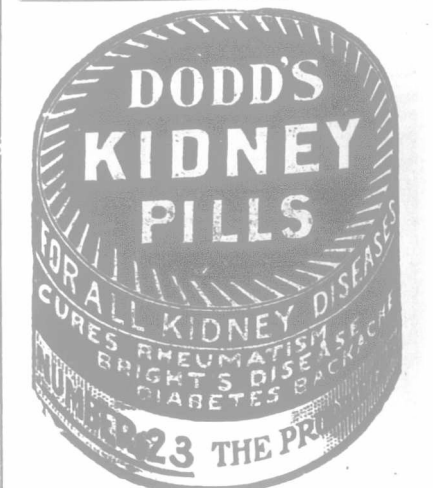
A Baltimore school teacher had encountered such a degree of ignorance on the part of one of her boys in relation to the recorded acts of the Father of His Country that she grew sarcastic.

"I wonder," she began "if you could tell me whether George Washington was a sailor or a soldier?"

The boy grinned. "He was a soldier, all right," he said.

"How do you know?" the teacher challenged.

"Because I saw a picture of him crossing the Delaware. Any sailor would know enough not to stand up in a boat."—Shipping Illustration.



Warren's Gau...
Has limit...
A Safe, 8...
Curb, 8...
Straine...
Puffs, 8...
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Cures a...
Thrush...
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Price 50 cen

at all dealers, c

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Toronto, Ont.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Gombault's
Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.
 A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
 Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Cappea Hook,
 Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
 Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
 Ringbone and other bony tumors.
 Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
 Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
 Bunches from Horses or Cattle.
 As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
 Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
 Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
 warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
 press, charges paid, with full directions for
 its use. Send for descriptive circulars,
 testimonials, etc. Address
 The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

SLOCAN PARK
 The Choicest Fruit Land in the
KOOTENAYS
 New Map now ready giving par-
 ticulars of
IMPROVEMENTS
 New Prices and Terms
 Many Lots all ready for the Spring
 work. Trees growing.
 Write for particulars to
THE KOOTENAY-SLOCAN
FRUIT CO., Ltd.
 NELSON B. C.

SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN CURE
 REG. TRADE MARK
 \$5.00 a bottle, with written
 binding guarantee. Send
 for copy booklet and letters
 from business men and
 veterinarians. Permanently cures Spavins,
 Thrushes, Ringbones, (except
 low), Curbs, Splints, Windpuffs, Shoe Rot, injured Tendons and all
 lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers, or ex-
 press paid.
 Troy Chemical Company, Binghamton, N. Y.
 And 148 Van Horne St., Toronto, Ontario

**Could Not Sleep
 In The Dark.**
**Doctor Said Heart and
 Nerves Were Responsible.**
 There is many a man and woman toss-
 ing night after night upon a sleepless bed.
 Their eyes do not close in the sweet and
 refreshing repose that comes to those
 whose heart and nerves are right. Some
 constitutional disturbance, worry or
 disease has so debilitated and irritated
 the nervous system, that it cannot be
 quieted.
 Mrs. Calvin Stark, Rossmore, Ont.,
 writes:—"About two years ago I began
 to be troubled with a smothering sensa-
 tion at night, when I would lie down. I
 got so bad I could not sleep in the dark,
 and would have to sit up and rub my
 limbs, they would become so numb.
 My doctor said my heart and nerves were
 responsible. I saw Milburn's Heart and
 Nerve Pills advertised and got a box to
 try them. I took three boxes and can
 now lie down and sleep without the light
 burning and can rest well. I can recom-
 mend them highly to all nervous and run
 down women."
 Price 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25
 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt
 of price, by the T. Milburn Co., Limited,
 Toronto, Ont.

storage, delivery and forwarding of grain in elevators operated by the commissioners.

(c) The direction, conduct, and government of the commissioners and of the property real and personal, including funds in bank.

(d) The doing of everything necessary for the effectual execution and carrying out of this act, and the attainment of the intentions and objects thereof.

Any such by-laws shall have force and effect when approved by the governor in council and when the same shall have been published in two consecutive issues of the Gazette, and upon such publication, such by-law shall have the same force and effect as if specifically enacted in this act, and judicial notice shall be taken thereof in all proceedings under this act.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXES.
 33. (1) No rates, taxes, or assessment shall be made, charged or levied upon any elevator, or upon any land, yard, building, works, earning, revenue or other property of the commissioners.
 (2) No by-law of any municipality within the province shall restrict or in any manner affect the exercise of the powers conferred upon the commissioners by this act.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT'S BILL
 An act respecting a system of government grain elevators.
 His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:
 1. This act may be cited as "The Manitoba Grain Elevators Act."
 2. The government of Manitoba shall have power to purchase, lease, construct, maintain and operate grain elevators at any place or places in the province.
 3. The said government shall have power to acquire by way of expropriation from any person or corporation, except railway companies under the jurisdiction of the parliament of Canada, any existing grain elevators and the land used in connection therewith, or any existing lease thereof, and any adjoining land which it may be desirable to acquire for use in connection with the maintenance of such grain elevators and, for the purpose of this section, the words "Grain Elevator" shall be taken to include all lands, leases, plant, supplies, buildings, works, rights, franchises, easements, assets and property of every kind owned, held or used for the purpose of or in connection with any such grain elevators or with the operation thereof.

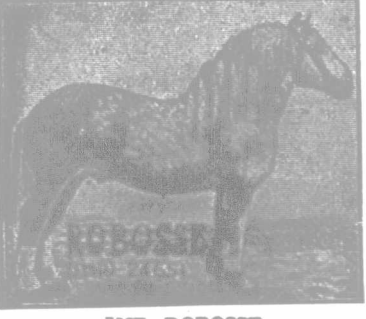
4. The price to be paid by the said government for any property so purchased may be fixed by agreement between the owners and the commissioners hereinafter referred to but, if it be not so fixed it may be determined in the manner and by the proceedings provided by "The Manitoba Expropriation Act," and the said commissioners shall employ valuers to report to them from time to time what would be the reasonable and fair valuation of any such property.
 5. In any proceedings under section 4 hereof for the purpose of determining the said price the same shall be fixed at the actual value of the said property having regard to what the same would cost if newly constructed, making due allowance for deterioration and wear and tear and all other proper allowances, but not allowing anything for franchise, goodwill or prospective profits.
 6. At any time within three months after the same price has been fixed or determined as aforesaid, the said government may by notice in writing to the said person or corporation withdraw from the said purchase, first paying to the said person or corporation all costs of proceedings under section 4 hereof.
 7. After the expiry of the said three months without such withdrawal the said purchase at the price so fixed or determined shall be deemed to be a contract binding upon both parties, and may be enforced by either party as such; and upon payment or tender to the said person or corporation of the said price by the said government, the said property so purchased shall become vested in his majesty in the right of the province of Manitoba, and

GREAT AUCTION SALE
 OF
HORSES
 Under the auspices of
 The Brandon Winter Fair and Live Stock Association
 at
The Winter Fair Building, BRANDON
March 15th & 16th, 1910

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

For all information and sale entry forms address
T. C. NORRIS, Auctioneer CHARLES FRASER, Secretary
BRANDON
 Sale entries close March 11th.
 Special passenger rates from points in Saskatchewan and Manitoba on Certificate plan.


REGISTERED PERCHERONS for SALE



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

IMP. ROBOSSE

**DISPERSION SALE
 OF SHORTHORNS**



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

RED POLLED CATTLE One of the oldest and best herds in America; established in 1883. S. A. CONVERSE, Cresco, Iowa	CLYDESDALE HORSES For sale. Foundation stock purchased from McLay Brothers. S. A. CONVERSE, Cresco, Iowa
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BOW RIVER HORSE RANCH EST. 1880
CLYDES, FRENCH COACH AND THOROUGHBREDS
STALLIONS AND FILLIES FOR SALE
 Six teams 4-year-old farm geldings, 1300 to 1400, \$325. A few dry mares, 1300 to 1400, \$400 per team; in foal \$500 and up. Everything haltered and gentle or broken. Large carriage and saddle horses a specialty. Buyers met.
G. E. GODDARD **Cochrane, Alta.**

PLEASE MENTION ADVOCATE WHEN ANSWERING ADS

BITTER LICK MEDICATED Salt Brick



The Great Conditioner, Tonic, Digestive & Worm Destroyer.

BITTER LICK will give your horses a keen appetite—regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs in full particulars from

Steele Briggs Seed Co. Limited., Winnipeg, Man.

Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came. Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails. Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write. FLEMING BROS., Chemists 6 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

\$1000 REWARD FOR THEIR EQUAL. No slide head. Oil only twice a year. Ask about our two wheel power mill. It and our arm savor huskers. Get book 112 it's free. Write for it today. **DOUBLE POWER MILL CO.** Appleton, Wis., U. S. A.

Emperor—"I do not care to hear your proposition, sir. Everything that is submitted must first be put through the Prime Minister." Subject—"Nothing would please me better. I wanted to show you the new bayonet which I have invented for army use." —Judge.

Troubled With Constipation For Years.

Any irregularity of the bowels is always dangerous to your health and should be corrected at once for if this is not done constipation and all sorts of diseases are liable to attack you. **Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills** cure Constipation and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel complaints. Mr. Henry Pearce, 49 Standish Ave., Owen Sound, Ont., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation, and trying various so-called remedies which did me no good whatever, I was persuaded to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I have found them most beneficial; they are, indeed, a splendid pill, and I can heartily recommend them to all those who suffer from constipation." Price 25 cents a vial or 5 for \$1.00 at all dealers, or sent direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ment Grain Elevators Act" and we bind ourselves, each one for himself and not for the others, not to do business with or patronize or in any way make use of any other grain elevator at or near the said.....as long as there is a government grain elevator maintained and operated there.

Dated this.....day of..... 19.....

"Signed and sealed by the undersigned respectively in the presence of." Neither the government nor the said commissioners shall act upon any such petition until they have satisfied themselves that the same has been duly signed and executed by the necessary proportion of all grain growers that would or might be contributory to any such proposed elevator when purchased, leased or constructed.

14. In this Act the words "The Government of Manitoba" or "The said Government" shall mean "His Majesty in the right of the province of Manitoba," and the powers hereby conferred upon the said government shall be from time to time exercised by the lieutenant-governor by order-in-council, and may from time to time be delegated by order-in-council, in whole or part, and subject to such limitations, restrictions, regulations as such others, or any subsequent order or orders-in-council, may provide, to the minister of public works or to the said commissioners, when commissioners have been appointed under the provisions of section 12 hereof.

15. The provisions of this act shall have force and effect only so far as and in relation to matters in respect of which the legislature of Manitoba has authority to enact the same.

NO COMPROMISE 'BY GRAIN GROWERS

The executive of the Grain Growers' Association after carefully considering the bill drafted by the government forwarded the following resolution:

Whereas at the convention of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, held at Brandon in the month of December last, a resolution was adopted following the announcement there made on behalf of the Manitoba government, that the government was prepared to establish a system of government owned elevators, that the administration of the system should be vested in a commission, which should be kept free from political influence and control;

And, whereas, in a memorandum prepared by the undersigned committee of said association, presenting the views of the association to the government, it was defined that the commission to be appointed to carry out provision of an act establishing a system of government owned elevators, should be appointed by the governor-in-council from names to be submitted by said association, and that the members of such commission should be removable by the legislative assembly above, in order to ensure that such commission should be independent and non-partisan in character;

And, whereas, said committee have presented to the government a bill with provisions embodying the instructions contained in said resolution and the terms laid down in said memorandum, but vesting the control of the moneys to be expended by said commission in the governor-in-council;

And, whereas, the government have in conference with said committee stated that the government cannot support legislation which does not provide that said commission shall be subject to control by the governor-in-council, and have submitted a bill containing the government's views in this respect whereby the power of appointment, control and dismissal of said commission is vested in the governor-in-council, and have declined to waive or modify said conditions;

Therefore, resolved by the undersigned committee, that while it regrets the position taken by the government as constituting a difference in a matter of essential and fundamental character between the committee and the government, it still affirms that it is unable to assent to the government's proposals, believing that they involve results prejudicial to the successful carrying out of the legislation the association has in view, and are at variance with the instructions given by the association to the committee.

SHIRE STALLIONS & MARES FOR SALE

My importation of Shire stallions and mares has arrived, and are well over the effects of the voyage. They consist of one six-year-old brown, and one two-year-old red roan stallions, both the best of the breed yet imported to this province, also ten mares, three and four years old, all in foal to first-class stallions. You can pick some prize winners from these, also one nine-year-old and two three-year-old stallions; all imported last spring. Prices defy competition.

James M. Ewens
LAKESIDE STOCK FARM BETHANY, MANITOBA
Bethany, C. N. E. Minnedosa, C. P. E.

CHOICE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AT REASONABLE PRICES

Two imported yearling shorthorn bulls, one red, one roan. One 2 year old imported bull, red choice individual, an extra sire. Ten young bulls, 9 to 16 months old, all by imported sire. Thirty young cows and heifers, bred to high-class imported bulls. Long distance Telephone. Farm 1 mile from Burlington Junction. G.T.R. 30 miles west of Toronto.

J. F. MITCHELL Burlington, Ont.

Glencorse Yorkshires

ALSO FOR SALE
Holstein-Friesian bull calf, nine months old, sire Duke Varcoe Beryl Wayne (7718), dam Duchess de Kol (7158) and litter of registered Sable Collie puppies.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

Melrose Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS
CLYDESDALES
Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale, five young stallions, from one to three year old.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS
Oakner P. O., Man. On the G. T. P.

SHORTHORNS

Great Private Sale

Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and see them or write for particulars, also Prize winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale in season.

R. W. CASWELL, Star Farm.
Box 1388, Saskatoon. Phone 375
G. T. P., C. N. E., G. T. P.

McDonald's Yorkshires

A few fine long pure-bred Yorkshire boars on hand. Farrowed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$20.00 each.

Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls.

A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.

Glenalmond Scotch Shorthorns

I have for sale some great, thick, robust, young stock-bulls and some grand young heifers ready to breed. I can supply ranchers with bulls of a serviceable age at very reasonable prices. My herd won many prizes at the leading exhibitions in Alberta last season. Imported Baron's Voucher, a champion bull in Scotland heads my herd. Write me for prices.

C. F. LYALL STROME, ALTA.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd

in prizewinners, in number of sales, in dairy quality, in breeding cows, in breeding sires, in importation, in home-bred animals, in breeding results. Jerseys of all ages and both sexes for sale.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

HASSARD'S HORSES

I have just landed a fresh importation consisting of Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and Clydesdale fillies, direct from Scotland. The stallions are sired by such notable sires as Lord Fauntleroy, Revelanta, Baron of Buchlyvie, Sir Everest and Prince Thomas; these stallions range from 2 years to 6 years old and are horses with lots of size and extra quality. The fillies are two and three years old and are sired by such horses as Prince Alexander, Benedict, Prince Attractive, Prince Maryfield and others. These are good big fillies with a lot of quality—the kind to take to the show ring. In fact, it is said by those who have already seen them that they are the best bunch that has ever come to the province. I have 18 more fillies coming that will reach Deloraine by November the 15th; further particulars of them later. Come and see me or write. I am always ready for business with small profits.

F. J. HASSARD, V. S., DELORAINE, MAN.

ESTABLISHED AT LEICESTER, ENGLAND, IN 1890.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

Resembles new milk as nearly as possible in chemical composition. Used throughout the world. Halves the cost of raising calves. Prevents scouring. Rapidly matures them. Send for pamphlet "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

B STEELE, BRIGGS SEED Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. B

The J. C. Ranch

Breeder and importer of high class Clydesdales. Young stock always for sale. Male and female. A car load of young stallions just arrived. I can supply you with a showing champion or a range stallion.

JOHN CLARK, JR.
Box 32, Gleichen, Alta.

CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS, \$35 to \$70.

All stock registered. These are a nice lot, six to twelve months old. Also a few young SHORTHORN COWS of Dairy strain.

CLYDESDALE COLTS FOR SALE
Yorkshire pigs, both sexes, ready to wean

J. BOUSFIELD, Prop., MACGREGOR, MAN.

25 REASONS FOR RAISING MULES

Send for my booklet showing that mules pay and pay big. New importation of Jacks and Jennets now in my barns. No better stock anywhere. Prices right. Farm 6 miles from Indianapolis. Call or write

BAKER'S JACK FARM, Lawrence, Ind.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England

EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK

of every description. Owing to the rapid increase in business, Mr. L. C. Scruby has been taken into partnership. During the spring months the export of horses of the light and heavy breeds will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.

CATTLE and SHEEP LABELS

The greatest thing for stock New is the time to get posted. Write today for free sample and circular

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

Well Drilling Machinery



You can make big money making wells. This is one of the few lines of work that are not over-crowded. The demand for wells is far greater than can be supplied by the machines now at work. Well Drillers command their own prices. We build the celebrated HOWELL line of Well Machinery, for making deep or shallow wells of all sizes, for all purposes and in all kinds of ground. Our machines are the most up-to-date on the market, contain all the latest improvements, are extremely strong and simple, do perfect work, are easily operated and are very FAST WORKERS. Write to-day for our free Catalogue.

R. H. HOWELL & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

PREPARATION OF SEED GRAIN FOR EXHIBITION

In preparing samples of grain for exhibition purposes there are a few points which must be kept in mind if you expect to win or be in the money. The chief of these are absolute freedom from dust, foreign matter and weeds. The fanning mill, if used carefully, with the proper screens, will affect this condition providing the mill is a good one and the operator understands his machine. Uniformity in size of berry, color and state of

maturity and freedom from broken grains: The fanning mill here again will be of the greatest assistance in securing these desirable points, if the necessary care in harvesting, storing, etc., has been taken. Purity of variety is of prime importance, the indication of which is governed by color, shape, size and uniformity. These characteristics can only be had by looking ahead and keeping all possible chances for impurities removed. Mixtures of other grains or different varieties of the same class of grain are very objectionable. Color of grain should be good, bright and even, but must always be representative of the variety exhibited. Careful storing and handling is necessary to preserve the desired color. The larger the berry the better, other things being equal, but they should conform to that which is recognized as standard for the variety. Therefore, if you wish to obtain the very best possible from any given lot of grains, the points to be observed are selecting and preparing an exhibit, although few in number, must be performed diligently and with the utmost care, for it is often possible, with the proper diligence and care to get a first prize sample from a bin of grain, which, unselected, has an inferior appearance. Determination will win for any one who perseveres.

Alta. H. MACKINTOSH.

TREATMENT FOR ABORTION

Abortion usually assumes a contagious form, and is caused by the introduction into the body of a specific germ or bacteria, which after a time causes the pregnant female to expel her fetus. Unless the germ is present, contagious abortion never occurs. The third and seventh month after service are those in which abortion most often occurs. The disease may spread to every cow in the herd unless proper precautions are taken to prevent this, and it may remain in a herd for years, and cause enormous losses.

SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT

Swelling of the udder; congestion and swelling of the vaginal membrane, which becomes red, and from which there is usually a discharge of matter. Abortion occurs a short time after this, the fetus generally being born dead. There is really no remedy which will stop the act, when an animal is about to abort, but the general health usually suffers, and the after birth may be retained until it becomes rotten and causes various ill effects, which must be treated as they arise. The discharge which follows is the chief means of spreading the disease to other cows.

The animal must be at once separated from the others, and as completely isolated as is possible. The fetus and discharge should be carefully removed and burnt, or buried deep, after being covered with lime, in a place to which cattle have no access for some time. Then the stall or shed should be very thoroughly disinfected with Cooper's Fluid at a dilution of 1 to 50, or some similar disinfectant of merit which will neither taint the milk, nor destroy the value of the manure. Wash the genital organs of the cow with Cooper's Fluid at strength of 1 to 100, and inject some of the fluid at a strength of 1 to 200 in the vagina and uterus once a day until discharge ceases.

In this disease prevention is better than cure, and upon it depends stamping out the disease. Remove all pregnant animals to another stable or shed, or, better still, turn them to grass away from infected animals, and if the herd be large, divide them into small lots. Wash the external genital organs of the whole herd with a solution of Cooper's Fluid, 1 to 200, once a week at least, and inject with this every cow that has aborted when she has next gone three months in calf, once a week for a month. Inject the bull after service of every cow with a solution of the fluid, 1 to 200. Give

WEAK MEN Electricity Will Cure You

Electricity is animal vitality. It is the foundation of all strength. It is the fuel to the engine which runs the human machine. Electricity, as I apply it, is a source of new life to all parts of the body.

No man should be weak; no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him; no man should suffer for the sins of his youth when there is here at hand a certain check for his weakness, a check to his waste of power. Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerve, from which men suffer, are due to an early loss of nature's reserve power through mistakes of youth. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you can be as happy as any man that lives.



DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

restores the snap, the vim and vigor of youth. Any man who wears it can be a giant in mental and physical development. Men, are you weak, have you pains in the back, varicocele, weak stomach, constipation, lumbago, rheumatism, enlarged prostate gland, or any of the results of early mistakes, excesses or overwork? Our method of applying electricity while you sleep at night will cure you. It fills the nerves with the fire of life.

EVIDENCE COMES FRESH EVERY DAY

Kidneys — Weak Back — Rheumatism — Sciatica — Constipation

Dear Sir, — Your Belt was received five weeks ago to-night. I am feeling better than I have for a long time. I did not know I was sick, but thought hard work and my years were telling on me. I was tired all the time — worse in the morning than at night. I can now do a hard day's work and feel all right. You certainly have my thanks, and if I can recommend it to anyone needing it, I will do so. Yours truly, WM. PULVER, 437 William Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Better in Every Way

Dear Sir, — I have been wearing the Electric Belt I received from you, and I am pleased to say that it has been very beneficial to me. The drain on my system is entirely cured; bowels are regular every day since I have worn the Belt; appetite is good; mind is strong, also my head is better, and the tired feeling and pain is gone from my back. I cannot say anything else regarding the Belt. But it has made a wonderful change in me, and I have done quite an amount of work this fall as well. I do not fail to fully recommend your Belt to all who come and ask what did me so much good. You can put my name in your paper. I was simply of no use when I started to wear it. I could not do anything, and now I am plowing every day. With best wishes to you and to all who use your Belts, I wish to remain, Yours truly, EDWARD SHERRETT, Willow Range, Man.

Are you a weak person? Are you nervous, fretful and gloomy? Is your sleep broken? Have you pains and aches in different parts of your body? Is your back weak and painful? Have you lost the vigor of youth? Are you rheumatic or gouty? Does your back ache? These are the results of the waste of vital force. The gentle stream of Electricity from my Belt going into the nerves and weak parts for hours every night soon replaces all energy and makes every organ perfect. It is worn while you sleep and pours a steady stream of electricity into the nerve centre, saturating the weakened tissues and organs with its life. This is strength. From it comes the vim, the energy, the fire of perfect physical and mental action. It renews health and happiness.

All I ask is reasonable security that I will get my pay after you are cured. I will send you my New Belt with its Electric Suspensory and all attachments necessary for your case, and you can

PAY WHEN CURED

CALL TO-DAY. FREE BOOK

This book should be read by every man. It tells facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Call if you can; if you can't, send coupon for our beautifully illustrated 84-page Free Book.

Indigestion — Constipation — Sleep

Dear Sir, — I have been wearing your Belt a month now and it is certainly helping me. My food digests better than it did and my bowels move more regularly. I am not as constipated as I was and sleep better than I did. My back is getting stronger and I do not have to pass water as often and the burning sensation is gone. I have had no night losses since wearing the Belt and my private organs are getting stronger. Yours respectfully, EDD. BODELL, Clover Bar, Alta.

Permanently Cured of Weak Back

Dear Sir, — I purchased one of your best Belts several years ago for a lame back, and I can truthfully say that the first time I wore it my back felt stronger, and in a short time I was completely cured. This was over five years ago, and I have had no return of the trouble since. I have recommended your Belt to others, and will always be pleased to tell anyone the benefit I received from it. — Yours very truly, ARTHUR MCKAY, Shoal Lake, Man.

Mr. J. F. Bone, Brant, Alta., says: "I have worn your Belt for some time and can say it has done me good. The pains in my back have left me entirely."

Dr. M. D. McLAUGHLIN

112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

Please send me your Book, free.

NAME

ADDRESS

Office Hours — 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Wednesday and Saturday until 9 p.m.

Write plainly.

WORLD SUPPLY OF LIVE STOCK

Statistics of the world supply of live stock are incomplete; large areas of Africa are represented; the number of animals in China, Persia, Afghanistan, Korea, Bolivia, Ecuador, Salvador, and several less important countries are unknown; for Brazil the number of cattle alone is estimated; in general, statistics of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine are much more complete than those of other animals, as statements for the world. In some countries the latest available data relate to numbers ten years ago. Keeping in view these deficiencies in data, estimates of the approximate number of live stock in the world, so far as information is available, are of interest.

Sheep seem to be the most numerous of the large animals of the world, with a total of about 580,000,000 head. Australia ranks first, with about 88,000,000; Argentine second, with 67,000,000; United States third, with about 57,000,000; European Russia and Asiatic Turkey each have approximately 45,000,000; Great Britain, with 27,000,000 in 1908, has more sheep in proportion to its area than any other important nation.

The number of cattle enumerated, or estimated about 430,000,000, although smaller than that of sheep, is much more important, owing to their larger size. In total number of cattle, British India ranks first, with about 91,000,000 (including buffaloes and buffalo calves); the United States ranks second, with about 70,000,000; Russia third, with about 36,000,000; Argentina and Brazil each have about 30,000,000; Germany about 20,000,000; Austria-Hungary 18,000,000 (in 1900); France 14,000,000, and the United Kingdom 12,000,000.

The United States is pre-eminent as a swine-producing nation, being credited with approximately 50,000,000 head out of a world supply of less than 150,000,000; Germany ranks second, with about 22,000,000; European Russia has about 11,000,000; France, 7,000,000; Austria had 5,000,000 in 1900, and Hungary 7,000,000 in 1895. No other country is credited with as many as 5,000,000.

Horses aggregate about 95,000,000; European Russia and the United States have almost an equal number, between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 head; Argentina has about 8,000,000; Asiatic Russia is credited with about 7,000,000; Germany 4,000,000; France 3,000,000, the United Kingdom 2,900,000; Austria and Hungary had about 2,000,000 in 1900 and 1895, respectively.

Of the 7,500,000 mules that are estimated in the world more than half are in the United States; no other country is credited with 1,000,000; Spain comes nearest, with about 810,000 in 1907.


The number of asses in the world is estimated to be between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000; Asiatic Turkey is credited with about 2,500,000, 1,300,000 were credited to British India in 1907; 850,000 to Italy in 1908; and 775,000 to Spain in 1907.

Nearly 100,000,000 goats are estimated in the various countries of the world; by far the largest number are in British India, nearly 30,000,000; Asiatic Turkey is credited with 9,000,000; Cape of Good Hope with nearly 9,000,000; Algeria about 4,000,000; Mexico 4,000,000, and Argentina 3,000,000 (in 1907).

About 15,000,000 buffaloes were reported in British India in 1907, over 2,500,000 in Dutch East Indies in 1905; minor countries bring the total number estimated to over 21,000,000.

The approximate number of camels in important countries, so far as estimates can be made, is: Asiatic Russia 700,000; British India 450,000; European Russia 225,000; Algeria 200,000; Tunis 150,000; Soudan (Anglo-Egyptian, number assessed for tribute and tax in 1905) 132,000; Egypt 40,000.

Of the 900,000 reindeer reported from various countries, 350,000 were in Russia, 230,000 were in Sweden, 140,000 in Finland (in 1906), and 110,000 in Norway (1900).—Crop Reporter.



YOU Can Make Poultry Culture Pay

It's not so much a question of any one particular breed, as *how you handle the breed you have*. If you possess a flock of "blooded" birds—well and good. But if yours are only "barnyard" fowls, don't be discouraged—they will pay you handsomely if you keep them healthy, happy, hearty and prolific by giving a regular daily portion (small) of

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

In the soft feed. The effect of this preparation is almost marvelous. It gives the fowl perfect digestion, and that means the maximum nutrition is extracted from grain and "mash" and sent through the blood to make growth and eggs. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a tonic—not a stimulant, not a condiment, not a food. Its sole purpose is to make food available, and that it does this is the voluntary testimony of thousands of satisfied users who are coining money in the hen business. This method of feeding is known among poultrymen as "The Dr. Hess Idea," and is endorsed heartily by medical men who know the value of the elements of which Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is composed. It brings young chickens to early maturity; it helps old fowls to fat quick and tender. Pan-a-ce-a also cures Gapes, Cholera, Roup, etc.

1 1/2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 65c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. Duty paid.

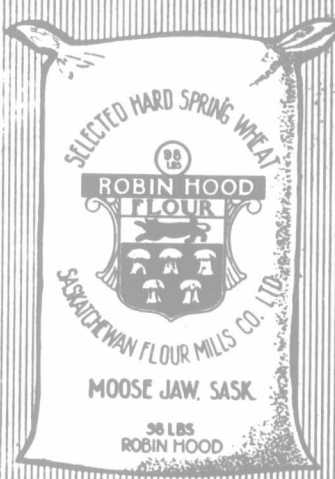
DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

If you are a farmer and own farm stock, Dr. Hess Stock Food is a necessity in your business. It's a tonic—acting directly on the digestive organs. A small dose in the grain ration, twice a day, maintains a regular, healthy action of all bodily functions in all animals receiving it. It increases appetite and at the same time gives the digestive organs power to carry the increased load. Thus it makes more milk in the cow; more flesh on the steer; and greater spirit in the horse.

SOLD ON A WRITTEN GUARANTEE
100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00. Duty paid.
Smaller quantities at a slight advance.
Send 2c for Dr. Hess Stock Book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE



ROBIN HOOD FLOUR IS DIFFERENT

This is the Wonderful New Flour

that has made such a sensation throughout Western Canada. Made of highest grade Saskatchewan wheat, in the newest, best-equipped, largest mill on the prairies. Made with the determination to give users better flour-value, greater certainty of baking-success, fuller satisfaction with the final result, whether with biscuits, cake or bread. Housewives throughout all the West admit that Robin Hood Flour gives all this. Therefore, Madam, it is the flour for you.

This flour cannot be described in an advertisement. We use this paper merely to give the introduction—to say:
"Let us make you acquainted with Robin Hood Flour."

It is the guaranteed flour. If you are not satisfied with it after two fair trials, ask your grocer for your money back. He will give it to you.

Add more water than usual when using Robin Hood Flour. Made of such hard, dry wheat, it absorbs more moisture—producing a larger, whiter loaf.

The difference between Robin Hood Flour and other flours you have to find out for yourself. That there is a difference every woman who now uses Robin Hood admits.

SASKATCHEWAN FLOUR MILLS CO. LIMITED
Moose Jaw, Sask.

From broken grains: are again will be of ice in securing these the necessary care ing, etc., has been variety is of prime lication of which is r, shape, size and characteristics can ing ahead and keep- ances for impurities s of other grains s of the same class bjectionable. Color e good, bright and ways be representa- exhibited. Careful ing is necessary to d color. The larger r, other things being uld conform to that as standard for the e, if you wish to ob- possible from any the points to be ob- and preparing an w in number, must ently and with the is often possible, ligencc and care to mple from a bin of cted, has an inferior mination will win severes.

H. MACKINTOSH.

FOR ABORTION

7 assumes a con- is caused by the he body of a specia- cia, which after a egnant female to Unless the germ is abortion never oc- and seventh month ose in which abor- curs. The disease y cow in the herd autions are taken nd it may remain , and cause enor-

D TREATMENT

udder; congestion he vaginal men- nes red, and from ally a discharge of n occurs a short he fetus generally There is really no stop the act, when ; to abort, but the lly suffers, and the retained until it l causes various ill ust be treated as discharge which fol- neans of spreading er cows.

; be at once separ- s, and as complete- ssible. The fetus uld be carefully re- t, or buried deep, d with lime, in a tie have no access Then the stall or y thoroughly dis- oper's Fluid at a 0, or some similar nerit which will milk, nor destroy nanure. Wash the f the cow with at strength of l nject some of the of 1 to 200 in the once a day until

vention is better upon it depends disease. Remove imals to another better still, turn r from infected ani- rd be large, divide ots. Wash the ex- gans of the whole dution of Cooper's ce a week at least, is every cow that she has next gone alf, once a week for t the bull after cow with a solu- i, 1 to 200. Give

You Cannot Afford Any Roofing Which is Not Guaranteed for Twenty-five Years

Oshawa-shingled roofs are guaranteed for twenty-five years. No other roofing is guaranteed for five minutes.

SO put it squarely up to the next fellow who tries to sell you some roofing "as good as Oshawa Steel Shingles." Ask him to agree in writing to replace the roof free if it gives any trouble within the next quarter-century. Then watch him dodge. See him evade. Hear him tell about Mr. Somebody, of Someplace, who roofed a barn with his roofing in 1884 and it's a good roof yet. Hark to him ask if that doesn't make you feel safe.

Tell him it doesn't prove what the Pedlar Guarantee does prove. Because that guarantee is your absolute protection against roof troubles for twenty-five years to come.

There is your roof-insurance for the future. There is a binding promise to give you a new roof entirely free, to put it on the building for you free, and to guarantee it for another twenty-five years, if your roof of Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles gives any roof trouble within twenty-five years from the day it's on.

There is \$250,000 capital back of that guarantee. There are 48 years of honorable reputation back of that guarantee. And there is the biggest business of its kind in the British Empire back of that guarantee.

So it is plain common sense for you to refuse to buy any roofing that is not guaranteed. And the only kind that is guaranteed is this kind we make — Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Guaranteed for 25 years. Actually good for a century.

This is the Roofing For Your Money

Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles make the roof you can best afford for any building. They cost but five cents a year per square. (A square is 100 square feet). They are stamped from heavy sheet steel—28 gauge steel. Then they are thickly galvanized. That means they are coated with zinc—the rust-defying metal—in such a way that the zinc is driven right into the steel. It cannot flake off, as it would if this galvanizing were done the ordinary way.

Thus these Oshawa Shingles require no painting. They will not rust. They cannot possibly leak.

So you are sure you will have no bother with your Oshawa-shingled roof, once it's on the building. You can depend on that; and you can doubly depend on it because you have the guarantee. Hand it to your banker or lawyer to keep for you; and know that it is good for a new roof right up to the last day of the twenty-fifth year—if the first one gives any trouble whatever.

Cost Far Less Than Wood Shingles

You must pay about the same price per square for ordinary wood shingles. They will cost you more to lay, because it is a quick and simple job to roof with Oshawa Steel Shingles—and it is no easy job to lay wooden shingles right.

And the wood-shingled roof will need repairs every year or two. Probably it will leak from the start. And it will be no real roof at all at the end of ten years, at the most.

You can be certain that an Oshawa-shingled roof will outlast a wood-shingled roof ten to one. Thus it costs but one-tenth as much.

Send to-day for Sample Shingle and "Roofing Right" Booklet No.

This is the Roof That Really Protects

Oshawa-shingled roofs are not merely weather proof roofs. They are fire-proof roofs. They are wind-tight roofs. They keep buildings cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

And the building covered with Oshawa Steel Shingles is safe against lightning—far more so than it would be if it fairly bristled with lightning rods.

Put these Oshawa Shingles on a building, following the simple, plain directions that come with them, and you have a roof that is handsome enough for a city hall and that absolutely protects.

Practically an Oshawa-shingled roof is one seamless sheet of tough galvanized steel. Not a crevice for moisture to get through. No way to set fire to it. No chance for the wind to worry it. Dampness cannot gather on the under-side of it. It needs no painting. And you need not worry about it needing any repairs, for twenty-five years at least.

Isn't that kind of a roof for you? Isn't that kind of a roof worth more than it costs? Isn't it the only roof you ought to consider?—since it is the only roof of which all these things are true.

Get Your Copy of This Free Book

Send your name and address to the nearest Pedlar place. Tell them you want your free copy of "Roofing Right."

When you have read that book through, you will know more about roofing than a good many experts know. It gives you facts, proofs, figures.

Get it and read it. Get it even if you don't expect to do any roofing for some time yet. It will put you right on the whole roofing question.

With the book will come a copy of our Guarantee. Study that, too, and see how fair and square and straightforward it is. See what positive protection it gives the man who buys Oshawa Steel Shingles.

Sample Shingle Free

WITH the book will come a sample of the Oshawa Shingle itself. It will interest you to study it. You will see the actual construction. You will see that the Pedlar Improved Lock, on all four edges of the shingle, makes it certain that moisture never can get through any Oshawa-Shingled roof. You will see how the Pedlar process of galvanizing drives the zinc right into the steel so it never can flake off. You will be in no doubt about which roofing after you have studied this shingle.

Send for it and the Book and Guarantee—Send now.



I know, of course, that some salesman for some other roofing material is liable to tell you there some "catch" about Pedlar's guarantee.

And you can't wonder at his saying so. How else could

he meet the great, big, dollars-and-cents value that guarantee has for the man who buys Oshawa Shingles?

But you know right well that a concern cannot stay in business unless it does business strictly on the level. Our business was founded by my father in 1861. To-day this is the biggest factory of the kind in the British Empire. Our capital is a quarter of a million. You can easily find out our business standing.

So, seriously, do you imagine for a minute we would dare issue a guarantee that wasn't square?

Take my personal word for it—the Pedlar guarantee is exactly what this advertisement says it is.

Send for a copy of it and see for yourself. You won't doubt its good faith then. That is certain.

G. A. Pedlar

It Will Pay You to Pedlarize All Your Buildings

"To Pedlarize" means to sheathe your whole home with handsome, lasting and beautiful steel—ceilings, side-walls, outside, roof. It means to protect yourself against cold; against fire; against much disease; against repair-bills. Ask us and we will tell you the whole story. Just use a postcard and say: "How about Pedlarizing my house?" State whether brick or frame. Write to-day.

5. Address nearest place:

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

Established 1861

HALIFAX
16 Prince St.

ST. JOHN, N.B.
42-46 Prince William St.

QUEBEC
127 Rue du Port

MONTRÉAL
31-33 Rue St. J.

OTTAWA
421 Queen St.

TORONTO
111-113 King St.

LONDON
86 King St.

CHATHAM
200 King St. W.

PORT ARTHUR
4-6 Front St. E.

WINNIPEG
70 Lombard St.

REGINA
180-182 York St.

CALGARY
107-109 St. George

VANCOUVER
111-113 King St.

VICTORIA
414 Kingston St.

WESTERN TRAIL PAPER