

**PAGES
MISSING**

Founded 1866

one tablespoon
 vel teaspoonfu
 yenne pepper
 skin from the
 k in a double
 and flour to
 boiling milk.
 s. Add to the
 per, chopped
 ; then pour the
 non, stirring the
 roughly mixed.
 to cool. When
 with the hands
 quettes of suit-
 nto fine bread
 egg, and again
 s. Fry in hot

soap and water
 applying a tan
 this way many
 instead of being
 shoes with warm
 men will prevent
 ark. The same
 tan shoes may
 her suitcase.

FUL TO LEARN

each cup milk, 1 lb.
 ugar, 1/2 lb. desi-
 t the milk and
 let boil 20 min-
 utes, stirring all
 the fire, add the
 half the mixture
 has been rinsed
 Color the other
 of coffee or coch-
 the top. When

Take 1/2 lb. each
 and castor or best
 pinch of salt, 1
 tablespoon lemon
 g, 3 drops vanilla
 and sugar well to-
 t. Beat the yolk
 o it the flavoring
 an work the dry
 liquid to a stiff
 en minutes, then
 potatoes; sprinkle
 an in fancy paper.
 cup rice flour,
 fast cups), 1 cup
 lce butter, 3 fresh
 ur milk or cream,
 ing powder, a few
 lemon. Rub all
 ell with the butter.
 d milk and essence
 well into an even
 lumps are rubbed
 well buttered flat
 our in the mixture.
 en to a nice brown;
 es, and when cold,
 d with raspberry
 t each square into
 se on a glass dish,
 6 crossed the
 a get to only two
 akes a pretty dish.
 Quarter vegetable
 d an apple, pare it
 eds. To 4 lbs. of
 bs. sugar. Lay it
 the sugar and the
 2 lemons, and let
 d day pour off the
 r 20 minutes; then
 d boil for an hour.
 elatine in a little of
 dd it and 1 ounce of
 in also a few cloves
 uslin, and remove
 v Pickles—Peel and
 ws into pieces about
 inch thick. Sprin-
 ve for 12 hours then
 pickle as follows:—
 2 ounces mustard,
 ground ginger and
 s brown sugar, 12
 a few Chili peppers.
 or 15 minutes, then
 oil 10 minutes more.
 seal.

Jam—Wipe each to-
 and remove the stem.
 rving pan with 12
 r to every pound of
 little water, and the
 a small lemon. Boil
 done and the syrup

MISCELLANEOUS

Some years before Sir William Van Horne gave up the general manager-ship of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the question of reducing freight rates was a burning one in the West. There were no railway commissions in those days, and the only way that reduced rates could be got was from the railway company. Newspapers conducted campaigns all year on this subject, and when Sir William Van Horne went to Winnipeg on his annual tour of inspection, reporters were sent down to the station to meet him and ask as pointed questions as possible.

It was Sir William's custom to receive all the reporters at once in his private car, and to give them ten minutes before he left for his trip uptown. Then came a rapid crossfire of questions and answers upon which many editorials were based in the coming year.

On this occasion one of the reporters put the question point blank: "Sir William, why don't you reduce the freight rates on wheat?"

Sir William's answer this time was not rapid, but it was for the occasion conclusive. Leaning back, puffing gently at his cigar for a minute or two, and closing his magnificent and penetrating eyes, he began in a half reminiscent strain in this manner:

"On the way up there was a washout on the line and we were detained for some time at Gravel River. I am the general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is an important position. I like it. I hold it because I have the confidence of the directors of the company and I want to retain that confidence. Now if I were at this time to do any such foolish thing as to reduce the rate on wheat the directors would take me from my present post and make me station agent at Gravel River. Did you ever see Gravel River?"

CONFESSION

Dear Pussy, I love you, an' I's your true friend,
 'Cause I saved you a whippin' to-day,
 When cook missed her custard, and everyone said
 It was puss that had stoleed it away.
 You know you are naughty some-times, pussy dear,
 So in course you got blamed, an'—all that!
 An' cook took a stick, and she 'clared she would beat
 The thief out that mizzable cat!
 But I—didn't feel comfor'ble down in my heart.
 So I saved you the whippin', you see,
 'Cause I went to mamma, an' telled her I 'spect
 She'd better tell cook to whip me.

'Cause the custard was stoleed by a bad little girl
 Who felt drefely sorry with shame,
 An' it wouldn't be fair to whip pussy, in course,
 When that bad little girl was to blame.
 "Was it my little girlie?" my dear mamma said
 I felt drefely scared, but I nodded my head.
 An' then mamma laughed. "Go find nurse, for I guess
 There's some custard to wash off a little girl's dress."
 Well, then, 'course they knew
 It was I, an' not you,
 Who stoleed all the custard an' then ran away.
 But it's best to be true
 In the things that we do,
 An'—that's how I saved you a spankin' to-day.

—Churchman.

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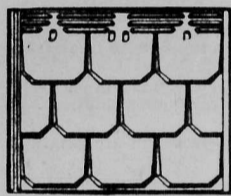
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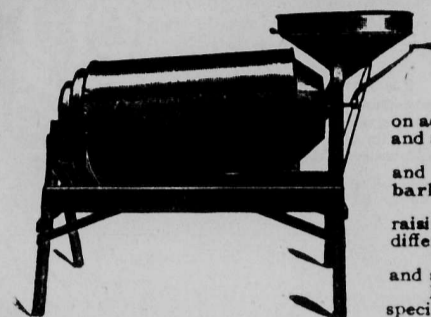
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Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Limited

14-16 Princess St., Winnipeg

Fa

January 20, 1909

EDIT

A Prin

Hon. Senator Ro address that if our y would have less ne indeed, quite true, wholesome, thought shall we read—local trash? It would tal one with such a pabu fiction, for it has a p our libraries. Nor oblivious, either, to borhoods, nor would panorama of human newspaper press. I with these things, v deeper, systematic re much of a force in t councils of men. Le induct us into the eco of men, books which the science of our cultivate habits of cl ing. Light reading through the gate of remain always at the for heavier and more will satisfy our mind

Canada's Interest

It is reported from engineering difficult in the digging of the ditch may in conseq pletion. Canada has channel which the cutting across the is than a good many C in all human probabi ope from the wester have any other, excep and rail.

It seems rather su nevertheless, that v Saskatchewan can b loaded on steamers coast to Panama, unl railway the thirty mi loaded on steamers laid down in Liverp can be taken over th route, via Port Arthu treat to the same m is no greater either, going east through th to be handled seven the warehouses at L loading and unloadi Panama route.

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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

January 20, 1909

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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EDITORIAL

A Prime Essential

Hon. Senator Ross remarked in a recent address that if our young people read more we would have less need of universities. It is, indeed, quite true, providing the reading be wholesome, thoughtful and good. But what shall we read—local gossip, fiction, sensation, trash? It would take a long time to educate one with such a pabulum. Not that we despise fiction, for it has a place, and a large place in our libraries. Nor would we have people oblivious, either, to the events of their neighborhoods, nor would we shut their eyes to the panorama of human activity as reflected in the newspaper press. But he who is satisfied with these things, without ever delving into deeper, systematic reading, will never count as much of a force in the world of action or the councils of men. Let us also read books which induct us into the economic and social problems of men, books which enable us to understand the science of our occupation, books which cultivate habits of clear and systematic thinking. Light reading may serve to lead us through the gate of literature, but let us not remain always at the gate. Let us reach out for heavier and more instructive reading that will satisfy our minds.

Canada's Interest in the Panama Route

It is reported from Panama that some serious engineering difficulties have been encountered in the digging of the canal, and that the big ditch may in consequence be delayed in completion. Canada has some interest in the ship channel which the American government is cutting across the isthmus of Panama—more than a good many Canadians imagine. That, in all human probability, will be a route to Europe from the western prairies long before we have any other, except the eastern one via lake and rail.

It seems rather surprising, but it is a fact nevertheless, that wheat from Alberta and Saskatchewan can be hauled to Vancouver, loaded on steamers, transported down the coast to Panama, unloaded there and taken via railway the thirty miles across the isthmus, reloaded on steamers on the Atlantic side and laid down in Liverpool in as good time as it can be taken over the rail, lake, rail and ocean route, via Port Arthur, Georgian Bay and Montreal to the same market. And the handling is no greater either. Every bushel of grain going east through the regular channel now has to be handled seven times from the wagon to the warehouses at Liverpool. It would need loading and unloading as many times via the Panama route.

Fifty days are required now to move grain from Vancouver, via the coast route and isthmus railway, to Liverpool. With the completion of a ship canal across the thirty mile connecting strip between the two continents, this time will be materially shortened. This country has a good deal of interest in the Panama canal. It will have more when we get other railways in operation across the mountains and better grades and better freight rates from the prairies westward to the sea.

Alberta's Handy Farmers

It is a common occurrence to hear people refer to certain parts of Alberta as "dry" and other parts as "mixed farming" leaving the impression that there are clearly defined lines bounding the different territories, and that within those lines the class of farming is distinctly determined. This notion is dissipated by the first report of the director of the Experimental farm at Lethbridge. Mr. Fairfield makes it clear that on any one farm there may be land that must be treated after the approved meth-

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ods of the "dry" farms and other portions that are well adapted for irrigation. Such conditions involve more than ordinary study and attention to details. Generally, when a man masters any one system of farming, he considers he is doing fairly well, but the man who has settled in southern Alberta has a double task, he must know how to make land produce under irrigation conditions, and how to get crops from land that cannot be irrigated, and if the rainfall is not sufficient, how to bring a crop to maturity when the ordinary methods of cultivation are practised. He must learn how to handle his land when moisture is applied from the top and when it is altogether drawn from the bottom. True, some farmers are so located that they need master only the one system, while others have not the choice of using a different method on different soil, but will have to be prepared to adopt "dry" farming methods on land that has been yielding fairly good crops under the ordinary system of cultivation.

When to this necessity of being versatile in the cultivation, we have added the further imperative one of raising a variety of crops, we shall have developed in Alberta a class of farmers, who for variety of occupation and versatility of farm practise will be the most outstanding in Canada.

Who Shall Improve the Markets?

It augurs well for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association that the sphere of the usefulness of that organization is being extended, with the object of accomplishing some improvement in our live stock markets. Public opinion has too long been indifferent to this important question, but we believe that a judicious amount of discussion of the subject will be the means of working some considerable improvement.

There is one feature in connection with this live stock market situation at Winnipeg to which we would like to direct attention. The establishment, management and operation of stock yards and the carrying on of an abattoir business requires the employment of large capital. There are three sources from which this capital may come: First, from the accumulations of wealth now seeking profitable investment; second, from the government treasuries; and third, from the producers, through co-operative effort.

Properly speaking, those most interested in the market situation are those who are associated with points one and three, the government, whether Provincial or Dominion, cannot be said to be directly interested, nor is any government effort in such matters regarded as entirely single-minded. By giving publicity to the conditions of our live stock markets, which class of people are most likely to respond with a remedy, the professional investor looking for a dividend of six per cent. or more, or the producers, who are now being forced to contribute fat dividends on the money invested upon the very inadequate facilities now employed in the trade? There can be but one answer—the private investor. Money from such a source, is more easily gotten at, it can be more quickly employed or withdrawn, it has but one purpose to serve and the nature of that service is directed by enlightened self-interest, which, in the past, has proved to be the best incentive to satisfactory results for all concerned.

It is worth pondering, then, whether we want improvement at once and by the most easy method, or whether we want a more tedious introduction of a remedy which will leave the markets under the direction of a party government, or by co-operation, owned and managed in such a way that the first concern shall be that the producers, who would be the owners, shall receive the utmost the trade will permit for their stock, and that the profit also will revert to the producers.

Most of those who have thought hard upon the subject rather favor private ownership with ample government supervision and protection against abuse, and should that not be forthcoming, then a plan of co-operative ownership.

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HORSE

Minor Heir, 1.59½, one of the pacing sensations of the year on American race tracks, has been sold to W. Savage, owner of Dan Patch, for \$45,000.

During the last six years the United States imported horses to the value of \$7,618,000 and sold up to \$20,855,000 worth.

The world's running record for one mile, of 1.37 2-5, made by Dick Welles, was recently broken on the Los Angeles, California, track by Centre Shot taking 1-5 of a second off the time.

There are comparatively few pure Shetland ponies in the world. The price is governed to a large extent by the demand, which has always exceeded the supply. A well-developed foal at the time of weaning is worth from \$60 to \$80. To this must be added 15 to 25 per cent a year for feed, care and incidental expenses. A mature pony three or four years of age is worth \$150 and upwards; valuable stallions and mares, proportionately more. Cross-bred and other cheaper ponies may sometimes be had, but they are not so reliable for children. A pony with an unreliable disposition and void of quality and beauty is dear at any price. The pure Shetland represents the highest degree of docility and intelligence, and pure-blooded Shetlands are absolutely without the taint of a vicious trait.

Quantity of Alfalfa to Feed

A majority of horse owners are inclined to waste hay in feeding horses, that is, they feed more than is necessary for the maintenance of the horse and more than he can economically take care of.

Either heavy or light horses that are doing regular steady work should not, if one wishes to feed economically, have more than one pound of hay per hundred pounds of live weight. That is, a thousand-pound horse should receive 10 pounds of hay per day. A 1500-pound horse that is doing steady work should have about four pounds of hay with his morning feed, the same amount at noon, and about double the amount at night. Many horses will eat 30 or 40 pounds of hay a day if they have free access to it. If a horse is allowed to eat such quantities, half of it is wasted and if he is eating that amount of alfalfa hay it is worse than wasted, for it does the horse an injury. From two to two and a half pounds of digestible protein is all that an ordinary horse can utilize in a day, and in 100 pounds of alfalfa there are 11 pounds of digestible protein. This fare of alfalfa, if too heavily fed, is likely to cause kidney disorder and may even be responsible for abortion in pregnant mares that are fed too liberal a ration of it. If it does not cause abortion, weak, unhealthy foals will be the result. Have alfalfa fed judiciously to pregnant mares, heavy or light work horses, and it is beneficial and should be used, wherever it is obtainable, but should never be used as the exclusive roughage. Some objection is made to it on account of causing looseness of the bowels and making the horses soft and easy to sweat. This is due to their having it in too large quantities. Alfalfa hay should be fed as part of the grain ration rather than a roughage. If fed in this manner, its use will be found very satisfactory.

To produce a horse of the highest type, with the cleanest bone, the best-developed muscle, the best temperament and the greatest action and finish, nitrogenous feed must be used, and in no other feed can this most essential element of nutrition be so cheaply obtained as it can with alfalfa. The most successful producers of both heavy and light horses are today using alfalfa extensively in the development of their young horses.

There seems to be an almost universal opinion among horsemen, and especially among those that are raising heavy horses, that no other grass or combination of grasses equal, or even approach, the value of alfalfa as a pasture for horses, and from an economical point of view it certainly has no equal, as it will furnish so much more feed per acre than any other grass. It will not only pasture more horses per acre, but it will produce horses of greater weight, larger bones and stronger muscles. A horse that has been pastured in an alfalfa pasture and fed a light ration of alfalfa all winter makes one of the finest horses to be found in any market today.

Speedy Stroke

Hackney mare strikes each of her knees with the opposite foot. Her knees are both enlarged. How can the thickenings be reduced, and how can the striking be prevented? Would it be advisable to whip her for it? C. G.

This is called speedy stroke or speedy cut, but at the same time it does not indicate that the animal is speedy. Whipping will do no good; in fact, by the excitement and fear it would cause it would have a tendency to make matters worse. The trouble is due to faulty conformation. Horses which stand with their knees quite close, knock-kneed horses, are predisposed to speedy stroke, even though they may stand with their feet straight. The usual cause is an ill conformation that causes a horse to turn his toes outwards when standing. In these cases the feet roll inwards during progression, and the shoe is liable to strike the opposite fetlock, cannon, knee, or above the knee, according to the height of action. In many cases the conformation is all right down to the pastern joint, but in others a faulty conformation is noticed from the fetlock joint, the pastern deviating slightly outwards, and the foot planted with a decided out-turning. In other cases this deviation can be noticed from the knee. In all cases the animal stands with toes turned outwards, "soldier toed."

Various manners of shoeing have been tried without marked success in remedying the faulty action. Placing the toe calk about the length of itself inwards on the shoe will sometimes check it. Some recommend a shoe, the internal half of which is much heavier than the outer half, on the principle that when the foot is elevated the weight of the inner half will have a tendency to lower the inner part of the foot, hence prevent striking. Others claim that the opposite method, viz., making the shoe heavy on the outside, gives better results, but neither method, so far as I have observed, has given satisfaction. Shoeing with light shoes has a tendency to keep the feet below the knees, while the use of quite heavy shoes has that of carrying the feet above the knees, either of which removes the tendency to strike, but as the height of action with either light or heavy shoes varies according to the speed at which the animal is driven, either method may prove ineffective. Different methods of shoeing have different actions upon different horses, according to the peculiarity of conformation and action, hence each animal's peculiarities must be studied, and the horse be shod accordingly. In many cases the most careful and intelligent shoeing will not correct the fault, and all that can be done to prevent the repetition of the injury is to wear knee boots. The enlargements already existing cannot be reduced so long as the cause continues. If the striking can be checked the daily application of a little of the following liniment will reduce them, viz., 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and 4 ozs. each of glycerine and alcohol. Apply a little once daily, with smart friction.

Common Ailments of Horses

During the Provincial Winter Fair, at Guelph, "Some Common Ailments of Horses" was the subject of profitable discussion. Dr. J. Standish, of Walkerton opened the discussion with a few general comments summed up as follows:

Acute indigestion was commonly caused by excessive quantities of food. Digestion being aided by secreted fluids, the excess of food prevented these fluids performing their function. The lack of proper digestion gave the horse distress. Chronic indigestion was due to derangement of the mouth, preventing complete mastication, or to derangement of glands in the mouth, stomach and intestines. It could also be produced by excesses of non-nutritious food. It was not the quantity of food consumed, but rather the quantity assimilated, that kept the horse in condition. The food given should be regulated by existing conditions. If a horse had been ill for a time, smaller quantities were advisable until he regained his appetite. Animals should not be fed excessively when not working. Hay should not be left in the manger in front of a horse all the time.

Flatulent and spasmodic colic were due to much the same causes. The ailments could be prevented by following practices in feeding similar to those mentioned under indigestion.

Heaves were due to overfeeding, the stomach being distended. Timothy hay over-ripe, or clover hay over-cured, would cause this ailment.

Moderate feeding on balanced rations, with regular watering and sufficient exercise, would avoid it.

Lymphangitis, a disease in which the small vessels accompanying the veins are affected, sometimes known as "Monday-morning" disease, could be prevented by moderate feeding and reduction of nutritive food when the animal was not at regular work. Bran mash on Saturday night, and again on Sunday, and perhaps Monday morning, was a preventive. If the case became habitual, 4 drams saltpetre could be put in the Saturday night's mash.

Azoturia could be prevented by plenty of exercise. A grain of prevention was worth a ton of cure. Lack of exercise was the cause of this disease. The exercise stimulated the heart, liver, stomach and other organs, and thus removed the cause.

A disease common in foals, known as joint-ill, was due to a germ that entered the navel in early life. These germs accumulated in a joint or in soft tissues. Prevention lay in keeping the surroundings of the foal in clean condition. Lime in the stall, and the application of antiseptics to the navel, was good practice.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS OF DISCUSSION

Q. Is it possible for a foal to contract the disease before being born?

A. I have never known of such a case, but it would be possible immediately after delivery of the foal, and might occur during delivery if the germ be present on the tail or quarters of the dam.

Q. How is it that horses do not contract heaves on the prairie?

A. They do not gorge themselves on the prairie. They are always out nibbling at the grass, and prairie hay seems to be succulent and tender. During the time they are not busy, they usually are out on grass.

Q. What would you consider a reasonable supply of grain for an ordinary horse?

A. It is impossible to give a definite answer. About three gallons a day, divided into three feeds, at reasonable labor, should suffice for a 1,400-pound horse. In addition, hay, as much as would be eaten in one hour at breakfast, 35 minutes at noon, and one hour at night; and roots twice a week should be fed. In idle periods the oat supply should be reduced to one-half gallon twice a day, and only a small quantity of hay at noon.

Q. Do not many so-called horse-tooth doctors ruin good horses?

A. I am glad that point has been brought up. I believe much harm is done to good animals in this way. It is always best to go to a recognized, reliable veterinarian. The charge might be higher, but the ultimate cost, in most cases, is lower.

Q. Is impure air in stables the cause of digestive derangements?

A. Yes. Impure air gives a depressing influence on the heart and other organs, and may result in indigestion.

Q. Would ten pounds silage night and morning be too much for a horse. Some say it injures the teeth, because of the acid present.

A. I would consider that heavy feeding. Twice a week should be enough.

Q. Can heaves be cured?

A. No. The symptoms may be alleviated, but the disease cannot be cured.

Q. What have you to say regarding diphtheria in horses?

A. I suppose it is the disease called cerebrospinal meningitis, or it may be influenza. No doubt, it is due to something in the water supply. Stabling in unventilated places and in vitiated air frequently causes such diseases.

Q. Is there any cure for lockjaw?

A. Yes, in many cases special treatment with a serum (antitoxic serum) will effect a cure.

Q. Would you prefer alfalfa to clovers?

A. Yes, in conjunction with other foods. It requires intelligence in feeding, and must not be given in excess, particularly if damaged by frost or poorly cured.

STUDY DISEASES AND PREVENTION

A lengthy and costly experience with horses led Wm. Smith, of Columbus, Ont., to state that the horse-breeder should know horse diseases and measures that would result in avoiding them. Farmers know that horses should be regularly watered and fed, and that they should get palatable and nutritious food, but too often they did not put into practice what they knew. Another

mistake farmers make is to rush for a veterinarian when the horse is in a bad way, and when the remedy is simple and the disease is in its early stages.

An attempt to fatten a horse at least to fit him for feeding on Sunday, and joint-ill was said to have money value in horse ease. In former years but he had listened to disease several years ago. He did not think of it until it was too late. The use of ; in the stalls prevented Heaves, though no viated by judicious feeding, liberal supplies of food, should be withheld.

TREATMENT

How common ailments were dealt with by Dr. tario Agricultural College. It should be treated best tended to by a competent purgative, and perhaps a cathartic and flatulent and cult to distinguish in t first, raw linseed oil 1 4 ounces, was a good necessary to give bell dose. Spasmodic colic no treatment; the tro time. If it was found n tincture of belladonna sweet nitre, about 1 to suit. Aconite was an t doses killed quickly, y death, unless the hea when this drug had st strength, and had little

Q. What causes spa

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Q. What medicine nant mares?

A. Give no medicine absolutely necessary.

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For Azoturia, the bes lute rest and comfort a were noticed. The adm was good practice.

Q. How often should

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Flooring H

Clay, planking and concrete of which stable floors are three, a good clay or ear best, providing it could b as regards cleanliness, dry face. It is good for the h soil itself, if the soil is dry or soaked with urine a clay floor is not a practical it answers fairly satisfacto requirements it is far fr ought to be.

The objection to plank durability, and since the distance above the ground breaking through. Also dark and filthy, and giv A good plank floor is ab that can be laid down, bu for a few years, hardly any priced lumber cares to in one in. They have to be none too reliable at best. floor of the three materi do with less bedding, but are higher actually in cost.

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OF DISCUSSION

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PREVENTION

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mistake farmers make was in testing a home
remedy, and when the horse was beyond recovery,
rushing for a veterinarian, and then saying he
was incompetent when the animal died.

An attempt to fatten a horse in 24 hours, or
at least to fit him for next week's work by liberal
feeding on Sunday, generally caused lymphangitis.
Joint-ill was said to have caused the loss of more
money value in horses than any other one dis-
ease. In former years he had lost several foals,
but he had listened to a practical talk on this
disease several years ago, and since then lost but
one. He did not think a colt could contract the
ailment before birth—not before the cord was
broken. The use of antiseptics and cleanliness
in the stalls prevented it.

Heaves, though not curable, could be alle-
viated by judicious feeding. Dusty hay, or, in
fact, liberal supplies of hay or other bulky dry
food, should be withheld.

TREATMENT OF AILMENTS

How common ailments can best be treated,
was dealt with by Dr. J. Hugo Reed, of the On-
tario Agricultural College. Chronic indigestion
could be treated best by having the mouth at-
tended to by a competent man, administering a
purgative, and perhaps a tonic. Acute indigestion
and flatulent and spasmodic colic were diffi-
cult to distinguish in the early stages. For the
first, raw linseed oil 1 pint, and turpentine 2 to
4 ounces, was a good dose. It might also be
necessary to give belladonna, or to repeat the
dose. Spasmodic colic, in most cases, required
no treatment; the trouble passed off in short
time. If it was found necessary to treat, a dose of
tincture of belladonna, tincture of opium and
sweet nitre, about 1 to 1½ ounces of each, would
suit. Aconite was an unreliable remedy. Large
doses killed quickly, while small doses hastened
death, unless the heart be strong. However,
when this drug had stood for a time it lost its
strength, and had little more effect than water.

Q. What causes spasmodic colic?
A. Some horses are subject to the ailment.
Cases are known where horses become affected
with it on changes of feed, or when watered after
eating.

Q. How does the pulse act in spasmodic colic?
A. During the spasm, up to 50 or 60 beats,
while the normal is 36 to 40.

Q. What medicine cannot be given to preg-
nant mares?

A. Give no medicine to pregnant mares unless
absolutely necessary. Aloes or any drastic pur-
gative should be withheld.

Treatment of lymphangitis consisted in ad-
ministering a purgative of 8 to 10 drams of
aloes and 2 drams of ginger, followed by 4 drams
nitrate of potash night and morning. Application
of heat to the swollen part was good. Regular
exercise and precautions as to prevention should
result in permanent cure.

For Azoturia, the best treatment lay in abso-
lute rest and comfort as soon as the symptoms
were noticed. The administration of a purgative
was good practice.

Q. How often should a horse be watered?

A. My theory is that when a horse is thirsty
he wants a drink. If he is not excessively hot,
he can be allowed to take water comparatively
freely. As a rule, it is best to water before
meals, and not after. Custom and regularity has
much to do with a horse's habits.

Flooring Horse Stables

Clay, planking and concrete are the three materials
of which stable floors are commonly made. Of the
three, a good clay or earth floor is undoubtedly the
best, providing it could be kept in perfect condition
as regards cleanliness, dryness and levelness of sur-
face. It is good for the horses to stand or lie on the
soil itself, if the soil is dry and not reeking with filth
or soaked with urine and other moisture. But a
clay floor is not a practicable proposition. For boxes,
it answers fairly satisfactorily, but for ordinary stable
requirements it is far from being what an ideal floor
ought to be.

The objection to plank floors is that they lack
durability, and since the planking is always some
distance above the ground there is danger of the horses
breaking through. Also the space underneath is
dark and filthy, and gives off disagreeable odors.
A good plank floor is about as satisfactory as any
that can be laid down, but as they are "good" only
for a few years, hardly any one in these days of high-
priced lumber cares to incur the expense of putting
one in. They have to be too soon replaced and are
none too reliable at best. Plank makes the warmest
floor of the three materials named, the horses will
do with less bedding, but they lack durability and
are higher actually in cost.

Concrete has advantages and disadvantages as a
horse stable flooring material. It is solid and clean,
but is a little too hard to be perfect. Horses standing
on it stock up easily if they are addicted to swelling
in the legs while standing idle. It is also slippery
and cold. Its density makes it cold and unless
considerable more bedding is used than is required on
a wood floor, the horses are likely to be uncomfortable
and even unhealthy. The greatest thing in favor of
concrete is its durability when properly laid down,
and this advantage is so great that in most modern
constructed stables, it is about the only material open
for use. There is a profitable field for somebody who
can invent a cheap, warm, clean, reliable and durable
material for horse stable floors.

his wheat at home until the time of year it was
needed for consumption as to compel him to win-
ter his cattle over. The farmer wants to either
market or get storage for nine-tenths of both
grain and beef in the fall. This is evidenced by
the fact that he disposes of nearly that proportion
then. Mr. Farmer figures that it costs twice as
much to make beef in winter as it does in summer,
since the grass in most cases costs practically
nothing.

If an expensive system of winter feeding is
practised at all, it is bound to give the best re-
turns from dairy cattle. In this case, what is
spent one day is got back the next with good in-
terest; but in the case of putting \$20.00 or so into
a steer during the winter, it is problematical
whether there will be any interest on investment
in the spring. And then, again, practically all
farmers keep a nice bunch of dairy cows, just as
many as can be managed comfortably without
expensive hired help. If all the progeny of these
cows is kept for three years, it involves an ex-
pensive system of building, winter wages, etc.,
etc., that does not look good to the tired farmer
at the end of the season. The most popular plan
while there was a market, was to sell the young
stuff as stockers—the next best thing is to beef
them as early as possible.

The Chicago cattle interests found they needed
a big canning industry early in their history, and
in the opinion of many, it is time Winnipeg had
such an industry. I know that the manipulators
of cheap beef are ready to head a cry about the
danger of working in poor grades; and this is one
reason why I advocate government ownership

STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

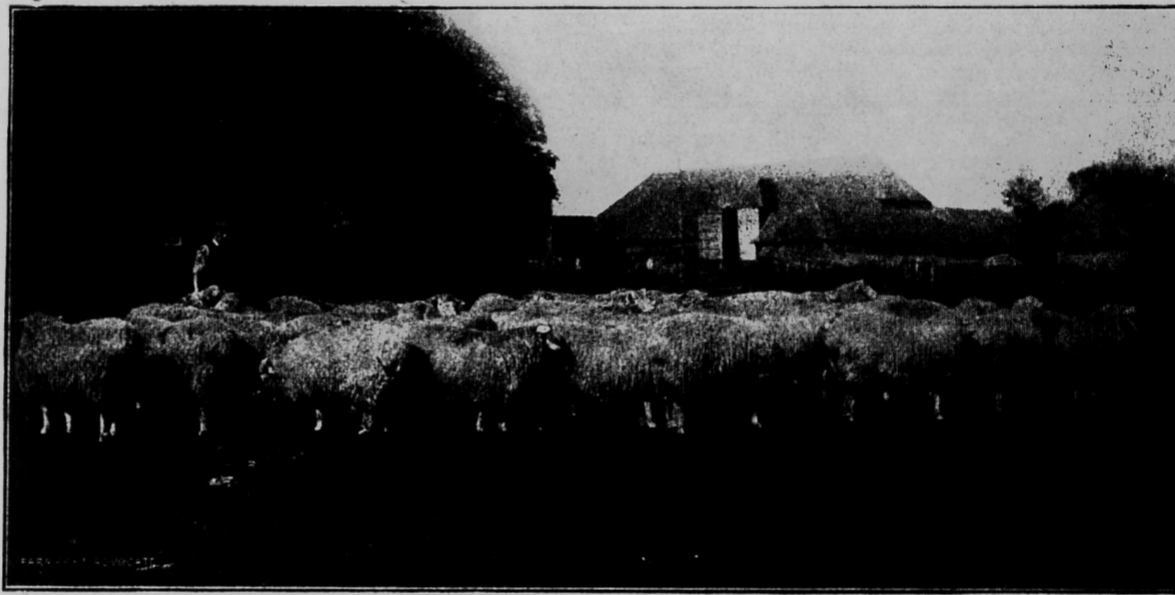
China has begun the exportation of pigs to England.
It is said that Chinese pigs will be brought into the
country in thousands, and will very likely prove a
competitor to frozen mutton and beef.

* * *

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

If your journal keeps on advocating such re-
forms as heavier taxation of vacant lands and non-
shipping of screenings, etc., and the people's con-
trol of the meat industry, it will deserve our warm
support.

As I lived nine years in the Argentine Republic,
I may point out to your correspondent "Bystand-



FIFTY-NINE ROMNEY SHEARLING RAMS
On the lawn of Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge, Kent, England.

er' that for him to state that a higher percentage
of the Canadian stockmen compared with those of
the Argentine, are educated and intelligent is
very incorrect, and that in assuming so, he is rather
inconsistent with himself, when he advocates
sending men there to learn the cattle industry
from the seniors.

Sask.

L. GABRIEL.

Manitoba's Stock Market Problem

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

That our beef cattle market is in bad shape is
generally known without any argument from me
to prove it. A government commission recently
took exhaustive evidence on the subject and
closed their labors without devising a practical
remedy. I notice you have recently been calling
upon farmers to suggest a plan for improvement,
and since all seem to be shy about suggesting any-
thing radical, I do so with a good deal of diffidence.

My opinion is that a meat-canning factory and
chilling plant under government ownership and
control is what is wanted. It is the lighter
weight beef that is the hardest to sell at present;
just the nice, little, fat stuff that farmers always
pick on for their own use, but of which the butch-
ers complain they do not make much money when
cutting them up. The papers keep telling us to
keep this class another year and fatten them dur-
ing the winter. This is just what the farmers will
not do to any extent.

In this province, we have any amount of
roughage for wintering cattle and the best of
grass for fattening in the summer, and although
not exactly parallel cases, it would to some ex-
tent be as fair to the farmer to compel him to hold

right on the start, as this, with a proper system of
grading and labeling, would give confidence from
the first. The selling might be done best on the
co-operative system. I suppose that neither I,
nor many other farmers, would give much infor-
mation regarding details; but I know that I have
eaten as nice beef or fowl right out of the cans as I
ever got in the ordinary way.

As for finding a market, Alberta and Saskatche-
wan have given us an example of what a govern-
ment can do in that respect. This year,
their creamery patrons received an average of
over 25 cents per lb. for their butter, and for the
past fifteen years they sold their butter for more
than Manitoba creameries did for the same grade.
I see no reason why a considerable market could
not be found right among the farmers in the sum-
mer. The actual cost of packing, I believe, would
be small compared with private profits if it were
carried on privately. If our premier has the
same interest in the comfort of the farm homes as
President Roosevelt professes, he might foresee a
glorious liberation of the farmers' wives from
wrestling with beef bones and ovens through, at
least, part of the hot days—and with the bachelors
—it wouldn't always be canned salmon and half-
fried pork. With our perfect natural system of
refrigerators for half the year, farmers could ship
their carcasses of beef at a great deal less freight
than live stuff—the same would apply with refer-
ence to freight in exporting the finished prod-
uct.

This system would give the greatest impetus to
dairying that can be given; as it is, the buyer
comes around in the fall and sniffs at the little
stuff—no matter how fat—but smiles on the old
cows that were dried up to come in for winter.

Something must go to make stable room and money, so down goes the output of the dairy, and the young stuff is allowed to get poor again to fatten the next summer.

It is only possible here to mention outlines very briefly. With the interest the western premiers have taken in farmers' representations re government ownership of elevators, we might hope that they would consider this scheme if properly presented. We need government assistance in storing both beef and produce just as much as for grain. If time permitted, I could give instances of where we have lost more on dairy produce and live-stock than we have on wheat, but we all know about it. When beef and butter retail in Winnipeg at 15 cents and 40 cents per lb., respectively, what do we get?

North Norfolk, Man.

J. BOUSFIELD.

Annual Convention of the Alberta Fairs Association

The fourth annual convention, and the annual meeting of the Alberta Agricultural Fairs Association assembled in Calgary on January 6th and 7th. The most important work of the convention is the arranging of the dates for the fairs to be held in Alberta in 1909, so that the official judges provided by the Department of Agriculture can pass from one fair to another without loss of time and with as little expense as possible. In addition to this important feature of the convention, many papers were read on matters pertaining to fairs and exhibitions; acting upon suggestions brought out in these papers, resolutions are drawn up and presented to the convention to be dealt with.

Jas. Rae, of Medicine Hat, President of the Association, in his opening address referred briefly to the liberal manner in which the government had assisted the agricultural societies, and further stated that the societies could not expect the liberal support of the government, unless they, in turn, did all in their power to make the best use of the grants, and to conduct these societies in such a manner that they would be of the greatest service to the public.

* * *

The Hon. W. T. Finlay in a few pointed remarks told of the efforts now being made by the department to promote the interest of those whom his department especially represents, and also the agricultural interest of all Alberta.

* * *

Mr. Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in his address gave an insight into the workings of the Agricultural Department. In the course of his remarks, he stated that the first thing to take into consideration, when spending public money for the benefit of the public, was the needs of the country. Owing to the fact that this country is settled with all manner of people, and that the dry climatic condition is peculiar to itself, an educative policy for the present generation, was the wisest policy to adopt. This was now being carried on by the department in several ways. Stock-judging schools, agricultural associations, experimental farms, experienced lecturers and many other factors, were all doing their part in educating the people to Alberta conditions. He then spoke, each in turn, of the good work being done by the different departments. Special emphasis was given to the great amount of loss which was being incurred to the country through weeds, and urged the co-operation of the agricultural societies. It is estimated that 14% of the grain crop is lost through the presence of weeds, and if a combine should start up work in this province and illegitimately rob us of 14% of our profits, there would be a great furor; yet farmers would allow the weed combine to come in, spread around them and actually rob them of 14% of their profits. A new feature which is worthy of special mention, now being carried on by the department of agriculture, is that of free transportation to, and tuition in, any agricultural college in Canada. Mr. Harcourt says that this privilege is open to any boy or girl who has resided in the province for at least one year.

* * *

One of the most interesting papers of the convention was read by H. A. Craig, Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes. He went on to say, after a brief introduction, that during the last three years the exhibitions had shown a marked advance, although some were losing the most important feature from an educational point of view, by too much horse racing and amusements. That the money grant received from the department of agriculture, although large, failed very often to do the good which should be derived from it, is lost sight of by these performers who detract seriously from the educational features of the fair. Innocent people come in and are led by these sharks; and there is not a man but who will agree that the fair can well get along without these parasites. In many cases these shows attract the crowd, while, if they were absent, the people would be watching the judging and educational features. He then went on to say that, while we must not lose sight of the amusement end, yet we must not allow the

agricultural side to be overshadowed. Government appropriations should be paid to societies according to the work done on agricultural lines. If a society donates one-half its funds to horse racing and attractions, it should not receive the same recognition from the department as societies offering three-quarters of their funds for agricultural purposes. Mr. Craig finished his remarks, by making a plea for grand stands in front of the judging rings; the publishing of the awards on a blackboard in front of this grand stand; an uniformity in the color of prize cards; greater care in keeping people back from the judges, and prizes for judging competitions. He hoped that every local fair would put into practice what suggestions were gained at this convention.

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR; ITS INFLUENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

Below is a few of the most important points brought out in Mr. Richardson's paper:

We should endeavour to find out whether we are drifting where the exhibition leads us or directing it along the lines best calculated to make it a most important educational institution.

At the exhibition, it is our aim and duty, not only to have an exhibition the best that can be produced in the district served by the exhibition, but we must possess the knack of drawing the people to see these things and the ability to arrange the several departments so as to impart the most good to our visitors. We should not only aim to have an exhibition the best that can be produced but wherever possible have the process of production thoroughly explained by those who know, to everyone who wants to know.

An important part in the organization of a fair is the matter of having departments well balanced. Care should be taken to see that one department is not given too great prominence to the detriment of some other department equally important.

If care is exercised to see that any attractions engaged are absolutely clean and wholesome, there cannot possibly be any objection taken to them, provided they are kept in their proper place, namely, as a means of drawing large crowds, and providing a little diversion and amusements for those whose opportunities for seeing such amusements are not very numerous.

A feature which appeals to me as being one of the important accomplishments of our agricultural fairs, is the opportunity provided for the farmers to rub up against each other and to keep in close touch with each other's vocations.

Mr. Richardson finished by saying, that the development of Alberta can be aided very materially by the character and efficiency of our exhibitions, and it is hoped that we will endeavor to have our Alberta fairs run on such lines that they will be used as examples by other parts of the Dominion.

SEED FAIRS AND FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS

W. C. McKillican, Representative of the Dominion Seed Branch for Alberta and British Columbia, in a very interesting address offered some good suggestions whereby the seed fairs might be improved upon. He said that he thought that north of Calgary, oats were not given due consideration in the prize lists. This could be overcome by dividing the oats into more classes, such as long or short, or better still, by giving a prize for each of two or three of our leading varieties, and another for all other varieties. It would be better if soft spring wheat were eliminated from the prize list, and this money used for the extra class in oats.

He expressed hopes that in the future a special prize should be given for the combined score in the field crop competition, and the seed fair. For after all, this is the only way whereby the true merits of any grain can be judged. He urged the agricultural societies to adopt judging competitions more generally, and to make this a strong educational feature. He also requested them to insert the seed fair prize list in that of the larger fall fair, and that arrangements be made whereby the dates for these seed fairs be arranged at the annual convention of this association.

* * *

Mr. Henderson, Chief Weed Inspector, chose for his subject "Noxious Weeds," and at no time during the convention was there such a keen interest taken, and the discussion so lively.

After pointing out the great loss to the country every year through the presence of weeds, he said, that their prevalence was due to carelessness and lack of education. Through carelessness, the new sections are almost as weedy as the older ones, because of dirty seed. Very often through lack of knowledge, a weed such as the perennial sow-thistle was allowed to grow, the land-owner thinking it was a harmless weed.

Mr. Henderson advocated the agricultural societies to procure mounted specimens of all noxious weeds for reference, and also that a copy of "Farm Weeds," issued by the Dominion Seed Branch should be placed on file. He also urged the societies to offer liberal prizes for collections of mounted specimens of weeds and weed seeds at their fall fairs.

* * *

Mr. Duncan Anderson, a member of the Live Stock Association, Ottawa, favored plowing competitions and regretted that they were now a thing of the past. He thought that the directors should all be farmers who understood agricultural work. This aroused a very heated discussion.

Continuing, Mr. Anderson said that two days fair for the small towns were in most cases more successful

than those lasting a week or even four days. Prizes should always be liberal especially in the pure-bred classes. Registered stock of good breeding and individual merit are the only foundations for stock improvements. Cups given for winners, to be won three years in succession always cause keen competition. In conclusion he strongly advocated judging competitions for young men, and also a good stock parade. He was in favor of the single judge system, although many of the delegates preferred the dual system of judging, as is being carried on at the present time in the old country.

Mr. McRae, pointed out many ways whereby the prize lists might be improved upon to great advantage. He said that the prize list should be made to suit the locality and that every locality should specialize in some particular work. To facilitate matters on the day of judging, he advocated that the entry fee be collected before the fair and that the stalls be allotted according to number. Another point which he laid particular stress upon, was to have a time to begin the judging, and then to begin on time. He advocated having a championship for different breeds, but to leave out the grand championship. No man was able to properly judge winners of different breeds for a grand championship, owing to the fact that proper comparisons cannot be made.

* * *

Mr. Geddes, in a very helpful paper brought out many good points on the improvements of fairs. He urged, most strongly, good seating accommodation; punctuality in starting, the time to be well advertised; punctuality in getting the stock out and a thorough classification of the same in the prize lists.

* * *

Mr. Hutton, Supt. of the Experimental Farm, Lacombe, spoke of the good work being done at the Experimental farms, and strongly advocated summer excursions from different points to the farms, that the farmers might obtain the full value of the work being done.

The officers for the Alberta Fairs Association for the ensuing year are as follows:

President—A. E. Humphries, Lethbridge.
Vice-president—Dr. A. H. Goodwin, Vegreville.
Sec.-treas.—E. J. Fream, Innisfail.
Executive—G. Hoadley, Okotoks; P. G. Pikkie, Vermilion; S. Woolf, Cardston; J. L. Sparrow, Sedgewick; D. W. Warrier, Edmonton; E. L. Richardson, Calgary.

The next convention will be held in Edmonton on the first Wednesday and Thursday of February, 1910.

(Continued on page 98).

FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.

Answer to Question Contest

The question for this week is:—Which is the better to grow for horse feed, tame hay or oats cut green?

The answers will be published in the February 11th number.

The same rules apply to the replies to this question as to that asked in our last week's number, namely, that we will award \$3.00 to the best answer and \$2.00 to the second and, if we use more than two, those used will be paid for at the rate of \$2.00 each. Answers should contain from 500 to 1,000 words and should be founded upon personal experience.

The Winter Application of Barnyard Manure

The elements of fertility exists in barnyard manure in the greatest abundance when it is freshly made. Manure, applied in winter supplies to the soil practically all the fertilizing ingredients it may contain. Held over and allowed to "rot" well before it is applied, decreases both the supply of organic matter and the essential elements of plant growth that may be in it. Fermentation diminishes not only the bulk of the manure pile, but liberates and permits to pass off into the atmosphere in the form of gas, much of the fertility which the dung contains when fresh. Applied directly from the stable to the land, all or very nearly all this plant food is placed where it can be of service for the nourishment of the crop.

There are circumstances, however, in which it is not advisable to apply fresh manure to the land. If the straw from which it is in part made contains weed seeds, or if the stock producing it is being fed on grains or fodders that are badly

infested with weed noxious weeds in a scattering those seed and in such conditions growth, is not the circumstances, especially attempt to rid his manure to ensure it into the soil from this. It results in loss of material and plant food, other, a decrease, if seed, thorough cult the more noxious weeds.

If a man has his land, he can haul the manure to the land, he reaps from the use of this manure out at a season and saves the manure when it has to be rolled.

One hears the common manure applied in a succeeding crop, especially experience in this with other cereals as however, is not so much as it is to the manure the unevenness with land. Thrown upon and another there, with the manure about, and an uneven ripening the land afterwards, the soil is only lighted up at all previous to thoroughly worked, scattered lumps of evenly distributed, too heavy application this difficulty largely, frequently and light intervals and in heavy loss in fertilizing it getting it properly in.

What is the Best a Gr

On the majority of the no system of crop rotation that is, no regular system little difficult on a grass course cropping system as large an acreage be as the average farmer's time not have wheat on the same land. simple, does not lend out of any proper rotation much sameness in the methods by which the succeeding crop. It is be methodical in rotation number of different hav'nt got them, or a them yet. The question best with what we have Here are a number some of the best farm catchewans.

No. 1.—A six-year timothy, pasture, with stubble land is all fall direct from the stable intended for barley, the wheat, one crop of pasture, the sod is cultivated to kill any sown to wheat the sixth year is put to again to barley. This gives one-third of the to wheat. By modifying larger acreage of wheat grown.

No. 2.—A five-year wheat, wheat, oats, the fallowed land and change is made, oat The manure goes on to This system gives two to wheat. On a half 120 acres in wheat, 6 the same in summer fall.

No. 3.—A six year wheat, wheat, timothy The manure is applied barley stubble inter

our days. Prizes in the pure-bred breeding and in- sions for stock im- ners, to be won cause keen com- ngly advocated, and also a good the single judge ates preferred the carried on at the

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held in Edmonton on y of February, 1910.

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n Contest

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however, in which it resh manure to the ch it is in part made e stock producing it iders that are badly

infested with weeds, or contain the seeds of noxious weeds in any serious numbers at all, scattering those seeds back upon the land again, and in such conditions as will ensure their vigorous growth, is not the part of wisdom. In those circumstances, especially if a man is making an attempt to rid his farm of weeds, rotting the manure to ensure of no noxious weeds getting into the soil from this source is a prime necessity. It results in loss at one end, a loss of organic material and plant food, but there is a gain at the other, a decrease, if attention is given to clean seed, thorough cultivation and the cutting of the more noxious weeds in the growing crops.

If a man has his farm in such condition that he can haul the manure directly from the stables to the land, he reaps the fullest benefits resulting from the use of this fertilizer. He can get the manure out at a season when other work does not press and saves the double handling entailed when it has to be rolled in the heap.

One hears the complaint made sometimes that manure applied in winter affects injuriously the succeeding crop, especially if that crop is wheat. Experience in this respect is not uncommon with other cereals as well as wheat. The trouble, however, is not so much due to the use of manure as it is to the manner in which it is applied, to the unevenness with which it is spread upon the land. Thrown upon the soil in forkfuls, one here and another there, with little attempt to scatter the manure about, causes an uneven growth and an uneven ripening of the first crop grown on the land afterwards. This is especially true if the soil is only lightly cultivated, or not worked up at all previous to seeding. Even if it is pretty thoroughly worked, it is difficult to get the scattered lumps of manure broken up and evenly distributed. Careful spreading, and a not too heavy application of the manure eliminates this difficulty largely. It is better to use manure frequently and lightly than to apply it at longer intervals and in heavier dressing. There is less loss in fertilizing elements and less danger of getting it properly incorporated into the soil.

What is the Best Rotation System for a Grain Farm?

On the majority of the farms in Western Canada no system of crop rotation is practiced at all, that is, no regular system year by year. It is a little difficult on a grain farm to work out a short course cropping system that will permit of as large an acreage being sown to wheat annually as the average farmer requires, and at the same time not have wheat more than twice in succession on the same land. Grain farming, pure and simple, does not lend itself well to the working out of any proper rotating system. There is too much sameness in the crops produced, and in the methods by which the land is prepared for each succeeding crop. It would be easy enough to be methodical in rotation if we had a greater number of different crops to rotate. But we hav'n't got them, or at least, we are not growing them yet. The question is how to manage best with what we have.

Here are a number of systems employed on some of the best farms in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

No. 1.—A six-year course: Barley, wheat, timothy, pasture, wheat, oats and corn. The stubble land is all fall-plowed, manure is applied direct from the stable in winter upon the land intended for barley, timothy seed is sown with the wheat, one crop of hay taken and one season's pasture, the sod is broken up during summer, cultivated to kill any weeds that may be in it, sown to wheat the following spring and in the sixth year is put to oats and corn, coming back again to barley. This system rigidly followed gives one-third of the cultivated land each year to wheat. By modifying it slightly, a rather larger acreage of wheat than this may be annually grown.

No. 2.—A five-year course: Summer fallow, wheat, wheat, oats, barley. Wheat is sown on the fallowed land and two crops taken before a change is made, oats follow and then barley. The manure goes on the land intended for barley. This system gives two-fifths of the farm each year to wheat. On a half section, this would be about 120 acres in wheat, 65 in oats, 65 in barley and the same in summer fallow.

No. 3.—A six year course: Summer fallow, wheat, wheat, timothy, wheat, oats and barley. The manure is applied in winter to the oat and barley stubble intended for summer fallow.

Wheat follows the summer fallow twice in succession, then a crop of timothy is taken, the land broken out of a sod as soon as the hay is off, wheat put in again, and then, in the sixth year oats and barley.

No. 4.—A seven-year course: Summer fallow wheat, timothy and clover, pasture, wheat, wheat, oats and barley. The manure goes on the oat and barley stubble intended for summer fallow, timothy and clover seed is sown with the first crop of wheat from the fallow, either two crops of hay or one of hay and a season's pasturage is taken before the land is rebroken and put back to wheat for two crops. The sod is broken during the summer and cultivated till fall. In the seventh year the field is in oats and barley.

No. 5.—A four-year course: wheat, oats and barley, timothy and clover, pasture. In this system the summer fallow has been discarded. One-quarter of the farm each year is in wheat, one-quarter in oats and barley, a quarter in hay and a quarter in pasture. This system could be followed on farms where weeds are not too serious a pest. The average farmer, however, would find difficulty in keeping them down with this rotation.

These five systems have been described for us by five practical farmers who are successfully managing the farms by these methods of cropping. Can a better system than any of these be suggested, or can the individual advantages of each be incorporated into one more nearly perfect system? What do you think about it? How are you rotating your own crop?

Will There be a Third Crop of Clover?

"I have had good success with red clover on a piece of land very much exposed. I did not pasture it the first two years, but last fall it was pastured down short. If it is killed this winter I will plow it up in the spring."

Crowder, Portage Mun, Man.

L. J.

If we were guessing on the probable condition of this clover in the spring, we would say there would be very little of it, not simply because it has been pastured, but because clover, as a rule, does not stand more than two seasons, unless it has a chance to seed itself. The first year this clover grew, it probably had a chance to form seed which would account for some of the growth the second year, but as there was no chance to form seed last year, the chance of there being much growth next summer is pretty slim. Of course there may be a little growth from the roots or from seed that may have lain over the year, or in fact, from some seed that may have formed last summer, but all the chances and rules of plant-life are against a crop for this year. But that must not be taken as an argument for not seeding more land to clover. In older countries where the clover crop is well established on every farm it is seldom expected that there will be more than one crop from each seeding. If the clover comes through the first winter after seeding that is all that is expected of it and generally the one crop is good compensation for the seed and use of the land.

In Eastern Canada, timothy seed is usually sown with clover, then when the clover has died down the timothy comes forward and gives a good crop of clean hay the second year. Since our correspondent has got clover started on his farm we would strongly advise him to seed some land each spring, as by so doing he will eventually have clover growing in the place of weeds, which will be much better for his land and seed grain.

The Western Outlet for Wheat

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has inaugurated a new rate on grain of 22½ cents per hundred, from all parts of Alberta to the Pacific coast. Up to the present, very little grain has gone out by the Western route, rates were high and the facilities for handling it at the coast did not exist. It is believed that wheat can be sent to Europe via Vancouver, in equally as good time as it goes now via Port Arthur, the lakes and Montreal or the eastern coast cities. Via Cape Horn a shipment would require eighty days to reach Liverpool as against fifty by the lakes. But by sending the grain down the Pacific coast to Panama, across the Panama railway and via the Atlantic Ocean to Liverpool, fifty days only would be required.

Vancouver is also to be made the outlet for wheat destined for Mexico, the Orient and other points reached via the Pacific Ocean.

The Law and the Weed Problem in Saskatchewan

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

This district is getting over-run with weeds. The weed inspector does not do his duty and hundreds of acres are growing up to weeds. What amount is paid per acre for cutting weeds in Saskatchewan and is there a charge against the land as a fine when weeds are not cut?

Sask.

E. J.

To this question Mr. T. N. Willing, Chief Weed Inspector for Saskatchewan answers:

"During the past year, seventy-one inspectors, appointed by the government, were working during the growing season and at threshing time, but there is many a farm they have not had an opportunity to inspect, through lack of time to thoroughly cover the necessarily large districts allotted to them.

By many, the work of the inspectors will be judged by what they have not done, rather than by what has been accomplished. People are apt to forget that weed inspectors can only assist the farmers to keep clear of, or to destroy, the weeds, they cannot and should not be expected to do the work for them. Inspectors assist by attracting the attention of the farmers to the fact that the weed problem is considered by legislators to be an important one; they assist also by pointing out weeds, by distribution of descriptive illustrated bulletins containing advice as to methods of destruction, by encouraging the faint hearted and inexperienced, by endeavoring to stimulate the easy-going, and by prodding the careless and improvident who grow weeds endangering a neighbor's property.

In addition to this work in connection with occupied lands the inspectors assist by giving authority to local councillors to have noxious weeds on vacant lands destroyed at government expense, the cost to be made a charge on the land, to be recovered eventually from the owners. In some cases councillors have reported that they could find no one willing to undertake the destruction of the weeds in question, and a few councillors have refused to interest themselves at all in the matter. The rates paid for work have been \$5.00 per day for mowing, \$3.00 for raking and \$2.00 for laborers, with an allowance of \$2.00 per day for the councillor as overseer. Destruction of weeds in this manner, mowing, raking and burning, on vacant lands have been paid for during the past season to the amount of nearly \$4000.00. Plowing on vacant lands for destruction of weeds is not considered judicious or advisable.

Councils of Local Improvement Districts have power to appoint their own weed inspectors and when that is done, such district is removed from the inspection district worked over by the government appointee.

The following extract from the Memorandum of Instructions under which government inspectors work will give you an idea of what is expected of them:

"Each inspector is to use his own judgment in the laying out his route; he should, however, endeavor to devote the greater part of his time to the more thickly populated portions of his district."

"An inspector should respectfully point out the noxious weeds he may see on the land and should impress on the people the fact that the eradication of these weeds is a benefit, not only to the individual, but to the people as a whole. It should be made plain that the object of enforcing the act is to afford protection to them as well as to their neighbors, and that it is distinctly in the interest of every farmer to assist the inspector in his efforts to have the weeds kept under control. Whether a person expresses his intention to destroy or not, a notice to destroy, on form A, must be served."

"Where an inspector finds a field badly infested with noxious weeds, he is personally to serve the occupant notice on form A or, if he is absent, hand it to some member of the family."

"The Noxious Weeds Act gives an inspector power to order the destruction of any portion of a growing crop of grain infested with noxious weeds. It will, however, be readily understood that such would be a most objectionable procedure in ordinary cases. If weeds are present in a crop in such limited quantity that they can by some extra exertion be pulled or otherwise eradicated, insist on this being done as by that action much future trouble may be averted. If, however, they are too numerous to be treated this way, the owner

should be asked to destroy them around the field for a specified distance from the edge thereof, and the facts noted in the report upon such land, at the same time notifying the owner that, unless he obtain permission from the Department to make other disposition of it, the straw and screenings must be burned on the land immediately after threshing to prevent wandering stock from spreading weed seeds about the neighborhood. Should the recommendations of the Department and its officers be deliberately ignored and their authority set at defiance, information should be laid before a Justice of Peace under the appropriate section of the Act."

It, upon inspection of vacant lands within Local Improvement Districts, an inspector should decide that it is in the public interest that the weeds thereon should be cut, raked and burned, or otherwise destroyed, notice on form A should be sent by registered mail to the last known address of the owner and the receipt from the Postmaster forwarded to the Department along with the portion of form C detached from that served on the Councillor. Five days after the date of the notice, the Councillor should proceed with the destruction of the weeds as provided for in Section 11 of the Act."

It will thus be seen that there may be a charge against vacant lands for cutting weeds when the work has to be hired, but when an occupant is ordered to cut weeds and refuses, he may be prosecuted.

Shall I Grow Flax on Breaking?

"I propose breaking up twenty-five acres of black, clay, loam soil next spring, it is all heavy soddied prairie. Would you recommend me to sow flax on the breaking? I understand that this plan is practiced in Saskatchewan with profit." Shoal Lake, Man. J. H. R.

In Western Saskatchewan, where the prairie sod is generally quite light, nearly all the American settlers sow flax on the breaking and with flax-seed at the present high price it is no doubt a profitable plan, but in nearly all parts of Manitoba the sod is quite tough and for the best results the virgin prairie should be broken as thin as possible before the 15th of June, allowed to rot thoroughly, then backset a little deeper than the breaking was plowed. Late in the fall it should be harrowed with either a disc or diamond harrow, ready for spring. By this plan, there will be an excellent seed bed and the wheat can be sown the very first thing in spring, wheat on properly prepared backsetting is generally early, stands up well and gives a good return of excellent grain.

I have found that when flax is sown on the tough sod of Manitoba, it prevents the sod from rotting and for some years afterwards the land fails to produce a good crop of wheat, I cannot give a reason for this, but know it to be a fact.

Another great objection to the growing of flax on breaking is the fact that it is almost impossible to buy flax-seed free of the very worst noxious weeds, the flax-seed offered for sale is nearly always mixed with wild mustards of some kind. Some years ago, I procured a small quantity of flax-seed for experimental purposes, when it came up I found the following plants mixed with it: false flax, hare's ear mustard, ball mustard, yellow mustard, Russian thistle and tumble mustard. In examining large fields of flax throughout the west last fall, I found in nearly every instance a large quantity of false flax, ball mustard and yellow mustard. It is certainly bad policy to seed the land with wild mustards at the very outset.

If a farmer is determined to sow flax he should procure as clean seed as possible and sow only as much land with it as he can hand-pick of all noxious plants. By this plan he will soon have a large stock of clean seed. I am told that if, after growing a crop of flax on the breaking, the land is at once summer fallowed it will in future bear good crops of wheat, but even if this is true, I can see no gain in seeding the breaking, as one year's crop would be lost any way, and I always advise the new settler to devote all his first spring and early summer to breaking, then build his house or shanty and put up hay, by which time the breaking is ready for backsetting. This plan is more profitable than pottering with a small crop on the breaking and in the end having very little land ready for seeding the following spring.

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

Pure Seed and Seed Plots

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The ever increasing numbers of purely wheat-growing farmers, who from choice or necessity, grow practically nothing but wheat—especially in the new districts—makes it absolutely necessary to give more attention to seed. I have seen scandalous samples of grain bought and sold for seed, at an advance of 20 per cent. or more over market prices, and the buyers were glad to get it. Why? Because that seed was better than their own—bad as it was. Is it not extraordinary, that the largest and most important crop grown in Canada—the wheat crop, upon which thousands build their future prosperity, practically staking their all upon a single crop—should have such scant attention paid to the selection of its seed?

Ask a successful stockman or horseman the secret, if any, of his success. You will find that it is chiefly by careful selection, elimination and proper care, with a proportionate amount of time and thought expended.

Now is the time to find out what seed we have got and to determine what sort we want.

Get your samples of seed out and test them, you can easily do it in the kitchen. If you find out, or already know, that you want new seed, want it badly and must have it, look around now for it. Attend the Seed fairs, buy from the exhibitors, you are not obliged to buy the prize-winning seed, it may have no higher percentage of vitality than one without a ticket, in an actual test. All is not gold that glitters, insist upon vitality and see that you get what you pay for, then you will have made a start in the right direction. It's a pretty safe proposition to say that the extra dollars received from a large crop at the elevator for a higher grade without the increased yield, will more than pay for the difference between the seed bought and the grain sold as unfit for seed. Surely, to those who threshed 8 or 10 bushels to the acre this year and have done so before, it is time to stop and seriously consider where the fault lies and where the remedy is to be found.

Good seed will grow good grain, will grow plump, well-filled heads, stiff straw and ripen earlier than inferior seed, and if we haven't got it, it will and does pay to buy it. But I hear some say, good seed costs good money, just so, then grow it. Good horses, cattle, hogs, poultry cost good money—breed them.

That is where the value, to practical farmers, of the seed plot comes in. Start and grow your own seed. Sell seed instead of buying, sell seed so that your buyer comes back and buys again.

To those who intend starting seed plots, pedigree seed can be bought at a dollar or less for a few pounds, enough to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The position of the plots depends a lot upon the location of the farm, a southern aspect close and handy should be chosen, a good mellow piece of fallow for choice. It's a matter of individual opinion how large the plots should be, but for regular permanent plots I prefer to have a strip 2 rods wide, it can easily and quickly be measured off into handy sizes, 1-20 or 1-10 of an acre, so that one knows the exact quantity of seed to sow. For instance, 5 pounds wheat or 6 pounds oats is sufficient to sow 1-20 acre and so on, 2 rods wide by 4 long. It may surprise some to learn that one could easily sow 400 to 500 bushels of seed the fourth year from the original 5 pounds, at an average yield of 20 bushels to the acre.

No end of experiments, all directly applicable to the farm, can be carried on with the aid of the seed plots. The first and one of the most important advantages gained through the use of seed plots by the man who is starting up is that, in his endeavors to make a success of his venture of growing pure seed, he must have his plot or plots in a high state of cultivation, as also the larger plots, intended for seed the second and third years. This will be another incentive to farm well, otherwise his time, labor and half the value of the seed, as seed will be destroyed. Again, the value of the seed-plot is enhanced, for the reason that one can experiment more thoroughly and easily with a rotation of crops on a small scale, also with little or no expense in case of failure.

One cannot expect the plots to be of permanent value unless they are kept separate and distinct from the rest of the farm and a proper rotation of crops decided upon and kept up.

A full account of each plot during the year should be entered in a book for that purpose, with one page devoted to each plot, numbered in rotation, then one could easily find out, by turning to that page, what crop any particular plot

bore that year, or the year previous, the date the crop was sown, how much per acre sown, etc.

Grasses and clovers could be tried, corn fodder, alfalfa, sugar beets, rape, turnips and any that proved successful could be grown on a larger scale. Clover sod could be turned over and the extra gains of wheat noted, or failing clover or alfalfa, timothy or red-top sod. If started in a small way, the experiments will grow more ambitious, and will so fascinate one with their possibilities, that I can promise you, once fairly started, it will never be given up as long as one retains any interest in farming for farming's sake.

Sask.

"REGINA."

Manure on Spring Seeding?

"Would you advise me to spread the manure from the stable direct to a field which I have seeded down to timothy and rye grass?"

Man.

G. A. S.

A light covering of manure will prove beneficial to the grass if spread evenly, but care must be taken that it is not too thick on the ground, or it will rot the young grass plants and do more harm than good.

I have known cases where stable manure, frozen into large masses, had been drawn out during the winter and allowed to remain in that condition until mid-summer with the result that the sod was all killed under the mass of manure. It is an excellent plan to use a brush harrow, or even an ordinary iron harrow turned upside down, and so break up and scatter the lumps of manure just as soon as they thaw in spring. I have found that one load of stable manure evenly distributed is more useful than two left in lumps over the ground. It is a pity that a manure spreader could not be made that would work in a satisfactory way during our cold winters. Most of them do excellent work in moderate weather, but, so far, I have found none that will work in mid-winter, at a time when the western farmer has most time to handle manure.

If the grass is to be made into hay, or threshed for seed, it is not advisable to use manure on the surface, the longer straws will surely get mixed with the hay and injure its quality. I saw a carload of brome grass seed rendered almost unsalable from this cause alone.

I am pleased to notice a large number of farmers are breaking up their run-out native pasture fields, and after taking off a few crops of grain, re-seeding them down with cultivated grasses. This plan often increases their productiveness many fold, and gives a better quality of pasture. By a proper selection of varieties, good pasture can be obtained in nearly all parts of the west. On the rich moist, black loam found in many parts of Eastern Manitoba, timothy gives excellent results, in some other districts western rye proves satisfactory, while on the very light, sandy soils, brome grass gives a good crop of excellent pasture and on such land it is not difficult to eradicate the brome should it become necessary. See also last week's FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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

Sheep Men to Present Grievances

At a meeting of the Western Sheep association held the other day at Maple Creek, Sask., the advisability of sending a delegate to present certain grievances to the railway commission at Medicine Hat on February 15 and 16 was discussed.

It was decided to present the following requests to the commission: (1) That a law be enacted similar to the one in force in the United States "that all stock shall be unloaded once in twenty-eight hours for feed and water." (2) That the C.P.R. shall put in a way freight stock train with a weekly service from some point west of Medicine Hat to Winnipeg. (3) That the C.P.R. Co. reduce their minimum weight per cent. on sheep from 28,600 lbs. to 20,000 lbs. This minimum has only come into force recently and it is a matter that sheepmen are particularly sore on. They consider it rank extortion. They claim that in the cars supplied it is not possible to load over 210 sheep (average) and that the western sheep average about 100 lbs. in weight and that more than half the cars shipped out do not obtain the old minimum of 20,000 lbs. so that to raise it to 28,600 means to force payment on 8,000 lbs. of freight which cannot be utilized as they do not provide facilities for loading sufficient freight to reach the minimum. A committee was selected to present the case to the commission.

Some Experiments on Lethbridge

The following is a list of experiments conducted on the Lethbridge, during the season 1907.

The results will show many new-comers to the first crop ever raised in 1907, the entire farm had been done except broken the previous year. Of the 400 acres on the extreme east are non-irrigated.

Recognizing that farm, or the "dry" farm, from those of the 'each has been kept farms are being compared the relative but to study their inc

THE NON-IRRI

Preparation of three or four inches and most of the land below were raised, the same year. All the land better for in the wheat crop broken only, has no the following experin

AN EXPERIMENT IN

Twenty-three and three to three and 1907. In August deeper than the broken with three varieties was done at night each variety was sown and partly on bare resemble each other is the ordinary Tur Alberta Red, from first two are, practice of the same.

Variety.	acres	Yield
Kharkoff	4.30	
Turkey Red No. 380	4.7	
Turkey Red (Alberta grown seed)	5.09	
The increased yield is 3 bus. 55 lbs.; and the three varieties.		
Average increase 2 bushels, 8 pounds.		

Area of plot used,	Amount of Yie	Seed per acre	acre o
Lbs.			
15			
30			
45			
60			
75			
90			
105			
120			

Although the plots of seed per acre and it must be borne in season, and, although excessive, it came at growth and a high degree wheat. In a season thick stands are the fi So it would hardly be to change the amount custom to sow (from a few more seasons' te as to the amount of our conditions.

The first wheat were made twice a mo with the following res

Date of sowing.
August 15
September 1
September 16
October 1
October 15
November 1
" 15
December 1

Some Experimental Results from Lethbridge, Southern Alberta

The following is a report of some of the work that has been done on the Experimental Farm at Lethbridge, during the season of 1908.

The results will be of particular interest to the many new-comers in the district, because it is the first crop ever raised on the land. In the spring of 1907, the entire farm was bald prairie and no breaking had been done except some ten acres that had been broken the previous autumn.

Of the 400 acres in the farm, a strip of 100 acres on the extreme east is irrigable. The remaining 300 acres are non-irrigable.

TWO FARMS

Recognizing that the problem of the non-irrigated farm, or the "dry" farmer are distinct in great measure from those of the "irrigated" farmer, the work on each has been kept separate. Two experimental farms are being operated. Their object is, not to compare the relative merits of the two systems, but to study their individual problems.

**THE NON-IRRIGATED OR DRY FARM
WINTER WHEAT**

Preparation of the Soil.—The sod was broken three or four inches deep in May and June of 1907, and most of the land on which the crops mentioned below were raised, was also backset in August of the same year. Although the backsetting prepares the land better for future crops, the actual increase in the wheat crop this season over that which was broken only, has not been great, as is indicated by the following experiment.

AN EXPERIMENT IN BREAKING VS. BREAKING AND BACKSETTING

Twenty-three and one-half acres of land was broken three to three and one-half inches deep in May, 1907. In August part of it was backset two inches deeper than the breaking and the whole piece was sown with three varieties of winter wheat. The drilling was done at right angles to the plowing, so that each variety was sown partly on land merely broken and partly on backsetting. The three varieties resemble each other very closely. The last variety is the ordinary Turkey Red, commonly known as Alberta Red, from good locally grown seed. The first two are, practically, merely pure improved strains of the same.

Variety.	BREAKING		BREAKING AND BACKSETTING	
	Yield per Area acre.	Yield per acre.	Yield per Area acre.	Yield per acre.
Kharkoff	4.36	50 32	2.36	54 27
Turkey Red No. 380	4.77	51 38	3.13	51 ..
Turkey Red (Alberta grown seed)	5.09	45 17	3.34	47 41

The increased yield per acre due to back-setting is 3 bus. 55 lbs.; and 2 bus. 24 lbs. respectively for the three varieties.

Average increase in yield due to backsetting, 2 bushels, 8 pounds.

WINTER WHEAT—RATES OF SEED PER ACRE			
Area of plot used, 1/4 acre.	Variety, Turkey Red.	Amount of Seed per acre	Yield per acre of straw
Lbs.	Lbs.	Bu.	Lbs.
15	5128	50	..
30	4760	54	..
45	5680	56	48
60	5528	59	12
75	6216	61	12
90	5544	60	16
105	6280	60	48
120	5440	60	..

Although the plots sown at the rate of 60 pounds of seed per acre and upward gave the heaviest yields, it must be borne in mind that we had a favorable season, and, although the amount of rain was not excessive, it came at such a time as to insure a strong growth and a high degree of development in the winter wheat. In a season somewhat dry, the fields having thick stands are the first to show the effects of drought. So it would hardly be wise for farmers in the district to change the amount of wheat that it has been the custom to sow (from 30 to 45 bushels per acre) until a few more seasons' testing furnish reliable conclusions as to the amount of seed that it is best to sow under our conditions.

DATE OF SEEDING

The first wheat was sown August 15th, and sowings were made twice a month from then to December 1st, with the following results:

Date of sowing.	Yield per acre.
August 15	46
September 1	54
September 16	38
October 1	38
October 15	28
November 1	25
" 15	12
December 1	11

It might not be out of place to mention here, that judging from the present outlook, for the crop of 1909, the sowing made August 15th, is going to do better than that of September 1st.

UNIFORM TEST OF WINTER WHEAT VARIETIES

Name of variety.	Kind of Head.	Yield per acre of	
		straw	Grain
Kansas Turkey Red (380)	Bearded	5006	53 4
Kharkoff	"	4181	52 49
Abundance	Bald	3596	44 4
Turkey Red (Alberta grown)	Bearded	4834	43 56
Early Windsor	Bald	3487	43 30
Prosperity	"	4106	40 19
Red Velvet Chaff	Bearded	4485	37 56
Reliance	"	3930	32 ..
Dawson's Golden Chaff	Bald	3497	29 37 1/2
Red Chief	"	4132	26 7 1/2

Although in the above test Kansas Turkey Red (380) yielded slightly more than the Kharkoff—in two field tests (3 and 4 acres) the Kharkoff gave the larger yield.

Owing to an unavoidable delay in getting a gasoline engine for the small threshing machine, it was not possible to begin threshing the uniform test plots till the 22nd of September. As the first grain was cut July 23rd and remained out in shock till threshed, it is reasonable to suppose that exposure to weather, etc., appreciably reduced the yields.

If you send us two new names and \$3.00 to cover same (each new subscriber paying \$1.50), we will mark date on your paper forward one year as remuneration to you; or, for each single NEW NAME, accompanied by \$1.50, we will advance the date of your address label six months. Cash commissions or premiums, as preferred, for larger lists of new names.

In clubs of FOUR RENEWALS OR OVER, we will accept \$1.25 each.

Premiums not included in club offers.

Start raising your club immediately.

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WINTER BARLEY

Seed of an interesting novelty for this part of the country was received from the Kansas Agricultural College, in the form of winter barley. A small plot was sown August 31st, along with the winter wheats. A good stand was obtained in the fall, but during the winter a considerable portion died. It was ripe July 23rd, and yielded at the rate of 23 bushels, 43 1/2 pounds per acre.

SPRING GRAINS: WHEAT, NON-IRRIGATED

Variety.	Days maturing	Yield per acre.
Percy A.	119	35 ..
Red Fife H.	126	33 50
Chelsea	119	33 15
Preston	115	32 40
White Russian	119	30 55
Pringles Champlain	116	30 20
Bishop	112	30 20
White Fife	119	30 20
Marquis	116	29 10
Hungarian	119	29 10
Huron	119	29 10
Red Fern	116	29 10
Stanley	119	29 10
Kubanka	126	26 50
Gatineau	119	22 10
Riga	113	21 ..

(Continued on page 101).

The Hamiota Grain Growers' Association recently debated the question whether or not any but bona fide growers should be admitted to the membership. After the debate twenty-five members voted for restricting the membership to actual farmers only, twenty against, and twenty failed to cast their vote. The Association proposes to hold another debate upon the government ownership, with the object, it is stated, of discovering if there is any objection to the proposal.

HORTICULTURE

Experience in Tree Growing

I started three years ago to plant trees and now have about 14,000 round my buildings, enclosing in all ten acres. They are maple, ash and cottonwood, mostly. The first two are old friends, but the cottonwood, Carolina and Russian poplars, came out rather badly last winter, Carolinas the worst, Russians a little better. It certainly is a warning not to plant pure plantations of either of these kinds.

For the outside row, I prefer willows, either the laurel cutifolia, or the red willow. This latter does best with me. It is the most rapid grower on the place, has pretty bright red wood in winter and is covered with pussies in the spring. The yellow willow seems to sunscald very badly with me, about a foot of each year's growth being killed each year. The laurel also scalds a little.

Of hedge plants, I prefer the buffalo berry, the pretty silvery foliage of which hangs to the tree till every other tree and shrub is bare. It is absolutely hardy. I do not care for caraganas. They are scraggy things. About one in every four becomes a weeper, curls over to the ground and then tangles up like a bunch of snakes. As a windbreak they are a failure, the wood being so brittle they break off easily. The sand cherry looks nice, but I believe is liable to be troublesome as it suckers very freely.

Two years ago I bought 100 each of Scotch pine and white spruce seedlings at a price of \$1.00 per hundred. These are nearly all alive and growing slowly. They never had any shelter. The worst and only trouble with conifers is caused by prairie chicken, which eat the buds during winter. By the by, conifers are the one thing it is safe to buy out of the province. Seedling pine and spruce can be bought in Scotland for \$3.50 per one thousand and with care do as well as home-raised.

It is a long journey, however, and it would probably pay better to give \$7.00 per one thousand in Minnesota.

Speaking of chicken reminds me that they also have nearly ruined my young lilacs for two years running. Will somebody kindly tell me a remedy that will save the trees and not cause the game laws to be broken.

In perennial flowers, rudbeckia, iris, pansies and pinks do splendidly and I have one Kamchatka rose that bears twenty or more blooms every year, but it is still only a foot high, and it has never been covered. Peonies do not do with me for some reason.

Farmers! Why do you do without currants, red, white and black? They are as hardy as the native grass and bear as well here as in any country.

C. F. S.

That Strawberry Culture Letter

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I was pleased to notice an interesting article on growing strawberries in your first number for 1909, and hope your horticultural department will be as well filled in each issue during the year. I refer to the article by Jas. Chegwin. I have read this article carefully and agree with the writer in the main. I doubt, however, the wisdom of keeping the winter mulch on strawberry plants until the time of transplanting. I prefer to remove the mulch some time before transplanting, in order to allow the plants to harden up.

Few farmers will take the pains to trim runners as advised by Mr. Chegwin, nor do I think this necessary in order to obtain a good crop of strawberries. Where strawberries are grown on a large scale in properly prepared ground, very little hard work is necessary in cultivating. Of course in a small patch of a few dozen plants, the labor of hand cultivation is not a matter of much importance.

What I wish to refer to in discussing the question of growing strawberries is our plan of mulching. The principal disadvantages in growing strawberries in this country are the late spring frosts, which sometimes destroy the crop after the plants begin to blossom, and early summer drouth. I have worked out a system which largely overcomes these drawbacks. This is accomplished by mulching heavily on top of the

Founded 1866

is, the date the sown, etc. d, corn fodder, and any that n a larger scale, and the extra over or alfalfa, in a small way, ambitious, and sibilities, that I d, it will never any interest in

"REGINA."

eding?

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G. A. S.

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stable manure, drawn out dur-ain in that con-e result that the of manure. It rush harrow, or turned upside er the lumps of haw in spring, le manure even-an two left in ty that a manure would work in a winters. Most oderate weather, hat will work in western farmer

hay, or threshed e manure on the urely get mixed ty. I saw a car-ed almost unsal-

umber of farmers e pasture fields, of grain, re-seed-d grasses. This ictiveness many of pasture. By a d pasture can be e west. On the n many parts of excellent results, rye proves satis-sandy soils, brome nt pasture and on icate the brome e also last week's

BEDFORD, M.A.C.

Grievances

ep association held k., the advisability rtain grievances to eine Hat on Feb-

ollowing requests to y be enacted similar ates "that all stock eight hours for feed R. shall put in a eekly service from to Winnipeg. (3) ainimum weight per o 20,000 lbs. This e recently and it is arly sore on. They y claim that in the load over 210 sheep eep average about e than half the cars minimum of 20,000 means to force payh cannot be utilized or loading sufficient A committee was e commission.

snow. If a good fall of snow comes early, a heavy mulch may be put on after the snow. If snow holds off and there is danger of severe weather, a light mulch may be put over the plants before the snow comes, and then put on a heavy cover after the first good snow fall. As much as a foot may be put on. We see prairie hay cut late in the season after the seed is off. This is light and free from noxious weed seeds. The object of this mulch is to hold the plants back in the spring. It practically keeps the plants in cold storage. By this plan of mulching, the cover can be left on much later than if the mulch were put on before the snow came, and it can be safely left on until all danger of frost is over. We have never had any trouble with spring frosts since adopting this plan of mulching. It also largely overcomes the danger from early drouth. When the plants are uncovered, leave plenty of mulch around and between the rows. This will keep the ground cool in hot weather and conserve moisture.

Another point I would like to make is the necessity for shading strawberry plants, especially plants that have been packed for shipment for some time. Plants that have been packed for a few days, or kept in a dark place, will not stand immediate planting out in the sun. That is why so many fail in planting strawberries. Plant in the evening, or on a dull, cloudy day, and shade the next morning or as soon as the sun comes out bright. Shading may be done by laying boards along the rows, or covering with straw or hay. It is only the work of a few moments to turn the boards of several hundred plants in the evening, and turn on again in the morning. It is not necessary to shade very long. Sometimes shading for one day will save the plants, where otherwise they would be a total loss. Weather conditions will determine the length of time to shade. If water is necessary, water in the evening, after taking off the cover. The object in shading is to gradually introduce plants to the light after they have been kept in total or partial darkness for some days, such as is likely to be the case with most plants that have been shipped some distance. If this precaution is taken and reasonable care given in other respects, most of the loss in handling plants will be avoided.

Assiniboine Mun., Man. D. W. BUCHANAN.

A Plea for More Trees

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It may be a hobby with me to preach tree planting, yet, perhaps I may be pardoned, for it seems my first recollection as a child in my Eastern home was of playing with the shadows cast on the wall from the limbs of an old oak tree that grew a few feet from our bay window.

Father had a story about that old oak tree, how his father had started it from an acorn when he was a young man. To me, as a child, it seemed like a fairy tale as he told, in his interesting way, how it grew year by year and of its many hardships and struggles for existence. Once, the cattle had rubbed it down and had almost trampled its life out when it was only a child. Then one winter the rabbits had almost choked its life out by partially eating the tender bark off near the ground. But by careful watching, it, in time, grew to that stage where it was able to care of itself. On several other occasions during its fifty-four years growth it had several narrow escapes. During a severe electrical storm the lightning struck it and it always afterward carried a burnt scar down one side of its trunk.

So I grew up to admire that tree and many others on the old home place. It was quite natural, then, that in coming to our Western prairie land that I should bring along those early recollections and not strange that I should miss the trees here.

Once or twice each summer I go down into the Arm River Valley—a few miles from home to a picnic or social gathering, and there, in the protected spots, grow as fine Canadian maples and poplars as one could wish to see. It seems almost like visiting in a different land to spend a day there amongst the trees with their pretty foliage—the contrast with the upper plains land is so great.

There are many beautiful spots in the valley, and it seemed to me that these two varieties of trees, at least, could be successfully grown on our homesteads if we went about it in the right way. The conditions of course, are somewhat different on the open exposed prairies from the protected valley, as, in the latter place, the trees are protected a great deal from the winds by the

hills on two sides; but to offset this seeming great advantage of the valley, I noticed at frequent intervals over the prairie clumps of poplar grew in unprotected places, in most instances they had struggled hard for existence against the prairie fires which every fall sweep for miles over the prairie in the sparsely settled districts, licking up all in their way that is not properly fire guarded.

One has only to see the fine grove of trees growing in the railroad park at Moose Jaw, or the fine start made at Regina to be convinced that tree growing can be successfully carried out on our farms. What better example of tree growing is there than at the Indian Head Experimental Farm?

There are, in Manitoba, a few farms which have natural tree protection. It was a noticeable fact that, in most cases in the prize farm contest held last fall, the winners were not treeless farms.

In the Regina and Moose Jaw districts very few of us were fortunate in obtaining homesteads with any kind of forest protection.

The advantages gained to a farm by tree protection are many. The most important perhaps are: first, it makes a place more homelike. My neighbor's wife says she believes she would be satisfied in Western Canada if she only had some trees to look at occasionally as she was accustomed to at home. I told her to persuade her husband to try an acre of trees around the house. Her answer, of course, was—John says he hasn't got time to bother with trees. That is too often the story. John got behind with his work and wanted to get in every acre he could plow into

A TABULATED INDEX OF THE CONTENTS OF THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE FOR THE HALF YEAR, FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1908, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO THE PUBLISHERS, BY ANYONE WHO WISHES TO PRESERVE BOUND VOLUMES OF THE PAPER.

wheat. Too many of us have gone so "wheat mad" that we don't consider those things which go to make a farm homelike and livable.

A grove of trees to the north and west of the farm buildings form an excellent wind-break advantageous both to the buildings and to the farm garden. For example, two years ago our garden was in an exposed place; picking up a few shingles one day in the garden, I placed them to the north and west of several cabbage plants. The effect was noticeable on the protected plants at once, and by September the plants treated in this manner had grown fully one-third larger, with the heads accordingly.

No one can have a garden at its highest state of perfection here without a wind-break. After a grove of trees becomes well established, it becomes a money maker that will rival the best wheat field of equal area that can be grown. After a few years' growth, it will begin to furnish fence posts, because with the added growth, many trees will have to be thinned out to enable the permanent trees growing room. Aside from these advantages, if at any time a man wishes to sell out, a farm provided with trees finds a readier market than the treeless farm.

Too much praise cannot be given our government in their efforts in spreading the gospel of tree planting. The government offers to furnish the farmer with young trees free, on condition that the farmer will prepare the land intended for planting in the proper way. Ground that has been well broken and grown to potatoes or garden vegetables, or land broken or back-set and worked up in good condition is accepted.

When you have your land set apart for trees in good shape, notify the inspector, and in due time he will pay you a visit. If, in his judgment, your plot is properly prepared he will accept it and the following spring the government will send you the necessary trees. A bulletin issued by the government will bring you all the needed information.

We have made a start in the right direction in our vicinity, but as yet only a very few have taken advantage of the government's offer of help.

Let all of us who have tried trees and are getting results, spread the news in our locality and it won't be many years until everyone will awaken to a greater movement to beautify and improve the surroundings of our prairie homes.

Sask.

C. P. GREENMAN.

POULTRY

One hundred and fifty eggs per hen per year is not a phenomenal egg yield. The average farm flock will not average more than one hundred, or a hundred and twenty-five at the most. A good many average hens, as they are called, do not lay seventy-five eggs per year.

* * *

A poultry house that is double boarded with paper between the boards and without an air space will always be cold and damp. To secure warmth and dryness in a poultry house or building of any kind, it is absolutely necessary that an air space be provided in the outer walls. The air in the space should be dead, that is, there should be no movement of it possible.

The Purpose of the Mash

Mash feeds are of value because of the bulk they give the fowl's ration. Exactly why bulk is required in hen's feed is not just clear, but best experience indicates that where the flock is fed on a fairly bulky diet as compared with whole grain foods, better results are obtained in the way of egg yield. Ground feed is as essential to high egg-production amongst hens as it is necessary in the rations of cattle to produce milk or meat. Its value in each case is due to the rapidity and completeness with which such food may be assimilated.

Of late years poultry-men have been getting away from the practice of wet mash feeding and are beginning to claim equal results from the feeding of "dry mashes." Ground grain is simply filled into the hopper of the self-feeder and the hens consume as much of the dry mash as they require without attention or labor on the owner's part. Hens consume less of dry mixtures than they do of wet mashes and where feeding is properly managed are not affected in egg yield. Mashes of some kind are an economic necessity in poultry feeding because they cheapen the ration and produce the largest egg returns from a given expenditure for grain feed.

Record of a British Columbia Flock

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As it is past the close of the poultry man's year I am now able to give an exact statement of the yield of my flock since January 1st, last. At that time the flock consisted of eighty-eight females about thirty-six White Wyandottes, the rest White Leghorns and in the lot less than half were pullets. An accurate account was kept of all eggs laid and such as were used for hatching or kitchen were booked at the same price as those marketed at that time. Each month the average number of hens for the month was put down also and by this it will be seen that, contrary to the usual case, after July 1st the yield in cash per hen was as great for six months as in the first six, which included the spring flush, this is accounted for by the continuous killing off of the drones during the spring, and in June I sold what Leghorns I had left in a bunch, as they have not been nearly so satisfactory as the Wyandottes. If I had had from the first only those I kept at the last, the average yield would have been far greater.

Month	No.		Value	Av. per hen cents.
	hens	Dozen		
January	88	24.4	\$11.10	12.62
February	86	50.8	18.95	22.03
March	80	76.8	26.80	33.5
April	68	76.10	26.85	39.48
May	63	56.	19.60	31.11
June	53	27.	9.45	17.83
July	29	30.8	10.50	36.2
August	28	30.5	10.85	38.75
September	28	27.4	9.45	33.75
October	28	14.2	7.00	25.
November	28	5.	3.50	12.5
December	28	0		

The total value for the year was \$154.05 and the average for the year per hen was \$3.02. Eggs sold at 50 cents and 40 cents in January, 40 and 35 cents in February, 35 cents rest of the year until October, when they were 50 cents and November, 70 cents, and I sold a few dozen pullets' eggs at 90 cents last week, which is the best I ever got in open market.

In reviewing the above it will be noticed that the 28 hens retained to the last gave practically a dollar and a half per head after July 1st, in this

was a lot of eight c each, that had raised tember and October different weeks, up one week giving fo six; this was easily never returned to but occupied a stal had been kept as a spring.

I cannot say wh wheat in the straw e condiments whatev green bone in winter grit at all times and buying feed, howev about a dollar and a bit less when raised. B. C.

[Experience such in that it shows wh all possible out of his readers who have a late are invited to do

Breeding fo

Practical poultry b of inheritance, the p and that the charact transmitted to the c ciple that underlies it, numerous other se the law of variatio but the law of here practical breeding. principle. The intel of individuals from that is the art of operation of a great tical ends. With st breeding, as have bee inquiry, one may wi liar; but practical b that is an art, and become proficient.

Speaking practical have endeavored in describe, is kept for eggs. The selection to be the parents of made with this end meat quality as possi large egg-producing capacity is a rather the capacity of the her form in any way lay as indicated by I performances of her ant thing to consid missible character: duction is transmitt in dairy cows. First important of the tw wish to develop in o egg-producers for b primary consideration

In a small flock th very difficult matte pretty well in a floo individuals have be high priced egg seaso ber of eggs a hen lays us, but rather her winter season. We profitable producers, when eggs are worth best when eggs are rather have a hen th in a year, but laid the ber, December and J us a hundred and f as they talk about i be induced to start March. A man with his early winter lay, forget them before b should mark them i where he is when eg Tying a string about on the good ones do

In larger flocks, t which individuals ar is a little more pr poultry-keeping a spe altogether to catch t We have never found use in our own busin amount of value in p

n per year is average farm hundred, or a st. A good d, do not lay

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been getting h feeding and lts from the nd grain is self-feeder and dry mash as labor on the of dry mix-d where feed-ected in egg an economic they cheapen t egg returns eed.

bia Flock

ry man's year tement of the last. At that -eight females tes, the rest than half were kept of all eggs ung or kitchen hose marketed verage number vn also and by 7 to the usual sh per hen was first six, which counted for by nes during the eghorns I had been nearly so If I had had t the last, the greater.

Value	Av. per hen cents.
11.10	12.62
18.95	22.03
26.80	33.5
26.85	39.48
19.60	31.11
9.45	17.83
10.50	36.2
10.85	38.75
9.45	33.75
7.00	25.
3.50	12.5

\$154.05 and the s \$3.02. Eggs anuary, 40 and est of the year 50 cents and w dozen pullets' the best I ever

be noticed that ve practically a uly 1st, in this

was a lot of eight old hens, two and three years each, that had raised chicks and in August, September and October these eight gave, on several different weeks, upwards of forty eggs per week, one week giving forty-seven and another forty-six; this was easily remarked because they had never returned to the hen house after brooding, but occupied a stable at a distance where they had been kept as a special breeding pen in the spring.

I cannot say what cost of feed was, as I fed wheat in the straw entirely last year, no mashes or condiments whatever, but plenty of mangels and green bone in winter with lots of crushed bone and grit at all times and free range in summer. When buying feed, however, in former years, it cost about a dollar and a half per head and should be a bit less when raised at home.

B. C.

A. B. SMITH.

[Experience such as Mr. Smith's is valuable, in that it shows whether or not a man is getting all possible out of his flock. Our poultry-keeping readers who have any similar experiences to relate are invited to do so. Ed.]

Breeding for Egg Production

Practical poultry breeding rests upon the law of inheritance, the principle that like begets like and that the characteristics of the parents will be transmitted to the offspring. That is the principle that underlies all animals breeding. From it, numerous other so-called laws have originated, the law of variation and the law of atavism, but the law of heredity is the corner stone of practical breeding. That is the basic scientific principle. The intelligent selection and mating of individuals from which offspring are desired, that is the art of breeding, the carrying into operation of a great principle of nature for practical ends. With such parts of the science of breeding, as have been the subject of experimental inquiry, one may with some study become familiar; but practical breeding is a different thing, that is an art, and one in which all may not become proficient.

Speaking practically, such a farm flock, as we have endeavored in our previous articles to describe, is kept for two purposes—meat and eggs. The selection of the individuals that are to be the parents of the future flock should be made with this end in view, as much form and meat quality as possible should be combined with large egg-producing capacity. Egg-producing capacity is a rather ambiguous term. It is not the capacity of the individual, as indicated by her form in any way, but rather her capacity to lay as indicated by her performance, and by the performances of her ancestry, that is the important thing to consider. Egg-laying is a transmissible characteristic in hens just as milk production is transmitted from dam to daughter in dairy cows. First, then, since this is the most important of the two characteristics which we wish to develop in our flock, selecting the heavy egg-producers for breeders should be the first primary consideration.

In a small flock the selection of these is not a very difficult matter. A poultryman can tell pretty well in a flock of thirty or forty which individuals have been laying best during the high priced egg season. It is not the total number of eggs a hen lays in a year that should guide us, but rather her product during the fall and winter season. We want to develop a flock of profitable producers, hens that will be laying when eggs are worth money, not those that lay best when eggs are worth the least. We would rather have a hen that laid only a hundred eggs in a year, but laid them nearly all during November, December and January, than one that gave us a hundred and fifty or even two hundred, as they talk about in these times, but couldn't be induced to start work before February or March. A man with a small flock should know his early winter layers, and in case he should forget them before breeding season comes round, should mark them in some way so as to know where he is when eggs are needed for hatching. Tying a string about the leg, or using a leg band on the good ones does as a distinguishing mark.

In larger flocks, the difficulty of determining which individuals are the profitable producers, is a little more pronounced. Those who make poultry-keeping a special business, use trap nests altogether to catch the hens that are doing best. We have never found devices of this kind of much use in our own business, but they have a certain amount of value in practical breeding. They are

useful in experiment station work and for the poultrymen who want to know exactly the performance of the individuals of his flock. In case any of our readers are sufficiently interested, we believe the editor of this paper will publish for them designs of the latest and most approved types of trap-nests. Cuts were given some time last year in this department.

"Rigid, severe selection is the key to success in poultry breeding." Those are the words of one of the foremost poultry authorities in America. The standard can never be set too high. There will be deterioration enough from parental type and parental performance in the offspring, without courting such deterioration by careless breeding or no selection at all of the breeding individuals, and this applies not only to the hens, but to the males as well. The rooster is as important in determining the characteristics of the offspring as the hens are. He should come from a strain of high producing female ancestry, and possess the individual characteristics desired to be transmitted.

The ordinary farm method of selecting eggs for hatching is worse than useless, in fact, it is not a method at all, but rather a glaring lack of method in the most important particular in the whole business of poultry keeping. The farm flock is generally bred from the poorest egg-producers. When the hens begin to get broody, eggs are set under them. As the broody season comes in the spring, when the best layers are producing only indifferently and the poorest ones are laying best, it follows that the largest percentage of the eggs taken for setting comes from the late season layers, from the least profitable producers. It is little to be wondered at, therefore, that on some farms little progress is noted year by year in the record of egg-production. Pure-bred males may be used, all care possible given to having the chicks hatched out early so as to be in line for early winter laying the coming year, the flock fed properly and all that, but improvement in egg-production cannot be made unless attention has been given to the primarily essential thing, the selection of eggs from early layers to produce early laying stock. The law of heredity is the underlying force in breeding, but heredity transmits undesirable, as well as desirable, characteristics. That is the thing to be the best remembered.

It was our intention to speak also of the selection of breeders to produce market fowls. But that must be left for a subsequent issue. There are many things that enter into a discussion of selecting breeders to produce layers. Some of these, also, will have to be left over for another time.

DAIRY

Shortage in Cheese Output

Between May 1st and December 31st of the year just closed, there was a falling off of 223,950 boxes of cheese as compared with the same period in 1907. The stocks on hand at the close of 1908, were considerably less than those carried over from the year before, so that the total shrinkage for 1908 was upwards of 300,000 boxes.

The make of 1907, also, was considerably less than that of 1906, so that for the two seasons there has been a decrease in cheese exports of 500,000 boxes, or about 40,000,000 pounds, a loss to the farmers of the country of approximately \$4,500,000. The decrease is accounted for largely by the unfavorable seasons of the past two years, Pastures, in the cheese producing parts of Canada, that is, Ontario and the East, were parched for months at a time during both the past summers, the milk yield fell off seriously in all districts and the figures given are merely statements in boxes, pounds and dollars of the loss resulting from unfavorable conditions.

At the same time, the serious decrease will affect the cheese industry rather seriously for some time. Few new factories have been started during the past two years, and those in operation have not been paying—either manufacturers or patrons any too well. There is little likelihood that 1909, even at best, will increase the cheese output to any very great extent.

Balking at Facts

Progress in agriculture is stimulated most by the money-making possibilities which improvement offers. It is retarded most seriously by the tenacity with which the average farmer clings to old ideas and cherishes old untruths. Take the feeding of dairy cows as an example. A quarter of a century ago, one of the now foremost authorities on dairying in America, drew a heavy fire of adverse criticism upon himself and his opinions, because he told his neighbors that the fat percentage of milk could not be increased to any extent by feed, that the milk from a cow feeding at a straw pile was quite as likely to test as high as her milk would if she were properly fed and comfortably stabled. It was an experimentally demonstrated fact then that feed could not materially increase the butter-fat in cow's milk, but all except a few refused to believe it. The majority of men scoffed at and ridiculed the idea. Quite a few seem yet very much to doubt the truth of what experiment stations everywhere have demonstrated to be facts. One would judge so, at least, from the frequency with which this question of feeding fat into milk is asked in the dairy papers of this country and the United States. It is this refusal of some to believe the truth when it is presented to them that is the most discouraging feature of our present day agricultural education, we mean such education and instruction as is afforded by the lectures and demonstrations of our institute speakers. There are those, even in this enlightened age, who believe that the poor old moon has a deal to do with our agricultural prosperity, that that old dead world controls seed time and harvest, determines hog-killing and soap-making seasons and is a sort of celestial guide directing the seasonal occupations of men. Men of science, since away back in the middle ages, have not credited the moon with any benign influences on the earth or the things that are grown or done thereon. If all humanity in a thousand years refuses to accept a perfectly established truth, it is not surprising that some will balk for a quarter of a century at a really newly discovered fact.

Problems of the Dairy

CHURNING

In the last article we spoke at length of the churning temperature of cream, so now we will deal with the churning proper.

I prefer a barrel churn, with no dashers or workers in the inside, and I like a large churn. If the churn has been standing in a very cold place, bring it in and let it warm.

When ready to begin churning, strain in some hot water to scald the churn. After taking the water out, by pouring it from the top of the churn, which removes any floating dust, and is quicker than allowing the water to run through the plug hole, strain in some cold water to rinse the churn. When cream is put into a hot churn, one can never tell how many degrees it is going to raise the temperature of the cream.

When you have brought the cream to the desired temperature, strain it through a fine wire sieve or perforated tin dipper. It is nice to know just what has gone into the churn. We want to keep out any hard, clotted cream or curdy matter.

A little butter coloring does no harm, and improves the looks of the butter. If the quantity of cream is small, more accurate results may be had by allowing so many drops—from two to four—per pound of butter. Always err on the pale side.

When churning, I like, at first, the churn to revolve just as fast as will allow the cream to drop. When the cream thickens, lessen the speed until it breaks, when the speed may be increased. If the butter is gathering fast, keep up the speed; if slowly, churn slowly.

Churning should cease when the particles of butter have reached the size of wheat grains. If the churning is completed, no butter should come out with the first-drawn buttermilk. This is easily noticed if the buttermilk is allowed to run through a wire sieve. To better float the butter, and cause a cleaner separation of it from the buttermilk, I add two or three quarts of water a little below churning temperature, just shortly before the buttermilk is drawn off.

To wash the butter, strain into the churn as much as, or more water than, you had cream. In winter it is necessary to take the temperature of the water. I usually have it from four to six degrees colder than the cream. This depends on

the firmness of the butter and the heat of the room where the butter is to be worked. Revolve the churn rapidly and draw off the water. One washing is sufficient, unless the butter is very soft or has a bad flavor; in such cases, a second washing will help it.

The salting may be done in the churn or on the worker. The amount of salt depends on the market or the consumer's taste. Three-quarters of an ounce on the worker, and one ounce per pound in the churn, meets the usual demand. I prefer salting in the churn. It insures a more even distribution of the salt, with less working. Have the butter spread over the bottom of the churn. Estimate the amount, and weigh the salt. Sift part of it over the butter, then tilt the churn to fold over the butter, sift on more salt, tilt the churn the opposite way, and sift on the remainder of the salt. Revolve the churn slowly till the butter masses together into one or more lumps. If the butter can remain in the churn in this condition for an hour or two, so much the better; if not, take it out on the worker and give it one good working, using pressure only. Avoid a sliding motion; it makes the butter greasy and salvy. If salting on the worker is practiced, the butter is removed from the churn in granular form, weighed, put on the lever butter worker, and the required amount of salt sifted over. Do not start to work without covering over the salt. Give sufficient working to remove excessive moisture and to evenly distribute the salt. Better a little too much than not enough working.

The most popular form to market butter is in the one-pound brick-shape mould. The butter print should be so adjusted that the print weighs a scant 16½ ounces when wrapped in the wet sheet of parchment paper. The little extra weight allows for evaporation.

Wetting the paper makes it possible to get it more neatly on the butter, and the paper will not stick to the butter. Nothing but the best quality of parchment paper should be used and it is worth while having the name of the farm or the maker printed on it. In this way a reputation for the butter is established.

Laura Rose.

FIELD NOTES

Things to Remember

- Provincial Seed Fair and Agricultural Societies' Convention, Regina, January 19-22.
- Annual Meeting Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Toronto, February 2.
- Alberta Provincial Seed Fair, Calgary, February 3, 4 and 5.
- Convention of Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Ottawa, February 4 and 5.
- Convention for Agricultural Societies, Winnipeg, February 15-17.
- Manitoba Poultry Show, Portage la Prairie, February, 16-19.
- Convention Western Horticultural Society, M. A. C. Winnipeg, February 18-19.
- Manitoba Dairymen's Convention, February 18-19.
- Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Convention, Weyburn, February 17-18.
- Manitoba Winter Fair, Seed Fair and Brandon Conventions, Brandon, March 9-12.
- Saskatchewan Fat Stock Show, Spring Horse Show, Pure-bred Cattle Sale and Poultry Show, Regina, March 23-26.
- Alberta Spring Horse Show, Fat-Stock Show and Auction Sale of Pure-bred Cattle, Calgary, April 5-9.
- Portage Exhibition, July 6, 7, 8 and 9.
- Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 7-17.
- Brandon Exhibition, July 19-23.
- Provincial Exhibition, Regina, July 27, 28, 29, 30.

SEED FAIRS IN MANITOBA

Elkhorn	Jan. 22
Oak Lake	" 23
Morden	" 25
Deloraine	" 27
Manitou	" 28
Gladstone	Feb. 2
Strathclair	" 2
Hamiota	" 3
Plumas	" 3
Oak River	" 4
Reston	" 4
Gilbert Plains	" 5
Sanford	" 6
Dauphin	" 6
Meadowlea	" 8
Stonewall	" 9

SEED FAIRS IN ALBERTA

Red Deer	Jan. 22
Macleod	" 23
Nanton	" 25
Sedgewick	" 25
Daysland	" 26
Gleichen	" 25
Didsbury	" 26
Olds	" 27
Vermilion	" 38
Innisfail	Jan. 29-30
Strathcona	Jan. 28-29
Okotoks	Feb. 9
Lloydminster	" 1
Three Hills	" 1
Alberta Provincial, Calgary	Feb. 3, 4, 9

Farmers' Week at the Agricultural College

The Annual Conventions of Manitoba Agricultural Societies, Western Horticultural Society and Provincial Dairymen's Association, together with household science meetings and Provincial Grain Show will be held at the Agricultural College, Winnipeg, during the week beginning February 15. In addition to a series of interesting addresses and lectures given during the various sessions of the conventions, a number of lectures on the judging of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and farm crops will be given from time to time for the benefit of those who desire instruction in these subjects. The program from beginning to end is arranged to be of interest to every farmer, farmer's wife, son and daughter in Manitoba. The week during which these meetings will be held will be known as Farmers' Week at the Agricultural College, and, as there are cheap railway rates, no doubt the attendance will be very large. Copies of the program may be had by addressing the Managing Director, Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

The following is a list of some of the addresses that will be delivered:

- "Manitoba Public and High Schools in Relation to Agriculture;" Hon. G. R. Caldwell.
- "The Agricultural Societies' Interest in Improving Live Stock;" Geo. H. Grieg.
- "Agricultural Experiments of the Past Year;" James Murray, Brandon.
- "How Smut and Rust Develop;" C. H. Lee, M.A.C.
- "The Agricultural College as the Directors see it;" Major Hugh M. Dyer, Minnedosa.
- "Relationship of the Thresher to the Farmer;" E. W. Hamilton, Winnipeg.
- "Advantages of Household Science Teaching;" Mrs. D. McEwen, Brandon.
- "Household Economics;" Miss C. J. McKay, Winnipeg.
- "Ventilation and Sanitation of Farm Homes;" Mrs. H. Burnett, Winnipeg.
- "Housekeeping;" Mrs. H. Irwin, Neepawa.

Other addresses, in addition to the above, will be given by members of the college staff and delegates from different parts of the province. Live-stock and seed judging demonstrations will be given daily by Professors Peters and Bedford, assisted by prominent breeders and expert judges.

Elevator System Must be Taken from the Grain Trade

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Your comment upon government ownership of elevators appears to me very opportune at this particular time when the majority of farmers are watching and waiting for the three premiers of the Prairie Provinces to pronounce upon the scheme they have under consideration for the storage and shipping of our western grain. You have opened the door and given some able suggestions for study. This is as it should be when a matter of such importance is before the country, for there should be no desire to rush any radical scheme through, without free discussion and full deliberation. With all these forewarnings and conservative safety valves, however, I think the day is not too early for some change in the system of our shipping and storage facilities. Indeed, I think, instead of being too premature, we are at least ten years behind.

In your remarks I gather that you are inclined to the opinion that improving and perfecting (as far as possible) the present plan, would be preferable to government ownership. At this point we drift apart and I have to take the fullest exception to some of your well-meant remarks, not because I am convinced that government ownership is the one and only remedy, but because I am convinced that we cannot improve the present system to so attain anywhere near what the justice of the case demands, and retain any part of the system—unless it be the four walls of the elevator.

It will soon be fifteen years since I landed in this western country. The elevator plan of shipping grain was new to me and I was particularly desirous of seeing the practical working of it. I had my desire gratified almost before I had time to think twice

about it. I entered into a contract with Mr. R. T. Riley of Winnipeg, who had some crop that year (1894) not far from Brandon. I saw it threshed and shipped it through an elevator at Chater. It graded 2 hard and sold for 42 cents per bushel. Here was my first experience with elevator manipulation. I was green to the work. The first trouble was in the weights, these I got adjusted after some fighting. The next and far more serious predicament was a dockage (for that crop was by no means without a quantity of foul weeds). As to grade I will say little. I only hope the present alderman lost nothing by my inexperience.

Here then are the first three troublesome conditions the farmer is up against, there are many others, but these are enough for illustration. Now while it may be contended that measures have since been taken to lessen the chances of loss in these things, I maintain that opportunities and temptations still exist, and must exist until you cut out the whole system. Fancy allowing two men (I mean one man) to decide by guess-work (for that is what it amounts to) the dockage on ten thousand bushels of dirty grain, teamed to the elevator in 140 separate loads. Imagine the farmer (I had almost said foreigner) coming in with his load late in the evening after travelling miles on a cold day only too anxious to get it unloaded and his horses stabled, debating unjust weights, dockage, grade and price. The farmer, tired out and new to most of such practices, is amenable to reason and accepts the superior judgment of his would-be deliverer. If, by any chance, the farmer is on the *qui vive* and makes some attempt at protesting, he is told to move on and see if he can do better elsewhere. Should he try this, he probably receives at the second elevator exactly the same treatment, and if he must unload that day, finally discovers, after testing the honesty of the whole batch, that his "last state is worse than the first." There may be a dozen elevators, but no real competition.

No! Whether it is government ownership, railway ownership, or some other ownership, we must have a system that will not allow the owners or operators of storage and shipping elevators to be buyers and sellers of grain for private profit. To do this you must cut out entirely the present system.

FARMERS SHOULD HIDE DIFFERENCES REPLY TO MR. MILLAR.

I see Mr. Millar is again in print on the grain question. This time he is replying to Mr. Moffat of Souris, because that gentleman criticized in the November number of the "Farm and Ranch Review" a previous epistle of Mr. Millar's which appeared in a former issue of the same paper. I wonder when we farmers will get together on this and other questions? Never! So long as so much personal feeling is indulged in. The old story, "farmers will not combine" to protect themselves, the same as any other class of business men. Because Mr. Moffat invites Mr. Millar into what he considers the majority boat, Mr. Millar is obliged to treat it in a personal and sarcastic way by introducing, at the end of his letter, "Captain Partridge" and his followers. These, according to Mr. Millar are in the minority (?) and they are wrong. Here you have two sides battling (in print) one against the other, all because of some petty jealousy existing between two individuals. The feeling is allowed to grow and multiply until it works out (in the old way) detrimental to all farmers as a class, much to the amusement, satisfaction and advantage of the elevator and other similar interests. I can understand at grain growers' and other farmers' meetings, differences of opinion existing on certain resolutions in discussion, but for the life of me I cannot understand, when it comes to a question of broad principles for the common good of the whole farming community, why we cannot be all agreed. Mr. Millar years ago, admitted that the elevator system was bad. As chairman of the Grain Commission I will not say he did absolutely nothing for the farmers, but wherein has he changed the main features of elevator manipulators? He says he remembers at Indian Head when it "was not uncommon for five or more bushels to be stolen from a load of grain" (of course he means by the elevator man) but that now he hears "not a single complaint." Fiddlesticks! I remember those days at Indian Head. I also remember the years since, and today, when the elevator man gets a chance he will rob the farmer just the same today as any other day. Educate the farmer, says Mr. Millar, and he can protect himself under the present elevator conditions. How long would this take? How would it work out, with new men of all nationalities continually coming into the country? Should these men be robbed until they know better by education? This is different to what Mr. Millar used to talk, moreover, he says himself today: "I am ready to admit that in new towns advantage is still taken of the conditions." He, therefore, agrees it cannot be applied off-hand to newcomers. Then why continue the system, a system of robbery? Unless Mr. Millar can educate the elevator men to be honest, he had better drop this particular educational craze of his and support some sensible system. Whether this is government ownership or not I am not here going into. At the convention last year, at Saskatoon, I was not fully persuaded that government ownership was the best system that could be conceived, but I voted for it because I knew it could not be as bad as

the present system anything that is better will support any man who are trying to do a plan that today exists.

The letter speaks "very much" to him one cent per bushel that through a change cannot be, and good not been changed, through the elevator tell within two days is coming along he 400 unfilled orders at many points, having a car two days at the order book, for place else, how is it car to the elevator? Then he refers to Moffat's reference to boundary line. He Moffat's intelligence. If a man cannot get to (and he certainly portation facilities it for six or twelve side why should he way? I know several the boundary line, wheat at Weyburn lower than they do travelled with it in North Dakota, a much business in co Farmers! Sink together. Become Grain Growers'. (be attended to at showing we are unit Vote as one man and down and out.

Weyburn.

Convention Work

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The first speaker combe, who gave son give an Institute a speaker must have through investigati present his subject fidence of his hearer out the importance interest. It was no to bring out the ma and leave the details Mr. Hutton illustrat on alfalfa.

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the present system. In other words, I will vote for anything that is better than the present system and I will support any measure brought forward by men who are trying to devise a better way than the rotten plan that today exists in the marketing of our grain.

The letter speaks of an elevator manager wanting "very much" to handle a certain farmer's wheat at one cent per bushel, and Mr. Millar deplors the fact that through a changed clause in the grain act this cannot be, and goes on to relate how, if the law had not been changed, the wheat would have been passed through the elevator in two days. If Mr. Millar can tell within two days when a particular farmer's car is coming along he is wiser than most of us. If 300 or 400 unfilled orders are on the order book, as is the case at many points, how is he going to get along by ordering a car two days ahead, and if his name is already on the order book, for say, a car at the platform or some place else, how is he going to switch around with his car to the elevator in question and not violate the act? Then he refers to track price in dealing with Mr. Moffat's reference to the advance price paid over the boundary line. He thinks it only an insult to Mr. Moffat's intelligence to treat it as street price. Why? If a man cannot get his grain on track when he wants to (and he certainly can't under the present transportation facilities on the Canadian side, and can sell it for six or twelve cents higher on the United States side why should he not claim the difference in that way? I know several men between Weyburn and the boundary line, who, because they could not sell their wheat at Weyburn except at a price from 6 to 8 cents lower than they could obtain over the boundary, travelled with it miles further to the town of Ambrose in North Dakota, and the town of Weyburn loses so much business in consequence.

Farmers! Sink your little personal jealousies, get together. Become members of your local branch of Grain Growers'. (How can we expect our wants will be attended to at Ottawa unless we present numbers showing we are united). Organize and stick together. Vote as one man and put these elevator manipulators down and out.

Weyburn.

FRANK SHEPHERD.

Convention of Farmers' Institute Workers in Alberta

The members of the Alberta Farmers' Institute staff assembled in Calgary on Jan. 8th, it being the occasion of the fourth annual convention of Institute workers, for the discussion of methods in connection with the educational campaign about to commence.

Among those present were: H. A. Craig, Supt. of Pairs and Institutes; G. H. Hutton and W. H. Stevens, Live-stock Commissioner, C. M. MacRae and Duncan Anderson of Ottawa and other prominent agriculturalists in the province. The chair was taken by Mr. Geo. Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who referred briefly to the important work before the members.

The first speaker was Mr. G. H. Hutton of Lacombe, who gave some valuable information on how to give an Institute address. His points were that the speaker must have a knowledge of truth obtained through investigation, so that he would be able to present his subject forcibly and thus gain the confidence of his hearers. He thought it best to bring out the importance of the subject first to awaken an interest. It was not wise to go into detail, but merely to bring out the main points under suitable headings and leave the details to be filled in through discussion. Mr. Hutton illustrated his points by giving an address on alfalfa.

A number of excellent points were brought out by Mr. C. M. MacRae in the discussion. He believed that a successful Institute speaker must be studying continually, in order that he might be able to answer questions satisfactorily. If you are in the same district twice change the style of your address, and give the audience something new and give them your best. He advised the speakers to study local conditions, to illustrate the address by charts, if possible, and not to have too many points. Discussion could be induced by having questions prepared before the meeting and handed to the members. The danger of gaining the ill will of the audience by telling them bluntly that their methods were wrong was pointed out. This could be better accomplished by drawing their attention to some other district in a similar condition thereby indirectly pointing out their own condition. The point of the manner in which a question should be answered was brought up. The substance of the discussion was that it depended entirely upon the way in which the question was asked. If asked in faith, the speaker should answer it to the best of his ability. In case he did not know, it was better to state this fact than to give unreliable information. Simple questions should receive consideration.

The next address was given by Mr. Geo. Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, on the development of agricultural information. He said that in no time in the history of the world had there been such an effort made to find out truth relating to agriculture. The first Institute meeting was held in January 1885. Since that time the Institute has developed and today it is one of the most effective ways of disseminating agricultural information. Through this agency, farmers have become educated and are making more money than at any previous time. He said that in Alberta we are at the beginning of things and it was very important that the speaker understands the

natural and physical conditions of climate. Nearly all past work in experiments had been conducted in climates where the rainfall was over 20 inches; in Alberta it is rarely over 20 inches and in some parts it is much less. It will, therefore, be seen that experiments conducted in humid climates do not apply to our province. In fact the only experiments that do apply are those that have been conducted quite recently in the western states and in our own province. Prof. Campbell's lectures for the past two years had made the farmers confident that, if the dry seasons experienced 10 and 15 years ago did come again, they would still be able to grow excellent crops under proper methods of cultivation. The speaker pointed out the class of settlers in the province. "We have," he said, "men who are educated and those who have no education, city-men and countrymen, those who have had experience in farming and those having none. All these must be made acquainted with the conditions existing here. These are the best people because they have sufficient ambition to leave home and family ties and make a home for themselves in a new country." He pointed out that it was only by constantly keeping at it that good results could be achieved. In closing, Mr. Harcourt asked the members of the Institute staff to make known the fact that the government was prepared to pay the railway fare and tuition fees of any student wishing to take a course in agriculture or domestic science in any of the eastern colleges. He pointed out that this placed them on a better basis than those residing in the eastern provinces. At present Alberta has some ten students attending the Guelph and St. Anne de Bellevue colleges.

In the discussion following, Mr. Craig brought out the point that when the secondary schools were started in Alberta, agriculture should be made a branch of study under an Instructor in Agriculture. He said that Ontario had started to teach agriculture in connection with some of their collegiate institutes, but these were not as successful as they would have been had agriculture been made a subject of study and worked in with the curriculum when the High Schools were first organized.

"Helps to Institute Workers" was the subject of an address excellently given by Mr. Duncan Anderson. He believed that some speakers failed because they went to the field unprepared. Thorough preparation and a knowledge of the local conditions were two essential qualifications to success. He pointed out the great diversity of soil and climate existing in Alberta. With a knowledge of these conditions, confidence of the hearers would immediately be gained. He advocated the use of plain language so that the simplest could understand even though it might be somewhat monotonous to the better educated class. Too many subjects were condemned. He thought it impossible for any Institute speaker to handle more than four subjects intelligently. A speaker having many subjects was master of none. The address should be illustrated with a chart if possible or by comparison. Discussion should be courted in making the address and should take place on any point before the speaker had left it; in this way much information would be gained that would have been forgotten had discussion not taken place until the speaker had finished. He advised the summing up of the address when through, leaving some important thought with the audience and impressing it on their minds in such a way that it would not be forgotten. In closing, Mr. Anderson gave the government of the Northwest territories credit for having started the first stock-judging schools. These were held in Alberta some seven years ago.

Mr. W. F. Stevens, the newly appointed Live stock Commissioner, spoke on the subject of "How to interest the boys and girls." He opened his address in his humorous way by stating that when he had received his appointment he was not aware that his duties would cover such a wide range. The principle thought running through his address was recognition of children at fairs and other places where prizes were offered. It was often noticed that these exhibits were placed in a dark corner or some other out of the way place where they would never be seen, the children at once saw that they were not recognized as worthy of a more prominent place and became discouraged. He gave an instance of a seed fair held in Edmonton some time ago where prizes were offered for school exhibits of grain, essays on the wheat plant and drawings of this and other grain plants. The children became immensely interested in these and at a special meeting held for them over sixty scholars were present. This same interest has been maintained ever since and it will doubtless have much to do with interesting the boys in the farm as well as attaching them to it. At picnics they could also be given recognition by offering prizes to the boys for hitching up, backing and driving contests and the girls for driving contests. Mr. Stevens said that at fairs he had often noticed that horses were improperly trained, in that they were dragged into the show ring instead of being led, and were consequently exhibited to poor advantage. A prize for the best exhibiting of a horse by a boy would be money well spent. Mr. Pream mentioned in the discussion that more interest was taken in the prizes offered for children than in any other class at the Innisfail fair in 1908.

At the close of the convention, Mr. Craig summed up the points of the different speakers as follows: Know local conditions. Talk in plain language. Inspire and instruct. Make no statement that you cannot substantiate. Treat a few points well. Do

not work at the circumference but at the centre. Get out discussion. Recognize everyone. Sum up your statements.

The Institute workers commenced their campaign on Jan. 11th. Two circuits take up dairying, two poultry, one (probably two) stock judging schools and one weeds and alfalfa. These meetings will last until about the end of March and will be held at every point in the province where accommodation, in the way of halls, can be secured.

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

The C. P. R. is reported to have purchased the Wisconsin Central Railway, which gives the Canadian company a line from St. Paul to Chicago.

* * *

Alex McDonald, famed during the Klondyke boom as the Klondyke "King" is dead. He made several fortunes in the Yukon, but he died on a claim on Bonanza Creek.

* * *

The reply of the premiers of the three provinces to the Grain Growers' executive has been satisfactorily drafted and is now being signed. It will be presented to the Grain Growers in the course of the next ten days or so.

* * *

An earthquake shock of four seconds duration was felt at Victoria, B.C. on Jan. 11th. It was the most pronounced and severe in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The center of the disturbance, it is believed, was somewhere in the Pacific.

* * *

The express companies seem to be coming in for a good deal of attention at the winter sittings of the railway commission. At Toronto, the board was simply swamped with complaints of excessive charges on the companies' part, and their unsatisfactory methods of doing business generally. It is expected that a pretty thorough inquiry will be made.

* * *

The Canadian Northern Company intend building a line from Port Arthur to Parry Sound as soon as possible. When this line is completed, McKenzie and Mann will take over the Canada Atlantic from Parry Sound and the Canadian Northern will have a through line from the Rockies to Montreal. It is rumored that the next move of the C. N. R. will be to absorb the Intercolonial as a final eastern link to the Atlantic.

* * *

The report of the working of the Saskatchewan hail insurance ordinance of 1908, reveals a deficit of \$130,855. The revenue obtained from premiums amounted to \$145,632, whereas the claims paid for losses totalled \$258,816. In addition, there were the expenses of administration amounting to \$17,871, making a total expenditure of \$276,487. The number of contracts for insurance was 6,049, insuring 6,400 persons and covering approximately 850,000 acres. The number of persons to whom claims were paid was approximately 1,350.

* * *

Kansas requires seed wheat and will likely purchase the bulk of it in Alberta. Unfavorable weather conditions are said to have caused serious deterioration in the germinable qualities of Kansas wheat.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

The guillotine will soon be brought back into use in France. The death penalty has not been inflicted since 1905, but there are now twenty-two condemned prisoners in jail awaiting execution, and as the French government have apparently settled the question of capital punishment, the "little widow," as the French call the guillotine, will again come into use.

* * *

A split is likely in the British Cabinet, trouble, it is said, having arisen over the government's announced policy of increased military and naval expenditures. Premier Asquith proposes spending sixty millions in the construction of six new Dreadnoughts. Messrs. Winston Churchill and David Lloyd George are opposing this policy and will likely step out.

* * *

President Roosevelt is receiving a good deal of critical attention these days, and it is safe guessing that if the people's Teddy had as many years yet to occupy the White House as he has months, the business of the houses of congress would consist largely of blocking the Roosevelt policies or of inquiring into the right of the President to tear things up and run the whole country himself, much as Theodore has been trying to do for the past eight years. The senate especially is aggrieved.

* * *

Admiral Rojestvensky who commanded the Russian squadron in the Japanese war, is dead. He led the Russian fleet from Libau, in the Baltic, on a voyage of seventeen thousand miles to meet the Japanese. They met the Japs in the Sea of Japan, on May 27th, 1907, and Admiral Togo, in the course of a couple of hours fighting, blew the Russian navy out of existence. Rojestvensky was captured and on his return to Russia, court-martialled.

Progress of Canadian Commerce and Finances

To set down in a clear, concise order a review of the financial and commercial conditions existing in Canada from year to year is to render a signal service to everyone interested in our national progress. This is what Mr. Byron E. Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has done for the past few years. In his review of 1908 conditions, which is published in full in another column, Mr. Walker pays a special tribute to the industry and productivity of Western Canada, showing how less than a million of inhabitants have produced 232,600,000 bushels of grain. Comment upon Canada's financial credit, her exports and imports, the industrial and agricultural activities and conditions by provinces, all make interesting reading and indicate the splendid organization of the institution of which Mr. Walker is the head. To preserve the Bank of Commerce reports from year to year is to lay up a fund of useful information upon our national development.

Markets for British Stock

There are fifty one markets in Great Britain from which statistics for live stock slaughtering may be obtained and it is curious to note that the numbers of animals presented for sale at these various markets do not vary very much from year to year. Thus, in the department of fat cattle alone, the figures for 1906 were 1,032,259, whereas in 1907 they were 1,060,066. The imports, however, from foreign countries had gone up enormously and it would appear as if the principal source of meat supply, as in other foods, was not in the United Kingdom itself. A comparative statement of the total meat imports for the last three decades showed more strikingly than it could be presented in any other way how the country depends upon foreign sources of supply. In 1887 the value of meat imports was £14,350,000; in 1897 the value had increased to £26,825,000, and in 1907 this figure had gone up to £42,000,000.

The Real Winter Holiday

Winnipeg is getting ready for her winter visitors. The bonspiel is slated to begin on February 10th and will continue all the week. The railway companies have given a single fare rate for curlers and their families and from the 13th to the 16th the general public will be able to get return tickets for the price of a single fare. There will be many other special attractions in Winnipeg during the first two weeks of February including conventions at the agricultural college, ice races and theater offerings. It is one of the best times of the year to take a holiday and Winnipeg people are ready to welcome their friends from other points.

Estimating the Weight of Animals

The following rules for estimating the live weight of animals, is given by a writer in the London, Eng., *Rural World*: "In measuring a beef steer, take a string, put it around the animal, standing square, just behind the shoulder blade. Measure on a foot rule the feet and inches the animal is in circumference. This is called the girth. Then with the string measure from the bones of the tail which plumbs the line with the hinder part of the bullock; direct the line along the back to the fore part of the shoulder blade. Take the dimensions on the foot rule as before, which is the length. Work the figures in the following manner: Say for example that the girth of the bullock is 6 ft. 4 in., and the length 5 ft. 3 in., which multiplied together makes 33 square superficial feet; that multiplied by 23—the number of pounds allowed to each superficial foot of cattle measuring less than 7 and more than 5 feet in girth—make 759 lbs. Where the animal measures less than 9 and more than 7 ft. in girth, 28 lbs. is the number to each superficial foot. Again, suppose a calf or sheep should measure 4 ft. 6 in. in girth, and 3 ft. 9 in. in length, multiplied together, make 16½ square feet, that multiplied by 16—the number of pounds allowed to all cattle measuring less than 5 and more than 3 feet in girth—makes 264 lbs.

The secretary of one of the Manitoba agricultural societies would like every association to express itself definitely upon the question of the large breeder and exhibitor at inter-provincial fairs exhibiting at local fairs, and he also would like to find that every delegate would be able to say just what had proved a success in his society and why.

"Let me add something to the advice that is being given J. R. J. of Alberta on fall breaking. I cannot agree with W. C. H., Saskatchewan, that fall breaking is as good as he says it is or why does every good farmer break in June. November is about as far from June as one can get, and every day after the first rain in July is not as good as June and the land will not crop as well until after it is summer fallowed. J. R. J.'s case reminds me of the farmers who tried to grow fall wheat in Dakota twenty-five years ago. A man would put in a few acres and get a good crop, but would sell none of it, he wanted it all for seed; then he would sow a big field and get nothing, then you would hear no more about him."

Farmer's Association and Society of Equity Unite

The Farmer's Association of Alberta and the Society of Equity have joined forces and henceforth will be conducted as an amalgamated organization. The Farmers' Association met last week in annual convention at Edmonton, where the question of uniting with the Society of Equity was definitely agreed to. The organization will be known as the United Farmers of Alberta. Officers elected at the Edmonton convention were: President, James Bower, Red Deer; vice-president, Rice Sheppard, Strathcona; secretary-treasurer, E. J. Fream, Innisfail; directors, L. H. Jelliffe, Spring Coulee; W. A. Dixon, Fishburn; A. Von Mielichi, Calgary; Geo. MacDonald, Olds; Geo. Long, Edmonton, and Mr. Thomas, Vegreville; auditors, Mr. Halleberg, Boss Creek, and J. Shepard, Spruce Grove. A full report of this convention will appear in our next week's issue.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company of Winnipeg, a farmers' commission company for the handling of grain, sold, in their financial year just closed, 6,000,000 bushels.

MARKETS

Export inquiry in wheat was dull all through the past week, European prices declined steadily until Thursday, with the result that wheat dropped considerably below prices for the week before. The market rallied however on the strength of better sentiment abroad, and recovered towards the close. Bearish news regarding the Argentine crop, was largely the slump-making factor.

At Winnipeg, receipts are rather light. The daily average continues around a hundred. Figures for the week before indicate 6,665,752 bushels of wheat, in comparison with 8,343,005, are in store in the Dominion. The American visible supply is placed at 50,479,000 as compared with 40,699,000 bushels for the same week last year.

The European situation is construed at bearish, more so than a week ago. Final returns of the Russian wheat crop show that the crop of 1908 is greater than that of 1907. The crop of rye however is behind last year's by some 24,000,000 bushels, so that the increase in wheat signifies rather less than might be supposed. From the Argentina and Australia no authentic information regarding the crop now nearly ready for market, has been received.

Other grains than wheat are rather inactive. Flax made quite a spurge on Thursday on the other side, the May option in Duluth reaching \$1.60. Winnipeg is up about a cent and a half over the previous week.

Prices on the local exchange for the week were as follows:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thur	Fri.	Sat
No. 1 North-ern	98½	99½	99½	99½	99	99½
No. 2 North-ern	95½	96½	96½	96½	96	96½
No. 3 North-ern	91½	92½	92	92½	92	92½
No. 4	87	87½	87½	87½	88	88
No. 5	82	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
No. 6	77½	78	77½	78	78	78
Feed	69	69½	69	69½	69½	69½
No. 1 Alber-ta Red.	95	96½	96	96½	96	96
Oats—						
No. 2 White	37	37	37½	37½	37½	37½
No. 3 White	35½	35	35½	35½	35½	35½
Feed	35½	35	35½	35½	35½	35½
Feed 2	34½	34	34½	34½	34½	34½
Barley—						
No. 3	45½	45½	46	46	46	46
No. 4	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
Feed	40	40	40½	40½	40½	40½
Flax—						
No. 1 N.W.	125	124½	126½	124½	124	122
No. 1 Man.	123	122½	122½	122½	122	120

SPECULATIVE MARKET
There was nothing sensational projected into the option market during the past week. The idea prevailed when heavy selling seemed the order of the day in the fore part of the week, that the operators in Chicago, reported to be holding some twenty odd million bushels, were parting with their holdings, but the Patten crowd professes still to be of bullish sentiment. The feeling exists among experienced dealers, that something is going to happen, but nobody seems to be able to foretell what it is likely to be. The visible supply of wheat in the world at the moment seems to call for stronger markets than have been witnessed during the past week. The world is hugging the hope that the Argentina crop is going to even things up, but so far nothing that can be said to indicate anything accurate regarding the proportions of that crop have filtered through. There has been little future selling from the south. That is significant but still may not mean anything in the end. Speculators there are unlikely to have any better idea of the situation taken in its world-wide sense than we have here. For the moment it is anybody's chance, with, it seems to us, a leaning in favor towards the buyers.

The option market for the week in Winnipeg has been as follows:

Wheat—Monday,	Open	High	Low	Close
Jan.	100	100½	99½	99½
May.	102½	102½	101½	101½
July.	103			103
Tuesday—				
Jan.	99½	99½	98½	98½
May.	101½	101½	100	100½
July.	102½	102½	101½	101½
Wednesday—				
Jan.	98½	99½	98½	99½
May.	100½	101½	100½	101½
July.	101½	102½	101½	102½
Thursday—				
Jan.	99½	99½	99½	99½
May.	101½	101½	101	101½
July.	102½	102½	102½	102½
Friday—				
Jan.	100	99½	99½	99
May.	102	102	101	101
July.	103½	102½	102½	102½
Saturday—				
Jan.	98½	99½	99½	99½
May.	101½	101½	100½	101½
July.	102½	102½	102½	102½

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

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

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

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS

Fresh turned creamery bricks	35
Boxes 26 to 14 lbs.	26 @ 27
DAIRY BUTTER—	
Extra, fancy dairy prints	24 @ 26
Dairy, in tubs	21 @ 23
EGGS—	
Manitoba, fresh candled	29 @ 32
Cold storage, candled	29 @ 30
Pickled	27 @ 27½
Ontario, fancy fresh	36

POULTRY—

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

VEGETABLES—

Potatoes, per bushel	55 @ 65
Carrots, per cwt.	1.00
Beets, per cwt.	1.00
Turnips, per cwt.	75
Manitoba celery, per dozen	40 @ 50
Cabbage, per cwt.	75 @ 1.00
Onions, per cwt.	15.0 @ 1.75
Parsnips, per cwt.	1.50

FUR MARKET

Funsten Bros. and Co's., comments on the fur market for the week are as follows: The fur market continues strong and steady with a very active demand for everything on the list, especially skunk, muskrat, foxes, wolves, lynx, fisher and coon. Mink is the only article on the list that is weak. It looks very much as if prices had reached a dangerously high level, especially on skunk, lynx, muskrat, wolves and fisher. Shippers are advised to market their furs as fast as possible in order to take advantage of the good prices prevailing.

LIVE STOCK—WINNIPEG

The cold of the past week had the effect of reducing still further the live stock deliveries at the local yards. Business is dull almost to inactivity. A few head of export cattle were handled, heifers chiefly, a very light run of butcher stock, no sheep and very few hogs. Butcher cattle are worth \$2.25 to \$3.50; exporters, \$3.15 to \$4.00; cows, \$2.40 to \$3.10; hogs, \$5.50; lambs, \$6.00 to \$6.50.

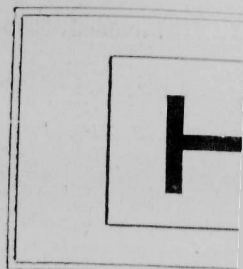
TORONTO

Trade is reported good, quality of offerings is showing improvement, the run was light the greater part of the week which accounts in part for the strong market. Export steers are quoted at, \$5.00 to \$5.50; export bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.50; good butcher, \$4.80 to \$5.10; medium, \$3.80 to \$4.10; sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.15; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.35; hogs, \$6.40.

CHICAGO

Trading was a trifle off at the Union Stock Yards in the fore part of the week, on account of heavy deliveries, strengthening towards the close by falling receipts due to cold weather, blizzards in the Northwest and delayed shipments. Prices run about as follows:

Export steers, 1150 to 1250 lbs., \$5.25 to \$6.00 1250 to 1400 lbs., \$6.10 to \$6.30; corn fed western steers, \$5.40 to \$7.25; choice corn fed steers, \$5.70 to \$6.60; stockers, \$4.50 to \$4.85. Hogs, \$5.30 to \$5.95; sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.85; lambs, \$7.00 to \$7.50.



People and the

What is probably the most interesting story in Canada is the case of Light," published at

The Crown Prince of Romania worth \$25,000 benefit of the widow who perished in the

A rector in a dilapidated building in a town in Ontario was a pupil of V

Three unused tickets for the London and Manchester, England, in the inside front of the carriage at Port Arthur, Ontario, were found by Patti, seven shillings each

William de Morny has attained a distinguished position in the world of novelists. His novel "The Critic" is the subject of the criticism of Hubbard Curtis of Yale.

From the Morgan collection of manuscripts it has been found that "Auld" did not write "Auld" is generally credited says that he heard and took them down

Mrs. Mary O'Brien all her life at Niagara Falls. She went to spend the winter at the great cataract.

An announcement from the Ohio, that, in the quality between the plans are being made for the one hundredth anniversary of the British forces in Erie during the war of 1812. The garden variety of tation to recall a b

Ashame

Newspapers all over the world are protesting of more and more building of an ice holding of a carnival give the country a give outsiders an idea and snow twelve keep away immigrants

It seems foolish nothing. Any one of this month any Breton to Vancouver have cold weather "the air is kind of sure." We all real up with closed doors about the unbearable wisdom to turn the

Winnipeg has

h	Low	Close
1	99 1/4	99 1/4
1	101 1/4	101 1/4
1	103	103

1	98 1/4	98 1/4
1	100	100
1	101 1/4	101 1/4

1	98 1/4	99 1/4
1	100	101 1/4
1	101 1/4	102 1/4

1	99 1/4	99 1/4
1	101	101 1/4
1	102 1/4	102 1/4

1	99 1/4	99
1	101	101
1	102 1/4	102 1/4

1	99 1/4	99 1/4
1	100	101 1/4
1	102 1/4	102 1/4

EED

peg:

.....	\$18.00
.....	20.00

.....	26.00
.....	22.00
.....	26.00

00 @ 1/2	\$7.00
00 @ 1/2	10.00
00 @ 1/2	5.00

EGGS

35	@	27
24	@	26
21	@	23

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

18	@	20
17	@	18
15	@	16
		12 1/2

15		
14		

55	@	65
1.00		
1.00		
75	@	50
40	@	1.00
75	@	1.00
15.0	@	1.75
1.50		

15.0	@	1.75
1.50		

15		
14		

55	@	65
1.00		
1.00		
75	@	50
40	@	1.00
75	@	1.00
15.0	@	1.75
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15.0	@	1.75
1.50		

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

What is probably the most northerly publication in Canada is a new paper, "The Northern Light," published at Athabasca Landing.

* * *

The Crown Princess of Germany sold a diamond tiara worth \$25,000, to add to the fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the miners who perished in the disaster at Hamm.

* * *

A rector in a London parish was presented with a dilapidated and dirty picture. On examination it proved to be a very fine signed work by the Spanish artist, Juan del Mazo, who was a pupil of Velasquez.

* * *

Three unused tickets for a concert at Manchester, England, dated 1868 were discovered in the inside front of an old grand piano in Port Arthur, Ontario. The concert was a performance by Patti, and the tickets were marked seven shillings each.

* * *

William de Morgan, author of Joseph Vance, has attained a distinction rare among modern novelists. His novels have been made the subject of the critical essay for which the John Hubbard Curtis prize is to be given this year at Yale.

* * *

From the Morgan collection of original Burns manuscripts it has been discovered that "Robbie" did not write "Auld Lang Syne" with which he is generally credited. In a letter to a friend he says that he heard an old man singing the words and took them down.

* * *

Mrs. Mary O'Brien, 97 years old, who has lived all her life at Niagara-on-the-Lake, had never seen Niagara Falls until last month when she went to spend the winter with her son, though her home town is only twelve miles from the great cataract.

* * *

An announcement is made from Cleveland, Ohio, that, in the interest of peace and tranquility between the Republic and Great Britain, plans are being made to invite the British government to participate in the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the defeat of the British forces by Commander Perry on Lake Erie during the war of 1812. To the common, garden variety of British intellect this invitation to recall a beating savors of sarcasm.

Ashamed of the Winter

Newspapers all over Canada are uttering protests of more or less violence against the building of an ice palace in Montreal and the holding of a carnival of winter sports. It will give the country a bad name, they say. It will give outsiders an idea that Canada is full of ice and snow twelve months in the year. It will keep away immigrants.

It seems foolish to make such an ado about nothing. Any one who has lived since the first of this month anywhere in Canada from Cape Breton to Vancouver Island knows that we do have cold weather in this Dominion, knows that "the air is kind o' pure, and the ice crops pretty sure." We all realize it, and instead of whining up with closed doors and windows and whining about the unbearable cold, it is a sign of greater wisdom to turn the frigidty to good account in

getting health and pleasure from the finest kind of sports—the winter sports. Would you rather live in torried southern India where in wet weather you soak and in hot weather drag through the day's work, go home, and have to be fanned all night to keep you from heat apoplexy? That doesn't last all the year round in India, but neither does winter in Canada, and the Canadian winter does not blight the health and ruin the constitution and bring old age before its time. It makes energy and activity at once a joy and a necessity, and builds up a wholesome, hearty, virile breed of men.

Does the proclamation that we have a cold winter and sense enough to get what fun we can out of it, really hurt us as far as preventing immigration is concerned? It does not seem reasonable. It may possibly be a little hard upon immigration agents who are going through Europe gaining a hearing by picturing Canada as a land with nothing but advantages. They do not care what becomes of a settler after he gets here. He has not been prepared for the severity of our climate and, in his surprise, complains bitterly and writes uncomplimentary things to the papers back home.

If, because of the advertising of our chilly winters the immigration fell off twenty-five per cent., it would not do Canada any harm. That twenty-five per cent. scared to face the cold, without pluck or physical strength, would be no particular use to us if they did come. It is a lie to say there are no hardships to face, and a lie that hasn't any excuse. We want the men and women who know there are difficulties ahead of them in a new country. A few of that kind are worth thousands of the deluded and disappointed. Canada does not have to be filled full in this decade or this century. There is no haste. The country will not spoil if not used up right away.

Food for the Wealthy

It is not a secret that Canadian pork goes over to Britain and comes back English breakfast bacon at an increased price. That leaked out and became generally known, because masses and classes alike enjoy the crispness of this popular breakfast food. But until very lately the classes did not know that the caviar which they consider such a dainty and which they buy in little pots with a Russian label at a fabulous price, comes from Manitoba, the postage stamp province.

Hamlet says that caviar is a dish too rare for common folk and relished only by the educated taste. It is a dish princes delight in and for which millionaires cultivate a liking, and seems to belong to palaces and banquet tables rather than to a country of wheat-growing pioneers. In spite of that, the annual export of caviar in the raw from Manitoba to Hamburg, the chief market, is valued at from \$10,500 to \$15,000.

Caviar is really the roe of the royal fish sturgeon, and the specimens of this variety found in Lake Winnipeg are of the finest quality. After the roe is shipped to Hamburg, it is treated with a specially prepared salt and is packed in small tins. Part of the product stays in Europe, especially among the Russians and Germans, and part comes back to America to tickle the palates of the *gourmets* who can afford to buy it.

Will Teach Domestic Science

Three members of the advisory board of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Messrs. Dyer, Hosmer and Parent, constituting an investigating committee, are in the south on a tour of inspection of the domestic science departments of some of the principal agricultural colleges. It is the intention of the college board to organize a domestic science branch of study during the ensuing summer.

Domestic science departments in other institutions have been teaching housekeeping with the most gratifying success for years. The work covers more than merely the doing of things. The student learns the why as well as the how.

The aim of domestic science teaching is to raise the standards of home life among the people, to help the individual in the home to become healthier and happier and to acquire a greater power for good in the intellectual and moral life of communities. The student is helped to understand that the physical, intellectual and moral phases of life are so closely interwoven that it is impossible to abuse, neglect or even be careless about the physical side without doing injury to ourselves, intellectually and morally.

Home economics, as one branch of the domestic courses is called, is perhaps the most important. It includes the branches which have to do with the well-being of the home. Houses are planned and furnished. In this study, special attention is given to sanitation, convenience and beauty and careful consideration is also given the financial side of the problem. The heating, lighting and ventilating, together with the water supply; each receives due share of consideration. Both in the planning and furnishing of the house, careful attention is given to the saving of steps, so that the housework may be accomplished with the least possible labor. In all this work the aesthetic side is kept in mind, so that the house and all its furnishings, even though small and inexpensive, shall be harmonious in form and color and in good taste throughout.

Food is studied with reference to its selection and preparation, including practical cookery. Both nutritive and financial food values are carefully considered; likewise food adulteration. Such study brings people to a realizing fact that balanced rations are quite as advantageous for human beings as for hogs and cattle. Young women through this study are trained to economize time, strength and materials, thereby enabling them most wisely to husband the resources of the home. The value of this study, as considered from the financial point of view only, is very great, but when to this is added the increased health and happiness which comes into the home the value is incalculable.

No Rebate to Ministers

The railroads in the West have departed from their usual custom and have not this year issued permits to ministers to travel over their lines at reduced rates. It was never charity on the part of the railroads to grant the permit, for the preacher was always a strong factor in immigration. People coming in to settle down looked for the church and the school, and often applied for advice to the minister in charge of the district to which they wished to go.

In the early days, too, money was scarcer, and distances just as great as they are now. Many churches in the country depended on a supply sent out from the city, and often one preacher had two, three or four appointments, all some distance apart. The railroads, in carrying the minister at a low rate, were not helping him as much as themselves and the country at large in the problem of settling the West.

But now-a-days, the congregation is apt to reckon up all the preacher's privileges, especially those conferred by outsiders, and then adjust his salary accordingly. So that he found himself taking as charity what he was really earning and should have been getting from the people for whom he worked. It is safe to say that, even though it may cause some inconvenience, the average preacher will prefer to relinquish his permit and retain his independence. And as most of his travelling is done to fill pulpits, perform marriage, funeral or christening ceremonies, it is up to his people to see that he does not lose by it.

THE QUIET HOUR

WHAT SOME PEOPLE ARE DOING

Though I am still laid on the shelf with a lame knee, and have been forced to drop any active participation in settlement work, of course I am still deeply interested in the progress of the college settlements among the poor of the great cities. It was therefore a great pleasure to me to read an article on "Settlement Work in a Great Metropolis," by Anna Seaton Schmidt, and I think it will be of interest to our readers, so I will quote from her article which deals with some of the settlements in Old London. She gives us a peep into one House where the weekly party given by the Young People's Club is in progress. These parties are encouraged because the work of the young men and women during the day is very confining, and they need the social relaxation in a bright and happy atmosphere which is provided for them. Their homes are stuffy and forlorn and they are sure to find amusement on the streets, or in low dancing halls, unless a better place is open to them.

"The evening that we selected to go over happened to be Bank Holiday. Mr. Gladstone, the enthusiastic young warden, conducted us to the large hall, where about fifty girls in simple white shirtwaists and dark skirts were wheeling gaily around with their attendant cavaliers. They always have a dance on holidays. There is nothing that the young folks enjoy more, so they are willing to return early from their excursions in the country. Otherwise they would be late in the streets and perhaps get into bad company.

"Just then a handsome young man approached and was introduced as Professor M., of Cambridge, who was visiting the warden. 'Will you dance with the girls?' I asked. 'Oh, yes, I enjoy it immensely. I've promised Mr. Gladstone to look after all the wallflowers!' As the next waltz began, he crossed the hall and spoke to some girls who were sitting on a bench, quietly watching the dancers. Their beaming faces told of their pleasure, as he led, first one, then another into the magic circle. The dance over, he took them to the refreshment counter for a cup of coffee and a sandwich."

Probably some of our readers will think that dancing-parties are a strange way of elevating the degraded. But it is safer to refrain from judging, until one has had personal experience of settlement problems.

The Passmore Edwards Settlement is not exactly in the "Slums" of London, but it provides for the social needs of the people around, whose "smaller salaries permit of no luxuries, and after their hard day's toil they would find little pleasure in their overcrowded homes, or dingy boarding-houses.

Under the noble moral influence of its inmates they are encouraged and helped to lead good lives."

But the work of the Duchess of Newcastle, in her little settlement of St. Anthony, in Whitechapel, is reaching a much lower and more degraded class, "who must be taught, through the beautiful lessons of Christian charity, that the rich are not the enemies of the poor, and that it is possible, even for those born in the dens and lairs of the East End, to conquer environment and become self-respecting, self-supporting members of society."

Though only a small fraction of the "submerged tenth" has as yet been reached and helped to throw off the crushing weight of despairing misery, yet even that is worth while. "Statistics in England prove that crime and drunkenness have greatly decreased since the settlements began their work," says Miss Schmidt, "the jails recently torn down in London are not to be replaced because of the decrease in the number of criminals. Social workers agree that the streets are the nurseries of crime, from which the jails have been recruited—they direct their combined efforts toward rescuing children from such pernicious influences." What can be expected of children growing up in the degraded atmosphere of the worst slums? They are accustomed to inde-

cent overcrowding and dirt, their clothes are mostly draggled rags, and the language they hear and use is utterly indescribable in polite society. "But after two or three years spent in the evening classes at St. Anthony's, a wonderful change takes place in the children, who are thus brought under the personal influence of the Duchess. Watching the pretty, bright girls as they deftly cut and planned their winter dresses in her sewing school, and remembering their homes, where 'a father or mother live with three or four children in one room, and seldom have enough to eat,' it seemed one of God's greatest miracles that anything so pure and sweet could come out of such foulness. 'We are great believers in the inheritance which each child has received from her Heavenly Father, if only we can provide the environment.'"

"The Duchess always takes the most depraved cases. If a man has stabbed his wife, if a drunken woman is beating the children, Her Grace is sent for—day or night she fearlessly enters the worst tenements in Whitechapel." One of her helpers—Miss Violet—says that when she first came to St. Anthony's she was terribly frightened in the tenement houses, with their dark, crooked stairways and drunken men and women. "When I heard them quarrelling I would often turn back—then the thought of our beautiful Duchess, who goes into much worse places, would make me ashamed of my cowardice. She is never afraid. Often she returns late at night from her home in the West End, and walks here from the underground station. She won't spend a cent on cabs if she can walk. She saves every penny for her poor, sick people."

After visiting some of the neighbors in their homes, where too often the beds were unmade, dirt piled in every corner, potato peelings, cabbage leaves and bits of bread strewn on the floor and drunken men and women in a heavy stupor, they returned to the settlement.

"After all, we must not blame them too much," said Miss Violet. "The longer I live among them, the more I wonder that any are sober. You cannot imagine what our winter means without fire or light—especially when the fogs settle over London. The men return from their work wet and tired. What comfort is there in a room damp from fog and rain, filled with crying children, no fire and an ill-smelling lamp? Is it not natural they seek the saloons for comfort?"

"Many of these poor creatures lead beautiful lives," said Her Grace. "I often feel that we receive here more than we give, from the noble example of those

who are so patient, so cheerful, in spite of their terrible poverty."

The settlements certainly are doing a great deal to bring rich and poor together, and the spiritual gain is perhaps greater to the former than to the latter. They are learning that it is the joy and privilege, as well as the duty, of the strong to bear the infirmities of the weak and not to please themselves. HOPE.

A PRAYER FOR THE NEW YEAR

The prayer of Man-Alive, as set down by Richard Wightman:

"Father, I have work to do. It is not easy work, nor is it exactly what I would choose if I had my way. But it came to me along the Path of Circumstance, and stood there fronting me and challenged me to dare it. And I said yes, and am at it. Sometimes it irks me, and parts of it are sharp and sting me like nettles. But it is my work and not another's. I would do it well, not merely with my hands and brain, but investing my very self in it and accompanying the task with singing. The pay, the jingling pay—ah, that doesn't matter so much if only I may know that I have wrought with skill and gladness, heartfully. Help me to be grateful for this toil of mine, and for the little acre where I sow and tend and garner. And may I reckon that in the task itself, and in the joy of it, is the real and ample reward for what I am doing through the days and years. And whether the sun be out or hid, whether the air be mild or chill, help me to stand strong as a man should stand, hailing the passing planets with the zest which only the toiler knows. Amen."

THE ANGELS OF MAN

The word of the Lord of the outer worlds

Went forth on the deeps of space,
That Michael, Gabriel, Rafael
Should stand before His face,
The seraphs of His threefold will
Each in his ordered place.

Brave Michael, the right hand of God,
Strong Gabriel His voice,
Fair Rafael, His holy breath
That makes the world rejoice—
Archangels of omnipotence,
Of knowledge, and of choice;

Michael, angel of loveliness
In all things that survive,
And Gabriel, whose part it is
To ponder and contrive,
And Rafael, who puts the heart
In everything alive.

Came Rafael, the enraptured soul,
Stainless as wind or fire,
The urge within the flux of things,
The life that must aspire,
With whom is the beginning,
The worth, and the desire;

And Gabriel, the all-seeing mind,
Bringer of truth and light,
Who lays the courses of the stars
In their stupendous flight,
And calls the migrant flocks of spring
Across the purple night.

And Michael, the artificer
Of beauty, shape and hue,
Lord of the forges of the sun,
The crucible of the dew,
And driver of the ploughing rain
When the flowers are born anew

Then said the Lord: "Ye shall account
For the ministry ye hold.
Since ye have been My sons to keep
My purpose from of old.
How fare the realms within your sway
To perfections still untold?"

Answered each as he had the word.
And a great silence fell
On all the listening hosts of heaven
To hear their captains tell—
With the breath of the wind, the call of
a bird,
And the cry of a mighty bell.

Then the Lord said: "The time is ripe
For finishing My plan,
And the accomplishment of that
For which all time began.
Therefore on you is laid the task
Of the fashioning of man.

"In your own likeness shall he be,
To triumph in the end.
I only give him Michael's strength
To guard him and defend.
With Gabriel to be his guide,
And Rafael his friend.

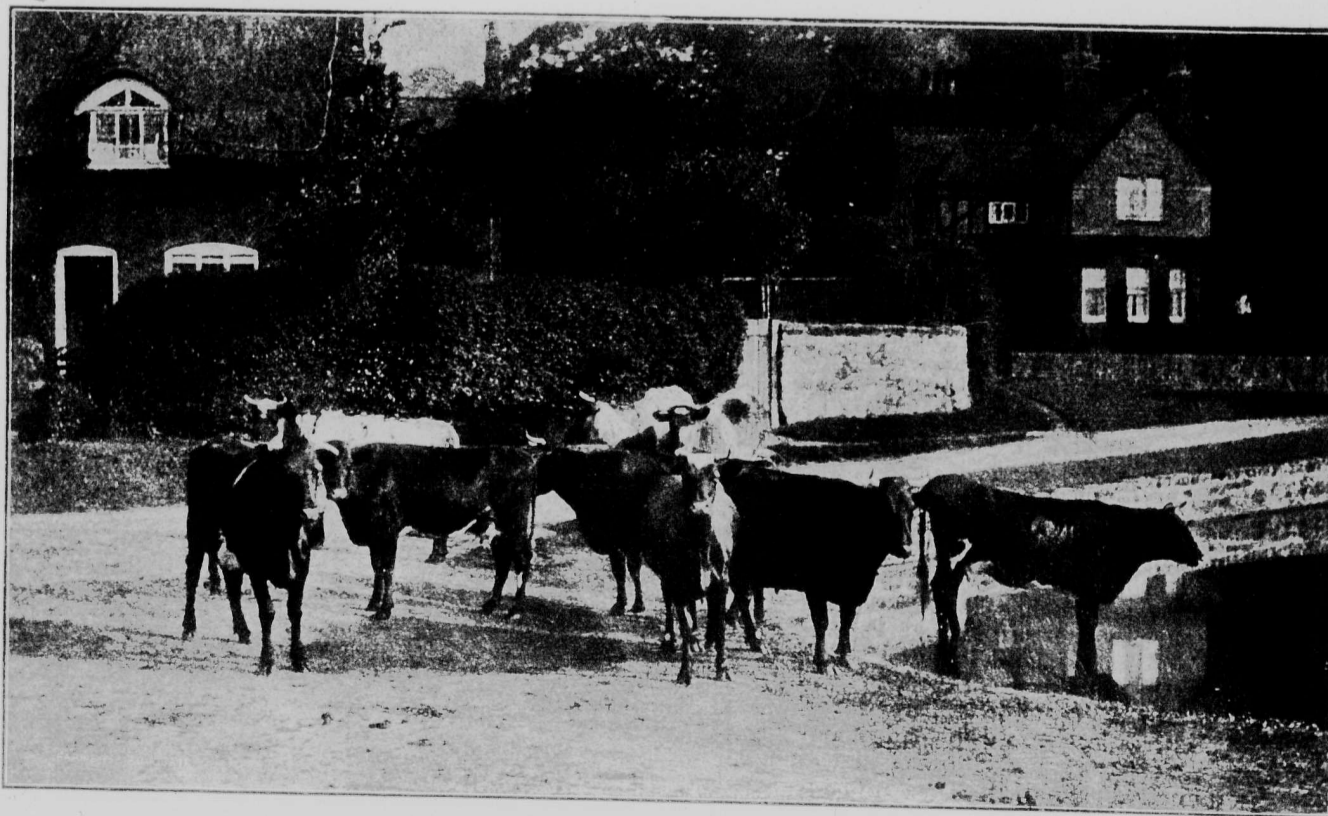
"Ye shall go forth upon the earth,
And make there Paradise,
And be the angels of that place
To make men glad and wise,
With loving kindness in their hearts,
And knowledge in their eyes.

"And ye shall be man's counselors
That neither rest nor sleep,
To cheer the lonely, lift the frail,
And solace them that weep.
And ever on his wandering trail
Your watch-fires ye shall keep.

"Till in the far years he shall find
The country of his quest,
The empire of the open truth,
The vision of the best,
Foreseen by every mother saint
With her new-born on her breast."

By BLISS CARMAN

Collier's



AT AN ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME—DISTINCTIVE, DIGNIFIED, COMFORTABLE, RURAL AND HOMELIKE

A VACANT CHAIR

Dear Dame Dur
Ingle Nook will be
we have lost one of
the person of "Alber
mas Day, she had
girl and the next d
peacefully in her sle
no warning whatev
lived just five days
back to her mother.
a grievous shock to
who will miss her
though she was tie
home, still her ready
bright, happy, cor
made her a valued f
But although we c
Hearts, we have
Heaven truly spell
Thank you, dear
keeping my pen-na
that "mere man"
see "Roanoke" is th
and that is why I
course, it gives aw
around here, but I
in the least. I tr
and you, also, Dan
have a prosperous
it may be long befor
will have to write v
for the loss of any f
as

(It was very k
Roanoke, to send
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all be sorry—sorry i
word to express ou
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faithful members,
seemed like a real
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mism and helpfule
letter, and the very
18th issue, containe
showed how interes
welfare of the Ingl
she is interested in
glad to see it growin
We have not had i
by our hearth-fire
everyone so empty
sore. In one sense
to each other, but
real shadows to me
you in any way. D.

LOOKING FORWARD

BOTANY

Dear Dame Dur
am not too much
can give some hel
allow me to enter
rather young, I kno
good cook and ho
give me some ideas.

We tried the rec
pudding and the
for our Christmas
think that the pud
excellent. Mother
cipes on to other lad

I have two brothe
home for Christmas
very pleasant tim
Our uncle lives on
ours, so we take tu
Christmas dinner, a
at New Year.

I should like to j
in the spring, if o
love nature study
good deal both w
as my sister and
to school.

I saw that a lady
song entitled "In
Pines," and though
it. Before I close
say that a good ide
cakes harden is to pu
ful of dissolved gu
not taste and will n

I will close now
some future time
chatter with you a
all the chatters
perous year, your fri

Man

INGLE NOOK

A VACANT CHAIR IN THE INGLE NOOK

Dear Dame Durden:—I'm sure the Ingle Nook will be sorry to know that we have lost one of our dear sisters in the person of "Alberta A." On Christmas Day, she had a dear little baby girl and the next day she passed away peacefully in her sleep, with apparently no warning whatever. The wee girl lived just five days after, and then went back to her mother. It has come with a grievous shock to all her neighbors, who will miss her very sorely, for although she was tied quite a deal at home, still her ready sympathy and her bright, happy, contented disposition made her a valued friend and neighbor. But although we carry about aching hearts, we have the comfort that Heaven truly spelled Home for her.

Thank you, dear Dame Durden for keeping my pen-name for me. Hope that "mere man" won't mind. You see "Roanoke" is the name of our ranch and that is why I like to keep it. Of course, it gives away my identity all around here, but I do not mind that in the least. I trust that our circle and you, also, Dame Durden, will all have a prosperous New Year and that it may be long before any other member will have to write with as sad a heart, for the loss of any from the cosy corner as

ROANOKE.

(It was very kind of you, dear Roanoke, to send us word so soon. You were right when you said we should all be sorry—sorry isn't a strong enough word to express our regret. "Alberta A" was one of our earliest and most faithful members, and, to me, she seemed like a real friend, though we had never seen one another. Her optimism and helpfulness showed in every letter, and the very last one, in Nov. 18th issue, contained a suggestion that showed how interested she was in the welfare of the Ingle Nook. I believe she is interested in it yet and will be glad to see it growing better all the time. We have not had many vacant chairs by our hearth-fire of late years, but everyone so emptied makes my heart sore. In one sense we are all shadows to each other, but you get to be very real shadows to me and I hate to lose you in any way. D. D.)

LOOKING FORWARD TO THE BOTANY CLASS

Dear Dame Durden:—Perhaps if I am not too much of a chatterer and can give some helpful ideas you will allow me to enter your group. I am rather young, I know, but mother is a good cook and housekeeper and will give me some ideas.

We tried the receipts for the carrot pudding and the cake without eggs for our Christmas dinner and we all think that the pudding and cake were excellent. Mother has passed the recipes on to other ladies.

I have two brothers who returned home for Christmas holidays. We had a very pleasant time over Christmas. Our uncle lives on the next farm to ours, so we take turns in preparing the Christmas dinner, and we do the same at New Year.

I should like to join the botany class in the spring, if one is started, for I love nature study and I am outside a good deal both winter and summer, as my sister and I drive three miles to school.

I saw that a lady was asking for the song entitled "In the Shadow of the Pines," and thought that I might send it. Before I close my chatter I might say that a good idea to make icing for cakes harden is to put into it a teaspoonful of dissolved gum arabic. It will not taste and will make the icing hard.

I will close now, hoping I may at some future time drop in for another chatter with you and wishing you and all the chatterers a happy and prosperous year, your friend,

Man MAY ROSE.

(Thank you so much for sending the song and for your cheery letter as well. We hope it is the first of many to be written to the Ingle Nook. D. D.)

IN THE SHADOW OF THE PINES

We wandered in the shadow of the pines,
my love and I,
As the wind was blowing freshly
o'er the sea;
But a sudden fitful darkness stole across
the summer sky,
And a shadow came between my love
and me.
Some hasty words were spoken, and
then almost unawares,
Hasty answers to unthinking anger
led.
And our heartsick, bitter longing, and
our weeping, and our prayers,
Ne'er can make those false and cruel
words unsaid.

CHORUS:

Come back to me, sweetheart, and
love me as before,
Come back, back to me, sweetheart,
and leave me nevermore.
In life's dark pathway, the sun no
longer shines,
Come love and meet me, in the
shadow of the pines.

You took the ring I gave you, nor cast
a glance at me,
As you held the jewel'd trinket in
your hand;
And then you turned and tossed it in
the waters of the sea,
Where the waves were splashing idly
on the sand.
You went your way unheeding, the
tears I could not hide;
You went your way and not a word
was said,
But my stubborn heart was breaking
underneath its mask of pride,
And the pine trees sobbed in pity
overhead.

I wake from bitter dreaming but to call
aloud your name;
I sleep again to dream of you once
more;
And my stubborn pride has left me, I
admit I was to blame;
Forgive me, dear, and love me as
before,
For the future is o'er shadowed with the
darkness of despair,
In the sky of life love's sun no longer
shines;
And I'd give the whole world gladly,
once again to meet you there,
Reunited in the shadow of the pines.

—Sent by MAY ROSE.

BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN DEEP

Most women would prefer to be beautiful before any other earthly gift. This is, I believe, because of the artistic sense that is born in nearly all. They know that the sweet merry little girl, or the bright intelligent girl, or the comforting home loving girl will carry all before her, while mere passive beauty stands unnoticed. She would exchange this willingly to be able to gaze on her own face reflected from the mirror, with no touch wanting, to satisfy her beauty loving eyes. Why we have ever allowed ourselves to listen to such a foolish speech as that heading these words I do not know. Beauty has its roots like all other worthy and beautiful things—in the fountain of all perfect things, that is the fountain of goodness and purity: the beautiful skin, the bright eye, the slim rounded figure are simply the blossoms showing the wholesome growth of the whole plant. Without using many words as to how much is inherited from the parent's defects, we will begin as nearly at the beginning as possible on this much thought of subject of personal beauty, and repeat the old time-honored remark that "a sweet and beautiful soul must be at the root." And yet you will say you know of many, as well formed as a statue, as beautifully colored as a flower, and yet as disagreeable and ill-natured as is possible. This is quite true, and yet they will find few to admire them if

they are forever scowling. So let us be as good, sweet and honorable as we can for honor's sake, and a calm, sweet expression will be the first step towards the goal. Next to Godliness comes cleanliness. By this I mean the use of water both inside and out. What is more attractive than a dazzling skin, sparkling eyes, sweet breath? They show that the whole body inside and out is clean and wholesome. Those who wish for this appearance of purity must every morning on rising drink at least a pint of water, either hot or cold, must wash the whole body rapidly and rub the whole skin thoroughly—every day, mind—must drink another pint through the morning, and a glassful before every meal, also one just before retiring at night. The liver, bowels and kidneys must be kept cleansed and in good working order daily, or a muddy skin will soon tell the tale.

The face should be washed in tepid water just before retiring, and no more unless necessary. Those whose skin is delicate may then apply a little good cosmetic but must use no powder. The hair should be gently brushed, a very little vaseline rubbed on the finger tips and then on the head. If the hair is braided loosely at night, it will help to keep it from becoming tangled.

Now, to go on with, there are many bad habits that actually destroy the outline of the form and features. Among the worst are habits of pulling out the lips, widening the nostrils, pressing out the ears. Leave your lips alone, only practice keeping the corners up; pinch your poor nose back into some kind of narrowness; put a bandage around your ears at night. And do not lace your waist in until you budge all around the waist line and look blue at the lips and nose. Wear easy shoes with flat heels, and take care that your clothing is comfortable. Don't be greedy at table. A trim figure is pretty enough when it comes from moderate exercise and no more than enough wholesome food and drink. And, by way of ending, try to make vegetables and fruit enter largely into your diet. Be sweet, be good, be clean. Be as healthy as you can. Be a little self-denying for a whole year, and then see if your friends and your mirror do not tell you a pleasing tale.

B. C. OCTAVIA ALLEN.

BABIES' DISLIKE FOR LIGHT

One thing which we must learn to appreciate and respect in the baby is his attitude toward light. This is widely different from ours. Light is one of the most stimulating and attractive things in the world to us, and the brighter the better. But to a poor blinking tot of a baby it is as dazzling and irritating as it is grateful to us.

His chief objection to the new world in which he finds himself, if he could put it in words, would be: 'It's so beastly light.' He is born a caveman in more senses than one. While the room which he occupies should get plenty of sunshine, this should never be allowed to shine directly into his eyes or full upon his face. He has neither pigment in his tender skin nor hair on the top of his pink little head to protect him against the light rays. It is little short of cruelty to animals to lay an unfortunate baby on his back in a troughlike perambulator, or baby buggy, so deep and well padded that he cannot even squirm; to load him down with clothing and wraps, or even actually strap him down so that he can lift neither hand nor foot, and then to wheel him about for hours with his little face turned up to the full glare of the light, and even the direct rays of the sun.

Here is where the foundation of many a case of headache, of irritable nerves, of fretfulness—with its accompanying indigestion and sleeplessness—is laid. Look at the faces of these poor little human cocoons and you will see, three times out of five, that while they are bravely trying to make the best of it and to accept it good naturedly, their tiny countenances are wrinkled into one universal frown of perplexity and protest.

By all means get the baby into the open air, day and night, but see to it that his eyes are protected from the direct glare either by hood or sunshade or by turning his back to it.—DR. WOODS HUTCHINSON, in *Housekeeper*.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

A Hanging Cabinet for the Kitchen.—A convenient hanging closet for the small kitchen can be made from a grocer's packing box. For a small one use a box in which condensed milk is packed, for a larger one a tomato case. There is a choice in the finish of these boxes and some of them are quite smooth. If not, a little planing and sandpapering will improve them. Use the width of the box for the height of the cabinet and fasten a cleat midway of each end, to hold a shelf which can usually be gotten out of the box cover. Paint or enamel the cabinet and supply the front with a brass rod and brackets and a washable curtain. Such a cabinet can stand on the refrigerator, if it is of the sort which opens at the front, or it may be suspended against the wall and will hold a great variety of small things. A shallow box fitted with shelves, and enameled white, is useful in the bathroom, for medicines. Either is quite within the skill of the small boy of the family, if he can handle tools at all, and the cost is practically nothing.

The "Farmer's Advocate" Fashions



6166 Misses' Glimpe, 14 and 16 years. 6180 Boy's Outing Shirt, 12 to 16 years.



6150 Girl's Over Dress, 8 to 14 years. 6183 House Gown, 32 to 42 bust.

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size of Patterns Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. Allow from ten days to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient.

Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.



The Western Wigwam

RIDES BEHIND THE SLEIGH DOGS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a number of years and I think that the Children's Corner is the best page in it. I have read the letters in it with much interest, but have only now made up my mind to write. Perhaps I am too old to write now, but I hope you will put this one in your paper. I am fifteen years of age. I go to school and my studies are reading, spelling, book-keeping and shorthand. My favorite studies are shorthand and book-keeping.

We have a mile to walk to school. Our teacher's name is Miss McI—, and I like her very much. Our Christmas holidays were over to-day, but as it was so cold and stormy we did not venture out of the house. I had a delightful time during the holidays. Our teacher invited a few young people over to her home, and we had a pleasant time. We had singing and lunch and did not get home until about twelve o'clock. On Christmas Day we were down skating on the lake, as we have no rink this winter. The skating was not very good as it had been snowing the night before, but we had a jolly time for all that. Then we were at a party the next night, and as there was quite a crowd, both young and old, we had a most delightful time.

We had quite a nice party here about a week ago, and the guests did not go home until seven o'clock. They started home about three, but it was storming so terribly that they got lost and had to come back.

I don't think the guests will forget our party in a hurry.

I wonder how many of the members have had a good long ride with dogs. I have had many a ride with them. I was going out to visit my sister about two years ago and had twenty-five miles to drive, so I went in a dog train. There were six large dogs hitched to a toboggan, and I got into it and was nicely wrapped in rabbit robes. Away we went. It was simply glorious. I have had many such rides since.

Well, Cousin Dorothy, I will have to close now and leave room for some other person. I would be very glad to correspond with anybody who will take the trouble to write, also to exchange post cards. I like pen-names, but as I have not found one yet, I will sign my own name.

Wishing the members and cousin Dorothy, every success, I will close

Man. (a) RUBY F. GARRIOCH.

(Why did you wait so long when you could write such a good letter? No, you are not too old yet for another year, so you still have a chance to make up for lost time. When you are sixteen we will expect you to be promoted to the Young Girls' Group in the Ingle Nook. A number of Children's Corner members have done that when they grew too big.

C. D.)

BEATEN BY THE YOUNG ONE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Thank you very much for the book you sent me as a prize in the drawing competition. I like it very much. I think the first prize drawing is very nice and appropriate, as the beaver and maple leaf are showing.

We do not start back to school yet for a week. There is a large new school being built here, and we may go into it when we start again.

We have two roosters, an old one and a last year's one. They had a fight one morning, and the young one beat the old one, and pecked his comb all up. The young one is cock of the walk now, while the old one sits on a board with his tail feathers hanging down.

There has been a lot of skating and sleighing here, but the ice on the edge of the lake has thawed a little and is not very safe now.

I will close now, wishing you and all the cousins a happy New Year, from

B. C. CARROTS. (14)

APPROVES OF US

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been wanting to write to the Western Wigwam for a long time. I think the Western Wigwam is a good name. We take the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I think it a good paper. I would like very much to be a member of the Western Wigwam. I have been reading the letters and I think it would be nice for each member to have a badge. I have two brothers. We go to school every day. I like to go to school and am in the fourth book. I will close hoping to see my letter in print and wishing your paper much success.

Alta. (a) ERVIN BEISIEGEL. (14)

ASKING FOR CANADIAN BLACK-BIRD

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I saw my other letter in print I will write again. In my other letter, I forgot to tell you that girl's name you were going to hunt up for me. Her name is Beatrice Hunter and she signed her pen-name "Canadian Black-Bird." I wonder if any of the boys or girls have the song of "Fair Charlotte Who Lived by the Mountain Side." If they have I would like to get it from them. I always read the letters in the Wigwam. Our school begins next Monday. We haven't had snow for over a month but it is very cold out. I will try my drawings again. I will close wishing you all good luck.

Alta. (b) CORA BARKER.

ADD THE BAKING POWDER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I will try and answer my letter as quickly as I can. I always put baking powder in my cake, and I beg your pardon for forgetting to mention it. This is New Year's Eve, and I wish everybody a happy New Year. I will try my drawings again. I had a nice time at Christmas. I enjoy reading the letters in the Western Wigwam. I like that name first rate. This is not a very long letter, but I will close wishing the Western Wigwam every success. I remain as ever,

MONTANA GIRL.

P. S.—I nearly forgot to tell you how much baking powder to put in. Put in about two teaspoonfuls.

Alta. (b) M. G.

THE TALISMAN—A GUESS STORY

Papa had little Robbie on his knee and Paul and Frank comfortably snuggled up on each side of him. Then Paul said:

"Now tell us a 'Guess' Story, please, papa."

Papa could tell the most interest-

ing stories about common things, like bees or kites or marbles, but without telling what they were, and the boys would have to guess what they were about.

"Well," began papa, "you know that long ago, in the countries where they had kings, the king would sometimes send some man, whom he knew he could trust, on an important mission. The king would give his own signet-ring to the man, so that the one to whom he was sent would recognize it and would obey the commands of the king's messenger just as if they were the commands of the king himself.

"In some countries people have believed that there were certain magic things called talismans that had some wonderful power to make people obey them, if only they carried the talisman."

Papa stopped the "Guess Story" for a minute, and took a small box, not much over an inch in length from his pocket.

"When I was down town to-day," said papa, "I found a talisman that really has certain wonderful powers. It is inside this little box."

"If I should give it to Paul or Frank or Robbie, the one to whom I gave it would find ever so many men ready to serve him at the bidding of the talisman."

"In every city and town from Maine to California, or rather from Porto Rico to the Philippines, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, there are men sworn to do its bidding."

"Or if I gave it to one of you boys, and you wished to, you might send the talisman on a long journey, in care of some faithful man, and he would go for many miles, guarding the talisman carefully, and then pass

lived, you could send a request that if the messengers failed to find him they would send it back to you."

"Oh, I know!" exclaimed Paul. "You mean that they would send back what the talisman carried, papa?"

"Yes."

"Then, I know," and he whispered in papa's ear.

"Paul has guessed it, and I'll give him the talisman," announced papa.

"If the others 'give it up,' he will show it to you."

So as Frank and Robbie really couldn't guess, Paul opened the little box carefully and showed them—a postage stamp!—Ida Kenniston.

A NEW MEMBER

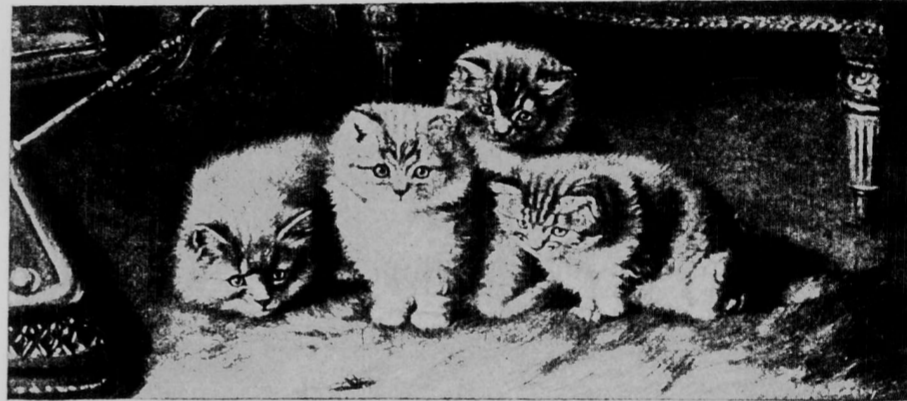
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Will you let me join your Corner? Papa has taken the ADVOCATE for a long time. I hope this letter will escape the waste paper basket. I like the name of our Corner and pen names. We live six and three-quarter miles from Grenfell and two and a half from Brown Hill school. Our teacher's name is Miss W. I am in the fourth grade. I have three sisters. Wishing the Corner success I will close.

Sask (a) THE HOMESTEAD GIRL (11)

THE BEST PAGE IN THE PAPER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Thank you so very much for my delightful prize. I was so glad that it was "Our Mutual Friend" as I had not read that one. I really enjoyed myself with "The Rocking Horse," and "Silas Wigg" is splendid "Sir."

One of the members complained that the Christmas number was not as good as usual. Now, I thought it one of the best numbers of the ADVOCATE we have had. I like the reproductions of paint-



WHAT IS IT?

it on to someone else who was bound to obey it, and so it would pass from one to another, for thousands of miles.

"You would not even have to pay the railroad fare of the men—the great steam engines would puff, and the wheels would revolve, and the train would travel on, day and night, carrying the talisman to the errand that you entrusted to it."

"When it left the train, there would be other men waiting to receive it and to carry out the commands you sent with it."

"Even away up in Alaska there are men waiting now who would tramp for miles over snow and ice for you, if you sent the talisman to them with your orders."

"Would it ever come back again?" asked Rob.

"Well, no—" said papa. "Oh, yes, there is a way you could have it come back to you."

But none of the boys could guess.

"Is it a penny?" asked Paul.

"No."

"A dime—any money?" asked Frank.

"No."

The boys thought and puzzled some more, but still they failed to guess right.

"Tell us about how we could make it come back from the long journey, papa," asked Frank.

Papa thought it was time to help them a little, so he said, "Well, if you wanted to send it to someone you knew in—well, in California, and you were not quite sure where he

ings so much. Most of them are old friends. I notice that every one is commenting on the improvement of the Club. Really it will be the best sheet in the ADVOCATE if we keep on at this rate. One little girl of twelve who called herself "Sweet Briar" wrote a letter that would be an ornament to any children's club. It is a real pleasure to see someone write such a careful letter. I saw something rather funny in a paper the other day. This paper was giving a lesson on phonetic spelling. This lesson was showing, or trying to show, how much quicker phonetic spelling was than the present method. It would have been very interesting and convincing if they had not unfortunately given an example. They said that it was quicker to put a "j" than "ge", and were so anxious to impress this on you that in quoting "judgment" and "acknowledgment" they spelt "acknowledgment" with a "ck" and "w."

I have begun to read "The Golden Dog" and think it is so interesting. It is just the kind of story that I like. I would like to write some more, but have a lot of letters to write so will stop now. Wishing you a very happy New Year.

Your interested cousin,
B. C. (a) ANONYMOUS.

(I'm glad I chose a book for you that you hadn't read. Didn't you fall in love with the Boffins and feel sorry for "poor pa" when the majestic Mrs. Wilfer glared at him? C. D.)

THE

A ROMANCE

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CHAPTER V

This morning, he very quiet round the birds were singing, mingling in the pleasant house looked clean; one was to be seen sons bending over a heads close together in whatever business gaged in. Two were Dame Bedard, lady of the Crown her no less, her daughter, Zoe. The little man, writing for very life. He black robe, shortene facilitate walking, looking as if it with a curvcomb, breeches, well-pate colors; and gamae leather, such as th completed his odd a the professional o Pothier dit Robin, tary, one of that n of itinerants of the ished under the old France.

Upon the table a black bottle, an en a thick scatter of that the old notary hearty breakfast b his present work o

A hairy knapsack table near his elbow bundles of dirty pa red tape, a tatter of the "Coutume little more than the tome of Pothier, hi and prime author Some linen, dirty a law papers, was o knapsack with then neither here nor the tion of the habitan law smelt strong i their opponents in rather prided the roughness of their

The reputation c dit Robin was, of among the habitans from parish to p seigniori to seignic and hypothecations, tracts and last wil for the peasantry, ine Norman predile chicanery, and a r to veneration for v red tape, and seal Pothier's acuteness in the actes of a only surpassed by tricity of his own, nct without reason. Parliament of Pa the ingenuity of tl cates of Rouen. actes were as full c as a fig is full of kept all parties i litigation for the r If he dia happen settle a dispute b he made ample ame ting half the rest the ears.

Master Pothier's fiery as if dipped i touched the sheet table before him, from the dictation the articles of a between her pret and Antoine La Ch comfortable but kee port.

Dame Bedard had herself of the p Pothier, and in pay lodging at the Cro have him write ou

THE GOLDEN DOG

A ROMANCE OF THE DAYS OF LOUIS QUINZE IN QUEBEC

By WILLIAM KIRBY F. R. S. C.

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CHAPTER V.—Continued.

This morning, however, all was very quiet round the old inn. The birds were singing, and the bees humming in the pleasant sunshine. The house looked clean and tidy, and no one was to be seen except three persons bending over a table, with their heads close together, deeply absorbed in whatever business they were engaged in. Two of these persons were Dame Bedard, the sharp landlady of the Crown of France, and her no less sharp and pretty daughter, Zoe. The third person of the trio was an old, alert-looking little man, writing at the table as if for very life. He wore a tattered black robe, shortened at the knees to facilitate walking, a frizzled wig, looking as if it had been dressed with a currycomb, a pair of black breeches, well-patched with various colors; and gamaches of brown leather, such as the habitants wore, completed his odd attire, and formed the professional costume of Master Pothier dit Robin, the travelling notary, one of that not unuseful order of itinerants of the law which flourished under the old regime in New France.

Upon the table near him stood a black bottle, an empty trencher, and a thick scatter of crumbs, showing that the old notary had despatched a hearty breakfast before commencing his present work of the pen.

A hairy knapsack lay open upon the table near his elbow, disclosing some bundles of dirty papers tied up with red tape, a tattered volume or two of the "Coutume de Paris," and little more than the covers of an odd tome of Pothier, his great namesake and prime authority in the law. Some linen, dirty and ragged as his law papers, was crammed into his knapsack with them. But that was neither here nor there in the estimation of the habitants, so long as his law smelt strong in the nostrils of their opponents in litigation. They rather prided themselves upon the roughness of their travelling notary.

The reputation of Master Pothier dit Robin was, of course, very great among the habitants, as he travelled from parish to parish and from seignior to seignior, drawing bills and hypothecations, marriage contracts and last wills and testaments for the peasantry, who had a genuine Norman predilection for law and chicanery, and a respect amounting to veneration for written documents, red tape, and sealing-wax. Master Pothier's acuteness in picking holes in the acts of a rival notary was only surpassed by the elaborate intricacy of his own, which he boasted, not without reason, would puzzle the Parliament of Paris, and confound the ingenuity of the sharpest advocates of Rouen. Master Pothier's acts were as full of embryo disputes as a fig is full of seeds, and usually kept all parties in hot water and litigation for the rest of their days. If he did happen now and then to settle a dispute between neighbors, he made ample amends for it by setting half the rest of the parish by the ears.

Master Pothier's nose, sharp and fiery as if dipped in red ink, almost touched the sheet of paper on the table before him, as he wrote down from the dictation of Dame Bedard the articles of a marriage contract between her pretty daughter, Zoe, and Antoine La Chance, the son of a comfortable but keen widow of Beauport.

Dame Bedard had shrewdly availed herself of the presence of Master Pothier, and in payment of a night's lodging at the Crown of France, to have him write out the contract of

marriage in the absence of Dame La Chance, the mother of Antoine, who would, of course, object to the insertion of certain conditions in the contract which Dame Bedard was quite determined upon as the price of Zoe's hand and fortune.

"There, Dame Bedard!" cried Master Pothier, sticking the pen behind his ear, after a magnificent flourish at the last word, "there is a marriage contract fit to espouse King Solomon to the Queen of Sheba! A dowry of a hundred livres tournoises, two cows, and a feather bed, bedstead, and chest of linen! A donation entre vifs!"

"A what? Master Pothier, now mind! are you sure that is the right word of the grimoire?" cried Dame Bedard, instinctively perceiving that here lay the very point of the contract. "You know I only give on condition, Master Pothier."

"Oh, yes! trust me, Dame Bedard, I have made it a donation entre vifs, revocable pour cause d'ingratitude, if your future son-in-law, Antoine la Chance, should fail in his duty to you and to Zoe."

"And he won't do his duty to Zoe, unless he does it to me, Master Pothier. But are you sure it is strong enough? Will it hold Dame La Chance by the foot, so that she cannot revoke her gifts although I may revoke mine?"

"Hold Dame La Chance by the foot? It will hold her as fast as a snapping-turtle does a frog. In proof of it, see what Ricard says, page 970; here is the book." Master Pothier opened his tattered volume, and held it up to the dame. She shook her head.

"Thanks, I have mislaid my glasses. Do you read, please!"

"Most cheerfully, good dame! A notary must have eyes for everybody—eyes like a cat's, to see in the dark, and power to draw them in like a turtle, so that he may see nothing that he does not want to see."

"Oh, bless the eyes of the notary!" Dame Bedard grew impatient. "Tell me what the book says about gifts revocable—that is what concerns me and Zoe."

"Well, here it is, dame: 'Donations stipulated revocable at the pleasure of the donor are null. But this condition does not apply to donations by contract of marriage.' Bourdon also says—"

"A fig for Bourdon, and all such drones! I want my gift made revocable, and Dame La Chance's not! I know by long experience with my dear feu Bedard how necessary it is to hold the reins tight over the men. Antoine is a good boy, but he will be all the better for a careful mother-in-law's supervision."

Master Pothier rubbed the top of his wig with his forefinger.

"Are you sure, dame, that Antoine La Chance will wear the bridle easily?"

"Assuredly! I should like to see son-in-law of mine who would not! Besides, Antoine is in the humor just now to refuse nothing for sake of Zoe. Have you mentioned the children, Master Pothier? I do not intend to let Dame La Chance control the children any more than Zoe and Antoine."

"I have made you tutrice perpetuelle, as we say in the court, and here it is," said he, placing the tip of his finger on a certain line in the document.

Zoe looked down and blushed to her finger-ends. She presently rallied, and said with some spirit,—"Never mind them, Master Pothier! Don't put them in the contract! Let Antoine have something to say about them. He would take me without a

dower, I know, and time enough to remind him about children when they come."

"Take you without dower! Zoe Bedard! you must be mad!" exclaimed the dame, in great heat. "No girl in New France can marry without a dower, if it be only a pot and a bedstead! You forget, too, that the dower is given, not so much for you, as to keep up the credit of the family. As well be married without a ring! Without a dower, indeed!"

"Or without a contract written by a notary, signed, sealed, and delivered!" chimed in Master Pothier.

"Yes, Master Pothier, and I have promised Zoe a three-days wedding, which will make her the envy of all the parish of Charlebourg. The seigneur has consented to give her away in place of her poor defunct father; and when he does that he is sure to stand godfather for all the children, with a present for every one of them! I shall invite you too, Master Pothier!"

Zoe affected not to hear her mother's remark, although she knew it all by heart, for it had been dinned into her ears twenty times a day for weeks, and sooth to say, she liked to hear it, and fully appreciated the honors to come from the patronage of the seigneur.

Master Pothier picked up his ears till they fairly raised his wig, at the prospect of a three days' wedding at the Crown of France. He began an elaborate reply, when a horse's tramp broke in upon them and Colonel Philibert wheeled up to the door of the hostelry.

Master Pothier, seeing an officer in the King's uniform, rose on the instant and saluted him with a profound bow, while Dame Bedard and Zoe standing side by side, dropped their lowest courtesy to the handsome gentleman, as, with woman's glance, they saw in a moment he was.

Philibert returned their salute courteously, as he halted his horse in front of Dame Bedard. "Madame!" said he, "I thought I knew all roads about Charlebourg, but I have either forgotten or they have changed the road through the forest to Beaumanoir. It is surely altered from what it was."

"Your Honor is right," answered Dame Bedard, "the Intendant has opened a new road through the forest." Zoe took the opportunity, while the officer looked at her mother, to examine his features, dress, and equipments, from head to foot, and thought him the handsomest officer she had ever seen.

"I thought it must be so," replied Philibert; "you are the landlady of the Crown of France, I presume?" Dame Bedard carried it on her face as plainly marked as the royal emblem on the sign over her head.

"Yes, your Honor, I am Widow Bedard, at your service, and, I hope, keep as good a hostelry as your Honor will find in the Colony. Will Your Honor alight and take a cup of wine, such as I keep for guests of quality?"

"Thanks, Madame Bedard, I am in haste: I must find the way to Beaumanoir. Can you not furnish me a guide, for I like not to lose time by missing my way?"


"A guide, sir! The men are all in the city on the King's corvee; Zoe could show you the way easily enough." Zoe twitched her mother's arm nervously, as a hint not to say too much. She felt flattered and fluttered too, at the thought of guiding the strange, handsome gentleman through the forest, and already the question shot through her fancy, "What might come of it? Such things have happened in stories!"

Poor Zoe! she was for a few seconds unfaithful to the memory of Antoine La Chance. But Dame Bedard settled all surmises by turning to Master Pothier, who stood stiff and upright as became a limb of the law. "Here is Master Pothier, your Honor, who knows every highway and byway in ten seignories. He will guide your Honor to Beaumanoir."

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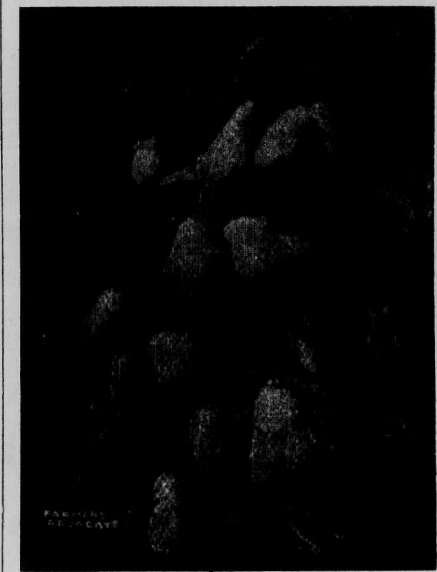


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"As easy as take a fee or enter a process, your Honor," remarked Master Pothier, whose odd figure had several times drawn the criticizing eye of Colonel Philibert.

"A fee! ah! you belong to the law, then, my good friend? I have known many advocates—" but Philibert stopped; he was too good-natured to finish his sentence.

"You never saw one like me, your Honor was going to say? True,

you never did. I am Master Pothier dit Robin, the poor travelling notary, at your Honor's service, ready to draw you a bond, frame an acte of convention matrimoniale, or write your last will and testament, with any notary in New France. I can, moreover, guide your Honor to Beaumanoir as easy as drink your health in a cup of Cognac."

(To be continued.)

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
TUESDAY, 12 JANUARY, 1909

The forty-second Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce was held in the banking house on Tuesday, 12th January, 1909, at 12 o'clock.

A large number of shareholders and others were present.

The President, Mr. B. E. Walker, having taken the chair, Mr. A. St. L. Triggs was appointed to act as Secretary, and Messrs. W. Murray Alexander and Edward Cronyn were appointed scrutineers.

The President called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report of the Directors, as follows:—

REPORT

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders the forty-second Annual Report, covering the year ending 30th November, 1908, together with the usual Statement of Assets and Liabilities:

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from last year was. . . \$ 675,912 10
The net profits for the year ending 30th November, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to 1,627,332 78

\$2,303,244 88

Which has been appropriated as follows:—

Dividends Nos. 84, 85, 86 and 87, at Eight per cent, per annum. . . . \$ 800,000 00
Written off Bank Premises. 300,000 00
Transferred to Pension Fund (annual contribution). 30,000 00
Subscriptions to Quebec Battlefields and Fernie Fire Funds and other objects. 12,000 00
Transferred to Rest Account. 1,000,000 00
Balance carried forward. 161,244 88

\$2,303,244 88

All the assets of the Bank have been, as usual, carefully re-valued and all bad and doubtful debts amply provided for.

Your Directors have the pleasure of reporting earnings amounting to \$1,627,332.78, which, in view of the disturbed financial conditions of the year, we consider very satisfactory. After providing for the dividends and for the usual contribution to the Pension Fund, we have been able to write \$300,000 off Bank Premises Account, to add \$1,000,000 to the Rest, making that account \$6,000,000, and to carry forward \$161,244.88 to the credit of Profit and Loss Account.

During the year the Bank has opened new branches at the following places: In Ontario, at Crediton, Exeter, Forest, and Thedford, the first two and the last-named being branches taken over from the Sovereign Bank of Canada; in Manitoba, at Rivers; in Saskatchewan, at Delisle, Elbow, Melville, Outlook, Tugaskie and Watrous; in Al-

berta, at Monarch; and in British Columbia, at Revelstoke and Park Drive, Vancouver. The branches at Kenneville, Man., Kinistino, Sask., Norwood, Man., and Ross Avenue, Winnipeg have been closed. Since the close of the Bank's year a branch has been opened at Provost, Alta.

In accordance with our usual practice, the branches and agencies of the Bank in Canada, the United States, and Great Britain, and the various departments of the Head Office have all been thoroughly inspected during the year.

The Directors again have pleasure in recording their appreciation of the efficiency and zeal with which the officers of the Bank have performed their respective duties.

B. E. WALKER,

President.

Toronto, 12th January, 1909.

GENERAL STATEMENT 30th November, 1908.

LIABILITIES	
Notes of the Bank in circulation.	\$9,640,845 68
Deposits not bearing interest.	\$22,231,129 05
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date.	72,806,666 97
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.	165,408 36
Balances due to other Banks in foreign countries.	1,131,386 64
Dividends unpaid.	1,532 69
Dividend No. 87, payable 1st December.	200,000 00
Capital paid up.	\$10,000,000 00
Rest.	6,000,000 00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward.	161,244 88
	<u>\$12,161,244 88</u>
	\$122,388,214 27
ASSETS	
Coin and Bullion.	\$4,584,049 06
Dominion Notes.	8,503,293 25
	\$ 13,087,342 31
Balances due by other Banks in Canada.	11,850 55
Balances due by Agents of the Bank in the United Kingdom.	6,750,669 18
Balances due by Agents of the Bank and other Banks in foreign countries.	3,191,278 88
Notes of and Checks on other Banks.	4,344,762 50
Call and Short Loans in Canada.	14,298,561 11
Call and Short Loans in the United States.	7,314,181 53
Government Bonds, Municipal and other Securities.	10,622,703 14
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of Note circulation.	4,673,390 71
	450,000 00
Loans to other Banks in Canada, secured.	\$50,446,178 80
Other Current Loans and Discounts.	1,061,252 09
Overdue Debts (loss fully provided for).	68,694,649 07
Real Estate (other than Bank Premises).	143,648 74
	36,325 44

Karn Piano Players

Karn Pipe Organs

TYPEWRITERS

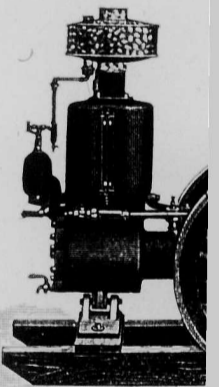
MONARCH



Write for catalogue tells all about this We rent machines. machines—all makes—country. Send your haul. Ribbons, 75 dozen.

Baker and
368 Portage Ave.

REPUTABLE THE ONLY CAN BUY SPANISH PAPER.



MR. FARMER: inconvenient and your feed to the n at this season. W own Miller and als ping for your neigh DIAN GEARED A TORONTO GRIND the Wind, OR A ST LINE ENGINE GRINDER will do you time, trouble will also saw wood, cut feed. Get out particulars.

ONTARIO W and PUMP
Winnipeg

Founded 1866

Karn Piano Players

Free, upon request, our Beautifully Illustrated Catalogue "D"

Karn Pianos

Good For \$15.00 on Karn Organ	CUT OUT THIS COUPON IT IS VALUABLE	Good For \$25.00 on Karn Piano
\$\$\$\$\$\$	To anyone purchasing one of our instruments this coupon will be accepted as part payment on	\$\$\$\$\$\$
Good for \$25.00 on Karn Pipe Organ	Karn Piano = = = \$25.00 Karn Organ = = = \$15.00	Good For \$25.00 on Karn Piano Player

Karn Pipe Organs

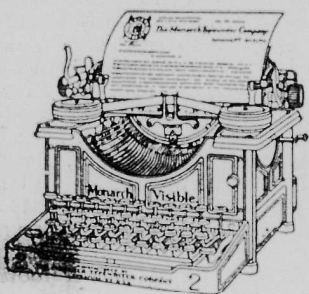
The Karn Piano & Organ Co. Limited

Karn Organs

358 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

TYPE WRITERS

MONARCH



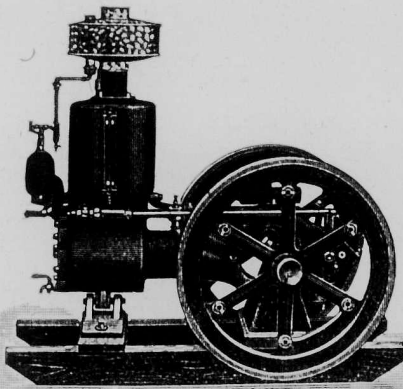
VISIBLE

Write for catalogue "N" that tells all about this perfect machine. We rent machines. We rebuild machines—all makes—sent in from the country. Send yours for an overhaul. Ribbons, 75c. each; \$7.50 a dozen.

Baker and Gregg

368 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

REPUTABLE FIRMS ARE THE ONLY KIND THAT CAN BUY SPACE IN THIS PAPER.



MR. FARMER: You find it very inconvenient and expensive to haul your feed to the mill to be ground at this season. Why not be your own Miller and also do some chopping for your neighbors? A CANADIAN GEARED AIRMOTOR AND TORONTO GRINDER Harnessed to the Wind, OR A STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINE AND MARTIN GRINDER will do the job and save you time, trouble and cash. They will also saw wood, pump water and cut feed. Get our catalogue and particulars.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE and PUMP CO. Limited
Winnipeg, Man.

Mortgages.....	27,102 91
Bank Premises.....	1,727,444 33
Other Assets.....	201,612 89
	\$122,338,214 27

ALEXANDER LAIRD,
General Manager.

The General Manager then said in part—

General Manager's Address.

In our last report we took occasion to say that, after a period of unusual financial stringency, we must expect diminished banking profits; and the year now closed has shown a general disposition to liquidate old obligations rather than to create new ones. A lack of confidence is usually accompanied by a desire to accumulate funds, and this means unwillingness to risk investment in enterprises which are attractive and desirable. Our statement gives every indication of the great change in our financial position during the year. We are still feeling the effects of the general liquidation already referred to, and this must be reflected in our earning power. Confidence, however, is returning, and we have every reason to believe that the coming year will bring a fair measure of prosperity.

The net profits for the past year show a decrease of \$125,016.89 as compared with the figures of the previous year, but they are slightly in excess of 16 1/2 per cent. on the paid-up capital, and under the circumstances we feel that this result is a very satisfactory one. Had it not been that the volume of our loans was well maintained during the early part of the year, the decrease would have been much greater.

We have paid the usual dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and after providing for customary payment to the Pension Fund and for some special subscriptions, and adding \$1,000,000 to the Rest, we have been able to set aside \$300,000 for Bank Premises Account, and to carry forward undistributed profits of \$161,244.88. This emphasizes the position this Bank is in as regards the maintenance of its present rate of dividend, and, while some of the shareholders may feel that they are entitled to a larger distribution of the profits of the Bank, we believe that the majority will agree with us that the present moment, when we are facing a period of diminished demand and consequent lower rates for money, is hardly opportune for the consideration of this question, and that policy your Executive has followed of strengthening the foundations of the Bank is that which will tend most surely, in the not distant future, to the realization of the hopes of those who look for increased returns. It is possible that some may think our expenditures on bank premises might now be lessened to some extent, and in this connection we may say that the principal buildings which we feel at the present time are necessary should, in the course of the next two years or thereabouts, be completed. But the rapid extension of the Bank in the

newer parts of this country, and the remarkable growth exhibited by many of the cities and towns of these new districts, are constantly making demands upon us for accommodation which we find it difficult—indeed, well nigh impossible—to obtain in any other way than by erecting our own buildings.

During the year our deposits have increased by \$7,996,738, or almost eight million dollars, of which about six million dollars is in deposits bearing interest. It may be interesting to note that, starting last year with deposits of \$87,041,057, some of which were of a temporary character, being balances of large accounts in process of adjustment, there was a decrease until April, when we reached the lowest point, \$82,257,018. The past six months showed a steady increase, culminating in our record of \$95,037,796. On the other side of the balance sheet, our loans stand at \$87,692,785, as compared with \$88,768,829 in our last report, the decrease being mainly under the heading of "Current Loans and Discounts" which represents almost entirely our share of the commercial loans of the country. In this item the decrease is \$7,378,622; while, on the other hand, our Call and Short Loans have increased \$5,241,327.

We have not had a recurrence of the difficulties attending the marketing of our crops, and perhaps a word on this question will not be out of place. There was little or no apprehension of stringency during the crop season. Our easier financial position, the wise provision for an emergency circulation, and the fact that a large portion of the crop was moved with exceptional rapidity before the close of navigation, all tended to obviate these difficulties; still there is much need to consider seriously permanent measures for financing a crop movement of such large proportions. It is manifestly necessary that there should be a larger amount of bank capital available as a basis for our circulation, but, even with a considerable augmentation of bank circulation and the thoughtful interposition of Government measures of relief, we shall still be brought face to face with the difficult problem of taking care of immense stores of grain after the close of navigation, when the interior movement is over and the grain is warehoused at terminal points.

A year ago we were experiencing a world-wide financial disturbance, with a money stringency of almost unprecedented severity. A policy of extreme conservatism was forced upon Canadian banks, and, as a consequence, they were subjected to much criticism for their practice of carrying loans at call in New York, it being argued that these moneys ought to have been wholly employed in meeting the needs of the manufacturing and mercantile interests of Canada. The fact that the banks have moneys lent outside Canada, at a time when there is a strong demand for accommodation on the part of the business community here, not unnaturally appears open to criticism to persons who are not possessed of all the facts, and, as the subject is one

Steedman's aim.



To make children Happy & Healthy.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS

contain no poison.

They prevent fits and convulsions, and relieve feverish heat.

STEEDMAN'S THE DOUBLE E IS YOUR GUARANTEE.

Croup in Children

Parents dread croup because of its suddenness, its distressing pain and the danger there is. It is cruel to let children suffer when a simple remedy is available.

Mathieu's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil gives immediate relief, heals the inflamed parts, restores health and strength to the system.

Croup comes suddenly—Be prepared for it.

Large bottle 35 cts. from all dealers.

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

T. Mayne Daly, K.C. Roland W. McClure
W. Madeley Crichton E. A. Cohen

Daly, Crichton & McClure

Barristers and Solicitors

Office—CANADA LIFE BUILDING.
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

m Master Pothier
r travelling no-
r's service, ready
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moniale, or write
testament, with
France. I can,
r Honor to Beau-
drink your health

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ommerce

RS

and in British Co-
e and Park Drive,
ranches at Kenn-
o, Sask., Norwood
venue, Winnipeg
Since the close
a branch has been
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United States, and
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office have all been
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have performed

WALKER,
President.
uary, 1909.

ATEMENT

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a Can- 1,061,252 09
d Dis- 68,694,649 07
y Pro- 143,648 74
Bank 36,325 44

Insure Your Oats

AGAINST FROST

BY

SOWING EARLIER VARIETIES

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

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

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

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

Increased Yield, 30%

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

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

REGENERATED ABUNDANCE threshed 80 bushels per acre; ordinary oats, 45. Ship me enclosed order next spring. JOSEPH SMITH, Penhold, Alta.

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

ALL SEED GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM WILD OATS OR WEED SEEDS.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DESCRIBE HERE THE SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF THESE OATS. WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE AND CATALOGUE F, CONTAINING WESTERN FARMERS' REPORTS.

The
Garton Pedigree Seed Co.
258-260 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

HERO GRAIN SEPARATORS

FARMERS



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

Manufactured by

The Hero Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

WALL PLASTER

NO MORE LIME PLASTER

Ask your dealer for the "Empire" Brands and write us for Booklet.

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

which seems likely to continue to come under discussion from time to time, we think it well to add to what has already been said by other bankers in reply to this criticism.

In November, 1907, when the foreign loans of Canadian banks were at their low point—\$64,774,000—the Canadian banks held deposits elsewhere than in Canada amounting to \$54,819,000, so that not more than \$10,000,000 of Canadian funds were being lent outside Canada. Moreover, the larger portion of these loans is carried in New York at 24 hours' call—practically as readily available as cash. Except at rare intervals, New York call loans bear a much lower rate of interest than Canadian mercantile loans; consequently, the banks aim to carry only such amount at call in New York as, with the cash carried here, will constitute a reasonable reserve of cash and immediately realized funds. Notwithstanding all that financial critics have written about the Canadian banks sending to New York moneys needed in Canada, in order to take advantage of the high rates occasionally prevailing there, such a thing as a bank curtailing its commercial loans in Canada for a purpose of this kind is absurdly improbable. Only occasionally during the past fourteen years have excessive rates for call money in New York prevailed for more than a few days in the year, and no sane banker would think of sacrificing permanent business connections in Canada, of even the smallest kind, for such a temporary advantage. Self-interest will at all times be a sufficiently weighty force to prevent the banks from lending Canadian funds outside of Canada, except to the extent that is necessary for the purpose of their cash reserves.

From the figures quoted above it will be seen that, so far from the business interests of Canada being prejudiced by the policy of the Canadian banks in this matter, they are actually benefitted, and in no small measure, since the deposits gathered abroad supply a large part of their cash reserves. Had the banks at the date mentioned had no deposits and no loans outside of Canada, only \$10,000,000 would have been added to their resources at home, and this would not have been lent for commercial purposes. On the contrary, in order to bring the total reserves up to the normal level, not only would it have been necessary to add this sum to the cash reserves carried here, but also to withdraw a further large sum from mercantile loans.

During the panic in the United States some of our newspapers published sensational and misleading articles to the effect that the funds lent by Canadian banks in New York were tied up and could not be got back to Canada. Notwithstanding the severity of the panic, however, there was not a day during which moneys lent to New York brokers on call could not have been got in, and while it is true that, if it had been desired to ship money to Canada direct from New York, a premium of 3 to 5 per cent. would have fallen to be paid, on the other hand, New York funds could at any time have been exchanged for drafts on London, and the gold brought from there—indeed, this procedure was followed to a considerable extent by the New York agencies of some Canadian banks. No more convincing evidence could be had of the availability of call loans in New York than is afforded by the experience of last year.

On the general subject of the moneys lent in the United States, it may properly be argued that reserves are for use in a time of emergency, but on this score it can be shown that the course of the Canadian banks last autumn was not at all open to criticism. In the month of September, 1907, the total loans of Canadian banks outside Canada amounted to \$88,953,000, while at the end of November, when the stringency was most severe, they had been reduced to \$64,774,000—from which it will be seen that the banks had drawn upon their outside reserves to the large amount of \$24,000,000 to meet the necessities of the mercantile community in Canada. We may be permitted to express our opinion that, with very few exceptions indeed, the Canadian banks

last year faced a very trying situation with courage and a proper sense of their obligations to the business community. As far as this Bank is concerned, we are able to say that no lines of credit for customers were cancelled, and no customer, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was refused accommodation for his legitimate requirements.

In moving the adoption of the Report the President said:—

President's Address.

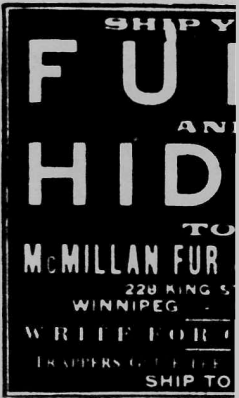
It is hardly necessary to say that the conditions of business are very different from those of a year ago. We were then required to meet the serious lessening of our purchasing power because of poor crops in Canada, and our share of the result of the culmination of a world-wide expansion in general expenditure, and particularly in the fixing of capital in public and private improvements. We have now had a year in which the pace of expenditure throughout the world has been sufficiently checked to ease the money markets, and in Canada we have gathered an excellent harvest. Better class securities almost everywhere have recovered in price to such an extent as almost to wipe out the apparent losses which seemed so serious a year ago, and which were, of course, real to those who were forced to sell. The lessening of our power and disposition to purchase goods has naturally lessened the profits of many manufacturers and merchants; but all this was inevitable, and I think those who consider sufficiently must conclude, as a year ago we suggested would be the case, that we have suffered far less than most other countries. Whether we have suffered enough for our own good is another matter.

The total of the bank clearings for 1907 in thirteen Canadian cities was \$4,325,000,000, while for 1908 it was \$4,142,000,000, so that the falling off is only 4.2 per cent. Owing to the change in the fiscal year of the Dominion Government, which now ends 31st March, we cannot make very useful comparisons between the years ending at that time in 1907 and 1908, but it is evident that up to the end of March, 1908, no decrease in the volume of imports and exports had taken place. But by comparing the half years—April to September inclusive—we obtain very suggestive figures. For this half-year in 1907 the imports were \$202,700,000 against \$149,500,000 in 1908, and the exports were \$138,200,000 against \$118,700,000 in 1908. So that an excess of imports amounting to \$64,500,000 for the half year in 1907 had been lessened to \$30,800,000 in 1908. As far as the mere lessening of the difference between exports and imports is concerned, this is fairly satisfactory. During the ensuing half-year—October to March inclusive—both exports and imports will doubtless show large increases, but it will be very interesting to see whether we have maintained or improved the relation between what we sell abroad and what we buy. So long as we are not only settling large numbers of immigrants in our new provinces, but spending what is necessary to prepare for still larger immigration, we must expect to buy abroad more than we sell, but financial safety lies in preserving reasonable proportions between our purchases and sales. The great difference of the last few years have—except during temporary periods of stringency—been adjusted with comparative ease by the sale of our securities, mainly in Great Britain, but also to a small extent in the United States. This comparative ease, it is well to remember, is due to the high state of our credit in London and sympathetically elsewhere, and the maintenance of this high credit depends upon ourselves. Some idea of the growth in our financial transactions abroad may be gathered from the following facts: During 1908 the total issue of Canadian securities in the shape of bonds was \$196,357,000, of which about \$77,500,000 were in government issues, \$47,500,000 in municipal issues, \$71,300,000 in bonds of railway and industrial corporations. These bonds were sold as follows:

In Great Britain, about \$165,000,000
In Canada, about 25,000,000

FREE MAP OF FRUIT

Together with valuation about soils, climate, products, best local regulations, etc. those who send name once to
KOOTENAY ORCHARD
NELSON, B.C.



PILES CURED

by New Absorption

If you suffer from itching, blind piles, send me your name and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by treatment; and you will find some of this home free for trial, without cost to you. Write to M. Summers, Box 10, Montreal, Quebec.

In the United States about

The most satisfactory generally high character. Without unduly an opinion about any it is safe to say that have produced better whole, than those in recent years. Our clearly depends upon high quality in our moderation in the quantity any one time.

There is little to say the prairie provinces want to hear. So far concerned the work done under very good with ideal weather in guine hopes of early wheat, were not with But July was too hot there was some frost. did not come up to the most optimistic, best ever secured in duce. Both yield and grain was not frosted with prevailing price turn is of course last previous year. Our total quantity of cere Wheat, 106,040,000 bushels; or in all, 232,000,000 against 160,000,000 32,000,000 in 1900. seldom had a season in the threshing and crop, and also for the land for the fall a consequence it is acreage for 1909 will 1908 by 15 to 20 per total acreage of 11,5 about 7,250,000 will With this bountiful of the handsome promise well not to forget success. There are many avenues and profit open to the which, because of the he acquires wealth, he

FREE MAP OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT DISTRICTS

Together with valuable information about soils, climate, prices of products, best locations, homestead regulations, etc. Sent FREE to those who send name and address at once to

KOOTENAY ORCHARD ASSOCIATION, Ltd. NELSON, B. C.

SHIP YOUR FURS AND HIDES TO McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO. 228 KING STREET WINNIPEG - MANITOBA WRELF FOR CIRCULAR SHIP TO US

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box 54 Windsor, Ont.

In the United States, about 6,000,000

The most satisfactory feature is the generally high character of these securities. Without undertaking to express an opinion about any particular issue, it is safe to say that few countries have produced better securities, as a whole, than those issued by Canada in recent years.

There is little to say this year about the prairie provinces that is not pleasant to hear. So far as agriculture is concerned the work of seeding was done under very good conditions, and with ideal weather in June, the sanguine hopes of early July, which went as high as 125,000,000 bushels for wheat, were not without justification. But July was too hot, and in August there was some frost. The total yield did not come up to the calculations of the most optimistic, but it is the largest ever secured in all kinds of produce. Both yield and grade, when the grain was not frosted, were good, and with prevailing prices the money return is of course larger than in any previous year.

lect. This is unfortunate for the country as a whole, and some day it may be unfortunate for him. Apparently he does not always prepare in the fall as large an acreage as possible for early seeding in the spring, nor is he always careful to use good seed; he does not use fertilizers to any reasonable extent, nor destroy noxious weeds with sufficient vigor, nor does he prepare for a proper rotation of crops; and it is regrettable that the higher branches of farming, such as dairying, the breeding of good cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, and the raising of poultry, are not being more developed.

From the best information we can get the year just closed is regarded as an exceptionally good one in the cattle trade. Prices have been satisfactory and the European markets have been steadier than at any time since 1892. The prospects for a continuance of good prices seem particularly bright owing to the general shortage of cattle in all exporting countries, and especially in the United States.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Value. 1905: 64,287; 1906: 82,575; 1907: 53,556; 1908 (to 5th December): 100,454

These figures indicate clearly the severity of the winter of 1906-7, and also the recovery from its effects. The total number of cattle, horses, and sheep in the three Provinces is estimated as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Cattle, Horses, Sheep. 1901: 942,625; 1906: 1,944,598; 1908: 2,073,840

Now that the slight check to the growth of the West, caused by the world-wide stringency in money, the poor crops of cereals and the bad winter for cattle, is passing, it may be well, if you are not already tired with figures, to give some of the evidence afforded by statistics of the rapid growth of the prairie provinces. We have already dealt with grain and cattle. In lumber the country between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains—a district not very important in timber areas compared with other parts of Canada—has grown from 119,000,000 feet in 1899 to 266,000,000 feet in 1907.

The railway mileage in the three provinces has grown from 2,000 miles in 1900 to 8,506 miles in 1908, and the demand for branch lines is still as pressing as ever. The Premier of Alberta has stated his views as to the necessity for greater transportation facilities in his province so urgently, that we cannot doubt but that this people and those of Saskatchewan are keenly alive to the advantage and necessity of being able to get their crops speedily

to the seaboard. The movement of cars will illustrate the poorness of the crop of 1907 and the excellence of the crops of 1906 and 1908, and also the improved capacity of the railroads. For the twelve months ending 31st August, 1907 the number of cars carrying grain was 80,507; for the corresponding period in 1908, 63,978, while for only three months of 1908, from September to November inclusive, the number was 48,898.

The number of homesteads and pre-emptions exceeds all previous records, partly because of the new Land Act, which came into force only on 1st September, since which time a great rush has occurred. The number of entries during the first nine months of the past three years has been as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Number of entries. 1906: 37,690; 1907: 23,129; 1908: 41,963

It seems safe to assert that the new policy of the Dominion Government regarding the desirability or otherwise of those who propose to settle in Canada is bearing good fruit, as those who have taken up land during 1908 have been as a rule of a better class than in previous years.

The population of the three provinces has grown from 414,000 to 1901 to 975,000 in 1908; the value of goods entered at the Customs Department from \$6,200,000 in 1899 to \$26,000,000 in 1907; the number of branch banks from 29 in 1889 to 507 in 1908; the bank clearings from \$107,786,000 in 1899 to \$717,423,000 in 1908.

These figures abundantly illustrate the prosperity of the West, and we may fairly expect that Eastern business dependent on the West will now improve. Still it must be remembered that owing to the poor crop and the cattle losses of 1907, the West, so far as its immediate buying power is concerned, is not very much ahead of where it was at the end of 1906.

The motion for the adoption of the Report was then put and carried. The proposed revised by-laws of the Bank were read to the meeting and enacted by the shareholders. The usual resolutions expressing the thanks of the shareholders to the President, Vice-President and Directors, and also to General Manager, Superintendent of Branches, and other officers of the Bank, were unanimously carried.

The scrutineers subsequently reported the following gentlemen to be elected as directors for the ensuing year: B. E. Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., Robert Kilgour, Hon. George A. Cox, M. Leggat, James Crathern, John Hoskin, K. C., LL.D., J. W. Flavell, LL.D., A. Kingman, Hon. L. Melvin-Jones, Frederic Nicholls, H. D. Warren, Hon. Wm. C. Edwards, Z. A. Lash, K.C., E. R. Wood.

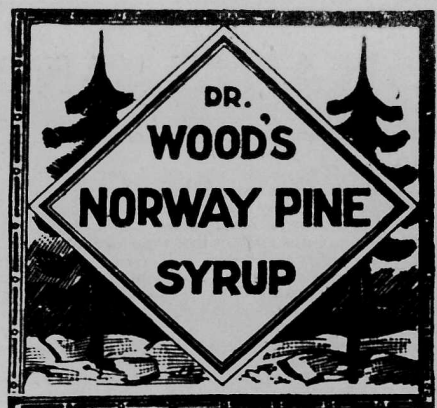
At a meeting of the newly elected Board of Directors held subsequently, Mr. B. E. Walker was elected President, and Mr. Robert Kilgour, Vice-President.

The critic is often hard put as he stands between the work he is asked to pass judgment upon and its complaisant creator. He cannot always get off so well as did the critic mentioned in the Baltimore American.

There are some consistent features of nature in this rural landscape, he said, as he scrutinized the picture.

'What are they?' asked the anxious artist.

'The brow of the hill, which, I see, is placed above the mouth of the stream,' was the illuminating answer.



Combines the potent healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe for the cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, CROUP, SORE THROAT, PAIN or TIGHTNESS in the CHEST,

and all throat and lung troubles. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, 3 pine trees the trade mark and the price 25 cents.

A HARD DRY COUGH.

Mr. J. L. Purdy, Millville, N.S., writes:—"I have been troubled with a hard, dry cough for a long time, especially at night, but after having used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, for a few weeks, I find my cough has left me. To any person, suffering as I did, I can say that this remedy is well worth a trial. I would not be without it in the house."

When answering advertisements please mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL.

"Orange Lily Saved My Life"

These words, or expressions having the same meaning, are contained in hundreds of the letters I have received during the past year. Many were from women who had suffered agonies from



Falling of the womb; others from women who had escaped dangerous surgical operations, as the tumors and ulcers had been removed by the action of Orange Lily; and others who had suffered from suppressed menstruation, leucorrhoea, painful periods, etc. For all these and the other troubles known in general as Women's Disorders, Orange Lily furnishes a positive scientific, never-failing cure. It is applied direct to the suffering organs, and its operation is certain and beneficial. As a trial actually proves its merit, I hereby offer to send, absolutely free a box worth 35c. sufficient for ten days' treatment, to every suffering woman who will write for it. Address with stamp—

MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

RHEUMATISM.

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

FREE TO HOUSEKEEPERS

You need our New Perfect Egg Separator, and we will send it FREE with our Handsome, Large New 1908 Illustrated Catalogue of necessary up-to-date Household articles. The separation of the egg is perfect, and the yolk is held per the white remains in the separator, and the white is held per the yolk and unbroken. We will send the Egg Separator, Large Catalogue of our Free Premium Plan with beautiful illustrations, on receipt of 12 cents, stamp or silver, to pay postage. Dept. A PURITY MFG. CO. Main St., Winnipeg

trying situation per sense of their ness community. is concerned, hat no lines of were cancelled, m the Atlantic refused accom- imitate require- on of the Report ddress. ury to say that siness are very a year ago. We meet the serious rchasing power in Canada, and of the culminat- ansion in general icularly in the blic and private ave now had a e of expenditure has been suffici- e money mar- e have gathered . Better class rwhere have re- such an exten- e apparent losses e a year ago, se, real to those . The lessening ition to purchase ened the profits and merchants; ble, and I think iciently must go we suggested we have suffered other countries. uffered enough another matter. nk clearings for dian cities was for 1908 it was t the falling off . Owing to the of the Dominion now ends 31st ke very useful he years ending d 1908, but it is e end of March, the volume of ad taken place. e half years— sive—we obtain For this half- orts were \$202,- 00,000 in 1908. e \$138,200,000 1908. So that amounting to lf year in 1907 \$30,800,000 in ere lessening een exports and this is fairly he ensuing half- rch inclusive— rts will doubtless but it will be whether we have ed the relation abroad and what we are not only s of immigrants s, but spending prepare for still ve must expect e than we sell, es in preserving s between our The great dif- w years have— rary periods of isted with com- ale of our securi- Britain, but also e United States. e, it is well to the high state and sympatheti- the maintenance depends upon of the growth asations abroad the following the total issue in the shape of 0, of which about government issues, al issues, \$71,300,- y and industrial nds were sold as t \$165,000,000 t 25,000,000

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

FOR SALE or exchange for small B. C. Farm, 900 acres good mixed farm land. Full particulars Box 48, Medicine Hat, Alta.

FOR SALE or Exchange for Winnipeg city property, 240 acre farm, 2 miles to elevator and town of Kronsart, situated in most fertile and best settled part of Manitoba. Flowing well with good water. Nearly all fenced. New Buildings, 215 acres under cultivation. Nearly all fall plowed. Apply to A. Offenberger, Kronsart, Man.

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

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

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

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

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

PRESTON WHEAT re-cleaned—guaranteed free from noxious weeds, \$1.00 per bushel, bags free, F. O. B. Wolseley. Don't Delay, book now. S. Major P. Celes, Moffat, Sask.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

\$10 REWARD—Strayed on December 2nd, one brown horse, 10 years old, about 1200 pounds, shod front feet, grey hairs over eyes, and halter scar under jaw. The above reward will be paid for any information leading to his recovery. C. Leith, Semans, P. O. Sask.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON Cockerels for sale, from Cooks strain, from \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. R. Hall, Box 373, Wapella, Sask.

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

R. C. BROWN Leghorns, Choice Cockerels from prize-winning stock. W. A. Dunsmore, Franklin, Man.

FOR SALE—Mammoth bronze turkeys, heavy birds, bred from my 1st prize-winning 46 pound tom and hens weighing over 20 pounds. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

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

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOSTER AND LYLE, Lyleton, Man. Imported and home-bred Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

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

H. C. GRAHAM, Kitscoty, Alta.—Shorthorns—Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-00

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

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

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

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

POLAND CHINA PIGS. Young stock for sale. Stringency prices. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 1 bn

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

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

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

G O S S I P

On January 2nd, Messrs. Trotter & Trotter, of Brandon, held a very successful sale of Ontario horses. About thirty-five were disposed of in a couple of hours at reasonable prices. Quite a number of these horses were purchased by Western horse dealers. Messrs. Trotter & Trotter expect to hold sales of this kind from time to time all winter.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ALBERTA FAIR ASSOCIATION

(Continued from page 80.)

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONVENTION.

That this association ask the Department of Agriculture to assist in arranging excursions to the experimental farms and ask the railroad for a rate and that this convention believes the railroad company should make a rate even below the usual excursion rates for such purposes.

Whereas, what have commonly been known as fake shows at our exhibitions, are to their detriment; therefore be it resolved that the ordinances be so amended so as to give agricultural societies powers to regulate this nuisance, not only on the grounds, but also within a radius of 300 yards from the grounds.

Whereas, there appears to be a tendency to encourage too much the interest of attractions that are not purely agricultural, to the detriment of the educational feature, we wish to express our approval of the efforts of the department of agriculture to minimize this practice of the fairs.

That the province use a uniform system of prize colors and adopt red 1st, blue 2nd and yellow 3rd.

Whereas, the government of the Dominion of Canada are about to appoint a railway commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. T. Greenway; we the Alberta Fair Association, considering the west should be represented by a western man, do hereby endorse the name of Mr. A. Graham, of Pomeroy, Man., for that position.

That copies of this convention be fully printed and sent to each exhibition society.

Whereas, in certain districts, interests in different breeds are maintained, the present one judge system is not considered satisfactory; we would urge that the department of agriculture supply judges for separate breeds, when requested by the society.

Resolved, that the society recommend all exhibition societies to enforce the placing of winning tags on the stock before leaving the ring.

Resolved, that the fourth annual exhibition convention place on record their thanks to the department of agriculture for the great work and encouragement they have rendered the exhibition society.

The following is a list of the fairs in Alberta, with their dates for 1909.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Edmonton—June 29th-July 2nd.
Cargary—July 5th-10th.
Innisfail—July 12th-13th.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

St. Albert—Aug. 3rd.
Ft. Sask.—Aug. 4th.
Olds—Aug. 6th.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Claresholm—Aug. 3rd.
McLeod—Aug. 4th-6th.
Lethbridge—Aug. 10th-12th.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

Leduc—Sept. 21st.
Daysland—Sept. 22nd-23rd.
Sedgewick—Sept. 24th.
Innisfree—Sept. 27th-28th.
Vegreville—Sept. 29th.
Lloydminster—Sept. 30th.
Vermilion—Sept. 30th-Oct. 1st.

DISTRICT NO. 5.

Taber—Sept. 30th.
Nanton—Sept. 20th-21st.
Pincher Creek—Sept. 22nd.
McGrath—Sept. 23rd-24th.
Raymond—Sept. 16th-17th.
Cardston—Sept. 28th-29th.

REMEMBER

THAT it is to your own interest to advertise your stock and keep it in the mind of the buying public. And also to advertise in a paper whose subscribers are just the people that you desire to get in touch with. Now, we are satisfied that we can bring you results and want you to write for rate cards, etc.

WRITE US

The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg
14-16 Princess St., Winnipeg

HACKNEY AND CLYDESDALE STALLIONS—Can sell you Champions bred right at home with quality and vim which will give satisfaction from the start. Also a few mares and fillies at prices away below competition.

WILL MOODIE, Riverside Farm, De Winton, Alta.

WE TAN
ALL KINDS OF
HIDES & FURS
FOR
RUGS, ROBES OR COATS

Send for our Circular in reference to
**CUSTOM-TANNING, HEAD-MOUNTING,
GOW-HIDE ROBES, COATS, ETC.**
CARRUTHERS & CO., Brandon Man.

FREE!
TREES FOR SHELTER
Distributed by
DOMINION GOVERNMENT
Applications for Trees for 1909 planting will be received till March 1st, 1909.
For further particulars apply to
NORMAN M. ROSS,
Chief, Tree Planting Division
Indian Head, Sask.

Irvine—Oct. 1st.

DISTRICT NO. 5.
Didsbury—Oct. 5th-6th.
Ponoka—Oct. 6th-7th.
Lacombe—Oct. 7th-8th.
Three Hills—Oct. 12th.
Priddis—Oct. 14th.
Alix—Sept. 29th.

Questions &

In asking questions be sure full and give post of

CEMENT FOR

How much gravel be required to build of which are 12 feet the third 16 feet by much will it cost? gravel on my farm would the wall need danger of roots stor if only two feet of above ground.

Ans.—For ordinary ment wall one foot If little weight res thickness will do, made one foot thick, 200 cubic feet. All and compacting, 128 cement-gravel mixtu cubic feet of wall. 256 cubic feet of mix quired. Of course, can be used to adva sening the quantity gravel. If no stone ment and gravel at the former to 10 makes a good mix This would mean, a cubic feet, or six ba and 223 cubic feet, yards of gravel. Th Portland cement va parts of the Provin county should be pr \$1.90 per barrel. T will consist in ha with the distance of building. As regar frost, it would be in make a solid cem enough to protect r cement wall could be fill the bill, but your bank up on the ot with double windows where openings are ding may be set up and boards nailed to

ing space between wall. A great deal the covering above



Shorthorn Cow, fir Exhibition.

BLISTERING F

A filly one and went lame on right

YOU WILL BENEFIT YOURSELF AND HELP US BY MENTIONING THAT YOU SAW THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Questions & Answers

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

CEMENT FOR WALL

How much gravel and cement will be required to build three walls, two of which are 12 feet by 5 feet, and the third 16 feet by 5 feet? How much will it cost? I can secure gravel on my farm. How thick would the wall need to be to avoid danger of roots stored being frozen if only two feet of the wall stands above ground.

Ans.—For ordinary purposes, a cement wall one foot thick is sufficient. If little weight rests thereon, less thickness will do. Your wall, if made one foot thick, would comprise 200 cubic feet. Allowing for waste and compacting, 128 cubic feet of cement-gravel mixture builds 100 cubic feet of wall. In other words, 256 cubic feet of mixture will be required. Of course, small field stone can be used to advantage, thus lessening the quantity of cement and gravel. If no stones are used, cement and gravel at the rate of 1 of the former to 10 of sharp gravel makes a good mixture for a wall. This would mean, approximately, 23 cubic feet, or six barrels of cement, and 223 cubic feet, or over 8 cubic yards of gravel. The retail price of Portland cement varies in different parts of the Province, but in your county should be procured at about \$1.90 per barrel. The cost of gravel will consist in hauling, and varies with the distance of the pit from the building. As regards keeping out frost, it would be impracticable to make a solid cement wall thick enough to protect roots. A hollow cement wall could be constructed to fill the bill, but your best plan is to bank up on the outside and equip with double windows or double doors where openings are necessary. Studding may be set up inside the wall, and boards nailed to it, thus afford-

I found she was growing a spavin. Would you advise blistering? If so, what with? D. B. B.

Ans.—Long rest and repeated blistering form a standard treatment for bog spavin. Clip the hair off the part affected and tie the head so that the horse cannot bite the part. Rub well with an ointment made of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces of vaseline. Two applications, one each day, should be made. Then wash on the third day and rub with sweet oil. Turn the animal in a roomy stall and oil the hock daily until the scale comes off. Then tie up and repeat the treatment.

If the trouble is bone spavin, as is more probable, the treatment is much the same. Trim off the hair and make the part soft by washing with warm water and soap. Tie up the head and apply blister made from two drams biniodide of mercury, two drams powdered cantharides and two drams lard. Repeat the blister several times and keep the parts greased. Firing, the second time, is frequently called for, as well as blistering. Firing must, of course, be done by a competent veterinarian.

CURE FOR COW POX

Could you give me a cure for cow pox? N. S.

Ans.—Be careful not to spread the contagion from one cow to another on the milkers' hands, clothes, etc. Dress the affected cows' teats two or three times daily with the following ointment: Boracic acid, four drams; carbolic acid, twenty drops; vaseline, two ounces. If the teats are very sore, it may be advisable to use a teat siphon until the soreness is relieved.

ECZEMA

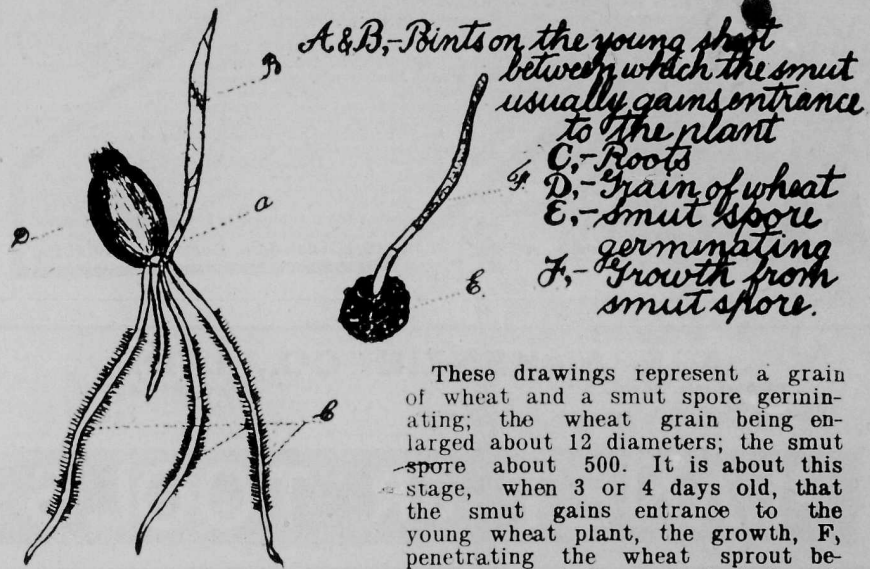
Mare in foal. She has a sort of itch; she bites herself, and, when let out, rubs against straw stack or tree. Cannot see anything wrong with her; no sores or scabs. She is in good order; her coat is sleek. What can I do for her, as I would like to get rid of it before she foals, and don't want colt to get it.

READER.

Ans.—This is eczema, and is very

SMUT

and its attack upon grain



These drawings represent a grain of wheat and a smut spore germinating; the wheat grain being enlarged about 12 diameters; the smut spore about 500. It is about this stage, when 3 or 4 days old, that the smut gains entrance to the young wheat plant, the growth, F, penetrating the wheat sprout between A and B. After it enters the wheat plant the smut plant depends no longer on the spore for nourishment, but feeds entirely on the wheat plant. The next drawing will show how the smut grows in the wheat stem.

Formaldehyde KILLS the Smut Spore

WATCH FOR THE NEXT DRAWINGS

Pamphlet regarding Smut mailed free on request

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL COMPANY OF TORONTO, LIMITED
Box 151 Winnipeg
Manufacturers
THE ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO., OF NEW YORK
and Perth Amboy, Agents for Canada

taking cold.

TREATMENT FOR INFLUENZA

Please give treatment for influenza in horses? J. McL.

Ans.—Influenza is a serious disease among horses, and the services of a competent veterinarian are advisable.

If you wish to treat them yourself, keep them comfortable in well-ventilated stalls and free from draft. Steam the nostrils three times a day by holding the head over a pot of boiling water, to which has been added half an ounce of carbolic acid; rub the throat twice daily until it blisters, with equal parts spirits of ammonia, oil of turpentine, and raw linseed oil. Give one dram quinine and two drams chlorate of potash three times a day by dropping on the back of the tongue with a spoon. Do not drench, as the throat is probably so sore he cannot swallow. Hand rub and bandage the legs; clothe warmly. Give milk, eggs, and a little whiskey to drink, holding the pail high so that the horse will not need to lower the head; also feed out of a high manger.

BUCKWHEAT AS FOOD

What is the feeding value of buckwheat compared with oats? Is it good feed for hogs, or is it safe to feed to horses? Would it be better boiled for idle horses? D. B. B.

Ans.—Pound for pound, buckwheat contains .87 and oats .89 pounds of dry matter. The nutritive ratios are: Buckwheat, 1:6.9, and oats, 1:6.2. In digestible nutrients, buckwheat contains .077 protein,

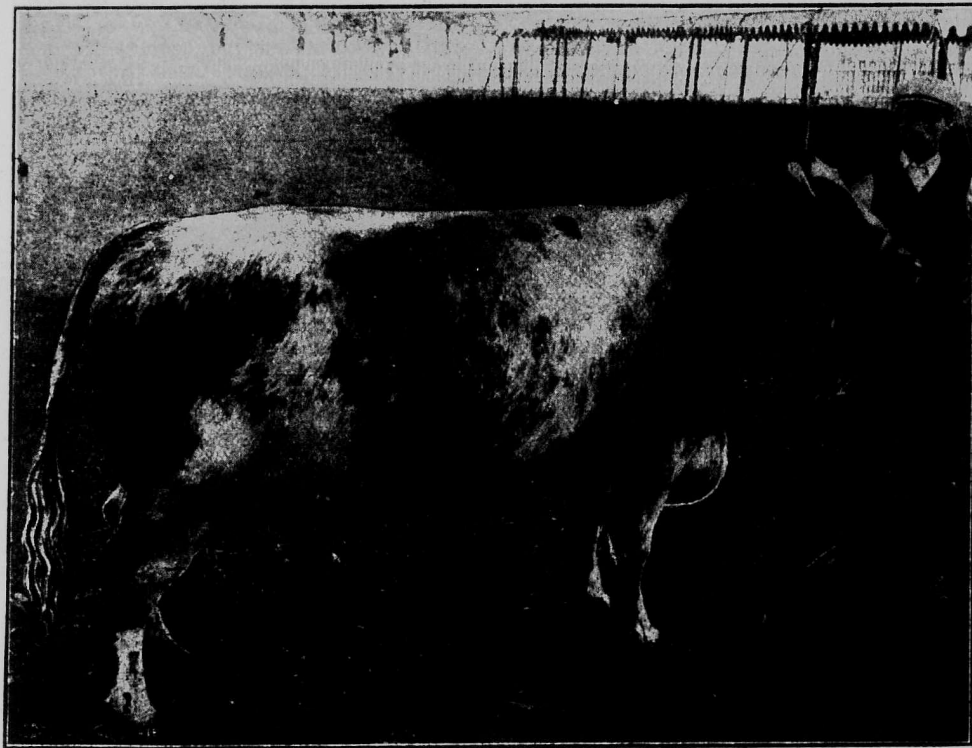


MOTHER

This happy mother, like thousands of others, believes in nothing so much as Mother Seigel's Syrup. The days when household work was a burden and the least exertion painful, when even her own children irritated her, are a long way behind. So are the headaches, the nasty taste, the heartburn, the dizziness and the constant feeling of fatigue. They vanished like a bad dream the day she first bought Mother Seigel's Syrup, and they will stay away as long as Mother Seigel's Syrup has a place in her cupboard. It is the standard remedy for Indigestion and Liver Disorders, and the regular family medicine in thousands of Canadian homes. Good for mother. Good for father. Good for all the family!

Price 60cts a bottle. Sold everywhere
A. J. White & Co. Ltd, Montreal.

MOTHER
SEIGEL'S
SYRUP



QUEEN IDEAL (64221)

Shorthorn Cow, first in class at Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, 1908. Owned by Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.

ing space between roots and solid wall. A great deal, too, depends on the covering above the roots.

BLISTERING FOR SPAVIN

A filly one and a half years old went lame on right hind leg; later on

hard to treat when the hair is long, and it would be unwise to clip now. Make a solution of corrosive sublimate, 40 grains to a quart of water. Heat it to about 150 degrees Fahr., and rub well into the skin twice every day, then blanket to prevent

boiled for idle horses? D. B. B.

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FAN
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FURS.
OR COATS

in reference to
EAD-MOUNTING,
GOATS, ETC.
Brandon Man.

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Planet Jr.

A practical farmer wanted bigger crops with less labor—and he invented the Planet Jr. It did better work and saved two-thirds his time. Now he makes Planet Jr. Seeders, Wheel-Hoes and Cultivators for two million farmers and gardeners. Planet Jrs. do the work of three to six men. Strong and substantially built. Made to last and fully guaranteed.

No. 8. Wheel-Hoe, Cultivator and Plow combines almost every use. Full-hand garden tool in one strong, light, easy-running, simply adjusted implement—opens the furrow, sows the seed in drills or hills 4 to 24 inches apart, covers, rolls down and marks out the next row. Does thorough work as a double or single wheel hoe, cultivator and plow.

No. 25 Hill and Drill Seeder, Double-Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow combines almost every use. Full-hand garden tool in one strong, light, easy-running, simply adjusted implement—opens the furrow, sows the seed in drills or hills 4 to 24 inches apart, covers, rolls down and marks out the next row. Does thorough work as a double or single wheel hoe, cultivator and plow.

No. 8 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator will do more things in more ways than any other horse hoe made. Flows to or from the row. A splendid furrower, coverer, hiller and horse hoe. Unequaled as a cultivator. Write to-day for our 56-page free 1909 catalogue, which tells all about 45 kinds of Planet Jr. implements. S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1197, Phila., Pa.

A. E. MCKENZIE CO., LTD.
BRANDON, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.
Western Canada's greatest Seed House Agents for

PLANET JR. TOOLS

Union Lock Poultry Fence

Square close mesh. Highest quality, superior lock, easily erected, strong, low priced.

Write for new catalog describing the Union Line of Field, Hog, Poultry and Lawn Fences. **Union Fence Co. Do Kalb, Ill. Kansas City, Mo.**

RANGER BARBWIRE

REPUTABLE FIRMS ARE THE ONLY KIND THAT CAN BUY SPACE IN THIS PAPER.

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.

Fastest drillers known. Great money earners! **LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.**

EASY WASHING
—quick washing. That's the kind of washing you do with the

"New Century" Washing Machine

Ball-bearing means easy running. Powerful Spiral Springs that reverse the motion, make quick work and little effort.

New Wringer Attachment allows water to drain right into the tub.

Only \$9.50—delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec. Write for free booklet.

DOWSWELL MANUFACTURING CO. Limited HAMILTON, ONT. 86

Church Bells
Chime Peal
Memorial Bells a Specialty.
McShane Bell Foundry Co., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
The Great Traders of the West

LEASING OF LANDS

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

533 carbohydrates (and fat), total .610; while oats contains .092 protein, .568 carbohydrates (and fat), total .660. A comparison of buckwheat mixture and wheat mixture at Ottawa showed that while the former was a satisfactory hog feed, it required 6 per cent. more to give 100 lbs. of gain. The black, woody hulls have little feeding value, but that part immediately inside the hull is rich in protein, and has a high feeding value. Buckwheat stands lower than the grains commonly used for feeding stock, and is advisable only when cereals are high in price. For horses it would give best results if ground and mixed with oats, not more than one part of buckwheat to three of oats.

TRADE NOTES

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER ABOUT HENS

A. B. C. isn't simpler, or more easy to learn, than the business of poultry keeping, if the keeper will take the pains to remember one or two facts about hens.

In the first place, the hen is a liberty-loving bird. Her natural instincts prompt her to roam far a-field in search of natural food—bugs, worms, grasses, etc.

In the second place, the exercise she gets in this daily search for food is a perfect preventive of disease, and a guarantee of long life and great productiveness.

Now the hen-man, who wants to carry on a big business, catches Mrs. Hen and imprisons her in a close coop and a little yard, so that he can have her handy to feed and not trot his legs off hunting her eggs. But it's fatal to the hen, and also to a full egg basket, unless something is done to replace natural conditions in the hen's life.

Anyone possessing medical knowledge or a clear idea of the digestive process, knows how difficult it is to preserve health in idleness, especially if feeding be heavy, as in the case of the hen forced for eggs.

If, then, you are struggling with a lazy, droopy, inactive flock of hens, you can change a disheartening situation into a cheering one in short order, by the use of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. It is a tonic—in no sense a food alone; its mission is to make food available. That is, it aids digestion; strengthens the digestive organs, so that the hen gets more out of her food—elements that make flesh and bone, feathers and eggs. Thus, though confined and denied the hen's natural right to forage at will, she is yet as prolific and healthy

when getting this preparation in regular daily doses as though at large.

But, further than this, if there are old hens, unfit for layers, which are better disposed of, Poultry Pan-a-ce-a fats them in a very little while, and for the same reason that it helps the laying hen—it aids digestion.

Chickens thrive on it; moulting fowls feather quickly when it's mixed in their feed; in fact, disease and trouble vanish from the poultry farm when Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is made a small part of the daily ration.

GOSSIP

PRESERVATION OF FENCE POSTS

Experimental tests made by the U. S. Government with a number of inferior woods have shown that it is practicable to subject them to preservative treatment by which they will be rendered durable and as lasting as the soundest oak in many cases.

The preservative treatment can be employed more successfully with certain kinds of wood than with others, but it fortunately so happens that the open-grained, quick-growing, quick-decaying timbers are the easiest of all woods to treat. Woods which decay most rapidly in their natural state, with few exceptions, are best adapted for preservative treatment. This is important because it renders cheap and abundant timbers available and makes use of what would otherwise be wasted.

The process of treating farm timbers is simple and the cost is low. The apparatus may be set up and operated by a farmer on his own premises, or two or more farmers or timber users may join and lessen the expense for each. The only apparatus required is an iron tank, large enough to receive fence posts in an upright position. Shingles, stakes, and other small timbers may be treated in the same tank.

The cost of the treatment, after the apparatus is ready, depends upon the size of the timbers and whether the entire posts or only the butts are treated, and the thoroughness of the treatment. Where freight rates permit the shipping of the preservative at a moderate expense, the total cost of a treated post of old-field pine, lodgepole pine, cottonwood or similar timber, ought not to exceed that of a high-grade post in its natural state, and is often less.

The Government considers the investigations in the preservative treatment of timber of such importance that the business of one branch of a bureau in the Department of Agriculture—the "Office of Wood Preservation" in the Forest Service—is given over entirely to the work of experiments in co-operation with railroad companies, mining corporations and individuals in prolonging the life of railroad ties, mine props, bridge timbers, fence posts and transmission poles.

HORSES NOT LYING DOWN

Cases not infrequently occur of stabled horses acquiring the habit of not lying down to sleep at nights, but remain standing up in their stall. This habit is a most objectionable and, in fact, a most harmful one, because it prevents the horse from obtaining proper rest, and that, as may readily be imagined, tells adversely both upon the animal's condition and upon its working capacities. The legs also suffer very considerable harm when a horse gets into the habit of never lying down, since they are never relieved of the weight of the body, but have to support it in the night-time as well as during the day. Thus they are subjected to an unintermittent strain which tends to wear them out prematurely. For a horse always to remain standing and never to lie down is, of course, an entirely un-

natural habit. To break the animal of it once it has become firmly established is at best very difficult and oftentimes practically impossible.

Various causes may give rise to this unfortunate and harmful stable habit, by far the most common undoubtedly being stiffness of joint resulting from age. Thus some old horses habitually refrain from lying down at night, or in the daytime either, because, owing to their being somewhat stiff in their joints, it proves irksome and troublesome to them to lie down and get up again. Rather than make the special efforts which in their case lying down and rising up involve, they prefer to remain standing and to sleep in that uncomfortable position. In this way they gradually get into the habit of sleeping whilst standing, and the longer they continue in it the more firmly established does it become, until finally nothing will induce them to lie down in the stable.

Sometimes the only reason why a horse will not lie down at night is that its stall is unduly narrow, so that the animal cannot move about sufficiently, preparatory to lying down. Horses are very commonly somewhat fidgety when they are about to lie down, and like to have plenty of room to move about in when doing so. Hence it will in some instances happen that a horse on finding its freedom of movement too much restricted by the extreme narrowness of the stall on attempting to lie down, will not do so, and in this way he gets into the habit of remaining in a standing position, in such cases the evil can generally be easily remedied by placing the animal in a roomier stall, or, better still, in a loose box, if this is available. On finding itself in more roomy quarters, where it has more freedom of movement, the horse will readily lie down.

In seeking a cure, the first remedy is to place the horse in a loose box, if one is available, the animal, of course, being left loose so that it can move about therein at will. The roomier the loose box is, the better. Though it may be averse to lying down in a stall, and when its head is tied up (under which conditions its movements are so greatly interfered with and restricted), the horse, on being accommodated in a loose box, will usually lie down readily enough on finding that it enjoys complete freedom of movement and can turn about as much as it likes. A deep bed of straw should also be provided, as a plentiful supply of litter will be a further inducement to the horse to lie down. Once the animal has learned to get down again, it

Enthusiasm and Fat

These two, like oil and water, mix poorly. This does not imply fat men and women never get enthusiastic. They do down deep inside. But what does it amount to? Their fat doesn't get excited. They can't transmute their enthusiasm into energetic action, so they might as well keep calm.

Thus it is that fat people generate much steam for life's work, only to find the load too much for the horse power, and as a result thousands of both sexes get just so far and no further. "Much they care," says the uninitiated slim one. But they do care. They care keenly for financial, mental, social, business, fall hunting, straight-front and comfort reasons, and that is why Marmola Prescription Tablets have been so heartily welcomed by the overweight classes. The reason is not far to seek. Marmola Prescription Tablets take off about a pound a day, in most cases, without interfering in any way with the taker's table tendencies or his love of ease. To some, possibly, their absolute economy appeals. Thus one large case costing seventy-five cents at any drug store or of the makers, the Marmola Company, Detroit, Mich., direct, is said in itself alone to contain enough tablets to make a decided change in anyone.

But these are merely surface reasons. Marmola checks the formation of fat by curing the fat-forming tendency. The fat just slips away, as it were, without a sign of a wrinkle. Thus the work these tablets do is not injurious. It is natural. That is the real reason these tablets are so much appreciated. They are safe.

will continue to thus quickly losing maining in the st nights. Should available, the hor ed in an empty house—the kind matters little; th ing that the hor room so that it will, and that i up. Given these will be found i cases that horses the habit of no stall will speedily will, of course, them back to a s siderable time af have been cured cause on the hor placed in circum having its head trouble will mo The horse must l box or other roo long time, so th get its former down.

CANADA'S FINA

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will continue to do so, and it will thus quickly lose its habit of remaining in the standing position at nights. Should a loose box not be available, the horse may be quartered in an empty barn or in a coach house—the kind of accommodation matters little; the essential thing being that the horse shall enjoy ample room so that it can turn about at will, and that it should not be tied up. Given these two conditions, it will be found in the majority of cases that horses which have got into the habit of not lying down in a stall will speedily lose it again. It will, of course, not do to transfer them back to a stall for some considerable time after they appear to have been cured of their habit, because on the horse once more being placed in circumscribed quarters and having its head tied up, the old trouble will most probably recur. The horse must be left in the loose box or other roomy quarters for a long time, so that it may quite forget its former habit of not lying down.

CANADA'S FINANCIAL CONDITION

Within one short year a remarkable change in financial conditions has taken place. From an unusual scarcity, with rates the highest in a

by year, not so much owing to increased prices, but to the greater annual yield. While the average price of spring wheat grown in the Prairie provinces last year was higher than the previous year, the average price of Ontario fall wheat was less. But fortunately, the yield in both districts was larger. As an indication of the outlook for an increased yield of grain in the West for the season of 1909, figures recently published by the Manitoba Government are interesting. They show the total area prepared for the crop of the coming summer to be 2,273,802 acres, which compares with the 1,843,016 acres from which the Manitoba crops of this year were taken. This striking increase in the area in the land put to seed is largely the result of excellent weather conditions during the past three months. The crops ripened early and the ground was cleared in good time to allow of the commencement of preparatory work. An open fall aided much. While these figures speak only for the province of Manitoba, conditions in all parts of the country were pretty much the same and a greatly increased area may be safely predicted for the 1909 crops of the entire Dominion.

The domestic trade in Canada last year did not decline to the extent as one would infer in making a comparison of our foreign trade figures

value of domestic exports during November, as compared with the corresponding month in 1907, indicates something of the trade importance of of the year's crop.

CARE OF THE FARM TEAM

Different horses require different care for best results. Study each animal and supply the individual requirements of each. Feed regularly. A little feed given frequently will give better returns than the same amount given in large feeds at long intervals. Avoid musty or damaged feed. In the heat of summer provide fresh water. Do not compel the team to work long half days without water. Besides the suffering from thirst, it decreases the capacity for labor. Groom thoroughly. The horse will rest better and his skin be healthier if the mud and sweat are cleaned off at night. He will do much toward this himself if given an opportunity to roll, which gives the skin a good rubbing and the parts beneath a vigorous massage, stimulating the circulation and refreshing the whole system. When not in use turn the horses out for exercise, even in the cold winter weather. This will keep them healthier and stronger, and if followed more closely would result in fewer losses of highly fed horses.

In fitting the harness see that the collar fits snugly against the sides of the neck and is long enough to permit passing the hand through the lower end. If troubled with sore shoulders, grease the face of the collar at the point of draft, and pound it until soft enough to take the shape of the shoulders, thus evenly distributing the pressure. Or soak the collar in warm water, while still wet put it on the horse, buckle the hames tightly over it and draw heavy loads, which will give the collar the shape of the shoulder. Keep the hames buckled tight to hold the draft as near the neck as possible, and the collar pressing straight against the shoulder to avoid pinching and galling.

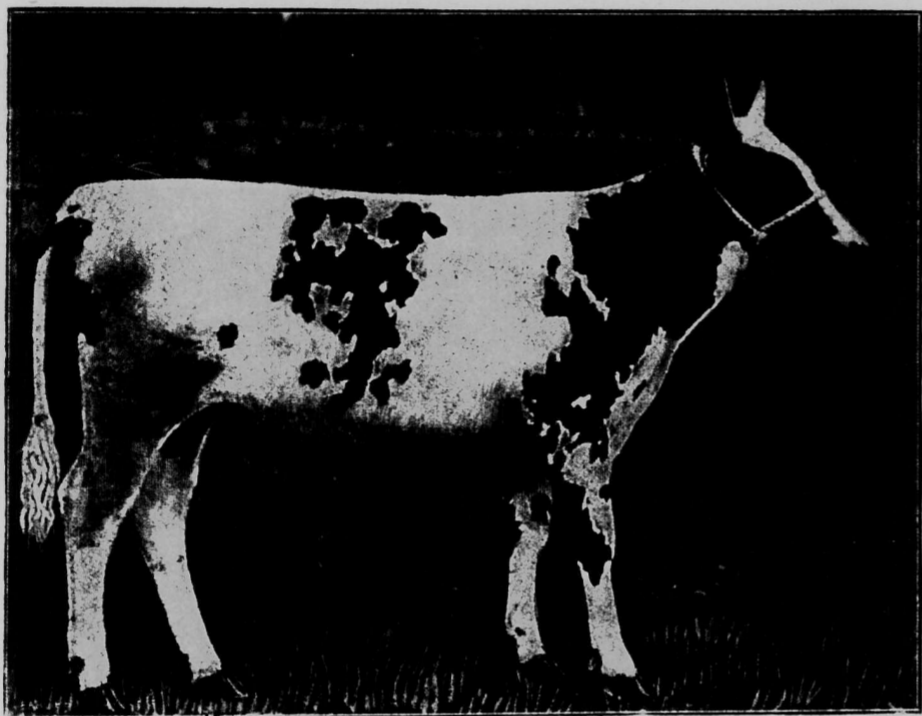
To prevent galling, make a saturated solution of alum in water and apply to the shoulder daily for three or four days before using, then always keep the collar clean. In treating galled shoulders, wash noon and night with cold water, when dry apply the alum water. In the morning, grease with lard containing 10 per cent. oxide of zinc.

SOME EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS FROM SOUTHERN ALBERTA, LETHBRIDGE

(Continued from page 83)

OATS: NON-IRRIGATED		
Variety	Days maturing	Yield per acre. Bu.Lbs.
Improved American	105	85 15
Banner	106	80 10
Abundance	108	80 10
American Triumph	108	74 21
Irish Victor	105	74 4
Golden Beauty	110	73 3
Danish Island	106	...
Improved Ligowo	105	72 2
Kendal White	106	70
Twentieth Century	106	64 24
Joanette	109	63 28
White Giant	106	63 28
Wide Awake	105	63 28
Tartar King	106	63 28
Goldfinder	112	61 26
Lincoln	107	60 30
Siberian	106	59 24
Golden Giant	118	58 23
Pioneer	111	57 22
Virginia White	106	57 22
Milford White	109	55 20
Swedish Select	105	55 20
Thousand Dollar	105	55 20
Storm King	111	51 16

SIX-ROWED BARLEY—NON-IRRIGATED		
Variety	Days maturing	Yield per acre. Bu.Lbs.
Blue Long Head	100	56 42
Claude	99	55 20
Empire	99	48 10
Mansfield	99	42 12



TYPE OF DAIRY SIRE

generation, money has become a glut. So much so that Canadian banks have not employment for all their resources at home, and have nearly \$200,000,000 lying at their command in Britain and in foreign countries. The recovery from depression in the early months of last year has been rapid, and the New Year promises to be one of steady improvement and expansion in the country's industries. This country, with its abundance of resources and energetic population, cannot be kept back easily. In spite of the rather gloomy outlook at the beginning of 1908, the sales of Canadian securities abroad for the year were the largest in the history of the country. It was a great year for the bond and debenture promoters, and the expenditure of these borrowings, if conducted wisely, will greatly assist in enhancing values and attracting immigration. The opening up of new territories by the railways has materially strengthened our position in the money market of the world. For some years past the average yearly construction of new railway in Canada has, from a per capita standpoint, been greater than in any other country, and the comparison in this connection last year was much more favorable to us than ever before. The average value of the crops continues to increase year

with the previous year. The bank clearings are a fair index of the situation, and they were almost within 5 per cent. of the clearings of 1907, which was the record year. The note circulation of Canadian banks in no month of the year fell more than 10 per cent. below the volume outstanding during the previous year. The commercial loans of our banks showed an entailment of less than 10 per cent. the past year, if to the item of current loans and discounts there be added that of loans to other banks secured—the increase in the latter item being chiefly due to the taking over of the Sovereign Bank's business by other institutions. That trade recovery during the last three months of the year was not more explicitly evidenced by bank loan showings, is largely to be accounted for by the circumstance that several long-standing municipal and corporate loans were liquidated with the proceeds of security issues placed abroad. With regard to the trade disasters, there was a gratifying improvement in the comparison of liabilities in the closing three months of the year. The agricultural interests, of course, are first in Canada, and the pecuniary results of last year's harvest are most satisfactory and encouraging. The latest estimate of the harvest of 1908 gives an area of 27,595,663 acres of field crops, which are valued at \$432,533,000. The increase of nearly eight million dollars in the

Horse Owners! Use



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A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure
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There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebones and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

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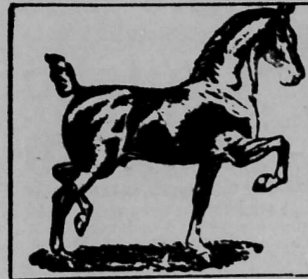
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(Late Grand's Repository)

10 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

Personally selected from the leading Scotch herds. Now in quarantine. Will be for sale at my farm first week in January. They are of such noted families as Broadbrooms, Butterfly, Claret, Clara, Roan Lady and Jit. I also have for sale four bull calves from imp. sire and dam, and a number of good young cows and heifers. Catalogue being prepared. Write for one. Prices as well as quality will please you. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Junction station, G. T. R.

FRED. BARNETT, Manager

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.

We have a bunch of the best **Clydesdale Fillies** bred that could be picked up in Scotland. Every one is an outstanding individual. Four two-year-olds are bred to Scotland's most noted sires. Three colts and a few home bred fillies and mares.
Burnett & McKirdy - Napinka, Man.

To Reduce My Herd of **SHORTHORNS** I am offering for sale 20 cows and heifers and a few young bulls. My prices are right.
JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA.



Glencorse Yorkshires

Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36th, sired by Dalmeny D.C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K.G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th—Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not skin, in numbers to suit purchasers.

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PURE-BRED HOGS, \$15.00 EA OH

To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks. and Berks., aged from 5 to 6 mos., at \$15 each, f.o.b. Napinka. This offer holds good to Nov. 1st, after that date price will be advanced. The Yorks. are from prize winning stock. A 1 individual in both breeds. Also Shorthorns.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.

Cattle and Sheep Labels
Avoid losses by having your stock marked. It is easy and inexpensive. Sample and circular mailed free.
F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

RED POLLED CATTLE
They are milkers. They are just as good as the best for beef. We have a few young bulls and a number of females for sale.

YORKSHIRE HOGS
We are offering for sale some splendid young sows bred to farrow in the spring.
Glendenning Bros. Harding, Man.

HIGHLAND and SHORTHORN CATTLE

CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY HORSES

ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD
I am offering twenty-five Highland bulls and thirty females; twelve Shorthorn bulls and five females. I have selected and bred my stock with the express purpose of supplying the ranchers. Among my Clydesdale horses are winners of many championships, including Baron's Craigie and Miss Wallace, male and female champions at the coast exhibitions.

G. L. WATSON, Highland Ranch, Cariboo Road, B.C.

\$35.00 to \$75.00

will buy a young SHORTHORN BULL from nine months to a year old. Breeding right, good custlers and most of them from heavy milking cows. I shall be glad to answer correspondence and give descriptions.

J. BOUSFIELD, McGregor, Manitoba

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the grand champion hip bull Alistair (Imp.) This herd won, during 1903, at Edmonton, Alta.; Regina Provincial, Central Saskatchewan, Saskatoon and Prince Albert fairs 3 Grand Championships, 6 Championships, 32 firsts, sixteen seconds and twelve thirds. Several animals for sale, a number of prize winners in the lot, also Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

R. W. CASWELL, importer and Breeder, Phone 375, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask. G.T.P., C.P. and C. N. Railways

SHORTHORNS—We have several promising young bulls on hand yet, and anyone requiring one that is 18 months old or younger might do worse than write us for particulars and prices.
BERKSHIRES—Entirely sold out of young stock. Have one yearling boar bred by Teasdale, of Ontario, which we will part with.
YORKSHIRES—We can still supply a number of boars and sows of almost any age and at very low prices.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

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For immediate sale. The well known bull, Neepawa Chief, winner at Neepawa, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, guaranteed sure stock getter. Red Jack, a splendid 3 year old; also 3 exceptional yearlings. In Tamworths, everything in the herd. This stock has won firsts and championships wherever shown. A nice bunch of May pigs for quick sale. Write for particulars. **A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.**

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Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale, five young stallions, from one to three years old.

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Breeder of Ayshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine. Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

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Breeders in the west can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission, saving travelling and other expenses. Correspondence invited.

Albert	100	39	8	30	1240	24	..
Odessa	100	37	44	45	1940	29	20
Mensury	99	37	44	60	2280	30	40
Stella	100	37	9	75	2280	32	..
Nugent	99	36	22	90	2680	32	20
Yale	100	32	4	105	2860	32	40
Oderbruch	99	30	30	120	2780	31	20
Trooper	100	29	8	..	..	..	..
Champion	99	20	20	..	..	..	..

OATS—TARTAR KING—NON-IRRIGATED

Variety	Days maturing	Yield		Amount of seed per acre		Yield per acre	
		Bu.	Lbs.	per acre straw	per acre grain	Bu.	Lbs.
Swedish Chevalier	100	55	20	30	1580	39	14
Invincible	99	53	46	45	1600	53	18
Sidney	99	51	2	60	1760	60	20
Standwell	100	49	28	75	1960	55	30
Danish Chevalier	99	45	10	90	2520	62	32
French Chevalier	99	43	36	105	2069	60	20
Gordon	99	41	27	120	1900	55	30
Clifford	99	41	27	..	..	..	..
Canadian Thorpe	99	40	40	..	..	..	..
Jarvis	99	35	..	..	..	..	..
Beaver	99	30	50	..	..	..	..

Unfortunately, the gophers damaged these plots of oats somewhat so that the results cannot be relied on too implicitly. This may account for the yield from the 75 pounds of seed per acre being apparently irregular. A similar test with the same rates of seed was made with barley, but the damage from gophers made it unreliable.

POTATOES—NON-IRRIGATED

Variety	Yield per acre	Bu.	Lbs.
Paragon	21	53	..
Archer	21	53	..
English Grey	21	35	..
Prince	21	18	..
Agnes	21	..	..
Prussian Blue	19	50	..
Early Britain	19	32	..
Golden Vine	19	32	..
Arthur	19	15	..
Wisconsin Blue	19	15	..
Mackay	19	57	..
Daniel O'Rourke	18	57	..
Chancellor	18	22	..
White Marrowfat	17	48	..
Blackeye Marrowfat	17	40	..
Victoria	14	48	..
Gregory	12	15	..

Planted May 19. Dug, October 9.

Variety	Yield per acre	Bu.	Lbs.
Empire State	138	36	..
Holburn Abundance	132	..	..
American Wonder	127	36	..
Dreer's Standard	127	36	..
Vermont Gold Coin	121	..	..
Carman, No. 1	118	48	..
Country Gentleman	118	48	..
Morgan Seeding	117	42	..
Rochester Rose	116	36	..
State of Maine	116	36	..
Canadian Beauty	116	36	..
Everett	115	30	..
Reeves' Rose	114	24	..
Burnaby Mammoth	114	24	..
Uncle Sam	112	12	..
Vick's Extra Early	110	..	..
Late Puritan	107	48	..
Early White Prize	103	24	..
Dalmeny Beauty	100	6	..
Money Maker	94	36	..
Irish Cobbler	92	24	..
Ashleaf Kidney	85	48	..

RATES OF SEED PER ACRE—NON-IRRIGATED

Area of plots used	Yield per acre	per acre straw	per acre grain
1-20 acre	15	1120	16 40

SPRING WHEAT—RED FIFE

Amount of seed per acre	Yield per acre	Yield per acre	Yield per acre
per acre	per acre	per acre	per acre
straw	grain	straw	grain
Lbs.	Lbs.	Bu.	Lbs.
15	1120	16	40

Sown May 4 and 18. Pulled October 16.

MANGELS—NON-IRRIGATED

Variety	Yield per acre	First Seeding	Second Seeding
Gate Post	13	1984	8 896
Giant Yellow Globe	13	796	8 1160
Selected Yellow Globe	13	136	6 1860
Perfection Mammoth Long Red	12	24	6 1200
Yellow Intermediate	11	1760	8 1556
Giant Intermediate	11	1496	8 500
Crimson Champion	11	1496	5 100
Half Sugar White	11	1364	9 1404
Mammoth Red Intermediate	10	1912	6 1728
Prize Mammoth Long Red	10	1780	7 1576

Sown May 4 and 18. Pulled October 16.

SUGAR BEETS—NON-IRRIGATED

Variety	Yield per acre	First seeding	Second seeding	Sugar in juice
Giant White Vosges	10	1186	7 1405	..
Improved Short White	9	77	7 1405	..
Ontario Champion	8	1107	6 1068	..
Mammoth White Intermediate	7	1404	7 58	..
White Belgian	6	1066	3 930	..
Half Long Chantenay	4	1425	6 296	..

Sown May 6 and 20. Pulled October 26.

Yield per acre

Variety	Tons.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.	Per cent.
Kleinwansleben (Raymond Seed)	10	770	5	1543	18.08
French Very Rich	9	1602	4	1802	15.86
Wansleben	9	1503	4	1227	16.52
Vilmorin's Improved	9	454	4	1581	17.80

It is encouraging to the patrons of the Raymond Factory to note that the seed furnished by the Knight Sugar Company, in the above test, exceeded the other seeds, (which included another strain of the same variety) both in yield and sugar content.

INDIAN CORN—NON-IRRIGATED

Variety	Yield per acre	Weight	Tons.	Lbs.
Sown May 22; Cut September 17. Grown in rows. Yield per acre of green fodder.	..	..	..	..
Angel of Midnight	6	1860	..	..
Superior Fodder	6	1310	..	..
Mammoth Cuban	6	210	..	..
Salzer's All Gold	5	1880	..	..
Eureka	5	1880	..	..
Early Mastodon	5	1770	..	..
Selected Learning	5	1440	..	..
Pride of the North	5	1000	..	..
Compton's Early	5	1000	..	..
Longfellow	4	1790	..	..
White Cap Yellow Dent	4	1680	..	..
Wood's Northern Dent	4	690	..	..
Champion White Pearl	3	1370	..	..
One row of the Champion White Pearl was partially destroyed.	..	..	..	..

North Dakota White 7 1840

The Scottish Fa is being circulated the style of previous issue. It is principally made up of winning stock at Clydesdales, Ha Ponies, comprising pictures, cattle, Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus Scottish breeds of large featured and swine round out a volume to a stock the Clydesdale br ions of their st "ads." And as t one appear to hav one gets a bette illustrious horses from show-ring i the album is 20 c cents in hard cov the Publisher, 93 or through this c few copies ordered.

Some fairly sales were held in the last month Hector Cowan, I 37 head for an the highest price three-year-old co John Rasmess, sold 40 for an av top price being ported six-year-o 31st. On Dec Edwards, Webster 40 for an aver highest price b Ramsden 3rd. F. M. Zenor, We posed of 47 head \$118.85, the top for Lavender Pri oember 17th, Jo Iowa, sold 39 hea \$109.40.

SASKATCHEW PRO

Immediately a campaign in Saska with a grain sl agricultural society courses in stock a Regina, on Januar there will be inaug Farmer's Institute the province. Th well organized in with the field grai mer fairs and excu farm, the outside p ment may be said sive. The following lis points at which n and the dates of th campaign.

SPEAKERS: MATH WAREHOUSE COMM AND A. M. CAMP Francis Tyvan Fillmore Creelman Heward Stoughton

MATHEW SNOW A SUPERINTENDENT INDIA

Forget Kisbey Arcola Carlyle Manor Dalesboro Wauchope Redvers Antler Fern School Gainsboro Elmore Carievale Carnduff Glen Ewen

MATHEW SNOW AND WELL, COMMISSION Oxbow

The *Scottish Farmer* album for 1909, is being circulated. It is arranged after the style of previous issues being principally made up of illustrations of prize winning stock at Scottish shows. Clydesdales, Hackneys, Hunters and Ponies, comprise the types of horses pictured, cattle are represented by Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Highlands, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways, the Scottish breeds of sheep are particularly featured and a few illustrations of swine round out an intensely interesting volume to a stock breeder. Several of the Clydesdale breeders have illustrations of their stock horses in their "ads." And as the photos for the half tone appear to have been taken at home, one gets a better idea of Scotland's illustrious horses than can be gathered from show-ring photos. The price of the album is 20 cents on paper, or 35 cents in hard covers, either direct from the Publisher, 93 Hope street, Glasgow, or through this office, as we have a few copies ordered.

Some fairly successful auction sales were held in the Western States in the last month. On December 9th, Hector Cowan, Paulina, Iowa, sold 37 head for an average of \$168.50, the highest price being \$475 for a three-year-old cow. On Dec. 11th, John Rasmess, Lake City, Iowa, sold 40 for an average of \$162.25, the top price being \$740, for the imported six-year-old cow, Patience 31st. On December 15th, F. A. Edwards, Webster City, Iowa, sold 40 for an average of \$197.30, the highest price being \$480, for Miss Ramsden 3rd. On December 16th, F. M. Zenor, Woolstock, Iowa, disposed of 47 head at an average of \$118.85, the top figure being \$455, for Lavender Princess 2nd. On December 17th, John Leslie, Conrad, Iowa, sold 39 head for an average of \$109.40.

SASKATCHEWAN'S INSTITUTE PROGRAM

Immediately after the seed fair campaign in Saskatchewan, which ends with a grain show, convention of agricultural society delegates and short courses in stock and grain judging at Regina, on January 19, 20, 21 and 22, there will be inaugurated a campaign of Farmer's Institute meetings throughout the province. This sort of work is well organized in Saskatchewan, for, with the field grain competitions, summer fairs and excursions to Indian Head farm, the outside program of the department may be said to be quite progressive. The following list gives the speakers, points at which meetings will be held and the dates of the Farmer's Institute campaign.

SPEAKERS: MATHEW SNOW, DEPUTY WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONER, WINNIPEG, AND A. M. CAMPBELL, ARGYLE, MAN.

Francis	Jan. 25
Tyvan	" 26
Fillmore	" 27
Creelman	" 28
Heward	" 29
Stoughton	" 30

MATHEW SNOW AND ANGUS MACKAY, SUPERINTENDENT EXPERIMENTAL FARM, INDIAN HEAD

Forget	Feb. 1
Kisbey	" 2
Arcola	" 3
Carlyle	" 4
Manor	" 5
Dalesboro	" 6
Wauchope	" 8
Redvers	" 9
Antler	" 10
Fern School	" 11
Gainsboro	" 12
Elmore	" 13
Carievale	" 15
Carnduff	" 16
Glen Ewen	" 17

MATHEW SNOW AND HON. W. R. MOTHERWELL, COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE, REGINA

Oxbow	Feb. 18
-------	---------

Alameda	" 19
Prober	" 20
North Portal	" 22
Millville	" 23
Weyburn	" 24
McTaggart	" 25
Yellow Grass	" 26
Milestone	" 27
Rouleau	Mar. 1
Drinkwater	" 2
Caron	" 3
Mortlach	" 4

J. A. MOONEY, VALLEY RIVER, AND J. C. READEY, LISDALE, SASKATCHEWAN

Lumsden	Jan. 25
Bethune	" 26
Chamberlain	" 27
Craik	" 28
Girvin	" 29
Davidson	" 30
Bladworth	Feb. 1
Kenaston	" 2
Hanley	" 3
Dundurn	" 4
Saskatoon	" 5
Asquith	" 6

J. A. MOONEY AND J. BRACKEN, SUPERINTENDENT OF FAIRS AND INSTITUTES, REGINA

Lloydminster	Feb. 9
Marshall	" 10
Lashburn	" 11
Maidstone	" 12
Paynton	" 13
Bresaylor	" 15
Maymont	" 16
Radisson	" 17
Borden	" 18
Langham	" 19

HON. W. R. MOTHERWELL, J. H. FRASER, QU'APPELLE, AND DR. C. E. FLATT, TANTALLON

Guernsey	Jan. 25
Lanigan	" 26

DR. C. E. FLATT, TANTALLON, J. H. FRASER, QU'APPELLE

Lockwood	Jan. 27
Nokomis	" 28
Govan	" 29
Strassburg	" 30
Lipton	Feb. 1

J. H. FRAZER, QU'APPELLE, AND A. M. CAMPBELL, ARGYLE

Balcarres	Feb. 2
Abernethy	" 3
Lemberg	" 4
Grayson	" 5
Dubuc	" 6
Esterhazy	" 8
Tantallon	" 9
Welwyn	" 10

A. P. STEVENSON, MORDEN, AND DR. G. A. CHARLTON, PROVINCIAL BACTERIOLOGIST, REGINA

Pense	Jan. 25
Grand Coulee	" 26
Qu' Appelle	" 27
Indian Head	" 28
Wolseley	" 29
Summerbury	" 30
Hillesden	Feb. 1
Beeston	" 2
Weldon	" 3
Grenfell	" 4
Broadview	" 5
Whitehead	" 6
Wapella	" 8
Fleming	" 9

A. P. STEVENSON AND DUNCAN ANDERSON, RUGBY, ONT.

Moose Jaw	Feb. 10
Marquis	" 11
Westview	" 12
Caron	" 13
Belbee	" 15
Bluehills	" 16
Cataracqua	" 17
Newberry	" 18
Coburg	" 19
Pasqua	" 20
Belle Plaine	" 22

W. NEWMAN, LORNEVILLE AND MATHEW BRENNAN, FRANCIS

Olmstead School District	Jan. 25
Lacqueport	" 26
Macoun	" 27
Midale	" 28
Halbrite	" 29

J. H. FRASER, R. M. BREDT, AND A. M. CAMPBELL

Churchbridge	Feb. 12
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Craigie Mains Clydesdales

Our inducements to come and see us are that we can offer a larger choice of first-class horses, stallions and females, than can be seen at any other place in Canada. We have imported and home-bred stock for sale, having landed a large consignment, with Baron Cedric at the head, from Scotland in November. Intending purchasers may look up Wm. McDonald, at Pense, or Jas. Kennon, at Lumsden, and be driven free to the farm.

A. & G. MUTCH, LUMSDEN, SASK.



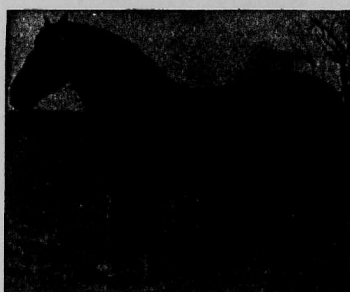
JOHN A. TURNER

Balgreggan Stock Farm

CALGARY

A consignment of Clydesdales, personally selected from the best stables of Scotland, has just arrived home and are now offered for sale.

Experience counts in the horse business, and my customers will get the benefit of my many years in the business. No middleman's profits. I deal direct, personally select and personally transact all my business. The first to come has the largest choice.



"Suffolk Punch Stallions"

EIGHT Imported Stallions for sale of the highest breeding and quality. All guaranteed absolutely sound and gentle. Ages—Six, rising three and two rising five. Prices moderate. Terms easy. Satisfaction given. For further particulars apply to

JAQUES BROS. THE SUFFOLK HORSE FARM

LAMERTON P. O. 10 miles from Alix Station, Alta.

YOU WILL BENEFIT YOURSELF AND HELP US BY MENTIONING THAT YOU SAW THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

My New Importation of Clydesdale Stallions

has just arrived. It comprises a number of prize winners and premium horses, ages from one to four years. Four are by the renowned Everlasting and two by Hiawatha. All are for sale at the lowest prices possible. Correspondence and inspection invited.

O. Sorby

Guelph, Ont.

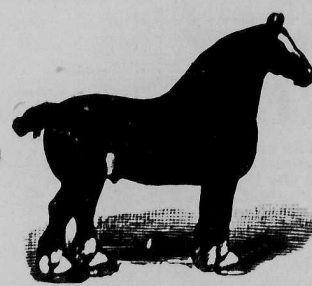


Golden West Stock Farm Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and Mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale. Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains. Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

P. M. BREDT & SONS EDENWOLD

Via BALGONIE, SASK.



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Farmer's Advocate

Winnipeg, Man.

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For light, heat and power from **NATURAL GAS**, and portable stills for vegetable, waste matter and wood alcohol. Economy and rapidity of construction a specialty. Unquestionable references. Write for particulars to

The Continental Natural Gas Alcohol Co.

See Harper's Weekly, Oct. 3, 1908

WHEELING, W. VA., U. S. A.

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will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 8 D free.

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Sole Proprietors—French's Remedies Ltd., Dublin

Saltcoats	Feb. 13
Rokeby	" 15
Yorkton	" 16
Springside	" 18
Foam Lake	" 19
Sheho	" 20
Theodore	" 22
J. H. FRASER, P. M. BREID, AND T. N. WILLING, PROVINCIAL WEED INSPECTOR, REGINA	
Invermay	Feb. 24
Wadena	" 25
Quill Lake	" 26
Watson	" 27
Humboldt	Mar. 1
Bruno	" 2
Dana	" 3
Howall	" 4
Vonda	" 5
Aberdeen	" 6
Prince Albert	" 9
Osler	" 10
Hague	" 11
Rosthern	" 12
Duck Lake	" 13

WM. NEWMAN, LORNEVILLE AND MATHEW BRENNAN, FRANCIS, SASKATCHEWAN

Mountain Valley	Feb. 2
Wildwood	" 3
Carlyle	" 4
Glen Morris	" 5

WHAT'S WRONG ON THE FARM?

Roosevelt's commission on country life seems already to have accomplished something in the way of getting at the root reason for not only men and women, but boys and girls especially, being dissatisfied with farm and country life. From the replies of a hundred or more representative farmers of the Central West, in answer to the question "What's Wrong on the Farm?" the reasons back of rural discontent are not hard to discern. Why the boys and girls of the country leave their homes as soon as they come of age, some of them before they are twenty-one, has been a cause for mild wonder among the parents and neighbors of the runaways, but heretofore the cause of the discontent of the young with their surroundings has not been inquired into.

Many farmers say their children left them when they "came of age" and others admit that they have been unable to keep them until they were

that old. Education, it was declared, in practically every case had produced the change, the determination to get into another walk of life. Dozens of farmers say their chief mistake was in not giving their boys a share in the returns, a chance to save a little money so that they might have something to start with at twenty-one.

All these fathers had in mind, certainly, the fact that when they had left the scene of their labors the farm would go to the boys. But this, it was just as certain, did not satisfy the boys. Twenty-two farmers in four counties of central Kansas admitted that they never had allowed their sons to have any pocket-money, and that they had run away between the ages of 14 and 17. Thirty-three farmers lived so far from towns, in fertile parts of Kansas and Oklahoma, that their families had no chance to go to church, the most exciting diversion usually presented, except about once a month, when a circuit preacher came along with a doctrinal discussion or a theological exposition that promptly put them all to sleep. The mother of one family of fifteen had never had time to be lonesome, she said; never had time to read the magazines or the papers that were received regularly; never had time to do anything except work and take care of the babies and go to bed. She was always ready to go to bed, she said, and usually she was tired, especially in harvest time. "But I'm not discontented," she said, in a thin voice. "I'm not lonesome. But the children complain."

Everywhere practically the same reply was heard. "The boys and the girls complain." The spirit of unrest manifested itself, usually, when the children were in high school. It was developed most strongly in the State universities and the colleges. "Until they begin to see how others live away from the farms they're satisfied," a farmer said. "If they get two years in an agricultural college they come home changed, with new notions; they want to put in new ideas of farming; they want all sorts of labor-saving machinery; they want books and papers; they want to quit work at sunset or sooner; they want to go to town every day. We

here. We go to supper now at 6 o'clock and do the chores afterward. In that way the women can clear up things by 7 o'clock. For many years we didn't get our chores done until 9 o'clock, and often it was an hour later. We'd work in the fields till the last minute and that kept supper waiting. I've seen the time, often, when we didn't eat till nearly 9 o'clock. That was what drove the girl away. Two of my boys left me, too, but I caught them at Chicago, and they came back on the promise of an allowance. I'd never let them have any money. I made an agreement with them, and now they share in the profits after the home expenses are paid."

Agricultural colleges and farmers' institutes are exerting a very important influence in making farm life more attractive for boys and girls. In the first they learn, or should learn, new methods of farming all tending to increased yield and less labor by the application of intelligence. The girls get competent instruction in domestic science and are trained to think of farming and farm life as desirable and dignified.

The telephone, the rural free delivery of mail and other innovations have done much to improve farm-life conditions, but the desired point is far distant in many communities. Farmers have kept their families in poorly constructed houses that have no conveniences; they have isolated them from their fellows; they have worked them too hard; then the boys go to the cities to be mechanics or clerks or doctors, the girls study to be teachers or stenographers or clerks. Their early environments have been such that they do not care to marry farmers, for that, as a farm girl said, would be stepping from the frying pan into the fire.

In several farm families daughters returning from high schools or colleges or state universities have taken over the management of the household until they have taught mothers the importance of system. Boys or young men have done the same for their fathers, with the result that life is made easier and pleasanter on the farm. "I see no reason to conduct farming differently from any other business," said one young graduate from a farming institute.



MAISIE
Unregistered Shorthorn cow. Second prize by inspection, and first in class in one-day milking trial, London Dairy Show, 1908. Milk yield, 63.12 lbs., butter, 2 lbs. 6 ozs. Sold recently for \$520.

either have to give them what they want or they leave. Young folks are not what they used to be.

"Doesn't that apply chiefly to the boys?" was suggested. "Have you found any labor-saving devices to help the women in their work?"

"No," he admitted. "I guess they're doing their work about as they always did it. I believe that much of the trouble is caused on farms by the lack of proper system, too many hours of labor. After one of my girls ran away and became a stenographer we put in a schedule

"Farming in the future is to be a business and not a drudgery for men and women. There's no reason for working eighteen hours a day on a farm unless the weather threatens the hay or something else that has been cut and is on the ground. It's all foolishness to get up at 4 o'clock and work till 10 at night. No other class on earth does it. Work in the fields should begin at 7 o'clock and cease at 6. A farmer owes that much consideration to his horses or mules. Certainly his wife ought to stand an equal show with the brutes.

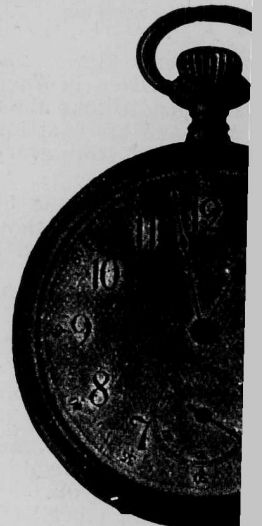
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A Canadian farm s cloth, illustrated, Christmas or birthday be in the homes of a says the Toronto Wor new subscribers, or \$



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Farm

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If your neighbor is not a subscriber tell him how valuable the **ADVOCATE** has been to you.

To secure any of these Premiums the subscriptions must be **NEW** ones and in addition to your own.

\$1.50 per annum 3 cents a week



For three new subscribers you receive this Carbo-Magnetic Razor. Costs \$2.50 in the ordinary way.

"CARMICHAEL"

A Canadian farm story, bound in cloth, illustrated, makes nice Christmas or birthday gift. "Should be in the homes of all the people," says the *Toronto World*. For two new subscribers, or \$1.25 cash.



For three new subscribers. This watch is 16 size, nickel, open face, seven jewels, enameled dial, stem wind, stem set. A reliable time-keeper for man or boy.

For four new subscribers will send a lady's watch; silver, handsomely engraved, open face, illuminated dial, stem wind, pendant set.

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SAVE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF YOUR FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL BY BEING A CLUB RAISER

There are thousands of farmers in Western Canada who are losing every year in consequence of not being subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate." Every regular reader knows its value, knows the benefit it has been to himself and what it is worth to his neighbor. It is a publication that helps the farmer to success, and it is the successful farmer that makes the country prosperous.

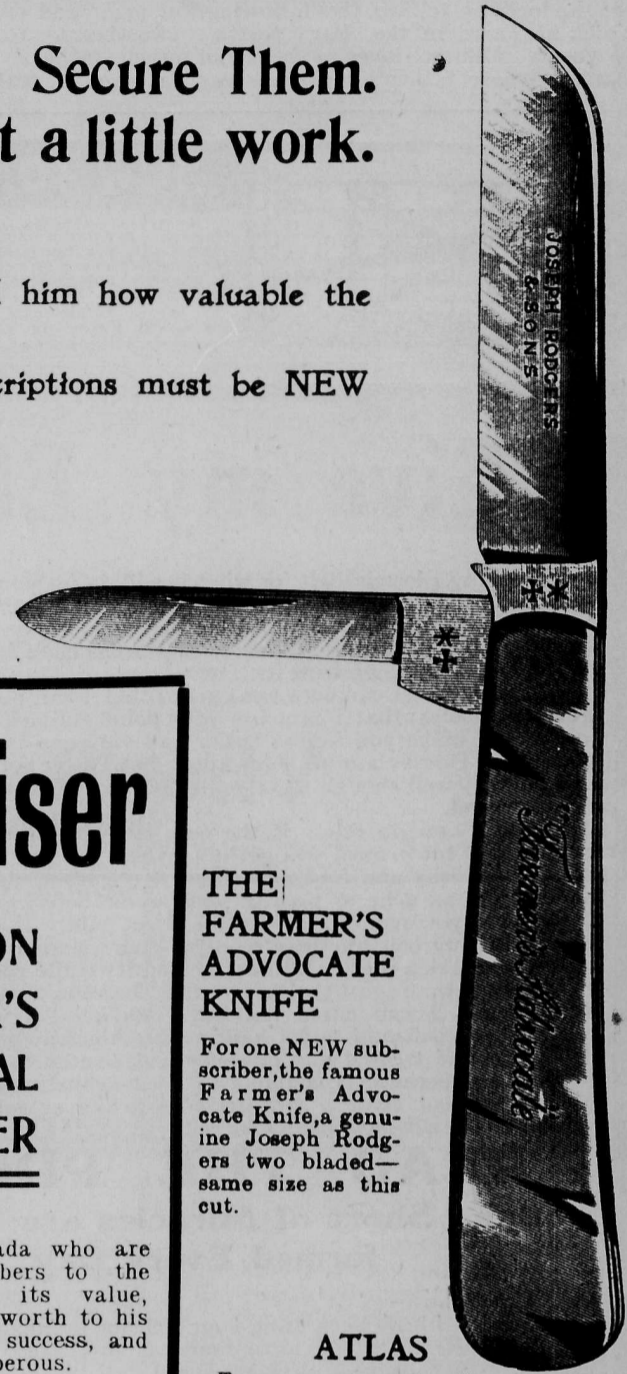
We want all the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" to act as club raisers this year and send us large lists of **NEW SUBSCRIBERS**.

If you send us two new names and \$3.00 to cover same (each new subscriber paying \$1.50), we will mark date on your paper forward one year as remuneration to you; or, for each single **NEW NAME**, accompanied by \$1.50, we will advance the date of your address label six months. Cash commissions or premiums, as preferred, for larger lists of new names.

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For one **NEW** subscriber, the famous Farmer's Advocate Knife, a genuine Joseph Rodgers two bladed—same size as this cut.

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For one new subscriber. Contains 16 maps of the greatest divisions of the world, with names of cities and their population. Contains new map of Western Canada, showing railway lines. Should be in every home.

BLUE RIBBON COOK BOOK

For one new subscriber. This book is the best of the kind ever published; 154 pages, 850 valuable recipes, 6 pages of useful tables. Every recipe is of practical value, and the cook's convenience has been kept in mind throughout the book. Ingredients are given by measure, the cup being the standard instead of by weight, as many housekeepers do not possess accurate scales. The time needed to cook the different dishes is given, also a number of convenient tables and other useful general information will be found in its pages.

MICROSCOPE

With strong magnifying lens. Useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects or other small objects. **TWO MICROSCOPES** for **ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER**.

BIBLES

(Bagster's) one of the best of our premiums. Handsomely and well bound; convenient size. For **TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS**.

BARON'S PRIDE

Handsome picture of the champion Clydesdale sire; size 17 x 13 in. Suitable for framing. For **ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER**.

These Premiums are given only to our present subscribers for sending in bona-fide **NEW** yearly subscriptions at \$1.50 each.

We must have honest workers. Changing the name from one member of the household to another, or deception of any kind, will not be allowed; if discovered, premium will be withheld.

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

WIT AND HUMOR

The Duke of the Abruzzi has picked up many interesting stories in the course of his various travels, and he is fond of telling the following, which he heard in the Far North: A young Eskimo loved a beautiful maiden, whose father's hut was near

his own, but, as is so often the case, her parents would not hear of the match. One night a great storm ripped up a crevasse in the ice, and between the two huts there yawned an abyss bridged only by a slender strip of ice. Here was the chance which the young lover sought. He crossed the frail bridge in the dead of night and crept to the home of his sweetheart to steal her from her cruel father. The Eskimos sleep in bags of sealskin; and, with bated

breath and loudly beating heart, he hoisted on his back the one in which his lady love slumbered. With his precious burden he recrossed the strip of ice, and, safe on the other side, broke it down with a blow of his ax so that no one could pursue him save by the aid of a boat. Regaining his hut, he opened the bag to gaze upon the fair one, when, with a cry of horror, he staggered back dumb-founded. For, in his haste to get

the affair over, he had stolen her father by mistake!

At a little town in Southern Texas, William J. Bryan's eloquent address was received with the wildest enthusiasm. At its close an excited young woman rushed up and asked permission to kiss the orator. The embarrassed politician declined the salute politely but firmly. When they had left the town, one of the gentlemen who accompanied Mr. Bryan took him to task for his lack of gallantry and expressed his fears that the Texans might resent Mr. Bryan's action.

"Well," replied Mr. Bryan, with a sly glance at his wife, who was in the party, "I shall be in Texas only a few days, but I shall be with Mrs. Bryan all my life."

After having been a faithful devotee of the automobile two years or more, Mr. Bragdon suddenly was seized with a violent fancy for motor boats. "A beautiful river runs by this town," he said, "Why not have some enjoyment out of it? In a motor boat you don't have to dodge policemen and rural constables."

So he bought one, took a day's instruction in the art of managing it and keeping the machinery in running order, and started out on his first trip one bright morning in July.

It was late in the afternoon when he returned home. He came in by the back way. His clothes were water-soaked, and he had a generally limp and bedraggled appearance.

"For pity's sake, Alfred!" exclaimed his wife. "What has happened to you? Did the boat upset?"

"No, Lucy," he answered. "Don't say anything about it, and I'll tell you. The boat's all right, but when I had been out on the water an hour or two something went wrong with the motor."

"Well?"

"Well, before I—er—knew what I was doing I was over the side of the boat and trying to get under it to fix the thing."

When Commissioner Allen had charge of the Patent Office in Washington he was very punctilious about the respect due him and his position, and demanded full tribute from everybody.

One day, as he was sitting at his desk, two men came in without knocking or announcement and without removing their hats.

Allen looked up and impaled the intruders with his glittering eye. "Gentlemen," he said, severely, "who are visitors to this office to see me are always announced, and always remove their hats."

"Huh," replied one of the men, "we ain't visitors, and we don't give a hoot about seeing you. We came in to fix the steam pipes."

Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, head worker of Hudson Guild Settlement, in New York, was lecturing some boys from the water front on the doings of Nero. He gave a vivid picture of the cruelty of the emperor, and thought that he must have fixed the idea of non-ethical deeds in the minds of his hearers. Then he began questions.

"Boys," said the teacher, "what do you think of Nero?"


There was no reply, and the class moved around uneasily.

"Well, O'Brien, what do you think of Nero? Would you say he was a good man? Would you like to know him?"

No answer, and O'Brien looked longingly at the door.

"Well, wasn't Nero a bad man?"


"He never done nothin' to me," was the unexpected response, reflecting the Tammany policy of not butting in.



HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

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

THE DANWELL WOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
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I Give my Electric Belt Free

Take my Electric Belt for what it will do for you. Wear it while you sleep at night or while you are resting after your work. You will find it a vitalizer, a tonic to your nerves, a rejuvenator of waning vitality. Use it for any ailment which drugs have failed to cure, and you will never cease praising it.

I claim that I can cure weak men; that I can pump new life into worn-out bodies; that I can cure your pains and aches, limber up your joints, and make you feel as frisky and vigorous as you ever did in your life. That's claiming a good deal, but I have got a good remedy, and know it well enough to take all the risk if you will pay me when you are cured.

No man loses on this. If the cure is worth the price, you don't have to pay for it until you get it. When you are ready to say you are a big, husky and frisky specimen of vigorous manhood, that you haven't got an ache or pain in your whole body, and that you feel better than you ever did in your life, I get paid. If you can't say it after using my belt for three months, then give me back my old belt and I won't ask a cent. All I ask is security while you use it.

A short time ago I took a case that I couldn't cure, and I didn't see why, as I had cured hundreds like it. Anyway, my patient returned the belt and said I hadn't done him any good. He said he thought I had treated him honestly and wanted to pay me the cost of the belt, because it couldn't be used again. I refused and told him that I had made a contract to cure him or get nothing, and I wouldn't take a dollar I hadn't earned.

READ THE PROOF

Nothing Short of Miracles are being Performed Every Day

Dr. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir:—I have been using your Belt for Lumbago and Weak Kidneys and have found it just what I needed, as my back is stronger and I feel better in every way. I can recommend it very highly to any one suffering from these troubles, as I was a chronic sufferer for many years before I got the Belt. Thanking you for the benefits I have received,

SAMUEL QUINN, Edmonton, Alta.

Dr. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir:—I purchased one of your Belts in December, 1905, and after using it as you directed, I felt like a new man, and I am pleased to inform you that I am just as well today and as free from pain as I ever was in my life. I found your Belt much better than was represented, and I have recommended it to many others and shall always feel a pleasure in doing so. I am more than satisfied with my Belt. I followed your instructions and found it complete. Hoping you will have every success,

TIMOTHY LEADBETTER, Lethbridge, Alta.

Dr. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir:—It is some five years since I wrote you that your Belt had given me perfect satisfaction, and I am still as strong and hearty as any man could expect to be. It is certainly a god-send that such an

appliance should be invented for the cure of the ailments of poor, wrecked humanity. I can now eat anything that is eatable and digest it well; no trouble worries me and my nerves are very strong. I have been singing the praises of your Electric Belt for eight years and will continue to do so. I cannot say too much, for it has made my body a pleasure to own.

W. L. FLEMMINGTON, Lumsden, Sask.

Dr. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir:—I wish to tell you what your Belt has done for me. When a lad of eighteen years, I was carrying a heavy bag of corn, and somehow or other I must have hurt myself. A pain came on soon after, like a cramp in the stomach, and it was getting steadily worse until I found relief from your Belt. I tried doctors and patent medicines with no benefit. I then read in the papers of your Belts and their wonderful cures. After purchasing one of your Belts I found relief at once, and it has now completely taken the trouble away, and I can now lift anything without feeling that hated pain. My food digests better, and I can now enjoy pleasure, whereas before it was useless to be where it was. I am very well pleased with your Belt, and would not part with it at any cost. I would gladly recommend it to any sufferer, as I have proved it to be a cure for what medicines would not reach.

G. HERMAN, Stoney Plain, Alta.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN

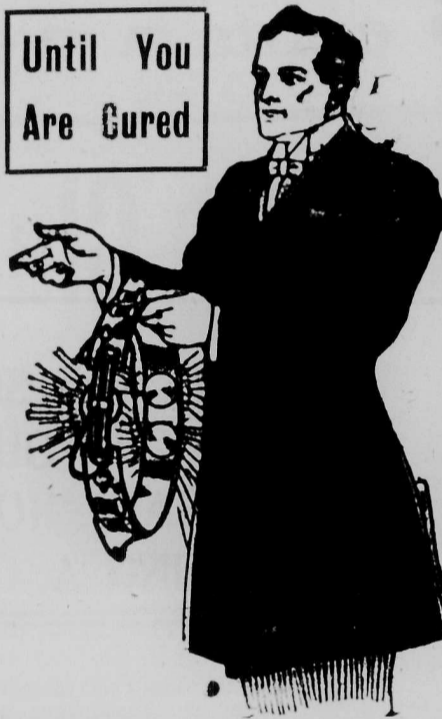
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