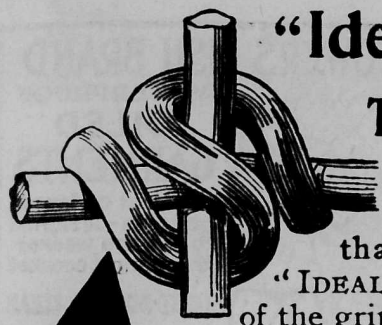


**PAGES
MISSING**



"Ideal" Fence has features that shrewd buyers appreciate

That's why our Agents are so successful

Taking orders for "IDEAL" fence is far easier than you may think. The "IDEAL" has features that shrewd buyers appreciate. The railways buy "IDEAL" because of its weight and quality, because of the gripping tenacity of the lock on the

"IDEAL" WOVEN WIRE FENCE

It is undoubtedly the strongest fence lock in existence. The farmers buy "IDEAL" for the same reasons as do the railways. "IDEAL" fence is easiest to sell. That is why our agents are so successful.

Don't you think it would be wise to write us for complete particulars in regard to becoming the "IDEAL" fence agent in your locality? Do so to-day. If you wait until to-morrow you give your neighbor a chance to get in ahead of you.



The Ideal Fence Co. Limited
DEPARTMENT F
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

ates, or until the through a sieve. beans, and cook son and serve. ract, onion juice, estershire sauce, proper flavoring ives variety and ps. The coarser the celery may give the right t a drop or two add just what is n be used with y combine with Remember that vegetable, or wasted where

IN

other treat- ANDS WHO are of Use- Drugging, Now ou Want Man long n?"

RITE DAY

whose nerves l, hesitating, to men who ong as ever ves a power- and relieves

ting sooner, ould feel the aim it to be; I am feeling MURRAY,

kidneys are my appetite ize. I have rich was se- at the Belt ic Belt is a an anything risk and-

in.

AN ABSOLUTE FACT
10 acres of Fruit Land at Burton City or Fire Valley will return you more when cultivated than

160 Acres of Farm Land
My land is on the Arrow Lake in the heart of the Kootenay District. No irrigation necessary. Excellent climate and sport.

Free Map & Booklet
I want you to know more about this wonderful district. Write me at once for free booklet and map and other valuable information.

J. E. ANNABLE, OWNER, NELSON, B. C.

Medicine Hat Hide & Fur Company

Buyers of all kinds of HIDES, FURS, HORSEHAIR, PELTS and WOOL.

Top Prices Paid

106 S. Railway St. Medicine Hat
Box 286 Phone 181

EAST KOOTENAY LANDS

FRUIT AND FARM
The District of East Kootenay is looked upon as a part of British Columbia which is destined to do great things in fruit culture. It is well worthy of investigation and if you are interested, write us at once for full information. We have farm and fruit lands which can be purchased on easy terms.

BEALE & ELWELL
CRANBROOK, B.C.

BEEMAN'S 1909 MODEL "JUMBO" GRAIN CLEANER

Guaranteed Capacity on Wheat: 100 Bushels Per Hour.

Sold on trial. If not the most rapid and perfect grain cleaner, can be returned. Just the machine for cleaning grain for market on account of its large capacity and perfect separation, and an absolute necessity in cleaning grain for seed. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley and the only machine that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates frosted, shrunken or sprouted wheat raising the quality from one to three grades making a difference in price of from 10 to 30 cents per bushel. The Jumbo cleans all kinds of grain and seeds and separates perfectly all foul seed. Furnished with bagger if desired. Write to-day for special offer. Agents wanted.

BEEMAN & CO. 127-129-131 Higgins Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.

MANITOBA WINTER FAIR AND FAT STOCK SHOW

BRANDON, MARCH 9-12, 1909

DEPARTMENTS:
Horses Swine Seed Grain
Cattle Poultry Stock Judging
Sheep Dressed Poultry

Annual Conventions of the Live Stock Associations of Manitoba
OVER \$5000.00 OFFERED IN PRIZES

An event of surpassing interest to every agriculturist in Canada. Splendid programme of lectures by experts on the various branches of Agriculture. Interesting and instructive discussions and conferences on Live Topics by the leading farmers and breeders in the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

Special Passenger Rates at Single Fare for round trip from all points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan

For Prize List and all information apply to
JAS. D. MCGREGOR, President, Brandon, Man. CHARLES FRASER, Secretary, Brandon, Man.

WHEN ANSWERING ADS. MENTION THE ADVOCATE

"THE LAND OF THE BIG, RED APPLE"

Write us for information of the best of the Famous Okanagan Valley. Our booklet is free to those interested. Fruit lands at reasonable prices where irrigation is not required. Climate unsurpassed, rich soil, pure water, good schools—in fact everything one could wish for to make life worth the living.

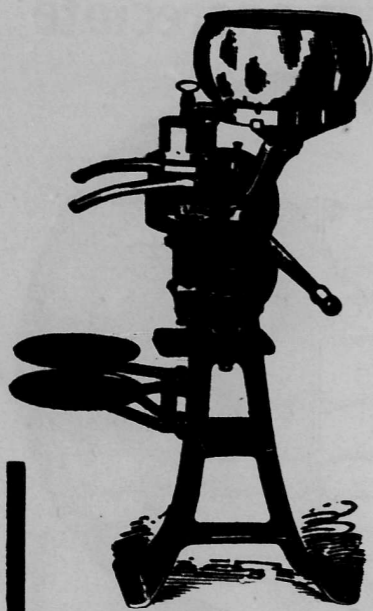
FISHER AND SAGE, ARMSTRONG B.C.

ALWAYS THE LEADERS OF LIGHTS SINCE 1851

Everywhere in Canada. Ask for

THE MOST PERFECT MATCHES YOU EVER STRUCK!

EDDY'S MATCHES



The 1909 De Laval Model

Beautiful in Design
Perfect in Construction
Everlasting in Daily Use

Is Cream Separator Perfection

ITS graceful outline together with delightful simplicity and convenience make it an ornament, as well as a daily source of profit in the dairy. There are ten different sizes to suit any number of cows from one to one hundred, and each machine in addition to

advanced ideas in separator construction possesses every feature which has made

De Laval Separators Standard of the World

Write for catalog and name of nearest local agent.

The DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

T. Mayne Daly, K.C.
W. Madeley Crichton

Daly, Crichton & McClure Barristers and Solicitors

Office—CANADA LIFE BUILDING.
WINNIPEG

Roland W. McClure
E. A. Cohen

WE WANT FARMS, RANCHES

MANITOBA

WE WANT FARMS, RANCHES

Larger tracts, anywhere in Canadian Northwest, to supply the increasing demands of our millions of clients. Send full particulars of your offering, including lowest net spot cash price. We have moved thousands of best families from the States into the Northwest. The prospect now is for a larger movement than ever.

MYRICK SYNDICATE, Springfield, Mass.

Strawberry Plants for Sale

From my strawberry beds at Leduc and Ohrrville, Alta., for spring delivery. Prices, \$2.00 per hundred, add 40c. for mail orders; or \$15 per thousand and express charges.

JAMES CHEGWIN, Leduc, Alta.

Why buy another farm?

Are you thinking of buying another farm in order to extend your operations and produce larger crops? You will find it better in almost every way to build a new farm on top of the one you now have. Do not seek to farm more acres but make your land produce more bushels. If the farm you now have produces—say 35 bushels of oats per acre, instead of buying more land to get an additional 35-bushel yield, why not make the farm you have produce 70 bushels per acre? You can do it.

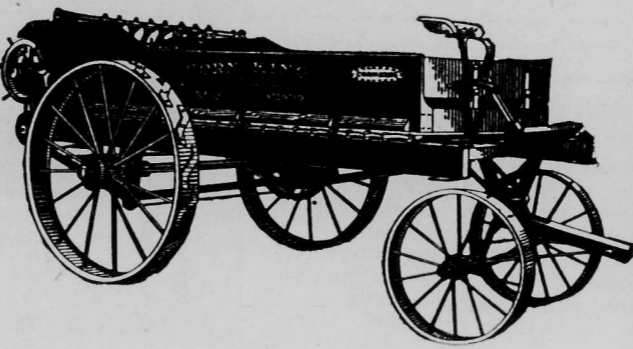
Buy an I.H.C. Manure Spreader

It is the machine which enables you to take the manure produced on the farm and in a few years fully double the productive power of your land.

It does this by placing the manure on the soil in the most available condition to support plant life. It also makes the manure go further than can be done in any other way.

I. H. C. manure spreaders are made in two styles: Corn King and Cloverleaf.

The Corn King is of the return apron type. The steel roller equipment of the apron on this machine reduces friction to the minimum, even with the heaviest loads. This machine will be supplied with either a ratchet feed or a double pawl worm feed for the apron. Either of these feeds can be regulated to bring the desired amount of manure to the beater. The beater is equipped with long, square steel teeth with chisel points. It is driven by means of a chain from a large sprocket on the rear axle. A vibrating rake is used on this machine to level the load as it comes to the beater. The Corn King spreader has steel wheels of the most serviceable construction and a frame made of thor-



oughly air-dried wood stock and put together in a very durable manner. There are three sizes of this machine: No. 2 small, No. 3 medium and No. 4 large.

The Cloverleaf is of the endless apron type. It is also supplied with two feeds for the apron—ratchet or double pawl worm feed. The beater on this machine is constructed the same as the beater on the Corn King. This spreader also has a vibrating rake to level the load as it comes to the beater, has steel wheels and a well made main frame. This spreader is made in three sizes: No. 2 small, No. 3 medium and No. 4 large. It is very attractive, being well painted and symmetrically designed.

Many Excellent Features

It is impossible to describe all of the features of the above machines in this small space. However, we have catalogs which illustrate and describe in detail the many excellent features of these machines. These catalogs are well worth procuring, not only because they describe the spreaders, but because they contain information on soil fertility.

Points that are well to bear in mind in connection with these spreaders are that you can top-dress your fields and grow large crops of clover to turn under and enrich the soil, so that you may grow still larger crops and add to the soil's fertility. They double the value of the manure, save much time and labor and greatly increase the value of your land by increasing the soil's fertility.

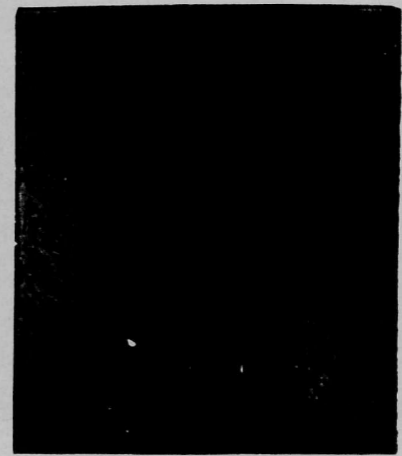
Any one of these machines will pay for itself in from one to two years, depending upon the amount of work you have for it to do.

Call on the International local agent and see about owning one of these manure spreaders. He will supply you with catalog and full information, or write direct to nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg.
International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.
(Incorporated)

TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED GARMENTS
are cut on large patterns—designed to give the wearer the utmost comfort
LIGHT-DURABLE CLEAN AND GUARANTEED WATERPROOF
BE SURE THE GARMENT YOU BUY BEATS THE SUN OF THE AIR!
TOWER CANADIAN CO. TORONTO CAN.

Virден Nurseries



200,000

Trees and cuttings, small fruits, shrubs, creepers, spruce, apples and crabs.

I have by far the largest stocks in the West, of these hardy, fast growing Russian poplars and willows; I send everything by express, prepaid, so as to arrive in good order. Trees may be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. No agents, no commissions, selling cheap. A postal card will bring you my price list and printed directions.

JOHN CALDWELL, Virден Nurseries
VIRDEN, MAN.
Established 1890

Union Lock Poultry Fence
Square close mesh. Highest quality, superior lock, easily erected, strong, low priced.
Write for new catalog describing the Union Line of Field, Hog, Poultry and Lawn Fences.
Union Fence Co.
De Kalb, Ill., Kansas City, Mo.



Packing Trees at Pelham's Nursery for Western Trade.

Reliable Agents Wanted

Now to sell Fruit Trees, Forest Seedlings, Berry Bushes, Flowering Shrubs. Good pay weekly. Outfit free. Exclusive territory.

600 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION
We grow Exclusively for our Western trade varieties we guarantee hardy and recommended by Indian Head and Brandon experimental farms.

We supply large and well developed trees and plants which will withstand severe cold. Write for terms. State whether you can work whole or part time.

Address—Promotion Dept.
PELHAM NURSERY CO.
Gooderham Building TORONTO, ONT.

Fa

March 3, 1909

FARMER'S

HOME

THE FARMER'S

Published every W

Subscription price: T

\$1.50 per annum, to U

countries \$2.50 per an

The date on the label

scription is paid.

In accordance with t

EATR is sent to all subse

is received for its discon

Agents wanted in un

agency, W. W. Chapm

St., London W. C., Engl

Address all communic

FARMER'S ADV

EDIT

Making the Agric

At the convention

delegates at the agric

the managers of cert

fairs held in the pro

the methods employ

the success they were

differences in the r

success was worked o

results attained were

primary reasons. Fir

ate, second, a manage

worker and third a c

siastic for the succes

institution.

An energetic direc

is a little hard to sect

the board who will s

ability the interests t

It is to advance the

not to gain a little emp

official capacity, that

accepting office in an

aims of an agricultura

a manager is not so d

has selected first of a

be depended upon t

secretary or manage

whatever the manag

spread himself out su

institution, however e

may be to assume t

work for the minim

needs support, assist

mensurate with the

not that, then as much

of the organization wil

Working up enthus

in the fair is, in mos

well-carried on public

event, and an honest e

advertised equal to th

to the public mind, en

of the community. T

support, a fair must

visitors other than a s

no class racing events.

Founded 1886

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

March 3, 1909

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLV. No. 858

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

THE FARMER'S NATIONAL WEEKLY

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg

Subscription price: To Canada, and Great Britain \$1.50 per annum, to United States and other foreign countries \$2.50 per annum.

The date on the label shows to what date the subscription is paid.

In accordance with the law, THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to all subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance.

Agents wanted in unrepresented territory. British agency, W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House, Norfolk St., London W. C., England.

Address all communications to
FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg, Man.

EDITORIAL

Making the Agricultural Fair a Success

At the convention of the agricultural society delegates at the agricultural college last week, the managers of certain of the most successful fairs held in the province last year, explained the methods employed in making these fairs the success they were. There were some little differences in the minor details by which success was worked out but in a large way, the results attained were traceable to one or two primary reasons. First, an energetic directorate, second, a manager who was a thinker and a worker and third a community warmly enthusiastic for the success of its local agricultural institution.

An energetic directorate, in some districts, is a little hard to secure. Men are required on the board who will serve to the best of their ability the interests they are elected to serve. It is to advance the interests of the society, not to gain a little empty honor from being in an official capacity, that should be the motive in accepting office in an organization having the aims of an agricultural society. The getting of a manager is not so difficult a task if a society has selected first of all a directorate that may be depended upon to do its work. But a secretary or manager or superintendent or whatever the managing official is called, cannot spread himself out sufficiently to be the whole institution, however enthusiastically willing he may be to assume the maximum amount of work for the minimum remuneration. He needs support, assistance and a salary commensurate with the work he performs, or if not that, then as much as the financial condition of the organization will permit of his being paid.

Working up enthusiasm and interest locally in the fair is, in most cases, easy enough. A well-carried on publicity campaign before the event, and an honest effort to make the function advertised equal to the expectations suggested to the public mind, enlists promptly the support of the community. To retain and increase that support, a fair must offer some attraction to visitors other than a side show or two and a few no class racing events. The majority of a fair's

visitors attend, perhaps, to be amused, but they are quite as willing to be instructed, providing the facilities on hand for instructing are properly employed and the educational features of the fair emphasized as much as the other features are. There may be some foundation for the charge made against some fairs in this country that the controlling element in them is more concerned in securing for itself the largest share of the prize money offered, than in putting up for the public an educational event that will be worth the public's while, or is convenient for them to take an interest in. This matter of making the agricultural part of the fair—the educational features—convenient for inspection, is one that is frequently overlooked. The fair's visitors have rights too large to be disregarded. No fair can exist without public patronage, and its success, other things considered, will depend upon the degree to which it merits public support.

Delegates to the Agricultural Societies' Convention, held recently at the Manitoba Agricultural College, should lose no opportunity to put advanced ideas acquired into practice.

Public Opinion and the Elevators

After a year of stiff campaigning and constant work by the executives of the Grain Growers' Associations of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, they have had the satisfaction of seeing their proposal of government ownership of elevators accepted almost unanimously by their members and entertained by provincial premiers as a matter of practical politics. This is a large accomplishment for one year. It takes a long time to get a new idea to stick with any class of people and the success of the propaganda referred to must be due in a great measure to the demand for an improvement in the trade.

Having made such substantial progress with the propaganda, we may be assured that during the next few months the country will hear a great deal more about the grain growers' proposal. The assumption is that just as soon as the majority of the people decide in favor of government ownership the governments will find a way of financing the scheme. Everything is staked on the power of public opinion and English history furnishes many an illuminating example of that power.

Upon this question, each man should form some opinion. It is the duty of everyone whose product it is proposed to affect to give an intelligent voice when it comes to a final decision. We have a representative government in our provinces, but there is generally too much left to a few leaders in certain lines of thought and afterwards, if certain schemes are not successful, censure is meted out to the few, whereas responsibility should fall upon the majority.

A Tribute to a Good Man

Western farmers who contributed to the Richard Waugh memorial fund paid a splendid tribute to a man who devoted a large part of his life to public service in behalf of agriculture.

The memorial which this fund purchased (but which is, as yet, not wholly paid for) consists of a portrait in oils of Western Canada's grand old man of agriculture. Upon the walls of the agricultural college this portrait will hang as in the dual capacity, a tribute of those who appreciated his work and an inspiration to those who have greater opportunity.

The imputation is often made that the public does not appreciate what its servants do for it, and, to a certain extent, this is true, especially if the servant is looking for appreciation; and here is the secret of the public regard for Richard Waugh—he did not look for appreciation. His first object was to get at the truth of a matter. If the public approved, well and good, if not, well, the public could have its own way, but a truth preached would carry its own reward. This is a truism that is not given as much prominence today as it deserves. We are too anxious to say and do the thing that will meet with the most applause, irrespective of the inherent good in it. Place and prominence are not securely attained by appeals to the superficial senses, but by an earnest zeal for whatever is true, pure, and that finds a response in the inner consciousness of our fellows.

This is the lesson that the portrait of Richard Waugh will continually teach to the students and visitors of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

The Peevish Spirit

One of our contemporaries in Alberta displays a peevish spirit because the FARMER'S ADVOCATE was able to discuss the substance of the Pork Commissioner's report before other papers realized that the report was in the hands of the Alberta government. Our zeal in the interests of our readers is resented and this raises the question as to what a paper is for. We are not content to simply fill so many pages each week in exchange for \$1.50 per annum. We believe that the editor of a farmers' paper should be alert and know what is going on, that we should understand the significance of certain events and should endeavor to attach just the proper amount of importance to them. We realized that quite a large number of our readers were interested in the report of the Pork Commission, and we made an effort to place before them the substance of that report at as early a date as we were able. That that date was anterior to the publication of the report by other papers should not annoy our readers, whose interests we are most particular to serve. The moral of all of which is: Take the paper that can be depended upon to be always on the alert.

ISH BRAND
WATERPROOF
OILED
GARMENTS
are cut on large
patterns—designed
to give the wearer
the utmost comfort
LIGHT-DURABLE, CLEAN
AND
GUARANTEED
WATERPROOF
BE SURE THE GARMENT YOU BUY
BEARS THE SIGN OF THE ANK
TOWER CANADIAN CAMP
TORONTO CAN.

Nurseries

fruits, shrubs, creepers,
stocks in the West, of
Russian poplars and
g by express, prepaid,
order. Trees may be
not satisfactory. No
ling cheap. A postal
price list and printed

DOO
fruits, shrubs, creepers,
stocks in the West, of
Russian poplars and
g by express, prepaid,
order. Trees may be
not satisfactory. No
ling cheap. A postal
price list and printed

**Poultry
Fence**
Square close mesh.
Highest quality, su-
perior lock, easily
erected, strong, low
priced.
Write for new catalog
describing the Union
Line of Field, Hog, Poul-
try and Lawn Fences.
Union Fence Co.
De Kalb, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.

n's Nursery for
de.

ts Wanted
Forest Seedlings,
shrubs. Good pay
exclusive territory.
CULTIVATION
at Western trade
ardy and recom-
Brandon experi-
developed trees
land severe cold.
whether you can
on Dept.
ERY CO.
TORONTO, ONT.

A Difference in Terms

That the agricultural and arts associations, in common terms, the fair boards of Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Killarney and Neepawa should be on the same basis as the agricultural societies with respect to the financial aid they received from the government was the unanimous opinion of the recent convention of agricultural society delegates recently held at Winnipeg. But before presenting this opinion to the minister of agriculture, a happy idea, originating with certain representatives of the above named fair boards was interjected.

To place the agricultural and arts associations on the same footing as the agricultural societies would mean that the former would get less and the latter more money and it was well known that the supply is limited, so, why not reverse the proposal and put the agricultural societies on the same basis as the agricultural and arts associations, thus increasing the financial aid of the former without reducing that of the latter, which, in the language of Euclid, is absurd? But the proposal was adopted by the representatives of the agricultural societies and was presented to the first minister of the government, who, as his chief concern is to husband the resources of the province rather than to distribute aid to agricultural societies, lost no time in revealing the real position of his petitioners.

Such was the joke over which some chortled and some raved, and which, so far as the government is concerned, put it in the position of a benefactor rather than of a servant of the agricultural societies.

A Lesson to Emigrants

Some sensible opinions are expressed by a writer in THE TIMES of London, England,—the nation's thunderer—of February 2nd upon the problem of supplying an efficient class of emigrants for farm work in Canada. The article referred to says

"Sir,—Every one familiar with the Colonies is aware of the prejudice, alluded to by your Toronto Correspondent in his admirable letter of December 30, against a certain type of English immigrant. Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians are in general preferred by the Canadian farmer, and although it may be exceptional for advertisements expressly to state that no English need apply, such cases are not unknown. A year or two ago the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, published at Winnipeg, endeavoured to remove what it termed the "misconceptions of the English," and pointed out that "the good type of Englishman is one of the best assets Canada can have." This is true, but that one of the most prominent agricultural journals felt it necessary to emphasize the fact is significant. To some extent the prejudice is a relic of the past. During the boom in the corn-growing States of the American Union, and when Manitoba first came into notice, it was the fashion to regard those districts as an obvious dumping-ground for the sons of the upper and middle classes who had failed at home. The "remittance-man" became a by-word for incompetence and vice. Matters have improved in this respect. It is now realized that success in the Colonies demands the same qualities as in England, and that to deport our failures from a desire to be rid of them is nine times out of ten simply to accelerate the *descensus Avernii*. But the bad impression created in the seventies and eighties still lingers.

"For the attitude of many Canadian farmers to-day however, other and more definite reasons must be assigned. The material sent is too frequently not the material required. It compares unfavourably with the product of the Scandinavian countries. It does not possess the same steadfastness of purpose, thrift, adaptability, or resourcefulness. It is less amenable to authority, while it lacks the power of initiative, inherent capacity for work may be equal, but the disposition to work is not. These defects characterize the laborer here, but their importance is perhaps not so manifest. The conditions of life upon an English farm differ widely from those which obtain in Canada. The work is lighter and is commonly performed in a half-hearted manner; in the Colonies there

is no room for the shirker, and a man can neither maintain nor improve his position unless he throw his whole energy into every task. The hours are shorter; The Canadian labourer works from 12 to 16 hours a day in the busy season. With us, assistance from outside is summoned whenever a trifling accident occurs; the blacksmith, the carpenter, the wheelwright, and the mason are always available. The Canadian farmer has to rely mainly upon his own resources; the labourer that he wants is the man who can cope with difficulties as they arise, can drive a nail and use a saw, and bring intelligence to bear upon all that he undertakes. The man accustomed to our easy-going habits cannot readily adapt himself to a new environment, nor has his early training in any way hitherto qualified him to do so. The remedy lies in sounder methods of education. We must concentrate our efforts less upon learning out of books and more upon the development of practical instruction. The use of the hand and the eye are of infinitely greater moment than the exercise of memory. To be conversant with things, to observe accurately, and to think clearly constitute the best equipment for every lad, whether destined to emigrate or not."

HORSE

Have you enrolled your stallion for the season of 1909?

Trade in the heavy draft stallions has been brisk this last two months. If there is a district that needs a horse and has not yet got him, there should be some smart moving as spring will be on us in a few weeks.

The customary late winter enquiries how to get rid of lice and worms have been reaching us. See the advice by our veterinary in the Questions and Answers column from week to week.

Spring sales of work horses have begun. Demand seems to be brisk and fat prices are being realized. The problem is, why do farmers not raise their own horses? Is such a condition known in other parts of the world where farmers buy so many horses for farm work?

Certificates with Unsound Horse

A correspondent asks: How do owners of unsound stallions get these horses enrolled with the department of agriculture at Winnipeg as being sound and free from hereditary disease. I know some stallions that are enrolled that have roars, ringbone, side bones, bog spavin, thoroughpins, sprained tendons and lameness due to other causes. Last summer, I saw Prof. Rutherford refuse a prize to an enrolled stallion on account of side bones.

Man. H. B.
There are several ways by which the law may be evaded or broken. The section of the act under which a certificate of soundness is given reads as follows.

"In order to obtain the Department's endorsement of soundness on the license certificate, herein provided for in form A in the schedule hereto, the owner of each pure-bred stallion shall sign and make a statutory declaration before a commissioner for taking affidavits or oath before a notary public that such stallion is, to the best of his knowledge, free from hereditary or transmissible unsoundness or disease, or in lieu thereof may file a certificate of freedom therefrom signed by a duly qualified veterinarian, licensed in Manitoba, and shall forward such statutory declaration or veterinarian's certificate, together with the other necessary papers relating to his breeding and ownership, to the Department. The following diseases are considered as hereditary unsoundness disqualifying a stallion for breeding purposes: Bone spavin, cataract, curb, navicular disease, periodic ophthalmia, sidebones, ringbone, roaring, thick wind or whistling, thoroughpin or bog spavin."

This clause is about as explicit as laws can be made but no law can make a man absolutely honest, and when any one sees this law clearly violated he should consider it his duty to notify the secretary of the Horse-breeders' Association, A. W. Bell, Winnipeg.

The most common excuse for the violation of the law above is that, "I did not know the horse was unsound." It is surprising how blind a man can be to the faults of his own horse. And, as a matter of fact, there are lots of men who are honestly ignorant of the symptoms of the unsoundnesses mentioned in the act.

Neither Clydes Nor Suffolks

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been reading with a good deal of interest the discussion going on in your paper re Suffolk Punches and Clydesdales, and I beg a little of your valuable space in which to express my opinion about draft horses. I fear that both Messrs. Jaques Bros. and Mr. Turner, in setting forth the various points of vantage in their favorite breeds, have overlooked that most important feature in a all horses, viz. his usefulness, hence, in the following lines I wish to look upon the horse entirely from the user's point of view.

With this in view, I believe that the ideal draft horse is neither the Clydesdale, the Suffolk nor the Shire, but the Percheron.

The American people are the greatest users of European breeds of draft horses in the world, and you will find on their farms and in their cities more of the big blacks and greys than of all other breeds combined. It is natural for the Scotchman to favor the Clyde, the Englishman the Shire or Suffolk, the Frenchman the Norman or Percheron, and the German, the Belgian, but the American, having no distinct breed of his own, has tried all the breeds, and settled as a natural course on the breed which best filled the bill, viz. the Percheron.

The admirer of Clyde and Shire will immediately say his pasterns are too short, his hips too sloping and his legs are not feathered.

The admirer of the Suffolk or Belgian will say, he is too large of frame, too big in hock, and too heavy of bone. But what matters any of these to the users, if he is capable of doing more draft work than any of the other breeds, which distinction is certainly his, if the numbers in use on this continent count for anything.

I class him far above the Suffolk or Belgian because he is made up more of bone, sinews and muscle than of fat, and fat certainly adds nothing to quality.

Then I class him above the Clyde and Shire because he is capable of moving just as heavy a load as they, and then he can move it faster and with less injury to himself. In fact, he is just as good a draft horse as they, in every particular, and then he has better action, more ambition, and better staying qualities.

The non-feathered legs and sloping hips add to, rather than detract from, his beauty. In the early threshing days of this community, I have seen Clyde and Percheron teams put on the horse power together, and almost invariably the Clydes would give out while the Percherons were still fresh and vigorous.

Now, as to their respective crosses on western mares. I have seen but few of the Suffolk crosses, but what I have seen were light of bone and small of frame. In my opinion, a horse of the Suffolk type could produce on western mares nothing but farm chunks.

The Percheron always breeds away the slender neck and the Cow hock, and produces a neat-boned, close-ribbed good limbed horse, which is very useful on the farm and even in the city.

Some of the good points and features of the Percheron are his clean, hard, bone; round, smooth feet, large but close-set frame, hips rather inclined to be sloping, full neck, small head carried high, large, intelligent and docile eyes, and very ambitious, with especially good action.

Alberta.

C. W. SHIPLEY.

Grain Feeds for Horses

To what extent may other grains than oats be fed to farm horses? I am a little short of oats this season, but have a quantity of barley, also some frozen wheat.

Sask.

J. L. G.

If one were to choose a single grain for horse feeding, the oat probably would be first choice. Oats, however, are not universally considered the most valuable grain for feeding horses, either draft horses or those performing labor at a more rapid pace. Not so much in this country, but in the western states, in Europe, in Africa and, to some extent, in the Orient, barley is extensively fed. Experiments indicate that 4 pounds of barley equal about 6 pounds of oats. It may constitute one-fourth the grain ration, but should be either crushed or boiled before being fed. Frozen wheat has a feeding value about equal to bran. Fed in large quantities it disarranges digestions and may cause an itchiness to the skin, but used in moderate quantities and mixed with barley and oats it may constitute a quarter of the grain feed. You might try a mixture of two measures by weight of oats, to one of barley and one of wheat, grinding the grains and feeding about one quarter less by weight than you are accustomed to feed of oats.

Suffolk Punches

H
EDITOR FARMER'S AD

The Suffolk is a capital horse. I once had a little one for a man. She had a fine colt. This hunter's class, but he was well served by her size I ever saw.

She was bred to a horse (Hunter's Impre) had a fine colt. This hunter's class, but he was well served by her size I ever saw.

The owner of the horse to saddle for his ride him further than harness horse, though Her next colt by a d just the same class, pretty fair also as a useful slave for light work.

If a man wants to buy a Thoroughbred, or a Thoroughbred will man who gets him to probably sell the best. His knee action sells him be very patriotic to try and from a life-long experience it is to breed hunters, takes to educate them.

I have done quite a saddle, once a thousand I think our western people best mount a man can hardly keep him in line brutes poor Tommy go Alta.

In order to determine has to make several trials that the little mare is individual as a saddle imagined in the breed seen some easy riding riding Thoroughbreds whatever breed, and the little when utility is free stride to be an excellent hard muscles to stand respect, the typical Th while in the other, the deal to commend him, a cross would give both

Millet Injurious

Will you please let me know if I am feeding to injure any grain with it, she does not put on my potatoes, say three times any grain, or is there millet?

Though, from a chen hay should be superior being considerably rich experience of horsemen out. Experiments at the ment Station seemed to roughly that millet when feed was injurious to causing lameness in third, in producing in joints; fourth, in destruction bone, rendering it less causes the ligaments loose." Johnstone, is still more emphatic, Hungarian hay "is a says it is remarkable that extensively in various der this serious charge sibly hay from this pl districts while harmless vising horsemen to use i be noted, he points out, trouble arose, millet h for roughage. In sma mittedly, it might, per In fact, we have used it bad results. Nothing millet hay for cattle and ported. The experience light on this subject.

Nor Suffolks

TE:
a good deal of interest
your paper re Suffolk
and I beg a little of
ch to express my opin-
fear that both Messrs.
er, in setting forth the
n their favorite breeds,
important feature in a
s, hence, in the follow-
on the horse entirely
ew.

ve that the ideal draft
saddle, the Suffolk nor
on.

e the greatest users of
orses in the world, and
ns and in their cities
greys than of all other
atural for the Scotch-
Englishman the Shire
the Norman or Perche-
he Belgian, but the
act breed of his own,
d settled as a natural
best filled the bill,

nd Shire will immedi-
too short, his hips too
feathered.

k or Belgian will say,
big in hock, and too
matters any of these
e of doing more draft
breeds, which distinc-
umbers in use on this
ng.

e Suffolk or Belgian
e of bone, sinews and
certainly adds nothing

the Clyde and Shire
ving just as heavy a
in move it faster and
In fact, he is just as
in every particular,
more ambition, and

sloping hips add to
his beauty. In the
community, I have
ms put on the horse
variably the Clydes
ercherons were still

e crosses on western
of the Suffolk crosses,
ht of bone and small
horse of the Suffolk
n mares nothing but

ds away the slender
d produces a neat-
bed horse, which is
ven in the city.

and features of the
bone; round, smooth
hips rather inclined
head carried high,
e eyes, and very
od action.

C. W. SHIPLEY.

Horses

ains than oats be fed
rt of oats this season,
y, also some frozen

J. L. G.

grain for horse feed-
first choice. Oats,
considered the most
s, either draft horses
re rapid pace. Not
the western states, in
tent, in the Orient,
periments indicate
out 6 pounds of oats.
ie grain ration, but
ed before being fed.
ue about equal to
it disarranges di-
ess to the skin, but
mixed with barley
ter of the grain feed.
measures by weight
of wheat, grinding
ne quarter less by
to feed of oats.

Suffolk Punches for Army Horses or Hunters

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The Suffolk is a capital horse on the farm, but save me from him as a saddle horse.

I once had a little active Suffolk mare to keep for a man. She had been running a milk van, for which she was well suited. I worked her often beside my big Shires on the land, and she did her share well, in fact was the strongest little animal for her size I ever saw.

She was bred to a thoroughbred, a first-class horse (Hunter's Improvement Society horse) and had a fine colt. This was shown as a foal in a hunter's class, but his mother's appearance put him out of the running, as hunting men were the judges, and they were right.

The owner of the horses got me to break the colt to saddle for his own riding, but I did not ride him further than necessary. He was a good harness horse, though without much knee action. Her next colt by a different Thoroughbred was just the same class, a very good looking foal, pretty fair also as a yearling, but at three, a useful slave for light work.

If a man wants to breed hunters, he must use a Thoroughbred, or quality Hackney for sire. The Thoroughbred will be the best horse for the man who gets him to ride, but the Hackney will probably sell the best as he develops earlier. His knee action sells him, but I think a man must be very patriotic to try and breed army horses, and from a life-long experience, I know how hard it is to breed hunters, and what a lot of time it takes to educate them.

I have done quite a bit of riding in a cavalry saddle, once a thousand miles straight ahead, and I think our western ponies would be about the best mount a man could have, but one would hardly keep him in line with the heavy shouldered brutes poor Tommy generally has to ride.

Alta. M. M.

In order to determine a point conclusively, one has to make several trials and it is just possible that the little mare referred to was the worst individual as a saddle horse that could well be imagined in the breed—or out of it. We have seen some easy riding grade Clydes and hard riding Thoroughbreds, but a saddle horse of whatever breed, and the breed itself matters very little when utility is required, must have a long, free stride to be an easy rider, and have close, hard muscles to stand the work. In the one respect, the typical Thoroughbred is unequalled, while in the other, the typical Suffolk has a great deal to commend him, but it does not follow that a cross would give both or either.—Ed.

Millet Injurious to Horses

Will you please let me know how millet should be fed? I am feeding to a mare, but I am not giving any grain with it, just the millet alone, still she does not put on much flesh. I feed a little potatoes, say three times a week. Should I feed any grain, or is there enough substance in the millet?
E. J.

Though, from a chemical point of view, millet hay should be superior to timothy for horses, being considerably richer in albuminoids, the experience of horsemen does not seem to bear this out. Experiments at the North Dakota Experiment Station seemed to demonstrate quite thoroughly that millet when used entirely as a coarse feed was injurious to horses: "First, in producing an increased action of the kidneys; second, in causing lameness and swelling of the joints; third, in producing infusion of blood into the joints; fourth, in destroying the texture of the bone, rendering it less tenacious, so that traction causes the ligaments and muscles to be torn loose." Johnstone, in "The Horse Book," is still more emphatic, declaring that millet and Hungarian hay "is an abomination." Henry says it is remarkable that millet, a feed used so extensively in various countries, should fall under this serious charge, and suggests that possibly hay from this plant is injurious in some districts while harmless elsewhere, though advising horsemen to use it with caution. It should be noted, he points out, that in the cases where the trouble arose, millet hay was used exclusively for roughage. In small quantities and intermittently, it might, perhaps, be employed safely. In fact, we have used it thus apparently without bad results. Nothing unfavorable to the use of millet hay for cattle and sheep feeding has been reported. The experience of readers might throw light on this subject.

STOCK

The Agricultural Society's Interest in Improving Live Stock

While it may not yet be claimed that Manitoba is anything but a wheat-growing province, it is an interesting fact that our live stock interests are, in spite of the market handicaps, steadily growing, and already amount to quite an important factor in our annual wealth production.

To show the growth of the industry, I quote the following figures:

Year	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Swine
1881.....	16739	60281	6073	17358
1891.....	86735	230696	35838	54177
1901.....	163867	349886	29464	126459
1907.....	215819	521112	28975	200509
1908.....	230926	531544	29265	192489

The value of the live stock for the province, for the year 1908, I have summed up as follows:

	Number	Per head	Value
Horses.....	230,926	\$125.00	\$28,865,750.00
Cattle, milk cows	173,546	32.00	5,553,472.00
Cattle other than milk cows...	357,988	20.00	7,159,760.00
Sheep.....	29,265	5.83	170,814.95
Swine.....	192,489	9.00	1,732,401.00
			\$43,481,997.95

This total of \$43,481,997.95 is quite a respectable item and yet it does not begin to represent the value of the industry to the province. Right at the outset I want to make this statement:—Agriculture cannot be placed on a permanently successful footing in this province without the general introduction of live stock on the farms.

Live stock will convert a vast amount of the by-products of the farm, which would otherwise be wasted, into cash-producing commodities, and leave a residue in the shape of manure, which makes possible the preservation of the soil's fertility. There should follow, as a natural consequence to the introduction of live stock system in farming; including crop rotation, the growing of grasses, clovers and corn, the application of manure and the fencing of the farms.

Large sections of this province are being overrun (almost ruined for wheat production) with the most noxious of weeds, with which legislation seems powerless to cope. Live stock husbandry, under systematized methods, will overcome this threatened calamity. The proper use of manure will hasten the maturing of crops, thus eliminating to a very great extent, the danger of frost. I would like to have time to discuss more in detail:

The lessening of the cost of handling cattle by the use of loose boxes for breeding stock, and open feed lots for steer feeding.

The eradication of weeds by keeping sheep.

Reducing the cost of hog raising.

And the effects of manure, rightly applied, on the maturing of crops.

Apart from the very important bearing the live stock industry has upon the material prosperity of the country, it has other and perhaps more important effects. The farm, without live stock will be the farm without boys and girls. For after all, it is the live stock that is the main attraction about the farm for the young people, and undoubtedly the well equipped stock farm provides conditions for an ideal home, and I hope we have all come to realize that we are not here to make money alone but to make homes.

Now, is such an industry worthy of our best efforts to encourage it? If so, can the Agricultural Society do anything for it? I believe they can. From what opportunity I have had for observation, I believe that the majority of agricultural societies would accomplish greater good, if they would abandon the summer fair altogether and concentrate their efforts on the more definitely educational Spring Stock Shows and Fall Seed Fairs. The former to include classes for stallions, bulls, fat stock of all classes, and schools for stock-judging. The latter—seed grain, vegetables and roots, dairy and poultry products and ladies work.

Generally speaking, the Agricultural Society's aim should be not so much the encouragement of the breeder of pure-bred stock as to encourage the average farmer to use pure-bred sires. The available prize money is not sufficient to induce the breeder to fit his breeding and young stock for the local fair (and a breeder who will drive a herd of wild, unaltered, unfitted animals from the pasture field into the show grounds, simply to scoop up a few dollars in prizes, is not worthy of the name). Male animals are, or should always be, in good respectable condition, and accustomed to being handled. Therefore liberal prizes should be offered for the pure-bred males of the breeds most popular in the district. It is not, of course, necessary to even mention to a body of representatives of our agricultural societies the utter folly of offering prizes for any but pure-bred sires. It would be a step in the right direction to require the name and registered number of the sire to be furnished with the entry of animals in all live stock classes.

Make the judging of live stock as much a feature as possible; advertise the time at which the judging will begin and begin at the time advertised. Provide as much accommodation for the spectators and as much information regarding the animals being judged, as your finances will allow, and then when the Department supplies you with a good judge make good use of him by having him give explanations regarding the work he is doing. Be particular about details, when, for instance, general purpose horses are being judged, have them hitched single, double, and put under saddle. If pigs are under scrutiny, don't leave them in a wagon box or in a small dark pen, but have them walked out so they can be seen. Agricultural Societies could encourage beef and bacon production by offering substantial prizes for, say, the best half dozen grain fed steers, or the best wagon load of 6 or 8 bacon hogs, marketed in the district, by any single farmer during the year.

Boys could be encouraged by offering prizes for the handling of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs in the show-ring to the best advantage, and stock-judging competitions might easily be worked up among the young fellows.

The societies of this province might well discuss the premium system of hiring stallions, in order to encourage this most important breeding industry. The Horse Breeders' Act is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough, and the time will come soon when it should be made more comprehensive. The soundness of the stallion should be passed upon by qualified veterinarians, thus assuring a strict compliance with this most important feature of the Act. Societies wishing to encourage the horse industry of the district, could offer premiums for certain breeds of stallions travelling the district, under careful regulations including the strictest compliance with the Horse Breeders' Act.—Address delivered by Mr. G. H. Grieg, Dominion Live Stock Department, before the Convention of Manitoba Agricultural Societies.

On Live Stock Markets

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been reading with a good deal of interest the discussions in your valuable paper on the meat question. As no remedy for existing evils has been suggested, I will give my idea of what I think would be a great improvement. That is to have one day each week fixed for market day, an arrangement which would concentrate the buyers where the seller has stock to sell. As cattle are sold now in Winnipeg, it is impossible for butchers to attend every day in the week. The result is that wholesale handlers, like Gordon and Ironsides, buy for them and make a good profit by so doing. This, I believe, would be a good move to make, especially now, since public abattoirs are to be established. Then an inspector could be put on to watch for diseased or half fed stuff, and turn the latter of these back to the farmer to feed. Farmers, too, if there were one market day each week would be sure always of picking up a car-load of feeders, or half fed stuff, and would be there to buy them.

These half fat kind are the ones that pull down the prices. They are called butcher cattle in the market reports, though why I cannot understand. Another thing about the Winnipeg market is that cows and heifers are quoted at the same price. Now in the old country, heifers are regularly quoted 6d. to 9d., per stone of 14 pounds more than steers and why not here?

Now as to transportation: I will begin right at home. It generally takes two days from Reston to Winnipeg, a distance of 180 miles, which should be done in 5 or 6 hours. If there were a one day market, it would bring the railways to time better. Make the market day, say, Wednesday, and have a condition that if the railways did not get the stock in on time they would have to keep them until next market.

Man.

J. MILLIKEN.

Profitable Hog Raising

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In reply to your request for my experience and ideas with regard to the hog business, and whether I consider it sufficiently profitable, to advise a more general adoption of this branch of farming, I may say, I consider the swine industry a very important one, and have found it very remunerative. Unless the present signs are very misleading, it does not require a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, to predict, that in the near future, this will form one of the leading lines of animal husbandry in Alberta.

Although I commenced breeding and handling hogs more than twenty-five years ago, my experience in this country covers only a period of seven years. During this period I have raised cross-breeds and pure stock of the leading breeds, settling down to the "Yorks" as being the most suitable to my conditions. In England, I handled the "Large Black," so had to select (to me) a new breed. Whether the "York" were really better than the other breeds, or that I happened to get better specimens of this breed, I do not know, but they gave me better results, and I like them, which I think is most important, as no man will make a success of any breed he does not like. I would, however, strongly advise anyone taking up swine

breeding to select a breed of the bacon type. My experience of the hog business, in England and Alberta, leads me to say, that when one gets used to this country, and knows how to market his produce, this is unquestionably the one where the larger margin of profit is made. The climate is suitable and grains for feeding easily and cheaply grown. The greatest difficulty at present is a suitable market, at a fair price. When this is established, we shall see a very rapid advance in the hog industry, which will add considerably to the wealth of the country. I have seen a large number go in and out of the hog business because of the uncertain market conditions, but with the prospect of a solution of this question, there should be no hesitation in going into hogs and making it a paying investment.

My greatest difficulty at the start was in saving my young pigs in winter time, especially during cold snaps. I hold that sows kept for profitable breeding should produce two litters every year. When our sows are due to farrow, we place them in a warm loose box in our horse stable. If it should happen to be away down below zero at farrowing time, we watch the sow, and take each youngster as it comes, put it in a box which is lined with hay, and cover with a gunny sack; or if very cold we put the box in the furnace room of the house and carry the youngsters to it. When they have all arrived, and the sow quietly settled, we take them to her and let them suck, returning them to the warmth as soon as they have had a good feed and in a couple of days if all goes well, and they are well filled out, they will stand a lot of cold, but if they get chilled during the first twenty-four hours, they are worthless.

This way of handling means some broken rest, but it pays. During the severe winter of 1906-1907 I had five sows farrow, in the coldest weather, and we reared fifty young pigs. My first winter in this country I only reared three pigs out of four litters. I am most careful to keep my sows on suitable food, to enable them to bring good strong, healthy litters. This is most important and during the summer, it is very cheaply done. We grow rape in drills, sowing some oats and barley broadcast between the rows. When this is ready, we put the brood sows in it, in twelve feet square pens, moving them morning and evening. This with a little grain and all the water they want, seems to keep them in the very best possible condition. During the winter the sows are kept in a corral, with a well built house to sleep in, the door being fastened open. They are fed under an open shed, facing south, the winter fare being chiefly bran, wheat and barley chop, whole oats and alfalfa hay. Our horse manure is thrown into the corral which gives them something to root over and keeps them exercised.

After farrowing, we give the sows nothing but a drink of warm water with a little milk in it for twenty-four hours and feed them very lightly for several days, increasing as the little ones grow. A sow rearing a large litter will take a lot of nourishment and must have it to do good work. She also requires a lot of liquid. One rearing ten young pigs has to be supplied with, and must take into her own body, nourishment for eleven. Few hog raisers realize what a quantity this is, and provide adequately for it. We crowd the little ones on from birth as fast as we possibly can. No gains can be so economically and profitably made as with the young of any animal. When they begin to run about and root, say when two or three weeks old, we let them run into an adjoining pen, where we have a small trough with skim-milk and a little shorts. We keep this going as fast as they can handle it, so that at weaning time they do not miss their dam and are good, lusty pigs. The best of the litters are selected (if up to our standard) for breeders, both sexes, the balance pushed on to their destiny, leading a life of luxury and ease, which we make as short and profitable as possible.

I recently visited a farm to buy some cows, and the owner kindly offered to show me his fattening hogs. When we got to the hog-house, he dropped the bucket he was carrying and one of the hogs jumped from the pen into the passage-way like a greyhound. This is not by any means my idea of the way to keep a fattening hog. I find barley chop and skim-milk an ideal feed for making the best pork. A six months old pig weighing about 160 to 180 lbs. reared and fed as described, is as toothsome as the best chicken you can get; and can be made to produce as much profit as any animal, giving as little trouble, that can be turned over in so short a time.

I consider the following conditions necessary to make the hog business profitable:

- (1) The owner must have a fondness for, and an interest in, his animals. Must get to know his business, seek knowledge and welcome it from a source, and if he has had no previous experience he should go slowly with grades and increase with experience and grow into the pure breeds, when competent to handle them successfully.
- (2) See that you have good thrifty animals to start with. A stunted animal is dear, as a gift.
- (3) Good shelter, (not necessarily expensive) must be provided, well ventilated and with plenty of sunlight.
- (4) Keep all hogs in good condition by supplying the right kinds of food, in ample quantities. Do not let young pigs waste time. Crowd them at a safe limit. Keep a plentiful supply of wood ashes, soft coal or some sods of grass before your hogs, with a sprinkling of salt. They have a craving for these

substances, which although not exactly foods, appear to aid digestion, and it pays to satisfy this desire.

(5) Do not forget plenty of water. This is most important. Give your hogs of all ages all they want. No other element enters so largely into successful and profitable feeding; and more fail from not observing this fact than from any other cause I know.

Alta.

W. J. TREGILLUS.

Our English Correspondence

The prize list has been issued for the Royal Show at Gloucester. This year, the total value reaches £9,675, of which sum Gloucester contributes £1,355. The various breed societies are responsible for £2,339. To the horse section, £3,003 is allotted; to the cattle classes, £2,492; to sheep, £2,015, and to pigs, £710.

The Agricultural Organization Society claims that British farmers can look forward with some confidence to the future, as there are many signs of returning prosperity, and various economic difficulties are disappearing as the result of organization.

The Society consists of 170 affiliated agricultural societies, which have 10,000 members.

The co-operative purchase of requirements to sale of produce are making distinct progress. Railways are placing motors in service for quick dispatch of produce, and the larger supplies from co-operative sources are bringing lower rates of carriage.

The Royal Commission on Animal Tuberculosis has just issued its third interim report. The report states that tuberculosis of the udder is comparatively common amongst cows, and that milk from such a source is dangerous to human beings. Milk drawn from infected udders contained tubercle bacilli even when drawn through sterilized tubes. The experiments indicate that the excrement of cows suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs or the alimentary canal is much more dangerous than discharges from the mouth or nostrils. The presence of infected cows in company with healthy cows in the cow-shed is said to be distinctly dangerous.

The further conference on the meat traders' demand that farmers warrant their stock free from disease has proved abortive and no settlement was reached. The deadlock came upon the question as to upon whom should fall the cost of the insurance. It remains to be seen whether the Meat Traders' Federation will carry out their threat and boycott all British-bred meat unless sold with a warranty. Agriculturists do not believe that such a boycott could be made effective.

Action has been taken locally in several cases. In the Carlisle district, the butchers, farmers and auctioneers have formed a joint protective association, with an assurance scheme to cover the cattle warranty question. The Newcastle Farmers' Club recommends that sixpence be paid by sellers in addition to the usual "luck" shilling, and that this one shilling and sixpence be paid as a premium to insure against loss.

Messrs. Weddel have published an instructive review of the frozen meat trade of the United Kingdom. Last year, the importations of frozen mutton were 5,578,560 carcasses, and of frozen lamb, 4,072,858 carcasses, a decrease of about a half million carcasses from the previous year.

Beef imports were greater by 173,770 quarters, reaching a total of 1,788,159 quarters.

Mutton prices maintained a steady level during the year, but beef was higher. Improved demand was a feature of the market.

How rapidly the demand has grown for frozen meat is well shown by comparison with the imports of 20 years ago. In 1888 the imports of sheep and lambs were under 2,000,000 carcasses. In the same period the storage capacity in London alone has grown from 300,000 to 2,730,500 carcasses.

The average per capita consumption of beef, mutton and lamb has risen from 74 pounds to 89 pounds—an increase of 20%.

For the first time in six years, British external trade returns show a decline, the grand total for 1908 being £101,000,000 less than in 1907, which was an exceptionally prosperous year. How dependent Britain is on outside sources for food supplies is shown by the enormous figures relating to the principal necessities.

Grain and flour imports reached a value of over £72,000,000 and meat, including animals for food, exceeding £49,000,000.

Wheat imports were 91,132,705 cwt., and of maize 33,841,000 cwt., were received. Cattle numbered 383,130 against 472,015 in 1907—a considerable decrease.

Butter imports were practically unchanged at 4,211,195 cwt., but cheese showed a slight decrease to 2,306,086 cwt.

Bacon increased slightly to 5,685,742 cwt. Imports of wool were 719,074,887 pounds.

The total imports for the year were valued at £593,000,000; exports were £377,000,000, and re-exports £80,000,000, and the total external trade was thus £1,050,000,000—a stupendous business in spite of the decrease.

The Poultry Organization Society estimates the value of eggs and poultry consumed in the United Kingdom at £20,000,000.

In regard to eggs, home supplies are increasing—foreign importations having decreased by two hundred millions since 1903—which was the maximum year.

The supply from Canada is gradually diminishing—only one egg in three hundred now coming from the Dominion.

Imports of poultry are steadily increasing in value. Russia contributes over a third of the total, occupying the dominant position formerly held by the United States. Prices show a steady rise.

* * *

Mr. Davis, a United States special agent who has been investigating the grain and flour trade of Europe for the Bureau of Manufacturers, has made a most interesting report. Mr. Davis comments on the vast amount of raw wheat sent to Europe, when America has such excellent facilities for milling. It is claimed that if American mills ground this wheat into flour, the increase in value would be not less than £8,000,000 per annum.

That British millers are taking full advantage of this vast supply of raw wheat is shown by the many fine mills erected in recent years at points where American and Canadian wheat is landed in large quantities. The writer recently inspected a very fine flour mill in process of erection for the Co-operative Wholesale Society at the new Avonmouth Docks at Bristol.

Every modern device to facilitate expeditious and cheap handling was being installed to deal with the enormous shipments of grain which reach Bristol by the Dominion and Canadian Pacific steamers.

FRANK DEWHIRST.

FARM

Getting Rid of Wild Oats

We publish herewith, some of the answers received from readers in reply to the query in our answers to question competition in the issue of Feb. 10th. First prize has been awarded to Mr. J. E. Slater, Lansdowne Mun., Manitoba, second to Mr. R. A. P. Margetson, North Norfolk Mun., Manitoba. The methods outlined by our various correspondents for cleaning land of the wild oats, were very nearly alike in general principle. It would appear that two methods of combatting this weed is followed; viz., summer fallowing and the growing of barley. Mr. Garnett describes what is, perhaps, a very thorough means of eradication. His methods too are much in line with the teachings of recognized agricultural authorities on the question of fighting this pest. Putting the land to grass, cutting off in the hay any oats that may grow, and rotting the life out of the seeds buried too deeply to germinate, is the advised procedure when one's farm becomes seeded to these pests. No one believes it to be the only method of fighting them or the method best suited to all circumstances. But is one of the best ways of striking at this pest.

A Manitoba Farmer's Method

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In answer to your question of Feb. 10th, I submit this description of a thorough and practical method we have used for getting rid of wild oats. This method, though it embraces a few features familiar to many who have had to do with this weed, has yet other features, which if they are not solely our own, they are at any rate not generally known. Frequently, we have been asked by those who know of our success against wild oats, and by those who have seen a part of our plan in operation, for particulars of same. As the methods appear to be slightly complicated and difficult to understand, I think that for our mutual benefit I shall be quite justified in giving them here in full detail.

To begin with, in the fall of the year, after the crop is taken off, select the piece of ground you intend to clean and have it disced and harrowed—the discs to run crosswise and the drags lengthwise of the way which you next intend to have the field plowed. This is better than double discing as it tends to leave the ground more firm and compact, especially if done in moist time. Upon this land you might haul your manure during the winter. It is then left till after oat seeding the following spring, when simultaneously you should plow, harrow and sow to green oats, killing the wild oats already sprouted, and giving the oat seed sown the benefit of a fresh and moist soil and an equal start with the wild oats yet to come up. This concludes work with the field until harvest; when, in taking off the crop, you have to carry out that important part which is most invaluable in the eradication of wild oats.

As the time for harvest August—we do it before the near, get an eye on the oat. Just as the top shells of the crop before there is any sign of your binder and plows. sheaves cut at this stage that is only a matter of of satisfy the most particular arly the shelling of wild crop to consider.)

And now for your attention your binder and go once around turning down two feet of s to four feet between the f The next time around, the f binder-tongue walks in the wheel following on the har eases the draft somewhat, a an ecstasy because he doe "steering" his horses. Of plowed ground must be give and also the binder table according to the depth of plow as shallow as possible

Behind the binder should cut between five and six feet plows; or better still, two f single plow, which last sh the field you go, producing the binder and plows each round; and the binder wh furrows, beeps the work in a good plan for those who c harrows after the plows.

Some people, like myself, force, which necessitates fro In that case, as circumstance lacking might be hired, or v with a neighbor who is treat same way. Another plan—last year and three years successful—is to cut the gra into the middle of the field t binder. You then can a calculating from the binder an equal distance from the plow outward, the sheave furrow and stooked on th objection to this plan is th for the stooker. It takes a But you can turn over a g as the horses never stop whe rounded.

The main object in havir follow the binder is; the stu and wild oats too short to buried green, and early. I consequently the following both much more thorough, done in a slack time. T stooked on the plowed gro once before, this makes an the air being hotter and dr and there is no stubble to sweeping under the stook through dirt is not worth is driven into the sheaves in winds.

When the field is cut and cured and stacked; you then a thorough cultivation. It wild oats make their most heard it said that wild oats the year; but that is a mista ally around where the stook had known wild oats to be, t ally green with sprouts. I oats will thrive anywhere b tion is going on.

Late in the fall, after the plow the land again at a d inches—we recommend a di ful—and then you will hav I think, will surprise you, a duce, a crop of wheat, and to Lansdowne Mun.

The Only Eff

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am submitting my experience and most practical of wild oats. I have made lem for several years and h obstacle in exterminating th getting all the kernels to ge the wild oat is most fastidiv deeply or the temperature d lie and sulk until the foll loom up as large as life in the owner fondly imagined wou

Before stating what I thi all the oats to germinate ir granted that that is the i feasible). I will give brief with different methods.

In my first attack on the field until about June 7th v weeds and ploughed the lan

on Society estimates the consumed in the United

supplies are increasing—g decreased by two hun- which was the maximum

is gradually diminishing—red now coming from the

eadily increasing in value. rd of the total, occupying erly held by the United y rise.

es special agent who has and flour trade of Europe turers, has made a most vis comments on the vast to Europe, when America for milling. It is claimed nd this wheat into flour, e not less than \$8,000,000

taking full advantage of at is shown by the many t years at points where heat is landed in large ntly inspected a very fine tion for the Co-operative w Avonmouth Docks at

facilitate expeditious and nstalled to deal with the in which reach Bristol adian Pacific steamers.

FRANK DEWHIRST.

R M

Wild Oats

me of the answers re- ly to the query in our etition in the issue of s been awarded to Mr. un., Manitoba, second , North Norfolk Mun., outlined by our various land of the wild oats, general principle. It hods of combatting summer fallowing and Mr. Garnett describes thorough means of too are much in line cognized agricultural t of fighting this pest. cutting off in the hay nd rotting the life out eply to germinate, is n one's farm becomes one believes it to be ; them or the method nces. But is one of this pest.

ner's Method

of Feb. 10th, I submit and practical method l of wild oats. This a few features familiar with this weed, has yet are not solely our own, ily known. Frequent- hose who know of our by those who have seen for particulars of same. ightly complicated and k that for our mutual ed in giving them here

the year, after the crop f ground you intend to arrowed—the discs to lengthwise of the way the field plowed. This as it tends to leave the , especially if done in you might haul your t is then left till after g, when simultaneously w to green oats, killing l, and giving the oat and moist soil and an yet to come up. This until harvest; when, in carry out that import- ble in the eradication

As the time for harvesting (about the middle of August—we do it before the harvest rush is on) draws near, get an eye on the oat field and watch it closely. Just as the top shells of the oats are turning white and before there is any sign of rust, pull into the field with your binder and plows. (Some may claim that sheaves cut at this stage are cut too green. Well, that is only a matter of opinion. Our sheaves will satisfy the most particular horse and there is necessarily the shelling of wild oats and the next year's crop to consider.)

And now for your attention. Enter the field with your binder and go once around, a gang plow following turning down two feet of stubble and leaving three to four feet between the furrow and standing grain. The next time around, the horse on the off side of the binder-tongue walks in the furrow made, the binder wheel following on the hard bottom of the furrow eases the draft somewhat, and throws the driver into an ecstasy because he does not have to be always "steering" his horses. Of course, the horse on the plowed ground must be given a little of the advantage and also the binder table be raised two or three inches, according to the depth of the furrow. You should plow as shallow as possible.

Behind the binder should follow enough plows to cut between five and six feet—three twelve inch gang plows; or better still, two fourteen inch gangs and a single plow, which last should go behind. Around the field you go, producing quite a remarkable sight, the binder and plows each doing about six feet at a round; and the binder wheel continually following furrows, beeps the work in the right shape. It is also a good plan for those who can, to put a set of drag-harrows after the plows.

Some people, like ourselves, may not have this full force, which necessitates from twelve to fifteen horses. In that case, as circumstances would permit, what is lacking might be hired, or work might be exchanged with a neighbor who is treating a piece of land in the same way. Another plan—one which we followed last year and three years ago, and found quite as successful—is to cut the grain; then take your plows into the middle of the field to the spot left bare by the binder. You then can arrange your plowing by calculating from the binder tracks, so that it will be an equal distance from the ends and sides. As you plow outward, the sheaves are carried across the furrow and stooked on the plowed ground. The objection to this plan is that it means a lot of work for the stooker. It takes a man for each double plow. But you can turn over a good many acres in a day, as the horses never stop when once you get the corners rounded.

The main object in having the plows and harrows follow the binder is; the stubble, loose straws, weeds and wild oats too short to be cut by the binder are buried green, and early. I might say in late summer, consequently the following decay and growth are both much more thorough. Also, you get the work done in a slack time. The sheaves fall and are stooked on the plowed ground, and as I remarked once before, this makes an excellent curing ground; the air being hotter and drier than on stubble land, and there is no stubble to prevent the wind from sweeping under the stook. The damage of sheaves through dirt is not worthy of notice. Far more dirt is driven into the sheaves in the stacks by the winter winds.

When the field is cut and plowed, and the sheaves cured and stacked; you then proceed to give the land a thorough cultivation. It is at this period that the wild oats make their most vigorous growth. I have heard it said that wild oats will not grow in the fall of the year; but that is a mistake. In our fields, especially around where the stooks had stood and where we had known wild oats to be, the ground has been literally green with sprouts. It is well known that wild oats will thrive anywhere better than where cultivation is going on.

Late in the fall, after the growth has been stopped, plow the land again at a depth of from six to eight inches—we recommend a disc as being most successful—and then you will have a piece of ground that; I think, will surprise you, as to its efficiency to produce a crop of wheat, and to its scarcity of foul seeds.

Lansdowne Mun.

JOHN EDWIN SLATER.

The Only Effective Method

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am submitting my experience as to the quickest, surest and most practicable method of getting rid of wild oats. I have made a study of wild oats problem for several years and have found that the chief obstacle in exterminating this pest is the difficulty in getting all the kernels to germinate in one season, as the wild oat is most fastidious and if buried a little too deeply or the temperature does not quite suit, it will lie and sulk until the following spring, when it will loom up as large as life in the growing grain, which the owner fondly imagined would be perfectly clean.

Before stating what I think is the only way to get all the oats to germinate in one season, (take it for granted that that is the idea of this discussion, if feasible). I will give briefly some of my experiences with different methods.

In my first attack on the enemy I left the infested field until about June 7th when I chained under the weeds and ploughed the land five inches deep, culti-

vating the rest of the season. The succeeding crop was fairly clean, but the first time the field was ploughed, the next crop was as dirty as ever, as evidently the oats on the surface had been buried too deeply and did not germinate until brought up again by the plough. In my next attempt I ploughed lightly at the end of May, harrowed directly after the plough, let the weeds grow till the first week in August, when I ploughed the second time, deeper than the first.

I thought I certainly had them then, but the crop I had figured in my mind—about thirty bushels to the acre—was about half wild oats, my second ploughing had brought the oats up from the bottom of the furrow and left them near the surface and the land being dry and loose from the two ploughings the oats did not grow until the next spring. I next tried ploughing in spring, seeding oats and mowing for feed as soon as the heads began to appear, then ploughing again and harrowing until fall. A great number of wild oats came up with the tame ones, and these I caught with the mower, but the crop had taken the moisture from the land and left it in too dry a condition for the oats which did not germinate at the first ploughing to grow at the second, they did not forget to grow next year with the wheat though.

I then skimmed the land in the fall, waited until the oats were well up in June, ploughed again and seeded to barley. I cut the barley before the oats had filled, but some ripened in the shock and shelled out during stacking, and in patches where the wild oats were very thick and short, the binder would not cut low enough to get them all. These ripened before I could plough after stacking the barley, and I found this would inevitably happen when the binder was used.

Now I come to the only way in which I consider you can be sure of every oat growing, and being destroyed without reseeding the land. Skim your land in the fall, harrow and leave until, say, June 1st, when all the oats on the surface will have grown. Then plough deeply, say, half an inch deeper than the land has ever been ploughed, follow right after with the packer and harrow crossways. This will keep most of the moisture in the land, and you will have it and all the rain that may follow during the rest of the season to germinate the oats which will be all fairly near the top.

Cultivate until fall with a duck's-foot cultivator and harrows, never letting the weeds get so far ahead that the teeth will not cut them, and I do not think you will find many wild oats in the next crop or when the land is again ploughed, as is the case with any other method.

North Norfolk, Man.

R. A. P. MARGETSON

Favors Growing Barley

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It is somewhat difficult for some of us who do not often use the pen to put our ideas upon paper, but I thought I would try and state what I have found to be the quickest, surest and a very practical method of getting rid of wild oats.

It will make no difference what the size of our field may be, the same treatment will apply to a field of ten acres or one of fifty or a hundred. As soon as the crop is shifted from the land plow a good, safe fire-guard around the field and burn the stubble, usually there is no difficulty in getting a good, clean burn where there is any quantity of wild oats. Then plow very shallow or disc the land thoroughly, of course, you can cover more land with the disc than with the plow, but some object to disc because it ridges the land, but if the land is well harrowed, as it should be, to encourage all seeds to germinate, the trouble from this source will not amount to much.

If this work is done early in fall, long before freeze-up, there will be a good growth of oats and other seeds, and the cattle will pick round on it till snow comes, and the land will be in fine shape for working any time the following spring.

From experiments made it is pretty certain that wild oats require more moisture to germinate than the cultivated varieties, and then it may very likely be—if the fall be a dry one—a considerable number of oats left in the ground that have not as yet germinated. For this reason it will be found advisable to leave the land until, say, the middle of May, when it should be plowed again, not too deeply. I think it a mistake to plow dirty land too deep for seeds to grow as they simply lie there awaiting more favorable conditions to germinate. It is good policy to keep the harrows and seeder, right up to the plow—and sow barley not too deeply at the rate of two and one-half bushels per acre. Harrow again after seeding, and under anything like favorable climatic conditions, the barley will grow right away from start and be fit for harvest before the oats are filled. Get the grain off the field as quickly as possible and plow and harrow again, and I should not be afraid of wild oats in succeeding crop, but I would follow with oats next year as there would be barley left on land, and barley and wheat are not a good mixture on account of the difficulty in separating them.

I prefer this method because you do not lose a crop. If the work is done right, you will have a barley crop fully equal in value to wheat, and you will have done a good deal towards ridding your land of this troublesome pest.

I have seen land bare fallowed on account of wild oats, and well done too, and yet following crop of wheat has been about as bad with wild oats as ever. I have also observed that a barley crop seems to impart more humus to soil than either wheat, oats or bare fallow.

Stanley Mun. Man.,

R. BAYLISS.

The Best and Quickest Method of Killing Wild Oats

There are several ways by which we may attack a field infested with wild oats. If it is convenient, seed down a field and use for a meadow or pasture for five or six years. There is no surer way of killing them, the land will be enriched and the oats will have rotted. This method, however, would be impracticable where the whole farm is more or less infested with them, because no farmer could have his whole farm for a meadow or pasture for five or six years. I would, however, advise those who have land infested with wild oats, to set apart a portion of it for pasture and seed it down. Every farmer needs a pasture so no loss is entailed by treating wild oats in this way.

Another very successful method is growing two crops of barley in succession. Some farmers claim that they have killed them with one crop, but my experience has been that you cannot get rid of them all in a single year. There is sure to be enough left to reseed the land in the course of two or three years. The best method to follow, when growing barley for this purpose is to double disc the land as early as possible after the crop is taken off, and if time permits, give it a stroke with a drag harrow a little later on. This encourages a growth during the fall, and all plants germinated at this time are killed by the winter frosts. As early as possible the next spring, double disc again and then harrow or cultivate at intervals of about two weeks. If there is sufficient moisture to promote a rapid growth, most of the oats lying on the surface will be killed by the shallow cultivator. About June 10th or 15th, plow about six inches deep and then pack and sow to barley. It is well to cut the barley a little on the green side so as to catch all the oats before any have time to ripen and fall off. In seasons of ample rainfall, you may be successful in killing them in one year, but I have never, during my experience, seen a field thoroughly cleaned by one year's work. To make a sure job of it, you ought to cultivate in the same manner and sow barley for a second year, then if your work has been done properly, you should be rid of the wild oats. The great advantage in growing barley is that you get something to pay you for your work without waiting a year, which you would have to do in case of summer fallow.

The best and quickest method, if you wish to do it in one season, is a thorough summer fallow, but it must be done properly if the best results are to be expected. The best method to follow in summer fallowing is to double disc as soon after harvest as possible, so as to get a growth during the fall. As soon as the rush of seeding is over, the following spring, double disc again and then harrow with a drag harrow. This ought to leave a good surface mulch, and if there is ample moisture, the weed seeds will germinate rapidly. Cultivate and harrow frequently especially after any heavy rains. This will not only destroy the weeds that have already sprouted, but will start a fresh growth. Destroying weeds, however, is not the only object in summer fallowing. The frequent cultivation increases available plant food and forms a mulch which retains the moisture for the next year's crop. By the last week in June you should have killed all the wild oats on the surface soil, if your work has been done properly. You should then plow to a depth of six or eight inches and pack and then harrow.

The land should be packed the same day as it is plowed, to prevent the evaporation of moisture. It is now in such a condition that any seeds that were buried too deep to germinate before will do so. There ought to be sufficient moisture to promote growth, even if there is very little rainfall, because most of the moisture that came during the early part of the season has been retained by good cultivation. Cultivate before and after harvest to destroy the late summer and autumn growth. It is well to cultivate after a rain because it is then that the best results are obtained. The moisture is retained and an ideal mulch is formed, in which the weed seeds will germinate rapidly.

The method outlined above requires a lot of work but if we wish to rid ourselves of wild oats we must work hard and persistently. Some farmers may think that they can do it easier than by following a method like that which I have outlined. It takes at least one season to get rid of them and it is my experience that the most thorough methods is always the best and quickest method.

Dufferin Mun., Man.

A. GARNETT.

Crops to Barley for Two Years

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

This question of getting rid of wild oats is one of the burning ones with the farmers in this country to-day. There is no doubt but that there are several ways of getting rid of this pest, but I will sketch the method which I have found most effective in eradicating them. It is by growing beardless barley.

The soil in this district is a light, clay loam with a sandy subsoil. Directly after the wheat is in the ground in the spring, I plow the land that is to go into barley, to a depth of about 3 inches. I do not leave the field at night until my day's plowing is harrowed once in the same direction as plowed. Harrowing immediately after plowing keeps the moisture in the ground. About every fourth day I sow what is plowed putting in ten acres or so at a time, and seeding in all about 40 acres to barley in this way. As soon as I finish sowing I cross-harrow. The land is too light to roll, unless rolling were done before seeding, which method also works very well.

The barley is ready to cut and stack before the wheat and oats are ready, and I have always had the ground plowed and harrowed once before harvest.

This starts the barley and oats growing and makes good fall pasture for stock. The following spring after the wheat is in. I disc this land and harrow it crosswise. I leave it for a week and then cultivate again, sowing it once more to beardless barley, take off a crop, plow and harrow as before, and the next spring sow the field to wheat.

I find this method all right and it does not deprive me of the use of the land. I always get as good a crop of wheat off my barley ground as I do from the summer-fallow and a few days earlier. I am glad you brought this question up, as I would like to see how other farmers get rid of this pest.

Sask.

A. MORAN.

Guard Against Threshers Seeding Your Place to Weeds

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My method of getting rid of wild oats, and I think, a quick, sure and most practical one, is to burn off the stubble from the field in which one is going to tackle this pest, as early in the fall as possible. Then cultivate lightly to a depth of one and a half or two inches to start any seeds you can. Next spring harrow the field to break the crust and induce the seeds near the surface to germinate. This should be about the first of June. Then plow the land 2 1/2 or 3 inches deep and follow closely with the harrow. As soon as the surface shows green, harrow or cultivate again, repeating this operation as often as necessary.

In July, the field is plowed about 5 inches deep, or a little deeper than it was ever plowed before. Cultivate the surface as often as it shows green. This preparation will make a good seed bed and probably produce a heavy crop of straw. When cutting, run the binder high and burn the stubble as soon as possible. Do not let cattle eat seeds where a thresher has been set and then run over a clean field. Be sure your wagons are clean when you drive over a field, that is, not infested with weeds and do not let your neighbors drive over it. Do not stook thresh unless you can do it without the help of your neighbors. This is intended chiefly to apply to those districts where there is a supply of slough hay and farmers do not need to grow cultivated grasses.

Man.

D. MAIN.

First Annual Report from the Irrigated Farm, Lethbridge

The preparation of the soil on this farm was the same as on the non-irrigated, except that the back-setting was done later in the season when the ground was somewhat dryer, so that when the crops were sown in the spring the soil was more loose and in not quite so good condition as was the non-irrigated farm.

The raw prairie was broken during May and June in 1907, and the backsetting was done in September and October. An experiment to ascertain the advantage (if any) of backsetting over more breaking was described in the report of the non-irrigated farm, which appeared recently.

IRRIGATION.

With reference to the uniform test plots, the yields of which follow, it may be stated that the irrigation was unavoidably delayed a few days. In the case of barley the effect of this is quite apparent. The two-rowed varieties, not being so early, were not so far advanced on July 11th, when they were all irrigated as were the six-rowed and therefore had not suffered so much from drouth. This, doubtless, is the reason that they yield better than do the six-rowed varieties.

WHEAT—IRRIGATED.

Variety	Days Maturing	Yield per acre.		Variety—Red Fife.	Amount of Seed per acre.	Straw Lbs.	Size of Plot 1-10 acre.
		Bu.	Lbs.				
1 Chelsea	123	44	20				
2 Percy A.	123	43	10				
3 Pringle's Champion	118	43	10				
4 Marquis	118	43	10				
5 Preston	118	42	35				
6 Hungarian White	118	42	30				
7 Huron	123	40	50				
8 Bishop	116	38	30				
9 Red Fern	118	37	20				
10 Red Fife H.	125	34	25				
11 White Fife	125	30	20				
12 Stanley	125	22	45				
13 White Russian	126	22	45				

OATS—IRRIGATED.

Variety	Days Maturing	Yield per acre.		Variety—Tartar King.	Size of Plot 1-10 acre.	Yield per acre Grain
		Bu.	Lbs.			
1 Improved American	114	88	18			
2 Banner	116	88	18			
3 Irish Victor	114	82	12			
4 Abundance	113	81	11			
5 Danish Island	121	80	10			
6 Improved Ligowo	114	78	8			
7 Goldfinder	124	77	7			
8 Joannette	125	74	4			
9 American Triumph	114	71	1			
10 White Giant	115	70				
11 Pioneer	122	67	32			
12 Kendal White	119	64	24			
13 Twentieth Century	113	64	24			
14 Golden Beauty	116	63	28			
15 Milford White	119	62	27			
16 Golden Giant	127	61	26			
17 Wide Awake	120	59	24			
18 Virginia White	113	58	23			
19 Lincoln	119	57	22			
20 Storm King	120	55	20			
21 Siberian	123	47	12			
22 Swedish Select	120	45	10			
23 Thousand Dollar	113	43	8			
24 Tartar King	112	33	28			

BARLEY—IRRIGATED.

Variety	Days Maturing	Yield per acre.		Variety—Mensury.	Size of Plot 1-20 Acre	Yield per acre Grain
		Bu.	Lbs.			
1 Standwell	109	70				
2 Sidney	107	62	34			
3 Swedish Chevalier	107	61	12			
4 Danish Chevalier	104	45	10			
5 Canadian Thorpe	104	43	36			
6 Gordon	102	42	14			
7 French Chevalier	104	40	5			
8 Clifford	104	36	22			
9 Invincible	107	35	11			
10 Jarvis	102	32	39			
11 Beaver	109	28	21			

BARLEY—IRRIGATED.

Variety	Days Maturing	Yield per acre.		Variety	Yield per acre.
		Bu.	Lbs.		
1 Claude	106	59	38	1 Early Manister	453
2 Mansfield	99	49	28	2 Holburn Abundance	275
3 Blue Long Head	108	45	10	3 Rochester Rose	275
4 Yale	102	45	10	4 Money Maker	270
5 Odessa	102	44	23	5 Reeve's Rose	268
6 Empire	104	37	44	6 American Wonder	264
7 Mensury	99	37	9	7 Carman, No. 1	264
8 Nugget	99	36	22	8 Late Puritan	259
9 Oderbruch	102	36	22	9 Morgan Seeding	257
10 Albert	99	30	30	10 Counrv Gentleman	255
11 Stella	99	30	30	11 Ashleaf Kidney	255
12 Champion	99	27	34	12 State of Maine	250
13 Trooper	99	24	38	13 Twentieth Century	250

FIELD PEASE—IRRIGATED.

Variety	Days Maturing	Yield per acre.		Variety	Yield per acre.
		Bu.	Lbs.		
1 Victoria	125	25	40	1 Gate Post	19
2 Mackay	123	23	33	2 Giant Yellow Globe	18
3 Paragon	118	22	27	3 Perfection Mammoth Long Red	17
4 Archer	125	21		4 Giant Yellow Intermediate	17
5 Black-eye Marrowfat	128	20	8	5 Half Sugar White	17
6 Gregory	128	20	8	6 Yellow Intermediate	15
7 English Grey	118	20	8	7 Crimson Champion	14
8 Arthur	118	19	50	8 Prize Mammoth Long Red	13
9 White Marrow-fat	126	19	50	9 Mammoth Red Intermediate	12
10 Early Britain	118	19	24	10 Selected Yellow Globe	11
11 Prince	123	18	57		
12 Golden Vine	123	17	48		
13 Picton	123	17	30		
14 Agnes	123	17	12		
15 Wisconsin Blue	123	17	12		
16 Prussian Blue	118	15	28		
17 Daniel O'Rourke	123	14	53		
18 Chancellor	118	14	18		

One reason for the yield of pease being so low is that they were not threshed till some little time after they were cut, and so were shelled to an appreciable extent by the wind.

WHEAT—IRRIGATED.

Variety	Days Maturing	Yield per acre.		Variety—Red Fife.	Amount of Seed per acre.	Straw Lbs.	Size of Plot 1-10 acre.
		Bu.	Lbs.				
1 Ontario Champion	16	868	11				
2 Giant White Vosges	15	1145	11				
3 Improved Short White	15	947	11				
4 Mammoth White Intermediate	14	1997	11				
5 Half Long Chantenay	12	1740	10				
6 White Belgian	12	790	6				

OATS—IRRIGATED.

Variety	Days Maturing	Yield per acre.		Variety—Tartar King.	Size of Plot 1-10 acre.	Yield per acre Grain
		Bu.	Lbs.			
1 Improved American	114	88	18			
2 Banner	116	88	18			
3 Irish Victor	114	82	12			
4 Abundance	113	81	11			
5 Danish Island	121	80	10			
6 Improved Ligowo	114	78	8			
7 Goldfinder	124	77	7			
8 Joannette	125	74	4			
9 American Triumph	114	71	1			
10 White Giant	115	70				
11 Pioneer	122	67	32			
12 Kendal White	119	64	24			
13 Twentieth Century	113	64	24			
14 Golden Beauty	116	63	28			
15 Milford White	119	62	27			
16 Golden Giant	127	61	26			
17 Wide Awake	120	59	24			
18 Virginia White	113	58	23			
19 Lincoln	119	57	22			
20 Storm King	120	55	20			
21 Siberian	123	47	12			
22 Swedish Select	120	45	10			
23 Thousand Dollar	113	43	8			
24 Tartar King	112	33	28			

BARLEY—IRRIGATED.

Variety	Days Maturing	Yield per acre.		Variety—Mensury.	Size of Plot 1-20 Acre	Yield per acre Grain
		Bu.	Lbs.			
1 Standwell	109	70				
2 Sidney	107	62	34			
3 Swedish Chevalier	107	61	12			
4 Danish Chevalier	104	45	10			
5 Canadian Thorpe	104	43	36			
6 Gordon	102	42	14			
7 French Chevalier	104	40	5			
8 Clifford	104	36	22			
9 Invincible	107	35	11			
10 Jarvis	102	32	39			
11 Beaver	109	28	21			

POTATOES—IRRIGATED.

Irrigated three times: July 22nd, August 1st and August 10th. Planted May 19th; dug Oct. 9th.

Variety	Yield per acre.	
	Bu.	Lbs.
1 Early Manister	453	11
2 Holburn Abundance	275	
3 Rochester Rose	275	
4 Money Maker	270	36
5 Reeve's Rose	268	24
6 American Wonder	264	
7 Carman, No. 1	264	
8 Late Puritan	259	36
9 Morgan Seeding	257	24
10 Counrv Gentleman	255	12
11 Ashleaf Kidney	255	12
12 State of Maine	250	48
13 Twentieth Century	250	48
14 Burnaby Mammoth	242	
15 Uncle Sam	235	24
16 Irish Cobbler	235	24
17 Dreer's Standard	326	36
18 Canadian Beauty	226	36
19 Vermont Gold Coin	222	12
20 Vick's Extra Early	217	48
21 Early White Prize	213	24
22 Everett	208	28
23 Dooley	204	36
24 Empire State	202	24
25 Dalmeny Beauty	160	36

MANGELS—IRRIGATED.

Sown May 4 and 18; pulled Oct. 10.

Variety	Yield per acre.	
	First Seeding	Second Seeding
1 Gate Post	19	1864
2 Giant Yellow Globe	18	628
3 Perfection Mammoth Long Red	17	1772
4 Giant Yellow Intermediate	17	716
5 Half Sugar White	17	56
6 Yellow Intermediate	15	360
7 Crimson Champion	14	248
8 Prize Mammoth Long Red	13	928
9 Mammoth Red Intermediate	12	1344
10 Selected Yellow Globe	11	836

CARROTS—IRRIGATED.

Sown May 4 and 18; pulled Oct. 12.

Variety	Yield per acre.	
	First Seeding	Second Seeding
1 Ontario Champion	16	868
2 Giant White Vosges	15	1145
3 Improved Short White	15	947
4 Mammoth White Intermediate	14	1997
5 Half Long Chantenay	12	1740
6 White Belgian	12	790

CORN—IRRIGATED.

Sown May 21; cut Sept. 17; grown in rows; yield per acre of green fodder.

Variety	Weight	
	Tons	Lbs.
1 Pride of the North	14	160
2 Mammoth Cuban	13	1940
3 Angel of Midnight	12	1960
4 Champion White Pearl	12	1300
5 Compton's Early	12	200
6 Eureka	11	1870
7 North Dakota White	11	1210
8 Early Mastodon	11	880
9 Longfellow	10	1780
10 Superior Fodder	10	1560
11 Salzer's All Gold	9	1360
12 Selected Leaming	9	260
13 White Cap Yellow Dent	9	40
14 Wood's Northern Dent	8	610

Seeding a Summer Fallow

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Could you tell me what seed to sow on summer fallow? I am thinking of putting some into oats, and would like to know what you consider would be a safe seeding, to insure them from laying down. I was thinking about three bus. per acre. What is the best time for sowing oats?

Hamiota Mun., Man. A. E. M.

At the present price of wheat, I think that your correspondent will find a crop of that grain the most profitable and there is little danger of wheat lodging, oats on rich summer fallow soil are very apt to lodge, but there is not so much danger from this cause if the soil is light.

With ordinary oats, such as Banner or Newmarket, I would recommend two bushels of seed per acre, but with large sized oats like those imported from England, from three to three and one-half bushels or more would be better. Seeding from the 1st to the 15th of May has given us the best yields on the Brandon Experimental Farm depending somewhat on the season.

If the summer fallow has been well done, and there are no noxious weed seeds in the land, I should think that it would pay our correspondent to purchase choice seed of either wheat or oats, and endeavor to grow a good grade of seed grain for his own use, or for sale. Many have found this a profitable business during the past few years, for farmers are more than ever awake to the advantages of good seed and are willing to pay for a good article grown on clean land.

Oats should be sown as soon after the first of May as possible, if sown before May 1st, there is danger from injury by frost and if sown late it encourages rust, and rusty oats are unproductive and light in weight. When grown for seed; oats should be allowed to ripen as fully as possible without shelling. The kernel is then plump, weighs well per bushel, and is of high germinating power. If the stooks are well-built and the grain threshed or stacked without being bleached, it will retain its color and make an attractive sample. In cleaning oats for seed a strong wind should be used in the fanning mill and all the lighter oats blown out. They are of little value for seed purposes but can be utilized for feed if enough of them are given. Since the increased spread of wild oats the demand is for an early variety of oat, so that they can be cut before too many of the wild ones have shelled. The earliest varieties of oats tested in 1907 on the Experimental Farm at Indian Head were Abundance, Thousand Dollar, Ligowa, White Giant, and Danish Island, for the five the average number days these kinds took to mature was one hundred and eighteen.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Professor Field Husbandry, M. A. C.

What About a Threshing Outfit

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I would like to ask your opinion and advice re the purchase of a tread power threshing outfit. The position is this: In the immediate neighborhood there are no threshing outfits, consequently we have to wait until the very last before we can get our wants attended to. For more reasons than one it would have been to my advantage during the past two years if my grain could have been for sale in the fall of the year, instead of the middle of December.

Then again, our fall wheat is ready to thresh about Aug. 12-15th. If I have 200 acres ready for seeding, it means the purchase of sufficient seed for this land or not seeding at all.

It is no use making arrangements or getting promises to come and do your work at a given time, from the owners of steam power outfits, because it appears everyone thinks his own needs should be attended to first, hence some have to wait.

As far as I am concerned, the purchase of a steam thresher is out of the question. I thought, perhaps, a tread power would not be difficult to handle, it could soon be paid for. I could thresh 200 bushels of wheat for seed at my time and either stack or do fall plowing as I thought best and finish the remainder of the threshing during late fall.

I intend to have about 130 acres in crop this year made up as follows: 25 acres fall wheat, 10 acres spring wheat, about 100 acres oats. In the fall I trust to have as near 200 acres as possible ready for seeding to fall wheat.

Alta. A. Y. M.

Our correspondent is in the position that many others of us have come through. Where large areas are quickly brought under cultivation it is always the case that the threshing machinery supply is out of proportion to the amount of work to be done and loss and inconvenience is the result. Later, large outfits are brought in to handle the big jobs, which is quite satisfactory, if there are enough customers who are willing to wait until late in the season and so give the outfit a good long run. Generally, those who wait, do so from compulsion and later buy smaller outfits which lessens the amount the large machine gets to do, with the result that the larger machine has to get higher prices, until finally there are enough machines in a district to do the threshing up in about thirty to forty days.

This has been the history of threshing in the older settled parts and is being repeated in the new districts. Our correspondent may either put up with the inconvenience of waiting until some other who likes threshing machines better increase the supply or he can be one of this class and get a machine to do his own work and that of a few of his neighbors. In any event, we would not advise a man who does not want to make a business of threshing to get a large machine.

As to a tread power one must attach some significance to the number of these machines already in operation as well as to the value that one can see in them theoretically. Taking the number already in use in the west as a criterion of their practicability, one is not likely to be favorably impressed with their usefulness for threshing, although it is not probable that they could be used to good advantage. On the other hand gasoline engines are quite common and are becoming more so every day. As a rule, they run steadier, require less attention, and are convenient to handle. Every one is scheming to make machinery save horse-flesh and the gasoline engine is one of the machines used for this purpose. There are many men in the same position as our correspondent who have bought gasoline engines and small or medium sized threshers depending upon the amount of work they intend to do and have solved their threshing problem. True, the amount to be threshed this coming season is not very large, and the proportion of the cost to be charged up against this year's threshing would make it come expensive still, there will be no doubt custom work to do which will help offset first charges.

Naturally, a man should take into consideration his individual ability to run a machine and his tastes for such work. It would not be wise for every one who has a given amount of threshing to do to buy a machine, but with the average endowment of mechanical ingenuity, a man should have no trouble with a gasoline engine and a medium sized thresher.

POULTRY

A Poultry Woman's Experience with Sitters

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My method of setting and managing hens is this: When a hen becomes broody, I remove the old straw out of the nest and put in a foundation of about two inches of fresh mould or clay, then form a nest with hay or straw to the desired shape to keep the eggs all under the hen. I set 13 eggs, as my hens are large. I select eggs of the proper shape. By that I mean not too large nor yet too small and of smooth shell. I try to have them all freshly laid, if possible. I aim to set three hens at one time, then one hen can care for all the chicks. I mark all eggs with a dab of ink in case another hen may lay an egg in the nest while the sitters are off. Then I dust the hens with louse powder and put them on the nest. I always fasten them in. We have a very simple but effective way of doing this. Our nests are in rows, made on the same bottom, only divided between, each nest being like a box. Then we have the board that divides them come out an inch further than the box, and nail a slat at the top and one at the bottom of the box and slip in half inch boards sawed to the proper length. Then by nailing a slat on the bottom to keep the boards from falling through, you will find other hens cannot get in.

I go down first thing in the morning to feed my poultry. Then I take out all the slats first, then, if the sitters don't get off, I lift them all gently off, I give them about 20 minutes; if very early in spring and cold weather, less. Then I go back to see if they are all on. If they are not, I chase them into the hen house and they quickly get back to business. I have had hens that would wait every morning until they

see me get after them before they would go back. These are usually pullets.

My experience is that we must keep the sitting hen free from lice as it saves endless trouble and loss with the chickens after they are hatched. I dust my hens once a week while sitting and give them a thorough dusting two days before the chickens come out, then I do not disturb her any more. One of the reasons why a hen does not hatch a large brood is being off the eggs too long, but if hens are not lousy, they seldom want to be off more than once a day.

I have had splendid success with chickens in this way. Let me also add that I put the hen with the little chicks in a coop without a bottom and move it twice a day on clean grass. I have seen people trying to raise chickens in a coop with a board bottom, but not with very good success.

Sask. MRS. ED. CARR.

Managing the Sitters

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have found the chief difficulties to contend with in handling early chickens under hens are first: to get a broody hen. Then if you set hens in March, or April, the eggs are liable to get chilled, through the hens being off too long for feeding; and unless very free from lice the hens sometimes get restless, and break the eggs.

The best method of sitting and managing hens I find as follows: If possible, the hens should be set in a place by themselves away from the other fowls, and unless you have a very warm place, the middle of March is early enough for sitting hens. I place a wooden box, without a lid, on its side on the floor of the place where the hens will sit, with the back against the wall and a narrow strip of lumber nailed across the front to keep the nest and eggs in. The strip should not be more than three or four inches deep, so that the hen, when getting into the nest, will not have to jump down upon the eggs and probably break them.

I make a nest of hay with earth underneath (taken from the cellar) and put in thirteen eggs, having first dusted both the nest and hen with "Instant Louse Killer". This dusting is repeated in two weeks, the eggs being removed before dusting the nest.

I always set the hen after dark, so that she will get accustomed to her new nest before morning. I cover the front of the box with a piece of sacking to prevent the hen from getting out, and every morning and evening I let her out for ten minutes to feed, giving her grain, clean water, and plenty of grit, also a box or pan of earth or ashes with sulphur to dust in. If possible, I set two hens about the same time, and at the end of a week, I test the eggs, and if there are several infertile I remove them from the nest; put all the fertile eggs under one hen, and give the other another sitting. But this can only be done when setting two hens at the same time.

When setting hens towards the end of April or in May, I simply make the nests of hay and earth on the floor of the place, where the hens will sit without a box, leaving plenty of grain, water, grit and soil for dusting in the room so that the hens can leave the nest whenever they wish to feed.

It is far more difficult in this climate to hatch early chickens under hens than later ones, but the early ones quite repay one for the extra trouble. Those I hatched early in April last year started to lay in December, and I have had eggs all winter.

Sask. "1882."

Has Good Success with Incubators

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

During my experience in raising chickens with the incubator, the chief cause of failure was, neglect in operating the machine, letting it get either too hot or too cold. The means of overcoming this difficulty are set forth in the book of instructions given by the manufacturer. One cannot follow these instructions too carefully.

I have a Peerless machine and followed the manufacturer's instructions for running it and had an exceptionally healthy lot of chickens. The incubator was run for 24 hours to get it properly heated, then the eggs put in and it will take some time before the thermometer will get up to the proper place on account of the cool eggs. When the heat gets up to 103, watch very closely so as to adjust the regulator and when that is once done, the machine can be trusted.

In running it afterward trim the wick, clean and fill the lamp with good oil first thing in the morning, then turn the eggs very carefully from side to side and reverse the trays putting the front to the back. Clean the lamp again about seven o'clock in the evening to give the heat a chance to get up to 103. Before going to bed for the night, I generally cut the burnt edge off the wick each time, as it gives a better flame. Watch through the night, if possible, as it often needs a higher flame when the nights are cool.

The eggs should be turned every morning and evening with the greatest care, up to the 20th day. On the 21st day, I do not open the machine at all. Then on the morning of the 22nd day, I remove all the dry chicks to the brooder. When they have been hatched about thirty-six hours I give them their first feed consisting of hard boiled eggs and corn meal, damped slightly with boiling water.

I never lost a chick that I hatched out. They were all strong and healthy. Sask. MRS. HARVEY R. JONES.

Lot 1-10 acre
Yield per acre
Grain

Lbs.
20
26
26
14
24
4
8
16

1-20 Acre
Yield per acre
Grain

Lbs.
4
20
24
28
4
8
28

potatoes, man-
was the same.
spring of 1907.
September and
ould have been
had been done

August 1st and
lug Oct. 9th.

Yield per acre.
Bus. Lbs.

453	12
275	
275	
270	36
268	24
264	
264	
259	36
257	24
255	12
255	12
250	48
250	48
242	
235	24
235	24
326	36
226	36
222	12
217	48
213	24
208	28
204	36
202	24
160	36

Yield per acre.
Second Seeding
Bus. Tons Lbs.

864	13	532
628	13	400
772	8	368
716	12	1202
56	6	276
360	11	1100
248	7	1444
228	8	1556
344	7	652
336	7	1972

Yield per acre.
Second Seeding
Bus. Tons Lbs.

868	11	295
145	11	1265
147	11	1463
197	11	641
140	10	592
90	6	1088

Yield per acre.
Second Seeding
Bus. Tons Lbs.

01	5	1920
40	9	1503
90	10	1721
74	9	454

Depends on the Man

Speaking at Brantford, C. C. James exhorted the dairyman to make all the money out of his business that he honestly could, reminding him, however, that after all the great secret was in the man and his equipment, and the person who would succeed in business must get down to the soil. Dairying isn't a simple matter. It takes more skill to turn the products of the air, water and soil into butter and cheese than is demanded by the most intricate manufacturing process in the City of Brantford. We must study the soil and the products of the soil, the animals and the products of the animals, and, finally, the making of butter and cheese. Could we increase the quantity of our crops, weed out the poor cows, take care of the milk and pay strict attention to the manufacturing processes, we'd catch some of these dollars we're chasing and our dairy products would be worth 40, 50 and 60 millions of dollars, and this money being widely distributed and re-employed, would get into the channels of commerce and quicken business all around.

A Manitoba Woman's Method

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I think the chief trouble with the average farmer's wife is that she thinks it too much trouble to bother with the hens, except perhaps, to gather the eggs, consequently, the hens are allowed to sit anywhere and probably hatch out only one or two chicks. Then complaint is made of having no luck with chickens.

Now I find that luck has nothing whatever to do with a good hatch. If one wants good results, one must use a little common sense, and get well acquainted with the hens. The methods I have found most satisfactory and which I have followed for quite a number of years are as follows:—

The first essential is a quiet house for the sitting hens, away from the rest of the flock. I have had the best results by sitting eight or nine hens at one time. As mine are the good old-fashioned Plymouth Rocks, and fairly large birds, I give the first batch of sitters 13 eggs (later, when the weather is warmer, I give them 15). I make the requisite number of nests by taking a box in which one hen can sit comfortably, make a nest of soft, sweet hay, sprinkle well with powdered sulphur, or some reliable louse killer, provide a cover for it, and it is ready for use. Then, when I find a hen quite determined to stay on her nest overnight, I take her, after dark, and shut her up in one of the prepared nests, with one egg. The next evening, if she has settled down to business, I gently put under her the other twelve eggs, cover up and leave her. The next morning, I place in the house a pan of fresh water and a liberal quantity of grain scattered on the ground, lift the hens off the nests, and leave them to feed for not more than twenty minutes, when I replace them on the nests and cover up. In a few days each hen knows her own nest and goes on without any trouble.

For the last three years, I have used a brooder in which to raise the chicks, and find it profitable, saving much time in the feeding, as I have no hens gobbling up the titbits, or fighting with each other, instead of looking after their chicks. When the chicks hatch out, I have the brooder ready, put in the chicks, and keep them very warm, but give no food the first twenty-four hours. After that, I give rolled oats, and cracked wheat—no soft feed whatever. When the chicks are a week old, I feed scraps of meat, and plenty of green stuff, such as chopped lettuce, cabbage, or onion tops. When a month old, I give one feed a day of shorts or chop, scalded and mixed very crumbly, a variety of grain, and plenty of skim-milk to drink. I do not think you could find a finer flock of poultry in Manitoba than mine.

Man.

YORKSHIRE.

Follow the Manufacturer's Instructions

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I consider that the chief causes of failure in hatching chickens in incubators are first (and greatest), that the eggs for hatching are not always selected with as much care as they should be and are not always from vigorous, well developed stock. As like begets like, so poor, undeveloped stock will produce weak progeny. What can one expect but weakly chicks, when the stock from which they spring are weak and probably diseased. To overcome this cause of disaster, one must start with the parent stock. Get them into robust health and perfect condition, and the resultant chicks will be strong and healthy and result in a greater percentage of incubation. The second cause is that many owning incubators do not give the machine the care they should; the general idea is to keep the temperature to a certain degree and the machine will do the rest. Keeping the temperature even is one essential, but not the only one by any means. If, on purchasing an incubator, one would study the rules laid down by the manufacturers for the successful use of incubators they would find that cleanliness was a greatly needed point. Unless the incubator is kept clean, poisonous gases will arise and endanger the life and health of the chicks whilst yet in the shell. In using my incubator, I moisten the eggs every day, by placing them in warm water for five days before

incubation. In recent experiments it was found that incubators using hot water were ahead of dry air incubators, there being less infertile eggs, less fully formed dead in the shell and a greater percentage hatched of the total eggs set. For successful incubation by artificial means, we must get as near as possible to nature, that is, to use heat in the manner nearest to that of a sitting hen. A good plan to follow is to supply moisture to the eggs by placing a dish of pure water in the egg chamber. Always have plenty of ventilation so that the air is always pure and fresh. Prof. W. H. Day, O. A. C., has been experimenting with incubators for a number of years, and he said he found four times the moisture under the hen than in an incubator run dry. He advises the using of buttermilk in the incubator instead of water, changing the buttermilk every four days, and in summing up, he says the principles of successful incubation are proper temperature, moisture, disinfection and circulation. Added to these, eggs from healthy, vigorous and well developed stock will result in a great number of healthy chicks being hatched.

SWIFT CURRENT BILL.

Officers of the Provincial Association

At the close of the Poultry show at Portage la Prairie, the Manitoba Poultry Association decided to hold the next annual show at Brandon, and elected R. M. Matheson and C. Fraser, of Brandon, as president and secretary, respectively.

At the Portage show, Mrs. A. Cooper, of Treesbank, won the medal for the best pen of Barred Rocks and special for best pullet and cockerel. Geo. Plunket, of Neepawa, won the Milne cup and medal for the best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, and breeding pen of White Rocks. In the open class, Mrs. Cooper's winnings were 1st on hen, 3rd on cock, 2nd and 3rd on pullet and championship on breeding pen.

Winnipeg Poultry Show

The annual show of the Winnipeg Poultry Association was held in Winnipeg last week. The exhibits in most classes was large. In all, stock of excellent quality was shown. The attendance was good, and the exhibition the most successful yet held under the auspices of the Association. A good list of exhibits were received from breeders at country points, while the farmers in and about the city made the usual display. Utility breeds were strongly represented, as well as the fancy varieties. The prize list is as follows:

Barred Rocks.—Cock—Mrs. Cooper, Treesbank, 1; R. M. West, Glenboro, 2; G. Good, Holland, 3. Hen—G. Wood, 2 and 3; West, 1. Cockerel—Wood, 1 and 4; West, 2; Cooper, 3. Pullet—Cooper, 1 and 3; Wood, 2 and 4.

Exhibition Pen—Wood, 1; Cooper, 2; West, 3. White Rocks.—Cock—F. Phillips, Fannystelle, 1, 2 and 3. Hen—Phillips, 1, 2 and 3; A. F. Gibbs, Port Arthur, 4. Cockerel—Phillips, 1, 2, 3 and 4. Pullet—Phillips, 1, 3 and 4; Gibbs, 2.

Buff Rocks.—Cock—G. Self, Winnipeg, 1 and 2; J. J. Buchanan, 3. Hen—Self, 1 and 2; Buchanan, 3. Cockerel—Brett, of Dugald, 2. Pullet—Self, 1, 2 and 3.

Silver Laced Wyandottes.—Cock—Muchmore Bros., Winnipeg, 1; A. F. W. Severin, Winnipeg, 2. Hen—Severin, 1; Muchmore 2. Cockerel, Muchmore Bros., 1; Severin, 2; E. Brown, Bois-Sevain, 3. Pullet—Muchmore, 1; Severin, 2 and 3.

Golden Wyandottes.—Cock—Muchmore Bros., 1. Hen—Muchmore Bros., 1 and 2. Cockerel—C. H. Wise, Norwood, 1. Pullet—Muchmore, 1 and 3; Wise, 2.

White Wyandottes.—Cock—Muchmore Bros., 1, 2 and 3. Hen—Muchmore, 1 and 4; Anderson, St. Charles, 2; Goodeve, Stonewall, 3. Pullet—J. McLean, Glenboro, 1 and 5; J. Wilding, Norwood, 2; Anderson, 3; Goodeve, 4. Cockerel—Muchmore, 1 and 2; Kitson, 3; Wilding, 4.

Buff Wyandottes.—Hen—J. Tapley, Winnipeg, 1; Brown & Grant, Winnipeg, 2. Cockerel—Tapley.

Partridge Wyandottes.—Cock—F. Sparks, Winnipeg, 1. Hen—Sparks, 1 and 2; G. Self, 3. Cockerel—Self, 1; Muchmore, 2; Sparks, 3. Pullet—Self, 1; Sparks, 2 and 3.

Wyandotte, A. O. V. (Columbia).—Cockerel—M. Pickard, 1 and 2. Pullet—Pickard, 1, 2 and 3.

Rhode Island Red, S.-C.—Cock—J. H. M. Kennedy, Winnipeg, 1 and 3; E. H. Harrison, Winnipeg, 2. Hen—Harrison, 1 and 3; Kennedy, 2. Cockerel—E. H. Harrison, 1; Self, 2; Kennedy, 3. Pullet—Self, 1; Harrison, 2; Kennedy, 3.

Rhode Island Red, R.-C.—Cock—J. J. Buchanan, Oakville, 1. Cockerel—Pearson, Stonewall, 1 and 2; J. J. Buchanan, Oakville, 3. Pullet—Pearson, 1; Buchanan, 2 and 3.

Javas.—Cock—J. Kitson, Macdonald, 1. Hen—Kitson, 1 and 2.

Light Brahmans.—Cock—J. W. Higginbotham, Virden, 1. Hen—Higginbotham, 1 and 2.

Dark Brahmans.—Cock—F. O. Sargeant, St. Louis, 1. Hen—Sargeant, 1, 2 and 3.

Buff Cochins.—Hen—C. H. Wise, Winnipeg, 1, 2 and 3.

Partridge Cochins.—Cock—F. Restivo, 1. Hen—Restivo, Winnipeg, 1.

Langshans, black.—Cock—J. H. M. Kennedy, 1. White Leghorns, S.-C.—Cock—Muchmore Bros., 1; W. G. Heaslip, Glenboro, 2. Hen—Self, 1; Muchmore, 2 and 3. Cockerel—Muchmore, 1; Self, 2; Heaslip, 3. Pullet—Muchmore, 1 and 3; Self, 2; Heaslip, 4.

White Leghorns, R.-C.—Cock—Sargeant, 1. Hen—Sargeant, 1, 2 and 3. Pullet—Sargeant, 1 and 2; W. Hawthorne, Winnipeg, 3.

Brown Leghorn, S.-C.—Cock—J. Harron, Sperling, 1. Hen—J. Harron, 1. Cockerel—Harron, 1. Pullet—Harron, 1 and 2; Brown, 3.

Brown Leghorn, R.-C.—Cock—Severin, 1; Palmer, Winnipeg, 2. Hen—Chambre, Winnipeg, 1 and 3; R. A. Webb, Winnipeg, 2. Cockerel—Peebles, Winnipeg, 1; Palmer, 2. Pullet—Palmer, 1, 2 and 3.

Black Leghorn, S.-C.—Cock—Muchmore, 8; Wessels, Norwood, 2. Hen—Muchmore, 1 and 2; Wessels, 3. Cockerel—Muchmore, 1. Pullet—Muchmore, 1 and 2; Wessels, 3.

Buff Leghorn, S.-C.—Cockerel—C. Carron, St. Charles, 1, 2 and 3. Pullet—Carron, 1, 2 and 3. Buff Orpington.—Cock—J. Wyllie, 1 and 2. Hen—Wilson, Winnipeg, 1, 2 and 3.

Black Orpington.—Cock—Abbott, Holland, 1 and 3; Butland, 2. Hen—Abbott, 1 and 3; Butland, 2.

White Orpington.—Cock—J. E. Costello, Winnipeg, 1. Hen—Costello, 1 and 2; C. H. Wise, 3.

Turkeys, M. B.—Old tom, Laing, Stonewall, 1; J. Butland, Oak Bank, 2. Hen—Laing, 1. Young hen—Laing, 1.

Ducks (Rouen).—Drake—Butland, 1. Hen—Butland, 1. Young duck—Laing, 1. Young duck—Laing, 1 and 2.

Muscovy.—Drake—Butland, 1 and 2. Duck—Butland, 1, 2 and 3.

Pekin.—Old drake—Irving Bros., Winnipeg, 1; Laing, 2; Butland, 3. Old duck—Irving, 1; Laing, 2; Butland, 3. Young drake—Zaig, 1; Butland, 2. Young duck—Laing, 1 and 2; Butland, 3.

Andrews & Company Challenge Cup—Pen Silver Wyandottes—Muchmore Bros., Winnipeg.

Drewry Gold Medal—Largest and best exhibit, one variety, American class—Faye Phillips.

Free Press Challenge Cup and Medal—Best farmer's display—Butland & Sons, Oakbank.

Reid Challenge Cup—Best farmer's display, Barred Rock and products—Mrs. Cooper, Treesbank.

Campbell Bros. & Wilson—Best brown eggs, \$2.50 (tea)—Mrs. Cooper.

Campbell Bros. & Wilson—Best dressed poultry, \$2.50 (tea)—Butland & Sons.

Ogilvie Milling Co., Ltd.—Best Barred Rock (male), \$3 (value)—Mrs. Cooper.

HORTICULTURE

Advice on Tree Planting and other Things

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In looking through a recent issue of your paper, I notice that farmers are invited to contribute their experience and ideas. As I am a sort of crank and not very busy just now, I thought I might as well as not say a few words on something.

Fourteen years ago I set out about 400 maples, but in planting, I cut them back severely in order to induce a thick hedge, with the result that I got from three to six trees to each root. I am very glad now that I cut them back as I did for I am now taking 300 fence posts from 3 to 6 inches in thickness from the planting, and there will be a lot more later on to cut. Although I do not like the maple because it branches too much and sends up too many sprouts from the stump when cut, it makes a splendid snow catcher, and grows rapidly.

Now for a word or two about tree men. The man who robs you outright is more of a gentleman than this individual of the human species. Your out-and-out robber gets your money and the business is settled. The other fellow robs you on the instalment plan. You plant your trees and care for them for a year and then they are all dead. As a rule the trees the outside tree men boom are not adapted to our conditions at all. As an example of this, take the Curling Poplar or Sudden Sawlog as it is sometimes called. That tree has been boomed in this country to a finish and then some more. It was told farmers that the growth of this species was so rapid that if planted too close to a building, in a few years the structure would have to be removed to allow the tree to grow. Other slush was circulated about these trees equally as misleading and ridiculous. Some thousands of the variety were sold in Regina city and I do not believe one tree is alive today.

Another thing. One reads a good deal in the papers about planting trees to save crops from the wind. Well, my advice is: Don't do it. A good shelter belt about the buildings and garden is all right, but keep it away from farm crops. If the setting out of trees

for crop protection purp harm it would be nobod slope of the land is towar if an eight foot snow bank trees, thawing till well o down through the neigh seeding, my advice to a plant the trees in a block anyway, for after three care of themselves, whi double rows, the grass g well.

Now then, Mr. Editor just starting out, and is of Gilead. These trees cutting off limbs or twig inches deep. There is ground as the cutting weeds have to be kept do wards the plantation ne Any settler who is livir Qu'Appelle Valley car poles in the valley, smal thick are large enough bluff, keep the southwest bad winds come from t and if one is wise he w least 300 feet from the bluff is any closer than t to be wet when the snow

I believe there are me are so crazy on wheat t they would root them i generation now being r to and remember of t The old man, when he may leave his childre may be all right, I certai myself, but it looks to the land and turning have heard what we ar "I want all I can get other fellow hustle for mine." But we must i will have no last west great deal about the country. For my par the greatness is to con certain. Our children wild oats, at least not it of this generation have part of our work that progeny to do. Sask.

Western Hort

(Held

It was a peculiarly acterized the meeting when Principal Sparlu the tribute of the agri Richard Waugh. Th painting of the stalwa culture. The portrait Western agriculture is one of his most kindly hang upon the walls of

PLANTING FO

In opening an add Mr. N. M. Ross made and informal planta former is usually see tional parks. The ob is to produce a pleaa suitable varieties ra

In an address of som lantern slides made I the forestry farm at I a transformation of t aculous in its accompl from which the photo living testimony to t which Mr. Ross is doi

In a paper full of allusion, Dr. Baird ou peonies and the plea

FRIT

At the Friday mo three of the students on botanical subjects Mound, discussed th Canada and made a p the municipals machu

A paper prepared l Head, was read to matter covered a li shrubs suitable for t tically all those ment through the regular plant them. In add are 91 nearly hardy become suitable.

In discussion, Mr experience that the a tree that seems to and climate. Mr. R in order to get hard taken from high alt Speechly noticed tha on the western pla

for crop protection purposes was doing only oneself harm it would be nobody else's business, but if the slope of the land is towards your neighbor's farm, and if an eight foot snow bank lies to the leeward of the trees, thawing till well on in May, the water running down through the neighbor's field seriously delaying seeding, my advice to a man in such a situation is to plant the trees in a block. They do better in a block anyway, for after three years they are able to take care of themselves, whereas, if set out in single or double rows, the grass gets in and the trees never do well.

Now then, Mr. Editor, this advice is for the settler just starting out, and is about my pet tree, the Balm of Gilead. These trees may be grown from cuttings, cutting off limbs or twigs and plowing the same in six inches deep. There is no use planting on stubble ground as the cutting must have good soil. The weeds have to be kept down for the first year. Afterwards the plantation needs to be mulched with straw. Any settler who is living within, say, 15 miles of the Qu'Appelle Valley can find small Balm of Gilead poles in the valley, small trees one inch to two inches thick are large enough. Also in planting out the bluff, keep the southwest of the shelter open. All our bad winds come from the northwest and southeast, and if one is wise he will keep his tree plantation at least 300 feet from the dwelling or buildings. If the bluff is any closer than this the yard is certain almost to be wet when the snow is thawing in the spring.

I believe there are men farming in this country who are so crazy on wheat that if you planted them trees they would root them up. I often wonder what the generation now being raised will have to look back to and remember of their home life on the farm. The old man, when he shuffles off this mortal coil, may leave his children some money. Now, money may be all right, I certainly would like a bit more of it myself, but it looks to me like cheating, this robbing the land and turning it over to another fellow. I have heard what we are wont to call good men say, "I want all I can get out of this country. Let the other fellow hustle for his as I have had to do for mine." But we must remember that the other fellow will have no last west as we have had. We hear a great deal about the great future in store for this country. For my part, I cannot see exactly where the greatness is to come in. One thing, however, is certain. Our children will never have to sow their wild oats, at least not in this part of the country. We of this generation have so zealously attended to this part of our work that there is nothing left for our progeny to do.

Sask.

H. ANTICKNAP.

Western Horticultural Convention

(Held from last week).

It was a peculiarly inspiring ceremony that characterized the meeting of the Horticultural Society when Principal Sparring of Wesley College, unveiled the tribute of the agricultural fraternity to the late Richard Waugh. This tribute consists of an oil painting of the stalwart old apostle of rational agriculture. The portrait pictures the grand old man of Western agriculture in a characteristic pose, wearing one of his most kindly expressions. The portrait will hang upon the walls of the college auditorium.

PLANTING FOR ORNAMENTAL EFFECT

In opening an address upon the above subject, Mr. N. M. Ross made a distinction between formal and informal plantations. An illustration of the former is usually seen about city halls and conventional parks. The object of the latter style of plant is to produce a pleasant, natural effect with the most suitable varieties rather than a garden-museum.

In an address of some twenty minutes, illustrated by lantern slides made from photos of tree growth on the forestry farm at Indian Head, Mr. Ross disclosed a transformation of the prairie that was almost miraculous in its accomplishment, and the actual growth from which the photos used were taken, stands as a living testimony to the efficient and thorough work which Mr. Ross is doing at Indian Head.

In a paper full of practical suggestion and poetic allusion, Dr. Baird outlined the method of cultivating peonies and the pleasures of their presence.

FRIDAY'S PROGRAM

At the Friday morning session of the convention, three of the students of the college gave short papers on botanical subjects. Later, Dr. Speechly, of Pilot Mound, discussed the functions of trees in Western Canada and made a plea for the preservation, through the municipals machinery, of naturally wooded areas.

A paper prepared by Mr. Angus MacKay, of Indian Head, was read to the convention. The subject matter covered a list and description of trees and shrubs suitable for planting in Saskatchewan, practically all those mentioned in the paper are available, through the regular sources, to those who wish to plant them. In addition to a list submitted, there are 91 nearly hardy and 52 tender varieties that may become suitable.

In discussion, Mr. A. P. Stevenson gave it as his experience that the Bull pine (or Colorado Pine), is a tree that seems to be adopted to rather dry soils and climate. Mr. Ross, of Indian Head, thought that in order to get hardy specimens, the seed should be taken from high altitudes and cold climates. Dr. Speechly noticed that this pine is found in America on the western plains and mountain sides. Mr.

Buchanan thought it should not be recommended as the few he had had made very slow growth.

SHELTER BELTS AND WOOD LOTS

More on this subject was contributed by Mr. J. J. Ring, of Crystal City, who showed photographs illustrating the convenience his shelter belt is to him, and also his method of planting. Mr. Ring advises taking in an area of about ten acres and planting alternately whatever varieties are used, as for instance Maple, Cottonwood and Poplar. He also advocates leaving a few acres between the outside and inside rows of trees to use as stock paddocks. In such plots, grass grows profusely during the whole summer on account of the moisture retained from the melted snow.

Mr. Ring contended that a home with a wood lot would have a tendency to remove discontent with country life and would arrest the "retiring farmer" fad. In discussion, the advisability of planting closely at least as close as the tree planting division recommends, was generally admitted to be advisable under the average conditions.

In connection with planting, emphasis was laid upon the fact that applications for trees to plant in 1910 must be into the forestry station at Indian Head by March 1st.

Bee-Keepers' Association

The Manitoba Bee-Keepers' Association met in convention at the agricultural college during the week of the convention, elected officers, received reports of the year's operations and listened to papers on bee keeping matters by Prof. Bedford of the college, and Messrs. Langill, St. Raymond, and A. Vickers, Plumas. Prof. Bedford advocated the growing of sweet clover on waste land. At the Brandon Experimental Farm, he had made note of the number of plants visited by the honey bee, and found that bees extracted honey from sixty-five plants and flowers. Prof. Bedford estimated that the number of hives of bees in the West at present was approximately 6,000.

The association elected the following list of officers for 1909:

President, R. A. Rutledge; vice-president, L. J. Crowder, Portage; directors, S. A. Bedford, Prof. Broderick, William Wood (Emerson). At a meeting of the board of directors, Thomas Gelley was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

DAIRY

SUMMER FEEDS FOR DAIRY COWS

How do you arrange for a supplementary supply of feed for the cows in summer when the pastures are dried up? What kind of green feed do you grow, and how do you grow and feed it?

In answering the above questions, readers are invited to explain their methods of keeping up the milk flow of cows when pastures

fail, as they generally do on the summer season. For the best answer we will award a prize of \$3.00, to the second best, \$2.00, the latter amount being paid for other contributions that may be published on the subject. Contributions will be published in our issue of March 31st, and to ensure consideration, should reach us by the 20th inst. This week see discussion in the "Farm" department on wild oats.

Record of Alberta Herd

The following is the record of herd belonging to Mr. J. A. Davis, Clover Bar, Alta.

Name of cow	Total for year	No days milked	Average per day
Nancy	6842	296	23 1-9
Tiny	8081	263	30 1/2
Countess	7382	277	26 1/2
Kitty	5133	274	18 1/2
Lena	4327	235	18 1/2
Mabel	6895	287	23
Lady	6214	231	26 1/2
Brindle	8625	259	33 1/2
Y. Kitty	4724	231	20 1/2
Monca	6073	290	20 1/2
Nellie	6189	285	21 1/2
Nina	5001	243	20 1/2
Josephine	4653	220	21 1/2
Bella	3945	260	15 1/2
Rufus	4309	253	17
Bessie	5296	248	21 1/2
Spot	3521	233	15 1-9
Whitey	4015	218	18 1/2
Jemima	4244	208	20 1/2
Minnie	4081	153	26 1/2
Rosie	2528	96	26 1/2

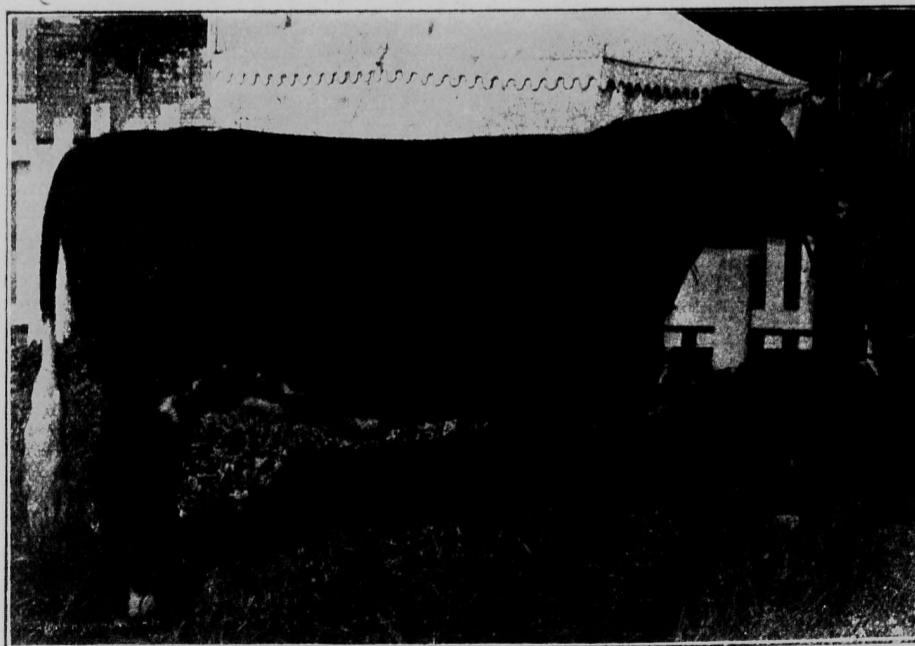
Besides supplying a family of seven with milk, cream and butter, Mr. Davis has, in addition, taken in \$1796.40 from his herd of 21 cows during the last year.

* * *

A special short course in dairying will be put on at the Manitoba agricultural college beginning on the 22nd inst and lasting until the first week in April. The course is designed to be of special benefit to managers of creameries and cheese factories and to farmers' wives and daughters. Persons intending to take the course are requested to communicate with the principal.

* * *

A great many subscribers this year are getting their subscriptions renewed for nothing but a little trouble, in many cases very little, by securing two new names at \$1.50 each, sending these, accompanied by \$3.00, and having their own date labels marked forward one year. Others send one new name, at \$1.50, being thereby credited with six months' advance on their renewals, sending 75 cents to pay the balance. Thus is the good seed scattered. Help to spread more of it in your neighborhood. Send two names if possible, or one at least.



PLEASANT VALLEY JILT SHORTHORN HEIFER SOLD AT MILLER BROS. SALE TORONTO FOR \$2,500

I. M. Kennedy, 1.
 -Muchmore Bros.,
 2. Hen-Self, 1;
 rel-Muchmore, 1;
 Muchmore, 1 and 3;
 -Sargeant, 1. Hen
 -Sargeant, 1 and
 -J. Harron, Sper-
 Cockerel-Harron,
 own, 3.
 Severin, 1; Palm-
 2, Winnipeg, 1 and
 Cockerel-Pebbles,
 let-Palmer, 1, 2
 k-Muchmore, 8;
 chmore, 1 and 2;
 e, 1. Pullet-
 -C. Carron, St.
 arron, 1, 2 and 3.
 lie, 1 and 2. Hen
 t, Holland, 1 and
 1 and 3, But-
 Costello, Winnipeg,
 ise, 3.
 ag, Stonewall, 1;
 -Laing, 1. Young
 and, 1. Hen-
 , 1. Young duck
 and 2. Duck-
 s., Winnipeg, 1;
 duck-Irving, 1;
 drake-Zaing, 1;
 l and 2; Butland,
 Cup-Pen Silver
 nipeg,
 and best exhibit,
 e Phillips,
 Medal-Best farm-
 akbank.
 armes's display,
 l. Cooper, Trees-
 best brown eggs,
 dressed poultry,
 st Barred Rock
ATURE
 and other
 of your paper, I
 contribute their
 ort of crank and
 might as well as
 400 maples, but
 in order to in-
 that-I got from
 in very glad now
 n now taking 300
 ickness from the
 e later ox to cut.
 cause it branches
 sprouts from the
 id snow catcher,
 men. The man
 gentleman than
 Your out and-
 business is set-
 the instalment
 e for them for a
 a rule the trees
 adapted to our
 of this, take the
 it is sometimes
 in this country
 was told farmers
 so rapid that if
 a few years the
 to allow the tree
 ed about these
 iculous. Some
 in Regina city
 today.
 deal in the pap-
 from the wind.
 ood shelter belt
 ight, but keep it
 ng out of trees

FIELD NOTES

CANADIAN.

It is expected that Hon. C. J. Mickle, opposition leader in the Manitoba Legislature, will be appointed to a judgeship shortly.

Seven Swedes were killed last week by a premature explosion of dynamite on the National Trans-continental, 120 miles north of Nipigon, Ontario.

A committee was appointed last week by the Manitoba Legislature to consider whether the Province should build a public abattoir.

The Alberta Government is considering the question of seeking from the Federal Government such powers as will enable the Province to own and operate the grain elevators.

T. S. McDonald, of Regina, was chosen out of 69 applications for the position of manager of the Regina Agricultural and Industrial Association. It is stated that the Minister of Agriculture has given assurance that the Dominion Exhibition will be held in Regina in 1911.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A Philadelphia man announces that he will start shortly for the Pole in a balloon.

The United States battleship fleet returned to Hampton Roads, on Feb. 22nd, after a fifteen months' cruise around the world. Sixteen battleships and fifteen thousand men made the voyage.

The United States Government expects to secure a verdict against the beef trust, in investigations at present proceeding before a grand jury, and that indictments charging the big packing firms with being the biggest food trust ever known will be returned.

The Asquith Government is said to be getting into serious straits, and an appeal to the country at the conclusion of the present session would surprise no one. The radical wing of the heterogeneous mass that forms the government party will split off, it is expected, on the question of increasing the naval and military forces.

Latest reports from South-eastern Europe indicate that just as soon as spring breaks and the snow clears off, war is likely to break out between Serbia and Austria. At present, each country has large forces mobilized on the frontier, almost within striking distance of each other. Russia is said to be supporting the Servians demands.

England has not been stirred more in years by any dramatic production than she is at the present time over "An Englishman's Home," a play written to stimulate interest in and zeal for citizens army of defense. The play pictures the invasion of the country by the Germans, and seems to be having the desired effect in influencing Englishmen in the citizens army.

Fifth Annual Convention of the Canadian Seed Growers Association

The fifth annual convention of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, held in Ottawa, Feb. 4th and 5th, was well attended, representatives being present from all the Provinces east of the Great Lakes, and keen interest was manifested throughout the meetings and discussions. Some previous conventions may have been more largely attended and more widely representative of the whole Dominion, but never has greater advancement been made toward putting the work of the Association on a basis that will appeal to farmers, and widen its influence throughout the country.

AIMS OF THE ASSOCIATION

The aims and objects of the Association were very fully and clearly reviewed by the President, Dr. James W. Robertson, of Macdonald College. Dr. Robertson pointed out that the system of selection, as practiced by the members of the Association, was by no means a new principle. In Scotland, it has long been the practice of the best farmers to build a "seed stack" of grain taken from those portions of the field where the grain is of best quality. This superior grain is then kept separate, and used for seed. A quotation from Virgil indicated that the process of hand selection for crop improvement was practiced with marked advantage even before Christ was born.

Reviewing the Macdonald-Robertson competition in seed-growing, it was shown that the yields had been greatly increased and the quality of the grain improved, covering a period of only three years' selection.

Dr. Robertson estimates that if the field crops of Canada last year had been increased to the same extent that the crops entered in the seed-growing competition were by three years' selection, the increased value to the country would have amounted to \$80,000,000. Another striking instance of what can be done by the use of good seed and improved methods of farming is furnished by the experience at the College Farm at St. Anne de Bellevue. When the farm was purchased, it was no better than the average in the Province. After three years' careful cropping, using improved seed, the yield per acre is practically double that of the average farm in Quebec.

This season the farm of Quebec yielded crops to the value of \$73,000,000. If the average yield throughout the Province had been as good as at the College farm, the value would have been \$147,000,000. These figures, Dr. Robertson points out, convey some conception of the room there is for plant improvement and the work accomplished by those who took part in the seed-growing competition is good evidence as to what can be done through methods employed by the Association.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN CONSTITUTION

Among the recommendations brought before the convention, and finally accepted, after considerable discussion, was one altering the constitution so as to give recognition to work of improvement in plants that may have been done by other recognized authorities. Up to the present, no standing in the Association has been given to seed that may have been improved by the experiment stations, or by private individuals, unless the work was done strictly in accord with the Association regulations, which demand that one-quarter acre be the minimum size seed-plot, and that in no case shall more seed be selected from the seed-plot than sufficient to sow a plot four times the size of the one from which the seed was taken. At most of our experiment stations the system of individual plant selection is followed as a basis of improvement, rather than a bulk selection of heads, as practiced by the Association. The system, as outlined by Prof. L. S. Klink, of St. Anne's, is in brief, as follows: Several thousand grains of one variety are planted in rows separately, several inches apart each way, and throughout the growing season these individual plants are carefully studied. Those showing the desired characteristics are noted, and, of the large number of plants growing about one hundred are selected and carefully stored. During the winter, these one hundred plants are again culled down by more rigid inspection of both the plant and ripened grain. The progeny of each plant is kept separate, and the seed sown in small test plots in the spring. In this way, improved strains of the different varieties are established, and, when sufficient seed is produced, it is distributed to farmers.

Work of this nature must necessarily be done by public institutions, rather than by private farmers and it was felt by the Association that grain that has been improved in this way should be given a standing in the Association, as many members would likely wish to start with seed of this sort. The constitution, as now amended, gives the executive council power to give seed improved by recognized authorities a standing in the Association records as high as hand-selected seed of the fifth year. The outcome of this amendment will probably be that most of the new members will start their work of selection with seed already improved as outlined above, and this would seem to be the most rational system.

DR. CHAS. SAUNDERS ON PLANT IMPROVEMENT

In the course of a paper on the work of plant-improvement, Dr. Chas. Saunders, Cerealist, at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, pointed out the difference between the methods of selection followed by the Seed-growers' Association and that followed at the Experimental Farm. The Association method is to select heads from the growing crop repeatedly year after year. One difficulty with this system is that large heads, which are likely to be picked, may be produced on a poor plant, or it may even be a different variety. With wheats, especially, it is extremely difficult to distinguish accurately between some of the varieties, and, as the selection has to be made each year, there is always the danger of not keeping the variety perfectly pure. With the individual-plant system, this difficulty does not present itself, and the desired qualities can be more readily recognized and established in improved strains. Dr. Saunders' recommendation is that farmers who wish to grow specially selected seed, secure their stock from a strain that has been improved by individual-plant selection, and then keep it pure by the hand selection process or by the use of a small seed-plot, on which should be sown hand-picked seed.

REPORT OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, L. H. Newman, covered in detail the operations during the past year, and represented the Association to be in a prosperous condition. Most of the old members are reported to be doing good work in selection, and several promising men have been added to the list of members. Last season there were 536 names on the list, including members and applicants. Of these, 139 reported having selection plots under operation, and requested visits from the inspector. In all, 199 members were visited by the inspectors during the past season. The number of

members in full standing last year was 140, and 30 more were accepted during the present convention.

Dealing with the different sections of the country, Mr. Newman noted that improvement is noticeable, both in the number of men operating and in the character of the work being done in all districts. In British Columbia, most of the operators are working with potatoes. In Alberta, oats receive the greatest attention, with fall wheat coming next. Turkey Red is the favorite variety chosen for improvement in the southern part of this Province, while in the northern districts more attention is being given to the softer varieties, such as Dawson's Golden Chaff. In Saskatchewan there are not many active members; most attention is given to wheat, oats coming next. The Manitoba members are reported to be doing excellent work. South of the C. P. R. main line Red Fife wheat is the favorite variety, but in the northern districts considerable attention is being given to the earlier varieties. Considerable work is also being done with fall wheat in the northern sections. The order of crops in Ontario, as to their popularity for improvement by selection, is corn, oats, barley, wheat and potatoes. There are a large number of members in Ontario, and, on the whole they are doing excellent work. Quebec members are not getting along as well as they might, due, largely, it is thought, to the fact that they do not understand the details of operations thoroughly. It is hoped to overcome this difficulty by having a general meeting in French next spring, when the process will be fully explained. In the Maritime Provinces the work is becoming more and more popular, due, to some extent, to the excellent educational influence of the Annual Winter Fair at Amherst. Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia both have a goodly number of men who are doing excellent work in plant improvement. New Brunswick has fewer members, but they are equally good.

TO ENCOURAGE DISTRICT MEETINGS

Among the recommendations made by the Board of Directors, and approved by the Convention, was one favoring the holding of district meetings or conventions by members of the Association. These informal conferences have been held at some of the winter fairs, and have been very beneficial in getting expression of opinion from a large number of members who are unable to attend the annual convention.

FAVOR EXPERIMENTS WITH CANADIAN GROWN ROOT SEED.

It was pointed out by the Board of Directors, and also by Peter H. McKenzie, ex-Chariman Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, that a great deal of the vegetable and root seed sold in Canada is of low vitality, and does not produce uniform plants. It was suggested that experiments should be conducted at the Experimental Farm, with the view to determining whether root and vegetable seeds can be grown economically in this country, and testing their relative value, as compared with the imported stock.

Very interesting and instructive papers were presented during the convention by Geo. Michaud, Assistant Seed Analyst, Ottawa, on "Conditions Which Affect the Vitality and Viability of Seeds" by Prof. R. Harcourt, O. A. C., on "The Comparative Baking Value of Flours Made from Different Varieties of Fall Wheat"; by A. P. McVannel, Perth, Ont., on "Barley Production"; by Prof. Wm. Lochhead, Macdonald College, Quebec, on "How Plants Feed," and by J. W. Gibson, Ottawa, on "The Seed-plot as an Educator."

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

The President of the Association, Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, was re-elected for another year, as were also the ten first directors. Thirty new names were added to the list of honorary members.

HON. SYDNEY FISHER ON THE ROME CONFERENCE

In an address before the Seed-growers' Association, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, took occasion to give a brief statement as to the aims and objects of the International Agricultural Institute, a session of which was recently held in Rome, at which Mr. Fisher was present. The objects of the Institute, as outlined by Mr. Fisher, are two fold: First, to secure co-operation in the compilation of reliable reports on crop conditions throughout the world, and in this way secure official information which will be of great use in arriving at proper market values, and suppress, in a large measure, at least, artificial manipulation of the grain markets by large operators, often to the great loss of the producer of the grain. Secondly, to compile at headquarters, at Rome, and distribute to the countries belonging to the Institute, all the latest information on agricultural research work that may be conducted at the various stations in the countries represented.

The idea of the Institute was presented to the King of Italy, who was very strongly impressed with the value of the scheme, and invited representatives of the different nations interested to a conference, to be held at Rome, in 1905. This conference resulted in the drafting of a definite plan, somewhat as outlined above. The proposition was submitted to the various governments interested, and in 1907 about thirty countries had accepted the plan. Great Britain requested that invitations be sent to the self-governing colonies. This was done, and in the spring of 1908, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Live stock Commissioner for Canada, went to Rome to meet the commit-

tee for perfecting the the general conference Fisher attended as a representative.

The maintenance of in two ways: The K from his private estate annual income of \$60,000 has been used and furnishing an addition to this, each tribute annually to t will amount to about tion to this, there will to the conferences. T way, but great things ar

Report of J

The report of the Co R. A. Wallace, Jas. appointed by the All into the condition of t Province and advise w to insure for hog raisers was presented to the ruary 18th. After rev mission and the evide the Province, the repor that not only has the considers a fair price (fi for his hogs, but that h been able to receive an overstock the market; curtailed on this accou where to turn for a mar hog line even at any p cent. of the cured me

These are the local c more plainly, while sev article is imported an packers, at least one-h mers have been comm industry on account of ing a living price for h to say nothing of what would become produce suitable for feeding the tinct loss to the Provin be some remedy.

Men have come to t states of the American better themselves. T Canada for the same Alberta must solve for run up against in their f is the lack of a stable r There is no good reason fide farmer in Alberta o of other countries, c better themselves and; again confronted with

The market for cure and there will always b Columbia market and t The home market, as f the private concerns i this the local concerns the trade. If a gov nothing more than d have done, that the a only be raised but cur the experiment and th besides giving an ince the hog business and r raising, making Albert a Province in which f faith to do business.

CONDI

The evidence and c that something must b ditions are such that the money required fr nor would they care t ities in such a way a government here, ther The guarantee of each is not available, and come to the following

PLAN OF

That when a sufficie a reasonable assurance fifty thousand hogs pe will elect from among tors whose duty it w supply of hogs of sui amount of money need fully operate the plant abilities of the operat then recommend that money to build, equip and the directors dected to admit of enlarge have a capacity large hogs a day at the star in the farmers' hogs, p to two thirds of their e intervals as may be ag has elapsed to place t the producers the bal product, less the cost same and a stiff suffic penses, such as insura

ar was 140, and 30
esent convention.
tions of the coun-
ovement is notice-
operating and in the
in all districts. In
erators are working
receive the greatest
ing next. Turkey
for improvement in
ince, while in the
i is being given to
son's Golden Chaff,
ny active members;
oats coming next,
ted to be doing ex-
R. main line Red
but in the northern
being given to the
ork is also being
ern sections. The
eir popularity for
orn, oats, barley,
a large number of
ie whole they are
mbers are not get-
due, largely, it is
not understand the
It is hoped to
; a general meeting
rocess will be fully
vices the work is
lar, due, to some
al influence of the
Prince Edward
a goodly number of
in plant improve-
members, but they

MEETINGS
ade by the Board
the Convention,
istrict meetings or
ssociation. These
ld at some of the
eneficial in getting
number of mem-
annual convention.

ADIAN GROWN
of Directors, and
harman Standing
onization, that a
root seed sold in
not produce uni-
that experiments
mental Farm, with
oot and vegetable
in this country,
is compared with

ive papers were
y Geo. Michaud,
on "Conditions
ility of Seeds" by
The Comparative
ifferent Varieties
nel, Perth, Ont.,
E. Wm. Lochhead,
ow Plants Feed,"
"The Seed-plot

on, Dr. Jas. W.
er year, as were
new names were
ers.

ME CONFERENCE
wers' Association,
Agriculture, took
s to the aims and
ultural Institute,
eld in Rome, at
e objects of the
er, are two fold:
e compilation of
throughout the
cial information
at proper market
easure, at least,
in markets by
loss of the pro-
ompile at head-
to the countries
test information
ay be conducted
s represented.
resented to the
impressed with
representatives
a conference, to
ference resulted
mewhat as out-
ubmitted to the
in 1907 about
e plan. Great
sent to the self-
nd in the spring
stock Commis-
et the commit-

tee for perfecting the organization. In November the general conference was called, and Hon. Mr. Fisher attended as a representative from Canada.

The maintenance of the Institute is provided for in two ways: The King of Italy has endowed it from his private estate, so that there will be an annual income of \$60,000. The first three years' income has been used in erecting suitable buildings and furnishing accommodation for the staff. In addition to this, each country is expected to contribute annually to the expenses. Canada's share will amount to about \$4,000 per year, and, in addition to this, there will be the expenses of the delegate to the conferences. The work is just getting under way, but great things are expected from it.

Report of Pork Commission

The report of the Commission, consisting of Messrs. R. A. Wallace, Jas. Bower and A. G. Harrison, appointed by the Alberta Government to inquire into the condition of the hog raising industry in the Province and advise what measures might be taken to insure for hog raisers a fair price for their products, was presented to the provincial legislature on February 18th. After reviewing the terms of the commission and the evidence taken in various parts of the Province, the report goes on to say, the evidence that not only has the farmer not received what he considers a fair price (five cents per pound live weight) for his hogs, but that he has not, in very many cases, been able to receive any price at all: that he is able to overstock the market; that his energies have been curtailed on this account, and that he does not know where to turn for a market for what he can raise in the hog line even at any price, and still seventy-five per cent. of the cured meat is imported.

These are the local conditions, or, to put the matter more plainly, while seventy-five per cent. of the cured article is imported and no kick made by our local packers, at least one-half of our most energetic farmers have been compelled to go out of the hog industry on account of no market at all and not receiving a living price for his hog during part of the year, to say nothing of what could be done by farmers who would become producers of hogs and farm products suitable for feeding them. This is a serious and distinct loss to the Province as a whole, and there should be some remedy.

Men have come to Alberta from the so-called hog states of the American Union because they want to better themselves. They have come from eastern Canada for the same purpose, and to hold them Alberta must solve for them the difficulties they have run up against in their former homes, and one of these is the lack of a stable market for their farm products. There is no good reason why the condition of the bona fide farmer in Alberta should not be superior to those of other countries, especially since many came to better themselves and avoid conditions which they are again confronted with in this Province.

The market for cured meat is right here in Alberta, and there will always be the English market, the British Columbia market and the market in the north country. The home market, as far as possible, might be left to the private concerns if they will occupy it. To do this the local concerns must cure their meat to suit the trade. If a government controlled plant does nothing more than demonstrate, as the creameries have done, that the article to suit the trade cannot only be raised but cured in Alberta, it will be worth the experiment and the financial risk in making such, besides giving an incentive to our farmers to go into the hog business and mixed farming as well as wheat raising, making Alberta a "sure-crop" Province, and a Province in which financial institutions will have faith to do business.

CONDITIONS IN ALBERTA

The evidence and conditions existing clearly show that something must be done. In this country, conditions are such that the farmers could not borrow the money required from the banks, as in Denmark, nor would they care to guarantee each other's liabilities in such a way as they do in Denmark. The government here, therefore, must supply the money. The guarantee of each others' liabilities by the farmer is not available, and for the above reasons we have come to the following conclusions:

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

That when a sufficient number of hog growers give a reasonable assurance that they will supply at least fifty thousand hogs per year to a plant, and that they will elect from among themselves officers and directors whose duty it will be to look after the steady supply of hogs of suitable quality, to decide on the amount of money needed from time to time to successfully operate the plant, to look after the conduct and abilities of the operators, your commissioners would then recommend that the government furnish the money to build, equip and operate a plant, as they and the directors deem most advisable, so constructed to admit of enlargement, and the original plant to have a capacity large enough to handle at least 300 hogs a day at the start; that the management take in the farmers' hogs, pay them at time of delivery up to two thirds of their estimated value, then at regular intervals as may be agreed upon when sufficient time has elapsed to place the product on the market pay the producers the balance of the full value of their product, less the cost of curing and marketing the same and a sum sufficient to pay local working expenses, such as insurance, taxes, directors remunera-

tion, etc., less one-quarter cent per pound live weight, this one-quarter cent per pound to be applied to the creation of a fund for the purpose of paying back to the government their original investment and interest thereon. And at the same time to allot shares to each patron equal to the amount paid into this fund by the assessment of the one-quarter of a cent per pound on his product.

DIVIDEND FOR STOCKHOLDERS

Your commissioners would further recommend, when the government indebtedness has been finally paid off by this fund, that this fund be applied to paying a reasonable interest to the patrons on the amount of shares held by them and take the balance to be paid as a bonus on each pound of pork supplied, shares to become transferrable only to bona fide patrons, and then only by application to and with the consent of the directors. But in the event of the removal or death of any patrons and where application has not been made for such transfer by him or his heirs for the space of one year subsequent to such removal or death, then the directors may have power to cancel such shares and apply the proceeds to the general fund.

Your commissioners would further recommend that in the event of it being found necessary to erect additional plants at other points in the Province, those patrons who wish to withdraw from the first existing plant, may do so, with the approval of the directors, the shares held by them being transferred to the new plant with which they may affiliate, and the amount of money thus withdrawn from the first existing plant to be made by the remaining patrons as before.

EQUALIZATION OF FREIGHT RATES

As each patron would naturally wish the plant located near his special place of business so as to cheapen the freight rates paid by him, your commissioners would recommend that the sum total of all freight rates paid on railways be subdivided and charged equally against each pound of pork supplied.

SHIPPING DAYS

To minimize the cost of buying hogs, regular shipping days should be established when the patrons could bring their hogs to their respective railway stations where the regular buying agent could be in attendance, and whose duty it would be to grade the hogs, weigh them and credit each patron with the amount due him. In some cases this might mean the shipping of less than carload lots from one station to the next to be made up there, but it would obviate the difficulty of forcing the patron to keep his hogs after they had arrived at the proper size, hence a more uniform grade could be secured. In Denmark, the patrons are paid by "dead weight" and quality of hog after inspection, which method of payment your commissioners consider worthy of careful consideration.

PATRONS AGREEMENT

Your commissioners would further recommend that all patrons be required to enter into an agreement to give all the hogs which they wish to dispose of for curing purposes to the packing plant of the association of which they are members. And any patrons who sell their hogs in contravention to their agreement shall be subject to a fine not exceeding two dollars for such hog sold, and that the directors of the association shall have power to cancel the shares of such patron up to the amount of such fine inflicted, and also the power to dispose of such cancelled shares to any other patron, or in any way they think fit, and to apply the proceeds to the general funds of the association. In the case of over production, or if the plant should be unable from any cause to handle all the hogs offered, then the board of directors may give permission to any of the patrons to dispose of their hogs as they may think fit.

Your commissioners would also recommend that the stock Commissioner be instructed to canvass the different districts to ascertain the probable number of hogs that the farmers will guarantee to supply and to obtain the signatures of those farmers to this agreement.

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

As to size and class of building best adapted for the carrying out of operations your commissioners believe there are things that might be safe to leave to a designer, but we think that the practical experience of men engaged in the business should be taken into account.

(Continued on page 318).

Morris Company Coming to Canada

An important deal is reported to have been carried through in Calgary by which the Morris Company, of Chicago, have acquired the entire holdings of the Dominion Meat Company of that city. The Morris people are reported to be buyers of a large tract of land near Nose Creek, northeast of the city, where the plant of the Dominion Meat Company is located. Just when the Company will take charge of the business has not been made public yet, but the change is expected to take place shortly. Extensive additions will be made to the plant. The new abattoir will be built and very large stockyards laid out. A large piece of property will be set apart for homes for the employees of the company. It is reported also that one block of 160 acres has been purchased at \$200 an acre and another block of 80 acres bought at \$300.

Building a House on the Homestead

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The idea of starting a discussion in your valuable paper as to the best way of making the life of a bachelor more attractive and endurable in our Great West, seems to me an excellent one from which only good results can follow, and will place many a bachelor under a debt of gratitude to you. Having had considerable opportunities of studying the ways of bachelors during the last four years, you will perhaps allow me to contribute towards the discussion on "baching."

The first thing to consider is the housing of the bachelor, and the initial step towards building a dwelling is naturally the site on which to build. It behooves the homesteader, therefore, to take a good look at his quarter in order to select a suitable spot.

I would select one on a slight rise in the ground, preferably on a knoll with a gravelly soil. It will be warmer and drier than more low-lying land. Do not build close to a slough—it is unhealthy; mosquitos will be a great nuisance in the season, and will be damp and cold at other times. Having chosen your site, dig a good roomy cellar, after which the building of the house begins.

Where there is plenty of suitable wood, the builder will naturally feel inclined towards building a log house, and although it entails quite a lot of work, there is no gainsaying that a log house, well built and plastered, makes a very comfortable and lasting dwelling. However, most bachelors have not the opportunities of getting logs, and even if they had, but were financially able to buy lumber, it would undoubtedly pay to build a frame house. It takes far less time to erect and to a beginner, time is most valuable. To such as settle on the open prairie, three kinds of buildings are at their disposal, according to their means, viz:

- Sod house.
- House of 1 ply lumber and sod veneered.
- Frame house.

Before starting to consider these three kinds of dwelling I would point out that a building 14' x 20' x 8' is, to my mind, an ideal one, giving ample room for comfortable interior arrangements. About these I will write in a subsequent article, and will now confine myself to the building of the house.

A sod house, pure and simple, should, I think, be avoided when possible, it is unhealthy, never looks nice inside and is subject to being infested with vermin, however, many a beginner has to turn his dollar over several times before he can make his up mind to spend it and as a dwelling is necessary for him, it is to his class that a sod house is the only choice. When plowing for sods choose a piece of land where the sod is tough. The sods should be 2 feet long and from 12 to 14 inches wide, build the first few courses of the wall of a good thickness, so as to be able to give the wall a slight tapering inward as you go higher. After having laid a course of sods take some fine soil and fill up the points firmly, also tramp the sod well down as possible, to prevent shrinkage afterwards, but, of course, shrinkage will take place in any case. Allowance has to be made for this when you begin on the roof.

The roof should be pitched so as to turn the water better, a shanty roof is for this reason inadvisable. I have seen sod shacks, well built too, which, on a rainy day, leaked like a sieve to the great discomfort of the occupants. The windows should face south and if at all possible, use large windows, say 4 lights, 12 x 24 each, not small stable windows, as is so often the case, which, owing to the thickness of the walls keep the house in semi-darkness on even the brightest days. During the short days of winter it gives a forbidding aspect, whereas the large windows admit the welcome rays of the sun during the greater part of the day, making the room look bright and giving a certain amount of warmth.

I would place the door on the west side, on the north-west corner of the house and while building the house I would erect a small porch over the door, say 6 x 6, having the outside door of the porch facing south, by doing this you would avoid the effects of the coldest winds on our prairies, viz., the N.W. and S.E. winds. Besides this the porch can be utilized as a store place for fuel, ice, etc., and when a blizzard comes along you will be able to laugh at it.

So much for the sod house, pure and simple. The next in order is the sod veneered house, which, in many respects is built similarly to a sod house, except that it has a lumber frame and one ply of lumber against which the sods are piled. Anyone building such a place would do well to put two ply of tar paper on the outside of the lumber before veneering it with sods. The roof can be built in the same way as the sides, or shingled, the shingles to be 4 1/2 inches to the weather. Such a dwelling can be made very warm and snug, especially if the builder has the means of sealing it inside with inch or half inch shiplap, and after the lumber has dried properly, to cover it with building paper and then paper with wallpaper. Both for outside and inside, I should use cedar shiplap, as it shrinks very little. Windows and door arrangements should be the same as described when dealing with a sod house. The other kind of house to be considered is the frame building, which will be done in a future article.

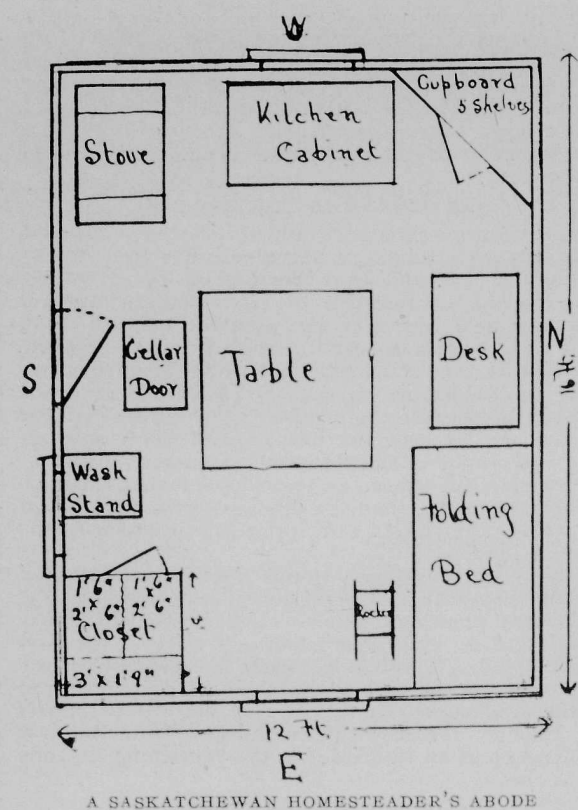
Sask. S.

Bachelor Problems

In contributing to this interesting discussion of bachelor problems, I would like to begin by endorsing most emphatically the opinion which has been expressed by "One of the Many" and other writers, that the first thing the homesteader needs on his own little piece of Canada is a wife. But as these letters are intended chiefly for the assistance of bachelor homesteaders, I will not enlarge upon that side of the question, except to say that my own experience and observation, extending over two winters and one summer of homesteading and batching, have brought me to the firm conclusion that a suitable marriage will not only bring a homesteader a great deal of happiness and comfort, but will also be profitable to him and his partner. Some homesteaders say they cannot afford to get married; when, if they only knew it, they cannot afford to stay single. But supposing the homesteader is a bachelor, there is still no reason why he should not make his shack comfortable and homelike, and at the same time inexpensive. There are many ways of building and I have been into almost every kind of dwelling, costing from \$20 to \$2,000 and built of sod, logs, and lumber. The warmest place I ever was in was the sod shanty of a neighbor of mine, but on the other hand, there is another sod building only a short distance away, which was built in the summer of 1907 and had to be abandoned last winter because it could not be kept warm. The first was built of good tough sods taken from low ground where the grass roots were thick and strong; it was carefully built so that no holes or chinks were left, and it was finished with a coat of plaster (made from the subsoil clay with some finely chopped straw, and a very little horse manure). The cost of this building was very small. There was lumber for the floor and door, a window, half a dozen logs for ridge poles and supports, and the hire of a team to plow and haul the sods, and then the plastering which a Doukhobor did for five dollars, about \$25 in all, and a few day's work by the owner. The other sod shanty was built carelessly, the fatal mistake was made of taking sods where the land was sandy, and the result was that it began to fall down before it had been built six months, and was then useless.

If there is timber near, a log building, well plastered, is to be recommended, but where logs cannot be conveniently procured, and lumber is too expensive for the homesteader, a sod building, either for house or stable, will prove warm and comfortable and will meet the requirements of most homesteaders until they can afford a more permanent and handsome home. If the money can be spared, a lumber shack is perhaps preferable, and this should be planned so that it may be added to in the future. I have a lumber shack 12 by 14 feet, with 8 foot walls and a peak roof 12 feet high in the center. There is a door and window on the south side and a window in the east. To this I can add a lean-to on the north, 8 by 14, to be used as granary while my crop is small, then as an addition to the dwelling house, and by and by I can build a two storey house on the west side and use the original building as a kitchen.

The homesteader will find that he can use lots of money before he gets well started on his place, but if he is resourceful and determined, he will find he can still get along after his stock of cash is exhausted. A great deal can be done by exchanging work with



neighbors. In most districts there are men with all kinds of outfits. Some have good horses and complete outfits of machinery, others, perhaps, have a yoke of oxen, a plow, and a wagon, and there are others again whose entire stock and implements consist of a cat, a spade, and an axe. Perhaps none of them have any too much money, and so an exchange of labor is arranged. The man without horses grubbs out patches of scrub, drives a team, pitches hay, and helps on the many occasions when an extra man is needed, and in return the other breaks a few acres of land, puts in a bit of crop, or lends a team for a few days. In this way, homesteaders can help one another to their mutual advantage, and I, as one without horses, got a considerable amount of improvements done to my quarter section last year by helping my neighbors erect buildings, clear land, put up hay, and harvest crops. The wife of my nearest neighbor makes a regular income by selling milk and bread to the bachelors of the immediate district, and there are many ways of earning something if one is anxious to do so. Even a bachelor, however, should keep a cow and also make his own bread. I did both last summer, but sold the cow in the fall when I left the homestead for a few weeks, arranging to be paid for her with breaking next summer. Bread-making is difficult in winter unless a fire is kept alight most of the night, but in warm weather it is just as easy as making baking powder biscuits, or bannock, with which many bachelors content themselves. I have often been asked for my receipt for bread, so I will give it here. Buy a box of yeast cakes and follow the directions on the box.

Many people suppose that the life of a bachelor homesteader is necessarily dull, especially during the winter months, but this is not the case, in this district at any rate. A man will not be dull if he has plenty of work to do, and those who have nothing else to occupy them can spend a good deal of their time visiting the busier neighbors who will always be glad to see someone drop in for an evening's chat. Occasionally, a surprise party is held, fifteen or twenty coming down in a body upon some unsuspecting bachelor, and proceeding to have a good time in his house. We take a supply of eatables with us, a pack of cards, and a musician if we can get one, and we are always welcome. Being prudent people, we never go home in the dark, but generally return by milking time.

In conclusion, I would like to say a few words to a very numerous class—the class to which I myself belong—that is, young men who do not intend to become farmers, but who look to homesteading as a change from city life, a period of mental and physical recuperation and an investment of time and money which will prove profitable.

For myself, I am entirely satisfied with the results of following this plan. In spite of living on my own cooking for over a year past, I am ten pounds heavier than when I started homesteading, and I never felt better in my life.

I had a pretty good time, too. In the summer I sometimes worked and sometimes played, and attended a few picnics and dances. In the fall I fished, and shot ducks, geese, and prairie chickens; and in the winter I tramped around on snow-shoes and visited friends when I needed exercise, or stayed at home and read when I didn't. I also found interesting occupation and got some valuable experience by taking part in local public affairs, chiefly in connection with school matters, being one of the trustees.

Homesteading, under these circumstances, is more expensive than most people think, but the amount of money required depends on the ability and willingness of the homesteader to work at his buildings and on his land. He will need money at every step, for

a trip to select his land, for the building of his house, for furniture, for provisions, and for breaking. It will cost \$4.50 or \$4.75 for every acre he breaks, \$3.00 for breaking and \$1.50 or \$1.75 for backsetting, or discing and harrowing, and then he will have to find more money next spring for seed and seeding. Personally, I should not care to start homesteading on the smallest scale with less than \$500, and with that sum one will probably find it necessary to save a little more by working at his own trade during the six months that he is not required to spend on his land.

Greystone, Sask.

J. W. WARD.

A Saskatchewan Bachelor's Shack

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In the last few issues, various readers have been discussing the different styles of a bachelor's shack, and I quite agree with a lot that has been said, but think that some of the plans and descriptions can be improved upon a little. I am a homesteader myself, so can quite appreciate the arm chair or rocker, as I have one myself and think it quite indispensable, although I own it is an extra item of expense, but think of the hours of ease a man can have in one of them during the long winter months, especially if he is a reader of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

I am enclosing a rough plan of my shack and any one building a shack similar to mine will find it very convenient. I would certainly recommend any bachelor to have a folding bed, as not only does it give you more room in the daytime, but the top of it makes a piece of furniture and there are many people who haven't the least idea that it is a bed.

Another convenient thing for a bachelor to have is a kitchen table cooking cabinet, as it not only serves as a table if you have company and require to use it as such, but it keeps your flour, sugar, oatmeal and other sundry cooking materials, nice and clean and very handy to get at. If a man has the money to spare, he can invest a few dollars to a great advantage in a small writing desk, as then he has a place to keep all his papers and odds and ends, without leaving them all around the shack, never knowing where to find any particular letter or thing he requires.

Another convenience is a small wardrobe or clothes closet in one corner. My shack is 12' x 16' with 8" studding, so in one corner I made a clothes closet and use the upper 6 1/2' as such, I have five drawers in the bottom, three on one side and two on the other. The two serve as a back to the three. I made the top one the full length and two thirds of the width of the closet which is 3 ft. square, so the drawer is 3 ft. long and 2 ft. wide and 1 ft. deep, and the two bottom ones are 6 ins. deep and half the size of the top one. These three open to the front and the two that open at the side are the full length of the closet and 9 inches deep, with a couple of partitions. The ones at the side also serve as the back of the ones in front.

In another corner I have a three-cornered cupboard for dishes, pots, pans, etc., which, equipped with a pair of doors is very clean and convenient.

I have a pitch roof to my shack, and ceiled inside and overhead, so I have a comfortable little box.

Sask.

SAM'L HARRIS.

Many thanks for the knife I received. It's a dandy and well worth finding a subscriber or two.

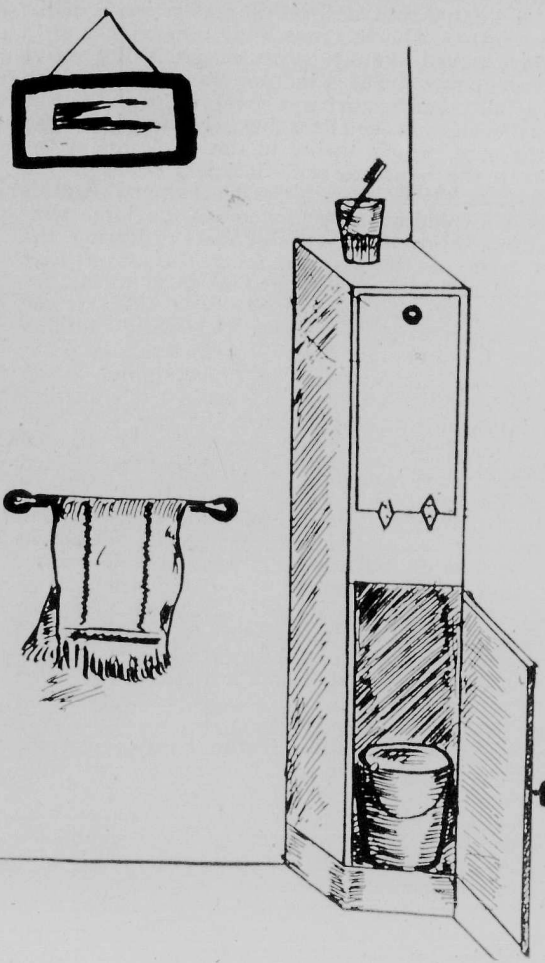
Central Butte.

H. POLLOCK.

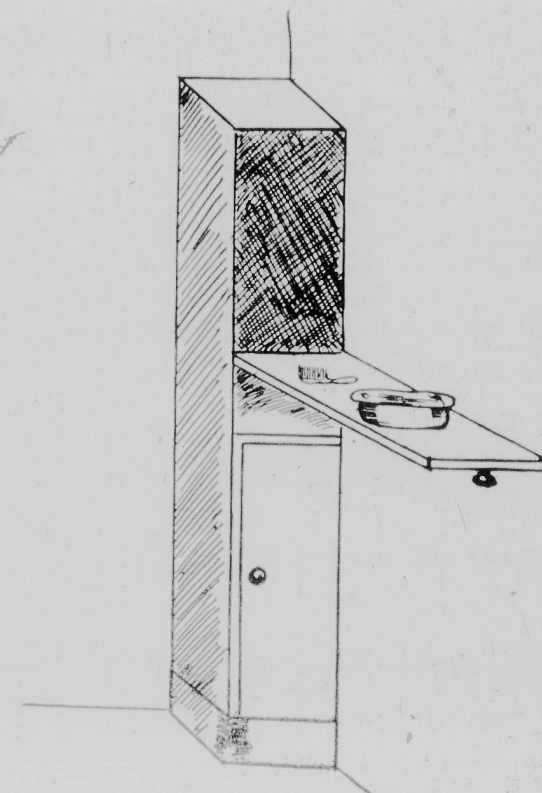
The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is silver lined, gold crowned, copper bottomed and ironbound.

Alta.

P. S. WASHBURN.



AUTOMATIC WASHSTAND CLOSED.



AUTOMATIC WASHSTAND OPEN.

The Big We

Farmers in Western enthusiastic over the winter show and seed grain fair the 9th to the 12th. Arranged for to bring the from Binscarth to Brandon.

More than enough entered the building, some of the being entered for the horse.

In the poultry department 2000 birds on exhibition.

About 60 of the students paring to take part in which is in charge of Prof. Brandon City Council will accommodate for every vi

Manitoba Far

After looking over the produce high-class seed of Valley River, Man., later sections about three will take possession in intention is to enlarge and will give special attention to Red Fife he has carried on for some increase in trade and shipping facilities are more open. Mr. Moore the grain growing west at is universally desired.

Foreign Cro

The U. S. Crop Report bullish in tone. The crop of the world over, on Fife. Taking the Europe the late sowings in Austria show some improvement, Sharp changes of temperature have been the chief meteorological European countries. believed that any serious growing crop, but the late most part and a return to is likely to do considerably shows fair promise, but setback of late sowing in

In Bulgaria and Roumania from 20 to 30 per cent. snow crop is said to be coming condition. The crop for protected by snow. The section is rated as favorable throughout Southwestern months of winter, and at without snow covering. pated though it may not able conditions would not wheat crop in most provinces in the fall.

In Great Britain the snow has been a feature Isles, and it is believed crop has not been equal very similar weather on the situation is not entirely sown rather late last fall inches, and fears are apprehensible weather now prevail that will seriously check crop. In Southern Europe promise. In the South operations are practical decided change in the wheat crop of New South well below last year's Victoria remains good in Australia excellent. The culture about the first of mates of yield and of prices: Wheat—crop, 171 exportation (including flax seed—crop, 42,750,000 million bushels; oats—crop of this year some 2. record harvest of last year

From India, this year's cluding the Native States Eastern Bengal and Assam about 16.5 per cent of the ported to be 4 1/2 million a than the sowings at the same 2 1/2 million acres, or 11 per of the final returns for 1906-7. Unless the excellent conditions prevailing in 19 sowings are kept in mind last two years is likely to statistics given in the first as follows: 1908-9, 20,164,200 acres; average, 22,664,500 acres.

The condition of the A is not discussed

The Big Week at Brandon

Farmers in Western Manitoba are getting enthusiastic over the winter fair, horse show, poultry show and seed grain fair to be held in Brandon from the 9th to the 12th. A special train has been arranged for to bring the people off the Yorkton line from Binscarth to Brandon.

More than enough entries were in by the 24th to fill the building, some of the horsemen from Saskatchewan being entered for the horse show.

In the poultry department there will be about 2000 birds on exhibition, all in brand new coops.

About 60 of the students of the M. A. C. are preparing to take part in the stock-judging competition which is in charge of Prof. Peters.

Single rates will be in force on all railroads, and the Brandon City Council will undertake to provide accommodation for every visitor.

Manitoba Farmer Moves West

After looking over the country for a location to produce high-class seed grain, Mr. John Mooney of Valley River, Man., last week selected three quarter sections about three miles south of Regina and will take possession immediately. Mr. Mooney's intention is to enlarge his business in seed growing and will give special attention to the growing of improved strains of Red Fife wheat. This is a branch he has carried on for some years at Valley River but an increase in trade demanded a location where shipping facilities are more convenient and the land more open. Mr. Mooney is known in all parts of the grain growing west and the success of his venture is universally desired.

Foreign Crop Conditions

The U. S. Crop Reporter for February is slightly bullish in tone. The condition of the growing wheat crop the world over, on February, was none too promising. Taking the European wheat countries in order, the late sowings in Austria Hungary and Germany show some improvement, but are far from satisfactory. Sharp changes of temperature during the past month have been the chief meteorological feature of the central European countries. Up to the present it is not believed that any serious damage has been done to the growing crop, but the land now is lying bare for the most part and a return to severe weather conditions is likely to do considerable harm. The German crop shows fair promise, but has not recovered from the setback of late sowing in the autumn.

In Bulgaria and Roumania, the acreage sown is from 20 to 30 per cent. smaller than last year, but the crop is said to be coming through the winter in fair condition. The crop for the most part has been well protected by snow. The situation throughout this section is rated as favorable. Intense cold prevailed throughout Southwestern Russia, during the first few months of winter, and at least one-half the crop was without snow covering. Serious damage is anticipated though it may not be so great as the unfavorable conditions would indicate. The Russian winter wheat crop in most provinces got a fairly good start in the fall.

In Great Britain the outlook is favorable. Heavy snow has been a feature of the winter in the British Isles, and it is believed the outlook for the wheat crop has not been equalled for years. In France, very similar weather conditions have prevailed, but the situation is not entirely satisfactory. Wheat was sown rather late last fall in most of the French provinces, and fears are apprehended that the mild, favorable weather now prevailing will induce weed growth that will seriously check the growth of the late sown crop. In Southern Europe the outlook is of average promise. In the Southern hemisphere, harvesting operations are practically complete. There is a decided change in the crop outlook in Australia; the wheat crop of New South Wales will undoubtedly fall well below last year's standard, while the crop of Victoria remains good in promise and that of South Australia excellent. The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture about the first of the new year revised its estimates of yield and of probable export surplus as follows: Wheat—crop, 171 million bushels, surplus for exportation (including flour), 123 million bushels; flax seed—crop, 42,750,000 bushels, export surplus, 39 million bushels; oats—export surplus, 59 million bushels. This estimate places the probable wheat crop of this year some 25 million bushels below the record harvest of last year.

From India, this year's area under wheat (not including the Native States nor the British province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, which usually contain about 16.5 per cent of the total wheat acreage) is reported to be 4 1/2 million acres, or 29 per cent, larger than the sowings at the same date last year, but about 2 1/2 million acres, or 11 per cent, less than the average of the final returns for the five years ending with 1906-7. Unless the exceptionally disastrous crop conditions prevailing in 1907-8 and the lateness of the sowings are kept in mind, a comparison between the last two years is likely to be misleading. The acreage statistics given in the first general memorandum are as follows: 1908-9, 20,169,700 acres; 1907-8, 15,645,200 acres; average, 1902-3 to 1906-07-(final) 22,664,500 acres.

The condition of the American winter wheat crop is not discussed.

MARKETS

Wheat, in February, in Winnipeg, advanced approximately 10 cents per bushel. The past two weeks have witnessed a steady climb upward with scarcely a single slump. The demand for wheat has been exceptional, and number one Northern has sold several times within a fraction of the May option. Advances have been based largely upon actual world conditions, though the speculative element on Chicago and Minneapolis exchanges have forced values in those markets rather too high, higher at least than conditions in European markets warranted. Winnipeg ran ahead of European advances on all occasions, but not sufficiently so to put exporters out of business. Speculative trading has been brisk, the May option being the favorite.

In Chicago, the Patten crowd are trying to take their profits. During the early part of the week an effort was made by combined interests in the east, to break the price of wheat by wholesale selling for May delivery. But the market seemed to stand all the May that could be piled on it without a serious break in prices. The quantity of wheat that Patten and his friends have got hold of is believed to be larger than anything handled by one clique of operators in Chicago since the disastrous Leiter deal of 1895. The same bunch are believed to be buying heavily in Winnipeg.

Meanwhile, the world's situation in wheat continues to shape for higher values. Wheat has not yet touched the highest spot it will reach before the world is able to draw on the crop of 1909. Dollar and a quarter wheat a month ago was rated among the impossibilities. To-day, that price looks rational for the world's first cereal. Wheat is almost certain yet to advance. European reports do not indicate any too hopeful condition in some parts regarding the winter crop, the Argentine is not improving in shipments, war is threatening in southeastern Europe, and things generally the world over do not indicate that much more wheat will be scraped up between now and the end of next July than was estimated in our last week's issue.

In coarse grains little activity exists. Flax has been moving up steadily of late, and is selling now around \$1.35, an advance of 13 cents over figures for the closing week of January. Oats, early this week, showed a tendency to advance, and some sharp upward movements were noticeable in the market, but the impression generally seems to be that oats are not going to go much beyond their present values. In considering oat prices one has to figure on the basis of the value of the grain for feed, and while feed wheat is at a pretty good level, and barley reasonably high, it is difficult to figure into oats for feeding much more than the value set for them by present quotations. The grain, however, is seemingly scarce in the country. On the other side of the line oats show a tendency to move upwards, and in the long run are expected to advance considerably in price. The advance for all grades of oats, in February, in Winnipeg, was approximately 5 cents per bushel.

Prices for the week were:

	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 Nor.	109 1/4	110 1/4	111	111 1/4	112 1/4	112 1/4
No. 2 Nor.	105	105 1/4	106	106	108 1/4	108 1/4
No. 3 Nor.	101 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	103	104 1/4	104 1/4
No. 4	96	96 1/4	96 1/4	97	98 1/4	99 1/4
No. 5	90 1/4	91	91 1/4	91 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4
No. 6	84	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4	86 1/4	87 1/4
Feed	72	73	75	75	77	77
No. 1 Alberta						
Red	105	105 1/4	106	104	105	107
Oats—						
No. 2 white	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
No. 3 white	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Feed	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Feed 2	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
Barley—						
No. 3	48 1/4	49	49	49	49 1/4	52
No. 4	47	47	48	48	48 1/4	50
Feed	43	43	43	43	43 1/4	45
Flax—						
No. 1 N. W.	135 1/4	137	134 1/4	135 1/4	136 1/4	136
No. 1 Man.	133 1/4	135	133 1/4	133 1/4	134 1/4	134

Option quotations for the week were:

	Monday	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—					
Feb.	107 1/4	107 1/4	108 1/4	107 1/4	108
Mar.	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4
May	109	109 1/4	109	109 1/4	109 1/4
July	109 1/4	109 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4
Tuesday—					
Feb.	108	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4
Mar.	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4
May	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	109 1/4	110 1/4
July	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	111	111 1/4
Wednesday—					
Feb.	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	109
Mar.	109	109	109	109 1/4	109 1/4
May	111	111 1/4	111 1/4	110 1/4	111 1/4
July	111 1/4	111 1/4	112 1/4	111 1/4	112

Thursday—			
Feb.	109		109 1/4
Mar.	109 1/4		109 1/4
May	111	111 1/4	111 1/4
July	118 1/4	112 1/4	112 1/4
Friday—			
Feb.	109 1/4		111 1/4
Mar.	110 1/4		111
May	112 1/4	113 1/4	112 1/4
July	113 1/4	114 1/4	113 1/4
Saturday—			
Feb.	111 1/4		111 1/4
Mar.	111 1/4		111 1/4
May	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4
July	114 1/4	115	114 1/4

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Bran		\$20.00
Shorts		21.00
Chopped Feeds—		
Barley and oats		24.00
Barley		22.00
Oats		26.00
Hay, per ton car on track,		
Winnipeg (prairie hay)	\$6.00 @	7.00
Timothy	9.00 @	10.00
Baled straw	4.50 @	5.00

BUTTER AND EGGS

Fresh turned creamery bricks		30
Storage bricks		27
Boxes, 26 to 14 lbs.		27

DAIRY BUTTER—

Extra, fancy dairy prints	21 @	23
Dairy in tubs	19 @	20

EGGS—

Manitoba fresh	37 @	39
Cold storage, candled		33
Pickled		31

POULTRY—

Turkey, Manitoba	19	
Turkey, fine Ontario (undrawn and case weight)		19
Spring chicken, per lb.		18
Ducks, per lb.		15
Geese, per lb.		14

VEGETABLES—

Potatoes, per bushel	85 @	90
Carrots, per cwt.		\$1.50
Beets, per cwt.		1.50
Turnips, per cwt.		75
Cabbage, per cwt.		2.00
Onions, per cwt.	2.25 @	2.50
Parsnips, per cwt.		2.00

HIDES—

Frozen (subject to usual tare)	7 @	7 1/2
No. 1 tallow		5
No. 2 tallow		4
Sheepskins (late taken off)	40 @	75
Lambskins, (late taken off)	40 @	75
Wool (western unwashed)	7 @	8

DRESSED MEATS—

Beef carcasses, per lb.		7 1/2
Hind quarters		9
Front quarters		6 1/2
Dressed hogs		8 1/2
Dressed lamb	12 @	13
Dressed mutton		10 1/2

FURS

The fur market continues active, but receipts have been light, owing to the unfavorable weather for catching. Receipts are expected to largely increase as the season is at hand when the animals do much running about and are easily caught. A good many believe that the present high prices will not be maintained after the coming March London Sales.

LIVE STOCK, WINNIPEG

Receipts of cattle are light, the market dull, and unchanged in price from last quotations. Hogs are coming forward in fair numbers and are meeting with good demand. Hog prices are up half a cent. The general impression, however, is that the advance is only temporary, due to an unusually brisk demand, for the past fortnight with only normal deliveries. Butcher cattle are quoted at from \$3.00 to \$4.00. No other class is coming in. No sheep are on sale. Hogs of 150 to 250 pounds are worth \$6.50, with heavier offerings running from \$4.75 to \$5.00.

TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.00 to \$5.60, butchers, \$4.40 to \$5.10; cows, \$3.00 to \$4.25; calves, \$3.00 to \$7.00; Sheep, \$4.00 to \$4.50; lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.00; hogs, \$6.40 to \$6.60.

CHICAGO

Beef cows, \$3.15 to \$4.85; heifers, \$3.00 to \$6.00; bulls, \$2.75 to \$4.90; canners, \$1.75 to \$3.00; calves, \$3.25 to \$8.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$5.40; lambs, \$5.00 to \$7.50; hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.45.

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

The County Council of Victoria, in Ontario, has granted \$500 towards the cost of teaching agriculture in the high school at Lindsay, the county town.

A two-cent letter rate between Newfoundland and the United States came in force on March first. Dr. Grenfell was chiefly instrumental in effecting the change.

Ralph Sherman, Fredericton, N. B., has been chosen for Rhodes scholar for New Brunswick this year.

An open air public school for tuberculous children has been opened on the roof of the public library at Franklin Park, Boston. School lasts from nine to five and during school hours each child is provided with a heavy ulster, and a cloth bag into which he crawls.

Sir Frederick Bridge, in a lecture on ancient instruments, exhibited to the audience a flute of the Egyptians, made probably 6000 years ago. A musician played Annie Laurie upon it, the music being described as faint, sweet and eerie.

Some German farmers living near Lanigan, Saskatchewan, have had some of their wheat turned into flour, and then have given it for distribution in a district to the north where hail last summer occasioned some distress.

Geronimo, former war chief of the Apache Indians is dead at the age of 86 years. Twenty-two years ago he was captured by General Miles after a three-thousand-mile chase. He has been a prisoner at Fort Sill for many years.

An amendment to the electoral bill in the Swedish parliament now provides that all persons over twenty-four years can vote without discrimination on account of sex. Women have now the suffrage in Norway, Sweden, Finland, New Zealand, and the states of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho.

With Broom and Stone

The Winnipeg year is said to have but two seasons—exhibition and bonspiel, and they are what the verbose youth calls "diametrically antipodal." Very rarely it is cool during the big fair, and more rarely it thaws for the bonspiel, but these lapses of the weather man are forgotten as quickly as possible.

So every year during the snappiest February days and nights the devotees of the roarin' game come together from all points of the compass to enjoy ten days of good play and good comradeship. Work is forgotten for the time and the play spirit deep in every human comes to the front for a few days.

Every recreation and sport has its good points, and in some respects curling has advantages over other games acknowledged by both the interested and indifferent. For one thing it is a game in which the player is meant to have the fun. The spectators are welcome to what enjoyment they can get out of it, but its primary object is to please the player. Too many of our sports have degenerated into a crowd sitting on benches watching a few men work for a living at a toilsome and dangerous occupation. And the people who watch—exercising only their eyes and their voices—fondly imagine themselves to be true sportsmen. Then curling is a life game. The young can enthuse over it and the old need not lay it aside regretfully when abounding vigor is disappearing. Hockey, wrestling, boxing and lacrosse are seldom indulged in after a man gets

within sight of forty, but he can curl and enjoy it well on into old age. It is a clean game. No other, perhaps, has fewer charges against it of unfair play, petty jealousy, quarrelling and ill-feeling; and because it is a player's game and not played for the benefit of spectators, the gambling element in sport is reduced in curling to a minimum.

The benefits accruing to each individual are more than the mere enjoyment of a week's play. The crowd of six hundred men are not idlers. They work hard all the rest of the year in many and varied occupations, and the interest in the game is probably the one thing in common that holds the group together and puts them in a position to gain more than mere enjoyment. There are in that crowd doctors, lawyers, farmers, stockmen, clergymen, merchants, bankers and representatives of almost every other phase of industry in Western Canada, and the interchange of information and viewpoints must have an enlightening and broadening effect.

A Forward Step in Education

The wisdom of having educational matters in the hands of provincial rather than federal authorities is readily perceived when the vast area and the endless variations of climate, soil and occupations of Canada are remembered. The chief end of education is to make a man a good citizen of that portion of the country in which he spends his life, and the training that fits him for proper living in one part of the world would be quite inadequate in some other corner of the globe. Conditions in Nova Scotia differ materially from those in British Columbia or the prairie provinces, and the system and method of educating the young of those provinces should show a corresponding variation. The ground-work, reading, writing and arithmetic, will be common to all, but each province will have its specialities to emphasize.

The prairie provinces are essentially agricultural. The wealth is in the soil to be developed by the farmer and stockman. The boys and girls growing up will go on with the work the parents began—work, with some further advantages of transportation and closer settlement and the increased difficulty of exhaustion of the soil from careless farming. To make sure that these advantages will be recognized and used and the difficulties avoided, the children of this generation must be educated along agricultural lines. The need for this was apparent to Western educators, and in an attempt to meet the need the subject of agriculture was added to the public school curriculum. The idea was excellent. There was just one drawback,—the teachers were in blissful ignorance of the subject they were expected to teach. The authorized text book was sufficient for the children. It interested them so that they wanted to know more. So the appeal was made to "Teacher" who on other subjects was a mine of information. The teacher's infallibility was no longer to be taken for granted. She knew as little about agriculture as the pupils as far as theory went, and less than some of them when it came to practical knowledge. The teaching of agriculture was a farce in many cases, especially where the instructors had lived in the city all their lives.

To remove the subject from the curriculum was rightly considered a retrograde movement, a step backward instead of forward. But Manitoba has decided to further teach and train the teacher in this direction. The book knowledge gained in the high school is followed by a course of nature study in the normal training course, and the good work will henceforth be completed by a month at the close of the normal term spent out at the Manitoba Agricultural College getting a practical insight into the subject. This is certainly a step in advance and should prove beneficial to teacher and taught.

What a Western Women's Institute Could Do

Though no definite steps were taken towards organization at the recent gathering of women at the Manitoba Agricultural College, yet the thought was sown in the mind of every woman present that, while to meet many women once a year was good, to meet with neighbors and friends in one's own district every fortnight or every month was better. This neighborhood club could be called the Homemaker's Society, Household Science Association, Home Economics Club, or any other desirable name that would indicate its object. It needs some kind of name, a president as a deciding voice and a secretary to send out notices, but aside from these few formalities, it can be as informal and friendly as you please.

There is a very real work that such a band of women can accomplish. The meetings need never be reduced to gossip and refreshments for want of live topics to discuss. In the house alone there are problems which dismay the homemaker if she must face them unaided. By the reading of helpful literature and the interchange of tested information, the question of healthful food, sanitation, ventilation, disposal of sewage, etc., can be rendered less perplexing if not satisfactorily solved. Ways of lightening daily tasks, new recipes for good dishes, "wrinkles" in sewing and furnishing can be exchanged with benefit.

Outside the home there are things to be done by a women's society, that are yet not beyond the limits of women's sphere as bounded by the veriest crank. There is always material in the rural school. The boys and girls spend more of their waking hours in school than at home, and too often those hours are spent in a dirty, ill-ventilated building whose influence more than counteracts that of the clean, tidy home where they merely eat and sleep. It is no trifle to make the school a better living-room for the girls and boys.

The need for more nurses through the prairie country is a crying one not the nurse who needs some one to wait on her, but the working nurse who can help herself and the rest of the family when the mother is laid by for a time. The Victorian Order of Nurses was organized for that very purpose, but Western people have never taken advantage of this excellent service to the extent that was expected. A Women's Institute could get into touch with the head of this order and have a nurse provided for their district.

A rest room in town for farmer women who go in on market days would be an excellent thing and not at all beyond the attainment of an energetic society. The need is apparent to every woman, who has had to wait round the store after her own shopping is done. Perhaps she has little children with her and they are tired, but can't be taken home until every one's business is accomplished. A room in a private house with a couch and a few rockers would prove a godsend. The churches might do much worse than devote a room to such a purpose.

The social advantages of such an association are manifold. Especially are they apparent to the new-comer in a district. She is sure to be lonely, knowing only the nearest neighbor. But if that nearest neighbor can call some day and take her to a meeting where there are a dozen ladies of her district, the loneliness will be forgotten and she will give and receive help.

Archdeacon Sweeny, of Toronto, has been elected Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto, to succeed Archbishop Sweatman. Bishop Thornloe and Canon Cody had been nominated, and owing to a tie in the vote a deadlock occurred which seemed impossible to break without bringing in a third candidate. Both parties found Archdeacon Sweeny acceptable and he was elected by an almost unanimous vote.

THE

CHOOSE WHOM YE

If it seems evil unto you, Lord, choose you this day to serve. And the people of Joshua, "Nay; but we will serve the Lord."—Josh. xxiv.: 15, 2

"When soldiers take the fee,

And swear his own to be
The royal badge on
They show to young and
Nor may we hide for
The persecuted Name."

Usually I address myself particularly to those who, I apostle to the Gentiles, high vocation of a "servant of Christ." But to-day I speak especially to those who are going easily along, without colors plainly, perhaps there is no hurry about definite decision. When the great choice before saying: "Choose you this day ye will serve," the people tate to declare:

"God forbid that we should serve other gods."

There seemed nothing different that reply, and yet Joshua ently still in doubt, for cannot serve the Lord: for God."

I think he was doubtful decision because it was made it was taken for granted, of course, that the Lord was there is the same danger grow up in a Christian co seems to be a matter of course shall consider ourselves Christian it is easy to drift comfort life without really making all. That position is very Each of us must make his for Christ has said that a not on His side is against call is an individual one, an answer for himself, with elimination, unless he wants self fighting against Christ.

In the ninth chapter of gospel we see how our Lord with men who, in an easy-going were willing to consider their followers. The first of the disciples finds his eager "Lord, I will follow Thee wherever Thou goest!" met with the ing—a warning which must almost like a repulse—holes, and birds of the air but the Son of Man hath lay His head."

Indeed, if a man wants easy service, he must first devoted Leader, not one straight to the Cross.

The second man met call, "Follow Me!" with a delay, on the ground of his He also was sternly told that of the Master of the world, and overweigh all other things.

The third disciple was follow Christ, but seemed was no special hurry. He one who chooses that serve thoroughly in earnest, or else for the Kingdom of God.

So, in saying to wav "Choose you this day will serve," I don't want you to be the grand and glorious v follower of Christ should be lightly. A grand and glorious is never an easy one. ambition is to live an easy choose the service of Christ for enthusiastic followers like St. Paul, press forward many warnings that bonds ions await them, echoin declaration: "None of I move me, neither count I unto myself, so that I might course with joy ready not to be bound only die at Jerusalem for the Lord Jesus."

Do you shrink back, think would rather choose an easy Why, Christ is calling n

THE QUIET HOUR

CHOOSE WHOM YE WILL SERVE

If it seems evil unto you to serve the Lord, choose you this day whom ye will serve. And the people said unto Joshua, "Nay; but we will serve the Lord."—Josh. xxiv. : 15, 21.

"When soldiers take their sovereign's fee,
And swear his own to be,
The royal badge on forehead bold
They show to young and old.
Nor may we hide for fear or shame
The persecuted Name."

Usually I address myself more particularly to those who, like the great Apostle to the Gentiles, glory in the high vocation of a "servant of Jesus Christ." But to-day I should like to speak especially to those who are drifting easily along, without showing their colors plainly, perhaps thinking that there is no hurry about making a definite decision. When Joshua put the great choice before his people, saying: "Choose you this day whom ye will serve," the people did not hesitate to declare:

"God forbid that we should forsake the Lord, to serve other gods."
There seemed nothing doubtful about that reply, and yet Joshua was apparently still in doubt, for he says, "Ye cannot serve the Lord: for He is an holy God."

I think he was doubtful about their decision because it was made too easily; it was taken for granted, as a matter of course, that the Lord was their choice. There is the same danger now. We grow up in a Christian country, and it seems to be a matter of course that we shall consider ourselves Christians, and it is easy to drift comfortably through life without really making a choice at all. That position is very dangerous. Each of us must make his own choice, for Christ has said that anyone who is not on His side is against Him. The call is an individual one, and each must answer for himself, with earnest determination, unless he wants to find himself fighting against Christ.

In the ninth chapter of St. Luke's gospel we see how our Lord dealt with men who, in an easy-going fashion, were willing to consider themselves His followers. The first of three would-be disciples finds his eager declaration, "Lord, I will follow Thee whithersoever Thou goest!" met with the stern warning—a warning which must have seemed almost like a repulse—"Foxes have holes, and birds of the air have nests; but the Son of Man hath not where to lay His head."

Indeed, if a man wants to choose an easy service, he must follow a less-devoted Leader, not one who walks straight to the Cross.

The second man met the Master's call, "Follow Me!" with an appeal for delay, on the ground of family claims. He also was sternly told that the service of the Master of the world must precede and outweigh all other claims.

The third disciple was willing to follow Christ, but seemed to think there was no special hurry. He was told that one who chooses that service must be thoroughly in earnest, or else he is not fit for the Kingdom of God.

So, in saying to wavering souls, "Choose you this day whom ye will serve," I don't want you to think that the grand and glorious vocation of a follower of Christ should be undertaken lightly. A grand and glorious vocation is never an easy one. So, if your ambition is to live an easy life, don't choose the service of Christ. He calls for enthusiastic followers, men who, like St. Paul, press forward in spite of many warnings that bonds and afflictions await them, echoing his eager declaration: "None of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy . . . for I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the Name of the Lord Jesus."

Do you shrink back, thinking that you would rather choose an easier service? Why, Christ is calling manly, noble

natures by a call that is true to their deepest instincts. Even in a game, or a race, anyone who is worth anything is disappointed if the victory is won without effort. A short time since a reader of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE wrote approvingly of "Songs of a Sourdough," by R. W. Service, drawing especial attention to "The Law of the Yukon." The book is calculated to fire the hearts of young men with the spell of "The Magnetic North"—and why? Because it vividly describes the difficulties that would seem to block the way.

"This is the law of the Yukon, and ever she makes it plain:
Send not your foolish and feeble; send me your strong and sane.
Strong for the red rage of battle; sane, for I harry them sore;
Send me men girt for the combat, men who are grit to the core."

* * * * *
Wild and wide are my borders, stern as death is my sway,
And I wait for the men who will win me and I will not be won in a day;
And I will not be won by weaklings, subtle, suave and mild,
But by men with the hearts of vikings, and the simple faith of a child;
Desperate, strong and resistless, unthrottled by fear or defeat,
Them will I gild with my treasure, them will I glut with my meat."

But, though Christ's service is not

not "end all" with any revolver, or in any other way. God gives us life without our choice, and we cannot escape from ourselves by stepping presumptuously over the threshold of this earthly probation.

No, if you want to enjoy life, don't choose too easy a path, if your conscience points straight to a harder one. Happiness does not grow on any road but the right one, and the wages of sin must be paid sooner or later. May I quote our "Canadian Kipling" again on this point?

"Time has got a little bill—get wise while yet you may,
For the debit side's increasing in a most alarming way;
The things you had no right to do, the things you should have done,
They're all put down: it's up to you to pay for every one.
So eat, drink and be merry, have a good time if you will,
But God help you when the time comes, and you foot the bill."

Perhaps you think the service of Christ would interfere with your business. I think that is another great mistake. The best man of business is one whose word is trusted as readily as his oath; the man who always acts, as the common saying is, "on the square"—even to his own loss. He is the man who keeps his promises and never cheats. His goods are always what they profess to be, and he works just as well when his employer's eye is not on him. And a true servant of Christ, feeling that he is always working under his Master's eye, must therefore make a splendid man of business.



A FINE CLOUD EFFECT.

easy, it is most attractive. If anyone holds back, thinking that he wants to have "a good time" before he settles down and becomes religious, he is making a great mistake. No one in the world has such a good time as a whole-hearted, enthusiastic servant of Christ. Why, the word "joy" seems to be almost the exclusive property of the servants of God. There is a great deal about joy in the Old Testament, but in the New Testament it rings out like a chime of bells all the way through. Other people have a good time when everything is going prosperously, but the joy that Christ gives shines out in the darkness as well as in the sunshine. No one who knows anything about the pleasures of sin can doubt that the pleasure soon changes to misery. You only have to look in the faces of those who have yielded themselves servants to sin to see how restlessly unhappy they are, if they step for a moment out of the whirl of excitement which drowns the steady protest of conscience. No one can be really happy if his own noblest self is constantly accusing him. The deeper he goes the more difficult is the upward climb. Dr. Davidson says that a young medical student in Paris chose to enjoy the pleasures of sin, doing it deliberately, with his eyes open to the misery ahead. He said: "I know that I can enjoy life in my own way about so many years. I shall parcel out my money to last so long a time, and no longer. When my time is up, my revolver shall end all." And it was not many years before desperate misery induced him to try to "end all" in that sad fashion. Of course he could

Besides, if you want to succeed, it is well to be on the winning side, and "he always wins who sides with God." It is true enough that the blessing of the Lord "maketh rich, and He addeth no sorrow unto it." One word more—don't delay your choice. You are not mean enough to offer to God the dregs of your life, when you have the chance to pour out its treasures at His feet.

"Could'st thou in vision see
Thyself the man God meant,
Thou never more would'st be
The man thou art, content."

DORA FARNCOMB.

Dear Hope,—I have been a constant reader of your paper; am more interested in the Home Magazine, which I always read with great pleasure, especially the "Quiet Hour," which brings, I am sure, comfort to many sad ones. I am delighted, too, that you have consented once more to publish poetry, as it always is so choice. Before closing, I would like to ask a favor: Would "Quiet Hour" kindly publish "The Wayward Son?" Some of the words are, "I know that I was wayward, dad, but I won't be any more." I heard it once recited, and just thought it would interest many of your readers. Hope I have not asked too much, as this is my first letter. Thanking you for space.

N. L.

Can any of our readers supply the desired poem?

D. F.

LET US BE KIND

Let us be kind;
The way is long and lonely,
And human hearts are asking for this blessing only—
That we be kind.
We cannot know the grief that men may borrow,
We cannot see the souls storm-swept by sorrow;
But love can shine upon the way to-day, to-morrow—
Let us be kind.

Let us be kind;
This is a wealth that has no measure,
This is of heaven and earth the highest treasure—
Let us be kind.
A tender word, a smile of love in meeting,
A song of hope and victory to those retreating,
A glimpse of God and brotherhood while life is fleeting—
Let us be kind.

Let us be kind;
Around the world the tears of time are falling,
And for the loved and lost these human hearts are calling—
Let us be kind.
To age and youth let gracious words be spoken,
Upon the wheel of pain so many weary lives are broken,
We live in vain who give no tender token—
Let us be kind.

Let us be kind;
The sunset tints will soon be in the west,
Too late the flowers are laid then on the quiet breast—
Let us be kind.
And when the angel guides have sought and found us,
The hands that link the broken ties of earth that bound us,
And heaven and home shall bring the all around us—
Let us be kind.

AN EVENING PRAYER

If I have wounded any soul today,
If I have caused one foot to go astray,
If I have walked in my own wilful way—
Lord God, forgive!
If I have uttered idle words or vain,
If I have turned aside from want or pain,
Lest I myself should suffer through the strain—
Lord God, forgive!

If I have craved for joys that are mine,
If I have let my wayward heart repine,
Dwelling on things on earth, not things divine—
Lord God, forgive!

If I have been perverse, or hard, or cold,
If I have longed for shelter in Thy fold,
When Thou hast given me some port to hold—
Lord God, forgive!

Forgive the sins I have confessed to Thee,
Forgive the secret sins I do not see,
That which I know not, Father, teach Thou me—
Help me to live!
—C. Maud Battersby, in The Presbyterian.

THE FRIEND

Take the lid off your heart and let me see within;
Curious, I, and impudent, a rugged man of sin.
And yet I hold you truer than would president or priest;
I put my bowl against your lip and seat you at my feast;
I probe your wound and chafe your limbs and get my gods to see
That you are strengthened as we fare the forest and the lea,
Strive hands with me—the glasses brim—the sun is on the heather,
And love is good and life is long and two are best together.
—Richard Wightman, in Success Magazine.

INGLE NOOK

WHERE IS LONELY ONE?

Dear Dame Durden:—I shall really try to write a short letter to carry out your plan to have all the old members write in January, though I shall have to hurry, since this is January 29th. I have written about six letters to the Ingle Nook and even had them in envelopes, but somehow or other they were never sent. But I saw that you had missed me and thought I must not neglect sending a letter though my writing is poor. I think I have not written since my last baby was born. The boy that was the baby when I used to write, had inflammatory rheumatism for about twelve weeks last winter, just a year ago on the 18th of February. It was a very anxious time, for he was very bad with it and had a high fever. It did not go in all his joints, but was bad in his left knee and in his hip and he could not bear the bed to be moved. He is nice and strong now to what he was then. The new baby is thin, but he has got eight teeth and is a year and four months old.

It made me feel very sad when I heard the bad news about Alberta A. She was the member who was wondering if I went home last fall. Perhaps if she could have had a change it would have helped her, but it was His will, not ours.

You see by this that I did not go on a visit, for our crops were so poor last year. But we have been having a pretty good time here. Now my husband is busy hauling wood.

Can any of our Chatterers tell me of a way to wash flannel which will take all the dark hairs off it? I dress my boy in flannel.

Does any one know where "Lonely One" is? I wrote to her this fall and my letter came back. I wrote to "Happy Wife" also and have not had an answer.

I must close now and clear the supper table.

Saskatchewan.

AHTREB.

(Never worry about the writing. You and I are the only persons to see it who have any idea who the writer is, and the letter looks just as well in print as if the original had been done by a writing master. Perhaps if "Lonely One" sees this, she will answer through the paper. I looked up the lists and she must have moved, for the name is not on now at the post office I gave you. "Happy Wife" may take the hint, too. It is a long time since we heard from either. D. D.)

A MESSAGE TO THE BACHELORS

Dear Dame Durden:—It has been so long since I have written to the Ingle Nook. Yet all this time I have been collecting useful recipes and never stopping to think I should return good for good, or even thanks and gratefulness.

I was very sorry indeed to hear of the death of so faithful a member as Alberta A., who was always ready to help others if possible. Her space will be missed very much in the Ingle Nook, and ever so much more in her home.

I was wondering if all the readers of the *Advocate* saw the article on "Wives, the Bachelors' Greatest Need." I read it myself and really I do feel so sorry for the boys that are out in the West trying to get a little money ahead. They think "When I have so much ahead, and a house and barn, then I am going to get the wife," but while they are scratching away, they think a woman would take up too much time. "I would have to take her out to town, to church, to parties, to doings in town, where now I lose no time." I have heard young men talk this way. But I wonder if these young men ever picture a home of their own, with a tidily dressed young lady doing up his shirts and mending his stockings or preparing his dinner. Can he see a tidy kitchen, dining-room and other rooms dressed with such taste that a man on the farm would not do, unless he had been a clerk on the dry goods' side of a store and used dressing windows—a home that

would make him feel proud and where his leisure time could be spent in winter months? As my husband says "keeping bach" is no good; I would rather work out by the month." But I would say, "Take time when you do see the one you want for a wife." I do not urge quick marriages; I have seen a great many like that and I have seen some where girls were quick because it looked like a nice home for them. What is a nice home if you are not happy with the man or woman with whom you are to spend so many years, you don't know how many?

And, too, Mr. Bachelor, when you marry, do not run away with the idea that because you kept house once that you are still running the house. Let the man manage his work in his part, the barn and outside places; and if a woman is a woman fit to get married to a farmer she can run her house without the assistance of a husband. That is the idea of the writer and now I will leave space for someone else.

I wonder if you all buy the green coffee beans. You can get them at fifteen cents a pound and then brown them in the oven and grind or crush them. I get mine by the dollar's or fifty cents worth and roast them, and, as a rule, put them through the crusher. You always get about two or three times as much for the money, and the coffee is just as nice as the best roasted grades. I just put about a quarter of a cup of cold water in the coffee pot, then the coffee, then the boiling water. I let it boil up quickly and set it back a bit. When ready for table I put in a

few drops of cold water to settle the coffee grounds.

I wish to ask if there is any way to freshen up table oil-cloths. What sort of paint would be best to use? If paint will do it a little would freshen it up so many times for it shows the stains so quickly. Will a goose, if her feet get frozen, live and thrive and do all right? My gander got his feet frozen too. He walks around all right, only they seem sore. If I knew he would be no use I would kill him and get another one.

With best wishes to the Ingle Nook for a prosperous New Year,
Saskatchewan, A. FRIEND.

(I do not know what you could do for your table oilcloth. It seems to me paint would not be very good, for anything warm set down on it would stick and remove the paint. It is possible that someone else knows the proper treatment. The poultry editor thinks that the usefulness of the geese with the frozen feet is about over if the frost touched them at all severely. They get so crippled that they cannot thrive. It has been a long time since you wrote. Be nice and do not let it occur again. D. D.)

RECIPES SENT BY BRITANNIA LASS

Apple-Orange Pie.—Line a deep pie plate with pie crust. Put in a layer of sliced apple and a layer of sliced orange, then another layer each of apple and orange. Fill the plate with water, sprinkle with a little flour, add a cup of sugar, cover and bake. To be eaten cold.

Five Minutes Pudding.—Take 3 oz. flour, 3 oz. moist sugar, 1 teaspoon baking powder. Mix well and then stir in 2 well-beaten eggs. Spread thinly on a well-buttered tin. Bake 5 minutes in a

quick oven; turn out and spread with jam while hot, roll up and serve either hot or cold.

Doughnuts.—1 cup white sugar, 1 cup sweet milk, 4 tablespoons melted butter, 2 eggs, 3 cups unsifted flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Add sufficient flour to roll out, cook in deep fat and roll in sugar after removing from the kettle

DEEP APPLE PIE

Dear Dame Durden:—Although I have not written before I am a constant reader of your page and find it very helpful. I do not want to be too much trouble, but would like to know two things:—How should I clean a white leather belt? How is deep apple pie made?

I will send some recipes that I have tested, and close with every good wish for the New Year.

Manitoba.

BRITANNIA LASS.

(The best way to clean a white belt in soft leather is to use gasoline, changing the gasoline as it gets soiled. Do not use this near a lighted lamp or an open fire for it is very inflammable. It is safest to use it in daylight in a room without a fire. Pipe-clay is sometimes used for stiff leathers.

For deep apple pie a brown oval-shaped earthenware dish about two inches deep is best. Make a good crust, and line the sides but not the bottom of the dish. Peel and slice enough apples to fill the dish well. Put in half the apples and sprinkle over them the sugar required to sweeten the whole pie; add a clove or two or a little ground spice. Put in the rest of the apples, adding a little cold water and sprinkling just a little sugar over and putting on a few bits of good butter. Fit on the



POTATO PLANTING TIME.

upper crust and bake in hot oven.

We are glad you wrote you will never go back a "constant reader" again.

"BELL WETHE"

ELLEN R. C.

When he first came to Section settlement, he "derson", in two days he and at the end of a week Anderson."

How he came to write name which heads the sketch itself will tell you.

God had done much. Centre Section a beautiful soil was rich and mellow warm and frequent, right for good crops, purple mountains with caps, were pictures to and right there the million things rest.

They sat on the summer, some of the tilted chairs, others along the edge of the veranda, with feet awing.

All "spun yarns," chewed tobacco, and hitching posts.

In winter, the program in this particular only about the store accurately at the ash-tray.

At home the woman



WHO SAID THE

chickens, tended a garden, fetched the cows, donned the calico dresses, patches, and traded and "garden stuff" a week's supply of groceries.

Then one spring day "Going ter settle here" the spokesman of "An' what in thunder this God-forsaken spot

"God-forsaken?" with a long lingering warm sunlight—"I r taken, gentlemen, jest man-forsaken."

And when he had wondered what he partially awakened new idea.

Two weeks later with a proposition and gasp.

"Say, boys, s'posin' an' come to be the dozen kids! That t out on the river fer fer 'em to go. Wh school house o' our the settlement?"

"The crowd" lau you've won a laugh the crowd.

"Lookin' ahead" asked the spokesman "You bet! it pays t when things come ready for them. No ready to sign this petition?"

"Petition? You Our kids been a w. Front ter school, wh

out and spread with
ll up and serve either

cup white sugar, 1 cup
spoons melted butter,
fted flour, 3 teaspoons
½ teaspoon salt, 1
Add sufficient flour
n deep fat and roll in
ving from the kettle

APPLE PIE

Durden:—Although I
before I am a constant
age and find it very
want to be too much
d like to know two
ould I clean a white
w is deep apple pie

ie recipes that I have
with every good wish

BRITANNIA LASS.

to clean a white belt
o use gasoline, chang-
as it gets soiled. Do
a lighted lamp or an
very inflammable. It
in daylight in a room
ipe-clay is sometimes

ers.
e pie a brown oval-
are dish about two
t. Make a good crust,
s but not the bottom
el and slice enough
fish well. Put in half
prinkle over them the
sweeten the whole pie;
wo or a little ground
ie rest of the apples,
d water and sprinkling
over and putting on a
l butter. Fit on the

upper crust and bake in a moderately
hot oven.

We are glad you wrote to us and hope
you will never go back to being merely
a "constant reader" again. D. D.)

"BELL WETHER BILL"

By
ELLEN R. C. WEBBER

When he first came to the Centre
Section settlement, he was "Mr. An-
derson", in two days he was "Anderson"
and at the end of a week he was "Bill
Anderson."

How he came to win the renowned
name which heads this sketch, the
sketch itself will tell you.

God had done much to make the
Centre Section a beautiful spot. The
soil was rich and mellow, the sunshine
warm and frequent, the rainfall just
right for good crops, while the distant
purple mountains with their snowy
caps, were pictures to rejoice the eye;
and right there the men of Centre Sec-
tion let things rest.

They sat on the "store porch" in
summer, some of them in perilously
tilted chairs, others along the railingless
edge of the veranda, slouched forward,
with feet aswing.

All "spun yarns," grumbled at fate,
chewed tobacco, and spat at the
hitching posts.

In winter, the program was changed
in this particular only:—they gathered
about the store stove, and aimed
accurately at the ash-box.

At home the women folks fed the

fit, fer ten year. We couldn't never
git no school here, no use tryin'."

"See here, boys, we're going to have
a school right. All you've got to do,
is believe it, an' sign this paper."

"Belevin' don't build school houses,
nor git grants from governments,"
grumbled the growlers.

"Believing goes more'n half way,
coz when you believe, you work fer it,"
retorted Anderson.

"All right, pass on yer paper. We're
b'levin' so all fired hard we hear all
six o' them kids o' your'n a hollerin'
under the school marm's; but I reckon
that's bout all the good its goin' ter
do!"

So the petition was signed by the
required number, and in due time
Centre Section got its grant.

"We've got to help some ourselves,"
explained Anderson, when news came,
"because the grant will not cover all
expenses."

"Reckon we wuz short on b'levin';
if we'd a b'leved a little harder, we
might a got more," said the grumbler.

"That's all right," said Anderson,
"you can believe now, and make up
for it."

"I believe in Centre Section school
to the extent of one acre of land, and
two weeks' work towards clearing it.
Who goes me better?"

The crowd sat silent, slowly chewing
the quid which was never absent from
their jaws, and one after another
meditatively aiming at the hitching
post.

The spokesman broke the silence



WHO SAID THERE WEREN'T ANY PRETTY GIRLS ON THE PRAIRIES?

chickens, tended a garden patch and
fetched the cows. Saturdays, they
donned the calico dress with its neat
patches, and traded butter and eggs
and "garden stuff" at the store for the
week's supply of groceries.

Then one spring day came Anderson.
"Going ter settle here, are yer?" asked
the spokesman of the store crowd.
"An' what in thunder ever led yer to
this God-forsaken spot?"

"God-forsaken?" queried the man,
with a long lingering look out into the
warm sunlight—"I reckon you're mis-
taken, gentlemen, this here place is
jest man-forsaken."

And when he had gone, "the crowd"
wondered what he meant, and were
partially awakened by the light of a
new idea.

Two weeks later he came to them
with a proposition which made them
gasp.

"Say, boys, s'posin' I'd get married
an' come to be the daddy o' half-a-
dozen kids! That there school house
out on the river front ud be too far
fer 'em to go. What say we get a
school house o' our own right here in
the settlement?"

"The crowd" laughed; and when
you've won a laugh, you've half won
the crowd.

"Lookin' ahead" ain't yer, Bill?"
asked the spokesman in a friendly tone.

"You bet! it pays to look ahead; then
when things come your way, you're
ready for them. Now how many are
ready to sign this petition?"

"Petition? You must be joshin'!
Our kids been a walkin' out ter the
Front ter school, when the roads wuz

"We never have believed we'd git a
school way out here," he opposed.

"Well, you can see for yourselves
that the time has come to believe, and
believe you must. Let each man con-
tribute the price of one of the wandering
shotes out here, and two weeks' work
along o' me, an' we'll have a school
house an' grounds to beat the River
Front school all holler."

After much stirring up of personal,
as well as local, pride, Anderson won;
and the Section school was truly a
credit to its founders.

In the meantime, Anderson was put-
ting ten acres into small fruits and
vegetables.

The crowd, with perfect frankness
told him that "he was a fool; he couldn't
sell a dollar's worth in a year; California
held the market, and a local grower
had no show, because his season was
later and shorter."

"I believe I can sell all I can grow,"
replied Anderson.

"All right, when you get a right
lively market by believin' we'll join
in with you."

While they were waiting "to see the
market grow" Anderson proposed that
they invite a parson to preach in the
school-house. He came. Next he or-
ganized a Friday evening club, to meet
in the school-house, when the women
and young folks joined them in games,
music and a general sociable time.

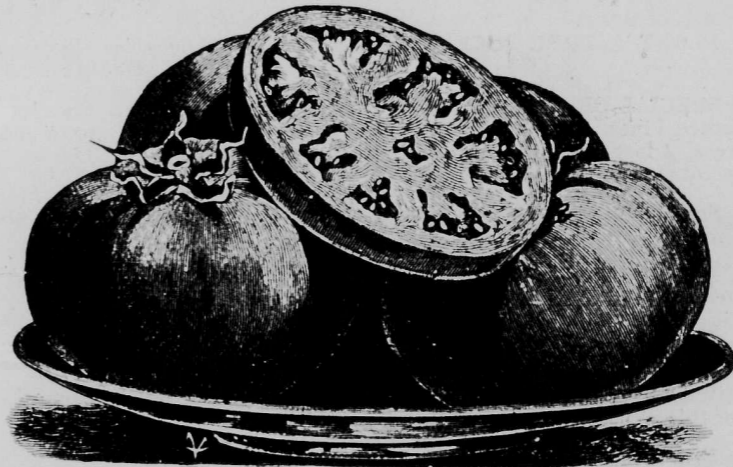
His vegetables sold well in the little
town down the river, and the demand
was many times greater than he could
supply.

The next year his berries found

RENNIE'S
Short Season
VEGETABLE SEEDS

SPECIAL VARIETIES WHICH WILL GROW AND MATURE
IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA and YUKON

Each variety listed on this page can be successfully grown and
matured in the Western Provinces, where short-growing seasons and early frosts prevail.
We have spent many years in developing each of the varieties, and know from exper-
ience that they will ripen early and resist both draught and frost;
their hardiness and extreme earliness assure it. They require less attention than
the ordinary varieties, and, on that account, can be raised without any waste of time
in the busy western summer season.



CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—No secret art is needed to grow vegetables in the
Prairie Provinces; any boy old enough to handle a hoe can raise them from our specially
hardy "short-season" seeds. Directions for planting and cultivating are printed on each
packet. As a protection against the sharper early frosts the seeds should be sown a little
deeper than is usual in the east, and a rough fence around the "vegetable garden" is some-
times necessary as a screen against the hot, blistering, July winds, otherwise no extra care
is needed.

- Short-Season Beet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c.
- Short-Season Green-Pod Bush Bean. Pkt. 10c, lb. 25c, postpaid; 5 lbs. 90c, lb. 20c.
- Short-Season Wax-Pod Bush Bean. Pkt. 10c, lb. 25c. postpaid; 5 lbs. 90c, lb. 20c.
- Short-Season Early Cabbage. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c. ¼ lb. 60c.
- Short-Season Summer Cabbage. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c.
- Short-Season Carrot. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 80c.
- Short-Season Cauliflower. Pkt. 25c, ¼ oz. 90c, ½ oz. \$1.60, oz. \$3.00.
- Short-Season Self-Blanching Celery. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 35c, oz. 60c.
- Short-Season Sugar Corn. Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, postpaid; lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00.
- Short-Season Earliest Corn. Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, postpaid; lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00.
- Short-Season Cucumber. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 50c.
- Short-Season Curled Leaf Lettuce. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.
- Short-Season Head Lettuce. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.
- Short-Season Golden Yellow Onion. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.
- Short-Season Crimson Onion. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25.
- Short-Season Parsley. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c.
- Short-Season Parsnip. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.
- Short-Season Earliest Peas. Pkt. 10c, lb. 25c, postpaid; lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 95c.
- Short-Season Wrinkled Marrow Pea. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, postpaid; lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15.
- Short-Season Crimson Ball Radish. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c.
- Short-Season Spinach. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 30c.
- Short-Season Earliest Tomato. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c.
- Short-Season White Turnip. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 50c.
- Short-Season Swede Turnip. Pkt. 5c, 2 oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 30c.

WILLIAM RENNIE Co., Ltd.

Winnipeg, Manitoba

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE

Harrow While Plow
You

Make one job out of the two, and get your ground in finest condition by
harrowing when the soil is first turned up.

**Kramer's Rotary Harrow
Plow Attachment**

Attaches to any gang or sulky and levels, pulverizes and makes a
mudch of the "moist soil" that is not possible after the
ground dries and "sets." Draft only slightly heavier—
you'll be surprised to see how little. A great time and labor
saver. Quick Canadian Shipments. Stock now carried at
Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary. No Custom House or other
delays. Write for catalog No. 4.

THE E. M. KRAMER CO., Paxton, Illinois

WE HAVE A MILLION TREES AND SHRUBS GROWING IN OUR NURSERY We Want YOU to Have Some



PLANT A TREE JOCK; it'll be growing while ye're sleeping.—
BOBBIE BURNS.

SPECIAL OFFER:—We are heavily stocked with a fine lot of Scotch Pines. We will offer five thousand of these hardy ornamental trees, 2 feet high, twice transplanted, at \$20.00 per 100. The root of each tree packed separately in moss.

Scotch Pine is the hardiest and best growing evergreen for Western Canada.

Scotch Pine, 12 feet high, makes the best evergreen windbreak at Indian Head Experimental Farm.

Scotch Pine (lodge-pole) grow native on the prairie in the dry districts known as the Cypress Hills.

We have a complete collection of all hardy Nursery Stock suitable for this country growing right here.

Don't waste your money on Southern grown trees.

Write for our list of Trees and House Plants to

PATMORE NURSERY CO.
Established 1883 BRANDON, MAN.

WALL PLASTER

You cannot pay too much attention
to the interior finish

THE EMPIRE BRANDS

Are specified on all first class Construction

We Manufacture

EMPIRE Wood Fibre Plaster
EMPIRE Cement Wall Plaster
EMPIRE Finish Plaster
GOLD DUST Finish Plaster
GILT EDGE Plaster of Paris

THE MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Ltd.
Office and Mill Winnipeg, Man.

ready market at good prices, with a cry for more.

Anderson urged this upon the crowd as good cause why they, too, should set out small fruits and orchards. He explained methods of marking; the prices to be obtained roused their interest, and they went earnestly to work.

Time proved Anderson a true prophet. The fruit was hauled by the few who owned teams, and was shipped by the town by boat, from the "River Front."

He urged upon the Widow Brown the wisdom of opening her house to summer boarders, and giving them real cream and good chicken. She took his advice, and now her boarding house has become a "summer resort."

In five years, the people of Centre Section had followed the advice of the man who looked ahead, to such good account that they had, beside their school house and orchards, a church and a town hall.

Then came the talk of the railroad which was to follow the river.

"It's got to turn off to come to Centre Section" said Anderson.

But here the crowd lost faith in Bill's power; he might get a school-house, and a parson even, with a church;—but a railroad—never!

Put in more fruit; show 'em we've got the freight, and the country to raise more for 'em and they'll turn in a mile an' a half, and catch up with the river further down."

And somehow, Anderson did manage it, tho' how, the crowd never exactly understood.

Centre Section became a station; a very important one in the eyes of the inhabitants—for from this station is shipped many tons of fruit to local, Manitoba and Northwest markets.

Today—ten years after Anderson's coming—the people are prosperous, and believe in their beautiful country and its resources, never regarding it as "God-forsaken" now.

The crowd maintains that Anderson deserves the credit.

"He showed us how to believe in our own section, and wuz the bell-wether for this crowd, and where he led, we follered, and he was a durned good old bell-wether Bill—you bet!"

SHARPEST TRADER IN SETTLEMENT

"Whatchergot?" said the storekeeper. The man ran his hand down into his coat pocket and pulled out an egg. "This," he said.

"One aig!" said the storekeeper. "And what you want for that?"

"Waal," drawled the man, "you can gimme a couple of knittin' needles for it, can't ye?"

"Ef that's all," said the storekeeper, "I reckon I kin."

The man received the knitting needles, and looking up at the storekeeper, he said, "Aren't you goin' to treat?" (The custom demands a treat whenever a swap of any kind is made.)

"Well," said the storekeeper, "what you want?"

"Oh, I'm not particular," said the man. "Gi' me a drink o' cider."

So the storekeeper handed out a bottle of cider and a glass.

"Help yourself."

The man thought a moment and then said, solemnly, "I nevah drink without breakin' an aig in it."

"Well, upon mah soul," thought the storekeeper. But he handed him the egg he had just received and said, "Here yoh aig, you kin have it."

The man broke the egg into the glass of cider, and in doing so discovered that the egg has two yolks. He drained the glass, smacked his lips, pronounced it a fine drink, and then said to the storekeeper, "You know you ought to gi' me two more knittin' needles, don't you?"

"Why?" asked the storekeeper, perplexed.

"Because," said the man, "that aig o' mine had two yolks!"

THE FIRST HOMEMAKER'S CONVENTION IN THE WEST

Last year when the Manitoba Agricultural Societies met in convention, there were a goodly number of women attending many of the sessions, and one

or two addresses were given on household subjects. This year, owing to the interest displayed by those women, a room was given over to the ladies and a regular Household Science program was prepared. Invitations were sent out through the agricultural societies and as a consequence nearly a hundred women were in attendance.

Mrs. D. McEwen of Brandon presided at the session. Mrs. McEwen, though over sixty years of age (she told it herself) has as keen an interest in the prosperity of the West, and especially the welfare of the women and children, as she had in her younger days. Her position as Vice-President of the National Council of Women is a recognition of the work she has done for the benefit of her sex.

Principal Black welcomed the ladies, and regretted that this Household Science department had not been put on the programs before. The men had met for years to consider problems of sowing, reaping, cultivating and feeding, but the best interests of the home life on the farm had been passed by.

The opening address was given by Miss C. J. McKay, the Household Science instructor in the Winnipeg schools. Some of you will remember that she spoke last year on "The Education of the Farmer's Daughter." Miss McKay said that once the home produced all that was needed within it, before the days of factories, but even now it remains the center of all activities. Ninety-five per cent. of women at some time in their lives undertake the care of a home, and many of them are totally unprepared for the enterprise. Homemaking should rank as a profession of equal importance to law and medicine. It requires some knowledge of all the sciences, but since women have no time to study each branch carefully, a compendium of the essential fact has been gathered together under the title of Household Science or Economics.

In building the house to shelter the home, six months or a year should be spent in consideration of the plans before work is begun. The soil, slope, aspect, possibilities of drainage should be carefully considered. Protection on north and west should be sought; trees should not be grown too near the house. Brick veneer is considered to be a good material for the house because of the air space between brick and frame.

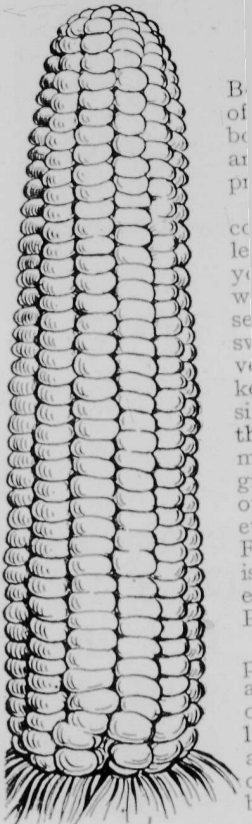
The house should be considered a workshop, particularly the kitchen, and should be equipped accordingly, especial attention being given to the disposal of waste from the house. The cellar must be dry and capable of ventilation. It should be divided into compartments and the vegetables kept by themselves. Bedrooms should be airy, and the parlor—that old time abode of stiff furniture and mustiness that somebody described as a "potter's field to bury strangers in"—should be superseded by the living room. In the kitchen have range, table and sink close together. Have as many time and strength saving utensils as possible and keep them out of the dust. Have all furnishings toned to a key of simplicity.

Mrs. H. Irwin of Neepawa read a fine paper on Housekeeping. She showed the importance of the homemaker's work on the bodies, minds and souls of those for whom she works. Being of such importance, then, the work demands a trained worker, and the best of training is none too good for the housewife. Not only does training enable her to do more efficient work, but it enables her to do it more easily. Mrs. Irwin believes in arranging the house as far as possible to lighten labor; in planning work by a system, but in relinquishing cheerfully when interruptions come, and she firmly believes in rest—daily rest, even if it is only for fifteen or twenty minutes every day.

Mrs. McEwen in an evening address to the whole convention gave it as her opinion that Household Science should be taught in all the schools of Manitoba from the primary grades to the University, and to make this possible in rural districts, the consolidated school system could be employed. She thought that where girls, who in after life would be mistress and servant, studied the art of homemaking and its difficulties, side by side in school, it would help immensely to solve the vexed servant problem. People would love to, make homes and

CANADIAN GROW

For Farmers and Mark



ONTARIO SE
Pioneer Canadian Sec
42 King St. W.

Learn Dancing



Waltzing
ly by mail
fessor. V
structions,
each figure
learn by a
practice.
de Tournez
dreds sold
Trading Co
Box 25, M

Steedman

To make ol
Happy & H

STEEDMAN
SOOTH
POW

contain no p
They prevent fits and
and relieve fever

STEEDM.
THE DOUBL
YOUR GUARA

Order Your

made to ord
CROWN TAILORIN

Toronto
CANADA'S BEST

Tweed Suits, \$12.00
Fancy Worsteds \$u
\$30.00.

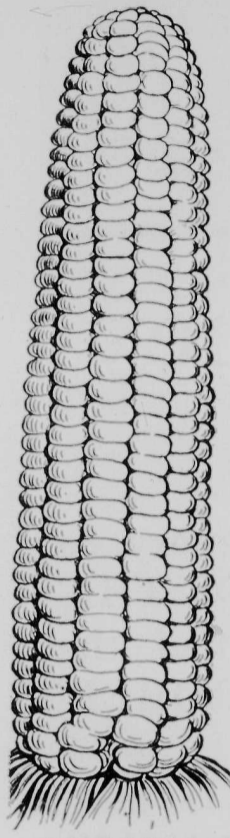
Black and Blue Wors
to \$30.00.

All charges paid to
Write for samples
saying what you want

CROWN TAILORING C

CANADIAN GROWN SEEDS

For Farmers and Market Gardeners



DEVITT'S EARLY SUGAR CORN

Originated by Ben Devitt, Esq., of Waterloo, about 30 years ago and steadily improved by him.

It is the table corn par excellence—just what you gardeners want for your select trade, the sweetest of all, very early-white kernels and good size ears. We are the only seed men in Canada growing on their own fields, vegetable, flower and Field Seeds. It is of vital interest to you. Free Package.

Write for complete catalogue and free package of Devitt's Early Sugar Corn, also give names of your neighbors.

ONTARIO SEED CO.

Pioneer Canadian Seed Growers
42 King St. Waterloo, Ont.

Learn Dancing for 50c.



Waltzing taught thoroughly by mail by a Parisian Professor. With the minute instructions, charts illustrating each figure you cannot fail to learn by a few weeks' home practise. Send 50c for Prof. de Tournez's System. Hundreds sold. International Trading Co., Postal Station C, Box 25, Montreal.

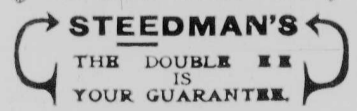
Steedman's aim.

To make children **Happy & Healthy.**

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS

contain no poison.

They prevent fits and convulsions, and relieve feverish heat.



Order Your Clothes

made to order by
CROWN TAILORING COMPANY
Toronto
CANADA'S BEST TAILORS
Tweed Suits, \$12.00 to \$25.00.
Fancy Worsted Suits, \$15.00 to \$30.00.
Black and Blue Worsted Suits, \$15.00 to \$30.00.
All charges paid to destination.
Write for samples and style book, saying what you want and price.
CROWN TAILORING CO., Toronto, Ont.

stay in them if housekeeping were made a profession.

Mrs. H. Burnett gave a paper on "Bacteriology" as related to the sanitation and ventilation of the home. Doctors and specialists study to heal the ravages of harmful bacteria; housekeepers should know how to prevent. Bacteria can multiply at an incredible rate, the breeding power of a single microbe being placed at sixteen million. They thrive in dust, warmth, moisture and decay. But they can be destroyed if care is taken. Perfect cleanliness is imperative. Moist heat above 160° and up to boiling point (212°) will kill. Sunlight, pure air and cleanliness will prevent growth. Fermented fruit, mouldy bread, decayed vegetables in a cellar are excellent breeding-places for germs, and in even a well-built house, half the air from the cellar can get through to the main floor and a third of it gets as high as the bedrooms. Give special attention to bedrooms. Remember that to provide air enough for one person for one hour, a closed room would need to be 20' x 15' x 10'; and a lamp uses up as much oxygen as four people. Therefore windows in sleeping rooms must be open. If possible have a window down from the top—a piece cut off the block that holds the upper sash will easily accomplish that.

—To raise the bottom sash three or four inches and fit in a board of that width, sends some supply of air up between the sashes; or a narrow screen covered with muslin or cheese cloth put on inside window with the storm window swung out a little will supply fresh air without a draught. Special care is necessary in sickness—boil everything that can be boiled when you begin to fumigate. Take paper off the walls, use corrosive sublimate or formaldehyde. Dry heat nor extreme cold cannot be trusted always to destroy bacteria. Diphtheria, scarlet fever and consumption germs will live for years in dry dust.

Mrs. L. McNeil, formerly instructor of domestic science in Winnipeg spoke to the ladies on "Some Facts About Foods," giving a very practical talk on every day matters concerning what we eat. Domestic science is not limited to cooking, but scientific cooking requires some knowledge of all the sciences—of physiology, to know the body's needs, of chemistry, to know what chemical combinations are made by the various food products with one another or with the juices of digestion; of physics, to know the action of heat, cold and moisture; and of bacteriology to know something of the harmful and harmless germs that abound in all products. The three great divisions into which all food is divided are:

Proteids—Flesh producers, such as meat, eggs, bread, beans, milk, etc.
Mineral substances—Foods containing salt, iron, sulphur, etc., which build up bone, teeth, nails, hair.

Water—A solvent and purifier.
Carbo-hydrates are sugar and starch and these two with fat are the fuel of the body.

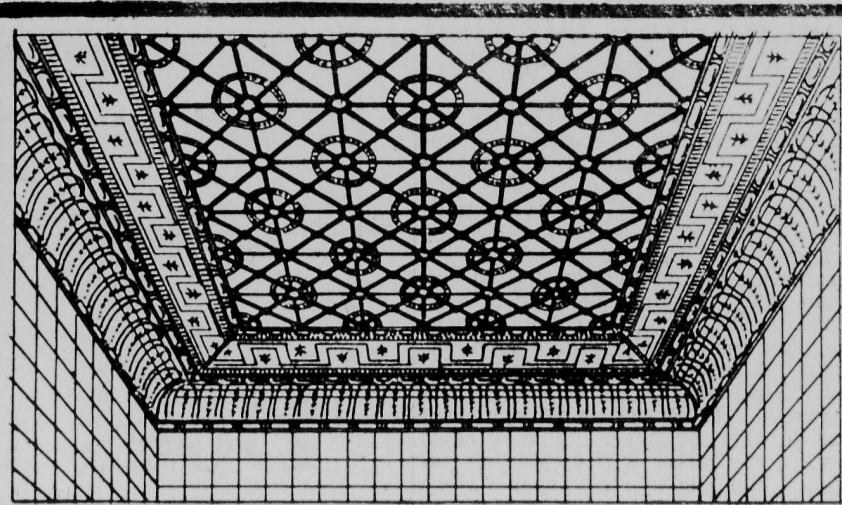
The body is constantly wearing and must be replaced by materials from foods, and knowledge of the proportions of these substances necessary to replenish the waste tissues is an absolute essential in choosing foods. Mrs. McNeil gave demonstrations with the potato and the egg to show why certain processes of cooking these two foods are unscientific.

It was announced at this meeting that the next money spent in construction at the Manitoba Agricultural College would be an institution for teaching Western Canadian girls the elements of domestic science. This was good news, indeed, and was hailed with applause.

DAME DURDEN.

THE ARTISTS OF CONTEST THREE

The work of the prize-winners in the drawing and photography section of Contest Three appears on page 270 and it is requested that these gentlemen, as well as the winners of the prizes for songs, send in their choice of prizes as soon as possible. The winning artists are Earl Currie, J. T. M. Anderson and James Milne.



Why should you use Plaster, Wood or Wall Paper when you can get

METALLIC WALLS AND CEILINGS

Build of metal and you build for a lifetime.

Build of metal and you build for health.

Build of metal and you build for safety.

Our Metallic Walls and Ceilings are made from pickled, cold rolled and close annealed steel plate—each part subjected to a pressure equal to 500 tons. This means strength with light weight.

No cracking or dropping off like plaster. No danger of arsenic poisoning as with wall paper. No expense every year for repairs.

Tell us just what size your rooms are—and we will tell you what it will cost.

Rich, tasteful, artistic designs in hundreds of patterns to choose from. Samples of designs sent free on request.

METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

Western Canada Factory, 797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg, Man.



BRANDON HORSE EXCHANGE

DEAR SIR:

Our next regular horse sale will be held here on Friday, March 12th. We will have from 100 to 150 head, including big finished Draught Horses, Express Horses, Feeding Horses, Wagon Horses, Business Chunks, Farm Mares, Road Horses, and Registered Canadian and Imported Mares.

Remember that we handle more horses than any firm west of Winnipeg; we hitch and show every horse in harness. Our horses are fresh from the country. You get them from first hands; there are no dealer's profits to pay.

Should you want to buy one horse or a carload, it will pay you to come to headquarters to buy them, where you will have an opportunity to make your selections subject to the requirements of your trade. No other firm in Canada doing their own selling and collecting for 26 years at the one stand, which speaks volumes for square dealing.

We fully realize that the success of our business depends on your patronage, and we will assure you that your interests will be protected. We are certain that if you will come to our market for this great sale that you can buy a load of horses here that will make you plenty of money, as we handle nothing but serviceable horses. Come and go by passenger, we attend to shipping so you run no risk.

Private sales daily. Credit given to responsible men.

Trusting you will be with us, I am,

Yours respectfully,

TROTTER & TROTTER

Phone 35 Reference: Merchants Bank Brandon, Man.

The Western Wigwam

FIFTY-TWO SHETLAND PONIES

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the "Farmer's Advocate." I enjoy reading the letters in the paper very much. We have fifty-two Shetland ponies. We have a little pony colt, seven months old, and he is only thirty inches high. We harnessed him up and he looked so sweet that we brought him in the house. I just love riding horse-back and skating, but there is no ice now. We live four miles from Delcan, and seven and one-half from Hartney. It is very pretty around here in the summer. I must close now, or my letter will be getting too long. Wishing your paper every success.

Man. (a). ETTA MARPLES.

(Will you choose another pen name? A British Columbia member chose "Bluebell" for a nom-de-plume some time ago.—C. D.)

NEED A NEW SCHOOL STOVE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Will you allow me to write again? I have been sick for two or three weeks, but I am nearly better now. On the twenty-second of December we had a Christmas tree, and I recited. After the programme was ended old Santa Claus came in and distributed the gifts. For Christmas, I got a lovely doll dressed in blue sateen, and five books, three ribbons, three handkerchiefs, a bracelet, a writing pad, some crayons, and some candies.

At our school we have a box stove, and twice it upset, and we thought the school would be set on fire, but we managed to get it up. The teacher we have now is the best teacher we ever had. We hardly went to school all January, for it was so cold.

I think you will be tired reading my letter now.

Man. (a). BROWN THRUSH.

HENS ARE WINTER LAYERS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Papa has taken your paper for a great many years, and he likes it fine. We are having good weather now, but it has been very cold for a long time. We have a cream separator in our house, two milking cows, eleven pigs, and one hundred and seventy hens. We get from eleven to twenty eggs a day. Well, I guess I am taking up too much room, so I will close. I remain, your new member.

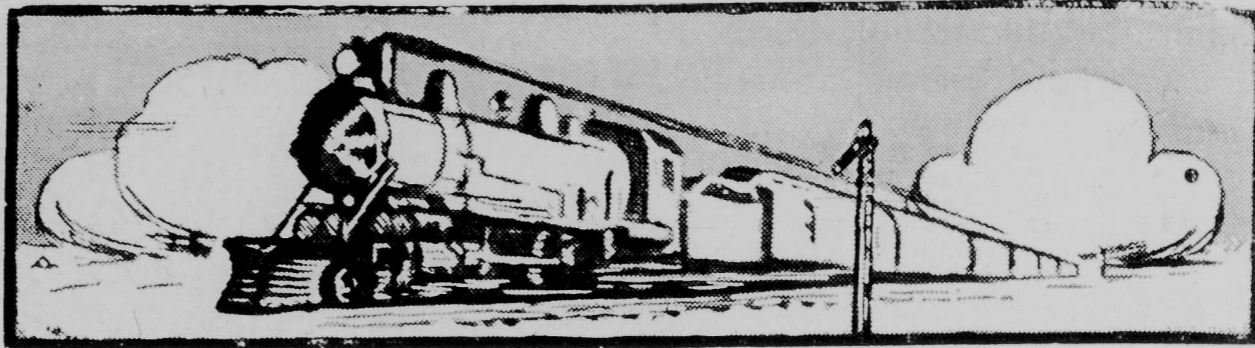
Man. (a). MARIE MORTON.

ALL ABOUT INDIANS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As we live among really wigwams, we feel quite at home chatting to the natives in their native tongue (Cree).

My brother, who is now eighteen, was born on this reserve, and he used to say he was an Indian because he was born here. But he can't be an Indian as he has red hair and so have I. The Indians call us me-quas-tiquan, which means "red head." I made an Indian doll and fixed it up just like the Indian women do their babies, and sent it to a little friend in Chicago for Christmas, and they think it a great curiosity. And, if you would like one for the wigwam, Cousin Dorothy, I will be glad to make one for you, too. Have you ever seen an Indian baby in a waspis-son? My two sisters are teaching Indian schools. One rides nine miles to her school every morning. Some of the old women fish through the ice. They take a sack of hay and sit on it for hours fishing. It's rather a cold job, don't you think?

We have a tent hospital here for the Indians, and a trained nurse visits wherever she hears of any sickness. There are three very sick Indians. They have consumption. We go to school on a toboggan sometimes drawn by a dog. It's lots of fun going up and down hills. Once



Does this Mean Money in Your Pocket?

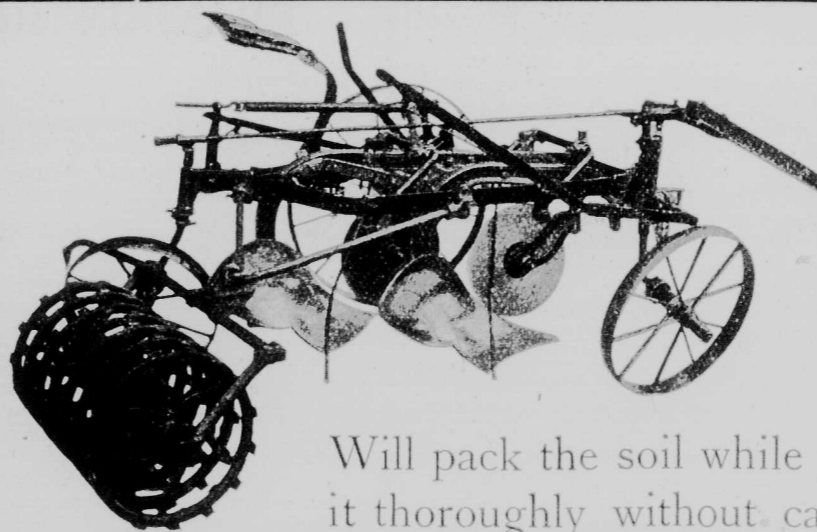
The fast mail trains that run out of Toronto every day carry, to thousands of Mail Order Customers, GOODS THAT WOULD HAVE COST THEM MORE MONEY had they bought them anywhere else than from THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY, LIMITED.

You will not realize how literally true this is unless you have received our NEW SPRING AND SUMMER CATALOGUE, that illustrates styles and novelties unobtainable anywhere else in Canada.

If your name is not on our mailing list, send us your address on a post card as soon as possible, and we will try to send you our new catalogue by return mail.

THE ROBERT **SIMPSON** COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO

When Answering Advertisements Mention The Advocate



The Hamilton Pulverizer

An Attachment for Plows

Will pack the soil while you plow, and will do it thoroughly without causing much draft—no need for an extra horse. **5,000** sold in North Dakota—not a dissatisfied purchaser. See local dealer or write direct to

The Hamilton Pulverizer Co.

65 Merchants Bank Building

WINNIPEG

"V"

Will separ

Latest a

All Zinc

The "Wonder" l beaten in quality of w in cleaning wild oat: strength of construc capacity and durabili

Oscillating Feed— and backwards and f en distribution of Feed regulated by allowed to fall on sie is running.

Lower Shoe—Car down or to a long o all conditions of grai Notice the notches fo er shoe, by which adjusted to any desir

Sieves used in ti zinc throughout. Th wheat, oats, barley shoe never clogs, an true position, as it is

Use the New Drill and Pu in Right.

Winni

my big sisters hitched the large toboggan, tongue on it, and the pe a bunch of cattle, and n I fell out and had to run again. We decided it v ride we ever had. With to all the chatters Dorothy.

DORA L. BA Alberta (a).

(Do you know Katie, I is a little Indian girl a fine letter once from reserve. If you see her, have not forgotten her. your little Chicago frien delighted over the dolly to have one, but it see posing on you to give y work. We like your let you will come again.—C.

LOST ON THE PRA

One winter, when we miles from the flourishi Moose Jaw, our relations us to spend New Years with them.

We were to start the da Years and when it came and bustle. There were si and when all were ready th ed up the big team to sleigh and away we we mery for two hours, but cold, north wind arose fr breeze to a "snorter" of a one of the boys said). snow very hard also.

But no one thought of It was three o'clock wher our own station, just th from home. We stopped for an hour and had din rather late). It was four the hotel and was begir dark. When we went tw half it was dark as mi road was drifted in, and, in discovered we were not o wandering over a prairie fear came over us, "Oh, Ernest, "I wish we were

"WONDER" GRAIN CLEANERS

Will separate wild oats from wheat to a grain and do it with vastly less waste than other makes.

Latest and Best.
All Zinc Sieves.

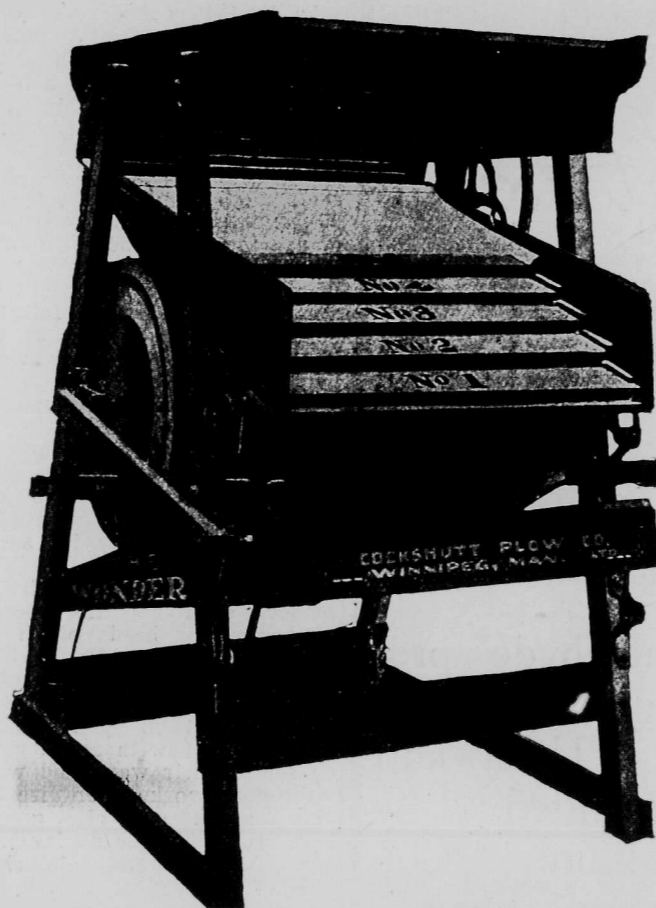
The "Wonder" has all older mills beaten in quality of work done, particularly in cleaning wild oats from wheat, also in strength of construction, ease of turning, capacity and durability.

Oscillating Feed—works up and down, and backwards and forwards, assuring even distribution of grain over sieves. Feed regulated by set screw. No grain allowed to fall on sieves except when mill is running.

Lower Shoe—Can be adjusted up or down or to a long or short stroke, to suit all conditions of grain year in and year out. Notice the notches for the legs of the lower shoe, by which the screen can be adjusted to any desired incline.

Sieves used in the "Wonder" are of zinc throughout. The mill is equipped for wheat, oats, barley and flax. The lower shoe never clogs, and the mesh keeps its true position, as it is zinc.

Use the New Cockshutt Drill and Put Your Seed in Right.



Adjustable Upper and Lower Shoes

Sizes—The mill is made in two sizes. Bottom screens 32 inches wide by 36 inches long; and 24 inches wide by 36 inches long.

We recommend purchasing the large size as its capacity is much greater and it is easy to operate.

Construction: Thoroughly bolted and rodded together. No chance of shaking to pieces. Well painted and striped.

No Clogging—The lower screen is prevented from clogging because it is zinc, and also by the "kick" motion of the shake. These are features belonging to the "Wonder" only. Wire sieves with scrapers are soon rubbed out of shape, letting good wheat through with the screenings. Scrapers also pull the good wheat through the sieve, thus making them enormously extravagant in waste.

FARMERS desirous of having the very latest and best in the grain cleaner world should write for particulars regarding the "Wonder."

SEE THE COCKSHUTT AGENT
CATALOGUES AND INFORMATION ON REQUEST

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., LIMITED

Winnipeg

Regina

Calgary

Edmonton

my big sisters hitched the ponies to the large toboggan without any tongue on it, and the ponies shied at a bunch of cattle, and my friend and I fell out and had to run to catch up again. We decided it was the best ride we ever had. With best wishes to all the chatters and Cousin Dorothy.

DORA L. BATTY (12).
Alberta (a).

(Do you know Katie Houle? She is a little Indian girl who wrote us a fine letter once from that Indian reserve. If you see her, tell her we have not forgotten her. I am sure your little Chicago friend would be delighted over the dolly. I'd love to have one, but it seems like imposing on you to give you so much work. We like your letter and hope you will come again.—C. D.)

LOST ON THE PRAIRIE.

One winter, when we lived thirty miles from the flourishing town of Moose Jaw, our relations there invited us to spend New Years Eve and Day with them.

We were to start the day before New Years and when it came all was hustle and bustle. There were six of us going and when all were ready the boys hitched up the big team to the double sleigh and away we went. All was merry for two hours, but suddenly the cold, north wind arose from its gentle breeze to a "snorter" of a blizzard (as one of the boys said). It began to snow very hard also.

But no one thought of going back. It was three o'clock when we reached our own station, just thirteen miles from home. We stopped at the hotel for an hour and had dinner, (though rather late). It was four when we left the hotel and was beginning to get dark. When we went two miles and a half it was dark as midnight. The road was drifted in, and, indeed we now discovered we were not on a trail, but wandering over a prairie. A sudden fear came over us, "Oh, dear," said Ernest, "I wish we were at home, it



"GREAT WEST" woven wire fences are made of best spring steel galvanized fence wire, with a galvanized wire lock that holds like a vice. Made in styles to suit all purposes.

Hog
Sheep
and Stock **FENCE**

Get our illustrated catalogue. It gives full information and is free for the asking.

THE GREAT WEST WIRE FENCE COMPANY

WINNIPEG,

MANITOBA

would be so warm there." "I don't," replied Howard, "I wish we were at Aunt Mary's for what a nice time we would be having now." Father said he wouldn't mind if we could even find Mr. Flinches house. He was an old friend of my fathers. His home was situated on a hill surrounded by a little bush. We had scarcely finished our conversation when over went the sleigh in a snowbank. We were on the slopes of a small lake. We went across it and when going up the other slope the sleigh upset again. By this time some of us were getting pretty cold. Mabel was standing up when suddenly she exclaimed "Oh father, what is that over there on the hill!" On a close examination we found it was a house. "Well" said father "We will go in and inquire if we are near Mr. Flinches and get warm." But when we knocked at the door who but Mrs. Flinch herself welcomed us in. When we were all warm Mabel said "The New Year is coming in for the clock is striking twelve." "I nice pligt to be in when such a thing is taking place" said Mrs. Flinch. We stayed all night, or rather the remainder and in the morning we left for Aunt Marys.

We got there about eleven o'clock and while telling our adventure Aunt Mary said, "Never come out on such a journey again without looking at the weather forecast."

After all our misfortunes going we had a fine day to go home. We reached there safe and sound, no bones broken or no one frozen.

CANARY.

(The foregoing story written by "Canary" of Manitoba has not received any correction whatever, but appears just as it was written by this Western Wigwam member. C. D.)

Mrs. X (away from home)—John, did you leave out anything for the cat before you started?

Mr. X (who dislikes the beast)—Yes, I left a can of condensed milk on the table with the can opener beside it.—Boston Transcript.

ney

every day
DS THAT
had they
ROBERT

is unless
SUMMER
unobtain-

I us your
e will try

Advocate

ton
rizer

t for Plows

d will do
draft—no
kota—not
direct to

Co.

WINNIPEG

SMUT

AND ITS ATTACK UPON GRAIN



A- Chaff
B- Smut ball.

A head of wheat with smut grains, the smut balls being indicated black. In this head all the grains have been displaced with smut balls. When growing, affected heads retain a bluish green or greenish lead color for some time after the sound ones begin to ripen, and then take on a bleached appearance. The heads being much lighter stand more erect, and the chaff and beard are more open and spreading. The smut balls in the grain do not appear black in the head of grain, but show their real character clearly only after being broken.

Formaldehyde properly used prevents Smut. Used and recommended by Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms.

WATCH FOR THE NEXT DRAWINGS

Pamphlet Regarding Smut Mailed Free on Request to
THE STANDARD CHEMICAL COMPANY OF TORONTO, LIMITED
Box 151, Winnipeg
Manufacturers
THE ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL COMPANY OF NEW YORK
and Perth Amboy, Agents for Canada

GOSSIP

REPORT OF PORK COMMISSION

(Continued from page 307). 1

As to the cost of operation, your commissioners submit that it depends very much on the amount of raw material available, a steady, full supply being handled for very much less per hog than could a small fitful supply.

One up-to-date Canadian plant while running short time one month cost 90 cents per hog exclusive of office management. Another month with a somewhat larger supply the cost was 15 cents per hog, while the manager stated that on full time and supply it could be done at a cost of 30 cents per hog, exclusive of office management.

One representative American firm stated the cost of operation ran from 80 cents to \$1 per hog, including office management and marketing, while the average cost of operating thirty-three Danish plants was 67 cents per hog ready for sale at the plant.

This cost would also be governed by local conditions and price of labor, as except for heads of the different departments, professional skilled labor is not absolutely necessary, one manager of a most successful plant stating that he preferred unskilled men to start with as they were not so set in their ways and were more willing to work under direction. In this case the cost of a general manager would not be so large as where both hogs, cattle and sheep were handled.

AS TO MARKETS.

As to market, your commissioners find there is a good and ever-increasing demand for well-cured stuff, both locally and further west and north. This northern trade demanding a heavy fat article, strongly curd.

In regard to the Oriental trade, your commissioners have not been able to obtain any very definite information, but we are led to believe that there will be a considerable demand there. And when by reason of increased production the market here became overstocked the English market is still open where the Alberta-cured article would be sold on equal terms with that cured further east, subject, of course, to the higher freight rates caused by distance, but with the advantage that a co-operative plant would have over a private concern with each patron having the incentive to furnish good stock, the quality would be guaranteed, and where a mild cure was required that would not stand a long distance shipment, this extra quality could be shipped in brine or dry salt and the curing finished here. This is a fancy trade that is now being catered to by the eastern packers to quite an extent, and for which they receive a much higher price, but on account of the difference in handling it is not considered that the relative profit is much greater yet where a plant could guarantee the quality it would be a good trade. The preference there is now given to the product of the co-operative plants of Denmark, because all the patrons are interested in the success of the plant and the quality and a constant supply is assured. The quality of the hogs now raised in Alberta is fairly well suited to the local market, but should be improved, while for the English trade a more uniform grade of the bacon type would have to be furnished.

COMPARATIVE PRICES.

Your commissioners find it very hard to make an exact comparison of the prices paid here and those paid elsewhere, partly on account of the trade demanding different cuts here to that used in an export trade, and partly on account of the difficulty in getting definite information from the packer as to the actual average prices paid, but taking the prices obtained by the thirty-three co-operative plants in Denmark as given to us by Mr. Sorenson and basing the yield



HIPPOPHAE

The remarkable new Bush Fruit. Guaranteed hardy. Produces an edible fruit in great quantities. For particulars and Free Catalog, write

BUCHANAN NURSERY CO.
WINNIPEG MAN.
St. Charles Village P. O.



What La Grippe Did.

Mr. G. D. Colwell, of Walkerville, Ont., was stricken down with La Grippe in 1906 and it left him in very bad condition. He says: "I was all run down and bordering on Consumption. I could not sleep at nights, had awful sweats, and coughed nearly the whole time. This is how I was when I began to take PSYCHINE, in a low nervous state; but from the first bottle I began to improve. It did marvels for me and brought me back to health in no time, making a new man of me."

"It fortifies the body against the attacks of La Grippe and is a sure preventative. I always take PSYCHINE if I feel a cold coming on and it puts me right in no time."

PSYCHINE tones the system and keeps the body in good physical condition. No one can afford to be without it. All Druggists and Stores sell at 50c and \$1.00. Send to DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Spadina Ave., Toronto, for a TRIAL FREE.

For Coughs, Colds, Throat, Lung and Stomach Trouble take Psychine.

PSYCHINE

THE GREATEST OF TONICS FOR HEALTH AND ENERGY



FREE VIOLIN FREE

This is a fine, handsome clear-toned, full-sized violin highly polished, nicely colored, complete with string bridge, three gut strings ebony finish pegs, long bow of white horse hair and box of resin. Everything complete sent securely packed in a box. Just send us your name and address, and agree to sell only 8 boxes of our Famous New Life Vegetable Pills. A grand remedy and cure for all Weak and Impure Conditions of the Blood, Indigestion, Stomach Trouble, Constipation, Weakness, Nervous Disorders, Rheumatism and Female Troubles. A grand Tonic and Life-builder. These are our regular 50c size, they are easy to sell, as each customer who buys a box of medicine from you is entitled to receive a present of Silverware Cut Links or ring. Don't miss the chance of your life. Send us your name and address at once, and we will promptly send you by mail (postage paid) the 8 boxes of medicine. When sold remit to us the \$2.00 and we will send you this handsome Violin, etc. just as represented. Write today. Address THE NEW LIFE REMEDY CO., Dept. 74, Toronto, Ont.

Stockmen and Breeders

Have you anything to sell? If so, let us know and for the small sum of 2 cents per word we will insert your ad.
Have you anything to exchange?
Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba

POWER FOR THE FARM

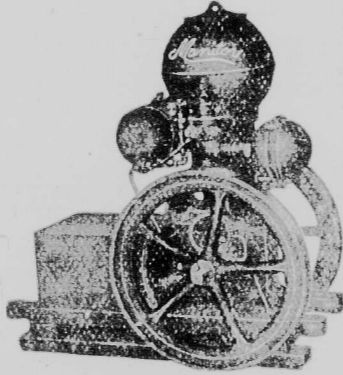


Save MONEY, TIME and WORRY! by purchasing a Power Windmill or Gasoline Engine.

The Manitoba Power Mill is the STRONGEST, SIMPLEST and BEST GOVERNED MILL in the world. The only windmill made in the west.

The Manitoba Line of Gasoline Engines combine SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and ECONOMY. All sizes from 2 to 25 horse power. Every engine undergoes a thorough two-weeks' test in our Factory, before shipment. This saves trouble for the purchaser.

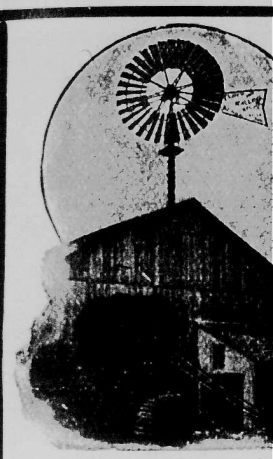
SEND FOR NEW CATALOG.



7 H. P. Vertical

We also make PUMPS of all kinds: Grain Grinders, Steel Saw Frames, Tanks and Water Basins.

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



CATE

Cut This Coupon

Brandon Pump and Win
Please Send Your Cata

Name.....

P.O.....

Prov.....

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

of bacon on the same p
lowing half the value
products, including lard,
ing \$11.00 per cwt. f
against \$12.39 there, on
our distance from the ex
the farmer should then r
packing plant here an a
of \$7.03 per cwt. l
Against this ought
charged a slight increas
of operation, but figures
us go to show that the
of the plant would be n
Alberta than in Denmar

COST OF PLANT

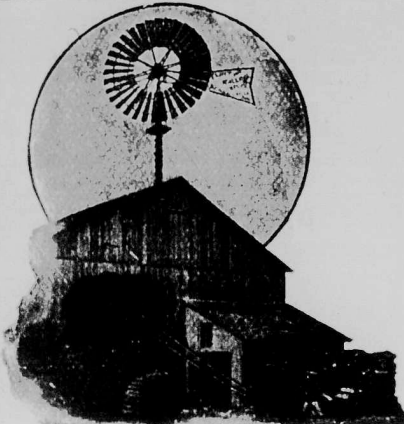
In regard to the cost
your commissioners find
with a capacity of from
hogs per day can be safe
at \$100,000, this being
mate estimate of Zachar
chitect of Chicago, who
list in packing house buil
believe a man of wide ex
figures are based on Al
for material and labor.

One plant in Ontario,
city of 3,500 hogs per
\$146,000.00, and regard
Prof. Day, in his evid
"Is accounted one of
equipped factories of its
We were informed that t
\$146,000.00 is too high
which need not be mentio

Another Ontario plant
capacity of two hundr
day, and constructed in
a going concern \$58,000.
A plant in Western Can
combined system of tal
beef, mutton and p
\$115,000.00. This plan
ager stated, if it were fit
alone would be capable of
of seven hundred hogs da

The plant at Horsens, D
ording to Mr. Sorenson's
cost \$80,000.00, which
would be about equal in
plant of like capacity
Horsens plant has a capac
000 hogs per year.

The estimate of Messrs.
Wright, architects, of Ed
a building alone, with a



BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES

Every Pump and Windmill Absolutely Guaranteed

- 14 ft. Star Power Mill and 8 in. Floor Grinder, \$160
- 13 ft. " " " with Mast Grinder, \$110
- 12 ft. " " " with Mast Grinder, \$100

The above Mills are all fitted with Upright Shafting, Boxings, Couplings, Guy Rods, Turnbuckles, all ready to erect.

8 ft. Star Pumping Mill and 30 ft. Steel Tower, only \$60

CATER'S WOOD AND IRON PUMPS



LEAD IN THE WEST OVER 15,000 NOW IN USE

If your dealer doesn't handle our goods write to us direct and we will supply you.

BRANDON PUMP AND WINDMILL WORKS

BRANDON, MAN.

H. CATER, Prop.

Cut This Coupon Out

Brandon Pump and Windmill Works,
Please Send Your Catalogue E.

Name

P.O.

Prov.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE



OPHAE
 ble new Bush Fruit,
 y. Produces an edible
 quantities. For partic-
 talog, write
NURSERY CO.
 MAN.
 es Village P. O.



La Grippe Did.

owell, of Walkerville,
 a down with La Grippe
 t him in very bad con-
 : "I was all run down
 Consumption. I could
 nts, had awful sweats,
 ly the whole time. This
 n I began to take PSY-
 nervous state; but from
 began to improve. It
 ne and brought me back
 ne, making a new man

ne body against the at-
 e and is a sure preven-
 take **PSYCHINE** if I
 ing on and it puts me

es the system and keeps
 physical condition. Ne
 to be without it. All
 stores sell at 50c and
 DR. T. A. SLOCUM,
 Ave., Toronto, for a

Colds, Throat, Lung
 ouble take Psychine.

CHINE
 UNCLE SLOCUM
 ONICS FOR HEALTH AND ENERGY

VIOLIN FREE

This is a fine, handsome
 clear-toned, full-sized violin
 highly polished, nicely color-
 ed, complete with string
 bridge, three gut strings,
 ebony finish pegs, long bow
 of white horse hair and box
 of resin. Everything com-
 plete sent securely packed
 in a box. Just send us your
 name and address, and agree
 to sell only 8 boxes of our
 Famous New Life Vegetable
 Pills. A grand remedy and
 cure for all Weak and Im-
 pure Conditions of the Blood,
 Indigestion, Stomach Trou-
 ble, Constipation, Weakness,
 Nervous Disorders, Rheu-
 matism and Female Troubles.
 A grand Tonic and Life-
 builder. These are our regu-
 lar 50c size, they are easy
 to sell, as each customer who
 buys a box of medicine from
 you is entitled to receive a
 present of Silverware Cut
 Links or ring. Don't miss the
 chance of your life. Send
 us your name and address
 at once, and we will
 promptly send you by
 mail (postage paid) the
 8 boxes of medicine.
 When sold result to us
 the \$2.00 and we will
 send you this hand-
 some Violin, etc. Just
 as represented. Write
 to-day. Address THE
 NEW LIFE REMEDY
 CO., Dept. 74
 Toronto, Ont.

of bacon on the same percentage, al-
 lowing half the value of the by-
 products, including lard, also allow-
 ing \$11.00 per cwt. for bacon as
 against \$12.39 there, on account of
 our distance from the export market,
 the farmer should then receive at the
 packing plant here an average price
 of \$7.03 per cwt. live weight.
 Against this ought also to be
 charged a slight increase in the cost
 of operation, but figures submitted to
 us go to show that the original cost
 of the plant would be no greater in
 Alberta than in Denmark.

COST OF PLANT.

In regard to the cost of a plant,
 your commissioners find that a plant
 with a capacity of from 250 to 500
 hogs per day can be safely estimated
 at \$100,000, this being the approxi-
 mate estimate of Zachary Davis, ar-
 chitect of Chicago, who is a special-
 ist in packing house building, and we
 believe a man of wide experience. His
 figures are based on Alberta prices
 for material and labor.

One plant in Ontario, with a capa-
 city of 3,500 hogs per week, cost
 \$146,000.00, and regarding which
 Prof. Day, in his evidence, stated:
 "Is accounted one of the very best
 equipped factories of its size to-day."
 We were informed that this figure of
 \$146,000.00 is too high for reasons
 which need not be mentioned here.

Another Ontario plant, having a
 capacity of two hundred hogs per
 day, and constructed in 1899, cost as
 a going concern \$58,000.00.

A plant in Western Canada with a
 combined system of taking care of
 beef, mutton and pork, cost
 \$115,000.00. This plant, the man-
 ager stated, if it were fitted for pork
 alone would be capable of taking care
 of seven hundred hogs daily.

The plant at Horsens, Denmark, ac-
 cording to Mr. Sorenson's statement,
 cost \$80,000.00, which he thought
 would be about equal in price to a
 plant of like capacity here. This
 Horsens plant has a capacity of 100-
 000 hogs per year.

The estimate of Messrs. Hopkins &
 Wright, architects, of Edmonton, for
 a building alone, with a capacity of

MR. DAIRYMAN

Have you seen the 1909 Empire Cream Separator catalogue? It tells you how to make money out of your cows; is handsomely illustrated; shows the various sizes and styles; gives you a complete list to choose from, and is not a one man's hobby, as they manufacture two lines, the New Frictionless and the 1909 Disc. Tells about the guarantee they are sold under; interesting from cover to cover; not a word against its competitors or competing machines; absolutely clean; no fake testimonials.

Fill in the blank below, cut it out, and mail it to the Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Ltd., Winnipeg.

This does not obligate you to buy a machine.

Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada

LIMITED

482 1/2 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada

Limited

Winnipeg, Man.

I am interested in a cream separator. Mail me catalogues.

Name

P. O.

Prov.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK



GRANTED 1882

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, Limited

SHEFFIELD, ENG.

Avoid imitations of our

CUTLERY

By Seeing That This EXACT MARK

-Is on each Blade

Sole Agents for Canada:

JAMES HUTTON & CO., MONTREAL

five hundred hogs daily, is \$26,813.00.
 The estimate of Messrs. W. R.
 Perrin, of Chicago and Toronto, for
 the machinery and equipment of such
 building, is \$46,517.58, making the
 total cost in the Province of Alberta
 for a plant ready to commence opera-
 tions \$73,330.58.

Tastes differ just as much in the mat-
 ter of cream separators as in dress and
 to satisfy the demands of different
 tastes there is a company making dif-
 ferent styles of separators in different
 sizes. This method and system is
 called the "Empire way." The Em-
 pire Cream Separator Co. are not fad-
 dists nor cranks, they recognize merit
 when they see it and make their goods,
 do their advertising, and conduct their
 whole business upon the principle,
 namely, merit before style. Literature
 descriptive of the Empire line of separ-
 ators may be had by writing the com-
 pany at Winnipeg.

A sale of pure-bred Clydesdales,
 Shorthorns and implements is an-
 nounced by Mr. T. E. M. Banting,
 near Wawanesa, for the 16th inst.
 C. P. R. trains stop at the farm,
 while C. N. R. trains will be met at
 Wawanesa. See announcement in
 this issue.

In our description of "Forest
 Home" farm, in the issue of Feb.
 17th, there appears the figure "3"
 where a "5" should have been. The
 total area of the farm is 560 acres.

A new advertisement of Percheron
 horses appears in this issue. Messrs.
 Wigle, of Calgary, Alta., and Kings-
 ville, Ont., make the announcement
 that they have received a consignment
 of stallions at their calgary
 barns for the spring trade. This
 firm has been in the horse business
 for years, and are handling some ex-
 tra choice Percherons.

Brandon Winter Fair and Stock
 Breeders' conventions, March 9-12, and
 two weeks later, 23-26, Saskatchewan
 stockmen will hold their annual con-
 vention and spring show.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

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

ITALIAN BEES—A few Colonies for sale. May Delivery. W. E. Cooley, Solsgrith.

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

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

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

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

WANTED—Situation on farm by married man. Western experience. Wife to do cooking. Could take charge. One child. Saskatchewan preferred. Address A. Voisey, Tugaska, Sask.

FOR SALE—The Canadian bred Clydesdale stallion Baron Avenel (4772) 9796. Foaled 1900. Owned by the Kendallton Horse Syndicate. A successful foal getter. Color bay with white points. For other information apply to Wm. L. Martin, Wapella, Sask.

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

FARM TO RENT—In the celebrated Dauphin district; 100 acres ploughed ready for seeder, 100 yards from Railway station, only seed furnished. Nat Little, Fork River, Man.

HOMESTEADERS—\$700 cash buys South African Scrip of 320 acres. The choicest land open to homestead entry. The young man's opportunity. Write immediately. Box 10, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY acre farm, splendid soil, all level, good water, two hundred acres summer fallow, ready for seeding, good buildings. Twenty-five dollars per acre. Suitable terms. Communicate or call. Maybery, Moose Jaw, Sask.

FOR SALE—The Imported Percheron Stallion "Wallace" (23831). The surest and best foal-getter in the province. His stock have won more prizes than any draft stallions in the province. It will be a pleasure to show him and his stock to intending purchasers. D. O. Yeomans, Alexander, Man.

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

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

FOR SALE—Fifty cents each during month of March only. Long's Law Book. Invaluable to every farmer. Postpaid. I. R. Long, J. P., Caron, Sask.

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

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

POULTRY AND EGGS

FOR SALE—Male birds and breeding pens of Royal strain. White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. Also Black-cocker spaniels. W. J. Currie, Laurier, Man.

MAW'S EGG FARM, Parkdale, Man.—Acclimated utility breeds, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens. (Stock and Eggs). Poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Choice Cockerels \$1.50 each. Eggs in season, \$1.50 per setting. Grant Bros., Wild Rose Farm, Redvers, Sask.

PURE-BRED White Wyandotte Eggs for sale, \$1.00 per doz.; \$3.00 per 4 doz.; \$6.00 per hundred. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—White Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Western raised from imported prize-winning stock. Eggs, \$2 and \$3 per 15; \$10 per 100. Day old chicks a specialty. Geo. W. Bewell, Abernethy, Sask.

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

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

PURE BRED BROWN LEGHORNS—Exclusively \$1.25 each. Eggs \$1.00 setting. Only choice birds sent out. Mrs. George Dobson, Mortlach, Sask.

R. P. EDWARDS, breeder of Thoroughbred Poultry, Eggs in season. Rhode Island Reds a specialty. Stock at all times. South Salt Springs, B. C.

W. H. TEBB, Langenburg, Sask., pure barred Rocks exclusively. Have still a lot of fine Cockerels from \$1.50 to \$3.00 according to size and quality, or in lots of 3 for \$4.00. Can also spare a few more nice pullets at \$1.00 each. Can ship Gerald G. T. P., or Langenburg, C. P. R.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

WOODMERE FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, I. O. B. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Denson. 24-4

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine. At present ready for shipment several good young bulls up to twenty months and a few Yorkshire boars and sows. Write for prices.

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

H. C. GRAHAM, Kitscoty, Alta.—Shorthorns—Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-09

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

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

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

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

HEREFORDS—At half price from Marples' famous Champion Prize Herd. Calves either sex; Heifers, Cows, Bulls. Good for both milk and beef. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Deleau, Man.

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

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

DISPERSION SALE



CATTLE, HORSES AND IMPLEMENTS

Having received instructions from T. E. M. Banting I will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

On his farm at Banting Siding, 2-8-17

TUESDAY, MARCH 16 1909

11 Pure-bred Shorthorn Bulls, 25 Pure-bred Shorthorn females, 30 head of Grade Cattle. One pure-bred Clydesdale Stallion, rising 2, Barron Time [6834]. He was a winner at the Winnipeg and Portage La Prairie fairs, 1908. 1 registered Clydesdale mare, "Bessie" [6977], 1 grade filly "Nancy", winner of first prize, Winnipeg, 1908; 2 grade fillies, Fly and Gip, rising 2 (matched); 1 yearling colt, "Hero."

A quantity of farm machinery including threshing outfit, hay loader, side delivery rake, disc drill, land roller, etc.

The above will be sold without reserve as Mr. Banting is confining his attention to smaller operations, and must realize. Lunch at 11 a.m. Sale at 12 sharp. Terms.—\$20.00 and under cash, over that amount seven month's credit on approved security with interest at 8 per cent per annum. Three per cent discount will be allowed on amounts entitled to credit. Parties coming via C.N.R. will be met at Wawanesa. Parties coming via C.P.R. can obtain tickets to Banting. See large posters and send for catalogue of stock.

T. E. M. BANTING,
Proprietor.

WAWANESA P. O.

T. C. NORRIS,
Auctioneer.



I. A. & E. J. WIGLE

Importers and Breeders of

Percheron Horses

MAPLE LEAF FARM
Kingsville, Ont.

And Western Sales Barn, Calgary, Alberta, have a fresh consignment consisting of Stallions and mares at their Sale barn, Victoria Park, Calgary. Write for descriptive catalogue.

ADDRESS

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

PHONE 472B

"Hillcrest" R. H. Taber's stock farm at Condie, Sask., has had an addition made to its Clydesdale and Hackney ranks. Mr. Taber returned last week from Ontario bringing the champion Clydesdale mare at Toronto spring show and Toronto Exhibition, Bell Rose, the first and second prize three-year-old fillies and a stallion. The Hackneys are the first prize stallion under 15.2, Copmanthorpe Swell by Garton Duke of Connaught, and a gelding for harness purposes.

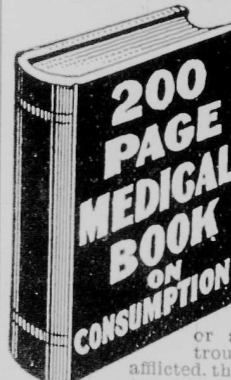
TRADE NOTES

MADE \$100 ON \$2 INVESTMENT

J. W. Morton, Soldier, Ida., writes under date of January 6, '09: "I used Absorbine on a young horse that was not worth one dollar. But since using Absorbine he is sound and well, and worth \$125. He was cut on a barb-wire two years ago, and a big wart formed on his foot. So I made at least \$100 on a \$2 investment. Absorbine on sale at dealers, or sent postpaid to any address on receipt of price. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 36 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.; Canadian agents, Lyman Sons & Co., 380 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.

BY MISTAKE A WRONG CUT WAS INSERTED IN STEWART-NELSON'S ADVERTISEMENT OF NEW ECLIPSE PLOW, PAGE 276, FEBRUARY 24TH ISSUE.

Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Vonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1274 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

BABY'S OWN SOAP
Best in the world—except the baby's own. "BABY'S OWN" is the nicest, purest and softest you can use. Baby—Best for You. **Albert Soaps, Ltd.** MANUFACTURERS MONTREAL

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

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

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa

EPPS

A delicious drink and a food. Fragrant, nutritious, economical. This excels maintains the system health, and enables it to withstand winter's extreme

COCO
Sold by Grocers and S. in 1/4-lb. and 1/2-lb.

We Are Pri

OF STOCK LETTERHEADS, SERVICE BOOKS AND FOLDERS; IN FACT, ANYTHING REQUIRED AT THE DATE STOCK FARM.

Send Your Orders

Farmer's Advocate

LE, HORSES IMPLEMENTS

received instructions from Banting I will sell by public AUCTION is farm at Banting Siding, 2-8-17

DAY, MARCH 16 1909

orthorn females, 30 ion, rising 2, Barron Portage La Prairie (6977), 1 grade filly ade fillies, Fly and g outfit, hay loader,

ating is confining his Lunch at 11 a.m. over that amount erest at 8 per cent on amounts entitled Wawanesa. Parties be large posters and

C. NORRIS, Auctioneer.

J. WIGLE

Breeders of

Horses

AF FARM, Ont.

Barn, Calgary, Al-consignment cond-mares at their Park, Calgary. catalogue.

Calgary

KE A WRONG CUT ED IN STEWART- OVERTISEMENT OF E PLOW, PAGE 276, 4TH ISSUE.

Consumption Book FREE

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself d. this book will help you re. Even if you are in the of the disease and feel this book will show you ured themselves after all tried failed, and they be- hopeless. to The Yonckerman Con- y Co., 1274 Rose Street, and they will send you an Depot the book and y of the New Treatment, if they want every sufferer erful cure before it is too - write today. It may of your life.

BABY'S
The Best Thing in the Home
—except the baby.
"BABY'S OWN" is the nicest, purest and safest soap you can use. Best for Baby—Best for You.
Albert Soaps, Ltd.
MONTREAL
OWN SOAP

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

R E M E M B E R W R I T E U S

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

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than
EPPS'S
A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.
COCOA
Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1/4-lb. and 1/2-lb Tins.

We Are Printers
OF STOCK LETTERHEADS, ENVELOPES, SERVICE BOOKS POSTERS AND FOLDERS; IN FACT, EVERYTHING REQUIRED AT AN UP-TO-DATE STOCK FARM.
Send Your Orders to
Farmer's Advocate 14-16 Princess Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

FREE TRIP TO CALIFORNIA

The Frost Wire Fence Company of Hamilton, Ont., are always doing something unique in their advertising. Their newest big advertising proposition is a decidedly enterprising scheme for securing the hearty co-operation of their agents in thoroughly canvassing their fields for every possible user of wire fence and gates. They offer the ten dealers who best fulfil the conditions of this scheme or contest the alluring prospect of a thirty days' sight-seeing trip to California next fall, visiting intermediate points of interest, with all expenses paid from the time these ten fortunate men leave their homes until they return.

Then fence-buying public do not, directly or indirectly, contribute a cent towards the expense of this California trip. Instead of charging increased prices for Frost products, to provide for the expense of the trip, the Frost Company have reduced their prices. They figure the immensely increased business that will result from lowered prices, and the dealers' extra efforts will more than take care of the total expenditure for the trip.

The Frost Company have prepared a neat folder outlining the California trip and describing the several points of interest that will be seen. This folder and complete details of the contest, which continues until October 31st, 1909, will, on request, be mailed to all Frost agents and others who think they would like to join the Frost Agency Staff.

A 10 YEAR ROOFING GUARANTEE

In the advertising columns of this paper the United Roofing and Manufacturing Co. are offering to every purchaser of 3-ply Congo roofing a National Surety Co. guarantee bond, which covers a period of 10 years. This company is one of the largest surety companies in the world (capital and assets of about \$2,000,000), and when they back a proposition there must be a great deal in it or they would not have risked their reputation on something about which there could be any question.

The Congo people are desirous of making this roofing the most used in the world, and with their usual foresight hit upon this excellent plan of giving the buyer satisfaction as well as increasing their sales. The bond is a plain statement of what they can and will do, and offers such protection that no prospective buyer can afford to overlook. This bond means protection to you.

It isn't necessary to buy the roofing to learn the contents of the bond—which is another pleasant feature. The United Roofing & Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., will be glad to send you information regarding same, and sample free, or write to either of the following addresses Miller-Morse Hardware Co., Winnipeg; E. G. Prior & Co., Victoria.

GOSSIP

DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS

A considerable decrease in membership was shown by the report of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association at their annual meeting in Toronto on the 2nd inst. The figures for the past few years are: 1905, 2,538; 1906, 2,018; 1907, 2,052; 1908, 1,512. A regrettable feature is that 882 old members have not renewed their membership. The lack of funds resulted in curtailing the grants to the various fairs and exhibitions throughout the Dominion.

A lively discussion developed over the question of having some assurance of a suitable building for the purpose of holding shows and conventions in the interests of live stock. It was agreed unanimously that the most desirable plan was to approach the Ontario Legislature requesting a liberal grant.

The general statement of the secretary, W. G. Pettit, of Freeman,

Bruce's Giant White Feeding Beet
Leaders at all tests at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, since their introduction.
These grand Feeding Beets introduced by us in 1900 combine the fine rich qualities of the sugar beet with the long keeping large size and heavy cropping qualities of the mangel. The roots are clean and tops small, white flesh, solid, tender and very sweet, and on account of the bigger part of length growing out of the ground they are easily harvested. They will outyield all the other kinds of Sugar Beets and Mangels. The roots are the largest, handsomest, most uniform and cleanest of all Sugar Beets, and this, combined with their great richness and easy harvesting quality makes them the "beau ideal" of a root for the farm. To show what a grand root we have and how it is capturing the trade, we give our sales—1900, 43 lbs.; 1902, 1954 lbs.; 1905, 4327 lbs.; 1907, 9800 lbs.; 1908, 15,122 lbs. We offer in two colors, white and rose, each 1 lb. 10c. 1/2 lb. 5c., 1 lb. 25c., 4 lbs. 90c. Postage extra 5c. lb. to Canada and 16c. lb. to Newfoundland and United States. FREE—Our illustrated 100-page Catalogue of Vegetable, Farm and Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Implements, Poultry Supplies, etc.—Send for it.



JOHN A. BRUCE & CO. SEED MERCHANTS ESTABLISHED 1858 Hamilton, Ont.

GREATEST OAT ON EARTH
Garton's Regenerated Abundance (1909 Stock)
ENDORSED by Western Farmers

HEAVY YIELDERS
Regenerated Abundance yielded over 100 bushels per acre and were two weeks earlier than other oats in same field.
THOS. SANDERSON, Kinistino, Sask.
Regenerated Abundance threshed out over 100 bushels per acre, have sold all for seed. Increase my 30 bushel order to 200 bushels for March delivery.
GALLOWAY BROS., Lajord, Sask.
Your Regenerated Abundance yielded 80 bushels per acre, my ordinary oats went 40.
JOS. SMITH, Penhold, Alta.

EARLY RIPENING
Regenerated Abundance were three weeks earlier, yielded 20 bushels per acre more than my ordinary oats.
FRED WYSS, Calmer, Alta.
Regenerated Abundance sowed 14th May were ripe before ordinary oats sowed 15th April and yielded 30 bushels per acre more.
W. L. CENTRE, Innisfail, Alta.
Regenerated Abundance sown same day as Banner, ripened fully seven days earlier, quite valuable for earliness and large grain.
THOS. SALES, Pres. Agricultural Society Langham, Sask.

RUST RESISTERS
Regenerated Abundance yielded 85 bushels per acre, free from Rust. Banner, 14 days later, badly attacked with rust yielded only 30 bushels per acre.
C. C. CASTLE, Winnipeg, Man.

NOTE. AS WE CONTROL THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE ABOVE OATS THEY CANNOT BE PURCHASED FROM OTHER SEED HOUSES. THE ALBERTA GOVERNMENT, AT RECENT SEED FAIRS, WERE SELLING A STOCK OF THESE REGENERATED OATS, WHICH THEY OBTAINED DIRECT FROM US AT A REDUCED PRICE FOR A LARGE QUANTITY, BUT THEIR STOCK BEING ALL SOLD THESE WONDERFUL OATS CAN NOW ONLY BE PURCHASED DIRECT FROM US AT CATALOG PRICES. THEY ARE SHIPPED IN ORIGINAL TWO BUSHEL SEALED BAGS AS RECEIVED FROM THE RAISERS, GARTON BROS. ANY NOT SO SEALED ARE SPURIOUS.

THE SEED WE SHIP IS GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM WILD OATS OR WEED SEEDS AND WEIGHS FROM 48 TO 52 LBS. PER MEASURED BUSHEL WITH AN AVERAGE GERMINATION OF 98%.

WRITE FOR CATALOG F, DESCRIBING HOW THESE OATS ARE BRED. IT IS SENT FREE.

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

No. 1 Wheat Land \$300 per acre
Five year terms to land owners
320 or 640 acre blocks. Choice of location
ALBERTA OR SASKATCHEWAN
MADDEN, Dept. B 428 Traders Bank, Toronto, Can.

Strength COMES From Food

But it must be well digested.

The power to think well, work well, sleep well, and enjoy life depends mainly upon the ability of your digestive organs to extract strength and nourishment from food. When digestion fails, as in dyspepsia and indigestion, the body is starved, no matter how much food is eaten. It also becomes poisoned. Food remaining in the stomach ferments, producing poisonous gases, which, being absorbed into the blood, shatter the nerves, dull the brain, create disease, and give rise to headaches, languor, loss of appetite, palpitation, flatulence, and other disorders of the blood and nerves.

When the stomach, liver and kidneys fail to perform their functions perfectly, there is no remedy that will so soon restore them to health and vigour as Mother Seigel's Syrup. As a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy it has no equal. This is the testimony of thousands.

Mrs. Peter Brennan, Peterville, P.E.I., writing on August 16th., 1908, says:—
Our little daughter, Annie May, suffered from stomach malady and headaches for nearly three years. We tried numerous remedies but nothing seemed to do her any good until we give her a fair trial of Mother Seigel's Syrup. She has now taken the contents of two bottles and to-day she is in perfect health.

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

A Woman's Sympathy

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too; but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill? I can do this for you and will if you will assist me.
All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy (Orange Lily) which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c. (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. MRS. F. E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

When answering advertisements mention the Farmer's Advocate



Your Little Girl Can Do The Washing WITH THE
"New Century" Washing Machine

It's far easier than churning or running a sewing machine. No rubbing—no work. Just turn the handle for 5 minutes and the clothes are washed—snowy white. Has a strong wringer stand that allows the water to drain right into the tub.
Price delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec—\$9.50.
Our booklet tells how to turn wash day into child's play. Write for free copy. 33
Downwell Mfg. Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

Fits Cured For proof that Fits can be cured write to
Mr. Wm. Stinson,
134 Tyndall Ave., Toronto.

for pamphlet giving full particulars of simple home treatment. 20 years' success—over 1000 testimonials in one year
Sole Proprietors—Trench's Remedies Ltd., Dublin

showed that during 1908 there had been 7,038 registrations, 2,272 transfers, 480 duplicate and new certificates, and 1,512 membership fees received. The cash balance on hand is \$3,040.40, against \$7,005.86 a year ago.

In referring to the status of the Shorthorn cattle business and the outlook for 1909, the president, A. W. Smith, of Maple Lodge, regretted the decrease in membership, and the consequent decrease in funds, and registrations. While this condition of affairs was not desirable, it was to be hoped that good would result. The apparent depression would mean that many inferior animals would be sold for beef that otherwise would be sold as breeding stock.

Communications requesting grants for exhibitions were read, showing an increased demand on the generosity of the association. The president pointed out that the funds were considerably less than for several years, and that for this reason the executive recommended smaller distributions this year than had been granted during recent years. It was suggested that \$3,000 be the total sum granted for fairs and exhibitions in 1909. This sum was distributed among the Provinces as follows: Ontario, \$1,600; Manitoba, \$600; Saskatchewan, \$300; Alberta, \$300; Quebec, \$100; Maritime Provinces, \$50; British Columbia, \$50. The executive is empowered to distribute the Ontario donations as seems best. In Manitoba, Brandon and Winnipeg get \$300 each; Regina gets the \$300 given to Saskatchewan; and Calgary is entitled to the same amount. Sherbrooke Fair gets Quebec's allowance, and Victoria receives the British Columbia share; while the \$50 grant to the Maritime Provinces is to be credited to the exhibition making the largest grant for Shorthorns. In every case, the stipulations are that the money is not to be paid until the directors are satisfied that the winning animals were recorded in the herd books prior to the show, that they are the property of the exhibitor, and that the exhibition association shall grant a sum at least equal to the donation from this association. This arrangement leaves no response to the request from Portage la Prairie, Man., and no grant to the winter fairs in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The problem of providing a suitable arena for a Canadian show of cattle in the winter was introduced by Robt. Miller, who presented a resolution suggesting that this association approach the Ontario Legislature with a view to getting a grant for the erection of a suitable building.

A proposition from A. Dods, manager of the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, was explained by R. E. Gunn, of Beaverton. This scheme was that Canadian breeders, to the number of at least 100, subscribe \$100 each to become life members and show that they would support an annual show and sale. If such were done by the breeders, the Stock Yards Company would provide the building and do everything possible to accommodate the breeders and further the live stock industry. Mr. Gunn moved an amendment that a committee be appointed to confer with the Stock Yards Company and try to make arrangements and to collect the subscriptions, and ascertain whether or not satisfactory plans could be made. In support of the resolution, Mr. Miller said that if the Government granted the necessary money, the breeders themselves would have charge. W. H. Gibson said the question of railway convenience would need to be considered carefully. Jas. Russell, of Richmond Hill, claimed that this association should not pay funds to a Stock Yards Company, or any other company. His opinion was that the breeders should remain in control. He would back any move to go to London or Guelph in preference to settling in Toronto. That Shorthorn breeders should have a home was the opinion of John Gardhouse, but as to the best plan, he was not yet sufficiently informed to speak

Cover
Your
Barn
With



Brantford Roofing

Our
Big
Practical
Roofing
Book
Is FREE

THERE are so many mediocre roofings on the market that great caution is required in the selection of the material with which to cover the barn this fall.

The first wise move will be to send for our Roofing Book and Samples. Read the book thoroughly. Become posted on some facts that are new to you but nevertheless important if you would avoid costly mistakes. Test the samples for toughness and elasticity—nothing equal to them in a smooth-surface roofing. Gas, vapor, acid, frost and wind-proof—impervious to moisture. If you'll compare Brantford Roofing with others, we know which you'll choose.

Brantford Roofing Company, Limited

Brantford, Canada.

WINNIPEG AGENTS—
General Supply Company of Canada, 147, Bannatyne St.
VANCOUVER AGENTS—
Fleck Bros., Ltd., Imperial Building, Seymour St

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE



The Acme
**Grain
Pickler**

(Capacity 100-bush.
per hour.)

IT DOES A PERFECT JOB.

Thousands now
in Use

and sold by Dealers
in EVERY WESTERN TOWN.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

Gasoline Engines, Grain Grinders, Well-boring Machines, Steel Plate Hot Air Furnaces, Chemical Fire Engines, Sub-Surface Packers, Etc., Etc.

Well Equipped Machine Shop and Up-to-date Foundry in connection. Write for Catalogues.

The Brandon Machine Works Co. Ltd.
Brandon, Manitoba

SPECIAL FOR

Bring us in 20 bush more and we will make 1 two kinds of flour and bran also.

Only costs you 15. We sell flour at a very 1

All orders will be pro to.

BERCHAN
272 Selkirk Ave.

35 Cents with The Doctor

If you have a cold day to day till it get—it may not do so—ere it will get worse. FIRST SYMPTOMS get Mathieu's Syrup of Liver Oil. Begin using it at once not need a doctor. If it till the last sign of vanished and you w able to resist another Large bottle 35 cts. fr

Sold by wholesale trade Distributors for West

Foley Bros, Lar
Wholesale Grocers and
Winnipeg - Edmonton



Well Drilling

We are head quarters for making Machinery and carry of any house in the West.

Ontario Wind Engine &
WINNIPEG, MAN

The mediaeval Italian, ed in practicing the su slow poisoning, would h ing better than to get a the way by passing hi banknote of large den after day, for twenty

Are You

You know you cannot st. That is, you cannot be fat an day when a fat woman was t. Nowadays all women must be ridiculous. This does not me come skinny, however. You low the hard flesh line. All y the bulky fat. That done yo to be a well formed and woman.

Now, how can this be do and dieting? Yes, and no. will bring some results, but n One is very hard work; the Besides, neither can be depe a uniform reduction. They, fleshy shoulder, for example, a chin untouched. What you something pleasant to take tl to your health will take the and quickly, say at the rate of so, until it is all gone where yo

For this purpose nothing safer or simpler than Marmola lets. Inexpensive because one 75 cents only, will produce re they cause no wrinkles or st rather improve the health and thing; and simple, because th without asking thought or ef the taker. In short, they ar you are fat and wish to be druggist is of the better kind. If not, write the licensees, T pany, Detroit, Mich.

SPECIAL FOR FARMERS

Bring in 20 bushels of wheat or more and we will make from your wheat two kinds of flour and you get your bran also.

Only costs you 15 cents per bushel. We sell flour at a very low price.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

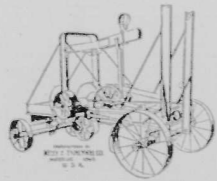
BERCHANSKY
272 Selkirk Ave. Winnipeg.

35 Cents will Keep The Doctor Away

If you have a cold don't wait from day to day till it gets better itself—it may not do so—the chances are it will get worse. AT THE VERY FIRST SYMPTOMS get a bottle of Mathieu's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil. Begin using it at once and you will not need a doctor. Keep on using it till the last sign of the cold has vanished and you will be better able to resist another one. Large bottle 35 cts. from all dealers.

Sold by wholesale trade everywhere
Distributors for Western Canada

Foley Bros, Larson & Co.
Wholesale Grocers and Confectioners
Winnipeg - Edmonton - Vancouver



Well Drilling Machinery

We are head quarters for all kinds of Well-making Machinery and carry the largest stock of any house in the West.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

The mediaeval Italians, who delighted in practicing the subtlest forms of slow poisoning, would have liked nothing better than to get an enemy out of the way by passing him a germ-laden banknote of large denomination, day after day, for twenty years.

Are You Fat?

You know you cannot stay fat, don't you? That is, you cannot be fat and be in style. The day when a fat woman was tolerated is passed. Nowadays all women must be in proportion or be ridiculous. This does not mean you should become skinny, however. You should not get below the hard flesh line. All you ought to lose is the bulky fat. That done you will find yourself to be a well formed and therefore handsome woman.

Now, how can this be done? By exercising and dieting? Yes, and no. These two means will bring some results, but not easily nor soon. One is very hard work; the other is torture. Besides, neither can be depended on to cause a uniform reduction. They may take off a fleshy shoulder, for example, and leave the double chin untouched. What you need, you see, is something pleasant to take that without injury to your health will take the fat off uniformly and quickly, say at the rate of a pound a day or so, until it is all gone where you want it to go.

For this purpose nothing is less expensive, safer or simpler than Marmola Prescription Tablets. Inexpensive because one large case, costing 75 cents only, will produce results; safe because they cause no wrinkles or stomach trouble, but rather improve the health and complexion, if anything; and simple, because they do all the work without asking thought or effort on the part of the taker. In short, they are the ANSWER if you are fat and wish to be thinner. If your druggist is of the better kind he will have them. If not, write the licensees, The Marmola Company, Detroit, Mich.

definitely on the question. Peter White favored remaining free from Government aid. The Union Stock Yards, however, had proposed their scheme a year ago, and little had been done to secure the necessary subscriptions. The natural conclusion was that this proposition was not received with favor, and he was inclined to favor Mr. Miller's resolution. The lack of a proper winter fair, it was claimed by W. G. Pettit, was a serious drawback to Canadian breeders, and he wanted a large central home for shows and annual meetings. Mr. Miller's proposition seemed best.

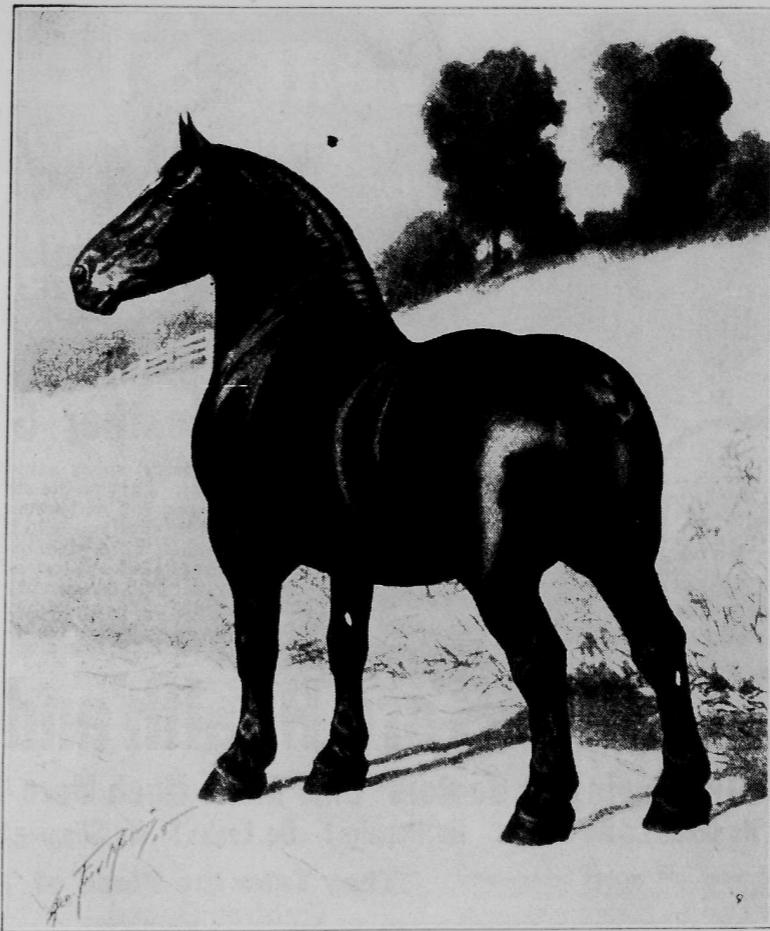
Wm. Smith, of Columbus, president of the Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association, favored the erection of a suitable building for winter fair purposes by the Government. In the past, Ontario's farmers had not received their share of public funds. Government grounds, centrally situated within the limits of the city of Toronto, should have been left for such purpose. For the present, it was not essential that the location should receive serious consideration. The main factor was to take a definite step in demanding a home for Canadian breeders. The amendment was withdrawn, and a standing vote endorsed Mr. Miller's proposition to approach the Government. The committee named to take action comprises Capt. T. E. Robson, A. W. Smith, Wm. Smith, Wm. Dryden, Peter White, Robt. Miller, and W. G. Pettit.

A resolution from Peter White asked that the executive urge the live stock commissioner to approach the railway companies with a view to getting lower rates on full cars of pure-bred stock. It was pointed out that lower rates prevailed for part cars than for full cars. The resolution carried.

The question of railway transportation for Western delegates to this meeting was brought up by A. W. Caswell, of Saskatoon, Sask., who pointed out that representatives from the West were not allowed the privileges accorded those who attended from Ontario points. A. Graham, of Pomeroy, Man., and J. G. Barron, of Carberry, Man., were appointed to confer with the railway authorities in the West and try to make satisfactory arrangements for the future.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Ont.; 1st Vice-President, Peter White, Pembroke, Ont.; 2nd Vice-President, Harry Smith, Exeter, Ont.; Directors—Hon. P. Talbot, Lacombe, Alta.; J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont.; Jas. Leask, Greenbank, Ont.; John Davidson, of Ashburn, Ont.; John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.; Thos. Russell, Exeter, Ont.; F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, Man.; James Snell, Clinton, Ont.; Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.; J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, Ont.; J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.; Jos. Washington, Nings, Man.; and John Isaac, of Markham, Ont.

Delegates to exhibitions were selected as follows: Toronto, W. G. Pettit and Robt. Miller; London, J. T. Gibson and C. M. Simmons; Ottawa, Peter White and A. H. Foster; Halifax, N. S. H. S. Kennedy and F. L. Fuller; Fredericton, N. B., T. A. Patters and B. Fawcett; Charlottetown, P. E. I., C. C. Gardiner and John Richards; Winnipeg, Walter James and Jas. Yule; Brandon, Geo. Allison and S. Simpson; Regina, Geo. Kennon and P. M. Bredt; Calgary, James Sharp and John Ramsay; New Westminster, T. W. Paterson and Geo. Shammon; Victoria, G. H. Hawden; Sherbrooke, E. V. Norton and J. A. McClary; Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S., J. Rupert Coates and C. A. Archibald; Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, W. A. Dryden and Wm. Linton. John Isaac and Arthur Johnston will represent the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association in the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association. Delegates to the National Record Board are Robt. Miller, Harry Smith, A. W. Smith, Peter



GUDET 57609 (71210), Two-year-old, Weight 1900 lbs.

The above is typical of what you will find at Rosedale Farm. My drafters excel in weight, size, finish and bone. New importation just arrived Jan. 11 direct from France. Also have some Canadian-bred two-year-old stallions. Always have work horses for sale.

R. W. Bradshaw

Rosedale Farm, Magrath, Alta. Breeder and Importer of Percherons

IMPORTANT

NOTICE OF SALE

The Whitewood Horse Sales Association will offer for Sale upwards of

ONE HUNDRED VALUABLE

FARM HORSES

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

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

J. G. CUNNING
President

A. B. GILLIS
Secretary

WHITEWOOD, SASK.

Wear STEEL SHOES!

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



Our 1909 Model

FREE
Write for book, "The Sole of Steel" or order a pair of Steel Shoes on blank below.

Three to Six Times More Wear Than the Best Leather Shoes You Can Buy!

These wonderful shoes actually save at least \$5 to \$10 of your shoe money every year. They're the strongest work shoes in existence. If you wear Steel Shoes you will never suffer from sore, blistered, aching, feverish feet. Nor will you catch cold or get rheumatism or stiff joints. For these comfortable, steel-bottomed shoes with waterproof leather uppers keep your feet so warm and dry that you can work in the worst kind of weather without danger of "catching cold." You can work, dry shod, in soft mud or wade in water, for they are waterproof as rubber boots. But, unlike rubber boots, Steel Shoes don't heat or sweat the feet. Nor do they get water-soaked, warped and twisted, for light, thin steel soles compel the uppers to keep their shape.

STEEL SHOES are Health and Money Savers!

The Saving in Doctors' Bills Alone Much More Than Pays for Them
No Colds! No Corns! No Repairs! No Leaks! No Slipping! Just SOLID COMFORT!

Throw away your old rubber boots—your rough, hard, twisted, shapeless leather shoes—and wear Steels instead. Then you will not be troubled with sweaty, blistered, tired, aching feet or tortured by corns and bunions.

How Our 1909 Model Steel Shoes are Made

The soles and an inch above, all around the shoes, are stamped out of one piece of special fine, thin, seamless steel. This sole is as light as a leather sole and so much stronger that there is simply no comparison.

It gives the best foot protection of any shoe on earth. It is studded with Adjustable Steel Rivets, which give you a sure footing and save all wear on the sole. When Rivets become worn, you can replace them instantly with new steel rivets. 30 Extra Steel Rivets cost but 30 cents and will keep your shoes in repair for at least two years.

The uppers are made of the best quality of soft, pliable, waterproof leather that money can buy. They are double thick where riveted to the steel bottoms and reinforced at the seams.

Comfortable Hair Cushions

The thick, springy, Hair Cushions or Insoles inside the shoe absorb all the perspiration and odors. You can easily take out, clean and dry the Hair Cushions each night. These Cushions prevent the jars of walking and keep corns and callouses from forming.

Not only will Steel Shoes give greater foot comfort than you have ever known before, but they will pay for themselves over and over again in the saving of medicine and doctors' bills.

STEEL SHOE CO., Dept. 82, TORONTO, CANADA.
U. S. of A., RACINE, WIS.

They Take the Place of Rubber Boots

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

Rubber boots keep the feet hot and sweaty and make them very tender. They are positively injurious to health. Steel Shoes, with waterproof leather uppers, give you the same protection as rubber boots, without sweating your feet. One pair of Steel Shoes will outwear at least three pairs of rubber boots.

See How Much Cheaper Than Leather Shoes!

Made in Sizes 5 to 12—6-in., 9-in., 12-in. and 16-in. High

Our \$2.50 Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, are better than the best \$3.50 all-leather shoes.

Our \$3.00 Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, of extra fine leather, are better than the best \$4.50 all-leather shoes.

Our \$3.50 Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, are better than any \$5.00 all-leather shoe made.

Our \$5.00 Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, are better than all-leather shoes that sell for \$6.00.

Our \$6.00 Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, are worth more than the best all-leather shoes you can buy at any price.

One pair of Steel Shoes will outwear from three to six pairs of all-leather shoes.

"Steels" are the Workingman's Favorite

These shoes (either the \$3.50 or the \$3.00 pair), give the best possible service for general use. We cannot recommend them too highly.

Order a Pair—Sizes 5 to 12 Money Back If Not O. K.

Send us \$3.00 for 6-in., or \$3.50 for 9-in. pair of Steel Shoes, state size shoe you wear, and we will send you, by express, the best and most comfortable work shoes you ever slipped on your feet.

You are perfectly safe in sending to us for a pair of Steel Shoes, as we agree to refund your money promptly and freely if you are not satisfied when you see the shoes. The editor of this paper will tell you we are thoroughly reliable. Money cannot buy better working shoes than either the \$3.00 or \$3.50 style. You get more foot comfort and health protection, longer wear and greater satisfaction in a pair of Steel Shoes than money can buy elsewhere. So why not send for a pair today?

ORDER BLANK FOR STEEL SHOES
Steel Shoe Co., Dept. 82, Toronto, Can.
Gentlemen:—
I enclose _____ for \$ _____
in payment for _____ pair Steel Shoes, size _____
Name _____
Town _____ State _____
County _____ R. F. D. _____

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER

CANCEROL has proved its merits in the treatment of cancer. It is not in an experimental stage. Records of undisputed cures of cancer in nearly every part of the body are contained in Dr. Leach's new 100-page book. This book also tells the cause of cancer and instructs in the care of the patient; tells what to do in case of bleeding, pain, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the treatment of any case. A copy of this valuable book free to those interested. Address Dr. L. T. LEACH, Box 180, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE STRATHCONA TANNERY

W. H. BEDARD Proprietor
Send for Price List
Strathcona Alberta, Can.

All Soils Look Alike To Champion Disc Drill

Take the "Champion" into a particularly "dirty" field, where vine roots, corn roots, weeds, tangled grasses or straw manure abound. If you've never before seen it work, you'll marvel at the way its sharp, carefully tempered steel DISCS either cut through or roll over everything that may lie in their way. They will not gather anything before them. You'll marvel at the way the high-grade, cutlery steel SCRAPERS (designed after years of experimenting) keep the discs scrupulously clean. Each hour you'll grow more enthusiastic over the manner in which the FORCE FEED MECHANISM produces its steady, even flow of seed—and never a seed even slightly bruised. The DUST PROOF BALL BEARINGS, on each disc—which require oiling but once a year—they'll interest you, too. And the high wheels, with low down grain box—you'll quickly see this means an EASY Machine to operate. Perhaps you'd like to read about the "Champion" Disc and "Champion" Hoe Drills, so write for special drill catalogue.

The Frost & Wood Co. Ltd.
SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA

N. B.—If you buy from us you purchase from a company that is familiar with soil conditions in every part of Canada and a company whose policy is to give you the greatest value for your money.

White, Hon. John Dryden, J. M. Gardhouse, and W. G. Pettit, Mr. Pettit was reappointed secretary and R. S. T. Hitchman, of Ottawa, registrar.

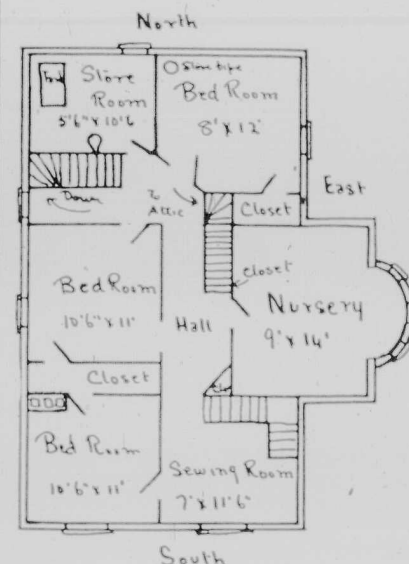
A COMMODIOUS FARM HOUSE.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Having been very much interested in the Suggestions on "House Building" which you print in your paper each week and also having been studying upon a plan for several months, I have decided to send it to your paper for criticism.

I wish to say in explanation that this plan has been drawn to make the most comfortable, convenient and attractive little home that it is possible to make in this location. Each room is placed where it will be most used. No room is larger than would seem necessary for real comfort in using. Do not think the intention is to give the impression that this house, when constructed, will present a bold, massive appearance. To the contrary, our most earnest desire concerning it is, that it should be modest and homelike in every detail, yes, even picturesque, with bits of shrubbery growing about and a vine here and there.

Now, the foundation of this house will not come much above the ground level, while the ceiling at the ground floor will not be more than eight and one-half feet. That of the chamber will be eight or a trifle less. We do not believe in heating unnecessary space. If the house has good means of ventila-



tion it is not necessary to have such high ceilings.

The building will face the south and the gravel drive pass the east side of the house. Therefore, we will open the front door at the southwest corner, while the dining-room and kitchen will face the east, thus making those rooms most used, convenient to the one driveway.

We believe that the reception hall with a sash door, having a glass two-thirds its length, a window at the south with a jardiniere stand and jardiniere sitting before it, in which one could have a fern or palm growing, then a long dutch window along the stairway, would make an inviting place to linger before entering one of the rooms. Beneath the stairs is a good place to hang wraps and keep umbrellas, rubbers, etc.

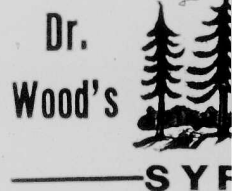
Your architect will notice that I have placed three pillars in the dining-room. He may not agree with me at this point. My purpose in placing the two at the east end of the room, was to make some sort of division there, and still not impair the light of the room. There should be slight arches at the ceiling from pillar to pillar, but no draperies. Then the bay window will be furnished with a seat supplied with plenty of washable sofa pillows. At each end of the den will be a narrow window, well up from the floor, under which will be built book shelves enclosed with glass. This, with a rug upon the oiled floor, will make a very attractive and restful place for the master of the house to spend the noon hour. The pillar at the corner of dining-room and hall is merely a matter of choice; may be placed there or not as one should like.

BRONCHITIS

Bronchitis is generally caused by exposure to weather, and is a very matory affection of the

The Symptoms: the chest, sharp pain breathing, and a secret at first white, but later yellowish color. Neglect of the most general ca

Cure it at once



Mrs. D. D. Mille writes: "My husband Wood's Norway Pine Syrup which I made receipt which I but found that her col as long. My husband Wood's," and says he v of it is always kept in

The price of Dr. V Syrup is 25 cents per in a yellow wrapper, trade mark, so, be sur the many substitutes c way Pine Syrup."

COPPER MINES NEWS FREE
SEN COP CUP M OUL SPEC 500 WOF MINI NO C EVE 72 TI

When answering mention the Farm

WANT
If you want to sell prop the U. S. or Can- ada, such as a FAI write us at once for our new suc without commission. Give full state lowest price. If you want in any locality, write us, stating buy, and we will send you FREE gains for sale direct by the owner BUY American Investor 675 20th Av. N., Minn

Dr. O.A. Johnson
I will g sufferer able pro bination Cancer. I will of my in cal, at ty. four matt have hope of in been sive I Cancer in Kansas City.

The scores of testimon the names of many who wi sonally of their own exper my Mild Combination their lives.

Write for my new b Cure," which is sent F.R.F. 125-page book of testim proof get these books. you should do.

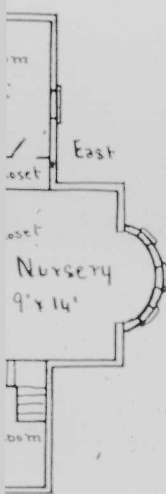
DR. JOHNSON
1233 GRAND AVENUE K/ Suite 509

Dryden, J. M. G. Pettit. Mr. ted secretary and an, of Ottawa,

FARM HOUSE.

much interested "House Building" your paper each g been... studying al months, I have your paper for

of this house will the ground level, ground floor will ht and one-half chamber will be ss. We do not necessary space. means of ventila-



to have such e the south and the east side we will open the uthwest corner, and kitchen will ng those rooms t to the one

reception hall ng a glass two-ow at the south l and jardinere hich one could ring, then a long e stairway. place to linger of the rooms. good place to brellas,rubbers,

ce that I have he dining-room. ne at this point. the two at the s to make some and still not room. There at the ceiling it no draperies. ill be furnished with plenty of At each end of y window, well hich will be used with glass the oiled floor, ive and restful the house to he pillar at the d hall is merely be placed there e.

BRONCHITIS

Bronchitis is generally the result of a cold caused by exposure to wet and inclement weather, and is a very dangerous inflammatory affection of the bronchial tubes.

The Symptoms are tightness across the chest, sharp pains and a difficulty in breathing, and a secretion of thick phlegm, at first white, but later of a greenish or yellowish color. Neglected Bronchitis is one of the most general causes of Consumption.

Cure it at once by the use of



Mrs. D. D. Miller, Allandale, Ont., writes: "My husband got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for my little girl who had Bronchitis. She wheezed so badly you could hear her from one room to the other, but it was not long until we could see the effect your medicine had on her. That was last winter when we lived in Toronto.

"She had a bad cold this winter, but instead of getting another bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I tried a home made receipt which I got from a neighbor but found that her cold lasted about twice as long. My husband highly praises 'Dr. Wood's,' and says he will see that a bottle of it is always kept in the house."

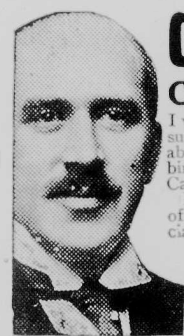
The price of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is 25 cents per bottle. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, so, be sure and accept none of the many substitutes of the original "Norway Pine Syrup."

COPPER MINES NEWS FREE SEND FOR FREE COPIES, COPPER CURB AND MINING OUTLOOK SPECIAL REPORTS, 500 TO 10000 WORDS ON ANY MINING PROPERTY. NO CHARGE WHATSOEVER. 72 TRINITY PLACE, N.Y.

When answering advertisements mention the Farmer's Advocate

WANTED

If you want to sell property which you own in the U. S. or Canada, such as a FARM or a business, write us at once for our new successful plan of selling direct, without commission. Give full description of property and state lowest price. If you want to buy property of any kind in any locality, write us, stating what and where you wish to buy, and we will send you FREE our magazine of choice bargains for sale direct by the owner with no commission added. BUY American Investment Association SELL 675 20th Av. N., Minneapolis, Minn.



CANCER Can Be CURED

I will gladly furnish to every sufferer positive and indisputable proof that my Mild Combination Treatment does cure Cancer. I will furnish ample evidence of my integrity, honesty, financial, and professional ability. No matter how serious your case may be, no matter what treatment you have tried, do not give up hope. The past ten years of my professional life has been devoted to the exclusive study and treatment of Cancer in Kansas City.

The scores of testimonials I furnish contain the names of many who will gladly write you personally of their own experience. Many claim that my Mild Combination Treatment saved their lives.

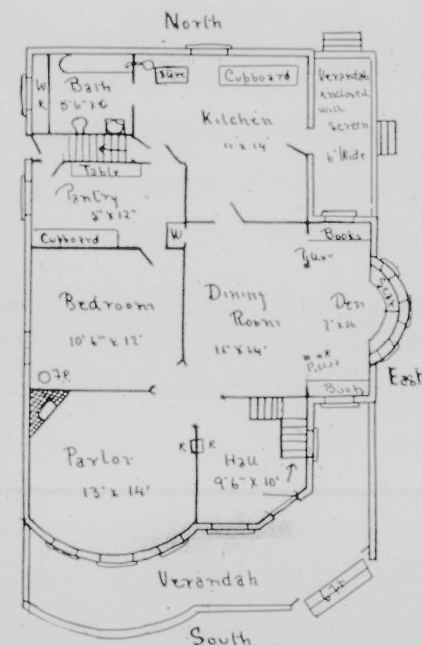
Write for my new book, "Cancer and Its Cure," which is sent FREE together with large 125-page book of testimonials. If you want proof get these books. They tell you just what you should do.

DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO.

1233 GRAND AVENUE SUITE 509 KANSAS CITY, MO.

A bed-room on the ground floor, to me, seems a necessity, and especially so at times of sickness. The bathroom is placed on this floor for similar reasons as well as for the comfort of the hired help. In the bathroom we will have a wardrobe built with high cupboards at each end of window, and drawers beneath window in such a way as to form a good seat. Hot and cold water will be supplied from a tank upstairs in such a way as to be heated in tank by range or used cold.

The pantry is on this side, as it can be reached by means of waiter from the dining-room, (of course, the door to waiter will slide either up or down the wall), and will also be in direct communication with cellar. Our outside cellar door will open on a level with the ground, and is here because the garden lies west of the building site.



On the second floor there are plenty of closets, and a linen press in the hall. Some may ask why I have the one large closet in the place of making two. Well, I have little folks and like some direct way of passing from one room to the other in case of disturbance in the night. An open register through the floor of nursery to the dining-room will make any easy way to learn their wants through the day.

Then for the sake of convenience I would have a commode in the store-room which would be connected with the pipe of the one in the bath-room. Our tank here will get its supply of water from the eaves and have an overflow pipe to the cistern.

This plan is almost entirely original, but any one wishing to ask any question will be gladly answered if they address them to

"IVY COTTAGE."

Hartney, Man.

COST OF GROWING WHEAT

One bushel of wheat takes out of the soil nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, that, at current prices for commercial fertilizer, has a retail value of 45 1/2 cents. Of this total the grain absorbs 27 cents, and the straw the remainder. Twenty-nine cents worth of nitrogen goes from the field with every bushel of grain that is carried to the machine. Every bushel carries away and charges against the farmer, 7 cents worth of phosphoric acid and about 9 cents worth of potash. A 20-bushel crop removes \$9.10 worth of soil fertility from the field, of which the miller finally gets \$5.47, and the straw-pile \$3.63. A quarter section of 20-bushel wheat takes away from the farm forever, in the grain that is delivered at the elevator, \$875 worth of prepared plant food, consisting very largely of that most elusive of all feeds—nitrogen. And the farmer who, to get rid of the labor of returning to the soil a part of the food used up by the plant, burns his straw-piles, is, for every quarter section so treated, burning money to the amount of over \$400. Add to this the 45 1/2 cents per bushel drain on the soil, the labor cost of producing a bushel of wheat, and the total looks very much like a new, crisp dollar bill.—H. J. H. in Farm Stock and Home.

STRENGTH AND ECONOMY You can depend absolutely on PEERLESS Fencing to hold live stock under any and all conditions. It is made of all No. 9 steel wire heavily galvanized and has lots of spring in it, making ample provision for contraction and expansion due to changes in the temperature, sudden shocks, etc. **PEERLESS** The Fence That Saves Expense is held together by the Peerless lock which holds the wires securely and makes Peerless Fence absolutely stock proof. The lock cannot be slipped or knocked loose. Write for our new book—it will interest you. It's free. THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO. Ltd., Dept. M Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

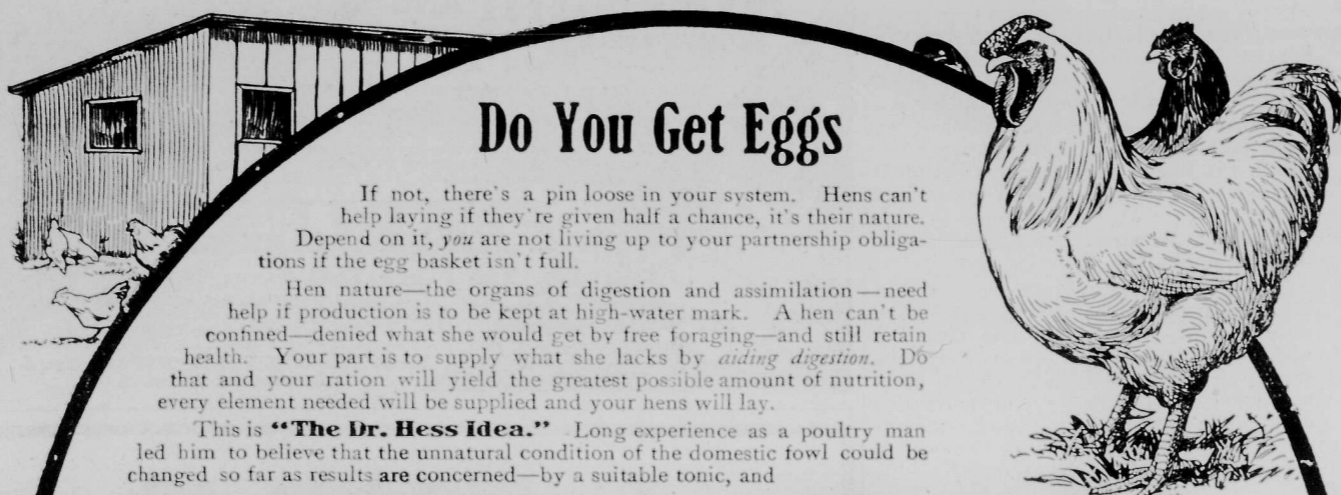
Trinidad Lake Asphalt —the time-tested weather-resister used on streets and roofs for over a quarter of a century—is the stuff that makes **Genasco Ready Roofing** Genasco is the stuff that makes your roof proof against leaks and repairs. There is no mystery about what it is made of. You know Trinidad Lake Asphalt—and you know it makes roofing that lasts. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book. Mineral and smooth surface. Ask your dealer for Genasco. Insist on the roofing with the hemisphere trade-mark, and the thirty-two-million-dollar guarantee. **THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY** Largest producers of asphalt and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world. PHILADELPHIA New York San Francisco Chicago **SAMPLES AND PRICES OF GENASCO READY ROOFING TO BE HAD BY APPLYING TO THE J. H. ASHDOWN Co. Ltd., Winnipeg CRANE Co., Vancouver, B. C. SOLE DISTRIBUTING AGENTS**

Please Mention the Advocate when answering advertisements

Planet Jr. Does six men's work quicker, better, and far cheaper than old-style back-breaking gardening methods. Saves seed and insures a bigger, better yield. Be modern. Use Planet Jr. Seeders, cultivators and wheel-hoes, because they are made by a practical farmer and manufacturer who knows what is needed to lighten your labor. No. 6. The newest Planet Jr. Combination Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Opens the furrow, sows any kind of garden seed accurately in drills or hills, covers, rolls down and marks out the next row—all at one operation. Also a perfect Wheel-Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. No. 12 Double-wheel Hoe has adjustable wheels so that it works equally well astride or between rows—insures close work and does away with hand-weeding. There's a Planet Jr. for every farm and garden use—45 kinds in all. Our 1909 free illustrated catalogue describes them fully. Write for it today. S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1169E, Philadelphia, Pa. Write for the name of our nearest agency.

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

1000 MEN Wanted as Brakemen and Firemen Salary \$75 to \$150. Study a few hours a day for eight to ten weeks, and we guarantee to assist you in getting a position on any railway in Canada. We teach and qualify you by mail. Write us for booklet and full particulars. **THE DOMINION RAILWAY SCHOOL** Dept C Winnipeg, Man.



Do You Get Eggs

If not, there's a pin loose in your system. Hens can't help laying if they're given half a chance, it's their nature. Depend on it, you are not living up to your partnership obligations if the egg basket isn't full.

Hen nature—the organs of digestion and assimilation—need help if production is to be kept at high-water mark. A hen can't be confined—denied what she would get by free foraging—and still retain health. Your part is to supply what she lacks by aiding digestion. Do that and your ration will yield the greatest possible amount of nutrition, every element needed will be supplied and your hens will lay.

This is "The Dr. Hess idea." Long experience as a poultry man led him to believe that the unnatural condition of the domestic fowl could be changed so far as results are concerned—by a suitable tonic, and

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

was formulated for the purpose. Thousands of poultry keepers are doubling their egg production by the use of this tonic. It is composed of most helpful ingredients—bitter tonic principles, iron for the blood and the necessary nitrates to keep the system free of harmful, poisonous matter. Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) guarantees this prescription. If you use it as directed and do not get more eggs, your money will be refunded. It fats a market bird in the shortest time; carries fowls safely through moulting, helps chicks to early maturity and cures gapes, cholera, roup, etc. All poultry men endorse Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-A-Ce-A. A penny's worth a day is enough for 30 fowls.

1 1/2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pall \$3.50. Duty paid. **Dr. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.**

Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48 page poultry book free.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

It is "The Dr. Hess Idea" that digestion in animals can be improved. That is, the greater part of food can be made to assimilate and so form good flesh on the fattening steer or rich milk in the cow. Dr. Hess Stock Food, formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), acts so positively upon the digestion that this end is brought about. It lessens the time required to fit a steer for market or to fat a hog, and it positively increases milk production, besides relieving minor stock ailments. It is endorsed by such leading medical men as Professors Quitman, Winslow and Finlay Dun. **Sold on a written guarantee.**

100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. pall \$2.00. Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess Stock Book, Free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE



MR. FARMER---

Exchange your farm land for this fine City Home. Ten-roomed, fully modern house, electric light, hot air heating, hot water connections, cistern, splendidly finished throughout, built two years. Centrally located, two minutes from car line. Corner lot 63x120 ft., fenced, stable, carriage sheds, in best residential section.

Have you improved farm land to exchange?—your chance to retire and get income property.

LAWRENCE, ROGERS REALTY
258 Portage Ave., Winnipeg
Phone 1826

A \$5,000 DAN PATCH STALLION FREE

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



DAN PATCH 1:55.

This new picture of Dan Patch 1:55, is the finest I have ever gotten out for framing. It is printed in six brilliant colors and is free of advertising. It gives his age and a list of all the fast miles paced by Dan. Being made from a "Speed Photograph" it shows Dan as lifelike as if you stood on the track and saw him in one of his marvelous and thrilling speed exhibitions. You ought to have a fine picture of the King of all Harness Horse Creation and the Fastest Harness Horse the world has ever seen. I will mail you one of these Large, Beautiful, Colored Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55 free. With Postage Prepaid and full particulars concerning my plan of Giving Away a \$5,000 Dan Patch stallion if you will simply write me.

A \$5,000 DAN PATCH STALLION FREE

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

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

International Stock Food Co.

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

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

CUT OFF HERE

E. B. Savage, International Stock Food Co., Toronto. Will you please mail me Postage Paid one of the Beautiful Six Color Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55, the World's Champion Harness Horse, described above, and also full particulars of your plan of Giving Away a \$5,000 Dan Patch Stallion. I have filled out the coupon, giving the number of live stock I own, and my name and address.

I own..... Cattle..... Hogs..... Horses..... Sheep.....
Name.....
Post Office..... Province.....

Questions & Answers

When asking questions be sure to sign your name and address

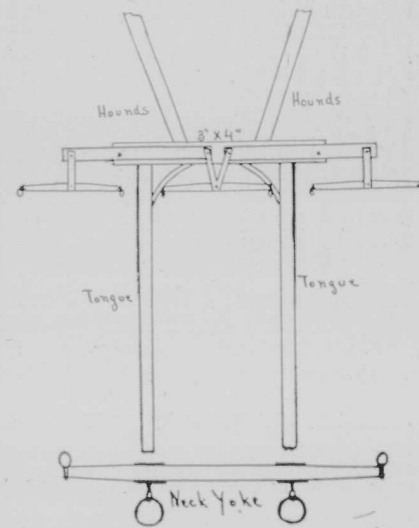
A DRY DRESSING WANTED FOR LICE ON COLTS

Could you publish a recipe that would be in the form of a powder for the killing of lice on colts? I do not want to use any of the dip preparations on account of having to wet them, and they are so liable to take cold, owing to the sudden changes in the weather, as they are all running out in a yard with a shed attached. **A. F.**

Alta.
Ans.—We do not know of any powder or dry dressing that would be effectual in destroying lice on colts. The Persian insect powder may be tried; it certainly kills these pests, but the trouble lies in the difficulty of keeping the powder on the skin. The horse has a muscle immediately beneath the skin, the function of which is to corrugate the skin and remove anything like dust, or any other offending material. This is the reason a dry dressing may not be successful.

HITCHING THREE HORSES TO A WAGON

Several readers have inquired lately for design of an attachment for hitching three horses to a wagon or disc. The cut given on this page is the only way we know of by which three horses may be used on a wagon. This contrivance is used in cities where three horses sometimes are hitched abreast, though one seldom sees it or any other in use on country roads. As a rule it is not practicable to drive three horses abreast on country roads. These roads usually have been beaten out for two horse teams and the third horse might have some difficulty in getting along. It is impossible to hitch three horses to



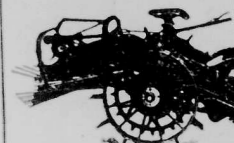
THREE HORSE DEVICE.

a wagon after the manner one would attach three to a binder, that is, by fastening a bracket to one side of the pole to carry the doubletree and draw from. The center of draft is shifted to one side and the wagon will not run true. There will be side draft at the point of the tongue and the single horse will have to hold against the other two whose drawing simply forces the tongue to him. The design shown is hardly practicable for farm use, but it is the only device we have ever seen in use for hitching three horses abreast in wagons. One sometimes see three horses abreast, the third horse drawing from the rear axle by means of a chain.

AN INTERESTING CASE

Horse rising four years was in pasture, and probably rolled on a stone. When taken up in fall was very poor, coat rough, sweat easily. Later stood with back up and swelled in sheath and from there under belly in vein shape, and at end of swelling it broadened out. Swelling not in center of belly, but as one stands behind, swelling is to right side of belly, inside of thigh of right leg swelled a soft puffy swelling. This

POTATO



Does perfect work. Write for illustrated catalogues, Pickers and So. **THE HOOPER MFG. CO.** Transfer plants—Buffalo, N. Y.; Wis., St. Paul, Minn.; Falls, Idaho; Portland, Wis.; Winnipeg, Man.; Hamilton, Ont.

ABS

Cures Strained Puff, Poll Evil, Fistula, Swellings and Swellings Pain Quickly with the Hair, or laying to use, \$2.00 per livered Horse B. **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Vancouver, B.C.**

Also furnished by Marti Winnipeg, The National, Winnipeg and Calgary, an Ltd., Vancouver.

Church Chime Peel

Memorial Melchior Bell Found

Fist and Poll Evil

Any person, however in can readily cure either

Fleming's Fistula and Poll —even bad old cases that have abandoned. Easy cutting, just a little at a time, and your money falls. Cures most cases leaving the horse sound particularly given in Fleming's Vest.

Fleming's Vest Veterinary A. Write us for a free copy, covering more than ordinary subjects. Durable and illustrated. **FLEMING BROS. 45 Church Street.**



Poultry

Having Eggs For Sale

The Farmer's carry an annual 20,000 homes. See terms at home.

FREE



For selling... 10c. (lar... Send to... RELI CO., D

Q & A

Be sure to sign your name and address

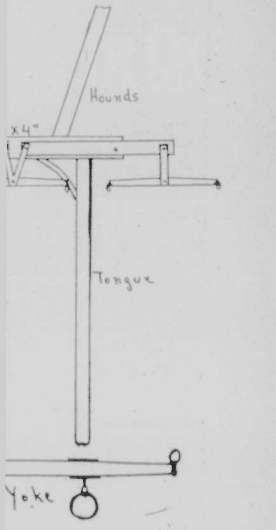
WANTED FOR COLTS

publish a recipe that form of a powder for lice on colts? I do use any of the dip account of having to they are so liable to ing to the sudden weather, as they are in a yard with a shed

not know of any dressing that would be trying lice on colts. insect powder may be kills these pests, lies in the difficulty powder on the skin. muscle immediately in, the function of rugate the skin and g like dust, or any material. This is the dressing may not be

SEE HORSES TO A WAGON

have inquired lately attachment for hitch to a wagon or disc. this page is the only by which three horses a wagon. This con- in cities where three are hitched abreast, n sees it or any other roads. As a rule it is o drive three horses roads. These roads beaten out for two he third horse might lty in getting along. hitch three horses to



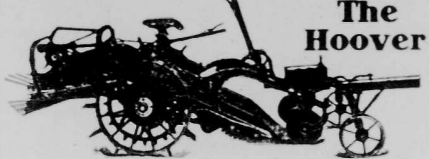
SE DEVICE.

manner one would binder, that is, by to one side of the doubletree and draw of draft is shifted to wagon will not run e side draft at the and the single horse ainst the other two ly forces the tongue n shown is hardly use, but it is the ever seen in use for s abreast in wagons. hree horses abreast, wing from the rear ain.

TING CASE

years was in pas- rolled on a stone. all was very poor, at easily. Later up and swelled in ere under belly in end of swelling it welling not in cen- as one stands be- to right side of thigh of right leg y swelling. This

POTATO DIGGER



Does perfect work. Fully guaranteed. Write for illustrated catalogue of Diggers, Pickers and Sorters. THE HOOVER MFG. CO., Box No. 32, Avery, Ohio

ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use, \$2.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 5 D free.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by Martin, Bole and Wynne Co., Winnipeg, The National Drug and Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co., Ltd., Vancouver.

Church Bells

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

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Advertiser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated.



Poultrymen

Having Eggs and Stock For Sale

The Farmer's Advocate will carry an announcement to 20,000 homes every week. See terms at head of department.

FREE Big Magic Lantern

For selling only \$2.70 worth of Vegetable and Flower Seeds. You get it all complete, with one Dozen Slides of Colored Views, good amp and magnifying lenses. You can work it yourself and give performances for your friends.

moved down leg to knee and disappeared. The swelling under belly and sheath subsided slightly, but has again come back, although not so bad. The sheath swelled more to right side than left. The horse has considerably less (perhaps half) as much flesh on right side of backbone as on left. Since swelling came back, there is a swelling about as large as an inverted saucer in right flank, which is fairly hard. At first, cleaned sheath and gave nitre and soft feed, flax and chilled water, kept that up from about November till middle of January, still giving same. After it started to swell second time, I have given same treatment with addition of sulphate of iron, powdered; teaspoonful night and morning, and St. John condition powder. I kept it blanketed, and a week ago blistered horse over kidneys with Kendall's blister. Horse very stiff on the hind leg, where trouble is. Has good appetite and bright eye, and has gained considerable flesh, but very stiff on hind leg. H. J. Sask.

Ans.—From a veterinarian's point of view this is a very interesting case. We would very much like to have an opportunity to see it. While rolling, the colt no doubt hurt himself in the manner you have described, possibly injuring an important nerve center or set of nerves, which has resulted in an interference with normal circulation and nutrition, and produced a partial paralysis. We think that he will get well, or, at least, make a sufficiently good recovery to be useful on the farm. We would not advise blisters or other irritants to the back, as we are not sure of the exact location of the lesion. Give him a dram dose of powdered nux vomica mixed with damp feed, morning and evening, stable him in a good, roomy loose box, and give out-door exercise every day, weather permitting. In spring, turn him out on pasture, which will, we think, complete the cure.

HORSE WEAK IN FORE LEGS

German Coach horse, rising four years, does not stand solid on his knees; is not weak, is bowed a very little, but does not stand solid. What is the best thing to do? Should he be shod with high heels or high toes? G. L. Sask.

Ans.—Attend to his feet regularly, see that they are always kept in proper shape. They should be attended to every four weeks, whether shod or unshod. During winter have the calks as low as possible; in summer wear flat shoes (shoes without calks); keep both shoes and feet perfectly level. The tendons may be strengthened by wearing elastic bandages while in the stable. When these are taken off, the tendons should be gently rubbed with the bare hand to assist the circulation. Regular exercise every day is essential.

RETENTION OF PLACENTA.

I would like to know, through your columns, what is the easiest and most humane way to remove the afterbirth from a cow that has failed to drop it in the usual natural way, and what is the cause? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Keeping a cow warm, by blanketing, and placing a sack of hot salt or bran over the loin, will tend to hasten a clearance. If the placenta does not come away in 24 hours after parturition, it should be removed by introducing the hand, first dipped in hot water, into the uterus, and with the finger and thumb, releasing the membrane from the button-like cotyledons attaching it to the walls, when it will come away in bulk.

WOLF TEETH—ITCHY LEGS.

1 Four-year-old mare has a small tooth in front of the first upper molar on each side. 2. Draft horses have itchy legs. J. H.

Ans.—1. These are supernumerary teeth and are called wolf teeth. They

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE. Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

- FOUNDER, WIND PUFFS, THRUSH, DIPHTHERIA, SKIN DISEASES, RINGBONE, PINK EYE, SWEENY, BONY TUMORS, LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN, QUARTER CRACKS, SCRATCHES, POLL EVIL, PARASITES.

REMOVES BUNCHES or BLEMISHES, SPLINTS, CAPPED HOCK, STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY Always Reliable. Sure in Results.



None genuine without the signature of The Lawrence-Williams Co. Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

THE BEST FOR BLISTERING. I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success. CHAS. MOTT, Manager, Mayfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS. Have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever.—DAN SCHWER, Evergreen, Ill.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada. The Lawrence-Williams Co. TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE WHEN ANSWERING ADS.

My New Importation of Clydesdale Stallions

has just arrived. It comprises a number of prize winners and premium horses, ages from one to four years. Four are by the renowned Everlasting and two by Hiawatha. All are for sale at the lowest prices possible. Correspondence and inspection invited.

O. Sorby Guelph, Ont.

GRAIN SEPARATORS



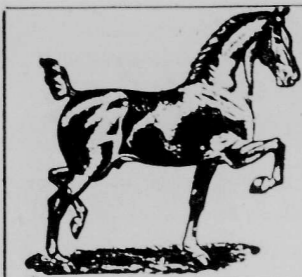
The Most Popular Fanning Mill on the Market

The reason for the superiority of the Hero Mills is in the cloths. These cloths are made of special glazed cambic, and are so arranged that they make the oats slide through the gang over the holes. The oats are all the time, either sliding on a cloth or under one. If on a cloth they certainly cannot go through the zinc sieve, and if under the cloth they are prevented from tailing up and dropping through, by the weight of the cloth resting on them.

This arrangement constitutes the most perfect device ever invented for separating wheat from oats or other kinds of grain. In addition to this, the Hero Mills are sent complete with screens for cleaning all kinds of grain.

Sold by good live dealers in all sections of the country. If not handled in your town, write

The Hero Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Manufacturers WINNIPEG, MAN.



UNION STOCK YARDS, HORSE EXCHANGE

WEST TORONTO CANADA
The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market
Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and Harness on hand for private sale every day.
The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. North-West Trade a Specialty.

HERBERT SMITH, Manager.
(Late Grand's Repository)

10 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

Personally selected from the leading Scotch herds. They are of such noted families as Broadhooks, Butterfly, Claret, Clara, Roan Lady and Jilt. I also have for sale four bull calves from imp. sire and dam, and a number of good young cows and heifers. Catalogue being prepared. Write for one. Prices as well as quality will please you. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Junction station, G. T. R.

FRED. BARNETT, Manager

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.



We have a bunch of the best **Clydesdale Fillies** bred, that could be picked up in Scotland. Every one is an outstanding individual. Four two-year-olds are bred to Scotland's most noted sires. Three colts and a few home-bred fillies and mares.

Burnett & McKirdy

Napinka, Man.



Glencorse Yorkshires

Shook from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36th, sired by Dalmey D. C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K.G., Scotland; also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.



Cattle and Sheep Labels
Avoid losses by having your stock marked. It is easy and inexpensive. Sample and circular mailed free.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

PURE-BRED HOGS, \$15.00 EACH

To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks, and Berks, aged from 5 to 6 mos., at \$15 each, f.o.b. Napinka. This offer holds good for a limited time afterwards price will be advanced. The Yorks, are from prize winning stock. A 1 individual in both breeds. Also Shorthorns.

A. D. McDONALD, Bunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.

Bargains in Registered Yorkshire Swine

Mail us \$7.00 and we will ship you a pig and pedigree. They are bred from prize-winning stock and we are going to have a lot of them. First lot weaned and ready to ship, 1st week in April. Don't miss it. Can ship C. P. R. or G. T. P. direct.

Glendenning Bros. Harding, Man.



HIGHLAND and SHORTHORN CATTLE

GLYDESDALE and HACKNEY HORSES

ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD

I am offering twenty-five Highland bulls and thirty females; twelve Shorthorn bulls and five females. I have selected and bred my stock with the express purpose of supplying the Ranchers. Among my Clydesdale horses are winners of many championships, including Baron's Craigie and Miss Wallace, male and female champions at the coast exhibitions.

G. L. WATSON

Highland Ranch, Cariboo Road, B.C.

\$35.00 to \$75.00

will buy a young SHORTHORN BULL from nine months to a year old. Breeding right, good rustlers and most of them from heavy milking cows. I shall be glad to answer correspondence and give descriptions.

J. BOUSFIELD, McGregor, Manitoba



To Reduce My Herd Of **SHORTHORNS**
I am offering for sale 20 cows and heifers and a few young bulls. My prices are right.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA.

Shorthorns and Tamworths

For immediate sale. The well known bull, Neepawa Chief, winner at Neepawa, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, guaranteed sure stock getter. Red Jack, a splendid 3 year old; also 3 exceptional yearlings. In Tamworths, everything in the herd. This stock has won firsts and championships wherever shown. A nice bunch of May pigs for quick sale. Write for particulars. A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the grand champion bull Alister, (Imp.) This herd won, during 1908, at Edmonton, Alta., Regina Provincial, Central Saskatchewan, Saskatoon and Prince Albert fairs 3 Grand Championships, 6 Championships, 32 firsts, sixteen seconds and twelve thirds. Several animals for sale, a number of prize winners in the lot, also Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

R. W. CASWELL, Importer and Breeder, Phone 375, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask. G.T.P., C.P. and C.N. Railways.

HACKNEY AND GLYDESDALE STALLIONS

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

WILL MOODIE

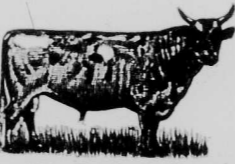
Riverside Farm, De Winton, Alta.



Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale, five young stallions, from one to three years old.

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.



J. G. POPE
Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.

Breeder of
Ayrshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine.
Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

Mr. A. I. Hlokman, Court Lodge

Egerton, Kent, England, exports pedigree Live Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Ponies, more Romney Marsh Sheep, and more champion Oxford Down than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

Brampton JERSEYS CANADA'S PREMIER HERD

Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from. Write for prices and particulars. Long distance phone at farm.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.
Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que.

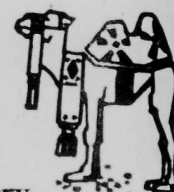
Importer and Breeder of High-Class, Pure-bred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders.

Breeders in the west can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission, saving travelling and other expenses. Correspondence invited.

should be extracted. The practice of knocking them out is wrong, as it usually breaks the teeth and leaves the roots in the jaw.

2. Heavy horses, with poor quality of bone, are especially liable to this trouble. Purge each with 10 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Follow up with 8 grains of arsenic, or 1 1/2 ounces Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, twice daily, for a week. Dress the legs once daily with a warm solution of corrosive sublimate, 20 grains to a pint of water. Rub well and keep excluded from cold and drafts until dry, after dressing.

The Needle's Eye



We first test everything which enters into our cartridges and shells, then test at various stages; finally the finished product is shot under all conditions, in all makes of arms, against all other makes of ammunition.

Our tests are pronounced by European experts the finest in use anywhere.

For all makes of arms. Costs one-third to one-fifth less than duty paying ammunition. Our guarantee puts all risk on the Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.

DOMINION AMMUNITION

GESTATION PERIOD OF GOATS

How long does a she goat take to come in after service? And how long before the kid can be weaned? How long can a goat be milked after the young ones are weaned, and how soon can she be bred again? Please oblige with particulars about goats.

W. D. B.

Ans.—The period of gestation in goats is about 150 days, or 5 months. It is a good goat that will yield two quarts of milk for seven or eight months in a year. The kids may be weaned at two to three months old, or earlier, if fed from a bottle a portion of their mother's milk, and substituting a little bran, oats, oil meal, and good clover hay. As to amount of feed required, it is said that eight goats require about the same amount of food as one cow. Milch goats are very prolific, having many twins and triplets. They may be bred again first time in season after weaning the young.

TOBACCO SMOKE FOR PINWORMS

Here is a very cheap but also a very effective way to kill pinworms in horses, which may be of use to some of you readers. As the pinworm inhabits the large intestines of the horse, it is almost, if not altogether, impossible to get any powder or medicine strong enough to have any effect on them when it reaches them. So the best way is to come at them from the other way.

Take a common clay pipe and fill it with tobacco. Then insert it into the rectum as far as it will go. Then light it. There will be sufficient draft to keep it going, and care must be taken that it does not burn too fast and get too hot, or it may make the horse a little uncomfortable.

This is a sure way to kill the pinworms, and one or two applications will rid the horse entirely, and will not harm it in the least.

T. E. M.

Tobacco, administered in any form, will destroy intestinal parasites. The smoke administered per rectum in the manner set forth by our correspondent, will kill pinworms or other vermifuges and anthelmintics, tobacco parasites located in the posterior bowels of the horse and other animals. But, like all poisons it does not destroy the eggs. So, to be effectual in ridding the host of the parasites, it must be repeated at frequent intervals, that is to say, when each new batch of worms are hatched out. The reason tobacco is not used indiscriminately by veterinary surgeons is that it is a powerful poison, and must be used with great caution. Its toxic actions are, irritant, motor depressant, paralyzing motor centers and nerves, and kills by arrest of respiration. Veterinarians, as a rule, prefer to take a simpler and safer course to destroy these parasites, by using injections into the rectum and floating color of some drug, which is practically non-poisonous, such as an infusion of quassia chips, or a solution of aloes. The effect of these simple drugs on the worms is just as potent as tobacco, but must be repeated every week or so to catch the new hatch.

QUESTION OF DEPTH OF WELL

Last fall we engaged a man with a well-boring outfit to put down a well. The terms were \$1.00 a foot

STAMMERERS

The ARNOTT METHOD is the only logical method for the cure of Stammering. It treats the CAUSE, not merely the HABIT, and insures natural speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
BERLIN, ONT. CAN.

British Columbia IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS

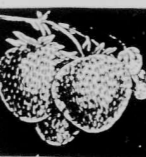
WITH FREE WATER

Several hundred acres of the finest fruit lands in the world, now placed on sale. They are located in the famous Kettle Valley, and have been sub-divided into blocks of various sizes. Many of them front along the river and are beautifully situated. The soil is a rich sandy loam; it produces bumper crops of apples, small fruits and vegetables. A valuable local market is situated only a few miles away. It is located in the flourishing mining district of the Kootenay, where the monthly pay roll is \$250,000. The climate is magnificent. Location, about thirty miles east of the Okanagan Valley. Excellent railway facilities. Abundant supply of the finest water; no rent to pay for it. Prices from \$100 to \$175 an acre. Write to-day for full particulars. Satisfy yourself as to the money to be made in this rich country.

D. R. TAIT, Secretary,
Kettle Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands
MIDWAY, B. C.

Winnipeg Agents:
ROBINSON & BLACK, 381 Main Street

When answering advertisements mention the Farmer's Advocate



We Grow All Kinds of **HARDY TREES & PLANTS**
And Sell Direct to Planters
Catalog Free.

STRAND'S NURSERY
R. F. D. 11 Taylors Falls, Minn.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

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

In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$300 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$300 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

TO THE 2E/

Double Track, wing Roadbed, Fastern Equipment, Union Car Service, Co-employees.

Cook's Mediterranean around the World to ship Tickets, all line Quebec Steamship and West Indies.

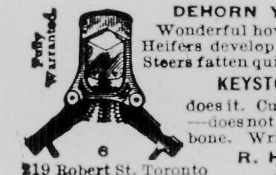
Ticket office, 26 Avenue, Winnipeg, M

A. E. DUFI
General Agent

FOR SALE OR LEASE

The French Coach Stallion chestnut, 164 hands weight 1900, sired by Imp. Menos, Perfection the greatest getter his age. Mercier is crippled & wise perfectly sound and is one gets it is possible to own. It been 85% and his colts are late to type and with great quality can be judged by over 100 to be having so many of his fillies change. Young horses will be Wanted a short backed, hea Coach Stallion free from here cash or in trade for above stallion Clyde fillies or Stallion of which excellent specimens for sale.

G. E. GODDA
Bow River Horse Ranch,



Ringbone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone

to remove the lameness as horse go sound. Money refunded. Easy to use and one to all applications cure. Works in Sidelone and Bone Spavin. B or buying any kind of a remedy of a blemish, write for a free.

Fleming's Vest-I Veterinary Adv

Ninety-six pages of veterinary with special attention to the blemishes. Durable bound. Illustrated. Make a right sending for this book.

FLEMING BROS., CO
46 Church Street, Tor

Well DRILL PROSPECT

Fastest drillers known. Great LOOMIS MACHINE CO.,



Any one of our

Brooch set with pearl and Man's Gold-plat with pretty, et Lady's Gold-plat with large cut stone

Snyder's Fido Pills at 2 pills are the best for Indigestion, impure blood, a and Kidney Trou quickly. Send ve

and we will mail you the Pills. Write to Dept. H

The Reliable Free

sort of thing and see if you can get them interested. Try the Brandon Machine Works, Cockshutt Plow Co., the Regina Machine Works or any similar concern. If a manufacturer thinks well of the device, he should arrange to get a royalty on each machine sold. In all probability it will require considerable arguing to persuade a manufacturer that a new implement is any better than one that has an established reputation.

OWNERSHIP OF COW

A had a two-year-old heifer in calf (no brand) which went astray two years ago last spring, and about a year from that time B advertised just such a looking three-year-old heifer with a calf about a year old and a young calf. He had wintered the two all winter and took good care of them. A heard of them being there, went and saw them and thought they were his. He agreed to pay B \$25.00 for his trouble and took

the cattle. D then came along about six months after and laid claim to the cattle saying he could prove they were his. So A gave them up to him on condition that he would settle with B for them. He has not said a word about it to B and says he does not intend to.

Alta. E. J. C.
 Ans.—A should not have given up the cattle until D had fully proved his claim before an arbitration committee of three, but since D now has them, B should bring a claim against A to recover for the keep of the cattle and A should refer the account to D. We would advise that the matter be put in the hands of a solicitor to settle.

LEIN NOTE ON PONIES

A sold B a team of ponies. A took a lien note against the said team, and got it registered at Prince

Albert immediately. B never paid anything on the note. Now A may want to take said team back in case B does not pay the note, but C now comes in with a big feed bill against them. Can C collect this feed bill from A, or will he have to take his chances with B, and can A take this team out of C's possession now without any more damages, and what are the proper means of procedure?
 A. S. Sask.

Ans.—C cannot hold the team for feed unless he is a livery stable keeper and got possession of the team from B. The holder of the lien note can take possession of the team without reference to the expenses incurred by B for feed, excepting as above stated. As to the procedure, A may take possession of the team himself, showing the lien note as his authority, or he may attach a warrant

to the lien note and hand it to the sheriff's officer. This would be the better way, as the sheriff's officer would then see that the team was sold according to law.

TO GET A PRE-EMPTION

Would you please tell me how I should proceed to locate and get possession of a pre-emption? I have a homestead here and have got my patent for it. So far as I know there is no vacant government land in this district.
 Alta. D. S.

Ans.—As we understand the Dominion Lands act, a person who already has secured a patent to his homestead is eligible for a pre-emption, and further land that is pre-empted must be alongside a homestead or with only a road between.

I Can Cure You Without Drugging

AND YOU CAN PAY WHEN CURED

You are the man who is weak and wants to be strong.

You have tried drugs and have not been cured, so now you want the cure before you pay.

I am the means of restoring vigor to weak men.

I know just what my Belt will do, and if I say I can cure you I want no pay till I do so.

Let any man who is weak, broken down, old and decrepit in physical weakness, full of pains, and aches, gloomy, despondent and cheerless—any man who wants to be stronger and younger than he feels—let him come and tell me how he feels, and if I say I can cure him he can depend upon it. This is to men who are afflicted with nervous debility, who get up tired in the morning, have Backache, Rheumatism, Stomach, Liver, Bladder and Kidney Trouble, who are constipated or suffering from nerve or muscle weakness or some forms of Paralysis and Locomotor Ataxia. I don't want money that I don't earn. I don't need it, and am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in the quest of health. Look at all the poor wrecks of humanity that are spending all they earn on drugs—drugs that are paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all they have earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

That is the money that I am after, because for every dollar I take I can give a thousand per cent. interest to the man who invests it. I have cured so many cases right here that I can prove my claims to you, but if that proof is not enough, I'll give you the names of men right near you—where you are. Is that fair?

Most of the Belts I am selling now are to men who have been sent here by their friends whom I have cured. I think that is the best evidence that my business is a success from the standpoint of cures, as well as on the dollar side.

Just lately I have received letters of praise from these men who have used my

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Dear Sir,—I am getting along fine with your Belt. My strength is coming back and I am gaining more confidence in myself. My ambition is returning, and, altogether I feel better now than before I got your Belt. My cheeks are filling out and so are my muscles. I intend to recommend your Belt whenever I get a chance, as I think it is a godsend to any one that is ill through their nerves being out of order.

W. D. LEITCH, Durban, Man.

Dear Sir,—I am writing to tell you that I am well pleased with the Belt. In fact, I consider that you ought to obtain Rockefeller's million, for the good or benefit that you are doing the public at large, independent of curing him. You ought to have a Belt, yes, studded with brilliants. I am willing to advance one dollar with the rest of your customers for presenting you with such a Belt. I consider your Belts are perfect, and you are perfectly at liberty to use this at will.

CHARLES STUART, Holden, Vermilion Valley, Alta.

I don't want your money without giving you value for it. I know it will cure in any case that I undertake. If I can't cure, I'll tell you frankly. You have nothing to lose, for if you wish you can use the Belt entirely at my risk, and if it doesn't cure you it will not cost you one cent. The only condition I impose is that you give me security for the Belt while you are using it, as evidence of good faith on your part.

Give me a man (or woman for that matter) who has been sick and suffering for years and taken medicine until the system is all run down and debilitated, the stomach unable to digest the food, and the nerves shattered. My Electric Belt will give new life to every organ, drive out disease and restore health.

I have the greatest invention of the age for weak men; the surest and easiest cure for all nervous and chronic diseases. Its wonderful power is directed to the seat of the nervous system, through which its vitalized strength penetrates into all parts of the body, carrying new life to every function which has been weakened by excess or dissipation, restoring energy to the brain and power to the vital organs. No weak man, or delicate or sickly woman will ever regret a fair trial of my Belt.

SEND FOR MY BOOK TO-DAY

Do you want to feel big, husky and powerful, with your veins full of youthful fire, your eye clear and your muscles strong and active? If you do, 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 things that make people feel like being strong and healthy, and tells of others like yourself who were just as weak once, but are now among nature's best specimens of strong and healthy human beings. Cut out the coupon and send it today and get this book, free, sealed, by return mail. Call for free consultation. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m.

Dr. M. D. McLAUGHLIN
 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada

Please send me one of your Books as advertised.

Name.....

Address.....

TOWER'S
 THE CLEANEST
 THE LIGHTEST
 FISH BRAND
**POM
 SLIC**

cheap
 end
 wea
 EVE
 GUA
 WA
 TOW
 TR

OKANAGA
FRUIT AND FARM
 of Every Descri
 Prices and Terms to Suit all
ORCHARD, JOHNST
 Real Estate, Insurance
P.O. Box 169 VER
 Offices of
 Orchard's Guide and Directory

WE WANT FARMS,

Larger tracts, anywhere in C west, to supply the increasing millions of clients. Send full ps offering, including lowest net. We have moved thousands of b the States into the Northwest now is for a larger movement th

MYRICK SYNDICATE, Sp

A woman who was s large department store i not long ago evinced "quick finance" that co the salesman off his feet. was considering the pu yard of silk, which the c her would cost her eight purchase left a remnant o half, which remnant t of course, immediately should take. "What w demanded the woman. "Fifty cents, madam," sponded the clerk. "Then I'll take it," sponded the shopper, " keep the yard you've torn

Fat is Out o

To paraphrase Caesar's rema gown came—was seen—and ha fat ladies are reduced, so to sity of either reducing at eliminating themselves from pul fashion dies out. Otherwise ridiculous.

Since many fat ladies will no selves, however, but, per cont wearing the curveless gown, no this well-meaning scribe othe how they may eliminate the fa

What is there, then, that re What pleasant inexpensive ar druggists shelves that can redu without causing wrinkles or What can the pharmacists offe ment over scanty victuals or te out breakfast? Is there anyt take and inexpensive to buy th uniformly, quickly and innocen a month? Here is the answer: Marmola Company, Detroit, M local druggist for Marmola Pre and for 75 cents they or he v large case of these safe fat redu generous a quantity of tablett one case only is needed to pr results. Can you match that tion of your problem?