

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

APRIL 17, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLH, NO. 760

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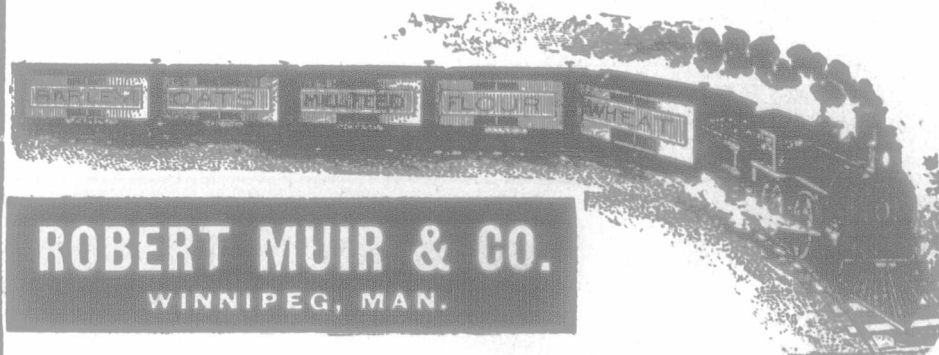
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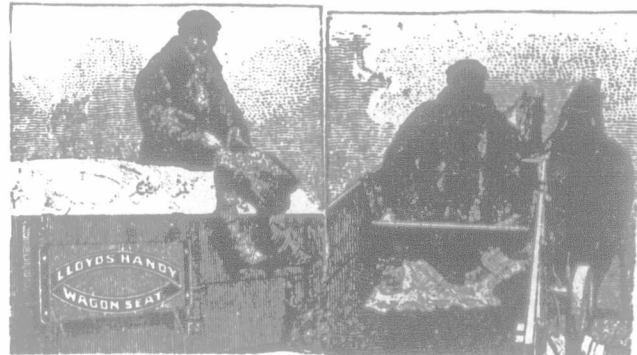
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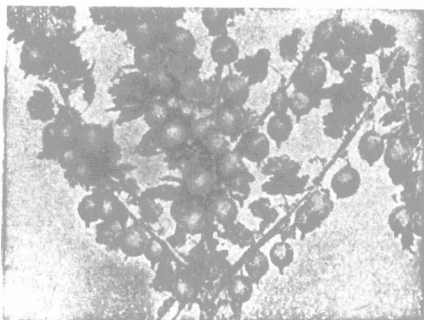
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WINNIPEG, MAN.**

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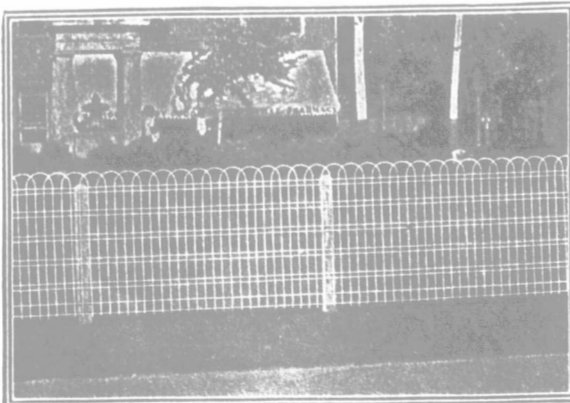
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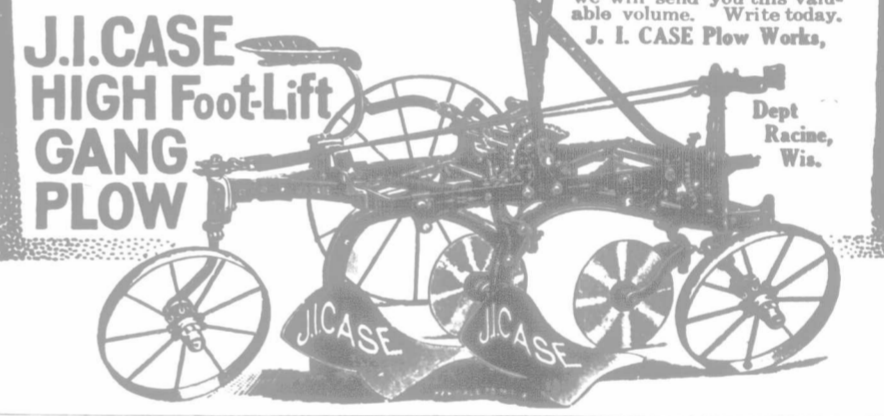
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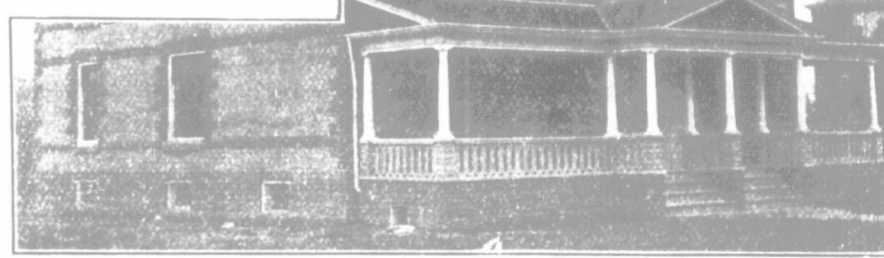
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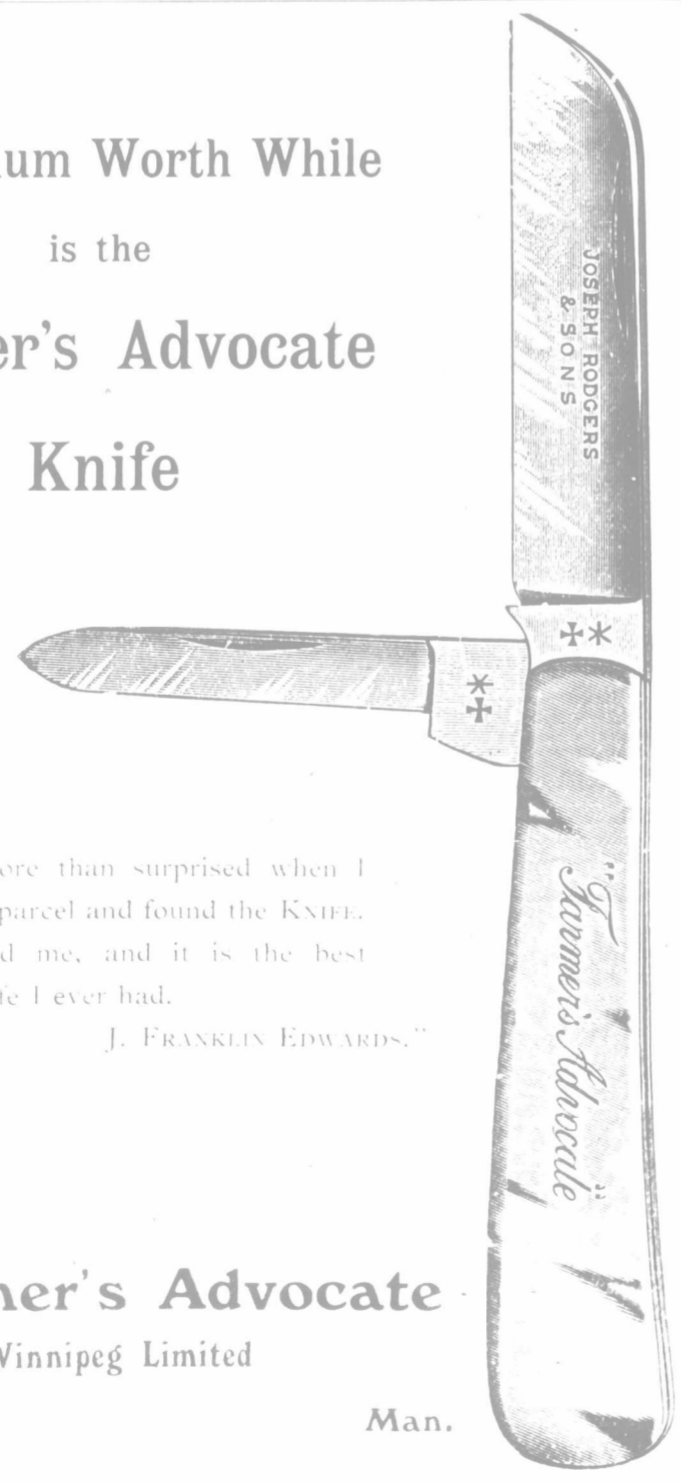
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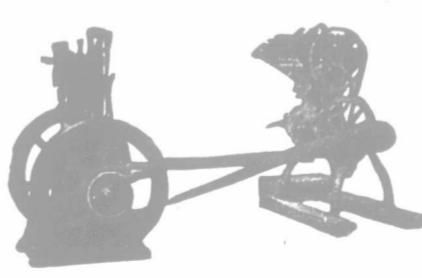
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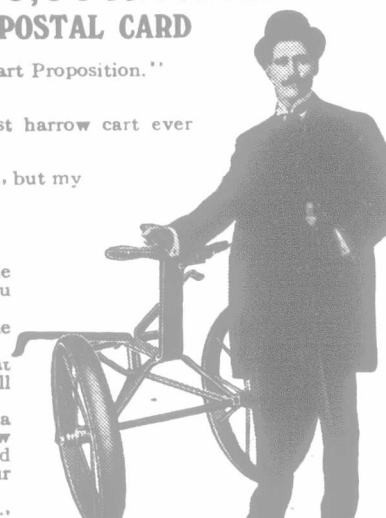
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Winnipeg, Man.



# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

April 17, 1907.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 760

### EDITORIAL

#### Provincial Stock Sales.

One of the chief points of discussion at the recent meetings of the Alberta Stock Breeders, as our readers will have noticed, was over the intimation that the Dominion Government grant of \$650 would not be forthcoming if the restrictions upon the showing and sale of stock from outside the province were maintained by the Cattle and Horse Breeders Associations. Like other such matters there are two sides to the question. The Dominion authorities quite justly lay down the principle that they cannot in fairness to all parts of the Dominion grant money for the exclusive benefit of the breeders of any one province unless an opportunity is given to breeders in all other provinces to avail themselves of the opportunity to sell. On the other hand the Alberta breeders show that such restrictions as they have imposed are necessary to make a sale to which the Dominion Government contributes, not only a success, but at all feasible. Experience has demonstrated to the Alberta breeders that if their sale is open to breeders of cattle from all over Canada the place of the sale will be so crowded with bulls that the market will be glutted and prices will not only be lowered, but an immense expense will be incurred in taking stock back home. Both sides are right as far as they go and if it is necessary that such a sale be assisted by a Government grant, that assistance will have to come from the Government of the province in which the sale is held.

It is just a question, however, how much value a purely provincial sale is to the breeders and how long it can be maintained. Association sales of this kind are successfully held in many parts of the Old Country, but their success depends altogether upon the extent of the demand from outside of the home breeders. Similarly it would appear that the Western provincial sales are very largely dependent upon the demand for bulls from the Indian Department. No one knows better than the officials who have the work of conducting these sales the difficulties in the way of making them satisfactory. The first difficulty was the offering of very inferior animals which no one wanted at any price, but which the association was at the expense of offering for sale. The fixing of a minimum price of \$50 had the effect of raising much higher the general excellence of the offerings. Then came the bugbear of over supply which had a most depressing effect upon prices in 1905, was entirely absent in 1906, but which reappeared again this year. From all appearances, therefore, the Alberta cattle breeders will now have to put some restrictions upon themselves, either through their executives or at their individual choice. And here again a broad policy must be pursued. In some parts of Canada where it was found necessary to impose such restrictions only the very inferior cattle which found no buyers at home turned up at the sales and soon these association vendors got the reputation of being the scrap heaps of the breeders. In the West this unfortunate condition could be prevented if every breeder adapted the sensible policy of competing with others for the securing of the highest average of the sale. This would insure good stock being brought out, would increase the value and reputation of the stock

at the sales and would make it easier to dispose of the more inferior stuff which might be left at home. There is no room for a short sighted, selfish policy in connection with the successful conduct of provincial sales.

#### Extending the Stock Raising Industry.

Alberta ranchers have come through one of the most severe winters with which the stock raisers in that province have had to contend, and the experience will have a pronounced effect upon their policy. Ranchers have been classified as old-timers and moderns according to their method of handling their stock. The policy of the former has been to rent land from the Government or the C. P. R. and to run their stock on the open range summer and winter without regard to weather conditions and seldom if ever feeding hay, even to the youngest and weakest stock. These ranchers have seen the day approaching when they would either have to buy their own range or give up raising stock, and the last course has appealed to many. Upon these the severe winter has had the effect of hurrying to a conclusion these operations, as some of them have been heavy losers and they will not stock up again with the uncertainty of the length of time their leases will be continued.

The other class of ranchers, whether or not they have purchased their ranges, have practised putting up hay in the summer and feeding whatever stock required it. With these men losses have run from nil to fifteen per cent. according to the amount of shelter their stock has been able to get. Where such men own their own ranges stock raising will continue with them a staple industry, and with those who have rented their range but who take good care of their stock, ranching will continue for some time to be their chosen profession, and albeit a profitable one.

The general trend of the ranching business in Alberta is to become modernized. Each year more men buy range and put up feed, but this is but the beginning of the improvement that is in process of taking place. It is being demonstrated on every hand that it is practicable to raise stock on land that has risen in value from a mere nominal rental of a fraction of a cent to ten dollars per acre. Oats and barley are being grown now where a few years ago it was thought the land and climate were adverse to the production of grain. And this is but an intimation of the change that is coming. Alfalfa will follow the grain crops and will thrive on the rolling land that is not best suited for oats and barley. Alfalfa will be the crop that will make it possible for Alberta to triple and quadruple her stock products and will make stock raising on land valued at thirty dollars an acre a profitable industry.

The introduction of crop growing in connection with ranching of course necessitates such a change in system that the new ranching will scarcely be recognized as an evolution from the old. It implies a system of farming with artificial protection for stock, though this protection need not be and will not be anything more than a wind-break. Already sufficient is known of stock raising in the West to convince ranchers that there is no need for elaborate stables, that in fact these are an expensive evil.

Nor will the evolution in ranching be confined to a change in care and treatment of stock and the making of a different use of the land, but with these stockraisers will be able to mature their cattle earlier and to develop in them a more domesticated spirit. The stock raising industry in Canada is certain to follow the same course as it has in the United States. There the Western States raise cattle for the Central and Eastern States to fatten and finish. In Canada nearly fifty per cent. of the cattle exported go forward direct from the ranges without any hay or grain feeding to finish them, while in the States only

about eight per cent. of the cattle are so handled. This is not due to any difference in the class of cattle kept, for according to a Chicago stock yards official who has been looking over the range cattle of Alberta the past few weeks, they are of somewhat similar type though of better quality than the cattle raised under identical conditions across the line.

The live stock industry is a national one and while the rancher is responsible for much of the business, still the farmers of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario should maintain an interest in it, for in the nature of things the finishing of Western steers on the farms of these provinces will come to be a profitable industry and a necessary adjunct to grain growing. On a small scale such a course is being pursued by a few farmers about Newdale on the M. and N. W. branch, and judging by the success they are attaining the practice is bound to extend.

#### Fewer and More Accurate Crop Reports Desirable.

Three or four times a year crop bulletins come to the editorial tables, purporting to contain reliable information as to the number of acres placed under the different crops, and also in one case some reference was made to the production increase or decrease as the case may be, of dairy production, both from creamery and farm. Later in the season reports appear in which the condition of the crop is referred to, the acreage being summerfallowed or being broken out of sod, and mention is made of the probable yield. Still later appears a report of how the crops have yielded as far as can be arrived at by crop correspondents.

In the first place we do not believe neither do we think it will be claimed that these reports are reasonably accurate. The remuneration a crop reporter or correspondent gets is not sufficient to encourage the compilation of figures of value. The only possible or probable value the earlier reports can have is for the grain speculator, either to bull or bear the grain market as the case may be. Under present conditions the crop correspondents cannot afford to give the time necessary to accurate compilation, and in many cases the figures sent in are mere guesses. This assertion has been made by crop correspondents, men anxious to give accurate information, but who cannot do so while the regulations as existing continue. Further, these reports cost money to print and take time of clerks to arrange for the printer. We would suggest that one report a year would be ample, taken just before harvest; the figures arrived at would later on be verified or disproved by the threshers reports and thus changes could be made to improve the system followed. With only one report the various departments of agriculture would save in printing and clerk hire enough to warrant the payment of each crop correspondent the modest sum of five or ten dollars and then insist on care being taken to ensure accurate reports. With very few precautions taken to ensure accuracy the whole crop report fabric is worth nothing and is just so much time and paper wasted. The *Free Press* of Winnipeg furnishes an argument in favor of our contention. The crop report of that paper is the most accurate, taken year in year out, of any issued, and we submit that the time is opportune to amend the system now in force by the provincial Governments. One report in which the figures are carefully collected and compiled is of more value than the two or three as now issued. Further, the crop reporters should be paid a sum at least enough to encourage the attempt to get reliable statistics. There has been in the past the tendency of Government to attempt to get service from the rural public for little or nothing—witness the remuneration given to crop correspondents and rural postmasters.



**Enrolment Laws Should Be Enforced.**

In the three great prairie provinces there are in the statute books acts or ordinances calling for the enrolment of all stallions, purebred, crossbred or grade, under varying but easy conditions. Such laws are bound to have a beneficial effect on the horse breeding industry if enforced, but are of little value unless all are made to live up to the regulations. The man or company owning good horses is usually found observing the law of enrolment and it bears hard upon them if others are allowed to travel the country without any restriction whatever. There is very little money in keeping a good stallion for the public use, and it appears to us that considering the interests of the country and the production of high class horses, what little fostering of the industry the enforcement of an enrolment act will afford, such should be given. It has been urged, and with some reason, that the Government cannot be expected to look after the enforcement of the act, and there is something in that contention. It appears to us, however, that the several horse breeders' associations, and the agricultural societies, the former particularly, should make it their business to see that the law is enforced, and they might do worse than devote some of their funds to this particular purpose. The laws pertaining to horse breeding are good, do not bear unduly hard on any portion of the community, and should be enforced. Notify the secretary of your provincial horsebreeders' association of infractions of the law; secure him the necessary evidence; and then have the association push the charge home.

**Would Farmers Suffer if the Grain Exchange Closed Up?**

The agitation against the Grain Exchange has had some good effects in showing some of the hindrances that the farmers have to contend with in selling their grain; yet while the farmers have been in many cases unjustly used, it is a question if the real cause of the outcry during the present marketing season is the conduct of the body of men known as the Grain Exchange, or rather the lack of transportation. It is well known that many farmers have their wheat yet, are unable to market it, and yet owe money to merchants, implement men or the banks, and perhaps to land companies. Not only are the transportation companies responsible, largely due to lack of motive power, for the crop not being moved out, but such are also responsible for the strong position occupied by the line elevator companies in giving them a monopoly of the field, and inviting them in return to invest a large amount of money in elevators. The commission field is well filled; in fact it has been stated, too well filled; more men being engaged in the business than it can legitimately stand, even at the present rate of charges, one cent a bushel. Even at that rate men in the business claim there is little in it, the business is cut up so; oftentimes a farmer loads a car and ships it, sending on the bill of lading to the commission man on this; the farmer gets an advance of possibly five hundred to five hundred and fifty dollars, and if the car is delayed three weeks en route, the commission man is out of the interest on the advance. In some cases, of a ten dollar commission five or six are used up for interest. It is reasonable to suppose that if the Grain Exchange lost its charter there might no longer be an open market to commission men. The line elevator men would be powerful enough to close them out, which would in the end react to the farmer's detriment. In the U. S. we understand the farmers use the elevators almost entirely. For some years they loaded cars, but apparently are now satisfied that a charge of 2½ to 3 cents per bushel of wheat is a reasonable deduction to make from the market price to pay for elevator, cleaning, storage, and insurance charges, and for cost of selling, inspection and weighing. We are setting forth these suggestions for farmers to think over before deciding to press for any radical changes. It will not be good policy to force action, which later on may be regretted, or that might necessitate going back to the old order of things. The Grain and Inspection Acts have only been arrived at after a lot of careful consideration. That such are perfect even yet few will claim, but moderation in the handling of the Grain Exchange will we think commend itself to all thinking men. It is for the farmer, individually and collectively, to answer the question put forth in the heading.

**A Point to Consider When Talking Interior Elevators.**

It has been stated that the elevator capacity is ample for the requirements of the farmers generally speaking, if proper facilities could be had for moving the crop. At some points elevators are being taken down and rebuilt at places where facilities are lacking, evidencing that the capacity for storing at some points was far greater than the actual need—a condition due either to a falling off in production or a cutting off in the source of supply due to new towns growing up. Thus it seems that in the older districts a readjustment is taking place; towns that did a big grain business are dividing it up amongst smaller places more convenient to the farmer, necessitating shorter hauls and in the end, therefore, less expense for marketing. During the adjustment some persons are bound to be inconvenienced and may protest, but the adjustment is inevitable and desirable, as it ensures the farmers more time to put in on the land, an advantage not to be despised in this country of short seasons. It would appear, therefore, from a study of the grain business, that in the end it might be economy to keep the storage facilities elevators, rather under than over the mark, because readjustments are bound to be made later, and such cost money, which everyone must admit comes out of the grain; in other words out of the pocket of the producer.

**HORSE**

The breeders of heavy horses in the West are leaving their innings; have just hit it right. Reports from Eastern centers are similarly optimistic, work horses in good demand.

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The objection to the use of the Thoroughbred by many people is based pretty largely on the fact that they had not access to the kind likely to impart bone to their produce. Unfortunately many people have only seen the weedy, light boned type and have judged all by that standard.

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During February Great Britain imported twelve horses from Canada at an average declared value of \$195.

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The English horse breeder seems quite satisfied to submit his horses to veterinary inspection previous to entering the show-ring. Such inspections are very severe, especially with regard to the wind and eyes, yet must have an undoubtedly beneficial effect on the breeds so tested.

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Never buy a horse from a friend or from any man that has nothing to lose.

F. T. BARTON, M. R. C. V. S.

**The Hackney Holds Its Own.**

Judging from reports of shows and markets in the Old Country the Hackney there seems to be more than holding its own. The prepotency of this breed when tested on females of mixed breeding is not so evident in Canada as in Great Britain, due to the fact that the light mares in this country are of mixed lineage. At the recent show in London, the color of winners was in the majority of cases chestnut. The best results in the use of Hackney blood for the breeding of saleable horses have been obtained where the mares contained some hot blood, generally Thoroughbred, and occasionally Standardbred, and where the stallion was from aristocratic lineage on both sides of the house, which ancestry also showed Thoroughbred blood well up. The Rawlinson stud at Calgary, to be dispersed in June next, is an illustration of our contention, and of the suitability of the Hackney for breeding light horses of a useful, profitable and marketable type when ordinary care and selection are given. A person who has had an opportunity of viewing the breed in large numbers in Great Britain, makes one or two comments which should be of use to men intending to invest money in stallions of this breed:

"The Hackney still maintains its reputation as the soundest breed we possess, and with only some

4 per cent. of animals submitted to veterinary inspection rejected, this result must be regarded as highly satisfactory. There is a tendency in the stallion classes to get away from stallion character and the variety of type was certainly very prominent throughout the show. It is a hard thing to find now-a-days a really first-class stallion with strong masculine characteristics. The tendency of all close breeding has throughout the ages been to obliterate the dividing characteristics of the sexes in point of external appearance. The more finely bred the animal, as a rule the more effeminate the appearance. One is thankful to see occasionally a stallion possessing a strong masculine outlook, and the power of limb substance, and the character which will inevitably stamp him as one amongst his sex. It is satisfactory that the tendency to breed more for size in the Hackney is receiving encouragement, but it is very, very rare indeed that a purebred Hackney reaches the sixteen hand standard without losing some of the breed's sweetness and character. It has been suggested that the blood of the Hackney should be diluted with Thoroughbred blood, the idea being that by so doing bigger horses and better (solid) colors would be secured, thus making the breed more acceptable for carriage purposes. Breed enthusiasts fear that by so doing its soundness may be impaired, the action spoiled, and the impressiveness of the stallions lost. This impressiveness, while not very marked on Canadian mares, is still quite evident, especially when plain looking mares of an angular type are bred. The Hackney gives a rotundity and shapeliness which was previously lacking. The average person no more prefers a bony, angular type of horse than did one of Shakespeare's characters as revealed in the words, "Let me have men about me that are fat"; hence the Hackney is likely to grow more and more in favor with owners of mares having a bit of blood. It will be wasted time and effort to use Hackney stallions on dunghill mares or those heavily charged with draft blood.

**Foaling Time.**

Occasionally one hears of early foals, and in the hands of thorough horsemen satisfactory results being obtained, but the rank and file of those breeding mares prefer to have the foals come the latter end of seeding or after the rush is over. In a country where seasons are so short and the spring rush so marked and where the mares are of necessity worked, it would appear as if the May foal would be most acceptable. This point will need to be considered by farmers when returning mares this season, as some catch the ninth day after foaling, and thus gain three weeks on the previous year.

Almost invariably better results are obtained from working the mares right up to foaling time. The udder is thus kept from becoming hard and inflamed, and thus mares are less likely to be irritable with the foal, and the foals are rarely constipated. The writer has taken mares out of the harrows to foal and the offspring were invariably strong and lively. Many people are puzzled as to the signs of immediate foaling as the record kept from the service is frequently inaccurate. In addition to the increasing pendulousness of the body, two signs are pretty reliable; viz., the waxing of the teats, usually appearing within two or three days of the act and the drooping over the rump due to the relaxation of the ligaments, one of nature's provisions for the safe outward passage of a large body as the result of expulsive effort on the part of the mare. Some mares run milk for days before foaling, a sign not at all welcome by horse breeders, who claim that such usually portends bowel trouble in the foal. If the mare has been fed a laxative diet, a little boiled flax seed and bran and limited amounts of hard grain, as well as being worked, little trouble need be feared regarding constipation in the foal. When it does occur it needs very careful attention. A homely practice on a stud farm well known to the writer, was the giving of a teaspoonful of unsalted fresh butter to the foal as soon after foaling as possible. Whether that had a beneficial influence or not, we are not prepared to say, only constipation troubles in foals were never experienced. The foaling box needs to be roomy and should be dry and well bedded, and if one is forced to use a box stall in which a foal has had navel trouble, the same should be disinfected, well sprinkled, walls and floor, with formalin or a strong lime solution.



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The act of parturition in a mare comes on very suddenly, and, all being well, is soon over. One may leave a box for a quarter of an hour, the mare seeming as quiet as possible, and come back to find her up and licking the foal. Usually there is a little more sign, the mare often chewing a few mouthfuls of hay, then dozing for a few minutes, and waking with a slight jerk. These little signs of uneasiness are very familiar to those who have spent long night watches. A mare is the cleanest of all females, and in ordinary cases one cannot soil the hands. Slight matters may be put right by anyone at all familiar with the work. It is a great relief to see the fore-feet and the nose, and know that all is straight. If there is any doubt, one should feel at once, and if there is any work to be done one should strip to the waist. In malpresentations a veterinarian should be secured as soon as possible, as the work is extremely hard and oftentimes requires the use of instruments. The intervention of professional aid is for the purpose of saving the mare. Foals unless delivered quickly and easily are usually dead on arrival. A sequel of a difficult foaling is inflammation of the womb, which also may be caused by the afterbirth being retained. Retention of the membranes (afterbirth) in mares is very dangerous, blood poisoning and death oftentimes resulting in a couple of days. In normal foalings the afterbirth should come away in half an hour or so, and if not expelled then should be removed, care being taken that no portion of it is left to cause straining or blood poisoning. Unless present at the foaling, the navel cord will likely have been broken, but in case it is not it should be tied about an inch and a half from the foal's body and dressed twice daily with strong carbolic solution; even the acid as procured at the average drug store may be used, or formalin. Many people, especially novices, are worried because the foal seems to lack control in the use of its limbs, or is crooked on its legs. Draft foals, especially out of underbred mares, are frequently this way, but in time (a month) straighten up all right, although the foal may have walked right on its joints at the start.

There is often trouble to get the foal to suck. An over-fond mare will keep turning round to touch the foal with her nose, and give him no chance to get to the teat. With a bridle on she can be held to give him a chance. Providing the mare is quiet, let the foal find the teat for himself, even if he is some hours over it. He will generally blunder to it at last. To push a foal up to the mare and try to make him suck will, if not well done, usually make him stupid, and put him quite off it. If after some hours he has not succeeded in finding the teat, a little may be milked into the hollow of the hand to give him a taste, when he will probably follow the finger-ends with his lips to the teat. It is of little use pushing his head to it if he will not follow the finger-tips.

With regard to constipation in foals, do not physic them. Give mare laxative diet, let the foal have the first milk and if necessary introduce a cone of soap into the foal's rectum, if it does not pass any matter in the first twenty-four hours. The first passages are dark, and if these come away and the manure is of a lighter color one can rest assured that the first milk containing a laxative principle has done its work. Watch the foal and see that the natural passages for the water and feces are in use.

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Reports from the horse ranches state that farmers are visiting them to get workers, \$200 being a common price.

#### Essentials in a Sire.

The great requirements for a sire of any breed to my mind are, first, symmetry. His general outline should be good, he should be level, and no point should be exaggerated. Secondly, character, by which I mean the great qualities of his breed should be conspicuous. Thirdly, he should be active and have the best of action for his breed, by which I mean that I should not want or approve of Hackney action in the Thoroughbred. Fourthly, he should have constitution and courage, than which there are no more important points in a stallion to be considered. A dull, phlegmatic stallion, if I may use such a term, rarely is the sire of high-class stock. And then last, but not least, is the question of pedigree. It is necessary that a horse should be of unblemished descent on both sides in order for him to be an impressive sire.

#### Believes in Enrolment of Stallions.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

With regard to the Horse Breeders' Ordinance, I would say I have made a study of horse breeding for 25 years. We must post horse owners to get good horses, and we must have breeding in the sires or we cannot improve our stock.

Unsound horses should not be used. I would bar horses with spavins, ringbones or cribbers, and any person travelling such for public service should suffer a penalty.

Liens on Foals.—Service of horse should constitute a lien for horse fees, without registration if claimed within eighteen months after fees are due.

We have had good results from enrolment here, but there should be a man appointed in every district to see the law is put in force.

A. G. MORROW.

#### Manitoba Horsebreeders' Executive Meet.

An emergent meeting of the above executive was held at Portage la Prairie a few days since to discuss subjects of moment to the horsebreeders of the province. It was decided to use the efforts of the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association to secure the enforcement of the enrolment clause of the Horse Breeders' Act. It was resolved that the railway companies be asked to send live stock shipments by fast freight, and also that reductions be made in the minimum weights for horses, which at present are four thousand pounds (2 tons) for a stallion (it will also be remembered that the minimum weight for a sheep is four hundred pounds). Further, the executive decided to ask the legislature to amend the Horse Breeders' Act so as to give a lien on the mare for the service resulting in the foal, the idea being that such would ensure more care being taken of the foals at birth and result in proper attention being given the mare. The executive will also circularize the stallion owners of the province that they consider it wise for each stallion owner to request payment at time of the first service of twenty per cent. (one-fifth) of the fee. For example, if the fee to insure were \$15, three dollars would have to be paid down; if \$20, four dollars down.

#### Amendment to Clydesdale Regulation to Affect Horses Imported.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Attached you will find copy of amendment made at the meeting of the board of directors of the Clydesdale Horse Association held at Toronto, April 3rd, 1907, to the rules and regulations governing the registration of imported Clydesdales. This new regulation requires that parents and grandparents of all imported stock be duly recorded and numbered in the Scottish Clydesdale Stud Book. Although you are doubtless fully aware of the situation which has called forth this action on the part of the association, I will take the liberty of explaining to you that the difficulty has been that through negligence, very many Scottish breeders fail to register their brood mares, which they keep at home, merely to save the trouble and expense of recording them. The result is that the pedigree is issued for the animal when sold for shipment to Canada or elsewhere, without any number appearing for the dam. Sometimes the dam, grandam or both show no numbers, while possibly further back numbers may or may not appear. Canadians do not understand this and often make disparaging remarks on the short pedigree of animals, which are really well bred. Sometimes horsemen in this country, not too familiar with this fact, are unable to discriminate between the short pedigree and one of a better standing. In either case where the number of dams are missing, the pedigree too often compares rather unfavorably in appearance with that of many Canadian breeds now being recorded. Many other advantages of inducing the Old Country breeders to record in a better manner will no doubt be obvious to you. It is desirable in the public interest that as much publicity be given to this action as possible, in order to give ample time to owners of short pedigreed Clydesdale fillies already imported, during the past two or three years, to record them, as a very large number of Clydesdale fillies have been imported and sold throughout Canada, many of which have not yet been recorded. No doubt, under the new regulations, many not now recorded will be ineligible for registration after June 1st 1907. You will, however, assist greatly in this matter by giving due notice through the columns of your paper to owners of such animals.

J. W. SANGSTER.

Secretary-Treasurer of the Clydesdale Horse Association.

Moved by Wm. Smith, seconded by Jno. Bright, that the rules of the Clydesdale Horse Association be amended to read:

"Imported Clydesdale Stallions or Mares, by sire and out of dam, both recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Great Britain and Ireland; whose sires and dams are also recorded and bearing registration numbers in such stud book, shall be accepted for registration in Canada; that the amendment shall come in force on the first day of June 1907."

#### Enrolment System Protects Owners of Mares as well as Stallions.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Have received your letter regarding stallion enrolment. I think it is a very good system, as it protects those who are breeding mares; also owners of purebred stallions. I keep my stallion for my own use with the exception of a few neighbors who bring their mares to be bred. This being a ranching country nearly all the ranchers keep their own stallions, from which a lot of good horses are raised, but the homesteads around are being taken up fast, and I expect it will be a farming country before long. I do not believe in breeding from unsound horses and I think stallions ought to be certificated as such, according to the nature of their unsoundness.

ROBERT BLYTH.

#### Criticisms of Western Horses.

In two farm journals recently, one published in Eastern Canada, the other in Great Britain, adverse criticisms of horses raised in Western Canada appeared. The horses are faulted from the standpoint of the buyer, and as the market price is the determining factor as to whether horses are being produced at a loss or profit, it is well for the Western breeder to give heed:

"When you first put foot on shore at any of the Canadian ports the first thing to strike you is the absence of the draft horse you saw in Liverpool before leaving England. The draft, as he is called in Canada, is nothing more than what we call varners such as the various railway companies employ to deliver the light goods with in England. From what I have seen in Canadian cities, he may be a useful sort of a horse, but his load is only half what you are accustomed to see; his speed may be a little faster, but that appears to be the only advantage. Then again, here it is chiefly a pair you see in a lorry, and two men in charge, whereas in England you see one horse and one man doing the work which here requires double. I was much astonished to find in such a go-ahead country as Canada that they are so far behind in the breeding of heavy draft horses and the handling of heavy haulage in our Western towns. Now, the country itself is far superior to England for the cheap and easy rearing of horses, and when you get them reared they are worth quite as much as in Great Britain, and plenty of demand for them; it appears the heavier they are the better they are to sell, and the price is much bigger.

"And seeing that the country is capable of producing them with plenty of size, provided they will use heavy enough sires, I have been at a loss to account for the scarcity of good heavy draft geldings in Canada; but from personal observations and inquiries on the spot in the few years I have been in the country, I feel sure one of the chief causes is because our country is flooded by the importation of a great quantity of worthless and undersized Clydesdales brought in from Scotland. Our mares are not big, and as their ancestors were smaller than they are, the Canadian farmer has been led to believe that by putting one of these Scotch horses on to his mare he is going to produce draft stock. I have seen three generations of such breeding attempted, but the finish was no heavier than the beginning. To give you an idea. The winning draft stallion at our fair, a pure registered Clyde, scaled 1,448 lbs. (I saw him weighed). Now imagine a horse like this being mated to mares weighing from 1,000 lbs. to 1,500 lb., and you will see at once the absurd lines we have been trying to breed draft horses on; and of course we never shall have anything better until we introduce something heavier and more like moving the lorry."

The Ontario man gives utterance to their grievance in the following words: "The greatest trouble of our country at the present time is the importing of Western range horses. I have known of fifteen or twenty car-loads of these horses shipped into the counties of Huron and Bruce this last two or three years, and sold by auction in every town to the farmers for small prices. The greater percentage of them are mares, as they sell better, and the owner starts breeding them to our best stallions. The owner of the stallion never refuses to use his horse with one of these mares, as he is always sure of leaving a colt, and that is all he cares about.

Now, if those men who are anxious for the welfare of the horse industry of our country would encourage the importer who is bringing over from Scotland young mares for breeding purposes, and take means to prohibit the importation of these miserable ill-bred mongrels from the Western ranches, our country would soon have nothing but the best of horses."

The demand for heavier horses in the West is, we believe, the real reason for the condition described by our Eastern friend; Western breeders of pony or light stuff have been cleaning up their ranges and corrals to make room for more valuable stuff and as a consequence the Eastern market has been flooded with horseflesh of very little use to any person. The contention of the Western man, evidently a lover of the Shire, is also to the point, that too many horses are bred lacking in weight. It is, however, open to question, even given the heaviest of sires, under our climatic conditions, dry climate both winter and summer and dry feed, whether the weight can be kept up. That is one of the problems yet unsettled. The weight of testimony seems to be that a certain



amount of weight is bound to be lost for the reasons above. The late Captain Hayes, in his noted work, "Points of the Horse," gives a similar opinion. Again, size and weight cannot be expected unless the females used are up to the mark; it is a doctrine now accepted that the size and shape are largely given by the dam.

#### Enrolment Ordinance Gives Little Protection to Stallion Owner.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

With reference to the enrolment of stallions, I beg to inform you that I use my stallion mostly for my own use, so cannot say how it is affecting horse breeding in this district.

As to making use of unsound stallions for breeding, I would not advise any such use. Indeed, if such could be prevented altogether it would be to the advantage of horse breeding as a whole.

As to any suggestions re improvement of present enrolment ordinance. It always struck me that the owner of stallions kept for public use had a poor show as to collecting fees for service from those that were moving their mares from the district, or even turning them out on the range and perhaps not rounding them up for another year.

ALEX. MIDDLETON.

## STOCK

(Contributions invited, discussions welcomed.)

#### Why Not Raise More Sheep?

Prices for muttons are good and demand pretty keen. Pat Burns, the noted cattle buyer of Calgary, is authority for the statement that 30,000 sheep have been imported from Australia within the last twelve months, and Dr. Tolmie of Victoria, B. C., that 60,000 head are brought in annually from the United States. The public seems to have developed a taste for mutton, probably the result of better quality stuff being produced than heretofore. Wool is also a good price, and it would appear that money can be made out of sheep by those who understand and like handling what have been so frequently termed the "golden hoofed." With a first class ram of some of the mutton breeds, Shropshire, Oxford Downs, or Leicesters, the ordinary range type, Merino grades, can be improved beyond recognition in two or even three crosses; the third cross is almost indistinguishable from the purebred. Many a wheat farmer could afford to start a small flock with about twenty-five ewes and get a great deal of profit thereby, sheep being good weed destroyers, and the market for lamb never seems to be glutted.

#### More Profit in the Hand-Raised Calf.

If the calf alone is considered at the end of six, nine or twelve months, and the cost of raising it not taken into account, the heading above might be questioned, but on farms which have increased in value from ten or twenty to forty dollars per acre it is not profitable, unless in the case of purebred stuff, and it is open to question even then, provided the owner will give calves the proper attention and feed, if it will not pay better to feed by hand and sell the cream, than allow the calf to take everything. The use of the hand separator has simplified matters very materially on the average farm, rendering it possible to get sweet milk at a nominal temperature for the young bovines.

For growing calves, separator milk is equal to whole milk, though calves will not lay on as much fat as they will when whole milk is fed, but they will make as good growth and be as thrifty on skim milk. There is nothing in butter-fat that a calf can use in building body tissue. Butter-fat can be converted into body heat and body fat, and nutriment for this purpose can be supplied more cheaply with flax meal, which contains from 30% to 35% oil. When the calf is dropped, let it suck once and then remove it from the dam. If it is removed in the morning, give it no feed until the following morning; this is done so the calf will be hungry and will drink the milk without the finger. Give from three to four pints of its mother's milk twice a day immediately after milking the dam. (Better results will be obtained if the quantity fed is divided into three feeds and fed morning, noon and night). A small calf should get three pints and a large calf four pints. This should be continued for all of one week. Then give one week's rest.

times a day, giving it only from three to four pints. The third week feed all separator skim milk, but put in the milk a teaspoonful of ground flax. Then gradually increase the skim milk and flax meal. After the first month it should have access to a little hay (if possible clover) and a little whole oats or a mixture of whole oats and bran or shorts.

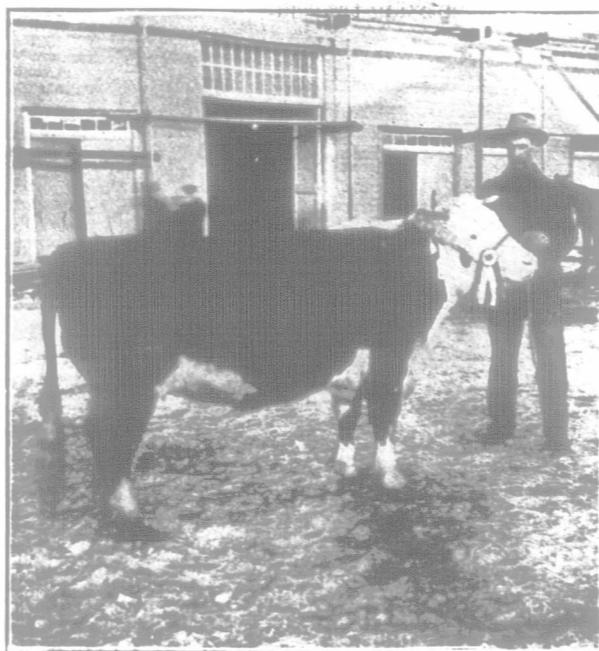
The important points are, strict regularity in time of feeding, and quantity and temperature of milk, which should be from 98 to 100 degrees F.

Care must be taken not to overfeed; in fact, that is one of the dangers; many feel that having saved the butter fat (cream) they should give the calf the skim milk ad lib., and trouble results. If one has scales the correct amount to feed the calf may be arrived at; for the first five weeks 18 pounds per day, divided as suggested into three feeds is ample. If several calves are in a box stall together, it will be found advisable to rig up small stanchions for them to occupy during drinking periods; and before they are loosed each one should be fed some ground grain, preferably crushed oats and bran, or the allowance of ground flax seed may be incorporated with the grain in place of feeding in the milk. After the calves have cleaned up their grain they may be turned loose and will not suck one another.

#### Heavy Mortality amongst Spring Letters.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Could you or any of your readers explain to us why we are nearly all losing most of our young pigs? Quite a few of my neighbors and myself have lost amongst us seven or eight litters.



GRAND CHAMPION, REGINA FAT STOCK SHOW.

The sows have nearly all been running out all winter and have been fed crushed oats and barley, and all appear to be healthy and make a good show for milk at farrowing time. Mine were fed bran and boiled potatoes as well as oats and barley; had lots of milk apparently for a day or two, but the pigs were slow to suck and died off two or three a day until I just have one left out of fourteen and it can't get enough milk. Have had a bit of experience with pigs, but never saw them like this before.

My own opinion is that being so much snow on the ground, the sows couldn't root round enough among the soil, which I think a breeding sow needs. The weather was cold at the time of farrowing, but I kept the pigs warm enough in a box beside the stove.

I'm sure any explanation or advice as to feeding will be much appreciated by a large number of your readers in this part and especially by.

ONE OF THE CROWD.

This matter has been touched on before, but in order to help our readers as much as possible the matter was referred to an expert on pig breeding, whose pigs achieved a continental reputation. He writes as follows:

"We have many such complaints and enquiries every winter, and can assign no other cause than lack of exercise and access to the ground, as we have known such cases in summer or fall litters. I fancy if grain were scattered on the ground for in-farrow sows in winter, or even on strawy manure so they would have to hunt and work for it, the pigs they carry would come stronger. I believe dry feed is preferable to sloppy feed for sows in winter. I can suggest nothing that will help to save pigs when they have not ambition enough to hustle for the natural nutriment. I had heavy loss of spring pigs from the same cause, the pigs coming flat and flabby and weak, and it took them several days to get on their feet."

#### Where the Black Noses are said to come from in Shorthorns.

Occasionally at sales one will note stockmen nudge one another when a certain cow or heifer is knocked down and perhaps catch the remark, "One has a black nose." The average breeder of this noted old breed of cattle does not like the black nosed and will not take one if he knows it. This seems to be one of the penalties of using the Scotch strains of blood. The men engaged in breeding Shorthorns for a considerable length of time have noted the changes in type, etc., not all of them it must be admitted to the benefit of breeders or the improvement of the breed. One such student of Shorthorn breeding remarks: "It is a question how this craze for animals of fine Scotch pedigree will last, and whether the continued use of bulls of Scotch blood in our English herds will be to their lasting benefit. That it has been beneficial up to the present time there is not a shadow of doubt, but it is just possible that one can have too much of a good thing, and in the opinion of some people we are losing size, quality, and true Shorthorn character at the expense of more compactness, and possibly a little thicker and more even flesh. The question will some day arise, whence are we to regain that old style and character which has made the Shorthorn stand out above all other breeds, and which, owing to the continued use of short, thick-set Scotch bulls, is being gradually lost, and why? Because few of the Scotch Shorthorns are of really pure Shorthorn descent, the original dams in many instances having been of Galloway or Highland blood. Therefore, we see now so many dark noses unfortunately appearing and detracting much from the appearance and value of the animal. How seldom do we see that sort of thing among the Shorthorns of Cumberland and Westmorland! These cattle, although in many cases not in the Herd Book, are of the purest Shorthorn blood and descended from the old Teeswater stocks, and there are instances where, unregistered though they may be, they have beaten in the showyard animals that have cost their owners extravagant prices and of the most fashionable breeding.

"In most cases, however, these cattle have been entered in the Herd Book, and although their pedigrees may not be long enough on paper to satisfy the South American buyer, it is not improbable that they will be one source to which Shorthorn breeders in England will have to go who wish to regain some of the high-bred characteristics of the Shorthorn of bygone days. And it is a remarkable fact that Lord Lovat's fifteen hundred guinea bull at the 1906 Perth sale was by a Cumberland-bred sire, and it is rumored that Scottish breeders are beginning to look for bulls of good English pedigree to cross in their herds."

From time to time this paper has warned the breeders that in allowing the valuable milking characteristic of this cosmopolitan breed to fall into abeyance, it has fallen out of favor with many farmers as a source of supply from which to get bulls to grade up their herds. These farmers are averse in the grading up process of their cows to the breeding out as it were of the ability to produce milk. If then black noses can be connected with the loss or lack of useful qualities, it is easy to understand the aversion of breeders to the smutty appearance of the muzzle.

#### Conveniences for Handling Pigs.

With the average person the pig is a contrary animal, but one that is put up with because it is a dividend payer when properly handled, bred and fed. The greatest difficulty experienced on farms where pig-raising is carried on is in the loading for market. In the West, one frequently sees the high wagon-box (double and long boards on top fastened by a chain, the hogs being run in at the end, and the loading chute is indispensable. Some prefer a permanent loading chute, with a platform the height of the wagon bottom, and a sloping approach to it. This can easily be built in a few hours by sinking cedar posts, bearding off the inside of posts, and with the use of hinged hurdles the hogs can be guided into the chute and loaded without trouble. On many farms the portable sloping gangway style of chute is in use, made out of a few plank and scantlings; it can be easily twisted around by two men to a desired position, or as may be desired, and



### Alberta's Spring Show and Sale

The first week in April was chosen for the Annual Spring Horse Show, Fat Stock Show, and Bull Sale by the executives of the Alberta Horse Breeders' and Cattle Breeders' Associations. The choice of dates was largely an experiment to determine whether or not the spring events would be successful before seeding time. The dates of course were suitable for the shows, but the earliness was obviously detrimental to the selling of bulls.

Everyone realizes that it is simply a compromise to hold the shows and the sale in the same week. The first week in April is none too early for a fat stock show and stallion show, but ranchers do not want bulls until July and will not bid with much zest in April. The average price realized at the sale indicates as plainly as anything could that it was too early for the demand. The experiment was considered conclusive and in the future, for a time at least, the bull sale will be held toward the end of May. This probably will mean the separation of the bull sale and horse show, but the latter can take care of itself, especially if the executive exert themselves to add attractive features to the event, as was proposed at the Horse Breeders' annual meeting.

The weather was somewhat against the show and sale, but when once the interest was created few took notice of the weather and the stock showed in fairly good fit.

The horses were not the best lot ever exhibited at Calgary, but the average was high. The fat stock show was stronger than before, there being four car-load lots of winter fed steers besides the individual exhibits, but the quality of the fat cattle is nothing to enthuse over. The fault though is in two places: the buyers do not put any premium upon high quality, rather the opposite—big, rough steers are in demand, as they do not cost any more to ship than the lighter ones; and the raisers of steers do not try hard enough to produce cattle that mature early and carry their flesh evenly. There is a lot to do to improve the conditions in the cattle trade of the West, and the Central Alberta Live Stock Association, as well as other organizations, will find full scope for their efforts. The bulls offered were of all degrees of excellence. Some would do good almost any place, and others would be equally harmful. Buyers are showing more discrimination each year and as a result the average quality of the sale stuff is slowly rising.

The judging of the sale bulls and of all the fat stock was in the hands of Mr. A. W. Smith of Maple Lodge, Ont., who has been in Alberta all winter regaining his health. The classes of sale bulls were large and required exceptional judgment to place them satisfactorily, and the fact that the prize winners in most cases afterwards brought the highest prices in the sale speaks for the sagacity of the judge.

The classes for Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways were not large and were soon passed upon. With Herefords P. F. Huntley, Lacombe; S. M. Mace, Petisko; O. Palmer, Lacombe; and Parker and Fraser, Lacombe, were the most successful exhibitors. The open championship was won by Mace's five-year-old American-bred bull, Hamilton, and next him in his class stood Huntley's King of Moscow, a four-year-old which afterwards sold for \$120. The championship for the best Alberta-bred bull was won by Parker and Fraser on Sir Bredwell 4th, the second prize bull in the senior yearling class. In the sale this bull brought \$100. The one above him in the open class, Lamerton Laird, shown by Taylor of Lamerton, brought \$115, and the third prize bull \$135.

Parker and Fraser were also fortunate in winning first in the two-year-old bull class with Sir Bredwell 2nd and second on Sir Bredwell, these two selling for \$135 and \$105 respectively. The third prize two-year-old was Palmer's Big Enough, which brought \$100.

Parker and Fraser had first, second and fourth on Sir Bredwells 10th, 11th and 12th, selling them for \$117, \$102 and \$105. The third prize went to Palmer's Gallant Hesiod 9th, who realized \$135. The Herefords were brought out in good fit and were a fairly uniform lot.

There was only one class for Aberdeen-Angus bulls, the first prize going to Lew Hutchinson's two-year-old Black Beaver, second to Jas. McNichol's, Blackfalds, three-year-old Canton Don and third to Wm. Greer's, Okotoks, two-year-old, U. C. Stamp. Only four of the Angus bulls sold for the low average of \$73. E. D. Adams of Millarville was the only exhibitor of Galloways, having three out.

There were some one hundred and fifty Shorthorn bulls of all ages in the sale and from these the show classes were well filled, as many as fifteen and twenty being entered in some of the classes. The first award in the class for bulls over three years old was given to an American-bred five-year-old, Alberta King, shown by A. W. Latimer, Bowden, second to the three-year-old Royalist, belonging to Robt. Pratt, DeWinton, which sold for \$100 and third to D. Sinclair's, Innisfail, Nonpareil Victor, bred by Geo. Isaac, and by Nonpareil Archer (imp.). In the sale this bull brought \$117.

For two-year-olds the first went to Reliance, bred by A. F. McGill and shown by H. W. Metcalfe of Lacombe. Second was P. Talbot & Son's, Raymond and third Bobbie Burns, bred and shown by J. L. Walters of Haynes. In the sale these bulls brought respectively \$125, \$77 and \$97.

Senior yearlings were an exceptionally large class

and brought out the Alberta champion and grand champion, Farmer, bred and shown by Jas. Sharp, Lacombe. He is a red bull, smooth and even though he might be thicker and more level on top. His sire is Drumrossie Chief and his dam Eleatha. In the sale he brought \$170, the highest price paid and went to the herd of P. M. Bredt of Regina. Next him stood Roxie Chief, shown by S. R. English of Warwick, which sold for \$115. W. F. McGill showed the third prize winner in Sandy Boy, by Stanley L., who ran up to \$145. Fourth went to Hugh McPherson's, Calgary, Sprucevale Dude, by the Dryden-bred bull Gloster's Hero, and fifth to Wm. Sharp's, Lacombe, Franklin.

Junior yearlings were also numerous and of pretty fair quality. W. H. Maude of Lacombe got first on Duke of Fairview, Jas. Wilson second on Admiral Favorite, Wm. Sharp third on Fusilier, Jas. Wilson fourth on Archer's Favorite. The first in this class was not sold, but the other three brought \$127, \$67, and \$85.

#### FAT STOCK SHOW.

The prize list of the fat stock show provided classes for purebred and grade cows, steers and heifers. In purebreds, however, there were not many entries, the cow class being the largest. In this class W. H. Maude of Lacombe won first and second, P. Turner, Wetaskiwin, third, and J. Wilson, Innisfail, fourth. In the dressed carcass class none of these cows got a place, but Wm. Thirok of Wetaskiwin won fifth on a cow that was unplaced alive. S. R. English was the only exhibitor in the classes for steers three years and under five; cow or heifer, three years and under four, and won second in the dressed carcass class for females with this entry. For steers or heifers two years and under three, R. K. Bennet, Calgary, was first and J. Hømm, Didsbury, second, the latter getting fourth place in the carcass class for steers. The champion of the show, Miss Trout, was shown in the class for steer or heifer under two years. E. D. Adams, Calgary, exhibited her and she came out in good flesh. Second in this class was won by R. K. Bennet and third by Hugh McPherson, Calgary. There was only one Hereford and one Galloway shown by S. M. Mace and E. D. Adams respectively.

In the grade steer class, three years and under five, there was a large entry of big steers. P. Burns & Co. got first on a grade Shorthorn, W. E. Tees second on a black grade and the Indian Industrial School, Davisburg, third on a steer that got fifth in the carcass class. For steers, two years and under three, P. F. Huntley, Lacombe, was first with a white face, W. E. Tees second, and A. F. McGill third, the latter winning third also in the carcass class. For steers one year and under two, Bryce Wright DeWinton got first on a grade Shorthorn and Lew Hutchinson second and third with grade Angus. The third prize steer in this class was afterwards first in carcasses and the second prize was second in carcasses. There were three grade heifers one year and under two, Dr. Harrington, Lacombe winning first, W. H. Maude second, and P. Talbot & Son, Lacombe, third. When these were killed out Talbot & Son won first, Maude third and Harrington fourth, English's purebred coming in for second.

The awards in the car-lots went as follows:—P. Burns & Co., grade Shorthorn; W. E. Tees, Tees, grade Angus; Indian Industrial School, Davisburg, grade Shorthorn.

Fat sheep were shown by C. W. Peterson, John A. Turner, Calgary, H. W. Watkins, Olds; and O. E. Brown, Calgary; Turner got first and Peterson second for shearlings, Watkin first, Turner second, and Peterson third for lambs; and Watkin first, Peterson second on grade shearlings, Watkin first and third and Brown second on grade lambs. The championship and first, second, and third for dressed carcasses went to Watkin.

#### SWINE.

Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, showed two Berkshires under twelve months and got third place in the carcass class. For Yorkshires the same age W. J. Tregillus got first and A. F. McGill second, Tregillus entry winning first dressed. For Yorkshires under six months Peterson was first and second and Tregillus third, also fourth and fifth on carcasses with entries from this section. In the grade sections Watkin's entry over six months won first alive and second dressed. The championship for the best bacon hogs went to Tregillus' first prize Yorkshire.

In connection with the show there were competitions in horse shoeing, grooming cattle, for best Herdsman, and for best method of showing. For shoeing a Calgary smith won out and for grooming the order was H. Metcalf, P. Huntley, and C. E. Craig, all of Lacombe. For herdsman, E. D. Adams was first, R. K. Bennet second and P. F. Huntley third. For placing for show, Bryce Wright was first, E. D. Adams second and W. H. Maude third.

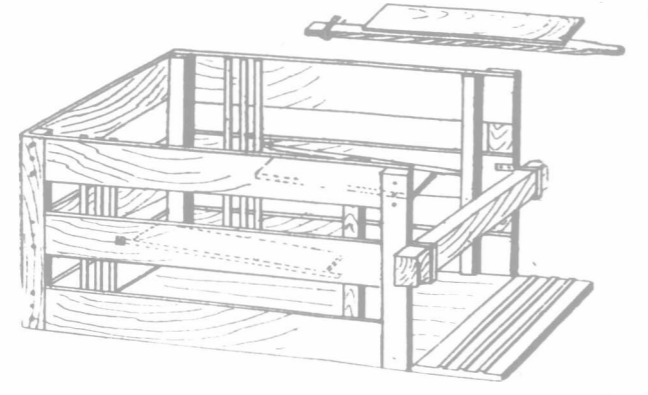
A poultry show was announced to take place at the time of the fat stock show, but there was only one exhibitor present, G. S. Warren, foreman for C. W. Peterson, Midnapore.

The officials in charge of the show worked hard to make it a success, the secretary, E. L. Richardson, R. K. Bennet and E. D. Adams being particularly engaged with the detailed work.

#### THE SALE.

It would require too much space to enumerate the buyers and sellers at the bull sale. In all there were 241 cataloged and nearly all were out. Fifty head of Herefords averaged \$70 and four Aberdeen-Angus \$73. Of Shorthorns there were about 120, sold at an average around \$75.

may even be used on occasion for loading small cattle. Another convenience is the breeding crate in which to place the sow, and which should be kept in a corner of one of the pens in the piggery—not in the boar's pen, lest he become cross and endanger the safety of the attendant. A breeding crate is made very much the same as an ordinary shipping crate, but with no top cover, and with a slide door in front. It should be about four feet ten inches long, two feet wide, and two feet nine inches high, with side bars of one by six inch stuff, except the top bar, which may be four inches wide, if of good material, and braced to make it strong. A false door, to slide down between cleats, should be provided for use in the case of young or short sows, and taken out in the case of a large or long sow. The hind end of the crate is left open, and when the sow goes in a bar or slat is placed across the end about a foot from the floor of the crate to prevent her backing out (The artist has shown this bar too thick in the illustration). To hold this bar in place, an iron staple with flattened sides is bolted on the end upright post or batten on each side through which the bar is slid. It is a good plan to have a platform about four or five inches high and three or four feet long to place behind the crate for the hog to stand on in the case of very large sows being bred, and useful, as a rule, with sows of any size. Foot-rests for the boar in the case of breeding young sows to an aged boar are provided to sustain his weight. In its construction, a piece of strong, tough wood on each side is used, two by two inches, rounded at the rear end to fit into holes in the rear posts. Of these holes there should be three, at intervals of say four inches, in order to raise or lower the foot-rest. The front end of the strip should be left square, and fitted into a square staple which goes through the middle side-board at the distance of two feet eight inches from rear posts, and is secured by nuts on the



outside boards. On the top of the two by two strips nail a six-inch board, about four inches shorter than the strip, leaving the strip extending beyond the board at both ends. These boards are the foot-rests, and also prevent the sow from moving sideways if it is small. In case of a large sow needing more room, turn down the side rests, which gives six inches more space. To do this loosen the nuts on the front staples, pull out the rounded end of strip, and change the square of the front end so as to let the shelf fall down. This crate may be made entirely of one-inch stuff, except the rear posts, and strong enough if well braced; and any one at all handy may make it in two or three hours with the ordinary tools, and it will save a great deal of time and worry to the attendant and the animals concerned; and, as time is money, there is economy in having such a device provided and always ready for use when needed.

For driving hogs a handy device is to have on hand a pair of light hurdles, each about ten or twelve feet long and two and a half feet high, made of half-inch by three or four inch stuff, well braced, and hinged together so that they can be brought into the shape of a letter V, enclosing the pig on two sides, the building forming the third side, when one man or boy holding each hurdle at the opposite end against the building or fence, as the case may be, the animals can readily be driven into the pen. Similar hurdles or gates should be provided by every exhibition association or their fairs, as one frequently sees pigs worried and the judge put to a lot of trouble when pigs are bought out for comparison owing to the lack of some such restraining device. Let every inspector in charge of the live stock section of the show see that a couple of sets of light hurdles and a loading chute are provided; it makes exhibitors more contented and that is something to strive for.



On the part of some of the breeders there was a marked determination to fit their stock well and to bring forward bulls of an age suited to the demand of ranchers. Such stock brought very fair prices, but no doubt if the sale had been two months later it would have made a difference of fully \$25 in the value of the best bulls. The honor of selling the highest priced bull belongs to Jas. Sharpe, Lacombe, for \$170, which, however, is the lowest high-mark ever reached at Calgary. Mr. Sharp's average for nine head was \$82. Mr. Wm. Sharp's average for ten head was \$85; Mr. Jas. Wilson's, Innisfail, \$90 for eight; R. K. Bennet's \$83 for four; H. W. Metcalfe's \$127 for three, and J. L. Walter's, Haynes, \$97 for nine.

Below we give a list of the total number of Shorthorns and Herefords sold in the past six years with the average prices realized:

Year.	Total Number	Average Price.	Shorthorns No.	Ave.	Herefords No.	Ave.
1901	64	85.17	44	90.57		
1902	220	95.80	183	99.91	14	91.42
1903	268	96.60	173	93.65	19	135.00
1904	293	99.79	131	104.23	76	127.17
1905	340	69.28	173	67.84	93	76.21
1906	170	108.37	95	106.12	37	138.91

#### Stockbreeders' Open Meeting.

On the evening of the 4th inst, the Alberta Stock Breeders held an open meeting in the Alexander Hall, Calgary. Hon. Mr. Finlay, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, presided at the meeting and called attention to the assistance which the provincial Department has given the stock breeding industry of Alberta, including money grants of \$600 to the cattle breeders, \$400, horse breeders, \$400, sheep breeders, \$100, swine breeders, and to the fat stock show this year \$1000. Besides this the provinces pay \$4 per day to judges supplied by the Dominion Government. The Department this year also conducted judging schools and started judging competitions throughout the province, the results of which Mr. Finlay believed would justify the expenditure of the \$7000 which it cost to conduct this campaign. In Mr. Finlay's opinion the intimation of Dr. Rutherford that the Dominion Government would discontinue its grant of \$600 to the stock breeders was hardly justified, in view of the fact that the breeders are pioneering the live stock industry in a new province.

Before Dr. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion, the second speaker, had finished his remarks the stock breeders of Alberta had been given something upon which to cogitate. The Doctor is no mincer of matters and what he said was born of conviction arrived at from long and broad experience.

In opening he propounded the oft-repeated but logical proposition that the agricultural resources of Canada were not so liberally fostered as the industry warrants. In connection with his work the Doctor noted that last year his Department expended some \$600,000 in the protection of the health of animals throughout the Dominion. With regard to the grant which the Dominion Government gives to the spring sale, Dr. Rutherford said that Mr. Finlay on looking into the policy of a federal Government could not fail to see how impossible it is for the Dominion Department to financially assist a purely provincial sale. In his opinion the provincial breeders stand in their own light in placing restrictions upon the introduction of better bulls. Canadian cattle are not improving as Western Canadians fulsomely flatter themselves that they are. Argentine cattle-men are improving stock fast and are going abroad and paying a high price for bulls. Canadians of course are buying bulls in the Old Country, but few of them come West, because the Canadian ranchers will not pay for them. The ranchers at present do not want valuable bulls, because conditions on the range do not admit of the making of the best use of such stock, but the cattle business of Alberta is really only beginning, and when these difficulties which are associated with ranching are removed, breeders will and must get the best bulls that money can buy. Even now the policy which the Alberta breeders have adopted of restricting the sale of outside bulls is a short sighted policy. Western breeders do not need to buy Eastern bulls if they are not so good as Western, and certain it is that all the bulls put up at the Calgary sales are not first class.

Referring to the shipment of range cattle, Dr. Rutherford said it had always been his regret that so many cattle went forward in such soft condition and had previously advocated the putting up of feed and the distribution of the marketing over a longer period. He had also advocated the feeding and handling of range colts during winter, but in both cases had been ridiculed. But he noticed that things have changed. Feed was now grown, stock was being domesticated and there is an improvement. There is, however, still a great waste through selling unfinished stuff and there is no reason why range stock should not be more finished before marketing. In the States not over eight per cent. of the range cattle are shipped to Europe; the balance are put in the feed lots in the corn states for 90 days and then shipped to central points for classification. From there the exporters go forward in the care of expert "bull-pushers," who see to it that the cattle are placed on the market

in the best condition. The remedy for Alberta cattlemen lies in co-operative effort in marketing and in grain and hay finishing.

Next year a friend of Dr. Rutherford in Ontario is going to undertake to feed two car-loads of Western steers in feed lots, and it is hoped that others in Manitoba and Saskatchewan will be induced to undertake such a proposition. Judging by the applause, the remarks of the commissioner were well received and the policy of feed lot finishing is endorsed if not practiced by the Alberta cattlemen.

Mr. A. W. Smith of Maple Lodge, Ont., was then introduced to the meeting and in part said: "If the number of Shorthorn cattle on exhibition here is any indication of the number of Shorthorn cattle in the province, then the Shorthorns are vastly in the predominance. Evidently the continual introduction of Shorthorn blood had the effect of counteracting the tendency of cattle to become smaller under ranch conditions. Until recently this tendency had been offset by keeping steers longer, but a less expensive way was to give better care and so secure earlier maturity. The dressed carcass competition here had demonstrated that a better quality of beef can be produced on an early maturing animal than upon older cattle raised under range conditions. Hence Alberta breeders should endeavor to secure this earlier maturity."

Speaking as the president of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Mr. Smith said his association had no fixed time for its annual meeting, but thought it would be difficult to hold the meeting at the time of the Winter Fair on account of the amount of interest the fair demands. But he believed the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association would endeavor to acquiesce in the requests of Western breeders to hold their annual meetings when the Western men suggested.

Mr. John Gardhouse on being called upon, expressed his pleasure at having had the opportunity of meeting with Western breeders. As judge of heavy horses Mr. Gardhouse earnestly congratulated the Alberta people on the class of horses they were having introduced.

One feature of the show was particularly commendable and that was the lectures and judging competitions which were given. Every breeder should familiarize himself with type and should take every opportunity to point out the characteristics of different breeds to the boys and young men. Indications of character should be observed, as the intuitive instinct of stockmen is developed by studying parents and their progeny.

With the advantages which Alberta has for stock raising there should be more value set upon the breeding and individuality of the breeding stock kept. The highest priced cattle cost but little more to raise than the poorest, but these superior stock must have well bred and superior parents.

In speaking as a representative of the province of Saskatchewan, Mr. Robt. Sinton of Regina, president of the Stock Breeders' Association of Saskatchewan, expressed his pleasure at being able to attend the show and sale. As an experienced cattle raiser, Mr. Sinton gave some advice to breeders on keeping cattle good on their feet. Many of the bulls in the sale he observed knuckled or were stiff. This he believed was due to the lack of exercise. As for the recommended rule that bulls to head herds should have a thin mellow skin, he took exception. The bull with thicker skin and heavier coat was in his opinion the better kind to select. In selection one cannot place too much importance upon the tendency of bulls to carry natural flesh.

For a short time the meeting was addressed by Brigadier Wakefield, who made a few remarks upon the immigration policy of the Salvation Army, after which the lantern was utilized to illustrate desirable types and incidents in the handling of stock at a large abattoir.

#### Cattle Breeders Meet.

The Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association held their seventh annual meeting in Calgary on the evening of the 3rd inst. The president, R. K. Bennet, presided, and about one hundred cattle breeders were in attendance. After calling the meeting to order Mr. Bennet called for the secretary's report. In introducing his report Mr. E. L. Richardson called the attention of the meeting to the fact that when the association was organized in 1900, breeders of purebred stock were scarcely a discernible quantity and very few purebred bulls were used being on the ranges, but that during the past six years the use of purebred stock had become almost universal on the ranges, the number of breeders had greatly increased and the excellence of the stock they were offering had reached a decidedly high mark. The appreciation of purebred bulls by the ranchers was shown in the steady increase of average prices received for bulls at the sales from 1901 to 1906. In 1901 the average price was \$85; 1902, \$95; 1903, \$96; 1904, \$99; 1905, owing to over supply the average dropped to \$69 and in 1906 the average was \$108. The honor of receiving the highest price for individual animals at the various sales has been well distributed, no one breeder having won this distinction more than once in the past six years. The winners in order, from 1901 to 1906 inclusive, were P. Talbot & Son, Lacombe, Shorthorn, \$250; John Ramsay, Priddis,

Shorthorn, \$290; O. Palmer, Lacombe, Hereford \$255; Hon Wm. Beresford, Calgary, Shorthorn, \$285; D. Sinclair, Innisfail, Shorthorn, \$225; A. F. McGill, Lacombe, Shorthorn, \$365.

Last year it was decided that females should not be put up at auction at the annual spring sale, but the matter of holding a sale of cows and heifers at the time of the summer fair was under advisement.

Reference was made to the appointment of a commission by the four Western provinces to inquire into the state of the meat business and the intimation was given that the investigation would be proceeded with in the near future.

Mr. Peterson's resignation was attended to and in recognition of his services the executive had made him an honorary director and life member. As his successor, Mr. Richardson asked the association to give him all the assistance in their power to further the interests of the association.

The financial statement was submitted, which showed receipts, including those from the sale, of \$21,073.63 and expenditures of \$20,758.02, leaving a balance of \$315.61.

The meeting engaged in a lengthy discussion upon the most suitable date of holding the annual sale, with the result that a motion authorizing the executive to arrange dates after the twentieth of May as the time of the sale was carried. Mr. Mac Donald, president of the Western Stock Growers' Association, said that if the sale were held about that time he thought his association could arrange to have their annual meeting there and the ranchers would certainly be willing to pay most for bulls. The breeders were also unanimously in favor of the later date. The secretary was then instructed to correspond with the associations in Saskatchewan and Manitoba with the object of arranging dates so that there would be the least possible difficulty in getting judges.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, was present at the meeting and on being asked to outline the attitude of the Dominion Department of Agriculture toward the Alberta Stock Breeders' Association, gave notice of some changes that would have to be made as a result of the Alberta breeders debaring breeders of other provinces from showing or selling at their spring event. The Commissioner explained clearly that as the breeders had made their show and sale inclusively provincial they could not expect federal assistance for it, but should rather look to their provincial Government for financial support. The extent of the Dominion Government assistance to the sale is \$650 in cash, besides supplying some of the judges.

While speaking Dr. Rutherford intimated that it was probable after meeting with the Western Stock Breeders on the ninth of June, the practice of dipping range cattle would be reintroduced as a protection against the spread of mange.

#### OFFICERS.

The election of officers for 1907-1908 resulted as follows:

Honorary president—J. A. Turner, Calgary. president—R. K. Bennet, Midnapore; 1st vice-president—J. Sharpe, Lacombe; 2nd vice-president James Wilson, Innisfail.

Honorary director—C. W. Peterson, Calgary. Breed directors—Shorthorns, John Ramsay, Priddis. Herefords, John Parker, Lacombe; Aberdeen-Angus, L. W. Hutchison, Duhamel; Galloways, E. D. Adams, Calgary; Dairy Breeds, W. J. Tregillus, Calgary. General directors—J. L. Walters, Lacombe; Bryce Wright, De Winton; Wm. Galley, Edmonton; O. Palmer, Lacombe; T. Daly, Edmonton. Ex-officio directors.—Hon. W. T. Finlay, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta; Hon. Dr. Rutherford, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa; Geo. H. Greig, Asst. Dom. Live Stock Comr., Winnipeg. The meeting then adjourned.

#### Hairless Pigs.

Having had considerable experience with pig-coming hairless, I am giving you my experience.

L. and H. do not say what they fed their sows previous to the time of being confined, before farrowing; and the trouble probably lies in their being fed on something that had an injurious effect on the fetus, probably wheat screenings, crushed and fed to them, or eaten around the stacks, just where it came from the threshing machine.

A number of years ago I used to clean all my wheat before selling it, and crush the screenings and feed it to the pigs and horses, including the brood sows, and mares in foal.

Result—hairless pigs, all weak, some very large at birth and very fat, others scarcely formed. Foals weak—nearly all died. Profit in stock raising ———.

It was almost by accident that I learned what was causing the trouble, and since that time I have fed no chopped or whole screenings to sows or mares either, while carrying their young or suckling; and the trouble along that line has vanished.

The injurious substance is in the weed seeds, but just what it is I do not know, as I am neither a doctor nor a chemist. But I may just say that



my information came from an M. D. who had a practical experience in farming and stock raising. If pig breeders will give their sows the run of a straw stack during the winter and feed them crushed oats with a little barley chop or bran and shorts, or all of it mixed, and give them a few roots, beets, marigolds, turnips, potatoes, carrots, or even potato peelings—cooked or raw—they will have very little trouble with weak or ill-formed or hairless pigs.

RUSTICUS.

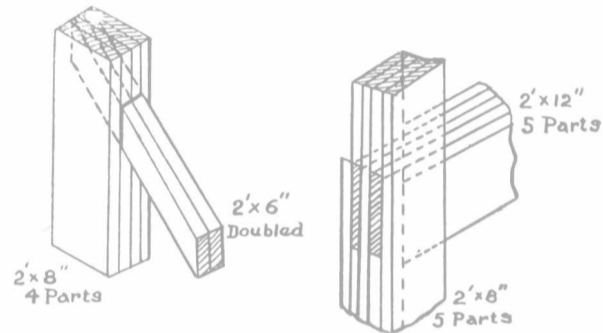


Prefers the Larger Outfits.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

How can we get our grain threshed the cheapest and also the quickest way? This is a question that crops up in each and every farmer's mind quite frequently. They have been trying to settle it by experiments for a good many years, but on account of it proving a too costly experiment to some a great many do not like to venture. There is a great difference of opinion as to which is the best way to get our grain threshed in this country. First we have the would-be up-to-date farmer with the gasoline outfit. Then there is the farmer who contents himself with the small portable steam rig which does not cost so much money. Last, but not least, is the large traction outfit having all the modern up-to-date attachments.

With regard to the gasoline outfit we cannot say very much, not having had any experience with one.



HOW THE JOINTS ARE MADE.

As we have had a 6 h.-p. gasoline engine for some years, doing our chopping and sawing wood, we can say that there is bound to be considerable trouble with them, more especially in cold, damp weather.

I have had a number of years experience with both kinds of engines and I would most certainly undertake to run a steam engine continuously rather than the gasoline.

The gasoline is too much like a balky horse, for you are not always sure of it starting when you want it. The gasoline engine can be used with a fair amount of success to run a small separator, that is, if you get the right make, for there is a vast difference in the amount of gasoline used for the power that is given.

With reference to the comparative expense of running the two engines the steam engine has the gasoline beaten to death when much power is wanted, except when water is hard to get; because the gasoline will cost more than the extra help required to run the steam engine. The way gasoline has been advancing in price the last few years it will soon be out of the question to use it for general power. Of course it has its substitutes, but they are at present no better.

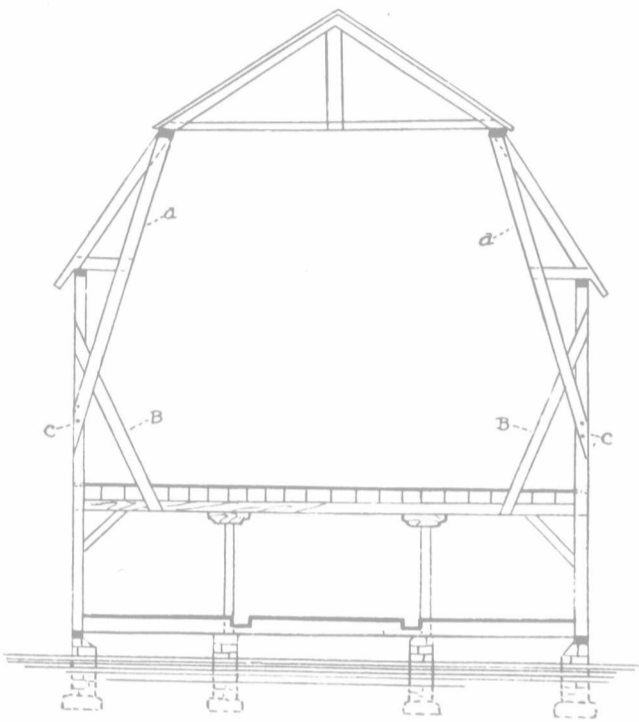
In our opinion the large outfit is the best for the big farmer and also for the man that goes out to make a business of the work, because the large outfit can be run with a few more men and get a much larger amount of grain through the machine; therefore, it does not cost so much to thresh a bushel of grain with the large outfit as with the small one. Another point that is worth considering is that when the same quantity of stuff is put through these respective machines the larger one will save more grain and do a cleaner job.

We have had considerable experience with different ways of threshing, all the way from the flail to the 25 h.-p. traction engine 440-62 separator. It is not necessary to dwell on the first method, for the days of the flail have long since passed and gone. A number of years ago we got disappointed a few times by the thresher not coming when he promised and as a result lost heavily by rain. So we bought a small horse-power rig. One season was sufficient to convince us that it was not the outfit for a farmer in this large enterprising Western Country of ours. It seemed to require too much power to run it for all we could get through; in fact, it was too much of a horse killer to suit us.

The next year we purchased a 15 h.-p. portable engine and a 30-54 separator with all attachments. This makes a good, practical, not too expensive outfit, but of course it has not the capacity to stand crowding

very much. One objection we have to it was the difficulty we had in moving it, for an outfit like the one mentioned is too heavy to move with horses. Having steam plowing in view, we dealt off our small outfit on a 25 h.-p. plowing engine and a 40-62 separator. This we are satisfied is a good rig for the large farmer, for with it you can get your grain threshed and housed in the shortest time, and this means greater profits, especially when you can make a grade on your grain.

If steam plowing is the success we think it is, there will be an increasing demand for larger outfits, for nothing but the large horse-power engines are of much use for plowing, and in getting the large engine a person had better get the large separator. The little extra cost will soon be made up from the greater number of bushels threshed and saved.



THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE BRACING IN PLANK FRAME BARN.

We think people should be very careful when thinking about investing in expensive threshing outfits, if they are not capable of handling the outfit themselves, for strangers as a rule don't take so much care of the machine as should be taken where so much capital is invested.

In conclusion, I want to say a few words to the threshermen in general. I think it is high time that we should do something towards making our business a little more remunerative, because as it is now the thresherman on account of the high price of machinery and very high wages, does not make any more than what will pay for the machine, very often not that, and a little fun running the outfit and a gang of men, which I think might be placed under the head of "questionable amusements."

In almost all other lines of business, associations are formed with firm, fixed rules which protect the members of the "combine," as some wish to term them. I cannot see why threshermen do not get together and do something similar. It has been tried in certain districts, but has generally turned out a failure, generally on account of the owner of either some old rattle-trap of a machine or some poor thresher in order to get work starting to cut prices. I believe the only way this can be overcome is by imposing a fine on said owners.

W. SAUNDERSON & SONS.

Do Not Forget a Fireplace When Planning the Living Room.

The farmer about to build will have found a number of valuable hints in the articles on Home Sanitation, but there are one or two features we should like to emphasize; namely, a large living room and a good open fireplace in that room. Nothing adds so much to the cheeriness of the room in which many hours must be spent especially in winter time, as the open fireplace and it is also a splendid means of keeping the room ventilated. The houses of earlier days were of a sort of open-work construction and ventilation was not hard to get, in fact could not very well be avoided; but the later day houses are built more box-like, in fact, practically airtight, keeping out the pure fresh air and keeping in the impure vitiated air so baneful in its effects on the human organism. Do not then forget a fireplace in the plan of the new house you are to build soon.

Some Questions and an Opinion. Do You Agree with this Farmer?

Well-nigh every progressive farmer is agreed that some sort of rotation is essential to the maintenance of soil fertility and to keep humus in the soil. Do you really think that seeding to grass is preferable to using manure on the land, or to the bare fallow, when all things cost and results obtained, are considered?

What grasses do you consider promise best for the Western farmer for this purpose? Keep all grasses off the farm unless you want hay.

How would you sow them, and with what grain crop? None.

When a catch is secured how would you suggest handling to secure the greatest profits for immediate and permanent results?

What place should these grasses take in rotation? Suggest what you consider the best rotation for your part of the country.

Two crops of wheat and summerfallow which has always returned 20 bushels per acre for the last three crops. Stable manure requires two to three years on the pile to destroy germination. If this were carried out on all farms there would not be trouble with weedy farms.

Land is too valuable here to grow grasses which take two years to get a crop, and considering the cost and lost time nothing is gained. The rule here is 2 crops of wheat and 1 of oats, then summerfallow. You will find the land has enough weeds and grasses to do all that is required to produce crops.

Sask.

A. J. YORSTON.

Is the Lack of Bacteria Responsible for Failure with Clover?

Attempts to grow legumes such as clover and alfalfa in Western Canada have not been so successful as one could desire, and yet perseverance must be the word if success is to attend our efforts. Mr. Walker in a recent issue gave as one reason for the failure to grow clover, the alternate thawing and freezing in the spring just after the snow left. As a result of this he claims the delicate young roots are broken off



AN OPEN FIREPLACE MAKES THE LIVING ROOM HOMELIKE.



about three inches below the surface; this is, we believe, a reason that has not been advanced before. He also hints that no trouble will be experienced in growing clover on land which has been lightly timbered and full of roots. We have seen at St. Charles, on Dr. Thompson's farm, splendid crops of clover, and also at the Van Horne farm, East Selkirk, and the Asylum Farm, West Selkirk, and at each farm no trouble is anticipated in continuing to grow red clover. Further west, however, people are not so sanguine, and the problem is a harder one to solve and causes the question above to be asked. On none of the farms mentioned so far as we are aware was inoculation tried; yet judging from the poor results obtained in some localities it might be a good thing to try the inoculation method. In parts of Saskatchewan and in Alberta, alfalfa, it appears to us, is to be the soil renewer; and we believe the people there will be advised in pinning their faith to it, and we hope ere long to give our readers the results of some experiments made. When in North Dakota last summer several large fields of clover were noticed, and from testimony to hand from there, inoculation by cultures has not shown any very marked results. The testimony of those successful with clover is that almost invariably better results are obtained on land that has had a good dressing of horse manure, than on unmanured land.

#### How Corn is Improved in Yield.

Prof. G. I. Christie writes to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE on Corn Improvement in the Corn States:

In the Corn Belt of the United States, more than 46,000,000 acres of land are planted to corn each year. The average yield of corn over this area for a period of ten years is about 32.6 bushels per acre. The yield has been affected by the soil and soil management, but experiments have also shown that this low yield is due in a large measure to the use of: First, low-yielding varieties; second, seed of low vitality; and third, seed improperly graded for the planter.

The varieties of corn usually grown are of the dent type. Some very small amount of flint corn is grown in the northern sections of the states mentioned. The number of varieties or strains of varieties of dent corn are almost innumerable, but the most prominent and those most generally used are Reid's Yellow Dent, Leaming, Gold Mine, Riley's Favorite, Boone County White, Iowa Silver Mine, and Johnson County White. These have furnished the basis for the many local-named varieties which are found throughout the country.

It has been found that the most satisfactory results are obtained where home-grown seed or seed from the immediate community is used for the major portion of the crop. Corn for seed may be moved greater distances east and west than north and south.

When a new variety or strain of corn is brought from a distance, it should be planted over a limited area, and on soil of medium fertility. In the early fall, before the time of frosts, the corn should be inspected, and those ears which show signs of maturity by the brown husks should be picked and hung up in a dry place where each ear will be exposed to a free circulation of pure air, and where they can be kept dry during the winter. If this method of selecting the seed is followed up for two or three years, the date of maturity for the variety will be hastened ten days to two weeks; the corn will become acclimated, and little difficulty will be experienced in securing a satisfactory crop.

#### SELECTION OF SEED.

Recent experiments have shown the individuality of an ear of corn to be of much importance. Individual ears of corn were planted in individual rows in several plots in different parts of Indiana, and the following figures show some of the results.

YIELDS OF INDIVIDUAL EARS.					
Plot No. 11		Plot No. 12		Plot No. 21	
Ear No.	Bush per acre	Ear No.	Bush per acre	Ear No.	Bush per acre
22	127	15	102	8	100
17	65	17	62	6	65.8

The above data show the variations in yielding power of individual ears, and indicate the possibilities for corn improvement by selecting seed from the better ears. The productive power of an ear of corn cannot be told by the eye, but much can be done to discard the weak, undesirable ears when selecting the seed. A good plan is to lay fifty or one hundred ears in a row on a table, or on planks supported by barrels, and, with an ear that most nearly represents the type desired in the left hand, pass down this row and discard all those ears that do not measure up in size, shape and type of ear, and color, shape and size of grain. In this way a uniformity of type, shape and size is secured. After this has been done, the vitality of the individual ear should be determined.

#### TESTING OF CORN.

The germination test of seed corn is an important and necessary operation. When we remember that only fourteen ears of corn are required to plant an

acre, and that with a yield of seventy bushels, each ear planted means five bushels at harvest time, we cannot afford to plant one bad ear. With the following method a man can place to test six to eight bushels of corn in one day, and, under average conditions, he does no work on the farm that returns him more dollars for his labor.

The tester shown in cut can be made from ordinary inch lumber, and of any convenient size, say about two by three feet, and three inches deep. Through the sides and ends holes are bored about two inches apart, and one half inch from the top. Through these holes light galvanized or copper wire is strung from side to side and end to end, dividing the box into squares. The tray is then filled up to the wires with sand, garden soil or sawdust, and moistened thoroughly.

The ears to be tested should be arranged in rows on the floor, or in racks, where they will be undisturbed until tested. Remove five kernels from different parts of No. 1 and place in the first square in the upper left-hand corner, designating this as square No. 1. Do the same with ear 2, etc., placing the kernels in a respective square in the box. After the kernels have been placed, the tester should be covered with glass or a piece of carpet so as to prevent evaporation of the moisture and placed in a room kept at a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees F. After five days the tester should be examined, and any ear that does not show vigorous root and stem sprouts from the five kernels should be discarded.

A study of the vitality of corn has shown that no one can pick out all the ears of imperfect vitality by a mechanical examination. Every weak germ means a weak plant and a small yield, and when these can be easily detected by the tester there is no reason why they should be planted.

#### GRADING.

After the desirable ears of corn have been selected, the tip and butt grains should be removed and discarded. Tests have shown that it is impossible to secure a high per cent. of stand when the irregular tip and butt grains are planted along with the uniform middle grains.

The following table shows the results of a planter test, in which the whole ear and the uniform middle grains were compared. In each case it was desired to drop three kernels per hill. Records made in 100 drops:

No. of kernels dropped.	Whole ear	Middle kernels only.
1	1 time.	
2	6 times.	8 times.
3	66 times.	92 times.
4	25 times.	
5	1 time.	
6	1 time.	

After this has been done, one other step in the grading should be taken. Make a lapboard, about two feet square, with raised edges, or use a sieve from the fanning mill. On this board or sieve shell each individual seed ear. If for any reason a bad ear as been overlooked in the previous operations, it is caught here and can be discarded. Broken grains, irregular-shaped and other undesirable kernels can be easily removed by hand. When the corn is on the lapboard or sieve, the shape and size of grains can be noted, and the deep-grained ear placed in one box, while the shallow grains are placed in a separate receptacle. It is almost impossible to have the planter drop uniformly the required number of kernels when the deep and shallow kernels are mixed, but when they are graded and the planter plates adjusted the stand of corn can easily be increased twenty to thirty per cent.

Purdue University Experiment Station, Ind.

#### Believes in a Rotation to Include Grasses.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

You cover a good deal of ground in your letter. I think it would require a newspaper man to cover the ground.

I have had very little experience with grasses. I sowed down 80 acres last summer with equal parts of rye and brome grass; it was for permanent pasture for my mares and not for hay or to enrich the land.

I find I have splendid results on my pasture land by manuring it in the winter right from the stalls and the cattle pick out all the hay from the manure. For enriching cultivated land I would prefer the manure before seeding down, but where the farms are large in this country it is impossible to manure it to keep up the fertility of the soil, so we will have to fall back on the grasses to enrich the soil. I summerfallow from 200 to 300 acres every year. It stores up moisture and ensures a crop the following year, but I don't think it is the right system to follow, as we are adding very little to the soil and a great many fallows I see just make more weeds than ever. The greatest advantage I see of fallowing is it stores up the moisture and allows us to get our plowing done before harvest. I think for hay alone that Western rye grass is the best, provided it is cut early. I would sow it on spring plowing without a nurse crop.

My idea about a rotation for this country, but I have not practiced it yet, is one of seven years duration. I have not practiced it yet, it is only theory and might not work.

Let the season and rotation start June 1st, and 640 acres.

1st year.—90 acres spring plow, sow with Western rye grass and brome grass, finish middle of June.

2nd.—90 acres cut for hay.

3rd.—90 acres pasture.

4th.—90 acres break cut and disc and sow with oats and barley for green feed sheaves; finish seeding July 1st.

5th.—90 acres fall plow and sow to wheat next spring.

6th.—90 acres fall plow and sow to wheat next spring.

7th.—90 acres spring plow and sow oats; finish June 1st.

Total 630 acres.

10 acres for buildings.

I think the labor question will soon be the worst problem we shall have to contend with. Three men and ten horses should handle 640 acres with one extra man at harvest and threshing. Keep the three men all the year round and there should be plenty of feed and pasture for 100 head of stock.

W. H. BRYCE.

#### Getting Rid of the Weeds.

One of the methods tried of late years for the suppression of weeds is the use of the disc harrow as soon as the crop is harvested. If a thorough discing is given, followed by the use of the ordinary diamond harrows or the packer if the season is dry, a crop of weeds may be started that fall. If time would allow, a light skimming with a plow is even better, but the fall is the time of rush to get things into shape; hence that treatment is rarely practicable. The disced land is left until late and then plowed. If in the spring as soon as the land can be worked the harrows are put on, another crop of weeds may be started and destroyed before sowing to barley or oats for green feed, the former to be preferred, as it can be cut early before such weeds as wild oats can seed. It is only by constant and renewed effort that weeds can be overcome, and their suppression is the great problem for the grain farmers of the prairie to solve.

#### Tendency Seems to Large Outfits By Threshers.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Regarding threshing and threshing machines I scarcely feel myself competent to write on the subject, because while I have been growing grain extensively for many years, I have not yet owned or operated a machine, always hiring. I could never see it to be to my advantage to own a machine. I have generally had my hands full and trouble enough without that, and have no taste for the business further than to get my own work done, and while it seems to be a heavy expense hiring, yet those who are in the threshing business to all appearances are not making fortunes out of it.

I do not know of any who have tried the co-operative scheme you suggest, so I cannot say as to it.

The tendency in this neighborhood has been towards larger outfits with large traction engines and up-to-date equipments; such as high baggers, self feeders, and wind-stackers, etc. The advantage of a large outfit no doubt lies chiefly in its large capacity for work, and all these attachments are used to save labor. On the other hand their cost is enormous and threshers have to charge accordingly. I think the limit as to size has been reached for profit. The smaller machine has the advantage in the lesser outlay, which itself is very important considering the season for operating is so short, but farmers with large crops generally prefer to hire the larger outfits with a view to getting the work done as speedily as possible.

A few small gasoline outfits have been introduced around here, but opinions differ as to whether they can be called a success. They are intended for a farmer's own use, and appear to me to be a step in the right direction.

A. LOVATT.

#### Manitoba Agricultural College Grain Competition.

At the opening of the college last fall each student was asked to bring with him a sample of the different grains grown on the farm just as they had come from the operator. During the winter term these samples were judged by the students and instructor with a view of finding out, first, the purity and quality of the grain products raised on the Manitoba farms, and second, to place them in their order of merit.

Many valuable lessons were learned from this work. One of these lessons was that wild oats have gained a foothold on many farms where the owners know nothing of their presence. White wild oats showed in nearly as many samples as did black ones, though not in such large numbers. Another lesson was that a very large percentage of the oats are harvested green and these in turn are used for seed. Green, immature seed decreases the yield. We also found that some farmers were growing a plump looking oat that contained nearly forty per cent. of hull, while good feeding or market oats should possess not more than 20 to 25 per cent.

The wheat shown yielded from 8 to 46 bushels per acre, and many samples went rejected for wild



The barley was judged on its own merits, but next year we purpose awarding premiums to the samples of barley that contain the highest percentage of wild oats, as many of the students are going to try barley as a cleaning crop according to plans outlined, and seed the grain ground fine to hogs and market the product in the form of high class bacon.

The awards were as follows:—  
Wheat.—1st, to Archie McMillan, on a sample grown on the farm of Mr. John Young, Griswold, Man.; 2nd, Delbert Willson, Boissevain, Man.; 3rd, Aug. Claus, on a sample grown on the farm of Mr. Robt. Bowes, Virden, Man.

Oats.—1st, David Paterson, Gladstone, Man.; 2nd, F. K. Morison, Crandall, Man.; 3rd, Herbert Franklin, Deloraine, Man.

Barley.—1st, F. K. Morison, Crandall, Man.; 2nd, Thos. Strachan, Hamiota, Man.; 3rd, J. Cochrane Smith, on a sample grown on the farm of Mr. David Walkie, Cartwright, Man.

Flax.—1st, Lithgow Proctor, Sanford, Man.; 2nd, Milton Tinline, Elkhorn, Man.; 3rd, J. Cochrane Smith, on a sample grown on the farm of Mr. R. P. McFarlane, Cartwright, Man.

Next year we hope to be able to offer liberal prizes for the best samples of seed grains sown this spring, the sample to be taken from the bulk of grain to be sown and consisting of at least five pounds. This spring each student has been supplied with six pounds of clover seed with which to sow a small plot, trying it with and without a nurse crop.

**Brome a Pest except for Pasture.**

We have not had very extended opportunities for experimental work. Three tests with brome; two with Western rye grass; one each with timothy and alfalfa. The results of these tests are financially adverse. To be quite frank, they hitherto have all had to be placed upon the wrong side of our balance sheets, when the cost of operating said plots, the crop obtained, and the results of succeeding wheat crops are taken into account.

**BROME.**

Our experience with this grass is that for hay or pasture, in both bulk or value, it is *par excellence*. As a rotation crop it is not only entirely useless, but such a work-creator to eradicate from the soil, as to merit the name of a pest to arable pursuits. It is far away more difficult to get rid of than the couch grass or the sweet grass pests, and the further and greater the evil is, after the double cost of early breaking, working of the ground all summer, and back-setting at the end of August, we find that said plots bring only a quarter to half a crop of wheat the following year, while the brome persists in renewing itself, so that the second crop of grain gets half choked out, with a half crop of brome in the land for the third year. Three useless unremunerative crops, and the land still possessed by the pest.

To the rye grass, timothy, and alfalfa the pest does not apply, but to the former the aftercrops of wheat were not so heavy in yield as the old tilled land adjoining, which had been steadily cropped with cereals and without even fallowing, and no more manure than the grass plots had. All grasses should be top-dressed with a liberal supply of farmyard manure, the earlier in the fall the better, the manure well and evenly spread, no big lumps left as they tend to smother the young plants.

**CLOVERS AND GRASSES.**

What we want is to get a good stand of the above combination as a rotation crop. It is the roots of clover that in my opinion are requisite for a provable financial rotation crop. One year in clover, pastured with cattle or sheep or both, then two grain crops, the seeds sown with the previous grain crop—if this can be accomplished we shall then have adopted a money-making system of agriculture. A bare fallow will then be unnecessary, as the land can be cleaned the end of May and the grain crop and grain seeds sown the first week in June.

The importance of a suitable rotation crop is not only a Western matter, for continuous raising of cereals will spell exploitation of the richest of our prairie soils, and must perforce develop a smaller yield and a lower grade of grain; so if a good rotation crop cannot be found at a reasonable cost the situation will soon become one of very deep significance to Canadians.

Men who are exercised of the true spirit of philanthropy will never find a more worthy field in which to exercise their munificence than giving of their wealth towards a numerous series of experiments, or some of our expert agriculturists to experiment upon the best methods of working the land, etc., so as to produce the best seed bed for a combination of clovers and grasses, as a paying rotation crop. It has been wisely said, "He is the greatest benefactor to society who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before."

FREDERIC KIRKHAM.

**Wheat Liable to be Spoiled.**

An observant farmer in conversation suggests a warning to those having wheat to ship which has not been very well sheltered from the weather. In many such cases care will need to be exercised to keep or get the ice or snow out of the wheat before putting in the car, where it would melt in transit and cause heavy loss to the shipper, as it would likely go rejected, though.

**Warns Farmers to Use Good Seed Only.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been around amongst the farmers a good deal this winter and would like to sound a word of warning about the seed and sowing of our crop for the coming year.

In the first place half the grain I have seen is not fit for seed. Some has plenty of wild oats and other filth in it and this should not be, as any ordinary mill will take wild oats out of wheat if properly set, but the seed oats are worse than the wheat. Some men seem to think if the wheat is pretty good it does not matter if the oats are not so good as they might be. Now the best is none too good, and the difference between feed oats and good clean wheat is only a few cents per bushel and it will pay any farmer well to sell his oats and buy good sound clean ones, but by all means put plenty of work on the cleaning, and cull out everything that should not be there. Small undeveloped wheat will also lead to disorder, more especially in a year like this when seeding will be late and there is all the more need for the grain to start at once and go ahead right from the beginning. Work is going to start later than usual and there will be a tendency to rush matters. This is all right up to a certain point, but better work is a few acres less and worked right, then summer fallow or seed down the balance. In going over the country I notice the men who go steady and keep going are the ones who are getting ahead. Some men I have in my mind's eye. They put in a good sized crop and put it in well with a rotation of grass, and they are not disappointed when the threshing is done, and they always have plenty of hay without going miles from home after it.

There is one other thing that a lot of farmers know little about, and that is picking the seed. Some do this well and understand the job; others do it anyway, and a good many do not do it at all. This job needs to be done and done right. Use either bluestone or formalin. For my part I prefer bluestone for wheat, 1 lb. to 8 bus. of wheat, and formalin for oats. There has been a lot written in the papers about the treatment and no man need go further to know all he wants about how to do it. When the work starts put your best man after the drill or better still do it yourself and just see how straight you can drive. Every bend means a skip sometimes and that means weeds. There always has been and will be plenty of time to put it in, so put it in well; put on the best seed you can get and then when you thresh your crop whatever you get you will always feel you did your part as well as you knew how.

READER.

**Keeping Farm Accounts.**

A reader in Alberta near Stettler writes as follows: "Several friends of mine who are readers of the ADVOCATE have asked me about book-keeping systems in use on farms. I have seen no such system and should be glad to know of a good one for farm book-keeping. Can you publish any? I, and I think many others, would be glad to know of a good practical system."

"F.S.P."

A year or two ago we published several contributions on this subject from farmers who keep accounts, but probably our correspondent has begun reading our journal since that time, so we submit the following from one of our contributors as giving a short method of "keeping track" of things.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Below I give an outline of my style of keeping accounts. I might say I have kept track of them for thirty years now. I keep a diary, and in its columns for income and expenditure everything is entered daily. Takes but a few minutes to jot down the day's proceedings. On the start, I sometimes feel

that I would stop it, as quite a lot had been spent foolishly. After the daily items are checked off every week, I carry them to the monthly, thence to the yearly. At the end of the year, each of the three should tally. I will give a copy of a full week, month and year:

	Income	Expend
Oct.		
3rd—500 lbs. shorts, \$4.00; account mill, \$16.65		\$20.65
Groceries, \$2.70		2.70
By butter, 13½ lbs., \$2.70; eggs, 2 doz., 40c.	\$ 3.10	
5th—By 16 pigs, 3,130 lbs. at 5½c	164.35	
Overcharge at mill, \$1.40	1.40	
9th—By butter, 10½ lbs., \$2.15	2.15	
By eggs, 1 doz., 20c; hay, \$10	10.20	
To groceries, \$2.15; fittings for henhouse, \$12.50		14.65
Express order, 10c		.10
	\$181.2	\$38.1

The monthly is as follows. I might say, whereas the income is all from the farm, I divide the expenses under the headings of personal and household and farm, keeping them under a general heading. First, I do not date the monthly accounts, but carry them out under separate lines and add the total in the column.

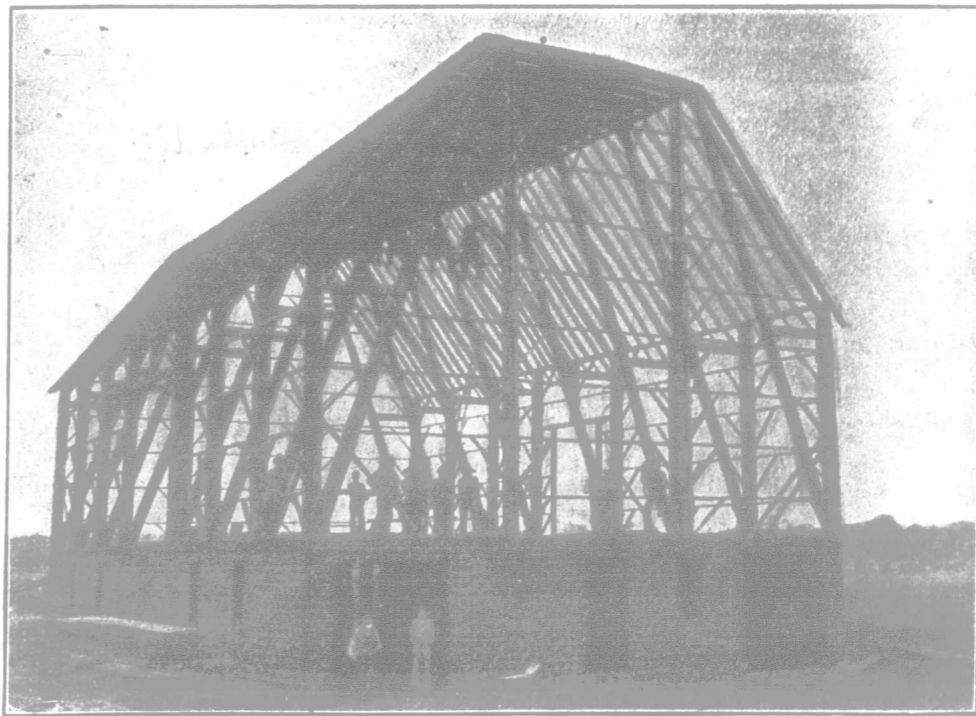
**OCTOBER.**

59½: 10,		
13½, 11½,		
10½, 13½—Butter: \$2.70, \$2.15,		
\$1.70, \$2.70; \$2.00	\$ 16.25	
4½: 1½,		
1, 2.—Eggs: 40c., 20c., 30c.—		
90c.; pigs, \$164.35	165.25	
125: 49,		
76.—Wheat: \$47.85, \$29.90		
—\$77.75; hay, \$10.00	87.75	
	\$269.25	
—Groceries: \$2.70, \$2.15,		
\$1.40, \$1.70—\$5.10		\$ 13.05
—Shorts and bran, \$19.25;		
chopping, \$1.00		20.25
—Fittings (hens), \$12.60;		
threshing, \$90.00		102.60
—Wages, \$33.00; picture		
frames, \$3.20		36.20
—Dry goods, \$1.00, \$2.20		
—\$3.20; doctor, \$2.00		5.20
—Fire insurance, \$7.40;		
telegram, \$1.00		8.40
—Twine (bal.), \$6.75;		
meat, \$8.60; repairs,		
\$2.70		18.05
		\$203.75

I carry the balance on from month to month, but have omitted it here.

**YEARLY EXPENDITURE.**

Personal and Household.	
Groceries, \$13.05; frames, \$3.20	\$16.52
Dry goods, \$3.20; doctor, \$2.00	5.20
Telegram, \$1.00; meat, \$8.60	9.60
	\$31.05
General Farm.	
Shorts and bran	\$19.25
Chop, \$1.00; hens, \$12.60	13.60
Threshing, \$90.00; wages, \$33.00	123.00
Insurance, \$7.40; twine, \$6.75	14.15
Repairs, \$2.70	2.70
	\$172.70



A PLANK FRAME FOR BARN



## YEARLY ACCOUNT.

	Income.	Expend- iture.
January.....	\$ 83.30	\$319.05
February.....	55.8	51.05
March.....	233.25	95.50
April.....	251.10	146.40
May.....	55.95	78.45
June.....	22.60	116.00
July.....	47.40	66.50
August.....	76.95	73.90
September.....	666.40	151.95
October.....	269.26	203.75
November.....	200.55	328.85
December.....	246.95	203.50
Totals.....	\$2,209.50	\$1,834.90
Expenses.....	1,834.90	
Balance.....	\$ 374.60	

It is subdivided under two headings, as far as expenses go, as follows:

	P. & H. Farm.	Farm.
January.....	\$ 81.60	\$237.45
February.....	27.95	23.10
March.....	44.70	50.80
April.....	44.25	102.15
May.....	23.80	54.65
June.....	11.10	104.80
July.....	51.85	14.65
August.....	28.60	45.30
September.....	15.65	136.30
October.....	31.05	172.60
November.....	42.95	285.90
December.....	49.45	154.05
	\$452.95	\$1,381.95

I also keep account of the various branches of the farm, under the following heads: General farm, cattle, hogs, hens. I know the amount of grain I thresh, the number of bushels sold and fed. The cattle are charged at the rate of ten per cent. on the investment on fences and buildings. They are also charged so much each for feeding and care throughout, but are credited with all butter made. Hogs, likewise. Every other branch is kept the same, and it is seen at a glance which part is paying best. I find that to grow an acre of wheat last year cost me \$8.82, which was the most in my experience, owing, doubtless, to the high wages, bad weather, etc. I think the foregoing will give your readers a poor man's system of book-keeping. I might add that I take an inventory at the end of the year of both live and dead stock.

FARMER.

## The Farm not such a Quiet Place.

Primrose McConnell, scientist, author and farmer has the following to say on this question in his diary of a working farmer:

"It is one of the traditional errors of the townsman that the country is a quiet place. I, who live there, think it is terribly noisy sometimes, and have a hankering after the solitudes of the London streets. As I write, sitting in the garden this morning, there is a perfect racket made by the sparrows, starlings, blackbirds, *et hoc genus omne*. In the backyard several young cocks are practicing the art of crowing, and, to crown all, the milk cart just returns from the station with a clanking load of churns: Word has been brought that one of my cows has got over into a neighbor's field, and I must go to see about getting her back. But, coming back to the original idea of quietness in the country, I am constrained to ask—Where is it? Not in my country at least. Even in the silent watches of the night, silence is unknown, for the very earth itself has sounds as well as the things that are on it. I have a habit of opening the door to look out into the night every evening just before going to bed; and some few times in my life, perhaps, have heard absolute silence. Sometimes a cow lows out on the pastures; sometimes a calf in one of the sheds bleats to keep itself company; sometimes a horse rubs its itchy heels on the spars of a gate (and either breaks the spars or tears a shoe off), and so on; at least, the sparrows, roosting on the trough at the eaves, try to shove one another off their perches, but absolute quiet—never."

## Alberta University Located at Strathcona.

News reports state that the Cabinet of the Alberta legislature have decided to locate the new university at Strathcona. The location is a good one and will we understand be acceptable to the majority of Albertans. The policy of the Government is evidently not to carry the principle of centralization too far. Edmonton and Strathcona have frequently been termed the twin cities of Western Canada and likened in that respect to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The locating of the university at Strathcona will likely mean the location of the agricultural college there also.

## Saskatchewan Legislators and Wolf Bounties.

At a recent session of the legislature at Regina, the Wolf Bounties Bill was amended by giving a bounty of one dollar for prairie wolf pups and five dollars for timber wolf pups. Certificates for wolf bounties are to be issued by the secretary-treasurers of local improvement districts.

## POULTRY

## Handling Newly Hatched Chicks.

The novice with the incubator and brooder does not always study carefully the directions accompanying the machines, and as a result is sometimes at a loss when the chickens arrive.

It can be taken for granted that for a brooder of good capacity (about 15 to 20 square feet of floor space) that from thirty-five to fifty chicks are as many as should be placed in it for the best results. In our experience we agree with the breeder who limits each flock to thirty-five chicks. No matter what the size of the brooder is, we would not confine more than thirty-five chicks that we wished to develop in one flock. If it were necessary to place fifty newly hatched chicks in a brooder, we should arrange to reduce the number to thirty-five at the earliest opportunity.

Dry feeding is more popular with expert poultrymen than mash feeding, for which the following reasons may be given: It is well at the start to place the chicks on gravelly soil, or where prepared grit is sprinkled about, so that their grinding apparatus may be ready to start when they are first fed. First, it is the natural method, and second, there is a slight opportunity for the chick to take into its system the poisonous or "pathogenic" (disease producing) bacteria found in decomposing food. If a mash is allowed to stand for a few hours before the chicks on a hot day, decomposition at once commences and the poisonous bacteria multiply in it amazingly; in fact, the warm decomposing mash offers for the multiplication of bacteria the most favorable medium. When a chick eats this decomposing mash with the poisonous bacteria the germs continue developing in its crop and intestines. The bacteria in the body produce poison and if the chick has not a robust system which is able to destroy them, it is quickly poisoned.

This is one of the main causes of diarrhoea in chicks and of the great losses during the first few weeks. Even if we are careful in feeding the mashes to see that no mash is allowed to decompose—unless the feeding utensils are regularly scalded or otherwise disinfected—there are millions of bacteria among the particles of mash that remain in the pail or around the corners of the feed trough, so that when the new mash is mixed and placed in the trough it is only a short time until it is polluted.

If you intend to feed mashes—feed them as dry and crumbly as you can, thereby preventing as much as possible the development of bacteria, or mix the mashes with thick, sour skim milk. The reason for this advice is because the lactic acid in the sour milk will tend to prevent the development of injurious germs.

Breeders of fancy poultry recommend feeding five times daily for the first three weeks, later four and then three times daily. Many of the breeders advise no feed until thirty-six to forty-eight hours old. For the farm flock the following methods has been suggested, it being assumed that neither incubator nor brooder are in use: About twenty-four hours after the chickens are hatched they should be removed with the hen to a clean coop, one that has been thoroughly disinfected, so that every form of parasitic life is destroyed. The little chicks should be fed a small amount of hard boiled eggs for the first two days; then they may receive bread crumbs, or cracked wheat. Clean water should be supplied in a shallow vessel. It is a good plan to cover the floor of the coop with sand; by so doing the young chicks in picking up their food will get more or less sand which will prove beneficial. After the chicks are a week old they will enjoy moderately soft mash of ground wheat, to which small amounts of sand and bone meal have been added. It is essential that young chicks receive more of the mineral foods. The organic forms of phosphate as found in ground bones will prove more efficient than the rock phosphate. Experiments have demonstrated that it is not advisable to mix ground oyster shells with the food of young chicks, although it is a good plan to permit them to partake of it at their own volition.

Early hatched chicks will prove less troublesome to rear than late hatched. They escape in a measure the torments of parasites that are usually so common during the warm season, and the pullets will lay well in the fall when eggs are a good price.

## Winter Care for Fertile Eggs.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The dry feeding of laying hens seems to be more or less of an experiment as yet; therefore I feel I should make known the result of a thorough test lasting one year, made with my flock of purebred Barred Rocks. This last winter, the coldest for twenty years, as all old-timers will bear me witness, has made the test a good one indeed.

The flock was shut up when the heavy snowfall came on November 16th, and from then till some fine days in the latter part of February, had no outdoor run at all. The year-old hens did not even have a scratching shed to exercise in, but the pullets had a good shed and took full advantage of it. Both pens were fed upon oats, wheat and barley, mixed, put in the litter a foot deep, twice a day. Grit, oyster-shell and clean water were always on hand. Three times a week I filled a long trough with a dry mixture composed of crushed oats and barley, bran and a little oilcake and salt. Vegetables of all kinds were given, all the potato peelings, supplemented with beets, turnips, cabbage, etc., fed raw, at intervals. A pot of boiled potatoes or carrots would be given for a change, the only cooked feed they ever tasted. Green cut bone, a most valuable food, was fed occasionally only, owing to the difficulty of getting a supply of it.

The result was most gratifying. The hens kept in perfect health, not one ailing bird, and they laid splendidly, even during the intense cold of midwinter. On March 18th the incubator was set 112 eggs, which were tested out on the seventh and four eggs found infertile. I never have had such good, strong germs even in May or June. This method is a great saver of time and labor which is a consideration on a busy farm. My fowl are kept in a comfortable house, very dry but quite cold at times, freezing every night; however, not hard enough to injure their combs. I am a great believer in fresh air and sunshine for them. Last season a setting of eggs was shipped to a friend in B. C. and eight lusty chickens hatched and grew up. When the bitter cold of last winter arrived my friend lost a number of his pullets, but the hardier Manitoba chickens thrived, doing well all the season.

For some years I have practised dry feeding for the young chicks, and consider it the only safe way to rear incubator chicks. Chick food (Cypher's) rolled oats, cracked wheat, some bran, are all used with grit, green stuff and fresh water.

The Hermitage, Man.

H. E. HALL.

Birds that are good layers are usually very active, always foraging about for food. They always look bright and healthy and in most cases their combs are fully developed, particularly if they belong to the large combed varieties, which are reported to be the best layers. A hen with a big comb may usually be regarded as a good layer; if she is not there must be some special reason for the contrary being the case.

## DAIRY

## A Heavy Milking Shorthorn Cow.

In the herd at the Nebraska Experimental Station is a heavy yielding purebred Shorthorn named Florence Airdie VI., and, according to a report by Professor A. L. Haecker, she gave, in the year ending April 7th last, 10,487 lbs. of milk, containing 413.01 lbs. of butter-fat, out of which 481.84 lbs. of butter were made. Her milk and butter records for the past three years are as follows:

Year.	Milk. Lbs.	Butter-fat. Lbs.	Butter Lbs.
1903-4.....	7,537.5	358.51	418.26
1904-5.....	7,112.5	316.03	368.70
1905-6.....	10,187.0	413.01	481.84
Total (3 yrs.)	25,137.0	1,087.55	1,268.80
Av'g. (3 yrs.)	8,379.0	363.51	422.93

## A Dairy Special.

The Wabash R. R. ran a dairy special through Indiana and Illinois recently, consisting of a train of six coaches; forty-five minutes stops were made and a large number of people addressed. The railroad footed the bill.

Did it pay, asks some one? It will require time to answer the question definitely. But what system could reach more farmers in a single day? In thirty minutes a well posted speaker can say enough to get a person to thinking, if the man is inclined to follow that occupation.

About all any convention accomplishes or school for that matter, is to put the audience or students in a mood to seek knowledge; the facts which they carry away are but incidental.

It is said to take 150 pounds of butter-fat to pay for a cow's keep a year. The average cow returns but a small profit on feed consumed.



Eggs.

s to be more or I feel I should best lasting one Barred Rocks y years, as all ead the test a

heavy snowfall then till some y, had no out-not even have e pullets had a it. Both pens mixed, put in it, oyster-shell

Three times dry mixture r, bran and a all kinds were emented with at intervals ould be given y ever tasted was fed occas of getting a

hens kept in nd they laid of midwinter 2 eggs, which r eggs found strong germs a great saver ion on a busy rtable house. every night. ir combs. ] sunshine for as shipped to ens hatched f last winter pullets, bu doing well

feeding for nly safe way d (Cypher's) are all used

E. HALL.

very active. always look their combs elong to the ed to be the y usually be ere must be the case.



DW.

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Lbs.
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Starting Local Creameries.

A dairyman has the following advice to give on the above topic: "First get the cows, or to be on the safe side, get the cream; ship it to the best advantage you can, and when you get to shipping from 500 to 1000 gallons a week from your town, then begin to talk about building a creamery." The dairy industry suffered in Manitoba and Saskatchewan from the establishment of creameries with an insufficient supply of raw material, and as a result the expense of manufacturing got too high and the net results to farmers were not encouraging, and patronage then fell off.

Horticulture and Forestry

Small Fruits for Saskatchewan.

P. G. Laurie of Battleford states that he has success with several varieties of small fruits. The Manitoba plum (wild, we presume) and crab (Pyrus baccata) have been in blossom, the plums bearing fruit. All the protection given is that afforded by shelter belts of sharp-leaved willow and caragana (Siberian pea). For an outside shelter belt he is growing Russian poplars, cottonwood, maple and birch. He recommends Golden Queen and Turner raspberries, white grape, Fay's Prolific and Red Cherry in currants, while he finds that Smith's Improved and Houghton are best among the gooseberries.

Potato Disease Eradication.

Considerable attention has been given to the growing of potatoes with a view to the improvement of that crop, both in yield and quality. A lot of trouble has been experienced in the past with potato scab when the same ground has been used for this purpose year after year, or when the land has been heavily manured. Formalin solutions have been highly recommended as a preventive of potato scab; yet the plant pathologist of the North Dakota station has had very encouraging results from selection, judged by a test begun in 1900, and continued down to date. Writing of this phase of the work he says:

"Usually it has been assumed that plant diseases do not produce immunity; but the writer has planned his experiments on the assumption that they either do tend to produce immunity or bring it about by processes characteristic of the survival of the strong principle. Instead, therefore, of changing a soil every year or two, as is usually recommended for potato growing, our experiments are placed upon soil which has been longest under culture for potatoes; and no attempt is made to prevent the growth of any disease producing fungus. Each year we select the best hill or hills remaining, note their

character, and use them for seed purposes the following year upon the same soil. To increase the diseased condition of the soil, decaying vines and potatoes are plowed under. A uniform mode of planting is used whereby the hills are four feet apart one way and two feet apart the other, with approximately the same weight of seed used in each hill.

It is too early to draw definite conclusions, but it is perfectly safe to say that while the ordinary Early Ohio crop potatoes have year after year failed on this land, we now grow enormous yields per hill from some of our best selects. In other words, on this old, soil-sick potato ground, filled with the various types of fungi which produce potato diseases, the simple method of selection which we followed and recommended some eight or nine years ago to increase the yield, holds good on fungus infected soils.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

Emma Goldman, the woman anarchist, has been lecturing in Winnipeg, Man.

Commander Peary has obtained three years' leave and will start in June on another attempt to reach the North Pole.

The Brandon city council by a vote of five to four decided to install the provincial Government telephone system.

Mrs. Peter Redpath, who died recently in Montreal, left \$150,000 to McGill University.

J. W. St. John, Speaker of the Ontario legislature, and member for West York, died in Toronto hospital following an operation.

The Alberta Government has announced its intention to locate the new provincial university at Strathcona, which is just across the Saskatchewan river from Edmonton.

Dr. McIntyre, member for Strathcona, Alta. denied the statement made in the House at Ottawa that four-fifths of the population of the West were foreigners, and that the loyalty of the American settlers was doubtful.

The C. P. R. transcontinental train from the East was wrecked near Chapleau, a station east of Port Arthur, Ont., on April 10th. Six cars left the track and caught fire, with the terrible result that fifteen people were killed and thirty-five injured. Most of those killed were English people coming out to settle in the West.

The snow blockade caused the death of Mayor Chisholm of North Battleford. He reached Warman on his way to Winnipeg to undergo an operation, and was forced to remain there seven days, and finally submit to the operation in Warman, which proved unsuccessful.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The New York Herald was fined \$31,000 for using the mails for improper purposes.

The profits at Monte Carlo, the favorite gambling resort, have decreased during the past year to the extent of \$600,000.

Lord Cromer, British Consul-General in Egypt, has resigned after twenty years of service on account of failing health. He will be succeeded by Sir Eldon Gorst.

The report current last week that the Czar would abdicate in favor of his son with Grand Duke Michael as regent, is denied by the Russian Ambassador to England.

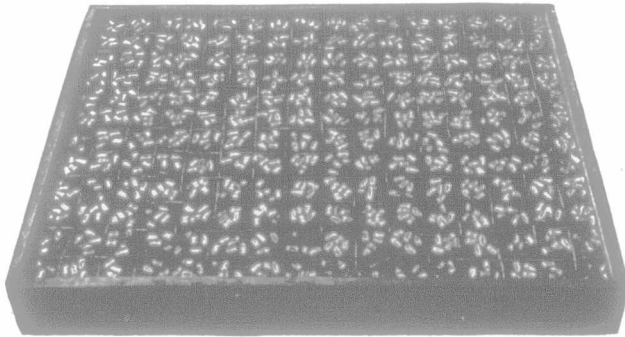
The Jamestown, Va., Ter-centennial Exposition will be formally opened by President Roosevelt on the 26th of this month.

Jacob Coxey, who led the "Coxey Army" in 1894, is planning another crusade, travelling by train this time, and carrying an immense tent in which to hold public meetings.

Famine in Russia and China is increasingly serious. Twenty million people in southern Russia are in need of aid to keep from dying of starvation before the July harvest. In China even greater distress prevails.

Worth a Trial on Weedy Land.

If one has a very weedy piece of land that has been fall plowed, or spring plowed early and packed, sow on it clover alone at the rate of ten pounds per acre as early as possible. Run the mower over at the time when mustard would be in bloom, and rake up for hay, which will contain wild oats and other bad weeds. If this is done it may be possible to cut a second crop, this time of clover, right after harvest, and sufficient stand should be had to run over winter and give a satisfactory crop the next season, when it could be pastured, broken and backset and sown to barley or planted to corn the following spring.



TESTER FOR SEED CORN

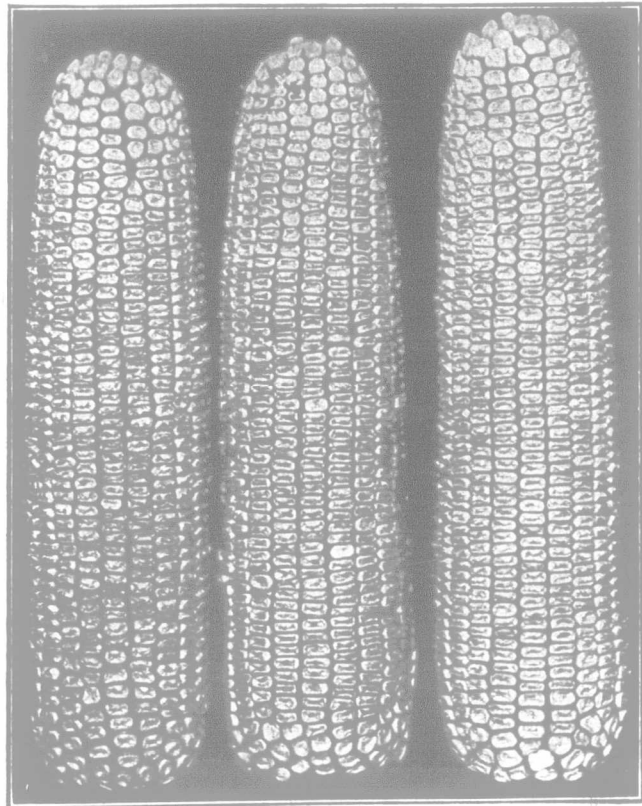


Fig. 1.—Ears of seed corn almost ideal in type and uniformity (See article, page 570).

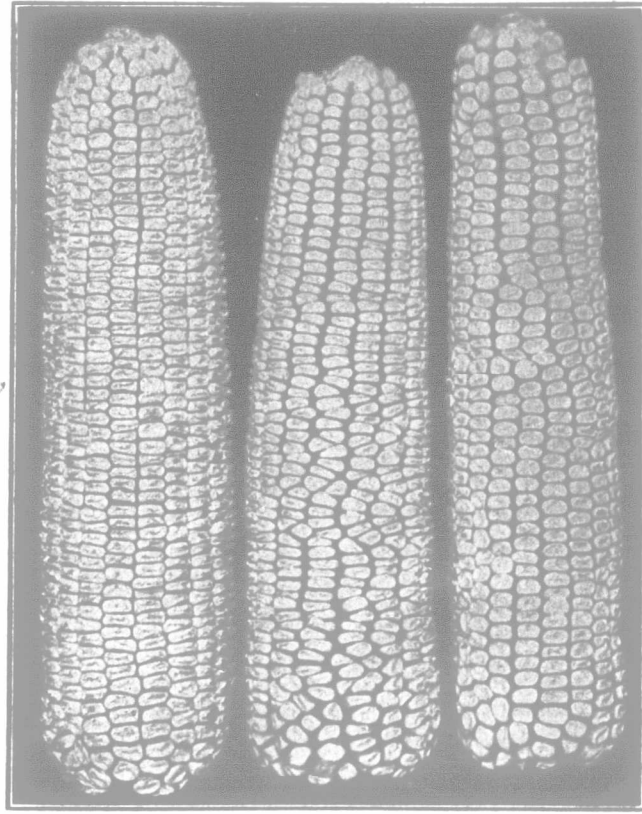


Fig. 2.—Ear No. 1 is not a good seed ear. The rows are too close together, and the kernels vary much in thickness. The kernels of No. 2 are much too irregular in shape. Ear No. 3 has several broken rows, and lacks constitution and strength.



# New Westminster Spring Show and Sale

The second Annual Spring Show and Sale of horses, cattle, sheep and swine held in New Westminster March 20th to 22nd inclusively, under the able management of F. M. Logan, Live Stock Commissioner for British Columbia, was a decided success. The number of entries was not large, but the quality was good and the interest taken by the stockmen and others in every event spoke well for the popularity of the Show and its far reaching influence. Mr. Logan and the other directors who set this show on foot are to be congratulated on the success that has attended their efforts. From start to finish everything went off without a single hitch; this speaks for itself concerning the management.

In the aged Clydesdale class H. M. Vasey's Royal Citizen, shown in the best form he was ever exhibited in, took first and afterwards sweepstakes for the breed and the silver medal donated by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for the best draft stallion. In the class for two-year-olds, and up to four, Royal Sceptre, owned by J. A. Evans of Chilliwack, was given first, with the two-year-old, Brown Spots, lately imported by J. A. Turner of Calgary for Shannon Bros. of Cloverdale, a very close second, and by some preferred though not in show-shape. Lively Lad, a good colt of H. M. Vasey's, was a good third and was afterwards sold by private sale for a good price.

Among the Percherons Geo. Dar's Cherry Lad deserves mention in the aged class, and Anderson's Le Blanc; in the class under four years, Tony, a McLaughlin Syndicate horse and belonging to the Vancouver Coach and Draft Horse Co., was placed second, and rightly so as his feet were very small and his action was decidedly what it ought not to be. One Suffolk Punch, Earl of Lulu, was shown—a fairly good horse but not in condition to show anywhere.

In the light horses, the French Coach, Decrepit, another McLaughlin Syndicate horse and owned by the Vancouver Coach and Draft Horse Co., had no opposition.

In the Standardbreds, three years old and upwards, Marshall's Red Tom was given premier honors, and afterwards championship over his own brother, B. C.'s Pride, the first prize horse in the two-year-old class. Both horses were raised by Wilkinson Bros. of Chilliwack. Many other good horses were shown in these classes, but space will not permit a write up of them.

In the Shorthorn class for bulls three years old and upwards, H. M. Vasey's Cormicopia was an easy first, while in the two-year-olds, Caesar, by Sun Comet, from the Pemberton Stock Farm, was first and afterwards senior champion. Patterson's Handsome Archer was winner in the class under eighteen months and junior champion. This young animal, though not in high fit, was a good one and would stand up well in any company. The average of all the animals shown was very good, but a little more fitting would have brought a hundred per cent. better returns in the sale ring in several cases.

In the Ayrshire Classes A. C. Wells and Son of Sardis were the chief exhibitors and won most of the Reds, though Thompson's cow, Modest of Hillview, was first in the aged class. Well's & Son showed a few right good bull calves which were afterwards sold, but below their value considering the markets to-day. W. R. Austin of Sepperton also exhibited a few nice animals.

The sheep classes were not well filled, but a few good ones were out. Wilkinson's Southdowns and Hadwen's Shrops were of good type and good animals. As the sheep industry is an important one in B. C., it is a pity more farmers do not take it up. Then some, at least, of the money that goes to pay for the 60,000 sheep imported yearly would be kept at home.

The swine exhibited belonged principally to the Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester breeds and in each class good specimens of the respective breeds were shown. Jas. Thompson of Sardis won first in the Bacon class with H. Webb a close second. Thompson won first also in the boar and sow classes and first for best pig on the ground. W. R. Austin of Sepperton won in the Chester boar class and A. Brown in the Berks.

In the block tests H. M. Vasey won first on his two-year-old Shorthorn steer alive and afterwards when dressed. The Pemberton Stock Farm entry, though a winner in her class alive, killed out too fat. The steer killed out 62 per cent. and could have stood another hundred and fifty pounds, while the cow killed 66 per cent. and was a little bit overdone. In the sheep classes Thompson's wethers won first and second alive and dressed. The first prize carcass, a Southdown, was an exceptionally good one, though the call was close between it and the second, a grade Suffolk.

In the bacon classes Thompson won first and second and H. Webb, third; while H. Webb won first in the city trade class with A. Brown second.

The judging competition in all classes of stock was well filled. There were classes for men over and under twenty-one years of age and no man was allowed to compete in over three classes. G. E. Knight, of Sardis, with a total of 275 pounds out of 300, was first in the class for men over twenty-one. His two years training at the O. A. C. stood him in good stead in that company, for it was his reasons

that put him first. A. O. Wells of Sardis, just a little boy, won in the boys' class with 225 points out of 300—a remarkable showing for a boy with no training; i. e. none such as a boy gets at a college.

Competitors from all over B. C. took part and the men who won had to make good in strong company and were closely followed. This competition was considered by those present as one of the best educational features of the show. Dr. Tolmie and C. M. MacRae, who respectively judged the horses and cattle, sheep and swine, conducted this competition, and when spoken to later said it was one of the best they had ever been at.

The lectures on carcasses and meat cutting by Mr. Reichenback and others were very instructive, and later the discussions were entered into by all present in a way that showed that all were out to earn whatever they could and as many put it, "We got our money's worth for coming."

At the sale no very high prices were realized, one hundred and five (\$105.00) being the highest and fifty (\$50.00) the lowest for cattle. But considering the hard winter and the fact that the ranchers must still feed, and hay is scarce in the upper country; the sale was a success.

Next year's show may be held a little later to suit the upper country buyers, but the fixing of the date was left with the executive committee.

The officers elected for the coming year were:—Hon. pres.—Hon. R. G. Tatlow. Hon. vice-pres.—T. J. Trapp, New Westminster. President—A. D. Patterson, Ladners. Vice-pres.—Jos. Thompson, Sardis. Sec. treas.—F. M. Logan, Victoria. Directors—Dr. J. S. Tolmie, Victoria; H. M. Vasey, Ladners; Geo. Sangster, Sydney; E. A. Wells, Sardis; Duncan Montgomery, Port Ginchon.

The following is the result of the stock judging competition at the Spring Fair, New Westminster:

HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.		
NAME.	ADDRESS.	POSSIBLE SCORE 100
W. Montgomery, Ladner		98
W. H. Gunn, Vancouver		97
H. M. Vasey, Ladner		94
J. Lamont, Duncans		88
Thos. Shannon, Cloverdale		87
A. D. Paterson, Ladner		86
G. H. Shannon, Cloverdale		85
W. C. Swinerston, Vancouver		83
D. Montgomery, Pt. Guichon		80
M. S. Middleton, Vernon		75
John Morrison, Duncan		60
J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack		55
A. N. MacKray, Burnaby Lake		50
Andrew Brown, Sunbury		50
J. R. Hutchison, Ladner		50

LIGHT HORSES.		
A. D. Paterson, Ladner		87
D. Montgomery, Pt. Guichon		70
J. Lamont, Duncan		65
J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack		47
W. Montgomery, Ladner		43
J. M. Morrison, Duncan		20

BEEF CATTLE.		
W. H. Gunn, Vancouver		90
E. A. Wells, Sardis		80
A. D. Paterson, Ladner		79
H. M. Vasey, Ladner		78
D. Montgomery, Pt. Guichon		75
R. D. Wells, Chilliwack		74
J. P. Hutcheson, Ladner		67
Andrew Brown, Sunbury		65
M. S. Middleton, Vernon		55
H. A. Berry, New Westminster		35
J. W. Austin, Sapperton		25

DAIRY CATTLE.		
G. E. Knight, Sardis		93
M. S. Middleton, Vernon		83
Jos. Thompson, Sardis		81
J. Lamont, Duncan		80
S. H. Shannon, Cloverdale		79
A. N. MacKray, Burnaby Lake		79
R. D. Wells, Sardis		75
W. H. Gunn, Vancouver		75
J. M. Morrison, Duncan		68
E. A. Wells, Chilliwack		66
W. Montgomery, Ladner		65
J. W. Austin, Sapperton		45

SHEEP.		
G. E. Knight, Sardis		90
Jos. Thompson, Sardis		85
J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack		85
G. W. Shannon, Cloverdale		85
J. W. Austin, Sapperton		84
Thos. Shannon, Cloverdale		84
H. M. Vasey, Ladner		80
S. H. Shannon, Cloverdale		80
Andrew Brown, Sunbury		75

SWINE.		
G. E. Knight, Sardis		92
Jos. Thompson, Sardis		82
Thos. Shannon, Cloverdale		82

E. A. Wells, Sardis	80
S. H. Shannon, Cloverdale	80
R. E. Wells, Sardis	75
A. N. MacKray, Burnaby Lake	72
G. H. Shannon, Cloverdale	55

PRIZE WINNERS.		
Class over 21 years of Age.		
PRIZE		POSSIBLE SCORE 300
G. E. Knight, Sardis,	1st	275
W. H. Gunn, Vancouver,	2nd	262
Joseph Thompson, Sardis	3rd	256
Thos. Shannon, Cloverdale	4th	255
A. D. Paterson, Ladner )	5th	252
H. M. Vasey, Ladner )		
Class under 21 years.		
R. D. Wells, Sardis	1st	224
J. W. Austin, Sapperton	2nd	154
J. M. Morrison, Duncan,	3rd	148
J. P. Hutcheson, Ladner,	4th	117
W. C. Swinerston, Vancouver,	5th	83
H. A. Berry, New Westminster,	6th	35

## Shingles to Go Up in Price.

The *Columbian* is the authority for the following regarding the future price for shingles: "At a meeting of the shingle manufacturers held in Vancouver yesterday the price of shingles was raised from \$2.20 to \$2.50 per thousand. Heretofore shingles have been sold locally at \$2.50 per thousand and shipped out of the province for \$2.20 per thousand; the price will now be flat to all buyers.

"The scarcity of cars and the consequent curtailment of the output is given as the chief reason for the increase. The railway companies have notified the mills that they cannot possibly supply more than 60 per cent. of the total number of cars needed and the mills have therefore got to decrease their output in future about 40 per cent., which will greatly increase the cost of production. The mill men claim that they have certain fixed expenses in connection with the operation of a mill which remain about the same whether the mill is running to its full capacity or not, and the percentage of cost increases as the output decreases."

## Doubts whether Legumes have Sole Nitrogen Gathering Power.

Mr. Thomas Jamieson of the Agricultural Research Association of Aberdeen, has issued reports on his investigation work, in which he attempts to show that legumes are not alone in the power to take nitrogen from the air. His attempt to upset the investigations of Helleirgal on this question, which later were substantiated by the experimenters at Rothamsted, are not taken seriously by agricultural scientists.

## Open Seasons for Game in Saskatchewan.

Many a homesteader and newcomer will be ready to replenish their larders by the aid of the gun and yet will not wish to disregard the law designed to prevent the total extermination of game. The following information for the seasons will be of value and should be cut out and pasted up in a prominent place:

Antelope	1st Oct. to 14th Nov
Deer, males of any species	1st Dec. to 14th Dec
(Not more than two may be shot by one person.)	
Ducks, geese, swans	1st Sep. to 31st Dec
Cranes	1st Aug. to 31st Dec
Rails and coots	1st Sep. to 31st Dec
Snipe, plover, curlew	1st Sep. to 31st Dec
Grouse, prairie chicken, partridge	15th Sep. to 30th Nov
(Bag limit for one person, 10 birds a day, 100 in a season.)	
Mink, fisher, marten	1st Nov. to 31st Mar
Otter	1st Nov. to 30th April
Muskrat	1st Nov. to 14th May
Licences for non-residents—\$50.00 for birds \$100.00 for general; Guest permits \$1.00.	

## New Veterinarians Licensed For Manitoba

Under the Veterinary Association Act of Manitoba no V. S. can practise in that province unless graduated from a three year school or from the Ontario Veterinary College previous to 1897. The latter clause will undoubtedly be altered as soon as the three year regulation is in force at the Toronto school. As a result of the regulations Manitoba gets on the average veterinarians with more college training than any of the other provinces, which is of course a benefit to the public employing them. Registrar Torrance announces the following names of those newly registered: W. Manchester, Wawanesa; A. G. Hubbard, Wawanesa; J. A. Swanson, Manitou; J. W. Broadfoot, Binscarth; A. F. Wilson, Portage; P. A. Brown, Swan River, and W. F. Sirrett, Morden.

It should be understood that the veterinarian who is on the list of the registrar, may not charge for his services, and that it is illegal for him to use the title of veterinarian or veterinary surgeon.



**The Nitro-Culture Method and Results Obtained.**

"Is it necessary to inoculate for clover and alfalfa, and if so, how is it done?" is a question frequently asked when a clover discussion arises. A large number of experiments have been conducted, but as yet uniformity of opinion is lacking.

On the roots of alfalfa and clover may be noticed small excrescences or nodules, the size of a pinhead and larger. These contain immense numbers of microscopic organisms, called bacteria, which have the faculty of extracting nitrogen gas from the air, and after having used it pass it on to the plant, which builds it up into its tissues. Plants other than legumes have to derive their supplies of nitrogen from the soil, where it exists in sparing quantities, chemically combined with such elements as potassium, sodium, etc. Except through the agencies of legumes the nitrogen supply of the soil cannot be increased appreciably without the use of manures and fertilizers. Barnyard manure contains a considerable amount of nitrogen, but if commercial fertilizers are bought something like 15 or 20 cents a pound is charged for all the available nitrogen contained in the fertilizer, whereas for a pound of potash and phosphoric acid contained, only about 5 or 6 cents is charged; hence the great economy of growing crops like alfalfa, clover and peas, which draw largely upon the air for their nitrogen requirements. Each of the legumes has a special variety of bacteria which especially favor it. They become very abundant in soil where that crop grows, and seem to persist quite a time—a year or more—after the crop has been plowed up. They also come in contact with the seed, and when this is sown and the young plants strike out roots, the few bacteria present begin to multiply rapidly, and their presence causes the development of the nodules referred to above.

Scientists are able to grow these bacteria in their laboratories on specially-prepared food, and then send them out in the form of "cultures" of one kind or another. The first "culture," we believe, was called nitragin, handled by a German firm of manufacturing chemists, but after a few years' trial the sale of this culture was discontinued. About 1902 the Laboratory of Plant Physiology of the United States Department of Agriculture began to study the subject, and they developed a method of their own, by which these organisms could be sent out to farmers. They sent the bacteria out in dried form upon absorbent cotton. Experiments by the New York Experiment Station revealed that many packages contained no live bacteria at all. The idea seemed all right, but their method of preparing the cultures proved defective. This system would not keep the bacteria alive and vigorous for a long enough time to entitle it to be called a practical success.

During the spring of 1905 the Bacteriological Department of the Ontario Agricultural College sent out a number of samples of the nodule-forming bacteria for experimental purposes. These samples were sent out in a small bottle in such condition that all a farmer had to do was to mix the contents of the bottle with a measured quantity of water, and then apply it to his seed. This method was very simple, and did away with the building up process advocated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in which the package of treated cotton containing dried bacteria had to be put into the solution of chemicals and the bacteria allowed to develop a day or two before the culture was applied to the seeds. The Ontario culture was tried all over Canada, from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia, and the reports were thus summarized in Bulletin 148, on "Co-operative Experiments with Nodule-forming Bacteria," published in 1906:

CROP.	Total No. of reports received.	Inoculation successful with increase in growth of crop.	Organisms at once ready present in the soil.	No advantages from inoculation.
Lucerne or alfalfa...	59	43	1	15
Red clover .....	47	31	1	15
Peas .....	12	7	1	4
Beans .....	9	5	1	4
Alsike .....	2	1	1	1
White clover .....	1	1	—	—
Vetch .....	3	2	—	1
Soy bean .....	1	1	—	—
	134	91	3	40

Western experimenters report as follows:—  
Emerson, Man.—On some plants treated the nodules were quite numerous. Those having nodules were very vigorous, but the others have made but small growth. (Red clover.)

Edmonton, Alta.—Numerous nodules on plants from treated seed and very healthy stand. With the untreated seed the plants were sickly, with a few healthy stalks. (Red clover.)

Rapid City, Man.—Plants from treated seed strong, numerous nodules; from untreated seed plants only about half as big. (Alsike clover.)

Colquitz, B. C.—I find that in the portion of ground where this culture was used, plants seem to be thriving and have the nodules on the roots, while, at the same time, on ground seeded to alfalfa close by, on which the culture was not used, the plants are sickly looking and have no nodules upon the roots. (Alfalfa.)

Harding, Man.—There was quite a marked difference between what was treated and what was not treated, and I consider the result was very good. (Alfalfa.)

Colquitz, B. C.—I am not a believer in nitro-culture, or, at least, was very sceptical as to the treatment being of any value whatever. I have been unable however, to shut my eyes to the fact as shown by my own land. The land had been well subsoiled in preparation to a depth of from 16 to 18 inches, and the portion upon which the nitro-culture was not used was treated in every way as well as the other. The plants from the treated seed were very strong, and sown with nurse crop are now about 8 inches high. From untreated seed the plants are weak in appearance and only about 3 inches high. (Alfalfa.)

Treesbank, Man.—Nodules are plentiful on the part sowed with the treated seed, but I have not been able to find any on the other strip seeded with untreated seed. Furthermore, the second growth on the untreated strip is now sickly looking, and much shorter than the rest. (Alfalfa.)

In 1906 the experiments were repeated, and will be again in 1907, but a charge of 25 cents per bottle is now made to cover actual expenses.

Failure of plants to form nodules, even when the seed is inoculated, may result if:

1. The soil is too acid or too alkaline. Lime should be first applied to the soil if too acid.
2. If some fertilizer with a caustic action is brought into contact with the treated seed.
- Little benefit may result from inoculation:
  1. If the soil does not contain sufficient of the other necessary plant foods, especially potash and phosphoric acid.
  2. If the soil is too rich in nitrogen; in this case it is better off plant crops that are nitrogen feeders rather than nitrogen accumulators.
  3. If the soil is not perfectly cultivated and freed from weeds.
  4. If the soil is already thoroughly inoculated with the nitrogen-fixing bacteria peculiar to the particular plant for which the culture is applied.

**METHODS OF INOCULATING.**

There are three methods of inoculating the crop:

1. By transfer of soil.
2. By treating the soil.
3. By treating the seed.

In the first case soil which is known to contain the nodule-producing organisms is scattered over the land where it is desired to grow a crop of legumes. In other words, the land is top-dressed with soil from an infected field. This method has given good results, but is expensive when the soil has to be brought any distance, and in certain sections of the country such a practice is fraught with danger, as weed seeds and certain diseases are apt to be transferred from one field to another by this means.

In the second method, a quantity of soil is moistened with large quantities of culture, and this is mixed with more dry soil and then used as a top-dressing on the land that is to be planted.

Two years ago the offer was made in these columns by Supt. Sharpe, Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B. C., to send a certain quantity of inoculated soil to people on the prairie who were prepared to experiment and pay the transportation charges, but we are unable to state whether many inoculations were thus made.

The third method, seed treatment, consists in moistening the seed with a culture or growth of the desirable bacteria, allowing the seed to dry for a short time and immediately sowing it. The O. A. C. cultures are recommended for seed inoculation.

**DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF NITRO-CULTURES SUPPLIED BY THE BACTERIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**

The culture is sent you with the understanding that it is to be used for experimental purposes, and that you will use it as directed and report to us your success or failure.

1. For every 60 pounds of seed to be treated, take one and one-half pints of clean cool water in a small pail.
2. Pour some of the water into the bottle; shake the bottle and pour back the water into the pail. Repeat this until the culture is all rinsed from the bottle into the pail, and the water in the pail is clouded. The jelly-like substance in the bottle is agar; it will not dissolve, but may be broken up and stirred in the water.
3. Pour the water from the pail over the seed and mix thoroughly.
4. Spread out the seed to dry in a clean place out of the sunshine.
5. The seed will dry in an hour, and may be planted in the usual manner as soon as it is dry.
6. Do not add water to the culture in the bottle until you are ready to plant your seed.
7. Some untreated seed should be planted for comparison, and it is well to plant this first.
8. After the seedlings are one month old look for nodules on the roots. During the season note number and the size of nodules, and vigor of plant growth from treated and untreated seed.

Nitro-culture is not recommended for land where the particular crop to be grown has been grown well a year or two before, nor on land which has been accidentally inoculated by applications of manure made by animals feeding upon fodder of that crop. On a farm where alfalfa or clover is abundantly grown and fed the whole farm becomes inoculated. Artificial

inoculation is advisable, however, when a legume is to be grown on land where it has never grown before, or where, though grown, the characteristic nodules or tubercles have failed to form upon the roots. Let it be remembered that the bacteria which work on red clover may not be depended on to adapt themselves to alfalfa. The bacteria which work on sweet clover (*Melilotus alba*), however, seem to be practically identical with those of alfalfa; hence land where sweet clover has been growing will furnish alfalfa with all the bacteria it needs.

As pointed out in the bulletin, the simplest way to inoculate a new field to be seeded to alfalfa or clover as the case may be, is to scatter over it a load of surface soil from an established field of that particular crop, but where the soil has to be hauled too great a distance this method becomes expensive, and for such cases the nitro-culture treatment is worth a trial. Remember that nitro-culture is of no use to crops except legumes—for instance, alfalfa, clovers, beans, peas, vetches, or, as they are sometimes called, the pod-bearing plants.

Clover and alfalfa are such valuable crops for the Western farmer that a little time spent in studying the reasons for previous failures with a view to overcoming such will be well expended.

**Alberta Fair Dates Fixed.**

The annual meeting of the Alberta Fair Association held last night fixed the following schedule of dates for provincial fairs this season: Edmonton, July 1, 2, 3, 4; Innisfail, July 4, 5; Calgary, July 9, 10, 11, 12; Okotoks, July 16, 17; High River, July 18, 19; Red Deer, July 22, 23; Strathcona, July 24; Fort Saskatchewan, July 26; Macleod, July 31, August 1, 2; Lethbridge, August 6, 7, 8; Leduc, August 8, 9; Vermilion, September 10, 11; Vegreville, September 11, 12; Didsbury, September 13; Olds, September 16, 17; Magrath, September 19, 20; Raymond, September 24, 25; Cardston, September 26, 27; Medicine Hat, October 1, 2; Lacombe, October 3, 4; Ponoka, October 7, 8; Wetaskiwin, October 9, 10; Innisfail, October 11, 12; Nanton, October 15; Pincher Creek, October 16. The election of officers for the ensuing year was held and resulted as follows: President, H. H. Jenkins. Pincher Creek; vice-president, R. A. Wallace, High River; executive committee, T. Daly, Edmonton; Palmer, Lacombe; G. Rands, Olds; W. H. Fairfield, Lethbridge; E. L. Richardson, Calgary; George H. Budd, Raymond.

**Demonstration Farms.**

The North Dakota Agricultural College has under its control six demonstration farms, each twenty acres in extent in different parts of that state. The director of the experimental farm at Fargo says:

"The purpose of establishing these demonstration farms is to put into practice, in different sections of the state, the principles worked out at and recommended by the experimental farm and the substations. The main idea, so far, has been to work out the best and most profitable crop rotation, one that will demonstrate whether or not clover can be successfully grown in the dryer sections of the state, the value of barnyard manure when properly applied, advantages of a cultivated crop grown at regular intervals, and to demonstrate the value of good, thorough tillage. These demonstrations admit of considerable variation, and can be made highly educational. One should be established in each of about twenty-four counties of the state. No similar expenditure of such a small sum of money would return to the state such large and permanent returns."

Two railroads, G. N. R. and N. P. R., are bearing the expense of operating the six farms, each of which is divided into five fields of four acres each. The land is leased under a five year lease in each case.

**Considers Coal Oil (Kerosene) Too High in Price.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Reading your ADVOCATE through each week I notice you are always "taking up the cudgels" for the welfare of the poor farmer; I say poor farmer from experience. It would be a boon and blessing to mankind in the Great West if you could see your way to start an agitation for the reduction in price of coal oil. The Members of Parliament for the provincial and Dominion Governments do not need to study the price of coal oil because they (most of them) dwell where light is, that is in towns. Now, whatever the Governments may say or think, the mainstay of Canada is the farmer. The manufacturers all need bolstering with protection and the poor farmer is the nether millstone. The other side of the border, sixty miles south, coal oil can be purchased at about twelve cents or even lower at times, whilst we have to pay thirty-five and get poor stuff at that. Oh that the farmers could combine for a year in the same way as the manufacturers of the East! They could gain every point they demanded; in fact, they could rule Canada instead of as now, being the slaves for the Egyptians.

F. W. NEALE.

**Green Vitriol for Mustard.**

Sulphate of iron (ferrous sulphate) or green vitriol is being experimented with for spraying weeds, and so far seems to promise good results. The Agronomist of the Wisconsin Experiment Station has been carrying on work for some time with this chemical and we understand with encouraging results, other weeds also being destroyed or arrested in their growth.



### Manitoba Agricultural College Research Association.

The Manitoba Agricultural College Research Association is an organization consisting of the staff and practically all of the first class of students at the institution. Besides these its membership will include ex-students of the college, farmers and any others interested in agricultural research wishing to contribute to the success of the association.

At the present time, there is a great dearth of ready information pertaining to the many problems which the Manitoba farmer is already finding himself called upon to face. The objects of the association are, through organized efforts to stimulate and quicken the powers of observation of its members, and to gather such information as will, when systematized, assist in solving some, at least, of the questions that must sooner or later concern the agriculture of the Middle West. In accomplishing these objects the association will depend very largely upon the interest, enthusiasm and careful, painstaking observations and records of the students and ex-students of the Manitoba Agricultural College, farmers and others interested in progressive agriculture.

The Minister of Agriculture shall be ex officio Hon. Pres. of the Association. The other officers already elected are:—Pres., W. J. Black, Principal, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg; vice-pres., T. J. Harrison, Carman, Man.; sec'y-treas., G. A. Sproule, Man. Agric. Col., Winnipeg; councillors, H. N. Thompson, Sourisford, Man.; W. W. Thomson, Virden, Man.; Gordon Todd, Griswold, Man.; A. H. Matheson, Stonewall, Man.; I. Attrill, Gilbert Plains, Man.

The annual meeting will be held sometime during the winter term of college, probably during the week of the agricultural and other society meetings, the date to be fixed by the executive of the association. At the annual meeting the secretary will give a report of the different lines of work carried on by the association.

Such question as the following will be reported upon:—Observations of the wild fruits of your district with special reference to the wild plum, as to nature of growth of tree; time of ripening of fruit; color, size, texture and flavor of fruit. The extent that care and management of farm implements, binder, plow and threshing machine affect their efficiency and period of usefulness. The previous care and management of mares producing weak and premature foals; the differences in the progeny of pure-bred bulls, boars and stallions as compared with that of grade sires; the period of gestation for male and female offspring. Comparison of the selling price of butter and of butter-fat during the different months of the year. The cost of producing a bushel of wheat; the eradication of wild oats and other noxious weeds.

Plans have been outlined and talked over with the students and directions given for carrying them out. At any time the student or other interested person may write to the head of the department in charge of the work for further particulars regarding any feature of the same. When the work of the year has been completed a report is made out and sent to the secretary, who will compile all reports and submit the findings at the annual meeting.

#### THE GROWING OF CLOVER.

This is a question that must very soon engage the attention of every farmer. Continuous wheat growing and summer-fallowing would deplete the fertility of any country, however rich the soil. The soil is depleted of its humus, and consequently of its nitrogen. Without nitrogen, strong, high quality of wheat cannot be produced. Alfalfa has rejuvenated the agriculture of many of the states of the south. What it has done for Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska, medium red clover, or in fact, any of the economic clovers can do for Manitoba, if it can be demonstrated that they can be successfully grown. Already the attention of the farmers of Manitoba has been called to this important question through the columns of the agricultural press. Already it has been demonstrated that clover will grow in many parts of the province.

To demonstrate still further, the Department of Agriculture has supplied us with sufficient clean, medium red clover seed to test the same on fifty-acre plots in different parts of the province. Fifty students each took home enough clover seed to sow one acre according to directions. Careful observations will be made and recorded, and in the course of time we shall be able to give definite information as to the growing of this valuable crop that is already giving such good returns on a number of Manitoba farms. Clover is nearly equal in feeding value to good bran and much better than that adulterated with screenings and trash.

The officers and all concerned solicit the hearty co-operation of the press and all others interested in the advancement of the staple industry of Manitoba—agriculture. Progress is our watchword!

### The University Bill in B. C.

Considerable opposition has been developed, partly over the conditions and possibly on the score of political bias to the setting aside of two millions of acres of land in the Pacific Coast province for a university. The agricultural land of that province is estimated at ten millions of acres. Those objecting to the size of the reservation point out that the land grant to Manitoba University is only 150,000 acres, of Toronto 16,000 acres, both rather unfortunate illustrations, the former especially being in what some writers term a "parlous" (perilous) condition. The policy of properly endowing one university in each province cannot be assailed.

### Horse Show at Winnipeg.

The third Annual Spring Horse Show under the auspices of the Winnipeg Horse Show Association will be held this year on June 13th, 14th, and 15th. In addition to a show of horses that appeal particularly to townspeople; such as high stepping "bang-tails," hunters, saddlers, fast drivers of the buggy

best five heavy horses any age or sex, all owned by one exhibitor. In order to stimulate inter-provincial rivalry, a big prize is offered for the best ten horses from one province, and when the bell sounds the fray will be worth witnessing with the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta breeders represented by good entries. The prize list will be out in about four weeks and should be carefully scanned by intending exhibitors, as some of the changes may at first seem quite radical, but will eventually be found to be in the interest of the live stock breeding industry.

## MARKETS

Unlike other seasons the visible supply of wheat increases as the spring advances, due of course to the large crop last year and to the proportion of the crop that has been kept in the country for want of cars. But notwithstanding the increase of supplies, the price of wheat continues to work up, reports of damage by the green bug in the South and the late seeding in the North being chiefly effective in this phase of the market. The lateness of the season is beginning to assume serious proportions. Many new settlers had looked forward to getting considerable cultivating done during the first two weeks of April, and older farmers as well expected to have made considerable preparations for seeding before this, but the delay in warning up has been so long that it is almost sure to result in less being sown than was anticipated.

From all reports it would appear that a session of the Manitoba legislature will be called this spring at which the question of adjusting some of the difficulties between the Grain Growers and the Grain Exchange will be discussed. The long hearing of evidence arising out of charges against the Canadian Stock and Grain Co. came to an end last week and as a result of the enquiry the principal of the company will have to stand trial.

At the close of last week Thompson, Son's and Co. reported on the Winnipeg market as follows:

"Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market is firm and has advanced in line with American markets. Prices are 78½c. 1 Hard, 76½c. 1 Nor., 74½c. 2 Nor. and 71½c. 3 Nor., spot en route or April delivery, and futures April 76½c., May 77½c., July 78½c. and October 78½c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur."

COARSE GRAINS.		
Rejected 1—1 Hard.....	72½	73
Rejected 1—1 Northern.....	72½	72½
Rejected 1—2 Northern.....	70	70½
Rejected 1—3 Northern.....	68½	68½
Rejected 2—1 Northern.....	71	71½
Rejected 2—2 Northern.....	68½	68½
Rejected 2—3 Northern.....	66½	66½
Rejected 1 Northern for seed.....	72½	72½
Rejected 2 Northern for seed.....	70½	70½
Oats.....	35½	35½
Barley.....	44½	44½
Flax.....	1.25	1.25½
MILLFEED, net, per ton—		
Bran.....	17.50	
Shorts.....	18.50	
CHOPPED FEEDS—		
Barley and oats.....	24.00	
Barley.....	20.00	
Oats.....	26.00	
HAY, per ton (cars on track Winnipeg)		
Loose loads.....	10.00	@ 11.00
POTATOES, per bus.....	10.00	@ 12.00
BUTTER—	80	@ 1.00
Creamery, in pound prints, per lb.....	35	
Dairy, in pound prints, No. 1, per lb.....	30	
Dairy, in rolls, No 1, per lb.....	25	
No. 2, per lb.....	23	
Dairy, in tubs, No. 1, per lb.....	24	
No. 2, per lb.....	22	
EGGS—		
Strictly new laid, per dozen.....	30	
Fresh, per dozen.....	25	
POULTRY—		
Chickens, dressed, per lb.....	16	
Ducks, per lb.....	16	
Geese, per lb.....	16	
Turkeys, per lb.....	20	

### THE LAST WORD ON SMUT.

There should be only one opinion with regard to the treatment of seed before sowing, and that is that it should be insured against an attack of SMUT.

The treatment for seed wheat is: Dissolve one pound of bluestone (copper sulphate, not copperas) in hot water, and add water to the extent of five or six gallons. The seed may then be dipped in this solution or sprinkled and mixed until every grain is dampened.

The formalin solution is made by mixing four and one-half ounces of formalin in ten gallons of water and using in the same way as the bluestone solution for wheat, and afterwards covering the seed for a few hours with a blanket. With oats and barley the formalin solution only should be used, and the seed should be left in the solution for from five to ten minutes. Grain treated with formalin may be left in a pile after it has been treated, but should not be allowed to heat, and should be sown within a few hours. A bushel of wheat will take up about three quarts of a solution, and a bushel of oats and barley a gallon or more.

See that bags, shovels, wagon boxes, drill boxes and any article with which the seed comes in contact is clean or disinfected of smut spores.

types, polo ponies and even dray and delivery horses, there will be a long list of military manoeuvres by officers and men who will be in camp just west of Winnipeg at that time. The whole show will be under the cover of the large Auditorium rink, and will be enlivened by band music and bugle calls. The prize list of the show is now ready and may be had on application to G. F. C. Poussette, 726 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg.

### Important Changes In the Winnipeg Prize List.

In Clydesdales the stallion prizes have been increased and classes provided for Canadian-bred Clydesdales and Shires. A class has also been made for draft and for agricultural teams, the first prize for the draft section being \$75 and for agricultural pairs \$60, something well worth striving for by farmers. Several other minor changes have been made which will be incorporated in the prize list. In Shorthorns the association has increased the money for both aged and two-year-old bulls. In the female sections similar increases are noted, and the breed has been placed on the same age level as the other beef breeds by abolishing the class for four-year-old cows, and making it three years and over, as is the custom at all other big shows. A section has also been provided for Red Polls. New features in the horse classes are the special prizes for four-horse teams in harness, owned by one or more exhibitors residing in any one municipality, and also a special prize of \$50 for the

LIVE STOCK.

The quotations of the Winnipeg packers remain around 4 and 4½ cents per pound live weight, notwithstanding the fact that five cents is being offered in many parts of the country and those who have cattle to sell are not very anxious to take the offer. Local markets appear to be better than those of Winnipeg and Calgary, but unfortunately the local markets cannot take large bunches of finished cattle and the larger markets knowing they can get the big consignments sit tight on the price. The feeders of a few steers in each locality will probably make well this spring. Hogs are still good money, quoted as follows, but with the price usually fifty cents higher. Live, select per cwt. \$7.50; heavy per cwt. \$6.50; stags and sows taken at value. Dressed hogs, 110 to 150 lbs., per lb. 9½c.; 150 to 200 lbs., per lb. 8½c.; 200 to 250 lbs., per lb. 8½c.



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# HOME JOURNAL

## Life, Literature and Education

### IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

"The Pilgrim's Progress" was played at the Imperial Theatre, London, during Lent, and bids fair to rival "Everyman" as a Lenten entertainment.

The prize offered by the mayor of Strathcona for the best design for a coat-of-arms for the new city was won by Mrs. B. M. George, Innisfail. The design is in the form of a shield, with a field on the face of it divided into several sections. On the top is a mounted soldier evidently intended to represent Strathcona's Horse. On another section is a prairie lily; on another a maple leaf; on another a boatman on a river; and the last has a miner's pick and shovel.

There is an interesting story, says the *Westminster Gazette*, connected with Ruskin's fairy-tale of "The King of the Golden River," which Mr. Stead has just added to his "Books for the Bairns." Mr. Stead tells it in his preface to the little book: When Ruskin was a young man some Scotch friends of the family, who lived in Perth, sent their daughter to stay with the Ruskins at Herne Hill, London. This young lady was a pretty and lively girl, and one day she challenged Ruskin, who was anything but a lively young man, to write a fairy-tale, for she believed that such a task was the least likely one that he would undertake. In this she was mistaken, for in two sittings John Ruskin completed "The King of the Golden River."

For nine years the story remained in manuscript, for it was only written for the amusement of the young lady from Perth, and not for publication. At length, however, it was printed in a book, and the story was illustrated by Mr. Richard Doyle. When it first appeared it was often given as a prize in schools, and copies of the first edition are very rare—so rare, indeed, that for one copy of that first edition much money has been paid. The girl for whom it was written afterwards married John Ruskin.

Japan is forming a vast circulating library of books in every language of the world for the benefit of students anxious to acquire the ideas of Western civilization. No fewer than 53,000 volumes of scientific and educational literature and wholesome fiction in 24 languages have already reached Tokio as a nucleus.

The library was really started by an English woman, Mrs. Gordon, who gives the following interesting account of the origin:

"About two and one-half years ago I met Professor Takakusu, of Tokio University," she said, by way of explanation. "Professor Takakusu was a pupil of the late Professor Max Muller, and director of the College of Foreign Languages at Tokio. The valuable library of Professor Muller was offered for sale, and among the bidders were the German Emperor and the British Museum. Professor Takakusu fortunately found a wealthy Japanese nobleman who was willing to pay the price required for the whole collection intact, and so secured it. This led to a request by Professor Takakusu for more books to form a circulating library. I willingly agreed to make my house a depot for the receipt of books for such a purpose and I have received books for this purpose from all parts of the world."

Preparations for the publication in book form of the correspondence of the late Queen Victoria are almost concluded, and Mr. John Murray, who

is to publish this important book, is able to announce that it will be issued in October.

At the sale of the collection of a well-known philatelist, a Canada stamp of 1851, twelve pence, black, brought £50; a Newfoundland stamp of 1857, rare, unused, two pence, scarlet, brought £20; a Nova Scotia, 1851, three-shilling gold violet, apparently used, £20; a scarce unused shilling, purple, £19 10s.

### THE POET OF THE HABITANT.

The death of Dr. W. H. Drummond occurred at Cobalt, Ontario, on Saturday, April 7th, the result of paralysis. He did not regain consciousness after the stroke.

Dr. Drummond occupied a unique place in Canadian literary life. He was an Irishman born in County Leitrim in 1854, but had lived for over forty years in Quebec. So keen was his observation and his ability to depict character in detail, that in his pictures of French-Canadian life and in the use of that dialect it would be impossible to tell that he was not one of the people whom he presents in such true coloring. It seems incredible that an outsider could picture so accurately their light heartedness, their love of family and church, the humor and pathos of their lives.

Though his increasing popularity as a lecturer and reciter of his poems made inroads upon his time, he never gave up his medical practice in Montreal. He has not left many books, but quality counted more with him than quantity, so instead of a new book every year, hurriedly written and carelessly put together, we have two or three small volumes of verse showing careful, skilful workmanship. "The Habitant" won him immediate popularity. Then came "Philorum's Canoe and Johnnie Corteau"; and last year "The Voyageur" appeared and was given as hearty a welcome. In recognition of his work he received the degree of L. L. D. from Toronto University, and belonged to the Royal Society of Literature, England, and the Royal Society of Canada.

### THE GIFT AND THE GIVER.

Human consciousness is being more and more impressed with the fact that the gift without the giver is bare and that the true philanthropist is the man who gives himself, regarding the material things he bestows as of no greater importance than the wealth of his personality bestowed with them.

Those who heard General Booth, founder and head of the Salvation Army, on his recent journey across Canada, may congratulate themselves on the privilege of listening to one of the greatest men in the world to-day. Somewhat enfeebled physically by advancing years, he yet possesses and is sustained by an indomitable spirit, enabling him to carry on the work of his heart with his old time vigor. And that is the secret of his success—it is the work of his heart and to it he has devoted, not money, but his whole life.

Possessed of business ability and talent for finance of which a Carnegie or a Rockefeller need not be ashamed, he has yet made no money for himself, nor a great deal for any one else. He has been too busy putting men in a position where they could make money for themselves. And in this he differs from the millionaires noted for their money gifts. They used their powers to satisfy their own desire for money making, and hand a part of the result to a board of trustees to give away so as to leave room for new profits, and incidentally, to do the de-

gree of good money by itself is capable of doing. He had powers equally great but was not satisfied to use them in such narrow fashion.

They gave money, millions of it—made largely from one class of people, and that class most needing help—to institutions beyond the means of that class to benefit very largely from the donations. Large benefactions to universities enables them to add to their equipment and teaching forces but, so far at least, has not materially reduced the cost of a four-year's course to the student. Fifty millions to inculcate Chinese mandarins with Western civilization looks about as practicable as supplying Hottentots with moral pocket handkerchiefs, *a la* Mrs. Jellyby.

But the man whom kings have delighted to honor began his philanthropic work with no money, and, according to all accounts, has very little more now, after paying increasing expenses, than he had then. He might have had millions if he had given his mind to it. Instead, he placed *himself* at the disposal of the neediest—the poor, the sad, the miserable, the degraded. He said by his life, "Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I thee," and he gave "such as he had" in abundance—help, encouragement, cheer and sympathy, all drawn from a great heart of love.

When the work grew too big for a single pair of hands he used his splendid powers of organization to form, not a trust or a combine, but a mighty band of men and women imbued with his spirit and in accord with his creed that the only true charity is to bring the helped into close contact with the helper. And wherever the plain uniform of the army is seen, thousands rise up to call him blessed, and to testify to the efficiency of methods inspired by love of God and men.

### THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

For the fourth time the Premiers of Britain's Colonies will meet in London to discuss the Empire's business. The members will assemble first on April 15th and the Conference promises to be the most important yet held. Among the members are Sir Wilfred Laurier, Canada; Sir Robert Bond, Newfoundland; General Botha, Transvaal; Dr. Jameson, of the Transvaal Raid fame, now Premier of Cape Colony; Alfred Deakin, Australia; Sir Joseph Ward, New Zealand; Frederick Moor, Natal. Rooms have been reserved for them in the Hotel Cecil, and preparations have been made to entertain them royally.

The questions that will be discussed vary in importance from preferential trade to patent laws. The former is easily first, and the question of Imperial Defence is a close second. The general opinion of the Premiers has been expressed by Dr. Jameson, who proposes to introduce the following resolution: "This Conference, while adhering to the principle of preferential treatment for products and manufactures of the United Kingdom, desires to impress upon His Majesty's Government the opinion that the continuance of such preferential treatment to British producers and manufacturers is largely dependent upon the granting of some reciprocal privileges to British Colonies."

At present the question of Imperial Defence is one not likely to be settled, as opinions regarding it vary considerably among the members of the Conference. The Colonies do not feel called upon to bind themselves to help the United Kingdom in the event of a war with a European power arising out of difficulties with the Islands alone, yet they are willing to do their share when it is a matter affecting the interests of the whole Empire. On the other hand, if any one of these Colonies should be attacked by another power, nothing could be done to save it without the assistance of Great Britain. Other matters to be discussed include the exclusion of Asiatics, penny postage and immigration and naturalization laws.



## Bob, Son of Battle

(Continued from page 541.)

him, that handsome sable collie, with the tremendous coat and slash of white on throat and face, is the famous MacCallum More, fresh from his victory at the Highland meeting. The cobby, brown dog, seeming of many breeds, is from the land of the Tykes—Merry, on whom the Yorkshiremen are laying as though they loved him. And Jess, the wiry black-and-tan, is the favorite of the men of the Derwent and Dove. Tupper's big blue Rasper is there; Lonsley's Lassie; and many more—too many to mention: big and small, grand and mean, smooth and rough—and not a bad dog there.

And alone, his back to the others, stands a little, bowed, conspicuous figure—Adam M'Adam; while the great dog beside him, a hideous incarnation of scowling defiance, is Red Wull, the Terror o' the Border.

The Tailless Tyke had already run up his fighting colors. For MacCallum More, going up to examine his forlorn great adversary, had conceived for him a violent antipathy, and, straightway, had spun at him with all the fury of the Highland cateran, who attacks first and explains afterward. Red Wull, forthwith, had turned on him with savage, silent gluttony; bob-tailed Rasper was racing up to join in the attack; and in another second the three would have been locked inseparably—but just in time M'Adam intervened.

One of the judges came hurrying up. "Mr. M'Adam," he cried angrily, "if that brute of yours gets fighting again, hang me if I don't disqualify him! Only last year at the Trials he killed the young Cossack dog."

A dull flush of passion swept across M'Adam's face. "Come here Wullie!" he called. "Gin yon Heilant tyke at-

tacks you again, ye're to be disqualified. He was unheeded. The battle for the Cup had begun—little Pip leading the dance.

On the opposite slope the babel had subsided now. Hucksters felt their wares, and bookmakers their stools, to watch the struggle. Every eye was intent on the moving figures of man and dog and three sheep over the stream.

One after one the competitors ran their course and penned their sheep—there was no single failure. And all received their just meed of applause, save only Adam M'Adam's Red Wull.

Last of all, when Owd Bob trotted out to uphold his title, there went up such a shout as made Maggie's wan cheeks to blush with pleasure, and wee Anne to scream right lustily.

His was an incomparable exhibition. Sheep should be humored rather than hurried; coaxed, rather than coerced. And that sheep-dog has attained the summit of his art who subdues his own personality and leads his sheep in pretending to be led. Well might the bosoms of the Dalesmen swell with pride as they watched their favorite at his work; well might Tammas pull out that hackneyed phrase, "The brains of a man and the way of a woman"; well might the crowd bawl their enthusiasm, and Long Kirby pull his cheeks and rattle the money in his trouser pockets.

But of this part it is enough to say that Pip, Owd Bob, and Red Wull were selected to fight out the struggle afresh.

The course was altered and stiffened. On the far side of the stream it remained as before: up the slope; round a flag; down the hill again; through the gap in

the wall; along the hillside; down through the two flags; turn; and to the stream again. But the pen was removed from its former position, carried over the bridge, up the near slope, and the hurdles put together at the very foot of the spectators.

The sheep had to be driven over the plank-bridge, and the penning done beneath the very nose of the crowd. A stiff course, if ever there was one; and the time allowed, ten short minutes.

The spectators hustled and elbowed in their endeavor to obtain a good position. And well they might; for about to begin was the finest exhibition of sheep-handling any man there was ever to behold.

Evan Jones and little Pip led off. Those two, who had won on many a hard-fought field, worked together as they had never worked before. Smooth and swift, like a yacht in Southampton Water; round the flag, through the gap, they brought their sheep. Down between the two flags—accomplishing right well that awkward turn; and back to the bridge.

There they stopped; the sheep would not face that narrow way. Once, twice, and again they broke; and each time the gallant little Pip, his tongue out and tail quivering, brought them back to the bridge-head.

At length one faced it; then another, and—it was too late. Time was up. The judges signalled and the Welshman called off his dog and withdrew.

Out of sight of mortal eye, in a dip of the ground, Evan Jones sat down and took the small dark head between his knees—and you may be sure the dog's heart was heavy as the man's. "We did our best, Pip," he cried brokenly, "but we're beat—the first time ever we've been!"

No time to dally. James Moore and Owd Bob were off on their last run.

No applause this time; not a voice was raised; anxious faces; twitching fingers; the whole crowd tense as a stretched wire. A false turn, a willful sheep, a cantankerous judge, and the grey dog would be beat. And not a man there but knew it.

Yet over the stream master and dog went about their business never so quiet never so collected; for all the world as though they were rounding up a flock on the Muir Pike.

The old dog found his sheep in a twinkling, and a wild, scared trio they proved. Rounding the first flag, one bright-eyed wether made a dash for the open. He was quick, but the grey dog was quicker; a splendid recover and a sound like a sob from the watchers the hill.

Down the slope they came for the gap in the wall. A little below the opening, James Moore took his stand to stop and turn them; while a distance behind his sheep loitered Owd Bob, seeming to follow rather than drive, yet watchful of every movement and anticipating it.

On he came, one eye on his master, the other on his sheep; never hurrying them, never flurrying them, yet bringing them rapidly along.

No word was spoken; barely a gesture made; yet they worked, master and dog, like one divided.

Through the gap, along the hill parallel to the spectators, playing into one-another's hands like men at polo.

A wide sweep for the turn at the flags, and the sheep wheeled as though at the word of command, dropped through them, and travelled rapidly for the bridge.

"Steady!" whispered the crowd. "Steady, man!" muttered Parson Leggy.

"Hold 'em, for God's sake!" croaked Kirby huskily. "D—n! I knew it! I saw it coming!"

The pace down the hill had grown quicker—too quick. Close on the bridge the three sheep made an effort to break. A dash—and two were checked; but the third went away like the wind, and after him Owd Bob, a grey streak against the green.

Tammas was cursing silently; Kirby was white to the lips; and in the stillness you could plainly hear the Dales-

men's sobbing breath, as it fluttered in their throat.

"Gallop! they say he's old and slow!" muttered the Parson. "Dash! Look at that!" For the grey dog, racing like the Nor'easter over the sea, had already retrieved the fugitive.

Man and dog were coaxing the three a step at a time over the bridge.

One ventured—the others followed. In the middle the leader stopped and tried to turn—and time was flying, flying, and the penning alone must take minutes. Many a man's hand was at his watch, but no one could take his eyes off the group below him to look.

"We're beat! I've won bet, Tammas!" groaned Sam'l. (The two had a long-standing wager on the matter.

"I allus knoo hoo 'twould be. I allus told yo' th' owd tyke—"Then breaking into a bellow, his honest face crimson with enthusiasm: "Coom on, Master Good for yo', Owd Un! Yon's the style!"

For the grey dog had leaped on the back of the hindmost sheep; it had surged forward against the next, and they were over, and making up the slope amidst a thunder of applause.

At the pen it was a sight to see shepherd and dog working together. The Master, his face stern and a little white; than his wont, casting forward with both hands, herding the sheep in; the grey dog, his eyes big and bright, dropping to hand; crawling and creeping closer and closer.

"They're in!—Nay—Ay—dang me Stop 'er! Good, Owd Un! Ah-h-h they're in!" And the last sheep reluctantly passed through—on the stroke of time.

A roar went up from the crowd; Maggie's white face turned pink; and the Dalesmen mopped their wet brows. The mob surged forward, but the stewards held them back.

"Back, please! Don't encroach M'Adam's to come!"

From the far bank the little man watched the scene. His coat and cap were off, and his hair gleamed white in the sun; his sleeves were rolled up; and his face was twitching but set as he stood—ready.

The hubbub over the stream at length subsided. One of the judges nodded to him.

"Noo, Wullie—noo or never! Scots wha hae!"—and they were off.

"Back, gentlemen! back! He's off—he's coming! M'Adam's coming!"

They might well shout and push; for the great dog was on his sheep before they knew it; and they went away with a rush, with him right on their backs. Up the slope they swept and round the first flag, already galloping. Down the hill for the gap, and M'Adam was flying ahead to turn them. But they passed him like a hurricane, and Red Wull was in front with a rush and turned them alone.

"M'Adam wins! Five to four M'Adam! I lay agin Owd Bob!" rang out a clear voice in the silence.

Through the gap they rattled, ears back, feet twinkling like the wings of driven grouse.

"He's lost 'em! They'll break! They're away!" was the cry.

Sam'l was half up the wheel of the Kenmuir wagon; every man was on his toes; ladies were standing in their carriages; even Jim Mason's face flushed with momentary excitement.

The sheep were tearing along the hillside, all together, like a white scud. After them, galloping like a Waterloo-winner, raced Red Wull. And last of all, leaping over the ground like a demoniac, making not for the two flags, but the plank-bridge, the white-haired figure of M'Adam.

"He's beat! The Killer's beat!" roared a strident voice.

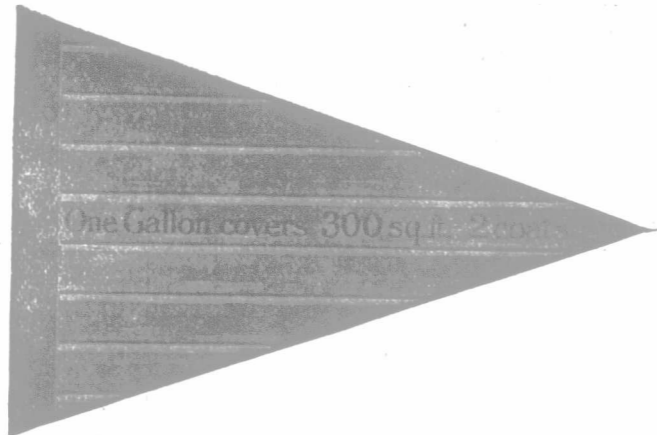
"M'Adam wins! Five to four M'Adam! I lay agin Owd Bob!" rang out the clear reply.

Red Wull was now racing parallel to the fugitives and above them. All four were travelling at a terrific rate while the two flags were barely twenty yards in front, below the line of flight and almost parallel to it. To effect

(To be continued.)

## Stephens HOUSE PAINT

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# THE QUIET HOUR

## PROFIT GAINED FROM FAILURE.

If I must needs glory, I will glory of the things which concern mine infirmities—2 Cor. xi: 30.

"More than Victory advantage those who lose, than Victory advantage those who win."

Real Christianity is like a magic wand, transforming everything it touches and revealing beauty everywhere. Think of the way our Lord began his preaching. Why, His first recorded sermon seems to turn all one's natural conceptions of the value of things upside down. We naturally desire to be rich and prosperous, and to be liked and admired by our fellows. Yet the Greatest Teacher the world has ever known declares that the poor and hungry and suffering are really the blessed people; and He calls on those who are reviled and persecuted for His sake to "rejoice, and be exceedingly glad." If Christianity can fill a soul with joy under such circumstances then it is worth far more to us than any magic gift which the fancy of men can picture. St. Paul says that he finds it possible to "glory" in his infirmities, and to take "pleasure" in reproaches, in necessities, in persecutions, in distresses for Christ's sake. St. Paul is not a man to indulge in "cant" talk or high-flown religious sentiment. When he says a thing like that, it is not because he considers it the correct thing for a professing Christian to say, but because he has found it to be true in his own experience. He is an honest witness, no one who reads his letters and St. Luke's account of his missionary journeys can doubt that. If he could find pleasure in very unpleasant things, and could triumph in the midst of failure and defeat, why can't we do the same? His was no secret talisman, no mysterious alchemy. On the contrary, he was eager to show everyone this fresh spring of joy which could bring gladness into the most dreary life. His reason for glorying in his infirmities is that the power of Christ may rest upon him. Let us see whether such a position of security in trial and difficulty may be possible for us too. We all like to succeed, which is only another way of saying that failure in anything we are trying to accomplish is very painful and unpleasant. Of course, if our aims are low we may not have to face failure to any great extent, but one who aims high will find failure—or, at least, apparent failure—constantly dogging his steps. How can we rise above the depression which is the natural result of failing to gain what we are striving for? How can we, like St. Paul, wring victory from defeat and find it possible to rejoice in things which are naturally most distasteful? We may own, as a matter of theory, that the poet is right when he says that low aim, not failure, is criminal; but, as a matter of fact, most of us fear failure and find it almost impossible to extract joy from it. The failure may be only in such a small matter as the baking of a cake or the making of a shirt-waist. Or we may feel disappointed and discouraged if we fail (or think we fail) to make any real impression on the children we are trying to teach and help. Or it may be the failure to pass in an examination, or possibly the feeling that we are not making a success of our life-work that is troubling us. We feel not only discouraged, but also humiliated. Why? Can it be possible that even in teaching a Sunday-school class we have cared more to win the approval of our little world than to please God and help souls to grow nearer to him? If our motives have been stained and spoiled by the love of the world, then we may well thank God for the humiliating failure which—by its very pain—opens our eyes. If our object were purely to please God and to help our neighbor, then outward failure could never make us feel humiliated or discouraged. Our Master knows whether we have prayed and worked loyally and patiently,

and His "Well done!" is not in the least dependent on outward results. Our Lord presented a perfectly-finished life-work to His Father, quite apart from any outward result which might or might not appear on the surface. And we should look up, rather than around us to see whether our life is a failure or a success. To have one's work held up as a model for others to admire and copy is no proof of success. It is possible to win a great reputation for sanctity and good works, and to be well satisfied with that shallow success, really caring very little whether God is well pleased. And it is possible—perhaps more common than we think—for men and women to toil and struggle on patiently and quietly, winning little attention and admiration from the world, yet warmed and strengthened by the approving smile of their Master. They may fail again and again, but each failure brings only them to their knees, giving them a chance to win a real victory over pride and worldliness. They are ready to start out again on their Master's business, knowing that He is both able and willing to supply them with all the wisdom and strength they need. They never go to battle at their own charges, and they know that real failure is impossible if GOD is working through and with them. The pain of humiliation is hailed as a danger-signal, warning them that they have been seeking honor more from men than from God. So they grow stronger every time they are defeated in their plans, because failure in accomplishing what they desire makes them lean more on God. They cannot lose hope or grow discouraged if they never depend on their own power, but draw always fresh supplies of strength and wisdom from an Infinite Source. How can they own themselves beaten when they are fighting in the ranks of the KING OF KINGS, and leaning on His omnipotent arm! Why, in such a case, defeat is utterly impossible. God's side must be the winning side, and the true victor is one who conquers his own pride and self-will rather than he who can do everything well, and make an outward success of everything he undertakes.

"I know how far high failure overleaps the bounds of low successes." Some are so afraid of failing that they shrink from attempting great things for God. Like Moses and Jonah they think the probability that their message will be disregarded is a sufficient excuse for not trying to deliver it. How many people refuse to help in choir or Sunday-school, making the easy excuse that they have "no gift for that sort of thing." In making such an excuse, it is well to feel quite sure that God will accept it. He did not accept the excuses offered by Moses and Jonah. God sometimes chooses to use weak and inefficient instruments—as He conquered the host of Midian by Gideon's little army—so that no

one can fail to recognize His hand. Jonah at first turned his back on duty because he feared failure and possible danger for himself, but such a saving of one's life is really losing it.

"Tis man's perdition to be safe, When for the truth he ought to die."

If we seem to be succeeding easily in all we attempt, let us be very watchful, for such easy success is often the direst failure. Perhaps it may be the result of not aiming high enough. If a boy of twelve is satisfied to do the schoolwork which is hard enough for his little brother of nine, he may accomplish the work with easy pleasure and yet be really failing. To win success easily is very unsatisfactory, and, like failure, should bring us humbly to our knees. A life of easy luxury is not the most healthy for soul and body. Can we not be brave and wise enough to thank God for the difficulties and failures over which we must climb if we are to force our way upward? For by continual exercise our spiritual muscles grow strong, and we can rise from strength to greater strength, looking ever more and more eagerly for the approval of God, and only caring greatly for the approbation of men, when it is evidently a reflection of His. The approval of God's true servants is not a thing to be lightly regarded, for those who consecrate their lives in loving service may expect, like the Child Jesus, to increase in favor with God and man. But, though the approval of God's saints should be prized, it must not be allowed to become an absolute necessity. If God should see fit to withdraw even that stimulus for a

time, that trial is also a sign of His love. A soul that can dare to stand alone with God on the mountain, and can even look up and thank Him for that chance of gaining strength in the loneliness of battle, is a victorious soul indeed, and may well rejoice that the Captain has chosen him for a hard but glorious enterprise. It is worth while to be in the darkness for awhile, if Christ is there too. As Bishop Brooks says: "The ordinary depressions and discouragements of life are forever different from that darkness in whose center, at whose heart, hangs Christ on His cross. They are full of weakness. He throbs out strength—His own strength—through all the darkness which He pours around the soul."

Let us try to be brave enough to stretch out both hands for all God's gifts to us—pain and failure are His gifts as much as joy and success, even though they may be the result of our own fault.

"Only grant my soul may carry high through death her cup unspilled. Brimming though it be with knowledge life's loss drop by drop distilled. I shall boast it mine—the balsam. Bless each kindly wretch that wrung From life's tree its inmost virtue. Tapped the root whence pleasures sprung, Barked the bole, and broke the berry. Left all grace Ashes in death's stern alembic loosed elixir in its place." HOPE.

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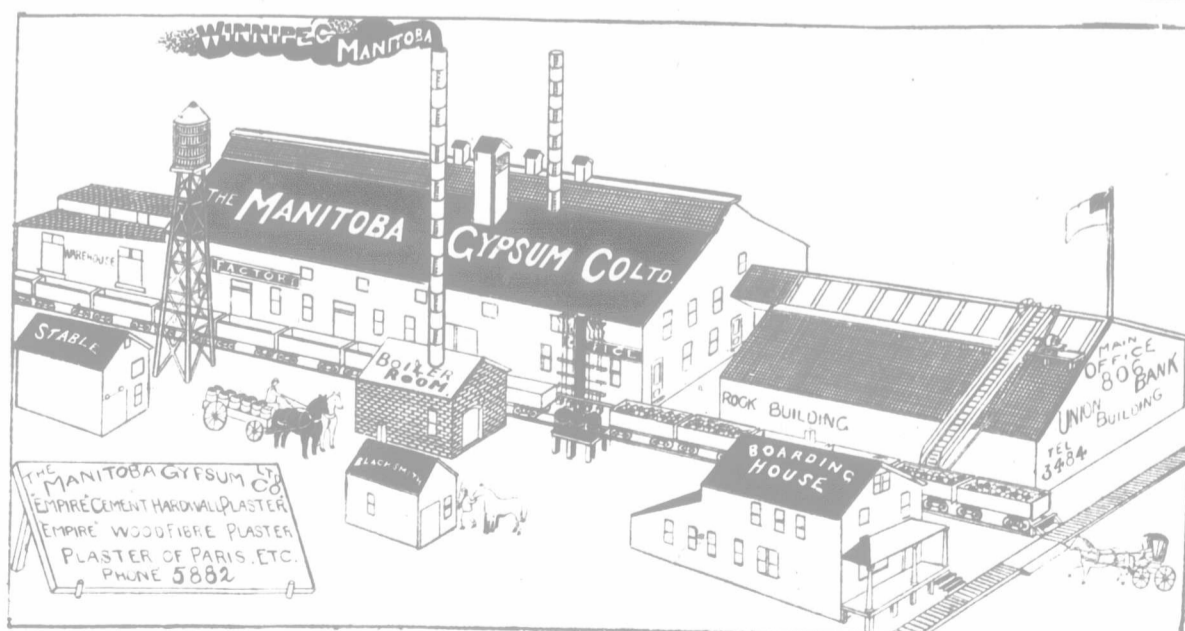
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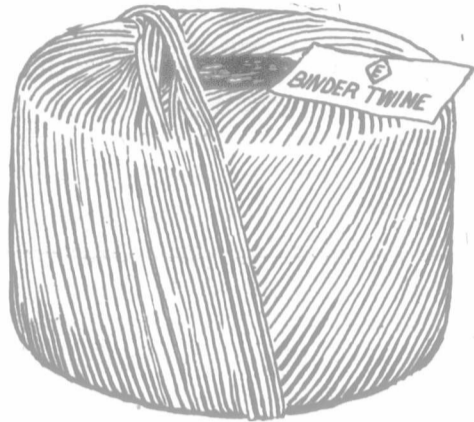
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## This Washer Must Pay for Itself

**A** MAN tried to sell me a horse, once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And, I didn't know the man very well, either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "all right, but pay me first, and I'll give back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Junior" Washer. And, as I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machines as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it. But, I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell all my Washing Machines by mail. (I sold 200,000 that way already—two million dollars' worth.)

So, thought I, it's only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now I know what our "1900 Junior" Washer will do. I know it will wash clothes, without wearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand, or by any other machine.

When I say half the time, I mean half—not a little quicker, but twice as quick.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, in less than 12 minutes, without wearing out the clothes.

I'm in the Washing Machine business for Keeps. That's why I know these things so surely. Because I have to know them, and there isn't a Washing Machine made that I haven't seen and studied.

Our "1900 Junior" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman. And, it don't wear the clothes, nor fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other washing machines do.

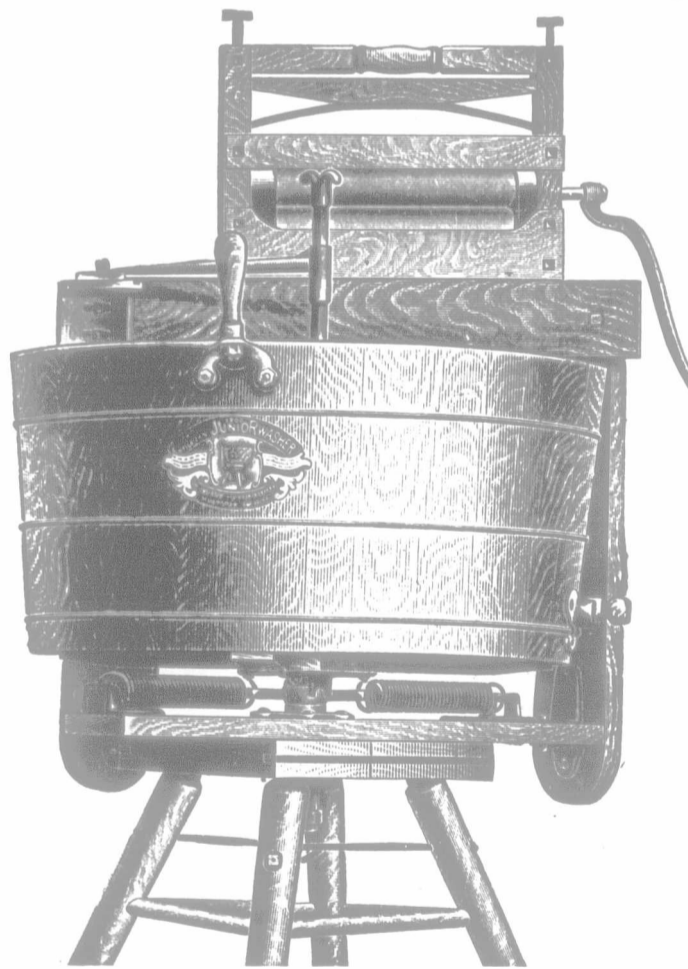
It just drives soapy water clear through the threads of the clothes like a Force Pump might.

If people only knew how much hard work the "1900 Junior" Washer saves every week, for 10 years—and how much longer their clothes would wear, they would fall over each other trying to buy it.

So said I, to myself, I'll just do with my "1900 Junior" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only, I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer to do it first, and I'll "make good" the offer every time. That's how I sold 200,000 Washers.

I will send any reliable person, a "1900 Junior" Washer on a full month's free trial! I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket. And if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight that way, too. Surely that's fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Junior" Washer must be all that I say it is? How could I make anything out of such a deal as that, if I hadn't the finest thing that ever happened, for Washing Clothes—the quickest, easiest and handsomest Washer on Earth. It will save its



whole cost in a few months, in Wear and Tear on clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in Washerwoman's wages. If you keep the machine, after a month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Now, don't be suspicious. I'm making you a simple, straightforward offer, that you can't risk anything on anyhow. I'm willing to do all the risking myself. Drop me a line today and let me send you a book about the "1900 Junior" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes. Or, I'll send the machine on to you, a reliable person, if you say so, and take all the risk myself. Address me this way—A.W.B. Bach, Manager "1900" Washer Co., 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. Don't delay, write me a post card now, while you think of it.

## Ingle Nook Chats

### INGLE NOOK HELPS THE HOUSE KEEPER.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been an interested reader of the Ingle Nook for a long time and find many helpful things there about house-keeping, which I would not like to do without now. But I have never written before to thank you for your kindly advice. Seeing that a "Mother of Six" would like a recipe for lemon cheese I thought I might send mine, for it is a good one. I use it as a filling for tarts, layer cake, and to put between cookies, etc.

Lemon Cheese.—Beat to a smoothness ¼ lb. butter and 1 lb. white sugar, then add 6 eggs (leaving out the whites of two), grated rind and juice of 3 lemons. Put all in a double boiler and stir. Let it simmer until it assumes the consistency of honey; then pour into tumblers. This will keep for a long time like jelly.

May I come again?

GOLD ELSIE

### BEEF FOR SUMMER USE.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have long tried to steal a little warmth from your Ingle Nook and at last I have determined to come closer in. I will not be surprised if you hustle me out of your Corner, for I admit that it is too sacred a place for a rough bachelor, but first I implore you to help me out of a difficulty. Friend "Pieace" was anxious about outside appearances, but I wish to provide for the inner man. I am likely to have some beef left over in the spring. Will you please tell me of some nice way to "fix" it for summer use? I thought of salting and smoking it, but would not that make the meat very dry and hard? Is there any way to cook it and pot it down? I am very grateful to you for your hints on fixing up canned goods in your issue of February 27th. My attempts at making bread do not turn out on top every time. I hit upon a plan which looked promising during the very cold weather. Before going to bed one night I heated a pail of water on the stove. Then I placed the pail in a wooden box and put my bread pan over the hot water. I packed the pail tightly in the box with towels and newspapers and covered the whole with a thick pea jacket. Next morning the dough was quite warm and had risen beautifully. I put the pail of water and bread pan on the stove to keep warm and went out to do my chores. (Now don't laugh at a poor bachelor.) When I came in the shack I was greeted with a very strong smell of yeast, and there was my dough almost boiling and completely spoilt. Since then I have made a shift with soda bread and I am saving my yeast for the warm spring days.

YORKSHIREMAN

(Your plan of coming boldly into the Ingle Nook to get warm is much better than trying to steal our coals. The Ingle Nook hopes never to be too perfect a spot to be useful to men, women or children. That is the reason for its existence. To help with your difficulty in regard to the beef, you will find full directions for curing and corning beef in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for Jan. 24th, 1906, on page 140. In addition, here is a method of pickling beef:—For about 14 pounds of beef take 6 lbs. salt, 2 lbs. fine sugar, 3 ounces saltpetre and 3 gallons water. Boil gently as long as any scum rises, which must be carefully removed. When quite cold pour over the meat completely covering it and leave in the brine for 12 or 15 days.

Dried beef is very good and can be prepared by taking the finest lean pieces and treating them with a mixture of one pint salt, one teaspoon saltpetre and a quarter of a pound of brown sugar to every twenty pounds of meat. Divide the meat into four or five pound pieces and use a third of the mixture on three successive days, rubbing it well into the meat. Then cover each piece with factory cotton, sewing the cover on, and hang up in

When writing to advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate.



Chats

THE HOUSE

have been Ingle Nook many helpful se - keeping, do without written be r kindly ad her of Six" smon cheese ine, for it is a filling for out between a smooth white sugar. t the whites juice of a ouble boiler until it asoney; then will keep.

ED ELSIE

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REMAN

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a warm place to dry. When dried thoroughly this can be chipped off and eaten without cooking, or prepared after the following recipe:—Heat together a cup each of milk and water; thicken with a beaten egg and two teaspoons of flour. Let boil for five minutes; then add a cup of chipped beef; stir in well and remove from the fire. This is improved by serving it on toast.

The bony and rougher portions can be made into potted meat by putting them in a large kettle, adding cold water to barely cover the meat, and boiling gently until the flesh will drop from the bones. Lift the meat on to a platter, take out all the bones and chop it as finely as possible. Add salt, pepper, and summer savory to taste. Strain the broth carefully; let it cool and remove the fat. Return the broth to the kettle which has been washed; add the meat and let it come to the boil. Put into small earthenware bowls, holding not more than two pounds, and set aside to cool. When cool melt enough lard or pure fat to cover each dish to the depth of half an inch. Do not put it on hot, but melted enough so that it will run and completely shut out the air from the meat. Keep in a cool dry place. I have never tried this recipe, but have read of it and seen it recommended. I hope you will find some of this useful.—D. D.)

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Cocoa Macaroons.—Sift once together one cup of sifted flour, half a cup of granulated sugar, two level tablespoons cocoa, half a teaspoon of baking-powder, a quarter teaspoon each of salt and cinnamon. Break one egg and the yolk of another into the mixture; add also a teaspoon of vanilla and mix to a stiff dough. Butter the fingers, roll the mixture into balls about the size of hickory mits and set some distance apart in buttered pans. Bake in a quick oven.

Calf's Liver.—Cut a pound of liver into slices and cover with boiling water for five minutes; then drain, wipe with a cloth and chop fine. Melt a tablespoon of butter in a sauce pan, add the liver, cover, and let simmer gently for about an hour, stirring occasionally. Season to taste, add two or three tablespoons of boiling water, and serve on toast.

LIKE MOTHER USED TO MAKE.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have never written to the Ingle Nook before, but for some time past have taken a keen interest in reading the letters. You cannot think how pleased I was to read that you had found a recipe for lemon cheese! What puzzles me is how I missed seeing it in the Nov. 14th, 1906 issue. My husband is one of those who cannot seem to forget what "Mother" and "Sister Belle" used to cook and lemon cheese cakes happen to be one of the items. I thought it just as well to try to give the gentleman a treat in the way of something like he used to get at home, so I hunted through my cookery book for a recipe of lemon cheese, but to no avail. I then called on an English neighbor and was told how to make it, but instead of writing it down there and then, we went on talking, with the result that when I got home I could not recall the recipe in the least. I wish I had some recipes to send to the Nook, but as the ten years previous to my getting married were spent behind a drapery counter in England, my knowledge of cookery or even housekeeping in general is somewhat limited. I think the two bachelor members of the Nook very "plucky" indeed. I thought about trying some of those sour-dough sinkers from Lonesome's recipe for my baby who is teething; she likes anything hard to chew. Now, dear Dame Durden, if you will allow me entrance into the Ingle Nook I will try to find something of interest to write for next time. I have lived in business in London, Berkshire, Devonshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire, England, so if you would like a few lines about any of these places, please choose. Once again thanking you very much for the lemon cheese recipe.

TODDING

Advertisement for Alabastine Co. featuring an illustration of a woman in a long dress. Text includes: 'EASY TO PUT ON So simple is it to handle, any woman can decorate her own home with Alabastine. Write to-day for our book "Homes, Healthful and Beautiful." It explains how Alabastine is the cheapest, most healthful and most luxurious wall-covering. Send ten cents for a copy of "Homes, Healthful and Beautiful," with many dainty, new ideas for the decoration of your home. Alabastine is sold by hardware and paint dealers everywhere—a 5 pound package for 50 cents. NEVER SOLD IN BULK. LTD. THE Alabastine Co. WILLOW STREET, PARIS, ONT.

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McINNIS & CLARK BRANDON, MAN.

Advertisement for B&K CEREALS. Features the B&K logo and text: 'Bearing this Trade Mark can be relied on as being the Highest Grade and Purest Goods manufactured on Earth. B & K CEREALS are made from WESTERN GRAIN, for WESTERN PEOPLE at our EXTENSIVE MILLS in the WEST. Encourage Home Industry and keep your money in the Country. THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO. CALGARY, ALBERTA.'

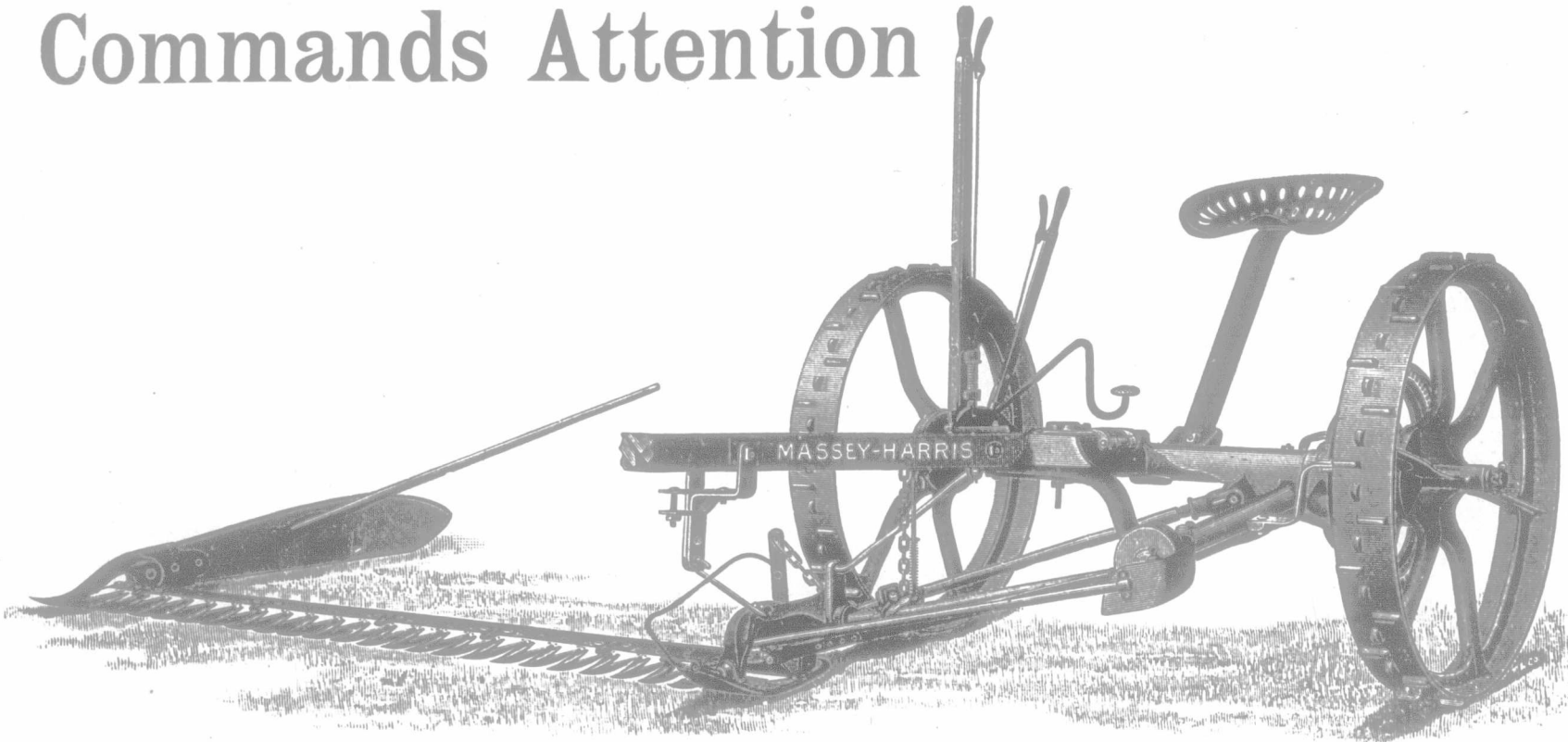
(Don't thank me; thank "Mother of Six," for if she had not wanted it, neither you nor I would have seen it again. Could you not write some time and tell us something about the best materials to buy for our various garments, and other information in your line? that would be just as useful as cooking recipes. A description of any of those counties would please me, and would be sure to recall memories to some of our Ingle Nook members. Do you know anything about Gloucestershire? That is where my people all came from some forty years ago.—D. D.)

A COMPANION TO ANGEL FOOD.

Dear Dame Durden:—Here is a good recipe for lemon cheese which I hope will suit "Mother of Six": 1lb. butter; 6 eggs well beaten; 3 lemons, juice and grated rind. Mix and put on a slow fire, stirring all the time. When thick add two cups of sugar and boil. Pour into jars, seal, and it will keep six months. If too sweet and not required to keep, half the sugar may be used. This makes a nice fitting for tartlets (after they are cooked) or jelly-cakes. We found your Angel Food Cake recipe so good that I am sending you another cake recipe which requires only yolks of eggs and so makes a good cake to bake on the same day as Angel Food.



# Our New Line of Mowing Machines Commands Attention



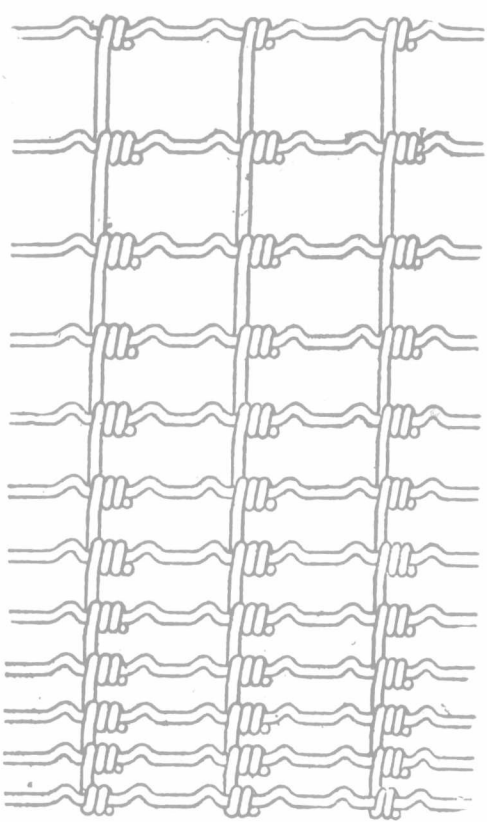
**The Drive Wheels** are high with broad face. There is no lost motion. Immediately the wheels begin to move the knife begins to operate.

**The Underdraft Principle:** By attaching the double trees under the pole to the draft lever, in direct connection with the draw rod, which is adjustable, the power of the mower is increased, and the tendency of the wheels to lift from the ground in heavy work is overcome.

**The Cutter Bar.** The Knife is always in position for good, clean cutting, as it wears against hardened steel plates which can be easily replaced when worn.

Ask For One of Our New Catalogues

## Massey-Harris Company, Limited



### American Field Fence

All No. 9 Galvanized Wire

Made For All Purposes

Note the hinge joint makes the "American" fit the hills and hollows, the tension curve provides expansion and contraction.

**CONSIDER QUALITY  
WHEN BUYING**

Special steel, hard, stiff, springy wire used in the

**"American" Woven  
Wire Fence**

MANUFACTURED BY

**THE CANADIAN STEEL & WIRE CO.  
HAMILTON, CANADA LIMITED**

One lb. sugar; 1 lb. flour; 1/2 lb. butter yolks of ten eggs; 1 teaspoonful soda dissolved in a cup of sour buttermilk; lemon flavoring. Cream the butter and sugar, add yolks and beat hard and well. Add buttermilk and soda, then flavoring; lastly flour. Bake in a shallow pan and when cool, split and fill with lemon cheese. Ice with the following:—One cup granulated sugar, enough cream just to moisten thoroughly. Let it just boil, lift off the fire and flavor with lemon essence. Beat till half cold and use at once.

ORA-SAN.

#### STAINS ON LINEN.

Dear Dame Durden:—I think I must join in your Ingle Nook Chats, if the rest of you care to have me. I saw in the *Advocate* of February 27th a lady asking for the temperature of water for bread. I have heard it was 40 to 42 degrees. I saw also in that number a lady using a bread mixer. I have a bread mixer also, but use irons to keep mine warm—cold weather is trying on bread. Can anyone tell me how to take mould stains from linen?

A. E. B.

(Of course we care to have you

That is a mild way of stating the case. Come again and often.

You did not say whether it was iron mould or mildew that had marked your linen, so I'll put in suggestions for both.

For iron rust these treatments are recommended: (1) wet the spots in milk and cover with salt before washing; (2) apply javelle water frequently and put the article in the sunshine to dry; (3) dampen the spot and cover it with oxalic acid (salts of lemon is another name for the same thing); let it stand a moment; then pour boiling water through.

For mildew try one or all of these: (1) Soap the place while wet, then cover with powdered chalk and rub in well; (2) dip in sour buttermilk and lay in the sun; (3) scrape a little common yellow soap on the spot; then make a paste of salt, starch and lemon juice. Rub well, place in the sunshine for half a day and then wash them in the regular way.—D. D.)

#### TO THE RESCUE.

DEAR DAME DURDEN:—Is there any earthly thing under the light of the shining sun that will put away fleas? Burn's "Ode to the Toothache," Dante's "Inferno," and Milton's "Paradise Lost," all fall woefully short of epithets applicable to a night fight with these infernal pests.

Yours in suspense,

A BITTEN ONE.

(The pathos of your appeal sent me scurrying after information as soon as your letter was read. Here is the result of it, accompanied by most sincere wishes that some of the remedies may accomplish your deliverance from this affliction. No wonder your language is strong!)

(1) Burn insect powder (pyrethrum) a teaspoonful on a dish in a closed room.

(2) Sprinkle the bare floor with quick lime.

(3) Scatter fresh pennyroyal about the house in large quantities.

(4) Prepare a mixture of 1 part insect powder to 1 part alcohol distilled in ten times as much water. Apply this

to the body and the insect will avoid you.

(5) Combine 2 oz. pennyroyal, 2 oz. saffrafas, 4 oz. alcohol; shake together in a bottle and spray around the house.—D. D.)

#### TO ADMIT OR NOT TO ADMIT.

DEAR CHATTERERS:—The Ingle Nook seems recently to have become a favorite spot for bachelors to bring their wants and their ideas. We should feel complimented that our corner has proved so attractive. I, for one, would gladly welcome them to it, or condition that they stick to themes of interest to home makers (It isn't necessary to stipulate for good behavior is it?), but realize that the wishes of the other members should be consulted. Therefore, O Ingle Nook members, if you have any objection whatever to male members, will you write and tell us so or "forever after hold your peace"? Do not be diffident about expressing your honest opinion.

DAME DURDEN

#### HOUSEHOLD SANITATION.

(Continued from page 599.)

#### CHAPTER IV.

BY MARY E. ALLEN-DAVIDSON, M.D.

LIVING ROOMS, VENTILATION, LIGHT HEATING.

The air of living rooms is rendered impure by dust and other suspended matters; by the addition of poisonous gases, such as carbon dioxide, which is generated by breathing, by the burning of wood, coal, gas, and in other ways; carbon monoxide, which results from incomplete combustion of coal; that is, the stove or range "leaks" and this poisonous gas escapes; illuminating gas; hydrogen sulphide; and sewer gas. The sources of the last three gases need not be specified. The exhalations from the lungs, the sweat and dead cuticle from the skin, and other organic substances thrown off from the body, mingled with carbon dioxide and watery vapor, give to the air of a room that heavy disagreeable





### ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered with full directions. Book 5-C, free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain.

W. F. Young, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal.

### IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS.

To ensure the best results from an horticultural standpoint, irrigation is necessary throughout the entire southern interior of British Columbia.

Realizing this, capitalists have purchased large tracts of land with the object of subdividing them into small fruit farms, after having installed irrigation systems, in some instances at an enormous expense. The rule has been for these companies to charge purchasers a yearly rental for water of from \$1 to \$5 per acre.

It has remained, however, for the Kettle Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Company, a Company recently incorporated under the laws of the province, to make a new departure, in that they are furnishing water free of charge. They go beyond this, for each purchaser is given a proportionate share or interest in the irrigation system, so that when the Company have disposed of their lands, those having purchased them will own absolutely the irrigation canals, ditches, water records, etc. How many corporations in British Columbia or western America are there making such an offer to purchasers of fruit lands as this? The Kettle Valley lies close to the celebrated Boundary Creek mines, thus insuring a good local market, and here being two lines of railway in the valley, branches of the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern, outside markets are easily reached.

The Kettle Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Company have in their holdings hundred of acres ready for the plow, which they are now offering in small lots and at prices ranging from \$100 to \$150 per acre.

Soil, a rich sandy loam capable of growing the choicest of fruits and vegetables. Young bearing orchards now in the valley and producing splendid fruit.

For terms and further information apply to W. O. Wright, Managing Director, Midway, B. C. Adv.

odor, so perceptible to anyone entering from the fresh, pure air outside.

The purifying constituent of air is oxygen. Light and oxygen are co-workers in purification, life and growth. All cleansing is simply the change by oxidation of harmful into beneficial substances. Light is essential to natural oxidation; hence the necessity of plenty of light. Anything that lessens or consumes oxygen vitiates the air or renders it unwholesome by robbing it of its full share of oxygen. This is done by the burning of wood, coal or gas for heating, or of coal oil or gas for lighting. Oxygen is also taken from the air by the breathing of animals, by fermentation and by the decay or putrefaction of any animal or vegetable matter. In every case carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide or other harmful gas is exchanged for the life-giving oxygen. The amount of carbon dioxide in the air of a room is an index of the amount of organic and respiratory impurity present. The increase of carbon dioxide shows the proportionate decrease of oxygen. To make a test, put some lime-water in a clear glass dish. If after standing some time in a room the water has turned milky in appearance, there is an excess of carbon dioxide in the air of that room, and not enough oxygen. The air is not pure enough for health. Fresh air should be admitted and the impure air driven out.

In our country we are too much inclined to keep windows and doors

**PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS**  
AZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 5c

closed in winter, to put on felt strips and to overheat our houses. Fresh air is not freely admitted, nor the foul indoor air driven out. This hot, impure, debilitating air engenders a flabby, languid, non-resisting state of the body generally. The air cells in the lungs, instead of being toned up and reinvigorated by the expansion of pure air much cooler than the body, are kept in a state of practical inertia, ready for any invasion of disease. The blood is not properly cleansed; indeed the breathing in of such air loads it up with more poisonous matter. Going back to the tissues, this blood gives to each a share of the poison it carries. Is it any wonder that consumption is so alarmingly on the increase? that sore throats, bronchitis, grip and many other diseases are so readily contracted? By living as the majority do we are most carefully fostering the very conditions that enable disease to hold high carnival.

In a late number of *The Dominion Medical Monthly* the prophesy is made that the Department of Public Health will soon be the most important in the administration. That good day cannot come too soon. There should be a Minister of Public Health with a staff of faithful, efficient and thoroughly equipped bacteriologists, chemists and physicians as assistants. Pamphlets should be issued at least twice a year, pointing out insanitary conditions and the results, and urging the necessity of pure air and cleanliness. Health officers should be paid by the Government a salary sufficient to ensure a thorough oversight of their jurisdiction. These should be responsible to the Government and full reports sent in quarterly. Think of paying a physician \$75 a year and expecting him to look after the sanitary interests of a large and growing town! If he were given \$1000 a year we might have some hope of an abatement of some of the prevailing abominations. As it is, these officers have to provide for their families by attending to a large and trying practice, and cannot spare time for thorough oversight of the public health. They try to control infectious diseases and to carry the laws of quarantine into effect. They spend ten times more time and effort than they are paid for in the miserable pittance they receive. But what obtains? Back lanes in every city and town are a disgrace to civilization and reeking pits of loathsomeness that one turns from shudderingly—paper, rags, old boots, old hats, any old thing is thrown on the streets to rot and to offend the eye. The side walks are discolored with tobacco juice and slimy with the excretions of tuberculous and their diseased human creatures. Dogs are permitted to run the streets, and their excretions are deposited right on the walks where people walk over them. After a time this offal is pulverized and every passer by carries off some of it on his or her clothing and breathes part of it into his lungs. Those who do not keep dogs and abominate their filth are victims to the selfishness of the man who must have his retinue of canines. These brutes are free commoners; they make a thoroughfare of one's cherished flower beds, foul the lawns and there is no redress. Heaven give us patience! Yes, there is crying need of a separate department of public health. Were this department given its rightful prominence and effectiveness there would be less need for sanatoria for consumptives. Children from consumption-infected homes should not be allowed to attend school until the source of infection is removed. Government should provide fresh air homes, where children infected with tuberculosis could be cared for, and so a great menace to the community would be removed and the child given a chance for complete recovery and useful citizenship, instead of the suffering existence of a cripple and the home for incurables as his refuge.

Our present care is to try to keep our own homes healthy. Every house should be thoroughly windswept at least once a day. Put the children into a warm room where drafts will not reach them (in winter). Then open the doors and allow a free passage of air through all the other rooms.



## We are the People

Who for Twenty Years have supplied the West with the Best

**PUMPS  
WINDMILLS and  
GASOLINE ENGINES**

OUR GOODS ARE THE STANDARD OF QUALITY

**BRANDON PUMP & WINDMILL WORKS**

Box 410



## REMARKABLE INVENTION

FOR THE

## Culture of Hair

THE EVANS VACUUM CAP is a practical invention constructed on scientific and hygienic principles by the simple means of which a free and normal circulation is restored throughout the scalp. The minute blood vessels are gently stimulated to activity, thus allowing the food supply which can only be derived from the blood, to be carried to the hair roots, the effects of which are quickly seen in a healthy, vigorous growth of hair. There is no rubbing, and as no drugs or chemicals of whatsoever kind are employed there is nothing to cause irritation. It is only necessary to wear the Cap three or four minutes daily.

### 60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL!

The Company's Guarantee:

An EVANS VACUUM CAP will be sent you for sixty days' free trial. If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, and are not convinced that the Cap will completely restore your hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap with no expense whatever to yourself. It is requested, as an evidence of good faith, that the price of the Cap be deposited with the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London, the largest financial and business institution of the kind in the world, who will issue a receipt guaranteeing that the money will be returned in full, on demand, without questions or comment, at any time during the trial period.

The eminent Dr. I. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopecia (loss of hair) stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles (hair roots), without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved. Later on, when the EVANS VACUUM CAP was submitted to him for inspection, he remarked that the Cap would fulfil and confirm in practice the observations he had previously made before the Medical Board.

Dr. W. MOORE, referring to the invention, says that the principle upon which the Evans Vacuum Cap is founded is absolutely correct and indisputable.

An illustrated and descriptive book of the Evans Vacuum Cap will be sent post free, on application.

**THE SECRETARY, EVANS VACUUM CAP CO. LTD.**  
REGENT HOUSE, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENG.

### "ESTIMATES and RESULTS"

The Great-West Life Assurance Company has always made high estimates of Profits to be paid to Policyholders. It is a notable fact that the RESULTS have always been as high—or higher. No estimate has ever failed of realization.

This fact—with the low premium rates charged for Insurance—gives the Great-West Policies their widely recognized value.

In the leaflet "Estimates and Results" this important matter of profit returns is referred to in the clearest terms. The leaflet shows what has been done, and is being done for the Great-West Policyholders.

Ask for a copy. At the same time state age next birthday, when descriptions of suitable policies will be mailed.

## THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Head Office - - - WINNIPEG

A Great-West Calendar will be mailed on request



**CREAM FOR THE  
CRESCENT  
CREAMERY**

**MEANS  
MONEY  
FOR THE  
FARMER**

Farmers' Interests  
are our Interests

We Originate,  
Others Imitate

Not ONE, but THOUSANDS of cans  
containing cream are received at our  
Factory from Manitoba Farmers

Highest Prices  
Prompt Payments

Accurate Tests  
Trial Solicited

**Crescent Creamery Co. Limited**  
WINNIPEG and BRANDON

POPULAR POEMS BY DR. DRUMMOND.

THE WRECK OF THE "JULIE PLANTE."  
( A legend of Lac St. Pierre.)

On wan dark night on Lac St. Pierre,  
De win' she blow, blow, blow,  
An' de crew of de wood scow "Julie Plante"  
Got scar 't an' run below—  
For de win' she blow lak hurricane  
Bimeby she blow some more,  
An' de scow bus' up on Lac St. Pierre  
Wan arpent from de shore.  
De captinne walk on de fronte deck,  
An' walk de hin' deck, too—  
He call de crew from up de hole  
He call de cook also.  
De cook she's name was Rosie,  
She come from Montreal,  
Was chambre maid on lumber barge,  
On de Grande Lachine Canal.  
De win' she blow from nor'-eas'-wes',  
De sout' win' she blow, too,  
W'en Rosie cry "Mon Cher Captinne,  
Mon cher, w'at I shall do?"  
Den de captinne t'row de big ankerke.  
But still the scow she dreef,  
De crew he can't pass on de shore,  
Becos' he los' hees skeef.  
De night was dark lak' wan black cat.  
De wave run high an' fas',  
W'en de captinne tak' de Rosie girl  
An' tie her to de mas'.  
Den he also tak' de life preserve,  
An' jomp off on de lak',  
An' say, "Good-bye, ma Rosie, dear,  
I go drown for your sak'."  
Nex' morning very early,  
'Bout ha'f-pas' two-t'ree-four,  
De captinne, scow, an' de poor Rosie  
Was corpses on de shore,  
For de win' she blow lak' hurricane  
Bimeby she blow some more,  
An' de scow bus' up on Lac St. Pierre.  
Wan arpent from de shore.

MORAL.

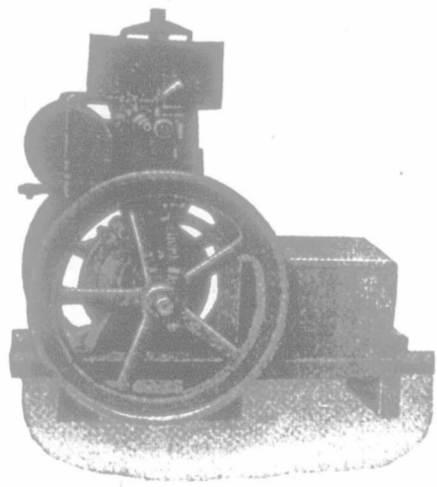
Now all good wood scow sailor man  
Tak' warning by dat storme,  
An' go an' marry some nice French girl  
An' leev on wan big farm,  
De win' can blow lak' hurricane,  
An' s'pose she blow some more,  
You can't get drown on Lac St. Pierre  
So long you stay on shore.

LITTLE BATEESE.

You bad leetle boy, not moche you care  
How busy you're kipin' you poor  
gran'pere,  
Tryin' to stop you ev'ry day  
Chasin' de hen aroun' de hay—  
W'y don't you geev' dem a chance to  
lay?  
Leetle Bateese!  
Off on de fiel' you foller de plough,  
Den w'en you're tire you scare de cow.  
Sickin' de dog till dey jump de wall,  
So de milk ain't good for not'ing at all—  
An' you're only five an' a half dis fall,  
Leetle Bateese!  
Too sleepy for sayin' de prayer to-night  
Never min'; I s'pose it'll be all right  
Say dem to-morrow—ah! dere he go!  
Fas' asleep in a minute or so—  
An' he'll stay lak dat till de rooster crow  
Leetle Bateese!  
Den wake us up right away toute suite  
Lookin' for somet'ing more to eat,  
Makin' me t'ink of dem long leg crane.  
Soon as dey swaller, dey start again,  
I wonder your stomach don't get  
pain,  
Leetle Bateese!  
But see heem now lyin' dere in bed,  
Look at de arm undernest' hees head;  
If he grow lak dat till he's twenty year  
I bet he'll be stronger dan Louis Cyr  
An' beat all de voyageurs leevin' here.  
Leetle Bateese!  
Jus' feel de muscle along hees back  
Won't geev' heem moche bodder to  
carry pack  
On de long portage, any size canoe,  
Dere's not many t'ing dat boy won't do  
For he's got double-joint on hees bod'  
too,  
Leetle Bateese!  
But, leetle Bateese! please don't forge  
We rader you're stayin' de small boy  
vet,  
So chase de chicken an' mak' dem scar'  
An' do w'at you lak wit' your ob'  
gran'pere,  
For w'en you're beeg feller he won't be  
dere,  
Leetle Bateese!

LET THE MANITOBA WINDMILL AND THE MANITOBA GASOLINE ENGINE

DO YOUR WORK FOR YOU



They will do it  
effectively,  
economically,  
cheaply.



Do you doubt our statement? We can  
show you. Send for catalog.

**Manitoba Windmill and Pump Co. Ltd.**

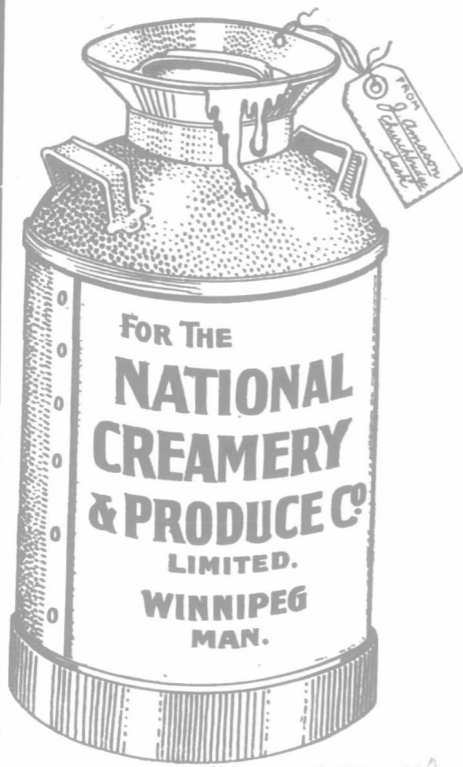
Box 301, BRANDON, Man.

When the foul air is swept out, allow the fresh air to get warmed and then the children can return and allow the room where they have been to be ventilated.  
To maintain health and prevent disease adults require 3000 cubic feet of air every hour, while children should be allowed an average of 2000 feet, as they require more proportionately than adults, because the vital functions are so much more active. To procure this amount the air of a living room must be changed several times an hour. This entrance of fresh air should go on night and day. Indeed, night air is purer than day air, containing less organic particles and

carbon dioxide, because of the cessation of traffic and less combustion of wood, coal etc, for domestic and manufacturing purposes. Space will not permit the discussion of various methods of ventilation or their comparative merits. The simplest, and one that can be used by everyone, is to have a board 6 inches wide and as long as the window is wide. Raise the lower sash and put in the board. The air passes up between the sashes and is directed towards the ceiling. Drafts at the body level and consequent chills are thus prevented. It is most important to remember that drafts must be avoided, especially if children or debilitated or aged persons are in the room.

Remember that letting in air from another room or from the cellar is not ventilation. Cold air is not always pure air. Do not rely on the air supplied by the furnace, but bring in the pure, untainted air from outside; see that it is properly directed, and sufficiently warmed. In winter the air should be warmed to a temperature of from 50° to 60° Fahr. for sleeping, 65° for working and 70° for children, the aged, and those not in active employment. Artificially heated air is nearly always too dry, hence irritating to the delicate air passages, especially those





You Will Obtain the Largest Income From Your Milch Cows If You Will Ship Your Hand Separator Cream to the

**National Creamery & Produce Company, Limited.**

**Winnipeg, Man.**

**Canada**

See that your Cream Cans are tagged "National Creamery & Produce Co., Ltd.," and we will do the rest. We have the largest Creamery in Western Canada, with a churn capacity of 25,000 pounds of Butter per day; and the way we buy our supplies in large quantities, and the amount of Butterfat we handle daily enable us to reduce the cost of manufacturing a pound of Butter to a minimum. This is why we can pay the price we do for Butterfat. Our average price for Butterfat last year was 22c per pound. We expect to do as well for our patrons this year, if not better. We employ the most skilled Buttermakers in the West. The head buttermaker in Winnipeg has secured the following awards for his Butter. A Diploma from the Government Dairy School in 1897. A Special Gold Medal, donated by the Hon. Thos. Greenway, for Butter scoring the highest of any exhibited at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in 1896. A Silver Medal at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in 1900. Gold Medal and Diploma at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition in 1901, and many other awards. You are paid by Express Money Orders. This insures you against loss or inconvenience in cashing, as is the case when cheques are used. Ship us a few cans of Cream on trial, and we are satisfied that our methods of doing business will so please you that you will become our permanent customer.

**The National Creamery & Produce Co., Ltd.**  
**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.**

**CHILDREN'S CORNER**

**MARCH LETTERS.**

The best letters for March were written by Alex. Ullerich, aged 13, and Victor Deyell, aged 10, and books were sent to their addresses. Other good letters came from Marion Steel, Lillian Anderson, C. O. M., Isabel Stewart, John Wilson and Ronald Knowles.—**ED.**

**SPRING.**

The spring has come,  
All nature is glad,  
The green earth is smiling,  
No creature is sad.  
We're glad spring has come,  
We can see the green leaves,  
To the old poplar trees  
Fresh green moss cleaves.

The birds have returned;  
They have long been away,  
The flowers are smiling  
In their brightest array.

Fresh life to the grass  
The spring waters bring.  
We are all glad to welcome  
The bright young spring.  
HAZEL BARNES.  
Souris Co., Man.

**LETTERS TO CHEER AN INVALID.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Perhaps some of the members may have noticed a letter from Edith Dunsmore which appeared in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE some time ago. Since writing she has taken sick with scarlet-fever. All those who have had it will no doubt be sorry for her. She is getting better, but she would like some of the little boys and girls to write to her, especially those about her own age (9). Her post office is Wheatland, Man. She cannot answer until she is better but will answer all letters received when she is able. I, her sister, am writing for her. I will close, hoping that Edith receives a large number of letters, to pass away the lonely hours.  
EDNA DUNSMORE.  
Brandon Co., Man.

**CAPTAIN.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My uncle takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I am fond of reading and when the FARMER'S ADVOCATE comes I look through it till I come to the Children's Corner. My uncle has eight horses, twelve hens, and a dog named Captain. I go to school and am in the third book. I like to go to school.  
EDNA E. SHAW. (9)

**GRAIN CONSIGNMENTS**  
OF  
**Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax**  
Receive our careful and conscientious attention  
**LARGE ADVANCES. STRICTLY COMMISSION MEN.**  
Highest Prices obtained  
On your shipping bills  
when marked  
**ALWAYS ADVISE**  
**SIMPSON-HEPWORTH CO. LTD.**  
520 ASHDOWN BLOCK, WINNIPEG  
Box 470

**FEW HOUSES AT FIRST.**

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have lived in Canada for nearly ten years. When we came here there weren't many houses. My papa has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for about nine months. I go to school, and am in the third reader. We had a hard winter, and the snow was very deep.  
IVY NIELSEN. (11)  
Alberta Co., Alta.  
**A CUTE LITTLE BROTHER.**  
Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We live about

forty-five miles from Hanley, Sask. That is our nearest town. We came from South Dakota this fall. My papa has 320 acres of land and my uncle lives across the road. The snow is deep out here now. Papa had to push hard to get the door open one morning after a snow storm. I have a little brother two years old. He is so cute. There is no school but I am studying at home.  
ROY METCALF. (9)  
Humboldt Co., Sask.



## WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising.

**TERMS**—Two cents per word each 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.

**FOR SALE**—An Ontario farm, only 35 miles from Toronto, very suitable for city milk trade. 10 acres in orchard, 2 good barns, 180 acres in the farm, splendid house. Price, dead right. S. Snowden, Bowmanville, Ont., or A. W. Foley, Edmonton, Alta. 24-4

**FOX AND MINK Trappers**—I teach you eight secrets free. No fake. I buy the furs at highest prices. Enclose stamp. E. W. Douglas, Box 44, Stanley, N. B. 29-2 tf

**FOR SALE**—All 27-43-13-3rd. This section is about 8 miles from town of Canadian Northern Railway and twenty from Battleford. All level, open prairie and first class soil. Will sell for nine thousand cash, balance to suit. Broad & Wolf, Wolsley, Sask. 29-2 tf

**FOR SALE**—About 40 head of cattle, yearlings, two-year-olds and cows, also three-year-old steers. Donald McDougall, Fairy Hill, Sask. 17-4

**POTATOES FOR SALE**—Vicks Early and Six Weeks, two of the best varieties of early potatoes grown. Price \$1.00 per bus., sacks 10c. Also Red Rye seed wheat. J. T. McPee, Headingly, Man. 1-74

**WOLF HOUND PUPS** for sale, \$5.00 to \$25.00, F. O. B. Pense station, N. R. Read, Fairville, Sask. 1-74

**FOR SALE**—About two hundred head of good, grade range cattle. Cashmen only need apply. Fred Turnbull, Herbert, Sask. 17-4

**WANTED**—Ladies in rural districts desirous of engaging in profitable business will do well to write the Robinson Corset & Costume Co., of London, Ont. 1-5

**WANTED**—Farm to rent on shares with horses and implements in Saskatchewan. Henry Worthington, Saskatoon P. O. 24-4

**FOR SALE**—Four registered Clydesdale stallions coming three years old. Have been used to the range. Address W. Gibb, Chilcot P. O., Ward Co., N. Dak. 17-4

**FARM LANDS** of all description in Manitoba Saskatchewan and Alberta. Some excellent propositions in improved farms with small cash payment, balance in half crop. Write for particulars to Western Canada Real Estate and Business Agency, Souris, Man. 1-5

**CHICAGO CLIPPER PLATES** sharpened by Automatic machine at 50c. per pair. Postage paid. H. J. Mattick, Griswold. 24-4

**A YOUNG MAN** two years experience desires situation on a farm in Alberta. Experienced milker. Write stating wages, etc. Box 84 FARMER'S ADVOCATE. 17-4

**FOR SALE**—Three two-year-old and one three-year-old Kentucky Saddlebred Stallions registered, black, bay, and chestnuts. D. P. Woodruff, Caldwell, Alta. 8-5

**FOR SALE**—Bees from Moore's famous honey gathering strain. Edmund J. Berry, Brombe, Que. 1-5

**WANTED**—To borrow \$500.00 on chattel mortgage for twelve months. Good security and any reasonable interest. Address, Money, FARMER'S ADVOCATE. 24-4

**WANTED**—By George and Lucy Cordery, Chalsey, Berkshire, England, the address of their son, William Cordery, at Fort Saskatchewan when last heard from. 24-4

**HALF SECTION**—To sell cheap, small cash payments, liberal terms. House, stable, 2 good wells, good soil, 125 acres cultivated, all well fenced with wire, location facing town limits, good town in western Manitoba. Would take vacant Winnipeg property if offered at once. P. O. Box 511, Winnipeg, Man. 17-4

**WANTED**—Situation on a farm by a married couple, English, no children, two years in West on farm. Bachelor or Widower in Saskatchewan preferred. Gilders, Ellisboro, Sask. 17-4

**BEES**—Italian bees for sale, order now. Jno. Houston, M.D., Starbuck, Man. 8-5

**SHIRE STALLION FOR SALE**—Junior Major (6288), color dark bay, foaled Dec., 1899, sire Holland Major (275), the most noted Gold Medal Winner ever in America. Dam Myrtle (Vol. II, p. 834), by Coming King (4324). Junior Major's breeding is of the very best. He has stood in this vicinity for four seasons, and has proven to be both sure and a great stock horse. Winner of second prize at Brandon spring horse show, 1906. For further information apply to Neil Wilson, Minto, Man. 24-4

**FOR SALE**—Grain and stock farm, 24 miles from Foxwarren. 480 acres, 140 under cultivation, farm well fenced, creek runs through farm, can put up from 40 to 60 tons of hay yearly. Good frame house, barn 30x60 feet with stone basement. Granaries frame, holds 5,000 bushels. Apply to H. S. Robbett, Foxwarren. 1-4

**FOR SALE**—Four thoroughbred Scotch Collie pups, 3 months old, bred from Scotland champion dog (Ayrshire King) ex Wishaw hinker. Homesteaders would do well to see them before purchasing elsewhere. John Abernethy, 242 Selkirk avenue, city. 17-4

## POULTRY and EGGS

Rates—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

**J. R. McRAE, M.D.**, Neepawa, Man., breeder of Dunston strain White Wyandottes 1-5

**C. W. TAYLOR**, Dominion City—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-breasted Red Game, Eggs for setting.

**W. F. SCARTH & SON**, Box 706, Virden, Man. Buff Orpingtons, utility and exhibition stock for sale, half price.

**FOR SALE**—Choice Indian games, Golden Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks. S. Ling, 128 River Ave., Winnipeg.

**AT MAW'S Poultry Farm**, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds: turkey, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free.

**ADDRESS YOUR CORRESPONDENCE** to the Eden Rest Poultry Farms, P. O. Box 333, Lethbridge, Alberta, when you want eggs for hatching from pure bred, barred white and Buff Rocks White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. White and Brown Leghorn and Buff Old game. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. E. J. Cook, Mgr. 26-4

**BARRED ROCKS and Brown Leghorn Cockerels** Bronze Turkeys, Pigeons, Rabbits, Eggs in season. Stamp for reply. Geo. D. I. Arceva, Priddis, Alta. 24-4

**FOR SALE**—Barred Plymouth Rock and Mammoth Pekin duck eggs for setting. T. E. Bowman, High River, Alta. Box 81. 15-4

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**—A few good cockerels on hand. Also eggs. M. T. Buchanan, St. Charles, Man. t.f.

**H. E. HALL**, Headingly, Man. Pure-bred Barred Rock Eggs for sale, \$1.50 for 15. Incubator lots, \$7.00 per 100 eggs. 15-5

**BUFF WYANDOTTES**—Best winter layers yet produced. That's what counts. Any hens lay in summer. Purebred eggs \$1.50 per fifteen. Jas. Sinclair, Box 130, Stonewall, Man. 8-7

**PEARCE & BAGG**, Wawanesa, Man.—Eggs for hatching from the finest layers, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and Single Comb White Leghorns, also Toulouse Geese and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. 1-5

**BUFF ORPINGTON** Eggs a specialty \$1.50 per setting. McNaughton Bros., Didsbury, Alta. 15-5

**INCUBATOR** lots of eggs for sale at \$10.00 per 100. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks and Buff Orpingtons. All birds selected from trap nest record laying stock of A. W. Foley Dominion Government Poultry Breeding Station, Bowmanville, Ont. Eggs from choice stock, \$2.00 per setting. Address, Northern Nursery Co., Drawer 1, Edmonton, Alta. 29-7

**H. E. WABY**, Riverside Poultry Farm, Holmfield, Man., breeder of imperial S. C. Brown Leghorns which have won more 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes and specials at all the big shows than any other strain. Write for free egg circular and list of winnings of our heavy laying strains of Leghorns Amber B. Orpingtons and Ringlet Barred Rocks also Red Polled Cattle 8-7

**BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS**, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons. Eggs \$2.00 per setting; am booking others now, catalog and prize list sent on application. Address: Old Chief Poultry Yards, Lethbridge, Alta. 15-2

**JOHN STRACHAN**, Crandall, Man., Silver Wyandottes, farm raised, only breed kept. Stock for sale. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. 8-7

**PORTAGE POULTRY YARDS**—Ringlet Barred Rocks and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs \$2 per 15. Joseph Campbell, Portage la Prairie, Box 281. 15-5

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**, White Rocks, Black Minorcas. Eggs \$1.50 for 15. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, great laying strain. Eggs \$2.00 for 10. J. B. Gamble, Lemberg, Sask. 29-5

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—From two of the best American strains \$1.50 for 15, \$2.50 for 30, \$6.00 for 100. Mrs. J. T. McPee, Senior, Headingly, Man. 8-5

**BARRED ROCKS** exclusively. Eggs \$1.00 per thirteen, \$5.00 per hundred from utility stock; \$2 per thirteen, \$10 per hundred from fancy stock. All breeding stock selected for laying by Hogan system. Ship C. P. R. or C. N. R. Mrs. A. Cooper, Trebank, Man. 15-5

**ELMER SELLER**, proprietor Last Mountain Valley Poultry Farm, Strassburg, Sask.; Harry Latta, Manager. Breeders of Buff Orpingtons exclusively. Our pens contain some noted prize winners from Canada and the United States; eggs, \$2.00 per 13; \$8.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. 22-5

**THOMAS COMMON**, Hazel Cille, Sask.—Eggs for hatching from Prize Winning White Plymouth Rock \$3 sitting Barred Rocks, \$2 general purpose, \$1 sitting, \$1.75 two, \$5 hundred eggs. 15-5

**HATCHING EGGS**—Buff Orpingtons, Barred P. Rocks. My pens contain A 1 imported stock and prize winners. Eggs \$2.00 per 13; \$12.00 per 100. S. A. Tucker, Pincher Creek Poultry Yards. 8-5

**FOR SALE**—Pekin Duck and Single Comb Brown eggs at \$1.00 per setting. Thos. Y. Hurter, Carman, Man. 17-5

**POULTRY PAYS** Our Book "Poultry for Profit" showing 35 best paying varieties mailed for 10 cents. Delavan Poultry Farm, F. E. R. Goetz Manager, Box 22, Delavan, Wis.

## Breeders' Directory

**POPULAR GROVE HEREFORDS**, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. J. E. Marple-Deleau, Man.

**A. & J. MORRISON**, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

**JAMES WILSON**, Grand View Stock Farm Innisfail, Alta.—Breeder of Shorthorns.

**H. H. KEYS**, Pense, Sask.—Aberdeen Angus Cattle and Buff Orpington Chickens for sale.

**GUS. WIGHT**, Napinka, Man.—Clydesdales and Shorthorns for sale. Evergreen Stock Farm.

**WA-WA-DELL FARM**—Leicester sheep and Shorthorn Cattle. A. I. Mackay, Macdonald Man.

**O. KING**, Wawanesa, Man.—Breeder of Yorkshires, Barred and white Rock Fowl and Toulouse Geese.

**MERRYFIELD FARM**, Fairville, Thos. Brook, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 13 Pense Sask.

**CLYDESDALES**, Shorthorns and Tamworths. T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting, Man. Phone 85, Wawanesa.

**STROESA STOCK FARM**—Well bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires. David Allison, Roland, Man.

**W. HARDY**, Fairview Farm, Roland Man. breeder of high class Ayrshires, Yorkshires Black Minorca and White Wyandotte poultry.

**SHEPHERD PONIES and Hereford Cattle**, fine in Canada. Write or come and see them. J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau Man.

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

**R. A. & J. A. WATT**, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. I. R. R.—Champion herd at Toronto and New York State fairs, 1906, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write you want.

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

**ASHCROFT, W. H. NESBITT**, Roland, Man. Clyde and Hackney mares and Stallions, work horses in car lots, Ayrshires. Our motto, Live and let Live.

## Lost, Strayed or Impounded

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and stray stock in Western Canada. In addition to the notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments. This department is for the benefit of paid 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.

### ALBERTA.

#### LOST.

**MAYRVILLE**—One dark bay horse, branded X inside square with triangle over on left shoulder, hind legs white, 13 years old, bought in Red Deer, raised in the mountains, will pay \$5 reward for information. Jacob Sieberherr, 16-38-18.

#### REGINA.

#### LOST.

**REGINA**—Team of chestnut mares; white stripe in face of each, also silver tail and mane; would weigh about 1300, ship wheel brand on left hip, since about middle of November. Any information will be suitably rewarded. S. S. Swalin 32-19-19. 17-4

### THE JOHN ABELL ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS CO. Ltd.

Rebuilt Engines in all sizes.  
Rebuilt Separators 36x56, 36x60, 40x60  
Write us for prices or call and see the goods. The smallness of our prices will tempt every farmer to be his own thrasher. All engines and separators are put in first class running order. 60 Main St. P. O. Box 481, Winnipeg, Man.

## SKATING AND HOCKEY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father is a farmer. He has forty-six head of cattle and twenty-two horses of which a mare whose name is Polly and a colt whose name is Jack belongs to me. I go to school every day and am in the fifth book. I go to play hockey on Saturday afternoons and to skate at night. As it is very cold I have not been skating for three weeks. I have one brother whose name is Thornton. He is five years old. I have three cousins who are living at our place. We were down East last winter and had a good time at my uncles'.

FRANK LINNELL. (12)

Qu'Appelle Co., Sask.

## THE REAL REASON.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Papa has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for over twenty years, and I enjoy reading it very much. I live on a farm four miles from Belmont, two and one half miles from Dingle Dell school. Don't you think that is a funny name? I think so. I have four sisters and two brothers. One of my brothers, and two of my sisters are married. I have two nieces and one nephew. Their names are Dorothy and Frederick Johnston, and Elizabeth Kinley. They are all babies yet.

Emma Smith asked why we did not put in our post office. I think it is because there are some wicked men that watch the papers for names and addresses of children and send them wicked papers and books and letters. Is that the reason?

Grace Hallam said that she would like to get the names and addresses of some of the correspondents. Will you please send her mine, for I should like to correspond with her? I should like to see some more of 'Annie Rooney,' for I like the story very much. I am ten years old, and am in the fourth book. Do you think my writing is very bad? I know it is bad enough as I am in a hurry, and have not any guide lines.

KATHLEEN KINLEY

Souris Co., Man.

(No, not very bad. It is clear and neat—two good qualities—and practice and care will make your writing very good.—C. D.)

## TWO GIRL RANCHERS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have fifty-five head of cattle and about twenty horses, thirteen pigs, thirty-four hens, and six turkeys. My eldest sister and I ran a ranch a year ago last summer. We used to stay there at night all alone. It used to be a lone some time, but father did his best to come up as often as he could. We milk eight cows. I milk two, but I did not like it in the cold weather, and it has been down to fifty-eight below zero here at the farm eighteen miles south-east of Moose Jaw. I was thirteen years old last twenty-fifth of December. My eldest sister has a horse and a cow and calf. I sold my cow to papa, but I have two chickens and two turkeys of my own. I am only in the second reader and I don't write very well as yet. We have got a new house with five rooms upstairs and four down and a furnace in the cellar.

FLORENCE SPICER

Assiniboia Co., Sask.

(Your writing is very good for the third reader. The only fault is that you put in too many capital letters. Most boys and girls put in too few. C. D.)

## A LONELY BOY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have never written before, but thought I would write a few lines to the boys and girls. My father has four horses, and I have a dog named Toby who can do a lot of tricks. I have four sisters and three brothers. My eldest brother is married. My mother died nine years ago and I have led a lonely life. I hope that the rest of the boys and girls are not like me. I went to school until I was tired.

OLDGER RUSCH

Marquette Co., Man.

(Write to me again when you feel lonely, and do some reading, even though you have left school.—C. D.)



HOCKEY.

My father forty-six head horses of which only and a colts to me. I am in the hockey on I to skate and I have not weeks. I have is Thornton. I have three ur place. W. ter and had s'.  
NNELL. (12)

SON.

Papa has OCATE for over oy reading it rm four miles ne half miles. Don't you e? I think so two brothers d two of my ve two nieces names are ohnston, and are all babies.

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KINLEY

is clear and and practice writing very

TERS.

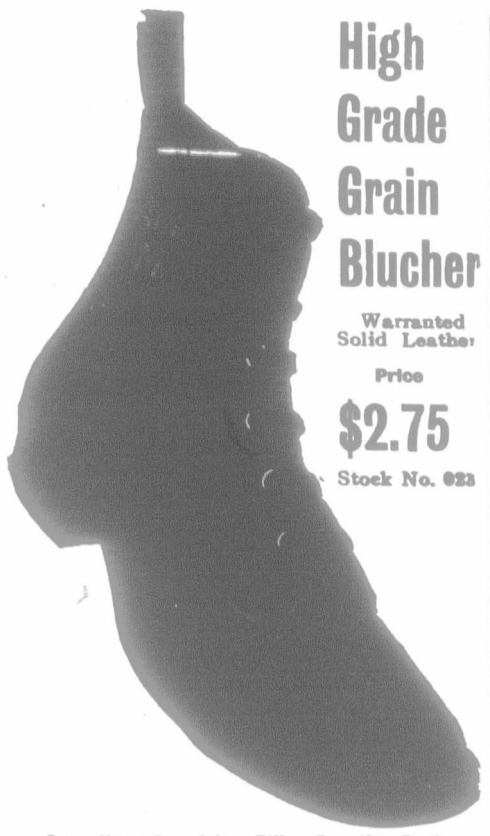
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SPICER

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have never it I would s and girls and I have do a lot of and three is married ago and e that the ot like m. Rescu

n you fo ling, ev -C. D.



**High Grade Grain Blucher**  
Warranted Solid Leather  
Price **\$2.75**  
Stock No. 623

Save Your Repairing Bill. Buy the Best. If Amherst make is not sold in your town write  
**E. J. BLAQUIER, Box 683, Brandon, Man. m.**  
If sent by parcel post 50c. extra.

**WINDMILLS**



Grain Grinders, Tanks, Water Boxes and Foundry Supplies. Write for our free catalog. Estimates cheerfully given.  
**WOODSTOCK WIND MOTOR CO. Limited**  
Woodstock, Ont.

**FOR SALE Kootenay Fruit Land**

30 acres, level, no waste, no stone 5 acres cleared, 100 trees planted last spring. New four-room house in good condition. Price \$1,800.00. \$1,000.00 cash, balance in 1 or 2 years at 8%  
GEO. G. McLAREN, Nelson, B. C. Box 654

**SEE ANNABLE**

If you want to invest in a

**FRUIT RANCH**

In British Columbia

200 different lots, from 5 to 200 acres, for sale on Kootenay Lake, Kootenay River and Arrow Lakes—the finest fruit district in British Columbia. BUY NOW when you can get on the ground floor. Prices range from

**\$15 to \$100 per acre**

Your Money will Double in Two Years Write for Particulars

**J. E. ANNABLE, Nelson, B.C.**

**MANITOBA POULTRY SHOW AWARDS.**

Pressure of space has prevented the publication of the list of poultry awards at the late show held in Brandon. The officers of the M. P. A. and the next show have already been noted. The utility breeds have pride of place in the list, although the enthusiasm of the fancy is by no means confined to the owners of such kinds. In Rocks the wins of Hodkinson, Wood and Plunkett, were noteworthy.

Barred Rocks—Cock—1, Geo. Wood, Holland; 2, G. H. Grundy, Virden; 3, H. W. Hodkinson, Neepawa. Hen—1 and 3, Hodkinson; 2, J. H. Clarke, Virden. Cockerel—1 and 2, Hodkinson; 3, Wood. Pullet—1, Hodkinson; 2, Thos. Chambers, Brandon; 3, Clarke. Breeding Pen—1, Hodkinson; 2, Clarke; 3, Chambers.

White Rocks—Cock—1, Geo. Plunkett, Neepawa; 2, P. Kahler, Moline. Hen—1, 2 and 3, Plunkett. Cockerel—1, Kahler; 2, Plunkett; 3, Kahler. Pullet—1, 2, and 3, Kahler. Breeding Pen—1, Plunkett; 2, Kahler.

Buff Rocks—Hen—1, W. H. Garside, Brandon. Cockerel—1, Garside; 2, D. Sheriff, Brandon. Pullet—1 and 2, Garside; 3, Sheriff.

Wyandottes, A. O. V. O. Johnston. Partridge Wyandottes—Cock—1, Chambers; 2, A. J. Cater, Brandon. Hen—1 and 3, Cater; 2, Chambers. Pullet—1 and 2, Chambers. Breeding Pen—1, Chambers.

White Wyandottes—Cock—1, John Kitson; 2, Dr. McRae, Neepawa; 3, Rev. W. Goodeve, Neepawa. Hen—1, Goodeve; 2, Kitson; 3, John Knowlton, Brandon. Cockerel—1 and 3, Goodeve; 2, McRae. Pullet—1, Knowlton; 2, Goodeve; 3, Kitson. Breeding Pen—1, Goodeve; 2, Kitson; 3, Knowlton. Black Wyandottes—Knowlton.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—Cock—1, J. H. Beavis, Crystal City; 2, Geo. Tackaberry, Brandon; 3, R. F. W. Severin, Winnipeg. Hen—1, 2 and 3, Severin. Cockerel—1, Calvin Johnston, Brandon; 2, Tackaberry; 3, Severin. Pullet—1 and 3, Severin; 2, Beavis. Breeding Pen—1 and 2, Severin; 3, John Strachan, Crandall.

Golden Laced Wyandottes—Cock—1, Kahler. Cockerel—1, Garside. Light Brahmas—Cock—1 and 2, J. W. Higginbotham, Virden; 3, R. Lane, Brandon. Hen—1 and 3, Higginbotham; 2, J. Hillman, Cockerel—1, Hillman; 2, Higginbotham; 3, Lane. Pullet—1 and 3, Higginbotham; 2, Hillman. Breeding Pen—1, Higginbotham; 2, Hillman.

Cochin (Buff, Black and White)—W. Anderson, Brandon.

Cochin (Partridge)—Cock—1 and 3, A. E. Shether, Brandon; 2, Anderson. Hen—1 and 3, Anderson; 2, Shether. Cockerel—1, Anderson; 2, Shether. Pullet—1, Anderson; 2 and 3, Shether. Breeding Pen—1 and 3, Shether; 2, Anderson.

Black Langshans—Milne Bros., Brandon.

Black Javas—1, John Kitson, Macdonald.

Dorkings—Hen—1 and 2, Geo. Mutter, Brandon; 3, Gordon Chalmers, Brandon. Cockerel—1, Chalmers; 2, Mutter; Pullet—1 and 2, Hough Bros. Breeding Pen—1, Mutter.

Andalusian—Garside. Black Minorcas—Cock—1, R. D. Laing, Stonewall; 2, E. V. Donaldson, Brandon. Hen—1 and 3, Laing; 2, Mutter; Cockerel—1 and 2, Laing; 3, Mutter. Pullet—1 and 2, Donaldson; 3, Laing. Breeding Pen—1, Laing; 2, Mutter; 3, Donaldson.

Anconas—W. Anderson. Leghorns, White—Cockerel—1, W. H. Taylor, Hen—1 and 2, Laing. Pullet—1 and 2, Taylor; 3, Laing. Breeding Pen—1, Taylor.

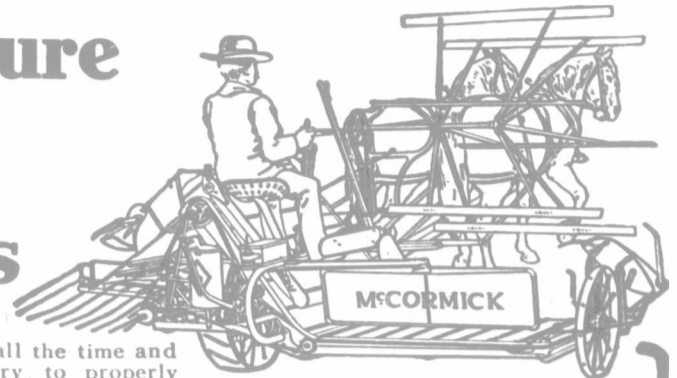
Buff Leghorns—All awards to Garside.

R. C. Brown Leghorns—Cock—1, H. W. Ball, Brandon. Hen—1, W. Cater, Brandon; 2 and 3, Ball. Cockerel—1, Ball; 2, Cater. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, Ball. Breeding Pen—1 and 2, Ball; 3, Cater.

S. C. Brown Leghorns—Cock—1, H. E. Waby, Hohmfield. Hen—1, F. Smith, Brandon; 2 and 3, Waby. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, Waby. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, Waby. Breeding Pen—1 and 2, Waby.

B. B. R. Game—Cock—1, J. A.

**Make Sure of Success**



**A**FTER spending all the time and money necessary to properly prepare the soil, and after finishing the work of seeding, you cannot afford to take any chances on harvesting the crop.

The great element of safety and success in this work depends upon selecting the proper harvesting machine.

Taking everything into account, the McCormick binder will meet the most exacting requirements.

This is true not only because of the cutting and binding capacity of the machine, but also because of its easy draft, ease in handling and its remarkable strength and durability.

It is impossible in this small space to set forth the meritorious features of the McCormick binder in detail.

Someone in every community has a McCormick. Before you buy a binder ask this man about it.

Ask him if it has not given better service than any other binder he ever owned.

Ask him if it has not always been ready for work, and if it has not worked well in all kinds and conditions of grain.

It has been well said of the McCormick that "You see them wherever you go, and they go wherever you see them."

This is a well deserved compliment to the reliability of the McCormick.

The McCormick line of harvesting machines is complete and includes, besides grain and corn harvesting machines, binder twine, mowers, tedders, sweep rakes, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, stackers. Also a complete line of tillage implements and seeding machines, comprising disk drills, shoe drills, hoe drills, cultivators and seeders, smoothing, spring-tooth and disk harrows, land rollers and scufflers. Also gasoline engines, cream separators, hay presses, wagons, sleighs and manure spreaders.

The McCormick line is the O. K. line and is stenciled with the seal of excellence.

For detailed description of any or all of these machines, see illustrated catalogues.

Call on the local McCormick agent for information, or write nearest branch house for catalogue.

CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Toronto, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg, Ottawa.  
**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA,**  
(INCORPORATED)  
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

**THIRD ANNUAL BULL SALE**

under the auspices of the

**CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION OF MANITOBA**

will be held at

**BRANDON**

**Thursday, May 30th, 1907**

Entries Close April 20th

Catalogues ready May 1st

Animals delivered to purchaser's nearest station in Manitoba for \$2.00 per head.

Cheap passenger rates on certificate plan from all stations.

**A. W. BELL**  
Secretary

1001 Union Bank Building  
Winnipeg



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CAPITAL, - \$10,000,000 REST, - \$5,000,000

B. B. WALKER, President ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager  
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Brown Red Game—J. A. Mullen. Red Pyle Game—Milne Bros. Buff Orpingtons—Cock—1, 2 and 3, Scarth & Son, Virden. Hen—1, W. J. Lumsden, Meadows; 2, W. Sherriff, Macgregor; 3, Scarth & Son. Cockerel—1 and 3, Lumsden; 2, Scarth & Son. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, Lumsden. Breeding Pullet—1, Lumsden; 2, Scarth & Son.

A. O. V. Orpingtons—All awards to Lane. Black Orpingtons—All awards to W. Abbott, Holland.

Indian Game—Cock—1, Hough Bros; 2, Chambers. Hen—1, 2 and 3, Chambers. Breeding Pen—1, Chambers.

Pit Game—E. J. Rowe. Black Hamburgs—Garside. G. S. Hamburgs—P. Kahler.

W. C. Black Polish—W. Anderson. White Cochins—Anderson. Buff Cochins—Anderson.

Jas. Rothnie, Virden; 2, W. L. Gordon. Hen—1, Rothnie; 2, Anderson; 3, Gordon. Cockerel—1, Rothnie; 2, Anderson. Pullet—1 and 2, Rothnie. Breeding Pen—1, Rothnie; 2, Anderson.

Black Cochins—Anderson. Black Cochins—Cock—1, Anderson; Hen—1, Milne Bros; 2, Anderson. Cockerel—1, Milne Bros. Pullet—1, 2 and 3, Milne Bros. Breeding Pen—1, Milne Bros.

B. B. Red Game—Cock—1, G. H. Grundy; Hen—1 and 2, Grundy; 3, Milne Bros. Cockerel—1 and 2, Grundy; 3, Biggs. Pullet—1 and 2, Grundy; 3, Biggs. Breeding Pen—1, Grundy.

Duckwing Bantam—Cock—1 and 3, Grundy; 2, E. H. Way. Hen—1 and 2, Way; 3, Grundy. Cockerel—1, Grundy.

Partridge Cochins—Hens—Dr. A. W. Bell, Winnipeg. Black Rose Comb Bantams—Milne Bros.

White Game Bantams—Milne Bros. Turkeys, Bronze—Cock—Geo. Starling. Hen—1 and 2, Laing. Cockerel—1, Laing; 2, Knowlton.

Turkeys, White—J. T. Hutchinson, Hayfield. Toulouse Geese—Gander, old—1, Anderson; 2, J. Pritchard. Goose, old—1, Milne Bros; 2, Pritchard; 3, Anderson.

Emden Geese—Gander, old—1, Kitson; 2, Mrs. Duncan. Goose, old—1, Kitson. Gander, young—1, Kitson; 2, Mrs. Duncan. Goose, young—1, Kitson; 2, Kahler; 3, Mrs. Duncan.

Pekin Ducks—Drake, young—1, Milne Bros; 2, Laing; 3, Kahler. Duck, young—1, Milne Bros; 2, Laing; 3, Kahler.

Indian Runner Ducks—Drake 1, duck 1, Garside. Fowl A. O. V.—all to Cater.

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Best breeding pen, barring Asiatic, Americans and Bantams—Milne Bros. Best breeding pen in American and Asiatic classes—Milne Bros.

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Best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet and breeding pen of White Rocks—Geo. Plunkett.

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Best Light Brahma cockerel and pullet—John Hillman. Best pair Game Bantams—Milne Bros.

Best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, any breed, turkeys, ducks and geese barred—Milne Bros.

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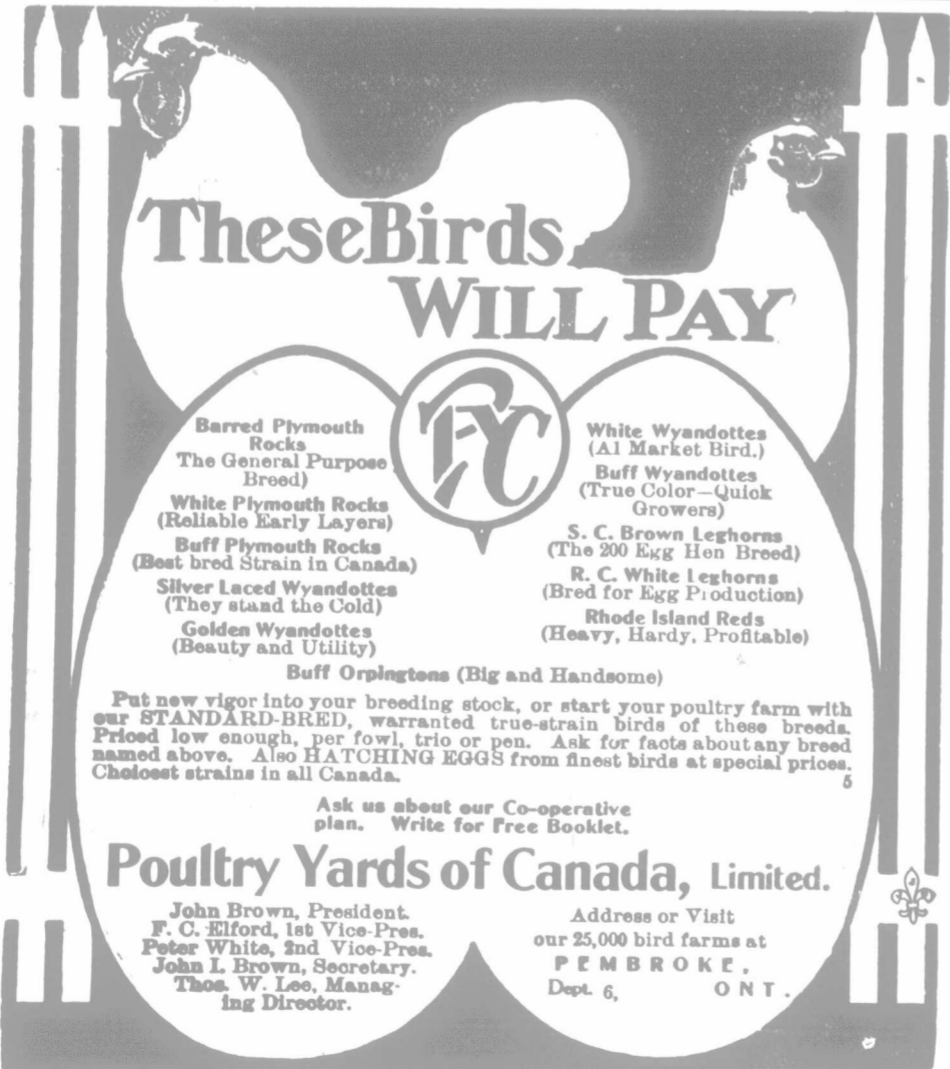
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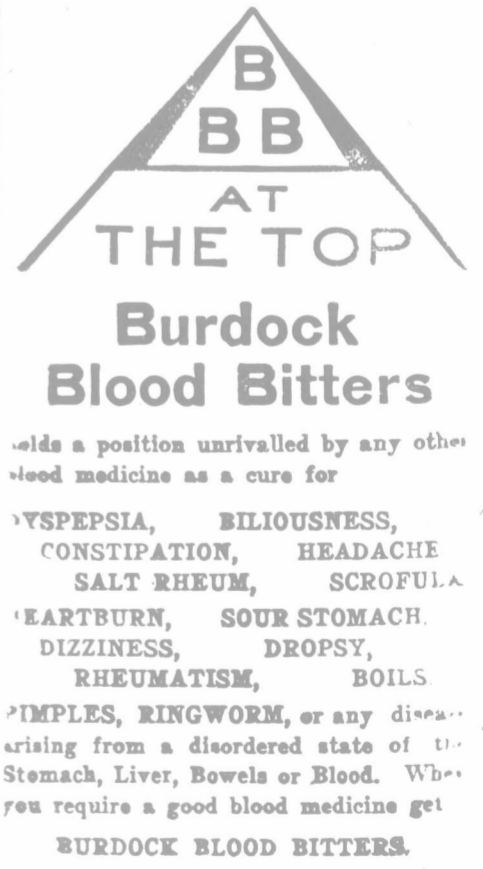
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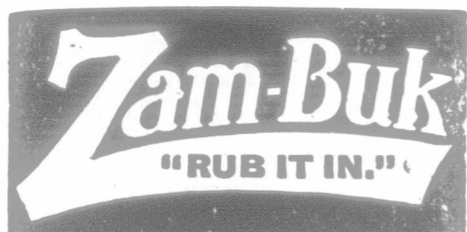
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 Best Black Minorca Cockerel—R. D. Laing. Pullet—E. V. Donaldson.  
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 Highest scoring Solid Color—Cock, hen, cockerel, pullet and pen—Good- eve.  
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 Best Andalusian Cockerel and Pullet—W. H. Garside; best pair Dorkings—Geo. Mutter; best pair Pencilled Rocks—A. J. Cater; best pen Black Comb Bants—Milne Bros; best pair White Game Bants—Milne Bros; Highest scoring Buff Leghorn—W. H. Garside; best B. B. Red Game—J. A. Mullen; pen Light Brahmas—J. W. Higginbotham; pen Orpingtons—W. Abbott; best pen Wyandottes, any variety—F. W. Goodeve; best pen Leghorns, any variety—W. H. Taylor; best pen Standard Games—Milne Bros; best pen Pit Game—E. J. Rowe; best pair Guinea Fowl—Mrs. Duncan; best pair R. C. Bants—Milne Bros; best pair R. C. Bants—Milne Bros; best pen Cochins—A. E. Shether; best pair Guinea pigs—A. J. Cater.  
 Most first prizes in Barred Rocks—H. W. Hodgkinson. Best Barred Rock Cock—Geo. Wood; best White Rock Cock—Geo. Plunkett; best White Wyandotte Cock—Kitson; best Light Brahma Cock—J. W. Higginbotham; best pair White Fantails—Bertie Anderson; best pair Embden Geese—John Kitson. Best pair white turkeys—J. F. Hutchinson.  
 Highest scoring bird in show—Milne Bros.  
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 Best pair Barred Rocks—Hodkinson; best display Barred Rocks—Hodkinson.  
 Highest scoring female in American class—John Knowlton.  
 Best White Turkey Cock—J. F. Hutchinson.  
 Best Light Brahma Cockerel—John Hillman.  
 Best Breeding pen Barred Rocks mated to produce exhibition cockerels—1, Geo. Wood; 2, Chambers.

[SPRAYING TIME COMETH ON  
 APACE IN B. C.  
 (Continued from last issue.)

For Potato Rot.—Instead of 4 lbs. copper sulphate, use 6 lbs.; and for potato beetles, 8 ozs. of Paris green may be used instead of 4 ozs., in 40 gals. of wash.

SODA-BORDEAUX (BURGUNDY MIXTURE) FOR POTATO BLIGHT AND ROT.

Copper sulphate (bluestone), 6 lbs.; washing soda (carbonate of soda), 7½ lbs.; water (1 barrel), 40 gallons. Dissolve copper sulphate as for Bordeaux mixture. Dissolve 7½ lbs. washing soda in 4 gallons water. Pour the copper sulphate solution into a barrel; half fill the barrel with water; then stir in the solution of washing soda, and finally fill the barrel with water. It is now ready for use. The soda-Bordeaux adheres better to the foliage when freshly made than the ordinary Bordeaux mixture, but it deteriorates rapidly in this respect, and must be used as soon as made. If left standing for 24 hours it will have lost nearly all of its adhesiveness. The soda-Bordeaux is not recom-



**How to Raise Young Chicks**

The difficulties encountered in raising young chicks are numerous. Disease and lice are said to destroy nearly 50% of the annual poultry crop. Errors in diet and unsanitary conditions also help to decrease the poultry profit. But you do not need to suffer these losses if you will give poultry half the care you give other stock. Besides

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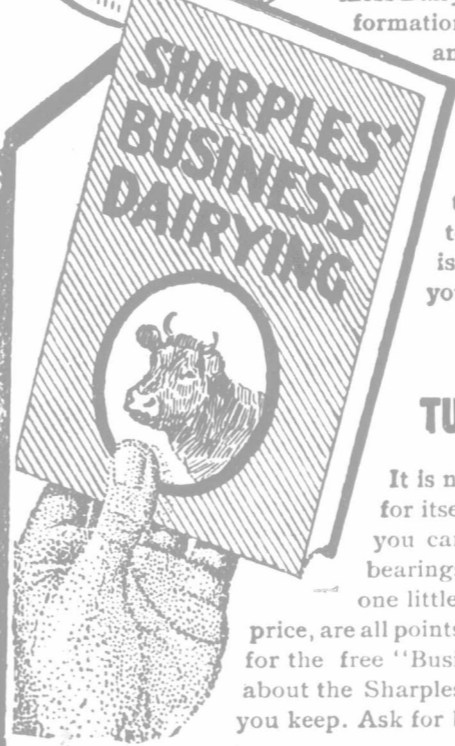
is guaranteed to prevent and cure gapes, cholera, roup, indigestion, etc., allaying fermentation and destroying the germs of disease. By its special tonic properties it increases the powers of digestion and assimilation and compels the system to appropriate the maximum amount of food to egg production, also making the young grow fast, healthy and strong. Besides increasing growth and egg production Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a has special curative properties peculiar to itself. Take no so-called poultry food as a substitute. Remember that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) and bears the endorsement of leading poultry associations in the United States and Canada, and is sold on a written guarantee. It costs but a penny a day for about 30 days. Feed Poultry Pan-a-ce-a as directed, sprinkle Instant Louse Killer on the roosts, nests and into the dust bath, and we guarantee you will have no loss from disease.

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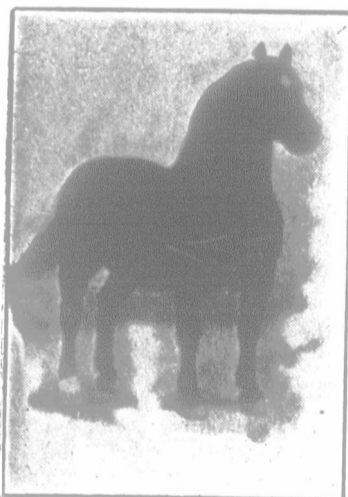
SIX YEARLING BULLS, fit to head herds. Sired by Nobleman, Meteor and Topman's Duke. Also some cracking BULL CALVES by Meteor. Some females (Cows and Heifers) in calf; just the stuff to lay the foundation of a herd with.

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Cattle are going up in price. I shall not hold a sale this year, but parties will have abundant opportunities to buy by private treaty.

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Has just arrived at my stables. I want to point out to the breeders of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, that without doubt I have the best consignment of Clydesdales and Hackneys that I have ever handled. The stallions consist of Hackneys aged 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Filles aged 2, 3 and 4 years. Some of them were prize winners this year, and last in some of the leading shows in Scotland and England. Parties wishing anything of the kind will save money by seeing my stock and getting prices before buying elsewhere.

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mended in preference to the ordinary Bordeaux mixture, but where lime cannot be obtained it may be used with good results. Furthermore, on account of its freedom from gritty matter there is less likelihood of the nozzles becoming clogged when it is used. As washing soda is more expensive than lime, this mixture costs a little more than the ordinary Bordeaux mixture.

Note.—If the soda-Bordeaux is used for spraying fruit trees, the formula is: Copper sulphate, 4 lbs.; washing soda, 5 lbs.; water, 40 gallons.

**RESIN SOAP.**

Resin, 8½ lbs.; washing soda (sal soda, carbonate of soda) 6 lbs.; water, 4 gals.

Dissolve 6 pounds of washing soda in 4 gallons of hot water, and then bring solution to a boil. In another vessel melt 8½ lbs. resin. When the latter is melted, pour it slowly into the boiling soda solution until all the resin is added, stirring it well at the same time. After all the resin is added continue boiling for one hour, or until a homogeneous mixture is obtained. If properly made, this will mix well with water or Bordeaux mixtures. As some water will be evaporated in boiling, sufficient should be added to make the stock mixture 4 gallons.

Two quarts of the above stock mixture should be used with 40 gallons of Bordeaux mixture.

Resin soap may be added to Bordeaux mixture (2 quarts to 40 gallons), and makes it adhere better to foliage.

**COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.**

For Fruit Trees Before Buds Burst  
Copper sulphate (bluestone), 1 lb.; water, 20 gals.

As soon as dissolved it is ready for use. Use only before the buds open. To destroy wild mustard, spray before bloom, with 5 lbs. in 20 gallons.

**AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.**

Copper carbonate, 5 ozs.; ammonia, 2 qts.; water (1 barrel), 40 gals.

Dissolve the copper carbonate in the ammonia. The ammonia and concentrated solution should be kept in glass or stone jars, tightly corked. It is ready for use as soon as diluted with the 40 gallons water. To be used when Bordeaux cannot be applied, on account of staining the fruit.

**FORMALIN.**

For potato scab, soak the whole tubers before cutting up or planting.

For 2 hours in a solution of commercial formalin (formaldehyde), 8 ozs. in water, 15 gallons; or 1 oz. in water, 2 gallons.

For smut in small grains, soak the seed for two hours in formalin solution, 16 ozs. in 40 gallons water, before sowing.

**LIME WASH.**

Unslaked lime, 1 to 2 lbs.; water 1 gallon; strain through sacking before spraying.

**LIME-SULPHUR WASH**

For San José Scale and Fungous Diseases. Lime, 12 lbs.; sulphur, powdered 12 lbs.; water to make 40 gals.

Slake the lime with only enough water to do it thoroughly. Add the sulphur by dusting it over the lime while slaking; stir well, and boil for at least an hour, adding only so much hot water as is necessary for easy stirring. When thoroughly cooked, strain through sacking, and apply warm.

**LIME-SULPHUR-SODA WASH**

Lime, 25 lbs.; sulphur, powdered 12½ lbs.; caustic soda, 5 lbs.; water to make 40 gals.

Put lime in a barrel; add enough hot water to make it boil rapidly; while slaking, stir in the sulphur, previously made into a thin paste with hot water, then add the caustic soda, dissolved in hot water. Add more water as required to prevent boiling over, and stir briskly all the time. When all bubbling ceases, add hot water to make up to 40 gallons.

Cook sulphur washes in iron pots or by steam in wooden vats or barrels; never use copper vessels either for cooking or for spraying sulphur washes from.

## THREE TRYING TIMES IN A WOMAN'S LIFE

There are three periods of a woman's life when she is in need of the heart strengthening, nerve toning, blood enriching action of

### MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

The first of these is when the young girl is entering the portals of womanhood. At this time she is very often pale, weak and nervous, and unless her health is built up and her system strengthened she may fall a prey to consumption or be a weak woman for life.

The second period is motherhood. The drain on the system is great and the exhausted nerve force and depleted blood require replenishing. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills supply the elements needed to do this.

The third period is "change of life" and this is the period when she is most liable to heart and nerve troubles.

A tremendous change is taking place in the system, and it is at this time many chronic diseases manifest themselves. Fortify the heart and nerve system by the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and thus tide over this dangerous period. Mrs. James King, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled very much with heart trouble—the cause being to a great extent due to 'change of life.' I have been taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for some time, and mean to continue doing so, for I can truthfully say they are the best remedy I have ever used for building up the system. You are at liberty to use this statement for the benefit of other sufferers."

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

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HOUSE IN THE WEST.

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Plate Glass

Shingles  
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Aluminum Ear Markers  
are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. Fit any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address  
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I publish a real-estate bulletin, giving description and prices of some of the best farms in the Valley. Send for one (it will be of value to anyone interested in this country or looking for a chance to better their present conditions).

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NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA







**Alex. Galbraith & Son**  
BRANDON, MAN.

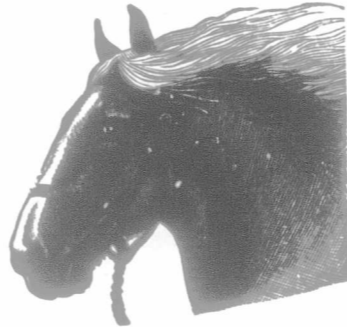
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**STALLIONS and MARES**

of the highest merit and choicest breeding at lower prices than all competitors.

**New Shipment just arrived** containing several sons of the noted Baron's Pride.

A few choice **Suffolks, Percherons and Hackneys** on hand  
EVERY ANIMAL GUARANTEED. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.  
26 YEARS in the front rank of importers.



**Percherons and Shires**

Do you want to improve your stock of horses?  
Then buy a first-class Stallion. We have them.

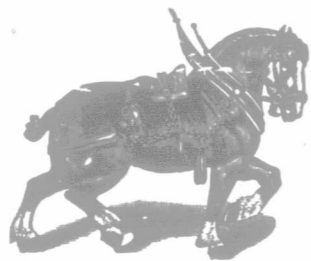
Don't take my word for it but look up my prize record

At Brandon winter fair I took 1st, 2nd and Championship. At Neepawa a horse sold from my barn took first. At Winnipeg Industrial I took 5 firsts on individuals; I also won the 3 gold medals offered by the Percheron Society of America, on my group of stallions, the Championship mare and 3-year-old stallion. These are for sale and at reasonable prices. Write or call on  
**JOHN H. STOUT, Westbourne, Man.**



J. A. S. MacMILLAN      A. COLQUHOUN      ISAAC BEATTIE

**LOOK OUT! STILL AT THE TOP**



**CLUB STABLES,**  
12th Street,  
(Box 485)  
BRANDON.

**MacMILLAN, COLQUHOUN & BEATTIE**  
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

**Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions**

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

At Brandon Fair, 1906, we had three Stallions, sold by this firm, in the Aged Class. Cairnhill, the Champion, was 1st and Champion.

We also won 1st in the Three Year Old Class. The following list of prizes will speak for themselves:

- 1906—1st and Champion, Aged Class, Brandon..... "CAIRNHILL" (11292)
- 1906—1st, 3-year-old Class, Brandon ..... "TOPPER" (imp.)
- 1906—1st in Aged Class, Brandon Winter Fair..... "CAIRNHILL" (11292)
- 1905—1st and Champion, Brandon.....
- 1904—1st and Diploma at Brandon.....
- 1904—1st Aged Class, Winnipeg.....
- 1901—1st at Winnipeg.....
- 1901—1st and Cup at Brandon.....
- 1900—1st and Cup at Winnipeg.....
- 1899—1st and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon.....
- 1898—1st and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon.....

And Numerous Other Prizes.

We sell foal-getters as our record proves. We do not re-sell stallions we know are no good as foal-getters: hence our success. We have just put in a car of Imported Clydesdale mares. We have a number of Imported and Canadian bred Clydesdale mares, in foal; also Hackney mares for sale.

**Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions** always for sale.  
Prices right. Terms easy.  
Our guarantee will bear the closest inspection.  
Our Motto is—"Nothing but the best."  
Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

ness, and with such a mixture of practical work on the pupil's part, as will give him a feeling for scientific method, and a respect for accuracy of working.

Coming to the teaching of practical agriculture, I think the course of instruction has fallen too much into a groove, so that teachers are handing on second hand information derived from books, colored by whatever practical experience they may themselves possess. We want our teachers of agriculture to look at the subject afresh, to examine it for themselves, and to report on what they see taking place to-day. Book agriculture mainly refers to the state of things existing before the depression came; all over the country methods of farming are now in vogue which are little less than revolutionary from the text-book point of view.

**AGRICULTURE NEEDS SYSTEM OF BOOK-KEEPING.**

The study of any system of farming, however, must be based on pounds, shillings and pence, and this brings me to what I regard as the chief work before our agricultural schools and colleges—the establishment of a rational system of farm book-keeping. Farmers are always reproached for not keeping proper books, but they would have done so long before this if they found there was anything to be gained by it; it is perfectly sound instinct which has led them to rest content with few or no books. Provided a farmer has kept track of what he owes and what is due to him, then his bank-book and a stock-taking will tell him as much of his financial position as the most careful book-keeping on the current system.

The book-keeping which is taught was devised to deal with cash and credit, and while excellent for the purposes of banking and trading firms, it fits very indifferently with farming, where so many of the operations have a contingent value only. The desideratum is the construction of a system of what a manufacturer calls "costs" book-keeping, so that a farmer may be able to find out, not merely the value of his business as a whole, but what profits or losses the different branches of it are contributing. I am not demanding any great elaboration, no profit and loss account of field against field or cow against bullock, but if a farmer is to conduct his business to the best advantage he must be able to ascertain how much his arable land is earning as compared with his pasture, whether it has paid him to buy in bullocks to fatten in the yards, whether his sheep or pigs should be increased, etc.

Such a system of "costs" book-keeping against the various departments of a mixed farm is quite feasible; it only wants reducing to a simplified form by the teachers of book-keeping in our colleges.

Another weak spot in our courses is the instruction dealing with agricultural implements and machines; it is almost purely descriptive, and practical testing of such items as draft, friction, and speed on different classes of land is, as far as I am aware, almost entirely neglected in this country. Here is a valuable opening for both research and education, and I trust that some of the younger teachers will make a speciality of such work, and get their colleges to take it up. The initial equipment is expensive, perhaps, but once the work is started on satisfactory lines there is little doubt but that the implement makers will help.

[Just recently the Rathmsted station received a bequest of fifty thousand dollars.—Ed.]

**GETS AFTER THE WEEDS.**

Archie Mitchell, the Alberta Weed Exterminator, has sent out the following directions as a guide towards weed suppression:

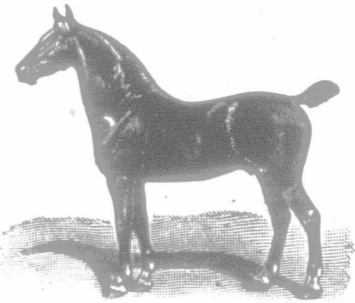
It is always best to burn the stubble off in the spring if possible. This destroys many weed seeds and the land works better when there is no stubble.

Disc as early in the spring as possible and harrow. This covers the weed seeds and encourages their germination.

When the small weed plants are seen over the field the land ought to be disc and harrowed again to destroy them and encourage the germination of a new crop. Also in the beginning of

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

**Gombault's Caustic Balsam**



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

**AUCTION SALE**

**Purebred Hereford Bulls and Heifers**

Thursday, May Ninth

AT THE  
**Alberta Stock Yards Company's Stock Yards**  
CALGARY

This sale will include thirty yearling and two-year-old bulls of exceptional merit and choice breeding, besides a number of equally good and well-bred heifers and young cows consigned by

**Mossom Boyd Company**  
Bobcaygeon, Ontario

to whom please drop a post card asking for catalogue.

**THE J. B. ARMSTRONG CO. LIMITED**  
GUELPH CANADA



**CARRIAGE BUILDERS**

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**CLYDESDALES**

Catalog on application  
**W. H. BRYCE**  
Doune Lodge Stock Farm  
Arcola, Sask.



### Northern Ontario Man's Experience

Traveled Fifty Miles Through Forest and Fen to Get Medicine.

The hardships of pioneer life were forcefully illustrated at the Dr. Slocum offices to-day when they received a letter from Mr. Robert Campbell, of Barwick, Northern Ontario. Mr. Campbell wrote that, requiring Psychine in his family, he sent his son to the drug store at some distance to obtain it. The store was out of it, presumably because the demand for it in that section of the country was larger than the dealers anticipated. He would take no substitute, and so travelled to the next druggist's, with the same experience. Four drug stores were visited, but the demands on their stock and the difficulty of getting goods into that country in midwinter made it impossible to obtain it, and no substitute would be accepted as Mr. Campbell knew there was nothing could take the place of Psychine. After travelling over fifty miles to obtain it he had to send his order to Toronto to have it mailed to him. People who have used Psychine consider no trouble too great to obtain it when needed. A prominent citizen of the West says:

"I suffered with pains in the back and shoulders. I coughed so I could not rest. The doctor said my lungs were affected and had come too late. I was as weak as a child when I started to take Psychine. In a fortnight I was back at work in the woods."

JOHN R. WREN, "Reeve of Mission, B.C." This tells a thrilling story in a few words. Psychine, pronounced Si-keen, is a guaranteed cure for coughs, colds, la grippe, bronchitis, catarrh of the head, throat or stomach, chills, night sweats, pleurisy, pneumonia; strengthens the stomach, aids digestion, restores rundown conditions, and is highly recommended, and in many cases cures consumption. At all druggists, 50c and \$1, or Dr. T. A. Slocum's Limited, 179 King street west Toronto.

### Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO  
Capital (Paid-up) \$4,700,000  
Reserve Fund \$4,700,000  
D. R. WILKIE, President and Gen'l Manager  
HON. ROBT. JAFFRAY, Vice-President.  
AGENTS GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyds Bank, Limited, Head Office, Lombard Street, London  
BRANCHES in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Quebec, and Ontario.  
WINNIPEG BRANCHES  
North End—Corner Main street and Selkirk avenue F. P. JARVIS, Mgr.  
Main Office—Cor. McDermot Avenue and Albert Street N. G. LESLIE, Mgr.

### RAISE STOCK IN THE KOOTENAY

Although the finest fruit in the world is raised in the Kootenay, there is a first-class opening for stock raising as well. Our mild climate permits of wintering stock on the range with practically no danger of loss.

We offer 320 acres, four miles from station; 80% of this is first-class fruit land. Easy clearing. Good wagon road to station. A large cabin is located on the property. In the rear of this property there is over 1000 acres of fine grazing land which belongs to the Crown, and although not good enough for fruit would make first-class range for a large herd of stock.

Our price for the 320 acres, \$10 per acre.

**Wolverton & Co.**  
NELSON, B.C.

### FERGUSON & RICHARDSON

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.  
Canada Life Building Winnipeg, Canada  
Solicitors for Farmer's Advocate  
W. W. RICHARDSON

June the land should be plowed and packed if possible, and if not, at least harrowed every day it is plowed, and a crop of beardless barley sown. It is safe in Northern Alberta to sow this barley up to the middle of June.

When the crop is about six inches high it will be found of great advantage to harrow it, as this will destroy any weeds that may have sprouted, and help to encourage the growth of the crop.

If there is still a quantity of weeds in the crop when it approaches maturity it may be cut as green feed before the weeds are ripe. Usually, however, it will be found that the growth of barley will choke and kill any weeds which may come up afterwards.

Where fall wheat is grown this method of discing and harrowing at frequent intervals during the summer should be continued till it is time to plow for the fall wheat.

NOTE.—It is particularly important to disc and harrow as soon as possible in the spring and also to harrow the growing grain when it is six inches high.

### FORMALIN IN CALF SCOURS AGAIN.

The Maryland Experiment Station, after testing formalin for calf scours, announces that it has found a part of formalin in 4,000 parts of milk will almost invariably destroy the organisms in the bowels of the calf that produce scours. Dissolve half an ounce of formalin in 15 1/2 ounces of water and add a teaspoonful of this liquid to each pound of milk fed the calf.

We have previously called attention in these columns to the formalin treatment for calf scours, pointing out, also, that to prevent that fatal disease of young calves known as white scours, the best treatment is to wash the navel of the newborn animal several times a day for two or three days in a solution of one part formalin in ten parts water. This should always be done as a precaution whenever there has been an abortion around the stable, or when a case of white scours has indicated the presence of the germ. It is believed that contagious abortion and white scours have something to do with each other; at any rate, where abortion occurs it is well to be on the lookout for scours.

As for the internal administration of formalin, it is important to remember that it will not cure all cases of scours. Those due to overfeeding, irregular feeding, feeding cold milk, filthy quarters, or to mechanical irritation of any kind, can be treated only by removing the cause and by the administration of a mild purgative of castor oil, say two to four tablespoonfuls, according to age. The formalin treatment is useful only when there is a germ to destroy.

### THRESHING AND THRESHING ENGINES.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Upon reading an article in your last issue about gasoline thrasher I think the writer made somewhat of a mistake in not buying a traction when he was getting a rig. The reason for my saying so is that I believe that the gasoline engine is a coming power for this country, something that is going to take the place of so much expensive horse power on the farm. True we cannot do away with all the horses, but to a great extent I think the gasoline engine if properly handled could be put to almost constant use about the farm; such as breaking, plowing, discing, harrowing, drawing away grain (when our roads and the bridges are constructed so that there is no fear of all going into the drink, a thing our Government and councillors should see after at the earliest date possible). The writer has had considerable experience in threshing, being the owner of a steam outfit, and speaking of this alone can say that the outfit is altogether too high or any one person to undertake, taking into consideration wages for all hands, the short season and running expenses. "Why not syndicate a machine?" says one? Yes, but did you ever see a rig prove anything like satisfactory to all parties concerned. I could mention some such rig running around here; but deliver the writer from being connected with such a company of farmers, who seem to have anything but a pleasant period when the

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Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

### Scarcliffe Herefords

Do you want to grow CATTLE that go to market early, that make the BEST use of their feed, and so leave the largest PROFIT to the feeder? Then use Hereford Blood. Useful young stock offered the trade. Herd headed by Sampson 1st. Get my quotations.

H. M. BING, GLENELLA, Man.

### PREVENT BLACKLEG

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

### CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

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

### Saskatchewan Valley Stock Farm.

Largest Herd of Pure Bred SHORTHORNS in northern Saskatchewan. Winners of Imperial Bank Cup. Best herd any breed 1904, 1905 and 1906. Farm adjoins city  
Stock for Sale.  
R. S. COOK, Prince Albert, Proprietor.

### Sittyton Shorthorns

The Champion Herd at Regina and Calgary, 1906. At present all my bulls are sold but I can supply a number of first-class females of all ages and of most approved breeding. My old stock bull Sittyton Hero 7th, has left a good mark. Get my prices for females before closing elsewhere.  
GEO. KINNON, COTTONWOOD, Sask.  
Lumsden or Pense stations.

### Lump Jaw

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

### The Regina Veterinary Stock Food

A scientific Stock Food prepared by leading Veterinarians. Prevents Contagious Abortion, Swamp Fever, Equine Typhoid, Pink Eye, Strangles Indigestion, Hgdebound and all blood and skin diseases of Live Stock.  
Endorsed by prominent stock men.  
Manufactured by THE REGINA VETERINARY STOCK FOOD COMPANY, Box 547 Regina, Sask.

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
Solicitor for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for Alberta and Saskatchewan.  
GRENFELL, SASK.  
LANDS FOR SALE

### ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS

The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years. This year won nine first prizes out of ten competed for. At Winnipeg, three champion ships and one grand championship. A few good young females for sale.  
Address: J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD MAN.

### At MAPLE SHADE

JOHN DRYDEN & SON  
Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

### Sold Out, But Still In The Business

We have no more Yorkshires or Berkshires for sale until the Spring litters come in. Send in your order now and avoid disappointment. We expect a grand lot of young stuff from imported and prizewinning sires.  
Several excellent Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers for sale. Some of these are extra quality.  
WALTER JAMES & SONS Rosser, Man.

### WESTERN SEED POTATOES

Grown from selected seed.  
Yielded 200-420 bush, per acre last year.  
ENGLISH BERKSHIRES  
12 Sows due to farrow in April and May.  
Barred Plymouth Rock and Mammoth Pekin Duck Eggs for Hatching  
Write for what you want and get my prices before buying elsewhere.  
T. E. BOWMAN High River, Alta.

### CLENDENING BROS.

Harding, Man.

### RED POLLED CATTLE

The Grain Grower's Cow

### YORKSHIRE HOGS

Spring Pigs \$10 apiece when weaned.  
You can save money both on price and freight by ordering now.  
Remember, we raise the big litters.

### Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Hoffer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (1st) 48578 and General—10199—Cows all ages, in calf; calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from  
Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand.  
Geo. Rankin & Sons, Namiota, Man

### SHORTHORNS

Ranchers and farmers need the reds, whites and roans, if you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with tip-top stuff. Am offering two-year-old Bull—a herd header—and 14 yearling Bulls; also Cows and Heifers  
JOHN RAMSAY, - Priddis, Alta.

### Forest Home Farm

FOR SALE Two right good Clydesdale Stallions, rising two years Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers, one and two years old. Yorkshire Pigs (fall and spring litters), and a grand lot of Barred Rock Cockerels.  
All at moderate prices  
ANDREW CRANAM Pomeroy P.O.  
Carman or Roland Stations, C.P.R. C.N.R. or G.N.R.

### Terra Nova Stock Farm

HERD OF  
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE  
All the best families represented.  
Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home bred cows. Prices reasonable  
S. MARTIN, Rounthwalte, Man.

### ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS

The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years. This year won nine first prizes out of ten competed for. At Winnipeg, three champion ships and one grand championship. A few good young females for sale.  
Address: J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD MAN.

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Competitors. ve Cure for peed Hook, er, Wind m Spavin, y tumors. Parasites, noves all the. Rheumatism, is invaluable. isam sold in Price \$1.50 or sent by ex-directions for ive circulars, Toronto, Ont.

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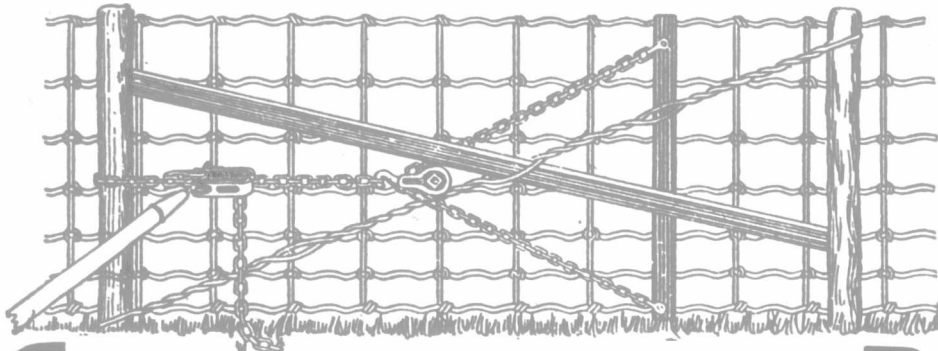
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DE Farm



# HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE



Our new folder on "Erecting Fences" will tell you and if you will follow the instructions carefully when you are through you will have a good job.

It's full of valuable and interesting information on fence building and tells how to erect woven wire fencing in the quickest and most substantial manner.

No farmer, fence man or any one interested in fence construction should fail to write for a copy. It gives all the information required for building fences and we send it

## FREE!

In addition there is also a complete and very interesting description of the manufacture of fence wire. Persons who have never had the privilege of visiting a wire mill will find this article of especial interest.

It also has an article quoted from a bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the manufacture of concrete fence posts, showing how posts made of this most useful and durable material can be manufactured at home. Don't fail to write for a copy today. Ask for our folder called, "Erecting Fences." Remember it's free. Address **THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD., Dept. N., Winnipeg, Man.**

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How can you know what roofing will give you the best service, the most for your money unless you investigate? Take time to do it NOW! It will save you dollars. Let us send you FREE samples of Paroid and you will see and feel the difference.

### PAROID

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**Get this Book Free** Write today for free samples of Paroid. Enclose 4c stamp and we will send you free our *Book of Plans for Farm and Poultry Buildings*.

Winnipeg Office **F. W. BIRD & SON,** Factory Office: Hamilton, Ont.  
937 Logan Avenue (Established in U. S. A. in 1817)  
We are the originators of the ready roofing roll containing complete kit for applying.

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Buy one lot of Paroid; open it; inspect it; apply it to your roof, and if then you are not satisfied, send us your name and address, and we will send you a check for the full cost of the roofing, including cost of applying.

## Horse-Power Spramotor



Will pay for itself the first season in removing wild mustard from your fields.

Automatic in action throughout; everything under control of driver without stopping.

Machine automatically stops at 125 lbs. pressure, starting again at 100 lbs.

Tell us your needs. You will get expert advice.

Our 88-page Treatise D free. Agents wanted.

**SPRAMOTOR CO.,**  
BUFFALO, N. Y. LONDON, CAN.

threshing is going on, and seem to have nothing but trouble all the rest of the year to get their affairs straightened out. Again, we have noticed several who have procured an outfit, and in the short space of time the outfit has eaten up the farm and everything in connection therewith, much to the sorrow of the purchaser. I have had no experience with the gasoline engine as yet, but am watching with interest the coming of the same in hope of procuring a power that in some way resembles the present horse power, something that is lighter than the steam traction-engine, that is quick to start, easily operated, strong and not expensive to operate. In regard to wages, fuel and the heavy teaming to keep it in operation, I have often thought of coupling up a number of wagons when drawing away wheat, but looking at the road which we are compelled to traverse, the expense of fuel and water, I have not done so as yet; but I firmly believe that the gasoline engine could be put to such work without much trouble or expense, except for the price of gasoline for such engine and one team in company to deliver the wagons at the elevator. Now, Mr. Editor, as you invite others to write I do so also. As I am thinking of making a change in the present power which I possess, I should be glad to hear from any person who has had any experience with a gasoline engine connected with any of the above farm work, and desire to learn more of the coming power.

#### SOME AIDS IN TELLING THE AGE OF HORSES.

Veterinary surgeons, and others dealing extensively in horses, can form an opinion as to the animal's age by its general appearance. Grey horses usually turn white after they are about eight years of age. A horse under three years of age lacks the development of one at four or five, and the carriage of a young animal is not so graceful as that of an older one. Work has of course an important influence upon the physical condition of an animal at a given age. When young horses are put to work on hard roads, say at three years old, they will at the time they arrive at about five years of age, show as much evidence of wear as a horse that has been carefully worked at ten or twelve years. The early maturity of a racehorse and its decline occur within the time when say, a Hackney ought just to be beginning work in earnest—that is between five and six years. There can be no greater mistake than that of working horses when too young. They become worn out before they really ought to work at all, and no amount of veterinary attendance can restore the shattered parts of the anatomy. With the approach of old age grey hairs appear about the head, eyes, muzzle and face of dark colored horses. Hollows appear above the eyes, the teeth elongate, and the gums shrink. Some old horses keep their condition remarkably well, and look as blooming as a youngster, and it is usual to find old animals deficient in flesh. The spine sinks, the backbone becomes prominent, and the quarters angular. The neck and the withers lose their stoutness. But above all an old horse, if it has done much work shows well-marked evidence of hard wear about the fetlock joints, hock joints, tendons, etc. The late Mr. Blain said that a horse of five years may be comparatively considered as old as a man of twenty; at ten years equal to a man of forty; at fifteen to one at fifty; and twenty as equivalent to one of sixty; at twenty-five equal to a man of seventy; at thirty to one of eighty; and at thirty-five equal to a man of ninety. Horses at twenty-five and thirty years of age are as common as blackberries, and there are thousands of such animals working in our cities. It has been placed on record that a horse has lived to sixty or sixty-five years, but instances of that kind must indeed be rare.

From the "Horse," by Dr. Wharton. President Wm. Miller writes us: "The Turtle Mountain Agricultural Society intend holding their exhibition on Tuesday and Wednesday Aug. 6th and 7th at Boissevain. They will offer about \$2,000 in prizes, besides attractions.

## For Indigestion

Hurried eating, ill chosen food, over eating—any of these indiscretions frequently result in acute pains and other uncomfortable sensations which are wearing on the nerves and temper.

For all ills of the stomach

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

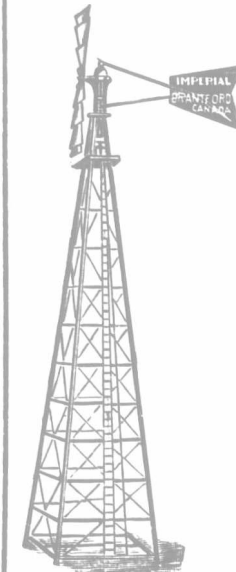
are specially valuable, as they act almost immediately on the undigested food and carry it out of the stomach. These wonderful pills combine certain vegetable ingredients in exactly the right proportions to secure the best results, without doing violence to the delicate lining of the stomach.

Before the public for over half a century, for indigestion and kindred complaints, Beecham's Pills

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Sold Everywhere.  
In boxes, 25c.

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Self Oiling

For power and pumping

Our towers are girted every five feet and double braced

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If you want leaders that will graze you must have with the best. **HEREFORD** blood in them. I can supply you with the best. Shetlands and White Leghorns for sale. **JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie**

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**E. B. CURLETTE**

## FOR SALE

That imported Shire stallion, "Light of the West II," rising eight years old.

"Light of the West II" has proved to be one of the most successful sires of high class stock ever introduced into the West. His stock may be seen in Sintaluta district where he has travelled for the past five years. Reasons for sellins change of sires required in the district.

For information apply to

**EWART & HANNAH** Sintaluta, Sask.



FARM LABORERS SCARCE AND HIGH-PRICED.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE: The "help" question on the farms has been growing yearly more acute, and is at present wellnigh unbearable. Wages for farm hands have advanced out of all proportion to their value in returns. How is it possible for a farmer to pay the wages asked this year and have anything left over for himself? Surely the employer should allow himself the same or better wages than he pays to his men. How many farmers are getting \$30, or \$35 per month clear after everything is paid? If the development of the West is the chief cause, would it not be better to go slower, and not have this extra burden for the farmers. We have lost and are losing thousands of dollars every year in our crops owing to the car shortage, and on top of this comes the scarcity and high price of labor. If these high priced men were all first class workers one might comfort oneself with the hope that one is getting value for the money paid, but how many of these men earn their wages? Their chief endeavor is to get the high pay and do the least for it; some are brazen enough to tell that to your face, and about the only persons to profit by the high wages are the hotelkeepers and merchants. The hired man as a rule is a waster and good pay is of no benefit to him—quite the reverse. Another grievance is the practice of alluring away of a good man by one's neighbors. The time has come when these gentry should be taught a lesson by the courts, that this can be severely punished. I hope that some means will be found to solve this very vital question of laborers; otherwise the sooner we stop cultivating more land than we need for our own supplies, the better it will be for the farmer and his family.

O. K.

BLUESTONING OF WHEAT.

In answer to Mr. John C. Walker, re method of bluestoning wheat, I am in favor of dipping it in a barrel, having tried something like the method described by him and that season was greatly troubled with the smut plague. My plan is to procure the barrel; cut off one end about eight or ten inches; mix the pickle as strong as you desire. When you commence to dip the wheat, which I do by putting about a bushel in a gunny sack, place it in the liquid, while you fill up another sack. Take the piece of the barrel which you cut off; put in the bottom a couple of sticks; place the treated grain in this after letting most of the liquid drain back into the barrel, this by placing a couple of small strips across the barrel to set the sack upon. In this way you save most all the liquid. Always after treating a certain number of bushels, according to the amount of bluestone I have previously in the barrel, when going to do another lot I place as much more bluestone as I require for the amount of wheat I am going to treat in a small bag and tie a string to the same. Place it in the barrel where it will dissolve and keep the liquid as strong as desired, according to how strong you wish the treatment.

My sons did all my wheat last season, enough for 275 acres by the use of a rope and pulleys to raise and lower the grain which was too heavy for them to lift, and kept us going with two drills after getting a start with the first treatment. I have yet to be troubled with smut from growing wheat if treated as above.

A READER.

PREMIUMS OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

For some years it has been the practice of the society each spring to offer to members a free choice of several premiums. Each member can choose one parcel and as the membership fee is only \$1.00 it will be seen that the premium alone is worth the price, not to mention the various reports etc., which are furnished to members. The parcels are (a) three seedling apple trees, (b) six plants, red cufnants, (c) six plants raspberries, (d) six cuttings each of an laurel and French laurel

WHEN YOU COME TO THE ROOF PUT ON OUR FAMOUS EASTLAKE METALLIC SHINGLES

Lightning has no effect on them. They are absolutely fireproof. Rain and snow—heat and cold—can't rust, crack or warp them. The perfect fitting side lock (exclusively Eastlake) makes the roof absolutely leak-proof, and cost of putting on much less.

OUR GUARANTEE:

We guarantee Eastlake Metallic Shingles to be made of better material, more scientifically and accurately constructed, to be more easily applied, and will last longer than any other Metal Shingle on the market. Our guarantee is absolute. Our Shingles have been made since 1885.

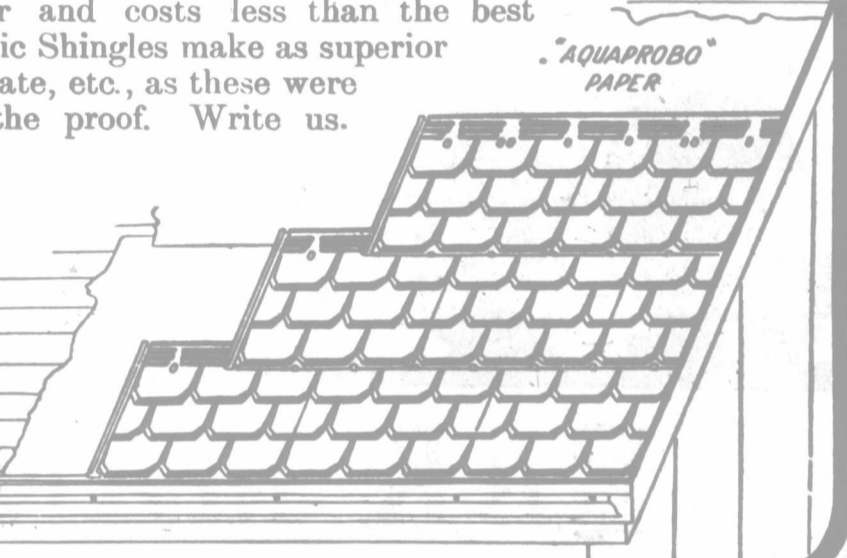
Eastlake metallic Shingles are made either galvanized or painted. They are handsome in design, attractive on the house and last a lifetime. Our cheapest grade will last longer and costs less than the best wooden shingles. Our best Metallic Shingles make as superior a roofing to wooden shingles, tin, slate, etc., as these were to sod roofs. Let us send you the proof. Write us. Complete information free.

THE METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY, Limited.

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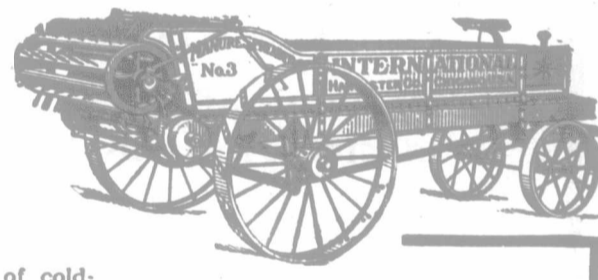
WOOD SHEETING

40



Western Canada Factory: 797 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg. Head Office: Toronto

These Are Facts It Pays To Remember When You Buy a Manure Spreader.



I. H. C. SPREADERS—Corn King and Cloverleaf—one lever controls every operation. Operator can remain seated from time he leaves the barnyard until he returns. Self adjusting, vibrating rake levels the load and brings the manure up squarely to the cylinder. Cylinder is large and runs easily, and the teeth are long, square, high carbon steel. Apron is equipped with three sets of rollers attached to slats, running on steel tracks. Is driven from both sides and cannot bind. Apron drive clutch is automatically thrown out of gear when load is fed out and again when apron has returned. No attention required. Range of feed is three to thirty tons per acre with ten speeds. Ends of apron slats are protected so that no manure can work in and bind or clamp the apron.

Driving axle is extra large—made of cold-rolled steel. Front axle is attached to frame by means of ball and socket joint. Chain drive, direct from rear axle to cylinder, gives easy transmission of power. The wheels are steel with staggered spokes. Both rear wheels are fitted with lugs, affording ample traction in wet or frozen fields. Seat is hinged so it can be turned forward and kept clean while loading. Box is attached to frame by means of heavy steel cleats. Frame is made of carefully selected lumber re-enforced at corners by metal braces. That's a good deal to say of a manure spreader, and yet that is by no means all you should know about I. H. C. Corn King and Cloverleaf Spreaders before you buy.

Those are the main points, and they are sufficient to indicate the superiority of the I. H. C. line. They tell you not to buy a spreader until you have seen the Corn King and Cloverleaf Spreaders. The key-note in the I. H. C. line is strength and simplicity of construction. Strength in every part means much, for a manure spreader has hard work to do. Simple construction means that it will not get out of order, that it will have light draft and be easily operated. Those are the things you want in a manure spreader. I. H. C. spreaders are made in two styles, Cloverleaf, an Endless Apron machine, and Corn King, a Return Apron machine; each is made in three sizes. Call on our local agent or write nearest branch house for catalogue.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg. INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A. (INCORPORATED)

POSSIBILITIES FOR CANADIAN SHEEPMEN.

An Australian exporting house has chartered the entire cargo space of the Canadian-Australian steamers from Sydney until March next. The contract covers 30,000 carcasses and also peltries, pickled opossum and rabbit skins for Canadian manufacture.

W. H. Bryce writes from Doune Lodge, Arcola: "When we arrived home from Regina Fair on March 23rd., we found the first arrival of the season to our stud. Lady Victoria had a horse colt from Perpetual Motion with the marks and stamp of Hicathia about it. Is this the first of the season or who has the honor among the Clydes?"

An American firm will put a dredge on the Saskatchewan the coming season. The engineer-in-charge estimates from assays made that the Saskatchewan will yield thirty-five cents per cubic yard. On the Snake River, in California, dredging returned twenty-one cents to the cubic yard. The new dredge is 114 feet long and 16 feet in width and is made of forged steel, and will be operated by twelve men.

The dredge is built of solid steel and is of the suction variety. It is worked by a powerful engine of one hundred and fifty-three horse power. The revolving screens have a length of sixty feet and the "fallings" are thrown to the side of the dredge to such a distance that there is no interference with its working.

willow, (e) one plant Ginnala maple, (f) one plant upright honeysuckle, (g) one plant perennial phlox, (h) one plant delphinium (i) one plant columbine (j) one plant Virginia creeper. All the selections mentioned are suitable for planting in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan and will be delivered charges prepaid. As the supply is limited applications and membership fees should be at once sent in to Professor Broderick, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

The agricultural college of Wyoming has installed a three-bowl scouring plant in order to test wool for the ranchers, so that they may get a fair idea of the value of the fleeces before selling the wool.

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Up over the banks of the Qu'Appelle River a few miles west of Lumsden, Sask. and just north of Pense, is located Sittyton Stock Farm, the property of Mr. Geo. Kinnon. The farm is well adapted to stock growing and is convenient of access for intending purchasers. Last fall we saw the Sittyton stock on grass and noted their easy feeding tendencies, but expected that in winter on dry feed this would not be in such striking evidence. In this we were agreeably surprised, for

on a recent visit we found every animal in the stable carrying its natural flesh through the most severe winter in the memory of stockmen. It is this trait that gives particular value to cattle kept specially for beef purposes. The two bulls most largely used in the herd, Banner Bearer and Sittyton Hero 7th, seem to have nicked well with the females and have left smooth, even, yet good, sizable stock full of breed character. One of the old cows in the herd is the straight Non-

pareil 58th, a roan bred by Russells of Richmond Hill, sire Prince of Wales 27131, dam Nonpareil 57th, by Lord Stanley. This cow was a winner of second as a two-year-old at Toronto and is breeding well since. One of her heifers, a white two-year-old, Miss Nonpareil, by Fitzstephen Forester (imp.) is offered for sale. Another of the older cows is Golden Flower 42031, by I. Groff, Alma, Ont., sire Golden Role, dam Crimson Lily, by Scottish Nobleman. This is a big

roan cow that is breeding exceptionally well, being dam of Golden Jewel 65027, a three-year-old by Banner Bearer, and was champion at Calgary and Regina last summer. Also dam of Crimson Flower, by Sittyton Hero 7th, a two-year-old first at Regina last month and with her sister above won the R. K. Bennet cup at Calgary last July for the best pair the property of one cow. These are a very superior pair of heifers. Golden Blossom 56465 is another big cow five years of age, by Duke of Cardinal, dam by Banner 26569. The Ury cow Endymion, which on many occasions brought honors to Sittyton Stock Farm, is still in the herd and in calf to Sittyton Hero 7th. Most Shorthorn breeders are acquainted with this thick, smooth red cow, and were no doubt surprised to note that she was beaten last month at Regina by her stable mate, Bessie 56463, a five-year-old bred by Bennet Bros. Bessie is a good, smooth, mellow, breezy looking cow whose dam was Blush, by Knight of Lancaster. One of the best breeding cows in the herd is Jenny Lind 56466, a red five-year-old, by Knight of Lancaster, dam Blush, by Scottish Sportsman. This cow is also a show cow and as well has some very high class heifers to her credit. One of these is Eden Blush 69996, a two-year-old by Sittyton Hero 7th. Prairie Belle 65063 and Bessie Belle are two three-year-old heifers, the former by Banner Bearer and out of Georgetown Belle and the latter by Sittyton Hero 7th, dam Bessie, mentioned above. Prairie Belle was placed above Bessie Belle at Regina last month, but many thought that had this decision been reversed Bessie Belle would have won the grand championship of the show. They are a very even, mellow handling pair which took like developing into first class breeding cows. A beautiful two-year-old sister of Prairie Belle is Flora Belle, by Tyrone. She is a wide, deep, thick fleshed, easy feeding and mellow handling heifer, full of breed character and promise. Nellie Bright 54360, a seven-year-old cow, is the last female we shall mention. She is a thick, easy dairy roan by Bright Smiles 31322, dam Killerby's Gem, by Killerby (imp.).

The only bull in the herd is Sittyton Victor 64834, a yearling by Sittyton Hero 7th, dam Mermaid, by Albert Victor (imp.). Sittyton Hero 7th was sold a few weeks ago, as was also the red bull Avondale Ensign, purchased at the last Manitoba provincial bull sale. Anything in the herd is for sale and at prices that would surprise the intending buyer.

**"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES**

GUARANTEED FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS WILL LAST A CENTURY  
CHEAP AS WOOD—MORE DURABLE THAN SLATE  
Send for Free Book on "ROOFING RIGHT" **The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa**

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**WEAK MAN!**  
Wear This Belt Free  
It Cured Me.

**Come, Drink of the Spring of Youth, the Source of Happiness!  
It is Electricity as Given by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt!**

What is the use of dragging yourself around among men feeling that you are not like them, that you are not the man you ought to be, when you might as well hold up your head and feel young?  
Don't you want to feel the vim of life in your nerves as you used to; to see the sparkle in the eyes; to have the spring in your step and the lightness in your heart that go with vigorous manhood? Life is too short to miss any of the pleasures that belong to it; so why don't you enjoy them as long as Nature intended?  
I can take any man who has a spark of vitality left in his veins and fan it into a flame and make him feel like a Hercules.  
I can help a rheumatic to drop his cane and crutch and hop around like a boy. I had a patient come into my office recently and jump over a chair to show me that he was young again.  
How do I do it? By filling the blood, the nerves, the organs and muscles with electric energy—that is what Nature gave them at first; that is what they have lost when they break down.  
That is how I cure, and that is why I am so sure that I can cure. You have the body that needs the power, and I have the power and know how to use it.  
If you have been paying money to doctors and taking nasty drugs for years, and after getting no benefit from it all, you find a new lease of life after using my Belt for a month, you will be enthusiastic. You will want to go out on the highways and shout, and you won't care who knows that you were once a weakling, because now you are cured and a man again.  
My confidence in my method enables me to offer any man or woman who will offer me reasonable security, the use of my

**ELECTRIC BELT FREE UNTIL CURED.**

Why say more? Isn't this enough? Aren't you convinced that I can cure you? If you want more proof, tell me where you are, and I can give you the names of people near you. You can see them and ask them what I have done for them. The word of an honest man cured is worth more than all the argument, and I have thousands of them.  
Now, don't delay. Enjoy all the happiness you may in this world. You can have none without health and strength.

St. Therese de Blainville, P.Q.  
Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in telling you that the Belt I bought from you has been a stimulant to me, and I would not be without one.  
Yours very truly, E. N. BEAULIEU.  
Fleming, Sask.  
Dear Sir,—I am fully satisfied with my Belt. It is a good cure. I am stronger in every way, and I thank you very much for your Belt; it is well worth the money I gave for it.  
Yours very truly,  
WILLIAM J. PEARSON.  
Baltimore, Que.  
Dear Sir,—I am pleased to tell you that my Belt has done me lots of good. I was continually taking medicine before I got the Belt, since then I have not taken even so much as a pill.  
Yours very truly,  
PETER DONOVAN.  
West Gore, N.S.  
Dear Sir,—After wearing your Belt for only one week, I am glad to tell you that it has greatly helped my stomach, kidneys and liver. From this day on I am pleased to let every one know what the "Dr. McLaughlin Belt" has done for me, and it is well worth advertising.  
Yours very truly, W. I. CHASE.

**Free Book**  
Fill out this Coupon, and send it to me and I will send you a book which will inspire you with the courage to help yourself. It is full of the things that will make a man feel like a whole man and tells of other men like yourself who were just as weak once, but are now among nature's noblest—"A man among men."  
Cut out the Coupon and send it to-day, and get this book free, sealed, by return mail.

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Please send me my book by  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays 9 to 9 p.m.

**A HOLIDAY CHANCE FOR YOUNG ALBERTA FARMERS.**

The C. M. R., the 15th Light Horse, and the Alberta Rangers will go into camp at Calgary during the latter part of June. It is expected that one thousand men will be in camp at that time, being brought from all over the province. This is an opportunity for the farmers' sons to have an outing without cost to themselves, as the Government pays all expenses and gives remuneration to the volunteers, as well as paying for the use of the horses. Rations for men and horses are also provided free.

R. P. Statley, Maple View Stock Farm, Mossburn, reports the arrival at his farm of a new shipment of Percheron Drafts, was experienced on systems of blades and the heavy, important work. The lot newly arrived are of the best of extra quality.

—The horse, Snowfoot, Alta., returned from Scotland and brought with him a Shetland stallion, three Percheron Drafts, and a Shorthorn bull.

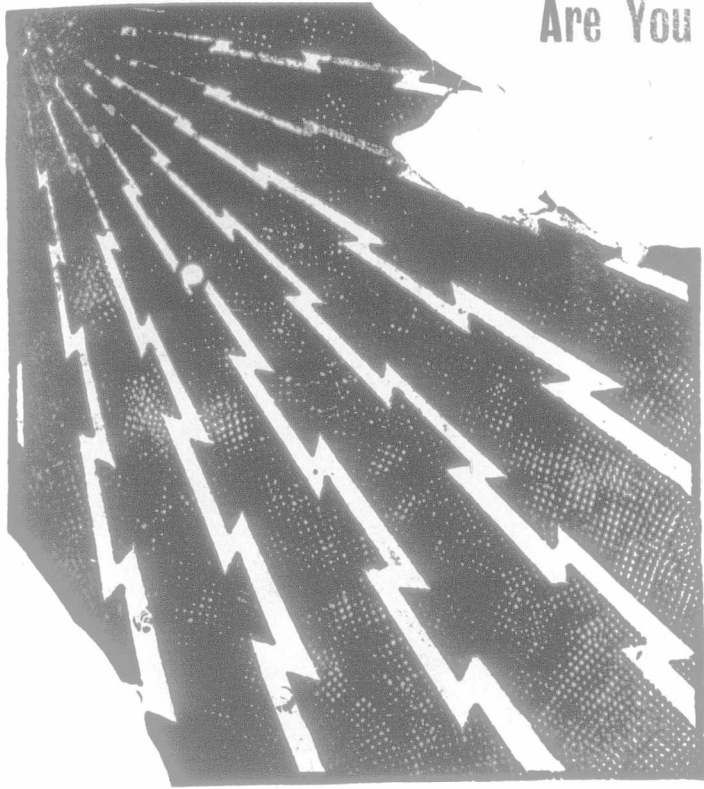
**SHOULD HELP KEEP PRICE OF HOGS UP.**

The Canadian Company have been successful in their supplying the Government with 125,000 pounds of bacon, and this is the first time this honor has been awarded.



# Are You Tired of Drugs?

The Remedy of To-day Given to Sufferers upon Absolute Free Trial Until Cured. Not one Penny in Advance or on Deposit.



This is the age of Electricity. To-day the accepted light is Electricity. To-day we can talk with a friend in any town in Canada through Electricity. To-day we can reach China with a message within five minutes, through Electricity. To-day we know that the whole planetary system is absolutely controlled by a vast Electric current. To-day we know that life itself cannot exist without Electricity, and hence the thinking man of to-day also knows that health is directly dependent upon Electricity. A sufficiency of it in the body means health—a deficiency, sickness, weakness and disease.

Less than a hundred years ago none of these facts were known. To-day they are all accepted as indispensable

necessities except the last, the most important of all—THE FACT OF ELECTRICITY BEING HEALTH. Upon this great living truth some people are still sceptical, but the day is fast approaching when the sick will as naturally look to Electricity for relief as the thirsty look for water. I have carefully watched the trend of Electrical progress in this direction for the past forty years, and I assert that there will be a constant increase in disease and suffering until Electricity is as freely adopted by the sick as medicines and drugs now are. I claim that as there are no mistakes in nature, she has a remedy for every discord, whether it be in the elements or in the human body. She uses Electricity to clear and purify the atmosphere when congested or out of harmony. She would do the same for the sick and disordered human body if allowed.

Most of the diseases that afflict mankind are due to a lack of electricity in the system. In these strenuous days, who is there who has not wasted his vitality or natural electricity by overwork, worry, excess or some disobedience of nature's laws? If you are weak or ailing and have not found a cure through the old-fashioned methods of treatment why not turn to this great natural source of life and strength, and give Electricity a trial? My newest Herculex Appliance, patented March 7th, 1905, is worn about the waist either day or night, and gives a prolonged, mild, soothing, vitalizing current, which so fills your body after a few hours' use, that a feeling of glowing, sparkling vitality, strength and confidence immediately takes possession of you. I invite you to try this Appliance at my expense and risk, for I am confident a cure will result. A call or letter will bring you one on absolute

## Free Trial Until Cured.

You ought to be cured in about 60 days, and when well I expect you to pay me the price of the Appliance—in many cases as low as \$5. If not well or satisfied, simply return the Herculex to me and the transaction is closed. Should you prefer to buy outright for cash, I give a liberal discount.

I give the Herculex on the above terms to all sufferers from Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, and Stomach Trouble, Varicocele, Kidney and Liver Complaint, etc.

As the originator and founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many and I am flattered by many imitators, but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. My advice is given free to all my patients until the cure is complete. My Herculex is guaranteed for at least one year.

Call or send for one to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, to all who apply.

**DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONTARIO.**

### Questions and Answers

#### WIDOW'S RIGHT.

What right has a widow to her husband's property, real estate or personal? SASS.

Ans.—If the husband leaves no will and there are no children, his wife inherits all; and if there are children, one-third goes to the wife; the balance is divided equally among the children.

If the husband leaves a will, the property will be distributed according to the terms of the will. He, however, would not be justified in making no provisions for his wife, and the will might be liable to attack on that account, unless he had settled property on her before his death, or she had a separate estate.

#### CORN ON SOD—PLASTERING.

I have bought 1/2 bushel of Longfellow Corn. Will it be all right to spring plow a piece of old meadow and expect a good crop of corn fodder?

Kindly give directions for lathing and plastering outside walls of a frame house with Portland cement and sand; also a practicable and durable in the climate? J. M. M.

Ans.—1. Yes; break up the sod five or six inches deep and cultivate it well;

then when a good seed bed has been prepared plant the corn and get the cultivator into or hoe it as soon as the rows are discernable.

2. Yes it would make a durable veneer for a house, but we would just as soon make it rough cast but using ordinary plaster into which is thrown fine gravel so that it will stick, as to use a concrete plaster. The latter would probably be as cheap, but would not make so good an appearance. All that is required is to lath the house in the ordinary way, leaving a space between the lath and the wall of about one inch; then put on the plaster. One of cement to ten or twelve parts of sand should make a durable coating. Gravel could also be thrown into this after it has been applied to make a rough cast. We would not advise a smooth coat marked off in imitation of stone, and in fact, if at all feasible, would use brick as the plaster cannot be expected to last much more than fifteen years.

#### SHOULD SUSPECT WARBLERS.

What is good to give to a cow that has hard lumps under the skin and other places? They are holes about the size of a pin head and the stuff that comes from the sores is of a reddish color. W. J. D.

Ans.—It is now too late to do anything except to squeeze out the larvae of the warble fly and destroy it, applying some mild antiseptic lotion to the parts,

such as a solution of some of the coal-tar products advertised. The use of such, or some oily substance along the back during the season, would tend to prevent a repetition of this trouble.

#### LICE OR MITES.

What is the matter with my hens? I bought 80 last fall at a sale, and some of them were bald on the head and now the whole flock is affected. Man. ALEX. McADAM.

Ans.—They very probably have lice or mites. Give the house a thorough cleaning; then whitewash it. Afterwards make up a kerosene emulsion by dissolving a pound of hard soap in a gallon of boiling water; remove from the fire and while hot add two gallons of kerosene; agitate until the mixture becomes creamy; then sprinkle or apply with a brush to the roosts and cracks of the henhouse. Of course if there is not much surface to cover, less of the emulsion can be made up, but the above proportions should be followed. Give the fowl plenty of dust to fluff in and add to it some sulphur. If the affection is very bad it might be necessary to bathe the head with a little hard made soft by a drop or two of carbolic acid.

#### CONTENTS OF BIN.

Will you answer through the columns of your valuable paper the following questions? How much wheat will a bin 180

x 9ft. x 5ft. hold? also one 6 x 6 x 3 1/2? Can you show in your paper just how to figure out the number of bushels? Man. YAKOWANKA.

Ans.—A bushel by measure contains 2,150.4 cubic inches. To get the contents of the first bin multiply the height by the width by the length 5x9x18=810 cubic feet. A cubic foot contains 1728 cubic inches; therefore the bin is 810x1728=1,399,680 cubic inches in volume. To get the number of bushels in this volume divide 1,399,680 by 2,150.4=650 8 bushels. The same process can be followed to find the contents of the second bin, but of course the weight is the legal standard of exchange of grains.

#### TREATING OATS AND BARLEY.

Would you kindly inform me the best manner to treat barley and oats for smut? I have always used bluestone, but am satisfied I do not make it strong enough. Apparently every farmer knows how to treat wheat, but I must say of all the men I ask concerning barley or oats, no two will give the same treatment. Man. J. K.

Ans.—We would recommend the formalin solution for oats and barley and would just as soon have it for wheat. The trouble with most people in treating seed oats and barley is that they do not get the seed thoroughly wet with the solution and this is often true with wheat. The chaff on oats and barley being thick and rough it is difficult to get the solution into all the crevices, so therefore the seed should be left in the solution for some minutes, say five to eight, oats longer than barley. To make the solution add four and a half ounces of formalin to ten gallons of water. Grain so soaked should not be left in a pile as it might heat and injure, its germinating powers. Wheat treated with formalin need not be soaked, but care should be taken to get it well covered with the solution. Much of the trouble in the past has been through too hurried treatment.

### Trade Note.

LOSS OF THE HAIR OF THE HEAD used to be considered a sure sign of old age but in these days of worry and disease many comparatively young people fail to carry the growth they should. Investigation has shown that alopecia (loss of hair) may be overcome if some means can be found to give nutrition to the roots. In our advertising columns will be found an appliance which it is claimed give the necessary stimulus. The Evans Vacuum Cap Co., Ltd. make an offer which is entitled to consideration.

### Miscellaneous

The watercarts of Lowell are decorated with patent medicine advertisements. An innocent Irishman from the rural districts looked at one the other day and remarked: "Faith, it's no wonder Lowell is healthy, when they wather the streets with sarparrilla!"

Bart Kennedy, the English novelist and sociologist, in the course of a bitter attack on the Senate, said in Washington:

"The Senate is true to the American people. Oh, yes; very true to them. Very true, indeed."

"Whenever I think about how true the Senate is to the people the case of Mary Miles comes into my mind."

"Mary's husband was a soldier. A soldier out in India fighting for his King. And one day a friend said to Mary:

"Mary, are your thoughts always true to Charlie away out there fighting the hill tribes?"

"Yes, indeed, they are," Mary answered. "Whenever a man kisses me I shut my eyes and try to think it's Charlie." Philadelphia Bulletin.

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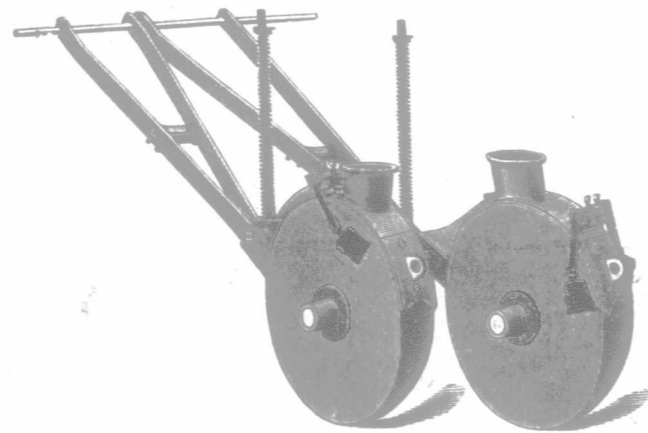
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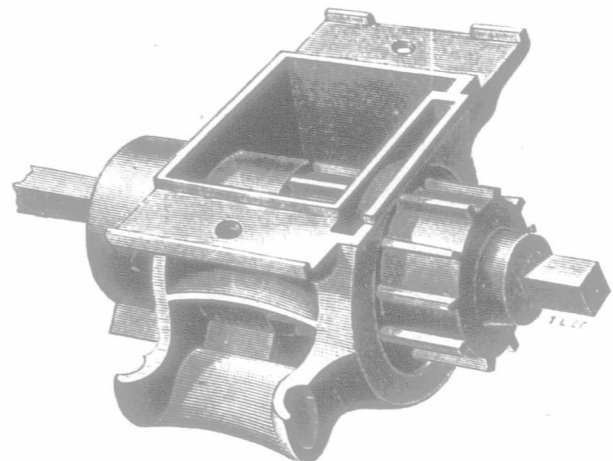


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Cockshutt Force-Feed—Durable and Accurate.

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**COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., LTD.**  
WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY

**WESTERN SEEDS THAT GROW**

A FEW OF OUR PRICES

	4lb.	10lb.	10lbs.		1 lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Golden Wax Beans	10c	15c	25c	Alfalfa Clover	30c	\$2.25	\$20.00
Early Eclipse Beets	20	30	50	" (Turkestan)	30	2.35	22.00
Extra Early Egyptian Beets	20	30	50	Mammoth	30	2.00	19.00
Wakefield Cabbage	50	95	1.75	Alsike	25	2.00	18.50
Winningsstadt Cabbage	40	75	1.50	White	25	2.00	19.00
Oxheart Carrots	30	50	90	Brome Grass (choice)	20	1.40	11.50
Hollow Crown Parsnips	20	30	50	Western Rye Grass (choice)	20	1.25	10.00
Red Weathersfield Onion	45	80	1.50	Kentucky Blue Grass	25	2.25	21.00
Yellow Danvers Onion	50	90	1.75				
American Wonder Peas	10	15	25	Wheat, Red Fyfe	1 bush.	10 bush.	
Stratagem Peas	10	15	25	Oats, American Banner	1.20	11.00	
Golden Tank and Mangel	10	15	25		65	5.50	
Danish Sugar Beet	10	15	25				
Sutton's Champion Swede	10	20	35				

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Amounting to \$51,421.17

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INSURANCE NOW IN FORCE

Rate of Assessment last year 14 cents per acre.  
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