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# Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

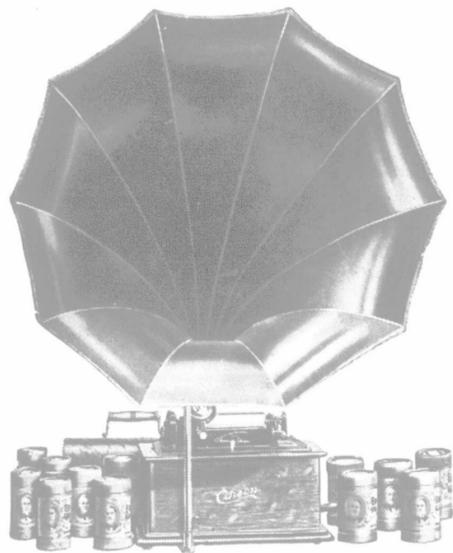
## WESTERN CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI

WINNIPEG, CANADA, FEBRUARY 23, 1910

No. 909



# The Edison!

The latest style Edison Phonograph in our new outfit No. 10 — this superb entertainer, Mr. Edison's latest, final improvement of phonograph—shipped

# FREE

Yes, free. I don't ask a cent of your money—I don't want you to keep the phonograph—I just want to give it to you on a free loan—then you may return it at my own expense.

**Read the Offer:** I will ship you free this grand No. 10 outfit, Fireside Model, with one dozen Gold Moulded and Amberol records. You do not have to pay me a cent C.O.D. or sign any leases or mortgages. I want you to get this free outfit—the masterpiece of Mr. Edison's skill—in your home. I want you to see and hear Mr. Edison's final and greatest improvement in phonographs. I want to convince you of its wonderful superiority. Give a free concert; give a free minstrel show, music, dances, the old fashioned hymns, grand opera, comic opera—all this I want you to hear free of charge—all in your own home—on this free loan offer.

**MY REASON**—My reason for this free loan offer, this extra liberal offer on the finest talking machine ever made—see below.

## MR. EDISON Says: "I Want to see a Phonograph In Every Home."

The phonograph is the result of years of experiment; it is Mr. Edison's pet and hobby. He realizes fully its value as an entertainer and educator; for the phonograph brings the pleasure of the city right to the village and the farm home. Now, the new Fireside Edison Phonograph of our Outfit No. 10, 1910 Model, is the latest and greatest improved talking machine made by this great inventor. Everybody should hear it; everybody must hear it. If you have only heard other talking machines before, you cannot imagine what beautiful music you can get from the outfit No. 10. This new machine is just out and has never been heard around the country. We want to convince you; we want to prove to you that this outfit is far, far superior to anything you ever heard before. Don't miss this wonderfully liberal offer.

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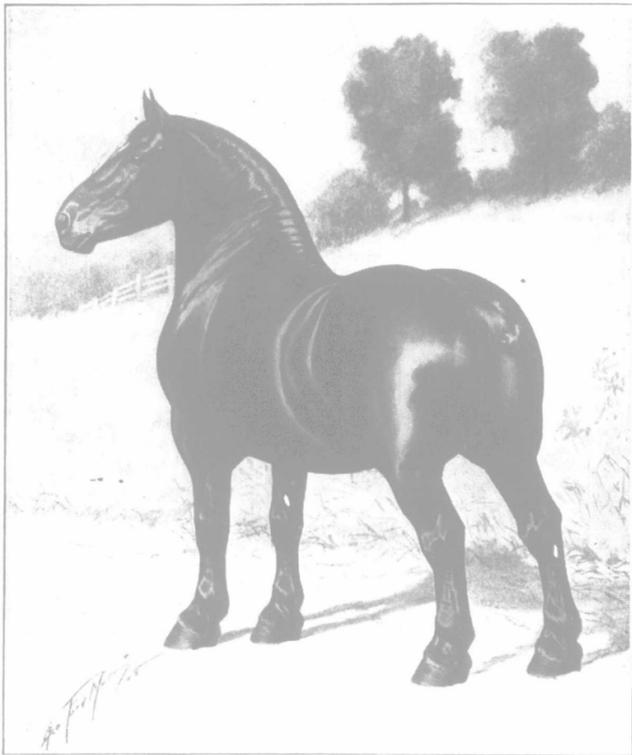
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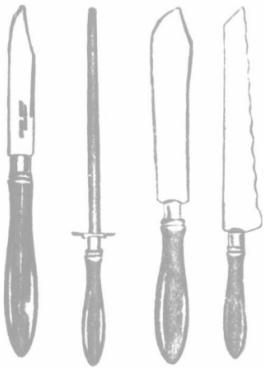
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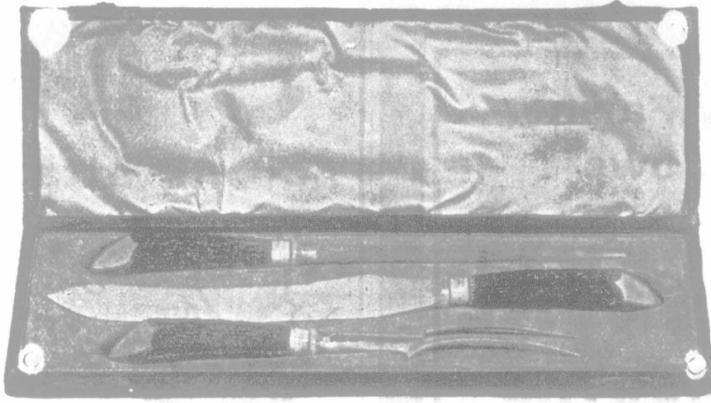
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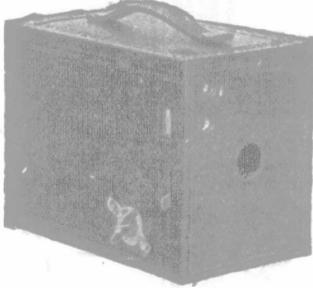


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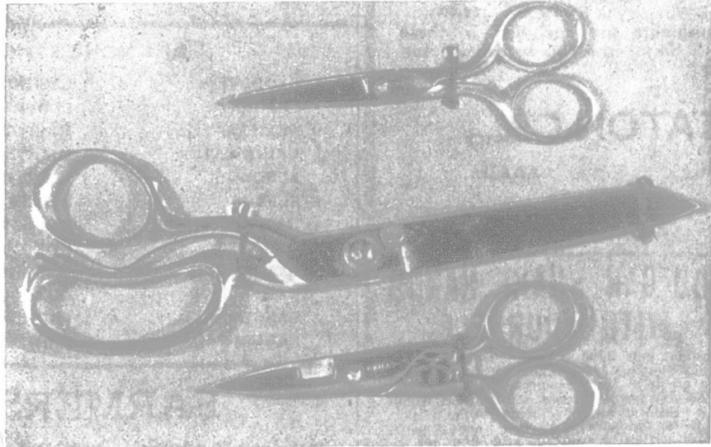


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and its attack upon grain



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# FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, February 23, 1910

No. 909

## FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal  
Published Every Wednesday.

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14-16 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

## EDITORIAL

### Agricultural Societies and the Deputy Minister

Manitoba's deputy minister of agriculture is likely to be relieved of the management of agricultural societies. The agricultural societies don't want him as superintendent of fairs and institutes. They passed resolutions in their local meetings to that effect. They instructed their delegates to the convention at Winnipeg to urge that the management of agricultural societies be transferred to the agricultural college. And the delegates followed instructions. By unanimous vote it was resolved that the principal of the agricultural college should retain management of the agricultural societies, and that, if necessary, the appointment of an assistant in the work should be made.

The agricultural societies are by nature a part of the outside educational work that should be managed by the agricultural college. In some Canadian agricultural colleges, and in practically all American institutions of this kind, there are departments of agricultural extension, departments planned for the extension of agricultural education through such organizations as the work can be carried on. Education is the largest function of agricultural societies. They exist and are granted government aid to carry on educational work, and they can carry on that work most thoroughly when the official through whom the movement is directed is himself in touch with the institution from which the educational impetus is to come. There is little need of going to the trouble of educating a deputy minister of agriculture for the work of college extension when there are plenty of men

already fitted for that work by training and experience. Manitoba needs college extension work in agriculture. The agricultural societies and institutes are the logical organizations through which this work can be carried on, and the agricultural college can assist in making the work effective.

Moreover, Manitoba also needs a capable deputy minister of agriculture.

### What Oats Are Wild?

Much has been said recently about wild oats. The trouble seems to be due to a doubt as to whether or not there are *white* wild oats. This detail should not provoke as much discussion as can justly arise over the matter of white oats of the cultivated sorts having an admixture of kernels bearing sucker mouths.

Leading botanists and plant breeders in all parts of the world assert that there are wild oats of all shades of color from white to black, including yellow, grey and brown. The characteristics of a wild specimen most pronounced are: a jointed, twisted awn, a sucker mouth and the presence of hairs or cilia. It is generally agreed also that the wild species ripen earlier than common cultivated varieties and shed the grains from the upper part of the head first. If all these characteristics are pronounced there is sufficient evidence to brand the oat as *wild*, no matter what the color.

The question as to whether or not a white oat with a sucker mouth should be branded as wild will, no doubt, long continue to be a debatable one. There is room for much experimenting. Weed seeds as well as established varieties of grains reproduce true to type. If white oats with sucker mouths do not reproduce true to type, and if they are not burdened with an abnormal percentage of hull, they cannot be classed as a serious defect in a field of ordinary white oats. Results of careful tests will prove of great value in settling this vexed question.

In the meantime, however, judges at seed grain fairs are justified in disqualifying samples in which are found oats of any color bearing a sucker mouth. It is the only characteristic that is certain to remain after the cleaning and recleaning to which the sample is subjected in preparation for the show. If that characteristic is not accepted as an evidence that the oat is *wild*, where can judges draw the line?

### What Demonstration Farms Do

In 1906 the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways, J. J. Hill, to be more explicit, placed at the disposal of the director of the state experiment station at Fargo, North Dakota, sufficient funds to establish and carry on six demonstration farms in different sections of the state. In 1907 the legislature provided funds for the starting of six more. In

subsequent years the number has been increased. There are now twenty demonstration farms in North Dakota, and they are doing work that was never attempted by the state experiment stations, and attaining results which no experiment station, however well conducted, could hope to attain.

One of the most important points these farms are demonstrating is the value of crop rotations. They were old, run-out farms some of them when the state acquired possession. They were producing average crops of wheat, and the average yield in North Dakota was less than 14 bushels per acre. The first year the gain in yield for wheat was less than 1 bushel per acre; the next year it was increased by 8 bushels per acre, and on farms on which the rotation system was followed for four years the yield per acre was approximately twice the average yield for the state. The demonstration farms had demonstrated in four years that in that number of season the wheat output of the state could be doubled without an acre increase in the area sown to crop.

### Alfalfa On the Prairies

Year by year farmers of the Canadian West are learning that soil and climatic conditions permit of the production of crops that years ago were considered altogether out of the question. Judging from articles in the agricultural press and from discussions at agricultural conventions, 1910 will make strong advances in regard to that most desirable leguminous crop, alfalfa. It has been demonstrated in different parts of each of the three prairie provinces that this legume can be grown successfully, provided a proper seed-bed is prepared and the right kind of seed is used. Those who have grown it invariably refer to the good tilth of the land on which it was sown, but all aver that the establishment of this crop was ample recompense for labor entailed in bringing the soil to proper condition.

Prominent growers recommend the use of a strain popularly known as Grimm's alfalfa, but this strain seems to exist only in very limited quantities and the price is correspondingly high. Turkestan alfalfa has given good results, but some have experienced great difficulty in securing it free from weed seeds. Montana grown stock has given good results. As with other crops it is well to secure northern grown seed if at all possible. During the past few years Ontario men have produced limited quantities and this Canadian product is classed as among the best on the market. Special precaution is needed in any case to guard against introducing seriously noxious weeds and in getting seed with a high percentage germination.

The present demand for northern grown seed or Grimm's strain will act as a temptation to

unscrupulous seedsmen to offer any grade under these specifications. The moral is deal only with reliable seed houses. However, make every reasonable effort to secure enough seed to make a start.

### Controlling Supply and Demand

In theory nothing could be more simple than the operation of the law of supply and demand. If more of a commodity is produced than consumers require the price naturally falls. If the commodity is scarce competition among buyers forces the price up. The whole thing is simplicity reduced to its simplest terms.

But within the last decade or two there have been doubtings as to whether this old principle, stated as a "law" by earlier economists, really operated with this beautiful disregard for everything save the quantity of the commodity to be exchanged and the demand that existed for it. There are those who say that it is possible to "control" both supply and demand. Recently meat eaters have been going on strike to see what they can do towards reducing the price of meat by decreasing demand and a judge and jury at Chicago are trying to find out whether some individual or group of individuals concealed behind a corporation name are not in some way "controlling" meat supplies. So there is some reason to doubt the infallibility of the law of supply and demand. Evidently the economists of a few generations ago didn't foresee "meat strikes" and "beef trusts." If they had they wouldn't have been so cock sure of their ground, and we wouldn't be under the necessity of having explained to us this weird and weary law of supply and demand every time some industrious middleman tries to show why the consumer should pay twenty-five cents a pound for meat that netted the original producer five or six.

### Farming the Noblest Calling

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of January 19, there is a letter written by one who signs himself "Saskatchewan Farmer," with which I, as a farmer in Saskatchewan, cannot agree. It is quite true that conditions on the farm are not as pleasant as they should be in very many cases, but the fault is not in the occupation; it is in those engaged in it.

There is a remedy for these undesirable conditions, and it is in the hands of the farmers. First let us look at the cause of these improper conditions. At one time representative government was not in existence. That was a long time ago, but it has its affect still. The nations were governed by the wealthy few and on that account the education of the masses was neglected. The wealthy were educated while the masses—composed largely of farmers the same as at the present time—were unable to acquire education and were taught that for them it was unnecessary.

Lack of education is to-day the greatest cause of the present improper conditions among the masses, and especially so among the farmers. Education is not merely a knowledge of books, nor the qualification to pass the examinations of our schools. There must be a knowledge of how to use the education acquired in the school or college course.

Saskatchewan Farmer draws to our attention several men born and raised on the farm who have become immensely rich and remarkably famous in other occupations. Are they a true sample of the many thousands of our farm born boys who have left the old home, the old occupation—the grandest of all callings—and have gone into other lines of business with the high hope of making a fortune and reaching fame? They are not. They are very few in proportion to the thousands that have gone—each with the

determination that he is going to make his mark in the world.

Look at the thousands engaged in other callings who never get higher than the ordinary day laborer. If Saskatchewan Farmer will recall the many boys and men he has known who left the farm for something better (?) I think he will find that many more of them worked as day laborers or employees all through life at a wage barely more than sufficient to meet the necessities of than he will find among the successful, and I doubt if he will find any who have become famous.

One great mistake that has been made in the past and is, I am sorry to say, being kept up to-day to quite an extent is educating the smart boy in the family and sending him out to win fame and fortune and neglecting the dull boy's education, because he is to stay on the farm.

If either boy is deserving of extra education or encouragement it is the dull boy, and he seldom gets it, while perhaps he has more real ability than his brighter brother. Ability is one thing, brilliancy is another. Brilliancy is often mistaken for ability. How often the bright boy at school turns out an educated worthless, while the dull boy becomes a successful man. Education of the bright boy and sending him out to follow some other occupation and depriving the dull boy of education and keeping him on the farm has worked harm more ways than one. It has placed the "farm" boy, so that it is impossible for him to be the success he should be. It has kept him unfit to serve or better his class, as he could if educated, and it has placed the educated failure where he is pointed to by many, far too many, as a proof that education is almost useless.

How often the farmer says to his son: "No, John, a farmer has no use for much education; he needs to know how to read and write and work figures a bit, and that's enough. Farmers never were intended to become prominent. There is Jim Smith; his folks thought he was clever; he was smart and they gave him a good education, and he hasn't done near as well as his brother Bob, who never went to school a day in his life." That state of affairs is sad, indeed. And yet that is the way many of our farmers advise their boys to-day.

The farming class has been kept uneducated while the educated sons of the farm have been sent to our cities to take up other occupations. Is it any wonder then that few farmers become prominent? Is it any wonder that our country which is so largely, almost entirely agricultural, is represented in parliament by men who are not farmers? Why should our farmers be represented by men who are not farmers? Will the manufacturing center send farmers to represent them? Oh, no, they send one of themselves or a clever lawyer, who will do all he can to gain them favor from our governments, unjust advantages, whereby they oppress us farmers who are not true enough to our own calling to educate our own class and make them more fit to represent us in our governments.

I am glad to see that conditions have been gradually changing on the farm for a long time with ever increasing speed and lately very rapidly. Through farmers' organizations they are becoming more awake and truly active. They see more clearly where they are at. They see that education is needed. They see, too, that we should be represented by farmers. They are developing a remarkable amount of strength. They are disclosing a remarkable amount of ability among themselves.

Many farmers at association meetings can speak more fluently and more intelligently on the question of the day than representatives in parliament could when they were turned out by the party machinery as candidates the first time. Conditions are improving.

Saskatchewan Farmer tries hard to lead the boys to think that farmers cannot become prominent. That is not so. In a few years more we will be largely represented by our own class in parliament and after a man's entrance to parliament there is ample time for him to become possessed of the necessary knowledge to fit him for the "premier's chair," but no amount of knowledge will place him there. He must have great statesmanship and a personality that will make others not only willing to follow him, but command them to follow.

I fully agree with Saskatchewan Farmer when he says: "Boys take my advice; improve your time on the farm, in school read and study; get all the papers and books you can read; find out what line you like best; then as soon as you have

your high school education make a break for fame and fortune," but I cannot agree with "never to return to the farm except as a visitor or a landlord."

No, boys, do not leave the farm unless you are positive that you are not fit to carry on farming, or that you have the necessary ability to succeed in some other occupation.

And, even then, I doubt if you will meet with greater success in your chosen line than you would have achieved on a farm. Saskatchewan Farmer says his "heart" has never been in his business and yet he has made a success. See how many men are failures in other lines, men who left the farm to follow the business that their "hearts" were in, yet they failed. I think it is well for Saskatchewan Farmer that he did not follow the business where his "heart" was. He might have been one of the many failures. His "heart" seems to have been in his "business" when he was writing his letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, yet I think there is a great deal of absolute failure in it.

Boys, educate yourselves, study all questions, local, national and international. Do not try to prepare yourselves for the "premier's chair," unless you choose, but stay on the farm and prepare yourselves to be men, worthy of your calling, who will benefit your class and lift it to a higher level. Help it to bring your occupation up to the standard, socially, that its importance and advantages demand. In so doing you will do what many famous men failed to do. He built up a fortune and won fame for himself; you will be successful and be building up your nation.

A great deal more might be said. Remember, boys, that farming is the noblest of all callings; the grandest of all occupations.

Sask. REUBEN R. TEGART.

\* \* \*

"You have certainly solved the problem of getting out a paper that is of interest to every member of a family. My wife and I find information and helpful hints in every number, and the 'Wigwam' is of unfailing interest to the children."—M. H. Ray, Manitoba.

## HORSE

### Feed for Horses

How much hay is needed to feed four horses for three months working on the land?

Sask. A. B. C.

The quantity required will depend on the size of horses, the severity of the work, the quantity of grain fed in addition to the hay and the kind of hay used. Agricultural scientists have figured out very closely the quantity of feed needed to produce the energy required for the performance of light, medium and heavy work, and express it in terms of dry matter, carbohydrates and protein, and from these have estimated the quantity of any given ration that will be required for horses of different weights. It is difficult, however, to figure down to a definite basis. It is easy enough to say that an average horse, weighing say 1,000 pounds, will require so much grain and hay per day to produce the energy required for work and to maintain the horse in condition, but it is more difficult to state what quantity of hay some certain individual horses will consume in a certain given time, providing we know nothing of the quantity of grain feed they are to receive in addition, nor have any idea of the natural characteristics of each animal as regards the amount of feed he requires to work on and maintain his condition.

In a general way it may be said that a horse weighing 1,200 pounds at severe work would need 16 pounds of oats and 12 pounds of hay per day. A horse weighing 1,600 pounds would need from 20 to 24 pounds of oats and from 16 to 18 pounds of hay. From these figures you will be able to estimate approximately the hay required. You can figure that a horse requires 1 pound of hay and 1½ pounds of oats per day for each 100 pounds of weight. Four 1,200 pound horses, therefore, would consume 5,760 pounds of hay and 214 bushels of oats in four months. This quantity of oats is equal to about 5 quarts at a feed three times a day. The hay referred to here is timothy. Of prairie hay you would require to feed a greater quantity, both of hay and oats.

**Forty Years' Experience Training Colts**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

It is not always pleasant for a man to be forced to think of things that forcibly impress him with the fact that he is no longer a young man. This subject forces me to admit that my experience in handling colts covers a period of more than forty years. This again forces me to admit that I have passed the half-century mark, and that I commenced to handle colts at a very early age. My earliest recollection of the matter is when my brother and myself were teaching one of my father's colts (still nursing) that we called "Wrinkle-tail" to lead. We succeeded in getting her handy on the halter and to stand tied before she was weaned. During the following winter we took her out into the snow in a field, and gave her her first lessons as a saddler. We both were thrown, but the snow was soft, and we enjoyed the fun, and, from my recollection of the occurrence so did the filly. After this we got some old harness, and trained her to draw our hand-sleigh up and down the lane. At first, one led the filly, and the other rode on the sleigh, but we soon got a pair of plow lines, and taught her to drive. I may say that father encouraged us in this practice, and we used to follow the same practice with other colts, but father would not allow us to use the colts more than he thought they could stand without injury. As we grew older and stronger, father purchased more land, until he had 370 acres. He used to breed a few mares, and frequently buy colts of one, two or three years old. The foals that were born on the farm always got the early training mentioned, except that part relating to the hand-sleigh. We got too big for that. The most of the training took place during the winter, when we had more time. Father made us an affair that he called a "jumper." It was a sort of a cutter made out of ironwood saplings, strong, with long shafts, and reasonably comfortable to ride in. After we got a colt sufficiently handy to hitch we would hitch him to this, and drive to the different barns to attend the stock, etc. We always taught the colts to go in harness during their second winter; then, during their third winter, the education would be continued, and by the time we wanted them for work we seldom had difficulty in driving them in double harness. This sort of thing continued until I was well into the twenties.

About this time I left home and attended college, and after a time graduated as a veterinarian. I started practice in May, 1882, and, in addition to practice, made a business of buying green three, four and five-year-old horses or colts, handling them and fitting them for market. These, of course, were of the lighter classes, carriage, road, saddle, and combination horses; and, of course, in order to sell well, they required good manners. In addition to those I handled in this way, I handled many for the residents of the city, and for neighboring farmers who wanted their colts educated to single harness or saddle, or both, and did not care to train them themselves. In some cases I adopted the "breaking method," when I was anxious to get them going in harness as soon as possible, but in most cases I practiced the "educating method," which, of course, was not so speedy, but I found, in most cases, more satisfactory. During all these years I have had more or less experience in handling colts. Some I have bred. Even though I have no farm, I continue to breed. I have now one in his third year, one in her second year, and two in their first year. Probably it does not pay me to breed, but I get a lot of pleasure out of them, especially when they are quite young. I am not now as fond of handling a green colt of three or four years as I used to be. It is all right until I come to that stage where I want to teach them to drive before hitching. I do not enjoy following a colt around on foot as much as I did a few years ago. My experience during the last twelve months has been as follows: Last spring I taught my colt (then two years old) to drive, and in the fall, after fetching him off pasture, I hitched him a few times for short drives, and he has now good manners. I have taught the filly, that will be two years old in May next, to the use of harness, and she drives well on the street. She met with an accident in the stable a short time ago, and but for that it is probable I would have had her going to a light cutter by this time; but, at all events, I expect to hitch her before she goes to pasture next May. On the first of April last I purchased a four-year-old imported Hackney mare. She was in

foal, and, while trained to halter, had never had harness on. She foaled on May 7th, but in the meantime I had given her what I considered the necessary preliminary education, and had driven her a few times to a breaking cart. I brought her and her foal in from pasture early in October, and commenced to wean the foal and handle the mare. She is now quite safe, and handy in single and double harness, and I expect to teach her to lead in a tandem in the spring. Her foal is now well trained to halter, will lead well, stand tied, allow me or my man to groom her, clean out and pare her feet, etc. She is also so well used to a bridle that she will eat hay and be quite contented in her loose box stall with a bit in her mouth, and I will soon put harness on her, and get her accustomed to that. WHIP.

**Color in Horses**

An old country professor has been investigating the question of color in horses, and in the course of his work has examined some 30,000 animals. His inquiries were directed to find how far the Mendelian theory of dominant and recessive characteristics applied to color in horses. It has been claimed that bay is a dominant and chestnut a recessive characteristic in horse breeding, that while the mating of two bays will invariably result in bay colored progeny, and crossing two pure chestnuts will always produce a chestnut foal, the progeny from crossing a pure bay on a pure chestnut will always be bay.

There are, of course, other colors besides bay and chestnut, and it was in order to throw light on these that the professor examined the colors of 10,000 foals and their parents, making 30,000 animals altogether. In doing this accurately great difficulty was experienced owing to the recognition of the fact that horse breeders are not always clear as to the color of their horses, and bays and browns are frequently set down one for the other. Many brown horses are registered as black, although the tan muzzle of the brown ought to make the distinction easy. Among Thoroughbreds the investigators came across black horse after black horse that turned out upon inquiry to be brown, and eventually came to the conclusion that it is very doubtful whether there are any real black Thoroughbreds at all.

As a result of these investigations the general conclusion was that the five main colors lie to each other like a lot of Chinese boxes. Chestnut lies innermost and is recessive to the others, then comes black, then bay, then brown, and finally grey, in the order named. This means so far as chestnuts and greys are concerned, that chestnuts bred together will always breed true and that every grey horse must have had at least one grey parent. With regard to two other colors, dun and roan, there are only scant data; but these indicate that dun may come in between brown and grey and that roans behave like the greys, with the difference that they do not blot out or hide the colors beneath, but mingle with them.

**STOCK**

**Dehorning Cattle**

What is the best time of year to dehorn cattle? How is it best done, and what should be applied to the injured part? E. J. L.

The fall is probably the best season for dehorning, early in the fall after flies have ceased to be a nuisance. Or, it may be done in the spring, or even in winter. There are two methods of dehorning. One is to remove the horns from grown cattle or cattle of any age over a year. A saw or clipper is used for the operation. Special saws are made for the purpose, but any fine-toothed saw will do. The animal is securely fastened and the head tied in such a way that the horn may be sawn off without an undue amount of movement of the head being possible. If clippers or dehorners are used, the operation may be more rapidly completed. As to which instrument is the least painful is difficult to say. The horn should be cut off close in to the head, the ideal condition being for the removed horn to have a fringe of skin and hair about the base. Nothing, as a rule, is applied to the injured part. The wound heals in a month or six weeks. Cattle lose some in weight, following the operation, but soon recover.

The other way to dehorn is to use caustic potash on the calves when they are three or four days old. This is probably the better method. The hair should be clipped away from the horn button and a stick of caustic potash, wrapped in paper and moistened on the free end, rubbed over the horn button until the skin becomes quite sensitive. The operation of rubbing the stick of potash over the horn should be repeated from five to eight times, but the whole operation need not require more than a few minutes. A scab forms over the developing horn in a few days, if the work is properly done, and drops off within a month or six weeks, leaving a smooth poll. The caustic potash should not be allowed to run down into the hair or get into the eyes. To limit the area on which the caustic acts, it is as well to grease the hair immediately around the horn button. The time to apply the caustic potash is as early as it is possible to locate the horn button. Usually it may be located before the calf is a week old. Do not try to use the caustic after the horn has developed to any size.

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is to my mind a periodical of the utmost value to every class of farmer, combining both interest and instructiveness."—A. V. Vernon, Saskatchewan.

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is most necessary to the agriculturists of this country, and no farmer should be without such a magazine."—JOHN COWAN, Manitoba.



FINE TYPES OF HORSES TAKEN FROM ONTARIO TO BRITISH COLUMBIA BY J. J. CAMPBELL, PRESIDENT OF A VANCOUVER TRANSPORT COMPANY

Mr. Campbell formerly farmed at Hartney, Man. Several years ago he spent his winter months getting subscribers for THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and incidentally winning premiums. One winter he sent in 26 new names.

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## Nursing Hints for Stock Owners

BY DR. J. FIELDING COTTRILL

### Part I.

When dealing with a sick animal the first requisite to be provided is a splendid supply of fresh air. This is such an important subject that it may be well to consider why this fresh air is so important. The atmosphere or air, as everyone knows, consists largely (roughly, one-fifth part) of oxygen, a gas which has much influence upon health, for to it is due the purification of the blood, and it is also instrumental in destroying many forms of disease germs. The greater part of the air (about four-fifths) consists of nitrogen, a practically inert gas whose chief function appears to be to dilute and weaken the oxygen and prevent it doing damage by being too strong. There is also some water, but everything else may be regarded as being hurtful. Every time an animal breathes some of the products of combustion are given off, exactly in the same way as happens from a fire or lamp. One of the commonest of these is what is commonly known as carbolic acid gas—a poisonous gas which, unless it can escape, will soon produce headache and dizziness, and, later on, more dangerous symptoms. This, then, is always present. The pungent ammonia or hartshorn constantly arises from the manure and stable floor. Sulphuretted hydrogen, a horrid stinking gas, may be present, as may many other gases.

We, and every living being, are constantly breathing out and inhaling hosts of germs, many of which are the cause of diseases. To shut out the fresh air is practically equivalent to causing the animal to take in at every inspiration a fresh supply of germs. If you have one sick animal in the stable, which is not ventilated, it is the same as trying to produce in every animal in the place the disease from which the sick one is suffering.

In many cases, if a plentiful supply of fresh air be provided, medicine is quite a secondary matter. The animal organism and the fresh air would in time restore the balance, the loss of which is the cause of disease. But medicine may help them to do it more quickly.

The animal will show you if given the opportunity that fresh air is requisite. Watch a horse suffering from some lung disease. If tied in the stall he will hang back as far as his halter shank will allow him. If in a loose box he will stand most of the day with his head over the door, or at the window to breathe fresh air.

But you perhaps say: "If I open the door there will be a draft." Not so, unless you leave a mere crack. Open the door—open it wide. "But it will be too cold," you say. Then put on blankets. A little cold will do far less mischief than breathing foul air, laden with germs from every horse in the stable, charged with dust and irritants of all kinds, and rendered still more hurtful by admixture with impure gases arising from the manure-sodden floors.

The next requisite is a plentiful supply of clean water. Every drop of water swallowed goes into the blood, passes through every organ, meets, dilutes and carries onward the impurities, and then, having done its work, is got rid of by the lungs, the kidneys and the skin. Let a pail of water be kept within reach all the time, and in hot weather do not begrudge the time or trouble in changing this frequently. It soon gets stale or flat, and warm stale water is by no means a dainty to a healthy person or animal, and to a sick one it is positively nauseous. If you can drop a piece of ice in the water in summer it will be appreciated, and in winter time pour a little hot water in it "to take off the chill."

Let food be given frequently, but in small quantities. "Little and often" is the rule, and vary it as much as possible. A carrot, half an apple, or a piece of bread may be relished, but a great armful of hay and a gallon of oats may disgust him. Look around for what you can find that will please the sick animal, a small handful of green grass or growing grain, a basinful of boiled oats, a small bran mash. Remember he is sick, and, like ourselves at such times, dainty and fanciful. Just imagine yourself to be sick, with a nasty, horrid taste in your mouth. Your temples are throbbing, and your head aching violently. Just imagine further that your nurse comes into your room roughly and without paying any regard to the state of your nerves, hearing a plate of roast beef and a huge pile of vegetables. Do you think you would relish it? Would you even touch it? But how grateful you would be for her to quietly bring you a glass of lemonade,

a small piece of ice, a spoonful of jelly, some little trifle to tempt you and to take away that nasty taste and feeling. Think of this when you have a sick animal. It is not much trouble if you set your mind upon it. It is no more trouble to pick out the nicest bit of hay you can find and carry it in one hand, than it is to pitch a huge pile in front of him with the fork. But it makes you feel better to see him nibble that bit of sweet hay than to see him turn away disgusted from the manger full. You feel that you have been well repaid for your trouble.

Now, read again what I have written about water and food. Put it into practice when you have a sick animal, and then write to the editor of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and tell him whether the pleasure to yourself and the gratitude of the animal did not a hundredfold repay you for your time and thought.

## Pure-Breds Supplied by Government

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have a fairly good cow, only a grade cow, but a fair beef animal, and a good milker. For two years I have had to breed her to inferior bulls. There are no good bulls convenient to me, and I cannot keep one myself. With regard to pigs it is the same. Though there are a few good boars in the district, they are few and far between. The stock in both cases shows the ill effects of inferior breeding. I know one man who owns an unusually fine pure-bred Shorthorn cow, a magnificent beef animal as well as a superior milker. He has been unable to breed her to pure-bred bulls, and his loss in consequence is considerable.

If the provincial departments of agriculture would purchase, as called for, the best pure-bred stock obtainable, and lend these animals to districts where no pure-bred stock is available it would, I think, have lasting good results. Would some of the stock breeders express an opinion on this? Do they always get the price they think right for their purebred stock? Is there the demand they would like to see for the first-class animals they spend time and money in raising?

All prefer to use the best stock, but when one man is trying to do two men's work in the busy season, he can't always manage to travel many miles to breed to the best. The loss yearly to the West from the use of very inferior breeding stock, especially in cattle and pigs, must be large. I can see no remedy more effectual than that the departments of agriculture should experiment along the line I suggest. If an inspector saw that animals loaned by the department had proper stabling and care, I can see no serious obstacle in the way of the success of the scheme. This plan is followed in some parts of Ireland. I understand, with regard to pigs at any rate. Its adoption would surely stimulate the demand for purebred stock all round.

If I knew I could be sure of the convenient use of a first-class, registered bull, I should take considerable pains to get registered cows, and so would most farmers, I believe. One Manitoba breeder of Shorthorns had to stop an auction sale of part of his herd some time ago because the prices offered were too low. But if the departments of agriculture made it easy for us to get purebreds, the demand for his stock would surely send the prices up. Every few farmers in the West would send in a petition for a bull, and breeders of first-class animals would find ready sale to fill these demands. The number of cattle kept would be increased, for there can be little doubt that superior stock would result in better beef prices. That the stimulation of the languishing cattle-raising business would have far-reaching results is undoubted. More good cattle should mean more bushels from the same acreage, less waste of farm products, and a better bank account.

Sask. \* \* \* DAVID ROSS.

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is of value to me and gives many good pointers. I would not like to be without it."—Geo. S. Freeman, Saskatchewan.

"I have received much valuable information from THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE."—Chas. O. Magnuson, Saskatchewan.

"I am more than pleased with THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE."—Wilbur Hewitt, Saskatchewan.

# FARM

## Topics for Discussion

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

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

March 2.—*What type of seed drill would you advise a farmer to buy? Under what conditions would the hoe drill, the shoe drill, or disc drill work most satisfactorily? What considerations would influence your choice of a drill? What are the "strong points" of a satisfactory seeder?*

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

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

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

## What is Your Rotation System?

Three articles on crop rotation from a number sent in by readers, are published herewith. The prizes are given in the order in which these letters appear. This question of crop rotation is one that is not exhausted by any means in the discussions of this issue, and farmers who have what they consider a satisfactory rotation are invited to send in a description of their system of cropping. A good many readers have written us to the effect that they have gathered much useful information from the matter published in our "Topics for Discussion" department week by week. Why not reciprocate and if you have any particular method you follow in cropping let the other fellow know about it? It may help him, and anything that does that helps you.

## Rotation for a Wheat Farm

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Crop rotation with the idea of producing yearly a variety of equally profitable crops is as yet in its infancy in this district. There is a certain crop rotation, but it is the outgrowth of necessity, the main object being to prepare the land for wheat.

Wheat is the staple article, and when a field becomes so impoverished by wheat growing principles that it will not produce a satisfactory crop it is given over for a time to the production of other grains that it may have a chance to recuperate under less exhaustive production. That in a certain sense is crop rotation. It does not, however, quite reveal the full meaning of the term which aims, as I would understand, to give to all crops equal consideration and have them, as far as possible, on an equally profitable basis, and, moreover, to make it possible that with little or no cessation of crop production, to return in a certain period to the soil, as great an amount of fertility as has been taken from it, thereby keeping the soil up to its highest point of production.

The preference in this country in farm crops lies with wheat. All other crops, in a way, are

grown to produce better wheat growing conditions. Their place in the rotation is given to that end. They are put on ground that would probably otherwise have to be left in idleness for a year. Thus it is rather difficult to get them upon a basis as favorable as that which is given to wheat. And so when compared with wheat, on the strength of their independent values, they appear in an unfavorable light. To give them equal consideration would seem more fair. But that would hardly be practical for the present when the demand for oats, barley and other feed crops is not so great as it is for wheat. And this condition is likely to prevail, at least until the great tracts of wild grazing lands to the west have been appropriated to purposes of agriculture, and the live stock markets are compelled to look to the products of cultivated lands for their supplies. Not till then will the growing of other crops compare with wheat production, and not till then would it be wise to give to other crops those advantages now enjoyed by wheat. So it will appear that the only present solution advisable is to give the preference to wheat, which we are doing.

But that does not mean that we are to be careless in any way about our plan of rotation. While we shall arrange the rotation in a manner most favorable to wheat yet we must also seek to make the condition favorable to other crops as well, particularly by manuring and soil tillage. In this way we make the lesser crops in their returns more profitable than wheat would be under circumstances no better. These crops can be given due consideration in a manner no way deteriorating the conditions prescribed for wheat. Wheat need not engross our whole attention.

The rotation plan which we find most suitable at present covers a period of six years, and we work it as follows: First year—Summer-fallow, bare, and twice plowed; first plowing as shallow and early as possible, and last plowing as deep and late as thought proper. A generous treatment of the harrow applied during the intervening space works wonderful effects. But a little intelligence must be displayed in doing this. Weeds are most easily killed when they first appear above the ground. The harrow will work the ground better after a rain, while the clods are damp and the soil is moist.

Second year—Wheat; this crop has heavy straw, but the yield is good, averaging around 30 bushels per acre.

Third year—Wheat; no better clean, even, straight-standing crop can be grown than this. A well-worked summer-fallow will show its worth here. On favorable seasons the yields average between 20 and 23 bushels per acre.

Fourth year—The field is divided into two crops—green oats and barley—but the whole is treated in a similar manner. In this year we give greatest attention to cleaning the soil. During the previous winter this land receives the manure direct from the stables. The green oat crop following is quite satisfactory. The barley is a little light, but the ground in both cases is cleaned and left in good shape for another crop of wheat.

Fifth year—Wheat; this crop is extra clean and the wheat a high grade. The yield will run as high as 20 bushels per acre.

Sixth year—Oats; this is the only crop we are not quite satisfied with. The straw is short

and the yield is not very heavy. The land shows its need of another year's summer-fallowing.

As yet we have grown little hay so do not include it in our rotation plan. In the place of hay we use the green oat sheaf, and consider it in some respects superior to hay. There is an abundance of wild pasture land available. However, when we get our land all under cultivation and the fields properly divided, we intend to bring tame hay and pasture land into consideration.

In this district we have numerous kinds of soil—from that which has a tendency of migrating when the weather is dry and the wind is strong to that which tends to migrate in wet weather, by aid of your boots and other modes of conveyance. Our land is of a texture between the right and the heavy, and it is, therefore, easy to cultivate. The rainfall is usually abundant, and climatic conditions are all conducive to wheat growing. Good roads to near markets are accessible.

I cannot help looking forward to the time when circumstances will safely permit farmers to digress from such a headlong rush in wheat growing and take to a line of more thorough mixed farming. The large rancher and the big grain grower must give way to the smaller farmer on the small farm, who is interested in obtaining his livelihood by the most economical, and, therefore, the most profitable methods, and who knows that the resources of the soil are not unlimited but need to be employed with discrimination.

Farming, then, will command broader fields of observation; condition will be more happy, and farmers less discontented; proper methods of crop rotation will be possible. And the answer to the problem of to-day will rest not in lowering wheat production to the level of other interests, but in bringing those interests up to the standard of profit now obtained through growing wheat.

Man. JOHN EDWIN SLATER.

### A Saskatchewan Rotation

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The rotation of crops does not seem to appeal to farmers as it should. In this part of Saskatchewan the crops that can be used in a rotation are so few that farmers hesitate to practice any rotation system. The ease with which wheat is produced and turned into cash, the abundance of plant food in the soil, and the ease with which the land may be kept free from foul weeds, keeps farmers from practicing any kind of a system that will keep up the producing power of the soil. However, farmers are beginning to realize that soil fertility will not last forever, and are turning their attention to means by which the land can be kept producing profitable crops. Rotation is the system under discussion at present. It is an old saying that change of work is as good as play. This is applicable to the weary soil that has been producing wheat, or rather trying to produce wheat, year in and year out for a long period. The rotation of wheat, oats, barley and flax and some combination is a rest to the laboring soil. These crops do not take exactly the same elements, and if rotated give the land a chance to replenish its store of plant food by the time each takes its place in the rotation.

On this farm the system in force is on breaking two crops of wheat, one of oats, flax, barley and a mixed crop. The second and succeeding rotation is one of wheat, oats, flax, barley and a mixed crop. This rotation appears to have terrors for wild oats and foul weeds and keeping up the potency of the soil. Flax following oats helps to clean the soil; barley following flax helps clean the land and dissipate the volunteer crop of flax; potatoes, roots and such, as far as they reach and mixed grain cut green for sheaf feeding following barley, leaves the land in the finest shape, if fall plowed, for wheat. Timothy is being tried as a sixth crop, and, if suitable, will become permanent.

Our land is gently rolling, and was originally two-thirds covered with scrub. The surface is a black loam, ranging in depth from a few inches to several feet. The subsoil is a yellowish clay of great depth. Both loam and clay strata contain about ten per cent. of fine gravel. After breaking the land is easily worked, and, with ordinary cultivation, breaks down into an ideal seed-bed. This soil will retain plant moisture even in very dry seasons. This quality is our soil's account for the unsuccess of our annual crops, causing them to ripen and mature in their minimum number of days.

Our system of enriching the fields in connection with rotation begins with the saving of the straw stack. No straw is allowed to be destroyed by fire. At present we have a manure producing plant of one hundred and twenty-five head of horses, cattle and hogs, the poultry thrown in running night and day in reducing our straw into land-enriching material. As far as possible the manure is drawn directly from the stables and spread at the rate of five loads per acre onto the land we intend sowing to barley in the spring. As soon as the frost is out we give the land a thorough harrowing with a peg-tooth harrow, and leave it until the wheat, oats and flax seeding is done, then plow, reduce to a good seed-bed, and sow to barley.

Our land is a living thing and cannot work for any great length of time without proper food. If we use our land as we would a good horse, cow, pig or any of our animals, it will indefinitely and lavishly yield up its wealth. The wanton distinction of such vast quantities of straw every year will go a long way towards making hardships for our successors and in destroying the profitableness of our farms. In my opinion we do not, for some time to come, need to use commercial fertilizers.

Sask. J. E. FRITH.

### Advices Seeding to Grasses and Clover

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Situated as I am on a farm that is practically new I have not, so far, thought it necessary to fallow what I would consider would be the most satisfactory rotation. The ordinary practice of fallow followed by wheat or oats, or vice versa, and barley as a second crop, after either of these, and then again fallow, has been all that I have considered necessary for my present farmstead, on which the oldest land has been only six or seven years under cultivation. But during this past summer I have prepared land for seeding down and I intend, if I am here to do it, that every acre of available land on the farm



ENTHUSIASTIC FARMERS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE GRAIN SHOW HELD AT KILLARNEY RECENTLY.

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will be dealt with in such a manner from time to time. This is the only way that I can see that will provide humus for the soil.

Manuring, sooner or later, will become of vital importance to our Canadian West. It is a system that our forefathers of the older countries were obliged to adopt many years ago, and we must do the same. There is no getting away from it. No doubt as the years roll on systems will vary. Farther researches and tests by our scientists will reveal new ideas and better places, but the principles will remain the same. Already in any part of this province that may be considered an old settlement, the yields are deteriorating. Farmers cannot grow the crop they did twenty years ago. No doubt grains have deteriorated in many cases from want of care and selection, and lessened many a field's yield, but this is not by any means the chief cause. For no matter how good your seed, how pure your selection, it cannot throw its powers of progress into full action on an impoverished soil.

Manuring a large farm is a difficult matter, and therefore we must turn to the grasses and clovers for assistance. Neither am I forgetting alfalfa, on which the Grenfell agricultural society gave most interesting discussions at the Regina Fair. I do not think it is wise for us to crop our soils until we find the yields are failing, but rather let us commence to strive to increase the yields of the good soil of to-day. And not procrastinate in our start either. In fact, I think that the words of the Grenfell agricultural society's secretary (to whom I must apologise for cribbing) are here very appropriate: "Do it now."

You may think, Mr. Editor, that I am running away from the meaning of your discussion on rotation as called for, but I am not, and I do not feel competent to make any serious suggestion as to what is the most satisfactory rotation or what will be. But this much I will state as to my opinion for the future, and that is that the large areas of grain for individual farmers have got to decrease. For success, grasses and clovers roots and legumes have got to be grown on the farms, fed on the farms, and returned to the farms, to provide for succeeding crops and for the prosperity of agriculture in this province. To my mind the question of what will be the best and proper manner of conducting the rotation of crops, I have hardly proved out yet. But at the same time the above mentioned crops have got to play a very prominent part in the successful solution of the question.

Sask.

DRAG HARROW.

### Timothy on Irrigated Land

What is the best way to grow Timothy hay? I have some irrigated land, all unbroken. I intend breaking 100 acres this spring and putting it in fall wheat, after which I wish to have timothy hay. Would it be a good plan to sow timothy on the wheat the following spring, either broadcast, or by drill, or would that have a tendency to choke the wheat?

CALGARY READER.

In growing timothy hay on irrigated land in the Lethbridge irrigation district it is the experience of practically all the farmers who have tried it, that it is better to disc it in on unbroken prairie than to sow it on cultivated land. To get large yields it of course requires considerable irrigation. The land should be thoroughly irrigated the last thing in the fall and then never allowed to dry out in the spring until almost July. The old adage that one often hears in irrigated districts, "the more water, the more hay," certainly applies in the case of timothy.

I have never seen timothy sown with winter wheat, that is sowing it in the summer when the wheat is being sown, and I do not consider that

it would be very practicable, owing to the weather being so dry that there would be very little chance of its germinating. I see no reason, however, why it could not be sown in April on the winter wheat fields and harrowed in at that time, for we rarely experience any trouble in getting a stand of timothy when sown with grain in the spring of the year.

W. H. FAIRFIELD,  
Superintendent Lethbridge Experimental Farm.

## DAIRY

### B. C. Dairymen Meet

British Columbia Dairymen's Association annual meeting held in Victoria the first week of February was conceded to be the best convention held by the association during its existence. Besides the delivery of some important addresses there were demonstrations of milking by machinery and of detecting tuberculosis conditions in cows. Addresses were given by Acting Minister of Agriculture Bowser, Mayor Morley, of Victoria, and Captain R. C. Tatlow, formerly minister of agriculture. Dr. Knight's address on tuberculosis in cattle was followed up by the slaughtering of two infected animals — one in an advanced and the other in an incipient stage — for demonstration purposes.

The secretary's report showed that the membership is now over 100, and hopes are expressed for a five hundred membership this year. The report suggested that a cent or two less be paid for milk not in first-class condition at the creameries, and that the association offer prizes to cheese and buttermakers with the best kept establishments from a sanitary point of view. A creamery instructor has been appointed and a co-operative egg station established at Cowichan creamery.

The election of officers resulted in F. A. Shopland, of Comox, being selected president. Directors are: Messrs. Menzies, Duncan, Collins and Aitken, for the Island; Messrs. Stevens, Davie, Thompson, Muford, Page and Webb, for the Mainland, and J. T. Bordolph and E. A. Cameron for the Upper Mainland. R. W. Hodson was retained as secretary-treasurer.

### Round Dairy Barns

U. S. Bulletin No. 143, summarizes as follows the advantages of round dairy barns:

The round dairy barn offers greater convenience in storing, handling and distributing the feed.

In the circular construction, much greater strength is secured with less lumber.

Detailed account, with cuts showing how the round barn at the university was built.

Itemized statement of cost of a 60-foot round barn.

Brief descriptions with cuts and plans of several round dairy barns in actual use.

The round barn is more convenient because of the greater ease and fewer steps with which the feed can be gotten to the cows, owing to the central location of the supply, and because of the unobstructed mow, which reduces the labor required in mowing hay.

The circular construction is the strongest, because advantage is taken of the lineal strength of the lumber. All exposed surfaces are circular, and withstand greater wind pressure because the wind can get no direct hold, as on the sides or gable ends of a rectangular barn.

In round numbers, rectangular barns require according to their construction, from 34 to 58 per cent. more in cost of material than round barns of the same area and built of the same grade of material.

### Feeding for Milk Production

"Why is it that my cows do not maintain their milk flow in winter? They have all the prairie hay they will eat, oat hay made from green oats, straw, bran and ground oats." We receive questions of this kind frequently, and about the only answer that can be given is that it is impossible from such feeds as these to compound a ration that will induce heavy milk production. These feeds are deficient in the quality of succulency, and succulency, while it is not a food element, has much to do in affecting the use of the food by the animal, particularly in the use of the food for milk production. They are deficient in proteids, and do not form a ration that animals can much relish.

As has been pointed out frequently in these columns, the feeding value of prairie hay is generally over-rated. It runs very low in proteids, and as proteids are of first importance in a ration for milk production, it is evident that the use of prairie hay in any considerable quantity tends merely to widen the proportionate difference between the proteids and the carbohydrates, and makes it difficult to bring the ration to the condition where these two groups of nutrients bear to each other the ratio calculated to give best results in feeding for milk. Dairy cows can utilize, profitably, large quantities of protein, and a common ratio to follow in compounding a milk ration is to have one part of digestible protein to five or six or seven parts of digestible carbohydrates. This ratio, or a ratio anywhere near it, is impossible to obtain where prairie hay or green oat hay forms the fodder portion of the ration.

Take this as an example of an ordinary ration for cows on Western farms: Prairie hay, 12 pounds; oat hay, 8 pounds; ground oats, 4 pounds; bran, 5 pounds. This works out as follows:

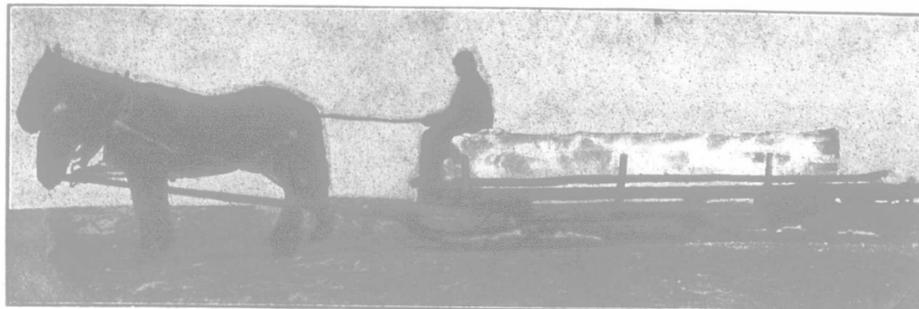
Feed.	Dry matter.	Protein	Carbohydrates.	Fat
Prairie hay, 12 lbs.	6.18	.073	5.22	.236
Oat hay, 8 lbs.	6.72	.325	2.69	.133
Bran, 5 lbs.	4.41	.573	2.62	.143
Oats, 4 lbs.	3.56	.37	1.94	.167
	20.87	1.331	12.47	.679

These figures show the digestible proteids and non-proteids in the quantities of food given. By bringing the fat to its equivalent in carbohydrates we find that there are 1.331 pounds of digestible protein in the above ration, and 14.00 pounds of digestible non-proteids, giving a nutritive ration of 1 to 10.5, which is wider than is called for to give best results for milk production.

To bring this ration down to about correct proportions it would be necessary to increase the quantity of bran, or add a portion of some other strongly nitrogenous concentrate, such as linseed meal, or reduce the quantity of the prairie and oat hay fed. This latter cannot be done as the animal requires bulk in the ration. To increase the quantity of concentrates to the point where they would balance off the non-proteids of the fodders, might be tried, but there is a limit to such increase, a cow's digestive apparatus not being adapted to the handling of a ration in which bulk has been sacrificed for richness. What is needed to remedy matters is to feed fodders richer in proteids, to substitute legume hays for prairie grass, and thus gain in bulk, palatability and proteids.

It is impossible to compound a satisfactory milk producing ration from the kinds of hay and fodder ordinarily available. With these feeds bulkiness is not combined with richness. If a sufficient quantity of prairie grass is fed to give bulk to the ration of which it forms a part, the low feeding value of the grass offsets the high feeding value of the grains or concentrates, and you get a ration that is too wide in nutritive ratio—contains too many parts of non-proteids to each part of proteid—to give best results. This is a condition that indicates the use of some other fodder, and there are none that will give results in this respect in any way approaching the legumes, clover and alfalfa especially. These are essential to bring the ration down to a proper nutritive basis. Brome, oat hay, Western rye, hays from any of the tame grasses, may be substituted for prairie grass in the ration, but the final result will not be much influenced thereby, for all these grasses are low in proteid and strong in non-proteid materials.

A substitute of some value may be obtained by growing oats and peas in mixture, and cutting the crop green for hay. Pea hay contains



HAULING HOME THE ICE SUPPLY.

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considerable proteid matter, and green oat hay also contains the nutritive elements in better ratio for milk production than do the ordinary grasses. Peas and oats may be grown and harvested as easily as oats alone.

Corn stover also is excellent to add bulk to the ration, but it is not of much value from the standpoint of its value for proteid content. Corn, properly used, should be siloed. Its chief value as a feeding stuff is then secured, viz., to add succulency to the diet.

Succulency—the condition of being juicy—is the one quality most deficient and most difficult to obtain in a ration compounded from such grains and fodders as have been mentioned. The chief purpose in feeding corn silage and roots is to add succulency. Clover and alfalfa are regarded as being more succulent than timothy, brome, prairie grass, or hay from the common tame grasses.

A juicy diet is essential for proper digestion, for the taking into the system of sufficient moisture mixed with the feed to carry on the processes necessary in the elaboration of large quantities of milk. A succulent diet can be obtained only by using feeds in which the moisture occurs naturally. That is to say, if water to the quantity of that evaporated in the curing of 100 pounds of prairie grass, or in the drying out of a similar weight of corn stalks, were added to hay or stover made from these, it would not produce the same result, or anything approaching the result, that would have been obtained had it been possible to hold the natural juices of these crops and feed them in the form of juicy grass or green corn. It is largely because of this that green grass forms the most nearly ideal feed for milk production, and that corn, or other green crops formed into silage, with most of the natural juices intact, make the nearest substitutes for green grass as a milk-making food.

In the same way roots possess the peculiar merit of increasing milk production. The addition of 20 or 30 pounds of roots per day, to the ration given in the table above, would have an effect on the milk flow out of proportion to the milk-making nutrients which the roots would contain. One hundred pounds of mangels contain 9 pounds of dry matter, of which a small proportion only is digestible protein, but they have a marked influence on the digestion, and assimilation of the dry parts of the ration improve the palatability of the diet and stimulate the eating of larger quantities of food. This has a direct effect in increasing the amount of product, whether it be flesh or milk, made from the food consumed.

A satisfactory winter ration for dairy cows requires to be rich in protein, has to be succulent and of such form, condition and composition as to be relished by the animals. Proteids may be added by the use of leguminous fodders and such grain feeds as bran, oats and linseed meal; succulency may be obtained by using fodders more juicy than hay from the ordinary grasses by making use of feeds, such as clover, or oat and pea hay, corn silage or roots, and if a ration is compounded from these it can be depended on to possess the quality of being palatable.

**Dairying and Soil Fertility**

In grain farming the fertility of the soil is removed by selling the grain. We find that approximately \$8.35 worth of fertility is removed from the soil with the sale of every ton of wheat; but in the case of dairying where butter is made, and where all the by-products are fed to the pigs and calves, only 36 cents worth of fertility is removed for each ton of butter produced. The commercial value of a ton of wheat at 75 cents per bushel is approximately \$24.75. The commercial value of a ton of butter at 25 cents per pound is \$500. For each hundred dollars' worth of wheat that is sold from the soil \$34.50 worth of fertility is removed from the farm; but for every hundred dollars' worth of butter that is sold only 7 cents worth of fertility is removed from the soil.

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I enjoy THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE very much, I have been taking it since I came to Western Canada and see much that is interesting and educational. — Edward Wallace, Saskatchewan.

**POULTRY**

For the first time on record eggs from Russia have been imported into the Dominion. Last week a shipment of several thousand dozen Russian eggs were marketed in Montreal. At prevailing egg prices the importing is said to be profitable, both to buyer and seller. Eggs are quoted at unusually high prices this winter in eastern cities.

**Turkeys for Breeding**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The largest and finest of the turkeys that are put upon the Christmas market are those which are hatched early in the season, and the getting together of stock for breeding is a matter which should occupy attention at the present time.

Turkey hens do not as a rule begin to lay before March and many people consider it unsafe to begin to rear young turkeys before the late spring, but it is a serious mistake to put off hatching until the weather is favorable for rearing, for in such cases the period of growth is shortened.

The proper course for growing large young birds for Christmas is to hatch as early as eggs can be obtained, to take precaution to provide shelter for the young birds in the early part of the rearing season, and to give them eight or nine months in which to develop.

The finest young turkeys are bred from adult stock, by which we mean birds that are more than a year old. Turkeys are not fully developed until their second year, so it is unsafe to breed from young stock in their first season. Many people in buying turkeys choose young ones, but they must not expect as good results in the first as in subsequent seasons.

Turkey hens can be utilized for breeding for quite a number of years and a gobbler also will serve several seasons, though there is no advantage to be gained in keeping a bird for breeding after it is five or six years old. A large gobbler is always preferred, but it is no use having size in the male alone, and when a large cock runs with small hens there is danger that the latter may be injured. Moreover the young birds will not be large unless the hens are well framed birds. Breeders are strongly advised to put aside a few of their largest and finest specimens every year for breeding purposes, and not to send these to market and keep the smaller and inferior birds.

A turkey cock may be in with as many as ten hens, but so early in the season it is better to reduce the number by one-half. Egg production can be stimulated in some measure if hot feed is given in the morning, with meat two or three times a week.

C. F. COOK.

**Green Cut Bone and Fertile Eggs in Spring**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

The merest novice in poultry breeding is deeply interested in the fertility of eggs laid in early spring time, especially just when visions of fine large broods of healthy chicks are conjured up. Some forethought is needed here, if these visions are to be a grand reality. In autumn all immature pullets should have been weeded out of the pullet pen. Then any old hens, lame, halt or blind, or going into their second childhood should be introduced to the axe. Right feeding, good fresh air, heaps of exercise, wheat, once a day if possible, and towards spring green cut bone of some kind or meat without fail are necessities. Right feeding means plenty of variety, roots of all kinds, potatoes, raw and cooked, grit and charcoal, oyster shell, clean fresh water daily. The dry mixed mash in hoppers is fine for pullets, but too fattening for the old biddies, I find, so only give them the mash occasionally. Some barley in autumn does no harm, but later on cut it out of their rations. Oats are much better, produce more eggs, and when set the eggs prove more fertile. I contend when hens are laying three eggs a day in mid-winter to a pen, green cut bone will increase the egg yield to at least nine per day and the said eggs will be fertile to a marked degree.

We must not forget the male bird in this, our spring chat. He is surely "half the flock" and should hunt well for his living during the winter and when spring comes be in only fair condition. "Over-fat lazy birds" are simply no good, be

their pedigree ever so long. Male birds are much better kept by themselves until required, then keep two birds for each pen if possible and change them about, resting and feeding well the odd bird.

If it can be managed throw some straw in front of your breeding pen and let the hens out to enjoy the sunlight and fresh air when nice springlike days come. One dozen birds should be enough in each pen for breeding until later on in April and May, when if given free range twenty hens can safely be allowed to the two males, still changing them about. Personally I have better success (more fertile eggs) with the use of cocks, rather than cockerels, but the cocks must be vigorous and not lazy. Early hatched, mature cockerels are alright, if properly wintered.

If these conditions are followed splendid hatches can be looked for in most cases.

My best test for March eggs, set in a machine in March was 90 per cent. fertile. Green cut bone, I am sure, is a powerful factor in securing such a test, after a long winter of severe weather.

Man.

H. E. VAILLOUX.

**Breeding System for Farm Flocks**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I am not a farmer. All my birds are bred and raised on a half-acre lot. I am in town all day and cannot attend to a trap nest. The plan I follow is to split up my flock into pens, four hens with a cock, and as many as eight with a cockerel, but with free run a cockerel should fill the eggs of from 12 to 16 females according to the vigor of the birds. The coming season I am running four pens and am just putting them together.

On a farm there is seldom enough time and accommodation given to the poultry, so the best way, I consider, for a farmer to select his breeding stock is to start with a pen of birds from some breeder, and, if he wishes, to trap nest. The second season mate up the best layers and the best of the pullets with a new male from a second breeder and following years to buy male birds from one of these two breeders. If the birds cannot be personally selected, write and describe the bird wanted, in what points you wish him strongest, whether in shape, color or carriage; type is lost by buying stock indiscriminately and by introducing fresh blood year after year.

If a separate pen cannot be made for the breeding stock with a good sized open run, it is hopeless to expect to breed typical birds. Too often there are birds that have only escaped marketing in the fall or at Christmas because they were stunted, too poor or had some defect in frame or otherwise. These are left to run with the flock and in April or May are laying, and consequently become the parents of others worse than themselves.

If a farmer has only cross-bred fowls I would suggest buying a trio of pure bred birds for breeding, and mating one or two vigorous pure-bred cockerels with the females he already has. The trio of pure-breds will give him pure-bred breeding stock sufficient to stock his farm in future years, and the cross-bred birds can fill the market requirements in the meantime.

Alta.

H. C. RICHARDS.

**HORTICULTURE**

**Honest Packing of Fruit**

Writing to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Chas. H. Cordy, secretary of the Summerland Board of Trade, says :

"The winter has been favorable to fruit trees and there is every prospect of a large crop of peaches being shipped from here next season, the fruit buds being particularly strong and healthy. There will also probably be a considerable shipment of apples, as many of the younger orchards had a fair quantity of fruit last year; these look like producing in considerably increased quantities this year.

The Okanagan Fruit Union, a company formed by the growers of the Valley last year to handle their fruit collectively, was a distinct success in its initial year, and will, I think, be the means of distributing the large crop expected with more satisfaction to the grower and with greater advantage to the purchasers in the Northwest than has ever been done before. They are making a strong point of an honest, uniform pack, having secured the services of the best packer available, who is training packers in the Valley. The results of this selection may be seen in the

reports sent in from those in charge of the provincial exhibit in England, where the gold medal was again secured and the Okanagan Fruit Union very highly complimented, not only on the high quality and condition of the fruit, but especially on the pack.

With the completion of the line from Midway to the coast through Summerland practically assured and the light and traction scheme of the Couteau Power Co., promised in time to handle the crop of 1911, a strong and well merited advance in the price of fruit lands in this district is justified and may be looked for in the near future, making this a very advantageous time at which to secure an interest in the premier fruit-growing district in the West.

### Poultry Manure for Lawns

Poultry manure is highly nitrogenous. Left in piles or stored in barrels or boxes and allowed to ferment, a strong odor of ammonia is noticeable. In handling hen manure special precautions should be taken to prevent the escape of nitrogen in the form of ammonia, and some material should be added to the manure with which the ammonia, as it is liberated, may unite. Gypsum is one of the best materials to use for this purpose, the weekly droppings from 25 hens should be scraped from the roosting platforms and about 8 lbs. of the gypsum or land plaster mixed with them. Thus treated, the manure retains all its ammonia and makes an excellent fertilizer for grass land, particularly for lawns? A flock of 25 hens during a winter season of six months will produce about 350 pounds of manure from the roost droppings alone, and as a ton of this manure makes a liberal dressing for an acre of meadow, the amount gathered from the average farm flock during winter will be sufficient to fertilize well an ordinary sized lawn. It should be applied early in the spring and spread evenly. Thus applied the grass gets the earliest and fullest benefit of the fertilizer, and the manure is out of sight in a few weeks.

### Training Orchard Trees

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In your issue of January 26 I notice a criticism of my article of November 17, on the vase form of training orchard trees. I do not know if Mr. Cooper has ever been to Hood River, Wenatchee, Rogue River, or any of the great fruit producing centers of Oregon and the neighboring states. I do not think he has, judging from his letter so in case his objections to the vase form should deter inexperienced planters from thus training their trees, I would point out that in these districts many hundreds of thousands of trees are trained as I say, and that, too, by the most progressive fruit growers known throughout the civilized world.

These are not men to practice any but the most profitable and most economical methods, and they ridicule us in British Columbia, as old fashioned, who stick to the pyramid form of training. Dangerous crotches cannot form where the branches do not spring directly opposite one another, and we have, in the vase form, as described, sufficient length of stem to prevent this. As to splitting, the wiring done once for all, prevents this and renders the tree so solid that we do not get many windfalls.

As to attacks of insects and fungous diseases, there is always danger of such attacks when one branch springs from another, if we do not spray. But then, no orchardist who expects to make money can dispense with this, even if the law allowed him to do so.

As to moss and oyster shell bark louse, there is no such thing in a properly sprayed orchard. We have, in the past, on the coast suffered from a number of diseases, but spraying has mitigated, and is fast removing these. The tendency to moss, lichen and fungous diseases is of course greater in the moist coast atmosphere than in the irrigation districts, but since, disease or not, we have to spray, this makes but little difference.

But to grow highly-flavored and highly-colored fruit here depends entirely on the pruning, and we find the pyramid form unsuitable, as it leaves the fruit too much in the shade, and consequently off color.

As to spraying, we are simplifying that very much now, for the Bordeaux mixture, troublesome and expensive, and sometimes injurious to fruit and foliage, is now superseded by the lime sulphur summer strength spray, which is

cheaper and more efficient. This is a step in advance, not only in efficiency but in simplicity. Instead of using three or four different varieties of spray mixture, I now use but one, lime sulphur, with varying quantities of water according to the season, and to this, when needed, I add arsenate of lead. This covers the whole ground, and maintains the trees and fruit in perfect condition. British Columbia. W. J. L. HAMILTON.

## FIELD NOTES

### Grain Elevator Capacity

A recent issue of *Trade and Commerce Report* contains a summary of country elevators and warehouses with Ontario terminals and Eastern transfer elevators for the season 1909-1910 as follows :

		Stations	Elevators	Warehouses	Capacity
					Bushels.
C.P.R.	Man.	153	436	2	14,090,000
	Sask.	183	547	4	16,267,500
	Alta.	89	183	15	6,588,400
	B.C.	5	5	1	376,000
			430	1,171	22
C.N.R.	Man.	119	213	9	6,142,500
	Sask.	102	213	5	5,805,000
	Alta.	20	34	2	1,132,000
		241	460	16	13,079,500
G.T.P.	Man.	16	23	..	702,000
	Sask.	45	7	5	2,242,000
	Alta.	12	12	..	360,000
		73	110	..	3,304,000
G.N.R.	Man.	24	24	..	690,000
	B.C.	1	1	..	65,000
		25	25	..	755,000
Ontario Milling Elevators	C.P.R.	2	3	..	1,700,000
Ontario Terminals	C.P.R.	2	10	..	13,240,700
	C.N.R.	1	3	..	8,500,000
		3	13	..	21,740,700
Totals, Western Division		774	1,782	38	77,901,100
Eastern Transfer Elevators					
C.P.R.	Ont.	3	5	..	3,035,000
G.T.R.	Ont.	7	8	..	8,249,000
C.P.R.	Que.	1	4	..	3,081,000
C.P.R.	N.B.	1	1	..	1,000,000
I.C.R.	N.B.	1	1	..	500,000
I.C.R.	N.S.	1	1	..	500,000
Totals, Tran. Elev. East. Div.		14	20	..	16,365,000
Grand Totals		788	1,802	38	94,266,100

### Red Deer Co-operative Association

The Red Deer Co-operative Association organized last November for the purpose of marketing farm produce held their annual meeting recently. The progress of the work undertaken was shown to be most satisfactory. The directors' report was very encouraging and it was found that the general satisfactory outcome of the business done was more than sufficient justification of the formation of the association, which proves beyond a doubt that co-operative work of this kind can be made a practical success. The directors pointed out that were it possible to have the whole province covered with district associations of the same kind and working in conjunction with each other, it is plain that the unsatisfactory conditions surrounding the marketing efforts in the province would be settled at once. Much opposition had been met with in marketing the products, but in every instance farmers who sold their produce through the association received higher prices and more satisfactory results. There was considerable discussion on the advisability of building permanent storage facilities, it appearing to be the consensus of opinion that it would be to the great advantage of the association to have such.

The following resolutions were passed :  
Whereas it is an undisputed fact that the formation of the Red Deer Co-operative Association has been the means of procuring for the members much higher prices for their farm produce and whereas we the members assembled, firmly believe that this co-operative work can be made even much more effective by

the formation of district associations over the province these working in conjunction with each other; and, whereas we believe that many farmers who are not yet members but have sold their products from this point have realized much better prices because of the existence of the association; therefore, be it resolved that these farmers be impressed with the importance of the work done and be induced to cast in their lot with the association. It has also been found by experience that the lack of a proper system of hay inspection has been a great handicap to both buyer and seller, therefore, the government should be asked to appoint suitable hay inspectors who shall act as referees in cases of disputes.

The officers of last year were re-elected, Jas. Bower, of Red Deer, being the president of the association and G. McIntosh, secretary-treasurer.

### International Tuberculosis Commission's First Session

The American Veterinary Medical Association has recognized for some time that the question of tuberculosis-control work among domestic animals was a big and very difficult problem of universal interest and fundamental importance, and one that must be met sooner or later. This association clearly recognized that certain great interests are concerned in any dealing with this problem. Fundamentally, these are : First, general society interested in this question as a public-health measure; second, the live-stock producer, especially interested in the financial questions of profit and loss—the producer of animal foods for human beings; and, third, there was the manufacturer of these animal foods, the packer; and, fourth, the veterinary profession, involved as sanitarians and practitioners, intimately related on one hand to the producer, and on the other hand to the consumer.

With these considerations in view, the American Veterinary Medical Association made provision at its last session for the creation of an International Tuberculosis Commission, which should fittingly represent all these great interests. The essential duty of this commission was to study thoroughly and report upon the general problems of control work, rather than upon technical research problems. The following were selected to represent the United States on this commission: Hon. W. D. Hoard, of Wisconsin, a practical dairyman, breeder, farmer, and editor; Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Pathological Division of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry; Dr. V. A. Moore, Professor of Pathology, and Dean of the Veterinary College at Cornell University, New York; Dr. M. P. Ravenel, Professor of Bacteriology, University of Wisconsin, and member of the Wisconsin State Live-stock Sanitary Board; Dr. M. H. Reynolds, Professor of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota, member and organizer of the Minnesota State Live-stock Sanitary Board; and Dr. E. C. Schroeder, Superintendent of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry Experiment Station.

The members selected to represent the Dominion of Canada were : Hon. W. C. Edwards, Ottawa, one of Canada's most famous breeders of Shorthorns; J. W. Flavelle, of Toronto, a prominent Canadian packer; Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, Chief Health Officer for the Province of Ontario; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General and Live-stock Commissioner, Ottawa; and Dr. F. Torrance, Winnipeg, Professor of Veterinary Science in Manitoba Agricultural College, and a prominent Canadian veterinarian.

So far as the writer knows, credit for the original suggestion, and for pushing the movement along until it finally resulted in the creation of this commission, belongs especially to Dr. Rutherford, of Canada.

The first session of this commission was held recently, at Buffalo, New York. Dr. J. G. Rutherford was elected chairman, and Dr. M. H. Reynolds, secretary of the commission. It was recognized that this was necessarily a preliminary meeting, and should be devoted to a discussion of organization, and plans for work, with the members getting acquainted with each other, and with each other's views. It was soon agreed that the commission could not wisely, at this stage, adopt specific resolutions or recommend specific methods, but a number of general propositions were taken up for consideration, and on some of these the commission reached unanimous understanding :

1. That general compulsory tuberculin test and slaughter is impractical, and should be dropped from further consideration.

2. That voluntary testing for owners as a general State policy should be retained, provided it be recognized for what it really is: i. e., a very efficient means of public education and as serving somewhat to keep further spread of tuberculosis among domestic animals in check.

3. It was unanimously agreed, recognizing fully its limitations, that we can and should accept the tuberculin test under certain conditions, as a basis of suitable control legislation.

The general problem before the commission, i. e., control work, was divided into four sections, and assigned to sub-committees as follows :

Education and Legislation—Dr. Reynolds (chairman), Governor Hoard, Dr. Rutherford. Dissem-

ination—I Ravenel, (chairman, of Tubercu Dr. Mohler. One of t recognized able breedi are willing breeding. It was r

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The ann was held Winnipeg, attendance province an the arrange to the vari were before the convent with the anr Association addition to course unde: unusually bi

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DISSATIS At the concl meeting was o change in the came up imne Virden, Strath Gilbert Plains, points, contrib of the change r ment of agricu the college to th in charge of t J. J. Golden.

Mr. Golden vouchsafed the skinned and w advice. He got offered was that

ination—Dr. Moore (chairman), Dr. Schroeder, Dr. Ravenel. Location of Tuberculosis—Dr. Mohler (chairman), Mr. Flavelle, Dr. Hodgetts. Disposition of Tubercular Animals—Senator Edwards (chairman), Dr. Mohler, Dr. Torrance.

One of the serious difficulties in our problem was recognized as the indifference of purchasers of valuable breeding stock who want certain blood lines, and are willing to take the tuberculosis in order to get the breeding.

It was recognized that marked change in public

sentiment in most states and provinces must be secured, and that this can be expected only as a process of slow development.

In this informal discussion, the commission found and recognized the importance of certain doors admitting the sanitarian to the tubercular herd; i. e.,

- (1) By way of the killing floor and local stock-yards to the farm;
- (2) through clinical cases recognized in practice, inspection, or otherwise;
- (3) tuberculin

testing for interstate and export traffic.

Two important general sources of dissemination (not individual infection) were recognized: First, the traffic in tuberculous cattle, especially in purebred stock; and second, in pasteurized creamery skim milk.

In view of these various considerations, it was also agreed that the commission needs the assistance of two more members, one of whom should directly represent American packers, and the other should represent American State health officers.

M. H. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

## MANITOBA'S AGRICULTURAL CONVENTIONS

The annual convention of agricultural societies was held at the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, February 14 to 16. Delegates were in attendance from practically all the societies in the province and the usual business in connection with the arrangements of fair dates, addresses in regard to the management of fairs, and matters related to the various phases of agricultural society work were before the convention. In conjunction with the convention a seed grain fair was held, together with the annual meetings of the Manitoba Dairymen's Association and Western Horticultural Society, in addition to all of which there was a farmers' short course under way at the college, making the week an unusually busy one at that institution.

The convention of agricultural societies proceeded on lines similar to previous conventions, save that the delegates present made it clear at the first meeting that they were dissatisfied with the action of the government in transferring the directorship of agricultural societies from the college to the department of agriculture, where the office is being filled by the deputy minister, J. J. Golden. This spirit of dissatisfaction manifested itself all through the meetings. Things did not proceed as harmoniously as they should and were wont to. There was no one behind the convention who had any clear notion as to what line of action was required in any matter that came up. Principal Black, while not officially in charge, that duty devolving on the newly appointed superintendent, found it necessary to be on hand most of the time to attend to the duties that are supposed to be a part of the office of the superintendent of fairs.

The convention of agricultural societies of Manitoba lacks organization. If the work of the annual convention is to proceed along the lines that prevail in progressive provinces, there should be an executive, president, secretary and board of directors, on whom will devolve the carrying out of the program of the convention. This matter was broached at this year's meeting and the action taken is recorded in its proper place in this report. Especially is the need of an energetic executive evident now that a change has been made in the directorship of fairs and an official is in charge whose chief qualifications for the office, so far as can be learned from the speeches of delegates, are that he has been sending judges out to seed grain fairs without supplying them with score cards, and that he has appointed judges at similar fairs who never turned up at the exhibitions.

The first meeting of the delegates was held on Monday evening, February 14. The superintendent of fairs was on the program for an address, covering the work of agricultural societies for 1909, but this matter was attended to by Principal Black. He reviewed at some length the past and present conditions of the societies, commenting on the increase in membership in the past nine years from 2000 to between 6000 and 7000. He urged the societies to give just attention to the departments of their work other than the summer or fall fair and seed grain show, suggesting plowing matches, field grain competitions, good farms competitions, weed destruction, good roads and other forms of rural improvement. Some instances were quoted of work being done by societies, the speaker commenting favorably on the action of the Grenfell, Sask., society in opening rooms in town for the accommodation of farmers and their wives. The work of the college was briefly referred to, the principal closing his remarks by assuring the delegates that the interests of the agricultural societies would receive now as hitherto the best attention which the staff of the agricultural college could give.

### DISSATISFIED WITH SUPERINTENDENT

At the conclusion of Principal Black's address the meeting was opened for general discussion and the change in the management of agricultural societies came up immediately. Delegates from Cartwright, Virden, Strathclair, Swan Lake, Hamiota, Virden, Gilbert Plains, Springfield, MacGregor and other points, contributed their opinions as to the merits of the change recently made by which the management of agricultural societies was transferred from the college to the department of agriculture and placed in charge of the deputy minister of agriculture, J. J. Golden.

Mr. Golden at the opening of the discussion, vouchsafed the information that he wasn't thin skinned and would welcome both criticism and advice. He got plenty of both. The chief criticism offered was that the deputy minister, since his tenure

of office as fairs superintendent began, has not measured up to requirements; that seed fairs conducted under his management have not been sufficiently advertised, not provided with judges and not managed from the central office in a way that would seem to indicate that the deputy minister has the capacity, ability and knowledge of detail to warrant the agricultural societies in anticipating anything like adequate superintendence during his occupancy of the chair of chief control.

Delegate after delegate voiced the opinion of their societies on the change in directorship. Messrs. Claxton, of Cartwright; Dayton, of Virden; Roland, of Gilbert Plains; Bousfield, of McGregor; Darrock, of Swan River, and Harvey, of Springfield, were prominent in the discussion. It was evident that the societies had given consideration to the question in their local meetings, as it developed that a resolution had been drawn up, largely signed by various societies and forwarded to the minister of agriculture requesting that the management of the societies should continue with the principal of the agricultural college.

It was pointed out that the official in charge of agricultural societies required to be a man of capacity and experience, one who was large enough for his job and capable of directing the work of the societies along the line of greatest progress. In this connection a delegate from Hamiota stated that the greatest asset of their agricultural society was confidence in the superintendent. They had had considerable confidence in the last incumbent of the superintendent's office; but he was not so certain that the same confidence would be reposed in the official who had now assumed the general direction of agricultural societies' work in the province.

As this delegate's remarks were general in nature, the next speaker, Mr. Roland, of Gilbert Plains, quoted a specific instance to show that somebody had blundered in making arrangements for the seed fair held recently by his society. He did not blame anyone in particular for the fair having been less successful than it usually is, but in view of the fact that the superintendent of fairs had not informed the society of the date on which the show was to be held, until eight days before the date, thus making it difficult to properly advertise the event and give intending exhibitors a chance to prepare exhibits, and since the judges were sent by this same official and arrived at Gilbert Plains without score cards, or the usual equipment carried by judges at seed grain shows, his remarks suggested the probability that the deputy minister of agriculture, in his capacity of superintendent of agricultural fairs, had a few things to get wise to before he would have the seed grain shows and exhibitions running as smoothly as they should.

Mr. Golden, in reply, stated that the reason the score cards and other paraphernalia had not arrived at Gilbert Plains until the day after the show was because of the inefficiency of the express company. In view of the fact, however, that judges usually carry with them a sufficient supply of score cards for judging—and these ones had not been so equipped—the deputy minister's explanation was not taken seriously.

At this juncture E. T. Darrock, delegate from the Swan River agricultural society, reported a unique circumstance in connection with a seed fair held recently by his society. The local organization made preparations for the show, the exhibits were on hand and the people came, but no judge turned up. They were put to no end of trouble and inconvenience and the fair had not been as successful as it should have been.

Mr. Golden, in reply, said that a competent judge had been appointed to attend the Gilbert Plains seed fair, that this judge had left Winnipeg to go to the said fair, but had not been heard of since. The inference was that the judge was going yet.

E. T. Darrock then moved that the agricultural societies of Manitoba, in convention assembled, regretted that the management of agricultural societies had been transferred from the agricultural college to the department of agriculture and placed in charge of the deputy minister; and that the convention requested that the management be returned to Principal Black.

J. Bousfield, Macgregor, moved an amendment. He wished the convention to go on record with a definite request for a competent man to take charge of agricultural societies, whose individual attention could be given to this work.

J. Harvey, Springfield, wanted a committee appointed to go into the whole question, to consider

privately the whole question. Later the original motion was changed to read that the convention requested that Principal Black be reappointed superintendent of agricultural societies and that an assistant be appointed to help carry on the work. These motions, properly seconded, were then ready for consideration. But before a vote was taken Principal Black was asked to explain why it was that the control of the agricultural societies had been transferred from himself to the deputy minister; the delegates wanted to know whether he had resigned voluntarily or whether the work had been taken from him.

### WHY MR. GOLDEN WAS APPOINTED

Mr. Black stated that when the college was organized and he relinquished his duties as deputy minister of agriculture the premier had requested him to continue to act as superintendent of agricultural societies. With the assistance of the staff the work of the societies had been looked after from that time until recently by the agricultural college. However, as the college developed it became evident that either it or the societies would have to be neglected if one man were to divide his attention between the two. Last fall, with an increasing number of students to look after, the organization of a household science faculty and the increase in work entailed thereby, it became impossible for the principal of the college, without assistance, to continue longer to superintend the work of the agricultural societies. Assistance was required; the college staff was overloaded with work and could not handle it, so the government decided to transfer the direction of agricultural societies from the college to the department of agriculture and had placed it in charge of deputy minister, J. J. Golden.

Mr. Black stated that he did not exactly give up the directorship of the societies, that the work had grown beyond the capacity of the college staff to manage without assistance, consequently the change had been made. He did not know what was the policy of the department of agriculture in the matter.

The motions and amendments, having been duly seconded were then put and the original motion, calling for the transfer of the direction of fairs and institutes from the department of agriculture back to Principal Black, and the appointment of an assistant to aid him in the work, was carried by a unanimous vote, and the incident closed. A committee was named subsequently to present the resolution to the government, which was done before the convention closed.

### GOOD FARMING COMPETITIONS

H. A. Fraser, Hamiota, and J. J. Ring, Crystal City, discussed certain points in connection with these competitions. Mr. Fraser urged that the results of the scoring should be made public in detail, that each competitor might see where he had been behind. He believed that more time should be taken in judging.

Mr. Ring commented on the value of this feature of agricultural societies' work and urged more societies to go in for it. In the course of his remarks he stated that in his opinion Manitoba was not getting a square deal in the matter of crop statistics, holding that official figures were far below the mark.

### AMENDING AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES' ACT

The amendments to the agricultural societies act discussed last year were again brought up and approved of by the convention. Briefly these amendments provide that societies expending from \$150 to \$350 in prizes shall receive from government in the way of grant 75 per cent. of the amount so expended; societies expending from \$350 to \$500 shall receive 75 per cent. on \$350 and 50 per cent. on additional sums so expended up to \$500; societies expending over \$500, 25 per cent. for the additional sum of over \$500. The amendments also provide for societies holding property up to the value of \$15,000 instead of \$2,000 as at present; change the date of the annual meeting from the first Monday in December at one o'clock in the afternoon, to any date between December 4 and 11, and permit the meeting being held at any hour between 2 o'clock and 8 in the afternoon.

These amendments constitute what is practically a new act governing agricultural societies. As to what action the government will take in the matter is not yet clear, a committee of the whole convention presenting these amendments to the government, to-

gether with other resolutions on Thursday morning. No definite reply was made by the government.

#### FORM PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATION

The matter of forming an executive to manage the affairs of the convention of agricultural society delegates, to present to the government the resolutions of this and subsequent conventions, and to carry on generally the work of agricultural societies for the province as a whole, was introduced by Mr. Barrow, a delegate from Morris No. 2 society. He pointed out the need of having a permanent executive organization, of a secretary particularly, and his views were concurred in by a majority of the delegates present. Principal Black was of the opinion that some difficulty might arise in financing such a movement, deeming it necessary to procure funds from some source, probably by a tax on the societies, to meet the expenses of the executive. After some further discussion a committee consisting of Messrs. Barrow, of Morris; Sweet, of Morden, and Darroch, of Swan River, were named to consider the question and report.

This committee reported, and the result of its findings was that a central organization to be known as the Manitoba Agricultural Societies' Association be formed; that this association take in all the agricultural societies in the province; that it be governed by an executive composed of six directors; that these directors should be chosen from among themselves elect who should be the managing director of agricultural societies; that the directors be elected two from each of the divisions of the province defined by the provincial seed grain exhibitions and be chosen by the delegates sent yearly to the agricultural societies' convention, the directors elected to be delegates to the next convention and to hold office until their successors are appointed; that the object of the new organization be to receive suggestions from the various agricultural societies, from the faculty of the agricultural college and to confer with the faculty on any questions that are of general interest to the agriculturists of the province and to assist in arranging and expediting the business of future conventions; and that the department of agriculture be asked to defray the expenses of this directorate.

This report was adopted by the convention, with the further provision that the rules or constitution aforementioned could be amended by a two-thirds vote of the delegates to any annual meeting; that each director should be a delegate from his district and not merely from a society of which he is a member, and that all of the directors should be considered members of the convention. Six officers were chosen by the convention, two from each of the three divisions of the province. These met immediately afterwards and elected a president, vice-president and secretary, the complete executive being as follows: President, J. G. Barron, Carberry; vice-president, A. D. McConnell; secretary-treasurer, E. J. Darroch, Swan River. Directors—S. R. Henderson, Kildonan; H. W. Dayton, Virden; J. M. Brett, Springfield.

The resolutions committee reported that the entire convention should wait upon the government to present the amendments to the agricultural societies' act, and also the resolution asking that the management of fairs and institutes be transferred back to the agricultural college, and that sufficient money be provided to permit of adequate assistance to Principal Black for doing the work; also a resolution asking for the immediate erection of a suitable domestic science building.

This practically concluded the work of the agricultural societies' convention. The evening session of Wednesday was under the auspices of the societies, but chiefly of interest to the short-course students. Hon. Robt. Rogers, chairman of this meeting, announced that the government were negotiating for the purchase of 54 acres of land adjoining the college, and that active steps would be taken at once to organize the household science course, the first class in which would assemble during the coming summer.

Miss A. B. Juniper, in charge of household science work at the agricultural college, spoke at length on the course to be established, the need of domestic science teaching and the line which such teaching should take.

J. H. Grisdale, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, spoke on the subject, "Progressive Agriculture," sketching the growth and development of agricultural science and touching on some of the problems, or near problems, confronting Western farmers.

Senator D. Derbyshire, Brockville, Ont., spoke briefly in a humorous vein.

#### Dairymen Show Interest

The annual convention of the dairymen was the best in the history of the association. A general interest was manifested throughout the sessions. The general opinion was that great good will result to the dairy industry of the province. Senator Derbyshire and Geo. H. Barr, of Ottawa, gave addresses that call the attention of those most closely connected with the work to important features. President W. B. Gilroy was in the chair, and the attendance was encouraging.

The president stated that last year found a large output of butter, but that warm weather resulted in a quality of cream from which it was difficult to

make a good product. However, there was a bright future for Manitoba dairying.

In dealing with alfalfa, corn and other fodder crops, Prof. S. A. Bedford referred to the scarcity of milk in Winnipeg. This, he said, was due to a lack of succulent foods. Too many thought frozen prairie hay was sufficient. On the other hand, this was the grade of feed to provide if the object were to put cows dry. The country was ideal for growing milk-producing foods at low cost.

Some difficulties in butter-making in Manitoba were discussed by L. A. Race, of Brandon. Whole milk creameries were not in evidence in the Canadian West. Gathered cream systems whereby cream was gathered by route wagons, individual delivery or shipment by rail were in vogue. Cream separators had resulted in an improved product during recent years, but the question of grading the cream sent in was a vexed one. He advised payment according to quality. Much cream was damaged in transportation because no facilities were provided to protect the cans from sun and storm.

Mr. Race recently visited many points in Western Canada and found that dealers did not look on Manitoba product with favor. Moreover, butter made in other countries was sold in Manitoba centers.

Owing to illness, J. A. Ruddick, of Ottawa, was not in attendance. His place on the program was taken by Geo. H. Barr, assistant in the dairy branch, who talked on the care of milk for cheese-making. He pointed out that his remarks would apply also to milk for city supply and to cream for butter-making. His address was illustrated by lantern slides, showing types of dairy cows, milk stands, curd tests, etc. Ideal treatment of milk for cheese production was outlined and attention called to the fact that cooling without stirring or aerating the milk was best. Experiments conducted personally in Eastern Ontario showed that exposure to the air invariably injured the raw milk. He advised that the milk should never be exposed to the air more than was absolutely necessary.

Question: What would you advise for weedy-flavored milk?

Ans: This is a problem, but I am more afraid of what would get in by aerating than of weed flavors. Besides, dairymen should take care not to have weed flavors.

Results of tests conducted by 40 patrons at a factory in Ontario for three months last season corroborated the observations made by special experimenters. It was also shown that the cheesemaker had to spend over an hour longer time to make cheese from the inferior milk.

At the business meeting on Thursday morning the minutes of last annual meeting were read and adopted. Reports from Prof. W. J. Carson and L. A. Gibson, representatives of the association to Winnipeg and Brandon fairs respectively, were also received. The financial statement showed a deficit of over \$8.00, but the regular government grant had not been received. W. E. Bonnar wanted to know what the chances were for sufficient finances for this year's work. In reply, President Gilroy stated that this year's deficit was due to a misunderstanding, but that there was no doubt but that funds would be provided. The report showing receipts of \$284.17, and expenditures of \$292.70 was adopted.

On request of the delegates, Senator Derbyshire outlined the sources of funds for dairymen's association work in Ontario. A grant of \$2,000 was received from the government, and members paid an annual fee of \$1.00 each. The \$2,000 grant was used for educational work. In addition the government paid the salaries of special instructors. In Manitoba a grant of at least \$500 should be forthcoming; but an increase in the grant could only be secured by a strong delegation approaching the cabinet and showing that it was the intention to use it to good advantage.

Before the election of officers, Principal Black welcomed the delegates and assured them that the agricultural college had the welfare of the dairymen's association at heart. He cautioned them to make a judicious selection of officers, and not to allow those who were not interested in dairying to out-vote the wishes of those who are in practical touch with dairy work. He further urged that no member of the college staff be included among the officers of the association.

The election resulted as follows: President, J. O. P. Allaire, of St. Boniface; 1st vice-president, L. A. Race, of Brandon; 2nd vice-president, W. E. Bonnar, of Winnipeg; secretary-treasurer, L. A. Gibson, of Winnipeg; directors, W. B. Gilroy, of MacGregor; Chas. Tully, of Reaburn; J. H. Carruthers, of Winnipeg; Geo. Steele, M.P.P., of Glenboro, and Jas. Murray, of Winnipeg; representatives to fairs, Winnipeg, Prof. J. W. Mitchell, Brandon, L. A. Race.

Comparative rates for transportation of cream on American and Canadian railways were submitted by W. E. Bonnar, who suggested that this question be dealt with further by the appointment of a commission to lay the facts before the railway commission. It was pointed out that the rates in Canada were practically double those in the United States. L. A. Race said that conditions were such that it was impossible to make butter of high grade. The rate on sweet cream was double that on sour cream and the result was an encouragement to the shipping of low-grade cream from which only inferior product could be made. It would be a de-

cid advantage to have the rates reversed, making the lower rate apply to sweet cream.

D. N. McIntyre, of Meadows, said it was evident that the chief efforts should be directed toward the producer. What was wanted was a more satisfactory grade of cream.

Mr. Gilroy deplored the fact that cream was not up to the standard, and believed that grading would be of benefit, but it was not feasible. J. H. Carruthers said that it was out of the question to grade cream because of the fact that cans of cream frequently stood on open platforms waiting for a late train.

As a shipper of milk to the city, Chas. Tully, of Reaburn, thought there should be a shipping bill so that the farmer could trace cans that go astray. Further, the shipper was obliged to load his milk on the train; this was not reasonable.

The president and vice-presidents along with the secretary were appointed as a special committee to take up transportation problems with the proper authorities. Delegates were requested to submit grievances in writing.

As cheese factory inspector, I. Villeneuve reported on 33 factories. Seven of these were well constructed and located favorably for manufacturing high-class cheese. In 13 factories conditions were fairly good. The other 13 factories were poorly constructed with defective floors and poor drainage. In fact, it was impossible to turn out a cheese of high grade. During the season from May to November, 14,548,240 pounds of milk were delivered to the factories, the per cent. of fat being 4.1. Cheese manufactured totalled 1,450,824 pounds.

Last summer 61 full-day visits were made to factories and general conditions at factories and on farms noted. Steps had been taken to induce maker and patron to take precautions to avoid contamination of the milk. He urged that legislation be enacted to prevent incapable makers being engaged in any part of the province.

It was suggested that makers take care in finishing and boxing cheese. Boxes should be cut down when too high and nailed with inch nails. In many cases the product was put on the market too green and in unfit condition for consumption.

Essentials in the manufacture of butter of superior quality were outlined by Prof. J. W. Mitchell. Grants had been promised to supply funds with which to hold meetings and conduct some form of travelling dairy work. In addition cow-testing associations would be formed and judges provided for local fairs throughout the province. It was pointed out that cows in Manitoba averaged less than 3,000 pounds of milk per year, whereas many herds run over 6,000 pounds. Proper care and feeding would do much to increase the milk yield. The milk flow must be maintained throughout her milking period, and that period should be prolonged to at least 10 months in a year. The value of food stuffs in relation to milk production should be studied and a winter supply provided that would help to give heavy production. A well balanced ration consisted of 15 pounds of alfalfa hay, 15 pounds of field cured corn and 20 pounds of mangels per day. This quantity would have to be regulated according to the quantity of milk given. In winter comfortable stabling was necessary, while in summer the grass supply should be supplemented by spring rye, peas and oats or some such crop.

Sanitary stables, thorough ventilation and a temperature 50° to 70°, with never a freezing temperature, were requisites. Plenty of light and whitewashed walls were advised.

Senator Derbyshire urged that special efforts be made in the province to make every cheese factory as good as the seven spoken of by the cheese factory inspector. There was no satisfaction in having a poor factory or an inferior product.

The importance of absolute cleanliness of all utensils used in handling milk was impressed on the convention by Dr. Leeming of Winnipeg. Experiments had shown that milk was contaminated from the use of dirty pails, strainers or cans; through the fore milk; by filthiness of cow or milker; by impure air and flies in stable or milk house and by lack of facilities for cooling the milk as quickly as possible after it is drawn from the cow. Sterilizing and pasteurizing were recommended as methods for destroying the dangerous germs; in both these methods it was necessary to cool to a low temperature as rapidly as possible after heating.

Prof. C. H. Lee displayed a bottle of milk that had been put away last September. Some time ago a couple of flies were noticed hovering around it. Recently small flies were noticed and a bottle was fitted over the milk bottle to catch flies that might be produced. During the last few days the total hatch totalled into the hundreds.

Dairy legislation was discussed by Geo. H. Barr. Compulsory measures could not be recommended as a general rule, but a live organization easily could formulate legislation that would be of great benefit to the industry. He advised that restriction as to plans and locations of creameries and cheese factories was advisable. Makers also should be qualified for the work. Further it was well to have a uniform system for testing. Only one dairy school should be in existence in the province so that methods adopted would be uniform. Such centralized system of education coupled with competent instructors should result in a rapid improvement in the quality of products manufactured. Nothing counted for more than frequent visits to the patrons' farms.

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Figures were used to show the advisability of skimming a rich cream. The farmer who sent 1,400 pounds of butter fat from his farm would send a total of 7,000 pounds of product from his herd if the cream tested only 20%. If this were from 25% cream the total would be only 5,600 pounds; if 30% the total is 4,662 pounds; if 35%, 4,004 pounds; if 40%, only 3,500 pounds. This showed the difference in the quantity of skim milk kept at home for feed. Every farmer should send the rich cream and save the skim milk

Records were also given to show what could be done by selecting cows according to work done through the cow testing associations. He instanced one man in Western Ontario who in 7 years increased the annual production from 5,000 to 10,500 pounds per cow. Last year he sold a 9 year old cow because she produced only about 9,000 pounds. Other similar records were cited. What these men had done other intelligent men could do. The whole secret lay in the use of pure bred sires and keeping the best heifers produced from the herd.

A study of conditions in Ontario showed that the men working under best conditions were those engaged in dairying. The reason was that they had hired men the year round and provided homes on their farms for them. They could afford to provide a comfortable home and enjoy life, whereas others working but half the year and with hired help at seed time and harvest could not take things so easy

The convention closed with hearty votes of thanks to the speakers and to the Agricultural College for the use of their fine building.

### Horticulturists Enthusiastic

Greater enthusiasm than usual was manifested in the deliberations of delegates to the annual convention of the Western Horticultural Society. Secretary Brodrick was successful in inducing Prof. S. B. Green, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, one of America's most prominent horticulturists, to attend. His addresses as well as the practical talks of Manitobans were followed carefully. John Caldwell, of Virden, presided.

Professor Green, in his opening address, said that Western Canada was now in the same position as was Minnesota 20 years ago as far as horticulture was concerned. However, larger finances and more stamina in the people would result in rapid development throughout the Western provinces.

J. J. Ring, of Crystal City, took up the care of flowers and shrubs on the farm and dilated on the advantages of a kitchen garden. Definite plans and careful selection of varieties were mentioned as requisites.

Sweet pea culture was discussed by H. J. Edwards, of Winnipeg, and bulb growing in the house by Thos. Jackson, who is in charge of the greenhouses at the agricultural college. Dr. Speechly, of Pilot Mound, and Rev. Dr. Baird, of Winnipeg, also spoke on gardening topics, while Miss A. B. Juniper, professor of household science, discussed the cooking value of fruits and vegetables.

Friday's sessions were intensely practical. Prof. F. W. Brodrick first outlined details of judging garden products. Then S. R. Henderson gave a talk, showing methods and profits in potato growing. It was shown that at 35 cents a bushel the average yield for the province, 192 bushels per acre, gave a handsome profit. Suitable land, good seed and thorough cultivation were mentioned as essentials. The following estimate was submitted as to cost and profit:

COST OF PRODUCTION	
Seed, 20 bushels at 50c.	\$10.00
Plowing an acre.	2.50
Harrowing	2.00
Cultivating	2.00
Hilling	1.00
Hoeing	4.00
Digging	5.00
Marketing.	16.00
Total.	\$42.50
PROFIT FOR GROWER	
Yield of 250 bushels at 35c.	\$87.50
Less cost of production	42.50
Profit on one acre	\$45.00

A lively discussion followed, in which Mr. Henderson and Prof. S. A. Bedford answered many questions.

Prof. S. B. Green stated that experiments in Minnesota demonstrated that for planting, pieces of one ounce, containing one or more eyes, gave best results. The planting was done in rows 3 feet apart and 15 inches apart in the row.

Question: Do you pit before placing in permanent storage?

Mr. Henderson: If the potatoes are in good condition and dry, I prefer to place them in permanent storage as soon as possible to avoid extra labor, but many prefer to put them in temporary pits.

Question: Can a man take 10 or 15 acres and make enough to pay running expenses in addition to about \$200 an acre rent?

Prof. Bedford: It would be a remarkably good man that could do it.

Question: Is it wise to use all of the potato in utting for seed?

Ans.: Yes, but I always try to split the end on

which appears the bunch of eyes. Don't use pieces that are too small.

Professor Bedford advised Puritan and Bovee as the best varieties for Manitoba. Well-rotted manure was always advisable because of the fact that moisture supply was scanty.

Thos. Turnbull advised the use of a digger for large areas. Years ago he had kept track of cost of digging 12 acres. He had gathered 2,300 bushels at a cost of \$52, paying men \$2 a day.

Celery growing was discussed by F. W. Hack, a prosperous gardener of St. Vital. He advised careful treatment throughout the growing season. Manitoba's conditions made the production of this crop, limited, but early varieties could be used to advantage. Well cultivated soil always must be used.

Good seed and only strong plants for setting out were the first essentials. Where only a few plants were needed they could be started in a shallow box in the window. For early crop sow from the middle to the end of February, and for main crop during the first half of March. In three weeks the young plants should be transplanted, giving 3 to 4 inches of space each way. As the time approached for setting out in the garden the plants should be hardened by gradual introduction to outside atmosphere. By the third week in May they could be set in the open. It should be dug in early September, and stored in a cool cellar. White Plume and Paris Golden Yellow were recommended as the best varieties.

In dealing with the farm nursery, Norman Ross, of the forestry farm at Indian Head, pointed out the advantages of having trees on the farm. Replies to queries sent to farmers recently placed the cash value at figures ranging from \$500 to \$2,500, while others would object to having the trees removed at any price. The general sentiment was that it made the farm more like a home.

Many of the hardy trees could be raised on the farm as easily as a crop of garden peas or corn. Seed of maple or ash could be obtained from seedsmen or nurseries. One pound would give over a thousand seedlings.

The adaptation of plants was dealt with by Prof. C. H. Lee. He referred to the necessity of having proper admixtures to permit pollination and urged the use of northern grown stock.

The advisability of beautifying rural school grounds by judicious planting of flowers, shrubs and trees was dealt with by H. N. Thompson, a college student, while T. J. Harrison, another student, took up the farm wood lot. D. W. Buchanan outlined up-to-date methods of pruning trees and shrubs, and J. J. Golden, deputy minister of agriculture, gave a short talk on native birds and their habits.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED

A resolution was passed suggesting the name of the Western Horticultural Society be changed to "Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association," and asking that steps be taken to procure the necessary legislation. The executive was instructed to approach the beekeepers' association with a view to affiliation.

Directors were selected as follows: John Caldwell, Virden; Dr. H. M. Speechly, Pilot Mound; J. J. Ring, Crystal City; George Batho and Dr. A. B. Baird, Winnipeg; D. W. Buchanan, St. Charles; A. P. Stephenson, Dunston; W. G. Scott and Robt. Aitkin, Winnipeg; Norman M. Ross, Indian Head; H. Holland, Swan Lake, and A. M. High, Killarney.

Dr. Speechly was chosen as president, Mr. Ring as vice-president, and Prof. F. W. Brodrick as secretary-treasurer.

Awards at Seed Grain Fair

The awards in grain were made by James Murray, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, and Professor S. A. Bedford, of the M. A. C. The fair was a good deal behind that of last year and judged as a provincial exhibition was considerably behind former efforts, and did not compare favorably with other provincial seed fairs held in the West this season. The decrease in exhibits was partly due to lack of interest in the event, due to the circumstances in which the exhibition was held, and in part to the fact that the seed grain show held in connection with the Winter Fair at Brandon is coming to be regarded as the highest court of decision in Manitoba in connection with the exhibiting of grain.

Birtle district came to the front, winning the silver trophy for best wheat in the province and also standing high in oats. Victor, a black oat, took second place in oat classes. Abundance samples were prominent in all groups.

The results were as follows:

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT  
Red Fife wheat — W. D. Dodge, Birtle, 92½; W. H. English, Harding, 89½; Richard Dickie, Gilbert Plains, 87½.  
Oats — M. P. Mountain, Solsgirth, 94; Chas. Darrell, Birtle, 93; James Douglas, Crandall, 92½.  
Barley — W. H. English, 90; Jas. Vann, Franklin, 88½; John Peterson, Wellwood, 88.

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT  
Alex Johnston, Hargrave, 91; Thos. Maynard, Deloraine, 88½; E. J. Hodgson, Hartney, 87½.  
Oats — Raymond de Roo, Swan Lake, 90½; C. Dahl, Elkhorn, 84.  
Barley — Jas. Guild, Elkhorn, 84; J. W. Archer, Manitou, 79.

### EASTERN DISTRICT

R. D. Laing, Stonewall, 89½; R. Greenway, Starbuck, 87½; Jas. Carr, Hanlan, 87.  
Oats — F. H. Labrey, Stonewall, 90½; W. A. Finch, Carman, 85½; Wm. Dunn, Miami, 84.

Barley — G. W. Webster, Roland, 82; Lester Boder, Homewood, 80; Jas. Carr, Hanlan, 79.  
Any variety other than Red Fife wheat, open to all societies in the province — Jas. Gugin, Minnedosa, 85; Wm. Sturdy, Swan River, 82; John Churchill, Morris, 77½.

### SWEEPSTAKES

Wheat — Silver cup and \$50, W. D. Dodge, Birtle, 92½; cash prizes: Alex. Johnston, Hargrave, 91; R. D. Laing, Stonewall, 89½.

Oats — Silver cup, medal and \$20 cash, M. P. Mountain, Solsgirth, 94; cash prizes: Chas. Darrell, Birtle, 93; Jas. Douglas, Crandall, 92½.  
Barley — Silver cup and \$20, W. H. English, Harding, 90; cash prizes: Jas. Vann, Franklin, 88½.

### Beekeepers' Meeting

Those interested in beekeeping in Manitoba discussed live topics at their annual meeting last Thursday. Special efforts will be made to have demonstration meetings in various parts of the province during the summer. A deputation will wait on the local legislature in an attempt to have something done to check the spread of foul brood, a serious ailment that has been introduced into the province. A special grant for carrying on educational work also will be demanded.

President Rutledge, of St. Charles, was in the chair, and valuable addresses were given by Thos. Laidman, of Birtle; Wm. Vickers, of Plumas, and Wm. Wood, of Emerson. Directors were chosen as follows: R. A. Rutledge, St. Charles; L. J. Crowder, Portage la Prairie; Wm. Wood, Emerson; Prof. F. W. Brodrick, M. A. C.; Prof. S. A. Bedford, M. A. C. The directors elected the following officers: President, R. A. Rutledge; vice-president, L. J. Crowder; secretary-treasurer, Prof. Bedford.

### The Elevator Bill

Consultation between the cabinet of the Manitoba government and representatives of the Grain Growers' Associations last week developed the fact that the question of control is liable to remain a contentious one. The growers demand that this feature should be left to them but the government does not appear to be willing to grant it. Both sides have drafted a bill that demands the attention of the entire province.

### Good Roads Meeting

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Good Roads Association will be held in Winnipeg on Tuesday, March 1. Every municipality should be represented by strong men—men who will do what they can to bring about a much needed improvement in rural roads. It is not sufficient that roads be in good shape only in dry weather. Precaution should be taken to maintain them in such condition that they are easily passable at all seasons.

### Agricultural Schools in Alberta

No greater evidence of agricultural progress in Western Canada can be procured than the demands of the farmer for agricultural education. The agricultural colleges and the various experimental farms throughout the West are doing much and the work before them is almost unlimited. The agricultural societies and farmers' institutes, so numerous in the various provinces, also are spreading the gospel of a wider education. But even the work of these various avenues of education for the farmer is found to be inadequate to answer the cry for greater knowledge from the husbandman. In Alberta the department of agriculture, to meet this demand, has instituted schools of agriculture in various parts of the province, providing for a course of instruction to be given to farmers and farmers' sons, the course lasting for two or three weeks. Already at Lethbridge, in the southern part of the province, one of these schools has opened and the attendance and interest manifested is enough to warrant an extension of the work. On the opening day seventy farmers were present, and as the course progressed numbers were added.

Instruction is given in the various phases of farming, especially in the selection of good seed and the judging of live-stock. Besides the practical demonstration work lectures are delivered in the afternoons, competent lecturers being present who are well versed on the many conditions peculiar to the province of Alberta.

That this is a wise move goes without saying, and that it is fully appreciated by the farmers of the province is evidenced by their patronage. Increased agricultural knowledge will bear fruitage in improved agricultural conditions. The work is a commendable one and one which should receive the support of everyone interested in better agricultural conditions in Western Canada.

# OUR WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Wheat prices fluctuated narrowly during the week but the previous week's level of values was not changed to any extent. Bears hammered prices all week with a persistence that should have produced results, but the damage condition of the American winter crop was worked so well that every bull stuck to his post, helped hold up the market and boost.

It is believed that a real bull market is dawning. No bull movement in wheat during the past few months has been very real. Wheat having successfully resisted the poundings of the past few weeks may be expected to show more strength. No change is noticeable in regard to other grains. Livestock prices are quiet and little changed.

### GRAIN

Wheat after a week of sluggishness and lower trend in prices, opened with a stronger tone. Liverpool opened about  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents higher and further reports of damage to the United States winter wheat crop caused markets on this continent to run stronger. Winnipeg opened at 103 as compared with Saturday's close of 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Chicago was up to about the same extent. Trading was dull and light.

### VISIBLE SUPPLY

Canadian visible showed a half million bushel decrease. American was slightly more than the week previous. The figures are:

	Last Week	Prev. Week	Last Year
Canadian	4,874,966	5,013,695	3,521,089
Wheat	11,084,731	11,693,478	6,198,502
Oats	4,874,966	5,013,695	3,521,089
Barley	932,149	1,319,066	683,162
American			
Wheat	25,819,000	25,524,000	41,472,000
Oats	8,757,000	8,711,000	9,607,000
Wheat on Passage			
Wheat	40,232,000	37,256,000	46,016,000

### WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

	1,792,000	3,568,000	2,112,000
American	1,792,000	3,568,000	2,112,000
Russian	3,096,000	3,984,000	1,200,000
Danube	224,000	424,000	256,000
India	232,000	56,000	
Argentine	3,136,000	2,608,000	5,880,000
Australian	2,208,000	2,336,000	2,416,000
Various	64,000	176,000	136,000
Total	10,752,000	13,152,000	12,000,000

### STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on Feb. 11, was 5,146,931, as against 5,117,129 last week, and 4,404,067 last year. Total shipments for the week were 360,614.

Oats totalled 2,479,076, as against 2,297,804 the previous week; barley 420,836, as against 425,567 a week ago, and 352,242 a year ago; flax 532,220, as against 551,720 last week and 742,568 the same week in 1909.

Minneapolis total stocks of wheat were 5,655,541, increase for week 735,573, decrease from last year 8,420,981. Contract stocks 2,348,380, increase for week 331,152, decrease from last year 3,315,159.

### U. S. SITUATION

It is a safe rule in the wheat trade to cut the early crop damage reports in two, then divide them again, and perhaps boil them down a little after that. It is too early to get excited over reports of damage to the United States crop. At the same time it must be conceded that the uneasy feeling over the numerous crop damage claims from the southwest had most to do with the strong upturn in prices at the beginning of the week. Late Kansas City messages reported excellent milling demand. The trade ignored to a large extent the weak and lower foreign markets. The visible supply report gave an increase of 295,000 bushels where there was a large decrease a year ago. The total visible continues small at less than 26,000,000 compared with over 41,000,000 a year ago.

The American situation figures largest at present as the price making factor for this continent, emphasizing again the fact that it is not supplies, but probable supplies, that makes the market for wheat. There are strong possibilities that the damage to the United States southwestern winter wheat crop has been much exaggerated, but it worked last week as in the previous week, to neutralize the effect of bear news from other quarters, and to the persistent circulation of damage news from the southwest a good deal of the strength of the market last week was due.

### EUROPEAN SITUATION UNCHANGED

Reports from Europe are to the effect that the crop is coming through the winter in good shape, but either this is to be disbelieved or else some of the press despatches representing the most unusual and unfavorable winter on record for Europe are grossly misleading. France and southwestern Europe continue to suffer from unprecedented downpours; large areas of the country are flooded, and damage to the winter wheat crop is naturally to be expected.

In Great Britain the growing crop has not had a very favorable winter. In England the area seeded was affected by the weather of last fall and there seems to have been little in the weather of the winter season to favor such crops as were sown last fall.

Conditions in other sections of Europe are not definitely known. Good snow covering is reported in the southeastern wheat growing country. Europe is strongly bearish in wheat, which tends to show that the trade there is optimistic of the domestic outlook.

### EXPORT TRADE LIGHT

Liverpool was out of line most of the week for exporting. Winnipeg and American markets on their own account have been running ahead of the old country, and there is very little export trade in evidence.

Wheat prices in America are pivoting on the domestic supply, more than on European quotations. Every day that wheat continues strong under the bear bombardment to which it has been subjected for a number of weeks, the stronger should it become. Prospects are for a small increase in visible on this continent during the present week.

Oats are a trifle stronger, and seem likely to gain some as the season advances.

### CLOSING OPTION PRICES, WINNIPEG

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Wheat	103	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb.	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
July						
Oats—						
Feb.	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flax—						
Feb.	187	183	185	188	190	190
May	192 $\frac{1}{2}$	193	192	193	195	195

### CASH PRICES

	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wheat—						
No. 1 Nor.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 Nor.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 Nor.	98	98	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 4	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 5	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	94	94
No. 6	87	86	86	86	86	86
Rej. 1, 1 Nor	98	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rej. 1, 2 Nor	97	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rej. 2, 1 Nor	97	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rej. 2, 2 Nor	95	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rej. 1 Nor for seeds	97	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rej. 2 Nor for seeds	95	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats—						
No. 2 white	36	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 white	35	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley—						
No. 3	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 4	45	45	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	45	45

### LIVERPOOL

	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119	119
No. 1 Nor.	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	119				
No. 2 Nor.	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$				
No. 3 Nor.	116	117	117	117	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar.	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	114	114	113 $\frac{1}{2}$

### LIVE STOCK

Locally, the usual winter business is being done. Prices are at about last week's level. Good butchers have sold as high as \$4.75 and poor stuff down to as low as \$2.50. Hogs have ranged from \$8.50 to \$8.75, and are somewhat scarcer than they were.

Old country prices are a trifle lower. American nearly the same, and Eastern Canadian, practically unchanged.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS

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

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

### REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Hogs—	Ave weight.	Price.
883	Medium hogs	179	\$8.75
4	"	344	8.60
72	"	165	8.50
5	"	92	7.50
	Cattle—		
17	Steers	1148	5.00
3	"	1042	4.60
15	"	1030	4.50

25	"	990	4.10
5	"	1000	3.75
13	"	963	3.25
23	Steers and heifers	958	4.50
25	"	983	4.00
16	Steers and cows	1013	4.75
35	"	937	4.30
13	"	950	4.25
24	"	1005	4.00
3	"	1000	3.25
8	Cows	1090	4.50
10	"	1040	4.00
7	"	864	3.75
2	"	850	3.50
1	"	1000	2.50
6	Bulls	1515	4.00
1	"	1160	3.75
5	"	1235	3.50
1	"	1300	3.25
4	Calves	231	4.25
6	"	228	4.10
10	"	275	4.00
5	"	350	3.75
	Lambs—		
5	Lambs	102	6.00

### CALGARY

Receipts are very light. A few carloads of hogs are arriving, but demand at present warrants larger deliveries. The cattle arrivals are mostly butchers' stock. Steers sell at \$3.00 to \$3.75; cows, \$2.50 to \$3; hogs, \$8.00, and mutton, per lb., 5c. The demand for horses is exceedingly brisk, prices ranging from \$180 to \$260 for good farm horses.

### TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.00 to \$6.20; cows and heifers, \$4.75 to \$6.00; common to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.75; bulls, \$2.50 to \$3.75; calves, \$3.00 to \$7.00; feeders, \$4.50 to \$5.25; stockers, \$2.50 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.25; lambs, \$5.00 to \$7.75; hogs, fed and watered, \$8.40; off cars, \$8.65.

### BRITISH

The cables made old country values somewhat lower last week. Supplies were ample. London prices were 13c. to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for Canadians, and 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 14c. per lb. for American steers. Liverpool cables quote Canadians at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; heifers, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; cows, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; bulls, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. At Glasgow top prices were 13c., ranging down to 12c. and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

### CHICAGO

Beef cattle, \$4.50 to \$8.00; cows and heifers, \$4.40 to \$6.15; stockers and feeders, \$3.40 to \$5.50; Texans, \$5.00 to \$6.40; calves, \$7.00 to \$9.75; sheep, \$4.25 to \$7.25; lambs, \$6.15 to \$9.25; hogs, \$9.15 to \$9.35. markets

### EASTERN HORSE MARKET

Toronto reports last week one of the best weeks of the season from the standpoint of the seller.

The principal demand was from the Northwest and the lumber camps; and quite a number also were sold for farm purposes. The following prices are reported: Drafters, \$180 to \$225; with a few toppers at \$230 and \$235, as well as two pairs of extra heavy draft horses, 1,700 to 1,800 lbs., for show purposes, at \$5.50 per pair; general-purpose, \$160 to \$190; expressers, \$140 to \$200; drivers, \$100 to \$200; farm chunks, \$125 to \$165; serviceably sound, \$35 to \$80 each.

### Manitoba Educational Association

The annual convention of the Manitoba Educational Association will be held in Brandon on March 29, 30 and 31. Easter week has been set aside by the department of education solely to enable all teachers to avail themselves of this most important function. The program this year is strong and will maintain the high standard of previous conventions. Miss Holton, supervisor of municipal schools, has been secured to address the teachers of the elementary grades. Addresses will also be delivered by President Murray, of University of Saskatchewan; Prof. Crawford, of the University of Manitoba, and Hon. G. R. Coldwell, Minister of education. A discussion of the course of studies for secondary schools in its relation to elementary teaching will be conducted before the secondary section and leading teachers will take part. Any information may be secured from the secretary, D. McDougal, Box 971, Brandon.

A large sized life insurance fraud is being unearthed in Kentucky. Agents selling insurance developed a plan whereby they could beat their companies out of thousands of dollars. The scheme was to insure persons who were pretty certain of dying within a few months, the impersonation of these sick or incurable persons by healthy ones in the medical examination, and the dividing up of the plunder between the agents and friends of the deceased policy holder after the sum for which insurance was written was collected. The scheme worked well for some time.

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1000	3.75
963	3.25
958	4.50
983	4.00
1013	4.75
937	4.30
950	4.25
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1090	4.50
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850	3.50
1000	2.50
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# Home Journal

## People and Things the World Over

Beginning next July women at Columbia University, New York, will be admitted to the study of law and medicine.

A new Gaelic literary society has been founded in Dublin. The name of it is Sumann Olsin, and its purpose is development of modern Irish literature.

Mr. Kipling's popular "Jungle Books" have been through the press forty-five times. A new edition of both "The Jungle Book" and "The Second Jungle Book" have recently been issued, printed on thin paper and in limp leather bindings.

Omar Khayyam was an eminent astronomer, and reformed the calendar; he was at Balkh in 1112, condescended to an astrologic prediction of fair weather for a hunting expedition at Merv in 1114, and died about 1123. This is all that can be affirmed concerning him with any certainty on contemporary evidence, says Athendaeum.

The Chinese new year began on February 9th. The celebration takes the form of much gift giving and rejoicing, accompanied by brilliant displays of fireworks the noise of which is supposed to drive away evil spirits. It is the Chinese custom to settle all debts at this time, and everybody can begin the New Year fair and square. This New Year is 2461 in the Confucian era and the second year of the reign of the present emperor, Soon Houng.

Mr. H. C. F. Finlayson, M. A., has been appointed, on the recommendation of the University of London, Professor of Political and Economic Science in the newly-established Imperial University of Peking. This is the first professorship of politics in China. Mr. Finlayson is a graduate of Aberdeen University, where he took final honors in the Modern Languages Schools. After studying at the universities of Narburg, Strasburg and Paris, he returned to London and took a post graduate course at the London school of Economics and Political Science. He will leave for China soon.

The Manitoba Union of Christian Endeavor holds its seventeenth annual convention this month, 25th to 28th, at Manitou, when the world's president and founder of the movement, Dr. Francis E. Clark, together with the general secretary, Wm. Shaw, will be present. These gentlemen are on their way home from a tour of the world, and will, no doubt, inspire the many young people and the pastors who gather at Manitou at this time to greater efforts in this department of the church work. Everything points to the greatest convention ever held by this association. The program is practical, the speakers are of the best, the preparations by the convention town are being planned with much enthusiasm, and already the responses indicate a large delegation. The regular convention plan for railway fare will be in force, so that intending delegates only have to buy a single ticket to Manitou or the nearest point on their railroad, and at the same time procure a certificate from the agent which will entitle them to return at the reduced rate.

Dr. Clark and Mr. Shaw speak at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, on the 22nd, will take part in a big day's program, prepared by the Winnipeg City Union on the 24th, and on the 25th will accompany the special train for Winnipeg Endeavors and their friends who travel via Winnipeg to Manitou.

Draft program and information of any kind can be obtained from the secretary, Mr. H. Lilley, Box 1452, Winnipeg.

## Western Provision for the Afflicted

Some sections of the report of the Manitoba department of public works is of equal interest to the people of Alberta and Saskatchewan. These sections deal with the deaf and dumb institute, the insane asylums at Selkirk and Brandon and the Home for Incurables at Portage la Prairie. These institutions serve practically all of prairie Canada and the first mentioned has students even from British Columbia. All of them are overcrowded and asking for funds to enlarge and add to their buildings. In the institute for the deaf and dumb at Winnipeg there were 104 pupils last year, 53 from Manitoba, 34 from Saskatchewan, 8 from British Columbia and 9 from Alberta. Of the causes of deafness among the pupils, only 39 inmates were deaf from birth, the other cases being caused by diseases, scarlet fever being responsible for fourteen of these.

In the Selkirk asylum for the insane 460 pa-

## A Step Backward

Progress is so much the principle and the practice of the West that a step backward comes with a shock of painful surprise and seems incredible. Yet the absence of any provision for the discussion of women's work and problems from the program of the Manitoba agricultural societies seems like a retrograde movement. Last year careful attention had been paid to the preparation of a program for the especial benefit of the wives and daughters of the members. On two afternoons a large room was filled with women who listened attentively to good papers on important domestic subjects and joined heartily in the discussions. Every one seemed interested and enthusiastic. The evening session, which was devoted to women, was one of the best held during the whole convention, the large number of men in the hall seeming to be as interested as their womenkind.

This year, however, under the new management, no place was made on the program. Somewhere it was stated that if space and time permitted some household matters would be considered, but no woman with anything whatever to do with her time is going to respond very heartily to an invitation like that. Beyond that faint hope extended there was nothing except a talk given on domestic science by Miss Juniper, who is to be the director of the new domestic science department in connection with the agricultural college. Miss Juniper has a right to feel discouraged when she sees the lack of interest taken in the work she has undertaken to do.

## Three Musicians of 1810

The year 1910 marks the centenaries of three great musicians, Chopin, Schumann and Ole Bull. The first two were composers as well as players, but Ole Bull's genius came out of his fingertips on his violin. Chopin had a French father but was born in Poland, and his mother was a Pole. He first showed signs of his musical genius at the age of nine, and at nineteen his wonderful powers of musical expression seemed fully developed. The great popularity of his nocturnes and mazurkas has never diminished. He accomplished an enormous amount of composition in his brief life, which ended at the age of thirty-nine, death being caused by tuberculosis. Robert Schumann was a native of Saxony and very early gave evidence of unusual brilliancy at the piano. But while experimenting with a machine which he had invented to make his fingers supple, he tore the ligaments of his right hand and crippled it for life. He was forced to lay aside the ambition to become a great pianist, but in its place came the determination to win as high a place as a composer. His happy marriage to Clara Wieck, his music master's daughter, was a great inspiration. She was a brilliant pianiste and during their married life of twelve years he composed his masterpieces. But increasing eccentricities grew into insanity, and at the age of forty-four he attempted suicide by casting himself into the Rhine. He was rescued and confined in an asylum until his death two years later. Ole Bull had more than the usual amount of the eccentricity which is generally associated with musicians. He was a Norwegian; his father kept a chemist shop in Bergen and designed his son for the church. He was fond of the violin, but his skill had attracted no attention till he took the place of an absentee in a theatre orchestra. His playing created a furore. Ole Bull went to study under Spohr in Germany, and from there to Minden, where he got into a quarrel and wounded his opponent in a duel. He fled to Paris, but met with a disheartening reception and tried to drown himself. He was carried to the house of a lady who saw in his features a likeness to her dead son, and on that ground cared for him devotedly and used her influence to start him on the career of fame as a violinist. He played in all the countries of Europe, and was a great favorite until his death in 1880.

### Song from Prison

I thought the town was paved with gold,  
I sneered at country ways,  
And now I hear the sheep in fold  
Go bleating roundelays.

Oh, God o' mercy, how the streets  
smell foul and will not rest!  
The clover-fields were sweet and clean  
when I went country-drest.

Oh, God o' mercy, how the days are  
bitter-lone and long!  
The daisied days of Yorkshire were  
never dead to song.

I thought the town was paved with gold,  
My homeland seemed too quiet,  
And now the lark's note rises bold  
Above the dull street's riot.

Oh, God o' mercy, how the lanes are  
primrose-sweet this spring!  
Dreams change this gold o' London for  
coin of truer ring.

—Westminster Gazette.

tients came under treatment during 1909, of these 140 were women. Thirty-nine patients recovered and were discharged, 18 were improved enough to leave, and 23 died. The lowest number of new patients in any month was five received in May, and the maximum number was 21 in October. The institution at Brandon shows an average population for the year of 586. One hundred and sixty-seven patients were discharged, thirty-one per cent. of whom had recovered. It must be remembered that these two asylums cover the whole population of the three provinces, which is in the neighborhood of a million people, so that the percentage is not a very large one. The ratio of insane to the general population has increased very little and is lower than in most other parts of Canada.

It is twenty years since the Home for Incurables was opened at Portage la Prairie, and the work has broadened considerably during that time. There were 243 patients treated during the year, and 25 deaths occurred. The general health of the inmates has been good, since the building of the new wing gave added accommodation. The produce raised on the institute farm during the year was valued at \$5,661.97.

## THE CHURCH IN THY HOUSE

Paul, a prisoner of Jesus Christ, and Timothy our brother, unto Philemon our dearly beloved . . . and to the church in thy house.—Philem, 1 2.

St. Paul often speaks in his Epistles of "the church that is in the house" of various converts. In the Epistle to the Romans he greets "the church that is in the house" of Priscilla and Aquila, and in the first letter to the Corinthians greetings are sent from "the church that is in the home, of these same loyal friends. Evidently, wherever Aquila and Priscilla establish a home, there it becomes a "church." The Apostle also sends salutations to "the church which is in the house" of Nymphas (Col. iv.: 15) and—as noted above—to the church in the house of Philemon.

It is a very true saying: "Every home should be a church, and every church should be a home." The church is the House of our Father, and there the rich and poor, the cultured and the ignorant, meet as equals. There they gather round their Father's table, eating of the same loaf and drinking of the same cup. The church should be a place where we feel "at home" with rich and poor, and we also feel at home with the Father, who receives us as His dear children. It should be—though often it is not—a place of warmest fellowship. But let us look to-day at the other half of the saying: "Every home should be a church."

"There's no place like home"—countless hearts echo the familiar words. When people are far away from home, it usually seems the most sacred spot on earth, but is it always quite so perfect when we are in it? Is the home a church in miniature—a place where God is felt to be very near, a place where evil is crowded out by good? Sometimes it seems more like a place where the inhabitants feel quite at liberty to say rude things to one another, putting on their second-best manners with their second-best clothes.

If you are making your home as holy and peaceful as a church should be, then you are doing missionary work of splendid value. The real home of a Christian family in a heathen country is a wonder to all around, and is so attractive and inspiring that copies of the beautiful home-like are quick to appear. It is much the same everywhere, for we are all given to copy anything we admire.

"Go make thy garden as fair as thou canst;  
Thou workest never alone;  
Perchance he whose plot is next to thine,  
Will see it and mend his own."

Would you like to know how it happened (does anything ever "happen?") I wonder, that I chose this subject for our chat to-day? Well, it was just this very thing I am talking about. I "dropped in" to spend an hour with a neighbor, and was charmed with the dainty freshness of her room. The muslin curtains and the white quilt looked as though the spring cleaning was just over—and it is not March yet. My friend did not expect me to see her room, for I just "happened" upstairs to look at a new waist she had been making. I spent a good part of this morning in making my room look tidy and fresh—it gets shockingly littered with books and papers sometimes. That was result of a good example, you see. Now, I am trying to open your eyes to the fact that the inspiration of a lovely home does more good than the home-maker ever can know in this world. My friend is not likely to find out (unless I tell her) that her dainty room not only roused me to a sense of shame at my untidiness, but was an inspiration to thousands of women in Canada. You see, I know you won't wish to be left behind—and how many other people will be inspired by your homes, and so on, in ever-widening circles, through the centuries? Why,

## Hope's Quiet Hour

it makes one quite dizzy to try to calculate the power for good of that one nicely-kept bedroom!

And, while we are on the subject of bedrooms, here is a beautiful message to write out and leave on the table of a guest who—as Rebecca says—"brings a nightgown."

"Sleep sweet within this quiet room,  
O thou! who'er thou art,  
And let no mournful yesterday  
Disturb thy peace of heart.  
Nor let to-morrow scare thy rest  
With dreams of coming ill;  
Thy Maker is thy changeless Friend,  
His love surrounds thee still.  
Forget thyself and all the world,  
Put out each feverish light,—  
The stars are watching overhead—  
Sleep sweet! Good night! Good night!

If your home is to be a "church," then your guests, as well as your children, must be able to see clearly that Jesus is not only a Guest, but a Member of the family—that He has come to stay, and is given a royal welcome. Then family prayer will not be forgotten or neglected, and the conversation will not only be pleasant but will enrich all those who join in it.

Love will be the key-note of the home-melody. It has been said that "the old hunger for love more than bread," but that might be said for all of us. Little children, growing boys and girls, the wife and husband, the "old maid"—who is perhaps more heart-hungry than most people—the mother, who gives so much love, and is often treated with very little consideration in her own home, and everybody else. And it is not enough to love silently. If the home is to be the holy ground which God means it to be, we must have a hearty, responsive service there.

"'Tis a little thing to say, 'you are kind;  
I love you, my dear!' each night;  
But it sends a thrill through the heart,  
I find—  
For love is tender, as love is blind—  
As we climb life's rugged height.  
We starve each other for Love's caress;  
We take, but we do not give;  
It seems so easy some soul to bless,  
But we dole the Love grudgingly,  
less and less,  
Till 'tis bitter and hard to live."

I am not trying to tell you anything new. You know all this as well as I do. The question for each of us is, "Are we living poor, pinched lives for lack of Love?" Then let us wake up and use the treasure which God has poured so freely into our hands. Love is the only thing which can make any home happy,

and, where Love is, the home can hardly fail to be sacred, too. Yesterday a lady was lamenting her sorrowful condition because a dearly-loved husband had been lifted up to higher service in Paradise. She stood with one arm round a bright boy, and the other round an equally sunshiny daughter. Her sweet-faced mother was also there—needing and receiving daily tenderness—and the husband only was out of sight. She still loves him, and he certainly loves her, at least as dearly as before. Her heart is full of love—love given and received—and congratulated her on her joy, instead of pitying her for her sorrow. When husband and wife see each other daily, and yet feel a wall of ice between them, then they are really separated. But death is far too weak to separate those who really love.

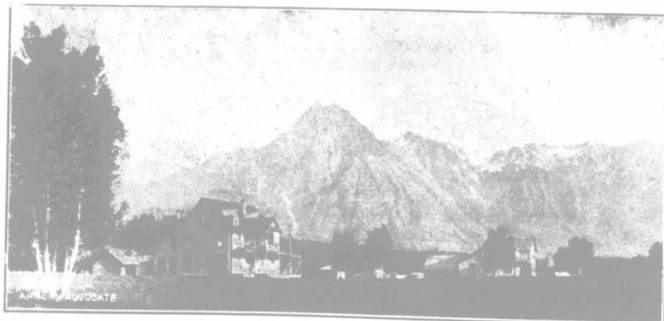
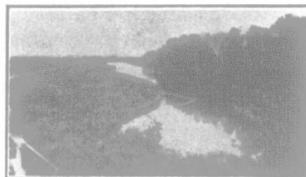
If you want your home to be a church, then keep things peaceful there. Don't indulge in such habits as nagging, fault-finding, snappishness, gloomy looks, and weary tones. Of course, these will creep in, if you don't do your level best to secure proper rest and recreation for yourself.

No one wants you to make a martyr of your self unnecessarily, doing all the jobs which other people ought to do, and looking miserable and pale in consequence. Such self-sacrifice spoils the rest of the family, and ruins their happiness as well as their morals. "Bear ye one another's burdens," is carefully balanced by St. Paul's sensible addition, "for every man shall bear his own burden."—Gal. vi.: 2, 5. He did not wish over-indulgent wives and mothers to bear all the burdens they could find in their homes, or he would not have placed those maxims side by side in one letter.

A business man prided himself on never having taken a holiday for many years. One day he sat down and cried, instead of going to his office. Then he took a holiday, when it was too late to get the full good of it! Don't wait until you are overtired before you make your home a house of rest. Love, rest, cheerfulness, dainty freshness in dress, in rooms and table, friendliness to guests, and considerate courtesy to all, the underlying remembrance that Christ Himself is there—if you have all these, in ever-growing measure, then, not only an Apostle, but the Lord of the Apostles, salutes "the church in thy house."

—DORA FARNCOMB.

Editor "Hope's Quiet Hour":  
I am an old Englishman; I was eighty years old last April. My wife died a year ago last June, and, since that, I stay with my children. I have enjoyed very much some pieces in Hope's Quiet Hour, and in the Ingle Nook, and I think it would be to



THE HOSPITAL AT HAZELTON, B. C.

every farmer's interest to take it. My eyes are weak, and sometimes they go bloodshot so that I cannot read for an hour or more. I am doing this without glasses. It has been my practise for a number of years to read a chapter or more in the Bible every morning. I was sitting in this room some months ago and took the book and tried to read, and my eyes went bloodshot, so I shut my eyes, and my daughter came into the room and I told her what was the matter. She said, "I suppose you were asking the Lord to continue your sight." I said, "No, I did not put it that way, but I did say, 'Blessed Savior, if I am never to read these precious, these soul-saving and comforting words of Thine, give me patience to bear the loss.'" My daughter went on about her work and I kept my eyes closed a few minutes, and then opened them and read Paul's letter to the Colossians right through without any trouble. Then my soul was filled with grateful praise for the blessing that I enjoyed. Now, if you think that anything that I have said would be of any use or comfort to anyone, you may make any use you like of it. I cannot think that there is anything that Hope's Quiet Hour could use. Though I am so old, I have excellent health, very seldom an ache or pain.

EBENEZER TRACY.

Spring Bay P. O., Manitoulin.

Thank you very much for your splendid letter, Mr. Tracy. It does not need any praise from me. I should like to shake hands with you.

HOPE.

## DEATH SONG

Lay me down beneath the willows in de-  
grass,  
Whah de branch'll go a-singing' as it  
pass.  
An, w'en I's a-layin' low,  
I kin hyeah it as it go,  
Singin', 'Sleep, my honey, tek yo'  
res' at las'.

Lay me nigh to whah hit meks a  
little pool,  
An' de watah stan's so quiet lak and  
cool.

Whah de little birds in spring  
Ust to come an' drink an' sing,  
An' de chillen waded on dey way to  
school.

Let me settle w'en my shouldahs  
draps de load  
Nigh enough to hyeah de noises in  
de road;  
Fu' I t'ink de las' long res'  
Gwine to soothe my sperrit bes',  
Ef I's layin' 'mong de t'ings I's  
allus knowed.

## LIFE'S TRAGEDY

It may be misery not to sing at all  
And to go silent through the brim-  
ming day.  
It may be sorrow never to be loved,  
But deeper griefs than these beset  
the way.

To have come near to sing the per-  
fect song  
And only by a half-tone lost the  
key,  
There is the potent sorrow, there  
the grief,  
The pale, sad staring of life's trag-  
edy.

To have just missed the perfect love,  
Not the hot passion of untempered  
youth,  
But that which lays aside its vanity  
And gives thee for thy trusting  
worship, truth.

This, this it is to be accursed indeed;  
For if we mortals love, or if we  
sing,  
We count our joys not by the things  
we have,  
But what kept us from the perfect  
thing.

# THE INGLE NOOK

## MANY HOMES OFFERED

Miss Moffat's letter mentioning the children now in the Shelter at Regina who need homes has had many ready responses. It was an error on my part that the address was left off, and I am sorry, but it had one advantage for me—it gave me an idea how ready our prairie people are to open their homes to the homeless, without considering how they may profit by it themselves.

A note from Miss Moffat, the matron, to-day says that little Mary has already found a home, but that a new boy has come, Freddy, aged three. Miss Moffat says he is a sturdy, clean little chap and a good size for his age.

Some of the letters came from Manitoba and Alberta and there are Children's Aid societies in both of these provinces, though neither of them have yet sent me lists of children on hand. But once more I will give the addresses of all three so that you can write direct to the nearest and so prevent delay. Cut out these names and save them for future reference:

Secretary, Children's Aid Home,  
2152 Ray St., Regina, Sask.  
Secretary, Children's Aid Home,  
Edmonton, Alta.  
Secretary, Children's Aid Shelter,  
Mayfair Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

It would give me great pleasure to get some account from those of our readers who have adopted children through the Children's Aid of how they are progressing in their new homes.

Sincerely,  
DAME DURDEN.

## THE WEEKLY CHILD MARKET

Miss Moffat writes from Regina that of the last list of children only Teddy, Leslie and Freddy are left, but three new ones have arrived:

Henry, 9 years. Fair, blue eyes, bright and healthy.  
Dorothy, 8 years. Brown hair and eyes, healthy.  
Charles, 6 years. Fair, brown eyes, healthy.

Miss Moffat says that time will be saved if applications are addressed directly to Mr. Theo. Zeats, secretary, Children's Aid Society, Regina.  
DAME DURDEN.

## A MORE EFFICIENT SCHOOL

Dear Dame Durden:—It is some time since I first became a most interested reader of the Ingle Nook—and many are the pleasant discussions my husband and myself have had concerning many matters which have been taken up, especially education in the rural schools. We have no little ones old enough to go to school yet, but we often express the hope that there will be a better school environment when they do go.

I often think the teachers in the rural schools, as a rule, are too young and inexperienced. Would it not be nice if we could have one nicely built and well furnished school house, centrally located, and near a farm house for protection, and instead of one room, say three, instead of three school houses as they now are? Then three teachers could be employed, one specially qualified to take the position of governess or principal, the other two to be assistants, who were also under instruction with a view to becoming experienced. In this way perhaps the school could be built with accommodation for the teachers. In a sudden change of weather in the winter long-distance pupils would have a comfortable home for the night, without having to face the weather. It would be most convenient and comfortable for the teachers, too, I should think. Then a furnace instead of the usual stove would be more comfortable for heating. I should think that music, and sewing and domestic science could be taught under these conditions, and our young people would not leave the farms, if they could have every advantage in the home school for accomplishments.

COUNTRY MOTHER.

(You haven't overstepped the limit by the width of a hair. There isn't

half enough interest taken in our schools. As a usual thing more thought and time and money is spent in making the horses and cattle comfortable in the stables, than is given to the building where the sons and daughters spend the greater part of their waking hours during their most impressionable years. I agree with you that the central school seems to solve the problem of giving the children a chance at a full education without making it necessary to send them away from home. No teacher who has all the grades in the average rural school can do much beyond barely covering the subjects on the curriculum, though she would be able to do very much more if she had up-to-date equipment and the hearty co-operation of the parents. The central school, though, has very much to recommend it, and the only reason why it is not more in evidence is because it costs a little more to run successfully. But aren't the boys and girls worth it? You and I think they are. Come again, Country Mother.—D. D.)

## A BETTER WAY

Dear Dame Durden:—I take great interest in the Ingle Nook and am greatly pleased to find all the hints that help a person along in life. I have been a silent reader for a long time and certainly like the Ingle Nook. Dear Dame Durden, in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of February 2nd, 1910, I saw where Miss L. wanted to know how to make sauerkraut. I read Dame Durden's recipe, which I find is not quite right. The part about the barrel is

on top (as long as it is bubbling up and making more foam, it is not done fermenting), you may take the weight off, also the boards and cloth, and take a clean broom stick and drive the broom stick in to the cabbage right down to the bottom of the barrel. Make in this way from 10 to 12 holes in the cabbage and then let stand in this condition about 12 hours. The air draws the bitterness out of the cabbage. Then cover again with cloth, boards and weight, and clean off the scum every week and inside a month it will be ready for use. This is the way we have been putting sauerkraut down for ever so many years, and never knew it to spoil. We never put caraway seeds or any kind of seeds in. I've known an odd family here and there put them in, but it's nicer without them. And if the sauerkraut should, in after weeks or months, get too sour all you need to do is wash it a little in cold water (but don't put too much water on it) and then press it out and cook or fry.

Hoping I have helped a little in this way, I will close with best wishes for the Ingle Nook this coming year,  
SAUERKRAUTLEIN.

(It was very kind of you to set me right on that recipe. It was given to me by a German, so I was sure it must be right, but had no experience of my own to guide me. It is years since I have even tasted it. Don't go back to the ranks of the silent readers. We need you in the other crowd.—D.D.)

## THREE QUESTIONS

Dear Dame Durden:—I am not much good at writing but thank you for the trouble you took last time I wrote.

I want to know several things this



THATCHED ROOF HOME OF MATHIE BARANIUK.

right. You can have a wine, vinegar or rum barrel and clean it out. Then slice white cabbage as fine as possible until you have a wash tub full (a wash tub that holds from 3 to 4 pails), and then put that in to the barrel and a handful of salt on top. Take a pounder and pound it down good and solid, or as solid as you can. A cord wood stick about the size of a man's arm with a flat end will do, or an axe will do, too, only when using an axe the cabbage is cut up by it quite a bit. But it always must be stamped solid. Then you get your next tubful ready and keep on in layers like above till the barrel is full.

Then cover with a cheese cloth, or a clean flour sack, put oaken boards on cloth all over the barrel, and a stone on the boards to weigh it down. If the cabbage has no water by the next day, (which sometimes will occur) you have to put water on until it comes to the top. Leave it stand to ferment. Within 12 to 14 days it will be done fermenting, unless it is standing in too cool a place. Whatever you do, don't take the brine off the cabbage. It must be left on at any price, for if you take the brine from the cabbage you are taking the best thing off sauerkraut. Then, again, the fresh water you put on, draws all the goodness out of it, till finally it does not taste like sauerkraut at all.

When it is done fermenting, which you can tell by looking at the foam

has helped us splendidly in problems of repairing before this. He has not written us for some time, but if he sees this and has any light to throw on the difficulty, we will hear from him again. I should think that if repairs fail it would be well to write to the manufacturers of the range, and they could supply a new hinge, or even a new door, if necessary.

The big papers are difficult to keep tidy, aren't they? How would it be to make a rack of a broomstick or some similar piece of wood, fasten a strong cord to the two ends and hang it on the wall, across a corner of the room perhaps? Then when a big paper comes in fasten the various parts of it together with paper fasteners or with a needle and a strong thread and hang it on the rack. When every one had finished with that particular paper the items you want to keep could be clipped out and the rest destroyed or otherwise disposed of.—D. D.)

## NO MORE CRYING

Dear Dame Durden:—For the last five years the Ingle Nook has been a place of rest and cheer to me, and has helped me over some hard places. To read a letter from a new member feels like being made acquainted with a new friend, and the older members' letters are like messages from my own kin. I have missed some of them lately. Can Dame Durden tell me where are Helmet-of-Resolution (her letters were like a breath of fresh sweet air) and Mary and Nameless and Margaret W. and some of the others? I am glad Resident and Grannie have not deserted us and that Lancashire Lass hasn't forgotten the Ingle Nook, even when she has crossed the water.

You will laugh at the hint I am going to contribute as my share toward the common good. I wanted onions for dinner yesterday and hated the thought of peeling them, for they always make me weep bitter tears. They say peeling them under running water is a preventive of crying over the job, but where are you going to get running water in most farm homes? But I had read with great amusement one day that if you held an ordinary pin tightly between your teeth during the whole peeling process you would not shed a tear. So I tried it, and, honest, my eyes weren't irritated at all! Now, laugh if you wish, but try it and you won't have to cry either.

I wish some one would write more about how to teach our daughters—and sons too—what they should know about their own bodies. I know a lady doctor who begins with her own children as early as three years, tells them what she thinks they can understand. It seems to me that she is right though it is not an easy thing to do, for the children are going to learn it some place and if not from their mothers, then likely from some one who is ignorant or not with a clean mind.

This is a good beginning for a stranger, but I will not bore you any longer.

Blunderbuss.

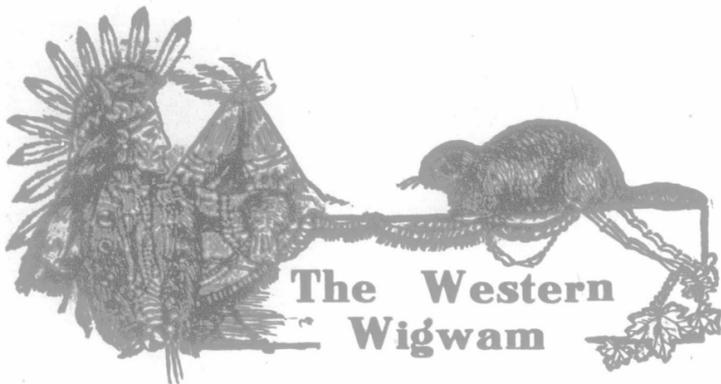
(Did you ever read about the American who gave it as his opinion that the English were more afraid of being boxed than of being killed? It is a fate to be avoided, but oftener we bore ourselves and then lay the blame on our surroundings. All of which has nothing to do with your letter which is incapable of boring anybody. I'll note what you say about the onions for use the next time we have 'em. I invariably weep over the peeling. Your last paragraph deals with a terribly important subject which needs discussing seriously by mothers.—D. D.)

## SELECTED RECIPES

Carrot Pie.—1 tablespoon flour, 1 cup carrot pulp, 3 eggs, 1½ cups milk, 2 tablespoons melted butter, sugar and lemon or spice to taste.

Bachelor Buttons.—Butter size of an egg, ½ cup of sugar, ½ cup flour, 1 egg, flavor with vanilla or almond. Form in round balls size of hickory nuts, dip in sugar. Put in buttered pans. Leave plenty of room to spread. Bake slowly.

We have a member, Livlaneng who



## NOTICE

I am going to ask the members of the Western Wigwam not to write any more letters until April. If you could just see the stacks of letters that are waiting to go in the paper as soon as we have space, you would not be surprised at my request. If you want a button very much, send in a stamped addressed envelope for it but not a letter to be printed.

Cousin Dorothy.

## ABOUT THE DRAWINGS

Several drawings done by Western Wigwam members have come in during the past week, but I'm afraid none of them are going to appear. Cousin Wild Daisy sent a very good drawing, but the subject is not very interesting.



THE PET LAMB

I would like her to try something else and also send the story she spoke about. Chief Akkomi and Cowgirl Estelle chose excellent subjects, but the drawings look as if they had rushed the work too much, and they could both do better if they worked more slowly. Helen Campbell and Alice Cooper made good drawings of good subjects but—they both used pencil. Now, it is impossible to make a cut of any picture that is not done with BLACK INK. Please remember that. Another thing—do not write all round your drawing. Put your name or initials in small neat letters in ink somewhere on it, but any other writing is a disfigurement. I hope you will not think I am "cranky" and too particular. I only want to help you to do things right; and that is the way you want to do them isn't it? I know the plucky artists will try again.

Cousin Dorothy.

## AN ALBERTA HAIL STORM

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first time I have written to the Farmer's Advocate since the corner has been called Western Wigwam. I am sending a two cent stamp; will you please send me a button? It has been pretty cold here; it has been down as low as twenty-four below zero. I like the idea of having pen names. I will give a description of a hail storm that I was in last summer: One Sunday last August when church let out at three o'clock, we saw a storm was floating in our direction. We all got into the buggy as quickly as possible and started for home. When we were about a mile from home, the first stones began to fall. A few of them hit the horse and he thought that we wanted him to go faster. The hail began to fall quite fast, and to hit us on the head so my little sister got down under the slicker. The hail stones were not very large here, but were as large as hen eggs three miles east of

here. The crops were pounded right into the ground. They didn't get any feed at all. In Lacombe there wasn't a window light left on the west side of all the houses.

Alta. (a)

Tonti.

## IT SKIPPED

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has taken the Farmer's Advocate nearly a year and we like the paper very well. I am interested in reading the club letters. We have four hundred and eighty acres of land, six horses, three cows, one dog named Guess, and four cats. We moved out here three years ago. There was no railway here then, but now the railway goes close by the house. I like to see the train when it goes by. We live two and a half miles from town. I am thirteen years old and am in grade five at school. I have taken music lessons on the organ and I can play quite a few songs. I used to ride horse back over to where I took music lessons.

I am sending a two cent stamp for a button, and hope my letter will skip the waste paper basket.

Sask. (a)

Arthur J. Wendt.

## COLD AND SNOWY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I read the letters every week but did not have enough courage to write before. My father has taken the Farmer's Advocate for several years, and thinks it is a fine paper. I live on a farm and walk a mile to school. It is very cold now and there is a lot of snow. I am in grade VIII and my studies are reading, grammar, arithmetic, geography, composition, spelling, music and drawing.

I enclose a two cent stamp and I wish to get a button. Wishing your club every success,

Blue Bird.

## ONCE IN THREE YEARS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Perhaps you will have forgotten me; it is so long since I wrote before. It was The Children's Corner then. We have lots of snow and cold weather here. I am in grade four and like going to school well. We had a good concert and basket social at our school. It was got up for an organ. We had a lovely time. It was a cold night but all the same there was a good crowd and we made about seventy dollars. Some of the baskets went pretty high. The highest went to six dollars. That girl ought to be pretty pleased, seeing it brought so much money. Wouldn't you, Cousin Dorothy? We had a tip out of the sleigh coming home. I would like to have a button, please, and I am sending a two cent stamp for it. The last time I wrote I was six years old and now I am nine.

Sask. (a)

White Heather.

## A VERY SHORT LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the Advocate and likes it real well. We live nine and a half miles from town but we have the telephone. As this is my first letter to the Wigwam I should like to have you send me a button.

Sask. (a)

Arthur Lindberg.

## BABY IS HARD ON THE ADVOCATE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—It is a long time since I wrote to you. I would have written sooner only I didn't

have time. My little baby brother is walking pretty good now. He likes to get the Farmer's Advocate and take the back off it: It is very cold to-day. I have two aunts in the old country at Hattfield House, and mamma got a letter from one of them saying that the King and Queen and Princess visited there this summer, and the King spoke to my auntie and the Queen and Princess also spoke to her. The Queen gave her a nice brooch. I am very sorry that one of our members is dead. I was eleven on the 23rd of October and I am four foot four and a half inches tall. I have a pony called Barny. I can ride horse back on him and drive him in the buggy. I like riding horse back and I can ride pretty good. I lost my button, Cousin Dorothy, and I am sending five cents for another one. I would like correspondence with either boy or girl.

Man. (a)

Prairie Flower.

## GOOD HORSES

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have never written to your club before, but thought I would like to join as my school mate has a button and I would like to have one too. The snow is lying thick on the ground now. It

is fine sleighing. We have a farm two miles from town. We have a house in town too. We lived on the farm in summer but we have moved back to town for the winter, but as we like farm life better than town life we intend going back in the spring to stay there. I can ride horseback, hitch and unhitch a horse. My father has twenty horses counting the colts. I have one of my own and I have mine in town with me just at present. We showed seven horses at the Killarney fair in 1909 and got six firsts and one second. They are building a new town hall in our town, but it is not quite finished yet. It costs about \$13,000.

Man. (a)

Bleeding Heart.

## A DOLLY NAMED LILLY

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club. I live on a farm and I like it very much. I go to school in the summer time. I am nine years old and I am in the third grade. I have one sister and two brothers, I have got a little dolly and her name is Lilly. We have seventeen horses and twenty-seven head of cattle. I would like to have a button, too.

Sask. (a)

Jennie Shearer.

## THE BOYS' CLUB

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

## SOME TRAPPING HINTS

Editor Boys' Club:—I certainly am going to be interested in the new Boys' Club. I will help all I can to make a success of it, which I know we can if we work all together. Just let us work!

As I am born in Canada I will not be able to tell you much about Iceland, but if you like I will tell you what my parents have told me about it.

I enjoy hunting and trapping very much, and I often go out hunting. I have three wolf traps, but I have not set them yet, because the weather is so warm that the wolves are hard to trap, as they do not have to hunt much for their food. I also have seven muskrat traps. I will tell you how I set my traps for skunks, badgers and burrowing animals. First is to get the traps. A No. 2 or 3 should be used for skunks and badgers. The smaller traps miss the animals frequently, which makes them very hard to trap. They have their holes often around vacant houses. I make a bed just to fit the trap, then put some wool or cotton under the pan of trap, or put the trap in a paper bag. This is to keep the dirt from clogging under the pan. Then cover the trap well with dirt.

very necessary for these animals. Attend to your traps every day, and it is best to shoot the catch in the traps. Be sure to hit them always in the head.

I think it would be nice if the boys would send a description of some bird or animal that they know well about.

I could tell you how to make traps and articles, but my letter is getting so long that I can't do it now, or you would soon get tired of this. Wishing the club every success and hoping we can make it a great success, I am your ambitious member.

JOHN H. DAVIDSON.

(Yours is the sort of spirit that is bound to make a success of things. Your letter is so cheerful as well as helpful, that the editor is encouraged and hopes that more of the boys will follow your example. Some of our members will be especially glad to learn more about trapping, as they have already been asking questions on that subject. We would like to hear what you know about Iceland, even if it is second-hand information."—Editor.)

## INFORMATION WANTED

Editor Boys' Club:—I am much interested in getting up a "Boys' Club," as there are many things boys would



A BACHELOR'S PARLOR IN TREGARVA, SASK.

I always make my traps for these animals solid, and drive the pole level with the ground and cover it and chain well, to leave everything as natural as possible. Never be in too much of a hurry. "Haste makes waste." Do everything carefully. It is also well to boil your traps in strong leaves or bark to kill the scent of steel; but it is not

like to know, as well as grown up people. I here state a few things I would like to know:

1. Show how farming is an independent life.
2. What animal is the most profitable on a farm?
3. Why is farming looked upon as a low occupation?

4. Give some hints that lead to successful farming.

These three questions I would like answered when the "Boys' Club" is started, especially No. 3 question. When the club is started I will do all I can to help it and make it turn out a success.

BLAKE MORDEN.

Man. (The Boys' Club has already started, making its first appearance in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Feb. 2. Now, it is up to all the boys who promised to help make it a success to do something. There are a number of subjects mentioned in that Feb. 2nd issue and among them one that almost every boy is interested in.

Your questions are good ones, Blake, and I'd like to see them answered. Like you, I'm especially interested in the answer to the third question. I think sometimes it is the farmer's own fault that his calling is looked down upon. Wonder if I'm right!—The Editor.)

**A USE FOR SPOOLS**

How many, many empty spools your mothers throw into the waste basket. Beg them not to do so any more, as you can make good use of them. They will serve you for a hundred different toys that you can invent with your own sharp wits—things that you couldn't get for love or money from the shops.

Take your collection of spools and make the toys described here, first. After that you can very easily invent toys of your own design. And it is such fun that you will keep the thing going for many a summer—till you are grown up, in fact. And even then you will probably keep it up to amuse your little friends.

You need a good jackknife, paste pot and some black paint (or black ink). To make some quaint toys. Take a spool, cut a slit in it for a cardboard nose (triangular shaped); put this spool on top of one or two other spools, as you please, and keep them firmly together by means of a wedge whittled out of a stick. With your paint, black up a curve to serve for a mouth (or paint teeth if you feel like it); make the outline of eyes and ears and paint in whatever you want by way of whiskers and hair.

If you want to represent a king, make a cardboard crown; if a soldier, make a cardboard sword; if a captain, make a cardboard visor for the cap, and outline a collar with your paint.

For an Episcopal clergyman you can make the rim of his low flat hat out of cardboard.

Whittle arms out of sticks and bore holes in the sides of the spool to stick them into. Make the hands out of chewing gum.

These are only a few of many good suggestions that might be offered. You do not need any more, however, for you will have plenty of ideas of your own—figures of girls and ladies, for instance.

Now—a game. Take marbles and flip at them to see how many you can knock down at a lick, or make a sort of bowling alley and bowl at them with marbles. It is great fun—Ex.

**THE PASSENGER PIGEON**

There should not be much difficulty in identifying the wild pigeon, as there

**This contractor got results.**

He knew how to feed his men.

Some years ago a contractor building a railroad in a warm climate was troubled a great deal by sickness among the laborers.

He turned his attention at once to their food and found that they were getting full rations of meat and were drinking water from a stream near by.

He issued orders to cut down the amount of meat and to increase greatly the quantity of Quaker Oats fed to the men.

He also boiled Quaker Oats and mixed the thin oatmeal water with their drinking water.

Almost instantly all signs of stomach disorders passed and his men showed a decided improvement in strength and spirits.

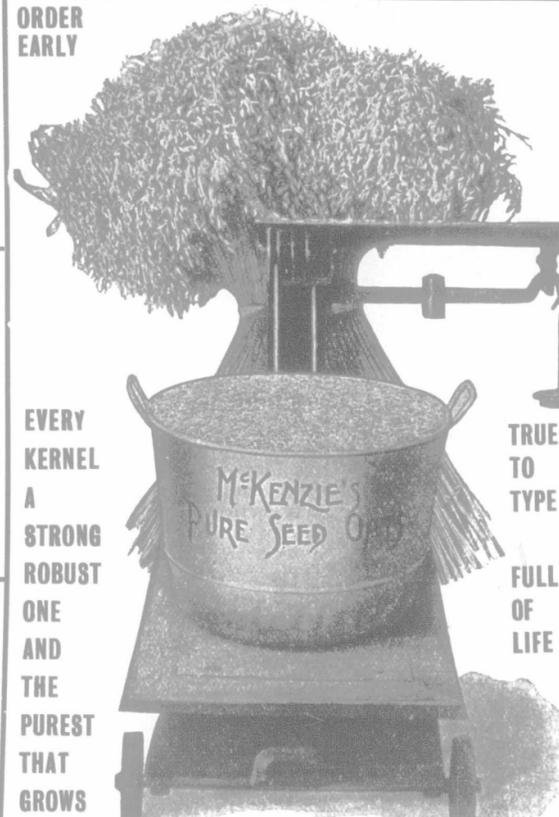
This contractor had experience that taught him the great value of good oatmeal.

**WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE**

**ORDER EARLY**

**BEST OF EVERY TEST**

**EVERY KERNEL A STRONG ROBUST ONE AND THE PUREST THAT GROWS**



**McKENZIE'S  
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**SPECIAL STRAIN BANNER OATS**

The character of the Seed used is vitally important to a successful outcome. For as ye sow—ye are like to reap.

This special strain Banner Oat is selected from the largest, purest, most vigorous heads of pure-bred inherited Seed stock. The variety is early, color white, straw stiff, free from rust, kernels long and thin, weighs well. Yielded 110 bushels per acre this year at Brandon Experimental Station.

F.O.B. Brandon	per bus.	\$0.90
10 bus. or over	"	.85
Ex-Warehouse, Calgary	"	1.15
10 bus. or over	"	1.10

**PEDIGREE RED FIFE WHEAT**

McKENZIE'S Gold Standard Red Fife Wheat This Pedigreed Seed is carefully grown in small plots from hand selected, highest developed, fully matured kernels of strongest vitality, such as inherit the real, strong, robust, seed life. It cannot be and is not excelled for purity.

F.O.B. Brandon	per bus.	\$1.65
10 bus. or over	"	1.55
Ex-Warehouse, Calgary	"	1.85
10 bus. or over	"	1.75

A postcard will bring our handsome, helpful catalog of Vegetable, Flower, Seed Grains, Grasses, Clovers, Planet Jr. Implement, Incubators and Poultry Supplies.

**A. E. McKENZIE Co. Ltd.**

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**TRUE TO TYPE**

**FULL OF LIFE**

**RESULTS PROVE THE QUALITY**

**SEEDSMEN TO WESTERN CANADA**

are only two or three birds that could be confounded with it. Its characteristic slate color is familiar to practically everyone as pigeon blue. Its shape and markings are also sufficient to single it out from the wild doves that might otherwise be confounded with it. The passenger pigeon is a smaller, slimmer bird than the ordinary domestic pigeon, and its tail is much longer. Its prevailing color is a bluish slate, with primary feathers black, and with scattered black spots on the side and the wings. This chequering is more pronounced in the female than in the male; while the color of the male is generally brighter. There is a black bar across the end of the tail.

The band-tailed pigeon has no black spots on its wings; it has a square tail and a white collar on the back of the neck. The mourning dove in general build is not unlike the pigeon, but its tail is of another shape, being composed of feathers of varying lengths, and it has only four or five spots on the wing. The white-winged dove carries white flights that would distinguish it from the passenger pigeon. Anyone who comes across what appears to be a bird of the passenger pigeon's description should communicate with Prof. Hodge, Worcester, Mass., who will investigate.

**A WONDERFUL REMEDY**



Orange Lily is daily curing the most obstinate cases of Female Disorders. Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhoea, Painful and Suppressed Menstruation, etc., etc., are all of them relieved from the start by its use, and a few weeks' or months' treatment accomplishes a complete cure. This remedy is a positive, scientific preparation, and is based on the discoveries of Pasteur and Lister. It is an applied treatment: that is, it is not taken internally, but is applied direct to the suffering parts, and it, therefore, acts with all the certainty of the known laws of chemical action. As it comes in direct contact with the diseased tissue, its antiseptic and nerve-food properties cannot help have a beneficial influence. I receive from 10 to 50 letters daily, speaking of the benefits and cures it is performing, and so sure am I that it will do what is claimed for it that I will send, absolutely free, a 35c box to every suffering woman who will write for it. Price, \$1 per box, which is sufficient for one month's treatment. Address, MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, WINDSOR, ONT. 3

"Achevez-le! Finish him, Le Gardeur!" Angelique sat upon her horse fixed as a statue and as pale as marble, not at the danger of the Bourgeois, whom she at once recognized, but out of fear for her lover, exposed to the menaces of the crowd, who were all on the side of the Bourgeois.

Le Gardeur leaped down from his horse and advanced with a terrible imprecation upon the Bourgeois, and struck him with his whip. The brave old merchant had the soul of a marshal of France. His blood boiled at the insult; he raised his staff to ward off a second blow and struck Le Gardeur sharply upon the wrist, making his whip fly out of his hand. Le Gardeur instantly advanced again upon him, but was pressed back by the habitans, who rushed to the defence of the Bourgeois. Then came the tempter to his ear,—a word or two, and the fate of many innocent lives was decided in a moment!

Le Gardeur suddenly felt a hand laid upon his shoulder, and heard a voice, a woman's voice, speaking to him in passionate tones. Angelique had forced her horse into the thick of the crowd. She was no longer calm, nor pale with apprehension, but her face was flushed redder than fire, and her eyes, those magnetic orbs which drove men mad, blazed upon Le Gardeur with all their terrible influence. She had seen him struck by the Bourgeois, and her anger was equal to his own.

De Pean saw the opportunity. "Angelique," exclaimed he, "the Bourgeois strikes Le Gardeur! What an outrage! Can you bear it?" "Never!" replied she; "neither shall Le Gardeur!" With a plunge of her horse she forced her way close to Le Gardeur, and, leaning over him, laid her hand upon his shoulder and exclaimed in a voice choking with passion,— "Comment, Le Gardeur! vous souffrez qu'un Malva comme ca vous abime de coups, et vous portez l'epee!" "What, Le Gardeur! you allow a ruffian like that to load you with blows, and you wear a sword!" It was enough! That look, that word, would have made Le Gardeur slaughter his father at that moment. Astonished at the sight of Angelique, and maddened by her words as much as by the blow he had received, Le Gardeur swore he would have revenge upon the spot. With a wild cry and the strength and agility of a panther he twisted himself out of the grasp of the habitans, and drawing his sword, before any man could stop him, thrust it to the hilt through the body of the Bourgeois who, not expecting this sudden assault, had not put himself in an attitude of defence to meet it. The Bourgeois fell dying by the side

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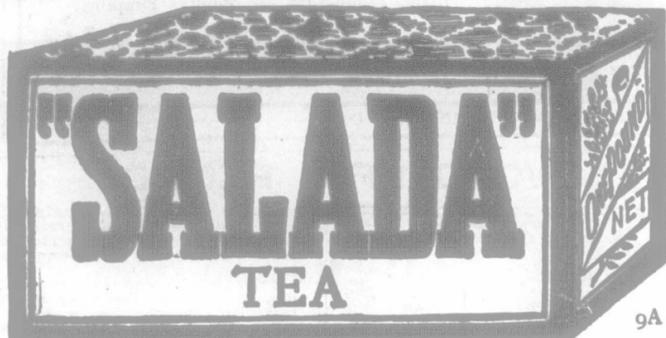
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of the dying man who had just received his alms, and in whose protection he had thus risked and lost his own life.

"Bravo, Le Gardeur!" exclaimed De Pean; "that was the best stroke ever given in New France. The Golden Dog is done for, and the Bourgeois has paid his debt to the Grand Company."

Le Gardeur looked up wildly. "Who is he, De Pean?" exclaimed he. "What man have I killed?"

"The Bourgeois Philibert, who else?" shouted De Pean with a tone of exultation.

Le Gardeur uttered a wailing cry, "The Bourgeois Philibert! have I slain the Bourgeois Philibert? De Pean lies, Angelique," said he, suddenly turning to her. "I would not kill a sparrow belonging to the Bourgeois Philibert! Oh, tell me De Pean lies."

"De Pean does not lie, Le Gardeur," answered she, frightened at his look. "The Bourgeois struck you first. I saw him strike you first with his staff. You are a gentleman and would kill the King

if he struck you like a dog with his staff! Look where they are lifting him up. You see it is the Bourgeois and no other."

Le Gardeur gave one wild look and recognized the well known form and features of the Bourgeois. He threw his sword on the ground, exclaiming, "Oh! oh! unhappy man that I am! It is parricide! parricide! to have slain the father of my brother Pierre! Oh, Angelique des Meloises! you made me draw my sword, and I knew not who it was or what I did!"

"I told you, Le Gardeur, and you are angry with me. But see! hark! what a tumult is gathering; we must get out of this throng or we shall all be killed as well as the Bourgeois. Fly, Le Gardeur, fly! Go to the Palace!"

"To hell sooner! Never shall the Palace see me again!" exclaimed he madly. "The people shall kill me if they will, but save yourself, Angelique. De Pean, lead her instantly away from this cursed spot, or all the blood is not

spilt that will be spilt to-day. This is of your contriving, De Pean," cried he, looking savagely, as if about to spring upon him.

"You would not harm me, or her, Le Gardeur?" interrupted De Pean, turning pale at his fierce look.

"Harm her, you fool, no! but I will harm you if you do not instantly take her away out of this tumult. I must see the Bourgeois. Oh God, if he be dead!"

A great cry now ran through the market-place: "The Bourgeois is killed. The Grand Company have assassinated the Bourgeois." Men ran up from every side shouting and gesticulating. The news spread like wild-fire through the city, and simultaneously a yell for vengeance rose from the excited multitude.

The Recollet Brother Daniel had been the first to fly to the help of the Bourgeois. His gray robe presently was dyed red with the blood of the best friend and protector of their monastery. But death was too quick for even one prayer to be heard or uttered by the dying man.

The gray Brother made the sign of the cross upon the forehead of the Bourgeois, who opened his eyes once for a moment, and looked in the face of the good friar while his lips quivered with two inarticulate words, "Pierre! Amelie!" That was all. His brave eyes closed again forever from the light of the sun. The good Bourgeois Philibert was dead.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," repeated the Recollet. "Even so, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors."

De Pean had foreseen the likelihood of a popular commotion. He was ready to fly on the instant, but could not prevail on Angelique to leave Le Gardeur, who was kneeling down by the side of the Bourgeois, lifting him in his arms and uttering the wildest accents of grief as he gazed upon the pallid, immovable face of the friend of his youth.

"That is the assassin, and the woman, too," cried a sturdy habitan. "I heard her bid him draw his sword upon the Bourgeois."

The crowd for the moment believed that De Pean had been the murderer of Philibert.

"No, not he; it was the other. It was the officer who dismounted,—the drunken officer. Who was he? Where is he?" cried the habitan, forcing his way into the presence of Le Gardeur, who was still kneeling by the side of the Bourgeois and was not seen for a few moments; but quickly he was identified. "That is he!" cried a dozen voices. "He is looking if he has killed him, by God!"

A number of men rushed upon Le Gardeur, who made no defence, but continued kneeling beside the Recollet Brother Daniel over the body of the Bourgeois. He was instantly seized by some of the crowd. He held out his hands and bade them take him prisoner or kill him on the spot, if they would, for it was he who had killed the Bourgeois.

Half a dozen swords were instantly drawn as if to take him at his word, when the terrible shrieks of Angelique pierced every ear. The crowd turned in astonishment to see who it was on horseback that cried so terribly, "Do not kill him! Do not kill Le Gardeur de Repentigny!" She called several citizens by name and entreated them to help to save him.

By her sudden interference Angelique caused a diversion in the crowd. Le Gardeur rose up to his feet, and many persons recognized him with astonishment and incredulity, for no one could believe that he had killed the good Bourgeois, who was known to have been the warm friend of the whole family of De Repentigny.

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De Pean, taking advantage of the sudden shift of feeling in the crowd and anxious for the safety of Angelique, seized the bridle of her horse to drag her forcibly out of the press, telling her that her words had been heard and in another instant the whole mob would turn its fury upon her, and in order to save her life she must fly.

"I will not fly, De Pean. You may fly yourself, for you are a coward. They are going to kill Le Gardeur, and I will not forsake him. They shall kill me first."

"But you must! You shall fly! Hark! Le Gardeur is safe for the present. Wheel your horse around, and you will see him standing up yonder quite safe! The crowd rather believe it was I who killed the Bourgeois, and not Le Gardeur! I have a soul and body to be saved as well as he!"

"Curse you, soul and body, De Pean! You made me do it! You put those hellish words in my mouth! I will not go until I see Le Gardeur safe!"

Angelique endeavored frantically to approach Le Gardeur, and could not, but as she looked over the surging heads of the people she could see Le Gardeur standing up, surrounded by a ring of agitated men who did not appear, how-

A VOICE FROM NOVA SCOTIA

States that Dodd's Kidney Pills Surely Cures Bright's Disease

Ellie J. Mirk Suffered from this Terrible Ailment for Four Years, but Dodd's Kidney Pills Made Her a Well Woman.

Miscou Harbor, Gloucester Co., N.S., February 21. (Special)—That any remedy that will cure Bright's Disease will cure any form of Kidney Disease has long been admitted by the medical profession, and this place furnishes one more undoubted proof that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Bright's Disease. For Ellie J. Mirk, well known here, had Bright's Disease, and Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

"I suffered for over four years from Kidney Disease which developed into Bright's Disease," Miss Mirk states. "I had pains in head and back and stiffness of the joints. I lost my appetite and suffered from dizziness and shortness of breath. I was weak and languid all the time."

"I was always nervous and could not keep my thoughts from wandering. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me. To-day I have not one of these distressing symptoms."

Neglected Kidney Complaint develops into Bright's Disease, Heart Disease or Diabetes. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure any and all of these. But it's easier and safer to cure the earlier symptoms by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

ever, to threaten him with an injury.— nay, looked at him more with wonder and pity than with menace of injury.

He was a prisoner, but Angelique did not know it or she would not have left him. As it was, urged by the most vehement objugations of De Pean, and seeing a portion of the crowd turning their furious looks towards herself as she sat upon her horse, unable either to go or stay, De Pean suddenly seized her rein, and spurring his own horse, dragged her furiously in spite of herself out of the tumult. They rode headlong to the casernes of the Regiment of Bearn, where they took refuge for the moment from the execrations of the populace.

The hapless Le Gardeur became suddenly sobered and conscious of the enormity of his act. He called madly for death from the raging crowd. He held out his hands for chains to bind a murderer, as he called himself! But no one would strike him or offer to bind him. The wrath of the people was so mingled with blank astonishment at his demeanor, his grief and his despair were so evidently genuine and so deep, that many said he was mad, and more an object of pity than punishment.

At his own reiterated command, he was given over to the hands of some soldiers and led off, followed by a great crowd of people, to the main guard of the Castle of St. Louis, where he was left a prisoner, while another portion of the multitude gathered about the scene of the tragedy, surrounded by the body of the Bourgeois, which was lifted off the ground and borne aloft on men's shoulders, followed by wild cries and lamentations to the House of the Golden Dog,—the house which he had left but half an hour before, full of life, vigor and humanity, looking before and after as a strong man looks who has done his duty, and who feels still able to take the world upon his shoulders and carry it, if need were.

The sad procession moved slowly on amid the pressing, agitated crowd, which asked and answered a hundred eager questions in a breath. The two

poor Recollet brothers, Daniel and Ambrose, walked side by side before the bleeding corpse of their friend, and stifled their emotions by singing, in a broken voice that few heard but themselves, the words of the solitary hymn of St. Francis d'Assisi, the founder of their order:

(To be continued.)

### GOSSIP

#### HANDSOME PRIZES FOR HORSES

Statistics show that the importation of Clydesdales into Saskatchewan during 1909 was greatly in excess of previous years. Percherons also are growing favorites with the people of the West and the respective associations, Clydesdale and Percheron, are more active than formerly in promoting the interests of their special breeds. Evidence of this in so far as the Clydesdale Association is concerned is found in their announcement that they are offering \$225 in special prizes for Clydesdale championships at the Saskatchewan Winter Fair, which will be held in Regina March 22-25 next. Persons who have animals they wish to enter for these specials should note that they are classified as follows:

Class 1, Sec. 17, best Clydesdale stallion, any age, \$50. Class 1, sec. 18, best Clydesdale female, any age, \$50. Class 1, sec. 19, best Canadian bred Clydesdale stallion, any age, \$25. Class 1, sec. 22, best Canadian bred Clydesdale female, any age, \$25. Class 7, sec. 3, best team of draft mares or geldings, sired by stallion recorded in Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada, \$50. Class 7, sec. 4, best single draft mare or gelding, sired by Clydesdale stallion recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada, \$50.

These special prizes make a considerable duplication in the prize list but an exhibitor with the right kind of stock stands a chance of winning a bunch of money. Perhaps the special prizes in class 7 show as marked an advance as any class in the prize list. The premium list as printed provides for \$50 for the "best draft team in harness, geldings or grade mares," with additional prizes of \$30 and \$15 for second and third teams. This extra prize of \$50 in class 7, section 3, makes it quite possible for a good team of grade Clydesdales to carry off \$100 in prizes with a chance of one of the team coming in for the money in the single draft horse section.

There is every indication of a most successful show, as exceptional interest is being taken in it. February 25, the date on which entries close, is approaching and exhibitors who have not already made entries should do so at once.

Full information respecting the show is obtainable from the secretary and manager, F. Hedley Auld, Regina, Sask.

#### CLYDESDALES AT AUCTION

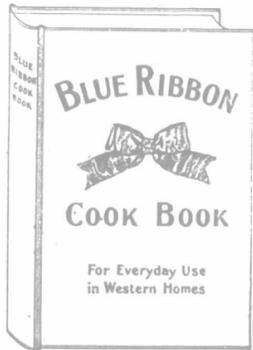
On another page of this issue is an advertisement of an auction sale of Clydesdale stallions and mares to be held at Pioneer Farm, Roland, Man., on Tuesday March 15, 1910. This is a dispersion sale held by the executors of the estate of the late M. E. Sutton, and everything in the offering goes at bidders' prices.

The stud is headed by Chief Macgregor whose pedigree in full is given in the advertisement. This horse has been standing in the Roland district for a number of years and his stock may be seen in the stud and throughout the district. This stallion is 8 years of age. He is a horse of medium size, excellent breeding and considerable quality. He is throwing large sized stock, one of his colts, a mare in this offering being an exceptionally large and good quality individual.

The three younger stallions have a good deal of merit. Darnley King

# Special Offer

## For Blue Ribbon Cook Book



Bound in Oilcloth 5 x 7 1/2 inches

We have never sold single copies for less than 35 cents apiece. But by using the coupon printed here, or mentioning this offer, we will send it to your address postpaid for only 25 cents.

It is a clearly printed book of handy size, telling briefly and simply just what to do, and what to avoid, to obtain best results; how to get most nourishment from foods: how to combine and serve them attractively. Everything is so conveniently arranged and indexed that any information desired may be easily found. The parts telling about Cooking for invalids and Home Made Candies would alone make this book a necessity in every home, and all other parts are equally good.

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BLUE RIBBON, Dept. F. A., Winnipeg  
I enclose Coupon and 25c. for Blue Ribbon Cook Book  
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## THE GREATEST OAT ON EARTH

### REGENERATED ABUNDANCE

#### "GARTON'S 1909 STOCK"

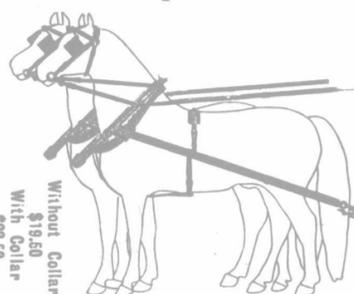
We purchased from The Garton Pedigree Seed Co. last Season 1,200 bushels of these wonderful oats and sowed on new breaking, and can now supply seed with Garton's original guarantee, viz., "Absolutely Free from wild oats or weed seeds."

State quantity required, and we will quote you, also Stanley and Red Fyfe wheat.

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FOR QUALITY: This breed of oat won all the sweepstakes prizes in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba last season, and again at Regina and Edmonton 1910.

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Bridles, 2-inch cheeks, square blinds, no check reins.  
Lines, 7/8 inch, 18 feet long.  
Hames and Traces, No. 3, varnished, clip hames, traces 2-inch single stock, double and stitched, 28 inches at hame, 1 1/2-inch billets.  
Belly Bands, 1 1/2-inch single stock.  
Pads, 1 1/2-inch tops, double and stitched, 2 1/2-inch housings, lined with felt.  
Breaststraps, 1 1/2 inch.  
Martingales, 1 1/2 inch.  
Collars, No. 4.

Without Collar \$19.50  
With Collar \$22.50

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The sensation of the Dairy World 5 sizes, \$18.00 up. Perfect skimmers, best material; best workmanship. Money back if not satisfied.

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The famous Dunham Pulverizers direct to farmers at 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. less than Pulverizers are sold elsewhere. Dunham is famous the world over as manufacturer of pulverizers. Prices, \$76.00 to \$95.00.

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on quality when you buy a Cream Separator. Pay a fair price and demand a first-class machine in return. The Wingold is everything to be desired in a Cream Separator.

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Write to-day for Catalogue. Dept. F. A. The Wingold Stove Company, Ltd. 181 BANNATYNE AVENUE WINNIPEG

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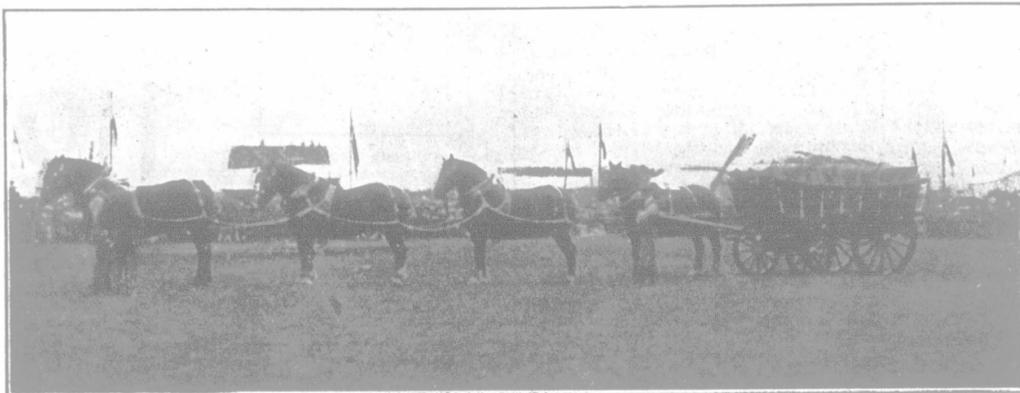
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# THE HEAVY HORSE FOR CANADA



## FOUR-HORSE SUFFOLK TEAM

1st prize, open to all heavy draught breeds, at the International Horse Show, Olympia, London, England, 1908

### FACTS ABOUT THE SUFFOLK HORSE

- (1) The oldest pure-bred draught horse in the world.
- (2) Clean legs, strong pasterns, best of feet and bone closely approaching the Thoroughbred.
- (3) Unequaled as a cross on all types of mares, either heavy or light.

### HIS RECORD

(1) Winner of 14 (out of 23) championships open to all heavy breeds and more than half the seconds at the annual shows of The Royal Agricultural Society of Great Britain, also minor championships in various parts of the world.

(2) The successes of half-bred Suffolks at Islington, Olympia and other leading shows are very numerous.

Messrs. Jaques Bros., The Suffolk Horse Ranch, Lamerton P.O., Alta. (Railway station, Alix, C. P. R. Lacombe Branch), the largest Importers and Breeders of Suffolk Horses in Canada, beg to announce they have sold all their Stallions and Fillies, and are importing another consignment which will be shown at

## THE REGINA SHOW

—MARCH 22nd TO 25th—

## THE CALGARY SHOW

—APRIL 5th TO 8th—

These Horses will be picked from the best studs in England and will all be subject, as in previous shipments, to the strictest veterinary examination as to soundness and conformation.

The Suffolk has now proved that for crossing on all types of Western Canadian mares, he is without a rival amongst heavy horses. He has also gained this position in Australia, The Argentine, Ireland and England, etc., etc.

[8240], will do Darnley ter tha and up quality. known Vigoru mare B The m tion. pick of one o mares, and suff ers to by buye quired 1 and sta. [11929] a trifle has tim is a goo er. Bes ed marc one foal and qua foal to the foal: to have desirable Canada. This is Clydesda warrant chasers. but full advertise Parties conveni the C. N will find they car Sutton s ported Andrew within fr farm is on which

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## Auction Sale of Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

### Pioneer Farm, Roland, Man. TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1910, at 1 p.m.

The executors of the estate of the late M. E. Sutton, Roland, Man., acting under testamentary instructions will disperse by auction the stud of registered Clydesdales owned by the late Mr. Sutton. There are eight pure-bred Clydesdales in the offering described as follows:

**CHIEF MACGREGOR [4234]**  
Foaled May 14, 1902; sire Borden Chief [2920] 9980; dam Nancy Macgregor (imp.) [2512], by Macgregor (1487), 2nd dam Topay (8850), by Young Pride of Scotland (1368); 3rd dam Darling of Bardarock (1061), by Lord Clyde (1194). This stallion has been travelled in his own district and is rated a first class stock getter.

**LADY DARNLEY [5549] 6951**  
Foaled May 27, 1892; sire Darnley Chief (imp.) [4346] (8567), dam Anworth Belle (imp.) [5551] 5275, by Sirdar (imp.) [2875] (4714), 2nd dam Lady Macgregor [5552] (9217), by Macgregor (1487); 3rd dam Maggie of Laggan (912), by Prince of Kilbride (660). This mare has proved her merit as a breeder, as may be judged by her progeny in the stud and in this offering.

**PRINCESS ENA [11949]**  
Foaled April 17, 1906; sire Chief Macgregor [4234], dam May Darnley [5710]. This was May Darnley's first contribution to the stud. This mare, Princess Ena, has size and quality. In her present condition she weighs well onto 1700 pounds, moves nicely, has good sound feet and legs and will make a splendid filly to breed from. She is carrying a foal by Vigorous (imp.) [6152] [12776].

**MAY DARNLEY [5710]**  
Foaled May 29, 1903; sire Bright Idea (imp.) [4344] (10705), dam Lady Darnley, [5549] 6951.

Nothing can be reserved. Everything in the above offering goes and the buyer is the man who pays the most. Buyers from a distance may reach Roland over the C. N. R. or Great Northern. The Great Northern train leaves Portage la Prairie at 7 a.m. Tuesday and arrives at Roland at 9.35. Parties will be met at trains.

Terms: 8 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.  
**W. M. WEIR, Auctioneer.**  
Rosebank, Man. **DAVID ALLISON and J. F. SUTTON, Executors.**  
Roland, Man.

[8240], is a splendidly going colt and will develop into a good breeder. Darnley Chief [8241], is a little better than his half brother in body and up to requirements in action and quality. The foal is by the well known Pomeroy Syndicate stallion, Vigorous, and is out of the imported mare Best Maid [11320].

The mares are worthy of buyers' attention. May Darnley, [5710] is the pick of the bunch for size. She is one of those big roomy, breedy mares, with plenty of room inside and sufficient quality and going powers to warrant careful consideration by buyers. She is of the type required to produce horses with size and staying qualities. Princess Eva, [11929] is out of this mare. She is a trifle smaller than her dam but has time yet to develop some. This is a good moving mare and a breeder. Best Maid, [11320] is an imported mare that has already produced one foal in the stud. She has size and quality. All these mares are in foal to Vigorous, which ensures that the foals they are carrying are bred to have most of the characteristics desirable in Clydesdales in Western Canada.

This is not a large offering of Clydesdales, but it is one that will warrant inspection of intending purchasers. No catalogs are being issued but full pedigrees are printed in the advertisement.

Parties from a distance will find it convenient to reach Roland either by the C. N. R. or Great Northern and will find in the Roland district, if they care to look further than the Sutton stables, a good number of imported and home-bred Clydesdales. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, lives within five miles of Roland and his farm is within three miles of the one on which the sale will be held.

### Questions & Answers

#### VETERINARY

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

#### REMOVING BOG SPAVIN

What is a safe remedy to use in trying to remove bog spavin from a two-year-old draft colt? E. W.

Ans.—A safe treatment consists in a blister composed of biniodide of mercury, 1 dram; lard, 6 drams. Mix well, and rub in well for twenty minutes. This will sometimes bring about the desired result. The horse's head must be tied up for 48 hours, while the blister is on. At the expiration of that time wash off

the blister with warm water and soap, and smear with vaseline every three days. Repeat the blister in three weeks, if necessary.

#### ENLARGEMENT OF LEG FROM BARB WIRE CUT

Last summer a young colt of mine got cut on front leg between knee and fetlock. The cut healed up nicely but a hard lump formed. Please state if there is any way of getting rid of it.

Ans.—You should have told us whether it was the front or back of the leg that was cut. It being usually the back, we presume the tendons, or at least one of them has been injured. You may assist nature in absorbing the swelling by applying a mild blister once every two or three weeks. Use biniodide of mercury, 2 drams to 1½ ounces of lard, mix well. Clip off the hair over the enlargement and well rub in the blistering ointment for twenty minutes. Tie the colt's head up so that he cannot lie down for forty-eight hours, then wash off the blister with warm water and soap, and smear with vaselin. Repeat the blister in two or three weeks.

#### CATARACT—THRUSH

1. Bought horse ten years old three years ago, but did not notice for a few days that there was a small white spot on his eye near the pupil. I thought it might have been the result of an accident. It did not seem to increase in size, but it has been growing gradually though very slowly, and is now extending on to the pupil, and tears are beginning to run from the eye. What is the trouble? What is probably the cause? Can anything be done to help it? Will the other likely become affected in the same way?

2. What is a good quick remedy for thrush?

Enquirer.  
Ans.— 1. The white spot in the eye is a "cataract." In the lower animals the disease is not treated, as the only remedy, even in the human being, is an operation, which is entirely out of the question with the horse. The cause is generally conceded to be hereditary, but it may result from an inflammation from any cause.

2. Scrub the frog clean with soap and water, then push well down in the cleft of the frog, about as much calomel as will cover a five cent piece; over the calomel push in a piece of absorbant cotton, rolled up cone shape. This will keep in the dressing and keep out the dirt. Renew dressing once a day. Keep the feet dry and the stall clean.

#### DISEASE OF SPINAL CORD

My four year old mare, not in foal, never seemed to do well, but last summer got in fair condition. I worked her a little, but she could not



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### CAMROSE, ALTA., MARCH 16th, 1910

These mares and fillies are an attractive lot all through. The produce of prize winners, they will themselves again prove their superiority either in the show-ring or for their usefulness on the farm, either at work in harness or as brood mares.

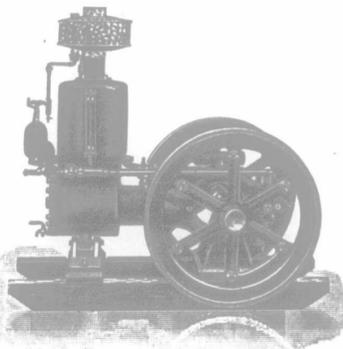
Catalogue sent on application either to  
**S. W. PAISLEY,** Auctioneer, Lacombe, Alta.  
**T. L. WIBRAY,** Ashwood Stock Farm, Proprietor, New Norway, Alta.

## NOTICE

Our second consignment of registered Percherons from Maple Leaf Farm, Kingsville, Ont., will reach our Western stable about March 5th, and on March 24th we will hold a public sale. Between 20 and 25 head will be offered, consisting of both stallions and mares. This will be a great opportunity for you to lay in some foundation stock. Watch this space for full particulars. Write for list of stock to be sold.

### E. J. WIGLE

Phone 472 342 18th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.



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The **STICKNEY ENGINE** will do your Winter and Spring grinding, sawing and feed cutting.

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### OWEN'S SMUT CLEANER



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It not only thoroughly treats your grain but it floats out and skims off all the smut Balls, ragweed, wild oats and other small seed.

We guarantee the Owens to do perfect work—capacity. No. 3—30-50 bushels per hour. No. 4—50-75

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CANADA

stand it. She always seemed dull, and if backed out of the stall in a hurry showed signs of weakness over kidneys. She began to fail so rapidly that I ceased working her. When in the pasture field, if another horse would run at her and she would back up, she had quite a time to hold her feet as she did not seem to have control of hind legs. She always has had a ravenous appetite and drinks plenty of water. She has failed now to skin and bones and does not seem to lie down. When she does get down we have to help her up. She has control of front legs. Her hair is very dry and her breath is bad. Her teeth have been attended to. She is being treated by a veterinarian but does not show any signs of improvement. Her hind legs have swollen up and a hard swelling has come on her belly. Please give name and cause of disease, if possible from the description and course of treatment, if she is likely to recover.

B. J. L.

Ans.—Your veterinary surgeon has had an advantage over us, as he has had the opportunity to examine the mare, while we have not. But you do not tell us what his diagnosis of the case is. If we knew, it possibly might assist us in making our diagnosis. However, we think that under the circumstances you should be guided in the treatment of the case, by the advice of your veterinarian. She seems to be suffering from a disease affecting the nervous system or some part of it—the spinal cord. We arrive at this conclusion from her general condition: emaciation, loss of control of hind legs—inco-ordination—and when down has to be assisted to arise. These symptoms point to grave lesions of the nervous system; so grave indeed, that in our opinion she will not recover. Consequently, we think it useless to prescribe. The bad odor emanating from the mouth may be from a decayed tooth. Have her mouth examined again.

**MARE HAS STIFF KNEE**

A mare limps in the right fore leg. I think it was caused in the following manner: About a year ago last fall I took a load of wheat to the elevator in a wagon that had not been greased, and I noticed that she started to limp about a mile from town. I had a heavy load and a heavy wagon. I have examined her hoof time and again, and cannot find anything wrong. I think that the tendon is strained, because her leg is very stiff. When she walks she does not bend the knee at all. Give me your opinion, through your valuable paper, what is the matter and is there any way in which it can be cured?

U. J. L.

Ans.—From the symptoms given by you we are inclined to the opinion that the lameness is due to a stiff knee joint. This condition would follow an active inflammation of the knee joint—carpitis. If the tendons only were affected the animal would be able to flex the knee. Take up the foot as the blacksmith would in shoeing the front foot. If the knee cannot then be extended under the body and the foot raised towards the elbow, this will be conclusive evidence that the trouble is a stiff knee, for which nothing can be done. But if the foot can be brought into contact with the elbow, then the tendons must be looked to as the seat of the lameness, and a good blister applied.

**MAY BE LUMP JAW**

I have a three-year-old heifer, in calf. A short time ago I noticed a swelling or lump on right jaw; seems to be just on under jaw bone. I had the heifer in a stall with a high crib which she sometimes struck in getting up. Would this cause a lump? Otherwise the heifer seems well. Eats and drinks as usual. Removed the crib and have been using liniment on the lump. What are the symptoms of lump jaw? Can it be cured?

A. M.

Ans.—This may be "actinomycosis"—lump jaw. This disease like other diseases often starts from a small swelling. But it is quite probable

## For Headaches

Caused by sick stomach, ill-regulated bile, sluggish bowels, nervous strain or overwork, the safest and surest remedy is

# BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere. In Boxes 25 cents.

that the enlargement was caused by the heifer repeatedly injuring her jaw bone on the crib.

The treatment of this case, if it is actinomycosis, should be successful: Iodide of potash, in two dram doses, dissolved in a half pint of water and given as a drench once daily. The dose should vary from 1½ to 2½ drams, according to the size and age of the animal. If the dose is sufficiently large, there will appear signs of iodism in the course of a week or ten days. The skin becomes scurvy, there is weeping from the eyes, catarrh from the nose, and loss of appetite. When these symptoms appear the medicine should be withheld for a few days, then afterwards resumed at the same dose. Usually it is necessary to keep up this treatment from three to six weeks. If the lump is an ordinary swelling it will possibly mature and discharge, all that will be necessary to do, will be to keep it clean with a 2 per cent. creolin or carbolic solution.

**Questions & Answers**

General

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

**INSURANCE AGAINST HAIL**

Would you kindly inform me through your columns the best company to insure standing crops against hail?

A. B. C.

Ans.—We cannot answer this question. Secure literature regarding each and make enquiries. Then make a selection on merit.

**POISONING WOLVES**

1. Is it unlawful in Manitoba to put out poison for wolves on a farmer's own property?
2. Can a municipal treasurer refuse to pay bounty for killing wolves by poisoning?

Ans.—1. Yes.  
2. Yes.

**CEMENT IN COLD WEATHER**

Is it satisfactory to build a cement wall in cold weather? W. C. S.

Ans.—It is not safe to build cement work when the temperature is much below freezing. If the cement has been so mixed that it "sets" quickly little damage may result, but quite frequently walls put up in cold weather have to be rebuilt.

**GASOLINE ENGINES**

What make of gasoline engine is best suited for plowing purposes? We have considerable breaking to do. Can you advise us?

B. & M.

Ans.—Some questions cannot be answered definitely and this very obviously is one. We do not know what make of gasoline engine is best for plowing purposes. If we had any personal opinion in the matter we would not be able to express it. Nobody except the manufacturers of these engines would undertake to answer that question definitely, and their answers might be influenced some by their personal interests. If you have followed the motor compe-

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titions held in connection with the Winnipeg and Brandon exhibitions, you should have some idea of the merit of the various makes of gaso-line engine, though it has to be admitted that the results of these trials were not altogether conclusive and might require some puzzling over to decide just what the relative standing of the different engines were in the different classes. You should also have some idea of the working qualities of the different engines from what you see of them in your own locality. We would advise that you write the manufacturers, get as much information as you can from them, write some of the farmers who are using each of the different makes and get their views. Get as much information as you can and then choose the engine preferred. You will find the firms advertising in this journal who are selling good lines of gaso-line tractors. Write them.

**OWNERSHIP OF LAND**

Some time ago I bought a fractional half section of land fronting on a lake, containing, according to Dominion Government survey, 297 acres. Recently I sold this land. After purchaser was in possession some months he began to doubt if it contained the acreage mentioned, and had it resurveyed by a Dominion Government surveyor, and found that it was some six acres short to the high water level of the lake or 4 1/2 acres short to the present shore line. Purchaser paid me for only 291 acres and I gave him a transfer for the half section of land containing 291 acres according to the survey of a certain land surveyor. Can I collect from party from whom I bought for the shortage? If not, do I own the 1 1/2 acres between high water mark and the shore line and if in future the water should recede so that the six acres become uncovered would it belong to me or to present purchaser. The land itself is of very little value, but the shore frontage may some day be quite valuable.

Sask. Enquirer.  
Ans.—As to weather you retain the balance of the land now covered by water would depend a good deal on the way you gave the description in the transfer. If you described the land as a certain half section or as the case may be, containing 290 acres more or less, you would have conveyed the whole of the land. In order to give the correct information we would need to have a copy of the transfer. If, however, you described the land by metes and bounds, according to the survey, the balance of the land should belong to you.

**TREATMENT FOR SMUT**

In one of the journals devoted to farming, I noticed a letter from a reader referring to treating seed wheat with formalin. This reader stated that he bagged his wheat and then put into each bag about one pint of solution. Do you consider this a safe method, relying on the fumes only; say in the case of wheat in which there are no smut balls and apparently no loose spores?

T. W. D.  
Ans.—Needless to say this method of treatment for smut has not been recommended by the Farmer's Advocate. Whether or not the method is safe is of no particular importance. It is, however, not the most approved. There would be too great chance for part of the grain to be saturated, while other parts would escape treatment. Any method that ensures complete wetting by a proper solution of formaldehyde is all right, but the intelligent farmer selects that treatment that facilitates the work and is economical. Special picklers are on the market and have given entire satisfaction.

**PURCHASING ENGINE**

I purchased a steam engine in December, 1909, and I have since heard that it will be condemned for the province of Alberta because it has a flat crown sheet. What can I do? I did not make a payment yet. I have signed all the notes and they have them in hand. The first payment was to be

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**More of them sold than all other makes combined.**

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Manufactured by The Berlin Felt Boot Co. Limited, Berlin, Ont.

made February 1, 1910. Should I forward payment or not?

J. S.  
Ans.—Having made a settlement for the machine, unless there was a distinct agreement that it should comply with all the provisions of the law in Alberta, you would be required to take it and carry out your part of the contract. Before payment, however, you might write to the company and also to the department of agriculture at Edmonton and get the correct information with regard to the requirements.

**BOUNTY ON WOLVES**

I see by your issue of Nov. 17 last that the bounty for wolves in Southern Alberta has been raised to \$50 on account of co-operation of the ranchers there. Would you kindly inform me if that price is still paid and give me same particulars if possible. J. B.

Ans.—For further particulars write to the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.

**SANDPOINT FOR QUICKSAND**

Have a well that has quicksand and would like to know whether or not it would be satisfactory to put a sandpoint into such a well? The water is there in good quantity if I could shut off the quicksand.

Man. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Your description is not clear enough to warrant one deciding what should be done. If you are dealing with genuine quicksand, the kind that follows water and flows where water flows, attaching a sand point to the bottom of your pump and sinking that into the bed will hardly give the results desired, for the quicksand will pass through the sandpoint as readily as the water will. If you have sunk a well into this quicksand bed and the water has not risen any above the surface of the bed, has not come up in the well to any extent, but is simply on the sand at the bottom of the well, it is doubtful if it would be

worth while doing anything. If, however, the water has risen a few feet up into the well you should be able to pump it out in the ordinary way. If the water has risen only a foot or two above the sand bed the well is not likely to be of much account, but if you had nothing better you might get a sufficient supply of water by digging a large well, say 10 or 15 feet in diameter, thus giving room for a larger quantity of water to gather above the sand.

Quicksand in a well is difficult to deal with. A well can be sunk through a quicksand bed and the sand effectively shut off, but when the quicksand is depended on to furnish the supply of water trouble frequently arises. If you will send further particulars, giving depth of sand bed beneath the surface, height water rises in well above the sand bed, size of the well and state what you have done to get water out of it and what results you got, we could probably suggest wherein the trouble lies and advise what could be done.

## WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

**SERVANTS SUPPLIED**—Mrs. MacNeil will be leaving shortly to bring to Winnipeg General Servants having first class references. 215 Logan Ave., Winnipeg.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—Improved producing fruit farm of twenty acres, with house and in best of cultivation, near Kelowna, Okanagan Valley. Property worth ten thousand present valuation. What offers? Box E, Farmer's Advocate.

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

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

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

**ONE DOZEN** of our hardy, improved Bush Cherries sent prepaid for \$2.90. Fine Canning Fruit Catalog, free. Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Man.

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

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

**CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOR SALE**—Fred Erskine, eight years. Took first prize in Winnipeg as yearling, also first for best horse any age, foaled in Manitoba, Northwest Territory or British Columbia. Sure stock-getter leaving strong, active colts. Intending purchasers should inspect him and his stock. Two stallions rising three and two years, also some mares and fillies. All registered or eligible for registration. Prices reasonable. E. A. August, Homewood, C. N. R. Carman, C. P. R. Manitoba.

**FREE** on receipt of P. C. a booklet describing the fruit industry in the Fraser Valley. Full of useful information to intending settlers. Catherwood & Watson, Mission City, B. C.

**HOLSTEIN BULL CALF** for sale. Bred from great producers. For pedigrees and particulars apply Neil Wilson, Heaslip, Man.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

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**ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTIES**—Manitoba's premier strain. Stock for sale. P. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

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

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

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

**FOR SALE**—Buff Orpington cock. Coming 2 years old, bred by Shoemaker; has taken one first prize and one silver medal. Price \$5.00. Cockerels \$1.50 and \$2.00; hens and pullets \$1.50 each. Hugh Fraser, Miami, Man.

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

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

**WALTER JAMES & SONS**, Rosser, Man. All Shorthorn bulls sold excepting some good calves. Prices right. Four Yorkshire and two Berkshire boars fit for service, \$18.00 each.

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

**W. J. TREGILLUS**, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

**McKIRDY BROS.**, Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

**H. C. GRAHAM**, Lea Park, Alta. — Shorthorns, Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-09

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

**JAS. BURNETT**, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdale horses. Stock for sale.

**H. W. BEVAN**—Duncans, Vancouver Island, B. C. Breeds the best strains of Registered Jerseys. Young stock for sale.

**HEREFORDS**—Pioneer prize herd of the West. Good for both milk and beef.

**SHETLAND PONIES**, pony vehicles, harness saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

**BROWN BROS.**, Ellisboro, Assa., breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

**J. MORRISON BRUCE**—Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask. Breeder of Clydesdales and milking Shorthorns.

**D. P. WOODRUFF**, Caldwell, Alta. Breeder of Kentucky Saddlers, young registered stallions of the best breeding for sale.

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<b>CREAMERY BUTTER</b> —	
Manitoba fancy fresh	35
made bricks	30
Eastern, in boxes	29
Manitoba, in boxes	29
<b>DAIRY BUTTER</b> —	
Dairy tubs, according to grade	15 to 19
<b>CHEESE</b> —	
Manitoba	12½ to 12½
Eastern	13½
<b>EGGS</b> —	
Guaranteed, new laid, per dozen	45
Ont. storage, candled, per doz. cases included	27½
<b>LIVE POULTRY</b> — (Delivered at Winnipeg)	
Turkey, per lb.	15
Spring chicken	12
Boiling Fowl	8
Geese	10
Ducks	10
<b>EASTERN POULTRY</b> —	
Turkeys, per lb.	21 to 22
Spring chicken, per lb.	18 to 19
Boiling Fowl, per lb.	14 to 16
Ducks, per lb.	18 to 19
Geese, per lb.	16 to 16½
<b>CURED MEATS (Smoked)</b> —	
Hams (medium)	17
Hams (large)	16½
Breakfast bacon (backs)	19½
Breakfast bacon (bellies)	18½ to 19
Shoulders	15½
Long rolls	17
Short rolls	16½
Long clear bacon	15½
<b>DRY SALT MEATS</b> —	
Long clear sides	15½
Long clear backs	16
Mess pork, per barrel	27 00
Mess pork, half barrel	14 00
<b>LARD</b> —	
Lard, in tierces, per lb.	16½
50-lb. tubs	8 55
20-lb. pails	3 50
10-lb. pails, in cases	10 60
5-lb. pails, in cases	10 65
3-lb. pails, in cases	10 75
<b>DRESSED CARCASES</b> —	
Steers and heifers, abattoir killed	8 and 8½
Hindquarters	10½
Forequarters	7½
Dressed Mutton	11
Dressed Lamb	13
Dressed hogs	12½
Dressed veal	9
<b>HIDES, delivered at Winnipeg</b> —	
Frozen hides	8 and 8½
No. 1 tallow	5½
No. 2 tallow	4½
Sheepskins	30 to 75
Seneca root	50
<b>COARSE GRAINS AND FEED</b> —	
Millfeed, net, per ton—	
Bran	17 50
Shorts	20 00
<b>CHOPPED FEEDS</b> —	
Barley, per ton, in sacks	24 00
Oats	26 00
Barley and oats	25 00
Timothy	12 00 to 14 00
<b>VEGETABLES AND FRUITS</b> —	
Potatoes, per bag	65 to 75
Cal. cucumbers per doz.	3 00
Cal. headed lettuce, per doz. head	1 75
Native lettuce, per doz	40
Native onions, per doz	40
Native radishes, per doz.	50
Mint, per doz.	75
Leeks, per doz.	50
Salsify	10
Cal. celery, per crate	6 00
Cal. celery, per doz.	75 to 1 00
Florida tomatoes, per crate of 6 baskets	7 00
Eggplant, per doz.	2 00

**THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS**

Will produce better light than any other artificial lighting device made. Special inducements and territory to the right party. We want a good man in every city and village in the world. Write today for light catalogue. 89

**NATIONAL STAMPING & ELECTRIC WORKS**  
STATION U, CHICAGO, ILL.

## CROUP IN CHILDREN

Parents dread croup because of its suddenness, its distressing pain and its danger.

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

Croup comes suddenly—be prepared for it.

Large bottle 35 cts from all dealers.

**J. L. MATHIEU CO. PROPS.,**  
SHERBROOKE, P. Q.

Distributors for Western Canada,  
**Foley Bros., Larson & Co.,** Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg.

**Mount Birds and Animals**

Write for **FREE BOOK** "How to Learn Taxidermy"

You can learn the unique science of Taxidermy right at home, by mail, and at a very small cost. By our exclusive methods we teach you in a few lessons, how to mount all kinds of birds and animals, tan skins for rugs, robes, etc. Absorbingly interesting, pleasant work. You can beautifully decorate your home or make big money mounting for others.

**Big Profits** in Taxidermy either as a profession or a week in their spare time or \$300 a year and more as professionals. **Big demand** for competent men who know our system. **Sportsmen and Naturalists**—Mount your own trophies. You quickly learn to do the work as well as any professional.

**FREE** To those who write at once we will send free, Taxidermy, copy of our handsome book "How to Learn Taxidermy," sample diploma, and full particulars, all free. **Write NOW.**

**NORTH-WESTERN SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMISTRY**  
5022a Elwood Building, OMAHA, NEB.

**PURE-BRED POULTRY, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE ORPINGTONS**

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

**ENIVAR POULTRY FARMS**  
LANSING P.O., ONT.

**FITS CURED**

**APIOLEONE** cures Epilepsy, Fits, St. Vitus Dance and all nervous diseases. It is not a relief only, but a guaranteed cure. Two weeks' trial treatment and full information sent on request. The Mortimer Drug and Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont.

**PLANET JR. FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS** get largest crops with least work. Write to-day for 1910 illustrated catalogue.

**S. L. ALLEN & CO.,** Box 1109B, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Test Eggs Before Setting**

Everything living throws off electric vibrations.

**ELECTRIC TESTER**

takes up these vibrations just as passing currents are taken up in wireless telegraphy. Where there is no life it remains inactive. Wherever there is life it is thrown into vibration. As male and female life throw off different forms of vibrations and the vibrations differ in length according to the strength of the germ, with it you can separate fertile from infertile eggs, strong from weak germs and pullets from cockerel germs. It is simple, inexpensive and easily made. Send One Dollar for plan and directions.

**W. I. Thomas, Crossfield, Alberta, Canada**

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE

# BARN ROOFING

The "Eastlake" Steel Shingle is the only absolutely weathertight shingle on the market. Let us tell you why. A shingle to be proof against the severest storms must have at least a three-inch overlap. The

## Eastlake Steel Shingle

is the only shingle that has that much. The so-called four-lock shingles have only an inch and a quarter overlap—not enough to keep out the drifting snow and rain, so this proves the "Eastlake" the only waterproof shingle.

The roofing problem solved. Our free booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles," tells how.

"Eastlake's shingles can be laid in one quarter the time it takes to lay a four-lock shingle."—The Philosopher of Metal Town.



MANUFACTURERS 1753

**Metallic Roofing Co.**

### B. P. RICHARDSON

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,  
NOTARY PUBLIC.

GRENFELL, SASK.

### LANDS FOR SALE

At a Highland gathering one Donald McLean had entered for a number of events. The first of these was the quarter-mile. Donald certainly didn't distinguish himself in the quarter-mile. Of eight runners he was last.

"Donald, Donald," cried a partisan, why did ye no run faster?"

Donald sneered. "Run faster!" he said, contemptuously. "And me reservin' myself for the bagpipe competition!"



When an undue amount of nervous energy is used in the brain there is certain to be failure in the other functions of the body.

Digestion is imperfect—the head aches—you cannot sleep—you become nervous and irritable—you are easily excited and quickly tired—your memory fails and you cannot concentrate the mind.

### Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food

is a creator of new, rich, red blood and hence a builder-up of the nervous system.

Being mild and gentle in action it is especially suited as a treatment for children at the critical period in life when important physiological changes are taking place. But you must look out for imitations. 50 cts. a box, all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



## GOSSIP

### FAIR DATES FOR ALBERTA

The report of the committee on fair dates, at the convention in Edmonton recently gave the following arrangement:

- CIRCUIT NO. 1.  
Calgary—July 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.  
Okotoks—July 12, 13.  
Innisfail—July 14, 15.
- CIRCUIT NO. 2.  
Macleod—August 3, 4, 5.  
Lethbridge—August 9, 10, 11.  
Claresholm—August 15, 16.  
Medicine Hat—August 17, 18, 19.  
Edmonton—August 23, 24, 25, 26.
- CIRCUIT NO. 3.  
Raymond—September 19, 20, 21.  
Magrath—September 22, 23.  
Pincher Creek—September 27.  
Taber—September 28.  
Cardston—September 29, 30.  
Lloydminster—October 5.  
Vermilion—October 5.  
Innisfail—October 6, 7.  
Manville—October 11.  
Vegreville—October 12.
- CIRCUIT NO. 4.  
St. Albert—September 16.  
Daysland—September 20.  
Sedgewick—September 21.  
Camrose—September 22, 23.  
Wetaskiwin—September 27, 28.  
Bowden—September 28.  
Lacombe—September 29, 30.  
Red Deer—October 4, 5.  
Stettler—October 5, 6.  
Alix—October 7.  
Milverton—October 11.
- CIRCUIT NO. 5.  
Leduc—September 13.  
Olds—September 14, 15.  
Grand Valley—September 16.  
Three Hills—September 20.  
Wabamum—September 22, 23.  
Rexboro—September 27, 28.  
Holden—September 29.  
Viking—September 30.  
Fort Saskatchewan—October 4.  
Ponoka—October 5, 6.  
Didsbury—October 6, 7.  
Gleichen—October 11, 12.  
Priddis—October 12.  
High River—October 13, 14.  
Five societies, Airdrie, Crossfield Irma, Nanton and Irvine were not represented and were not given dates.

### CLIPPING FARM HORSES

As a rule farm horses are soft in the spring and when put at the heavy spring work they perspire a great deal more than would be the case if they were kept regularly at work during the winter months. As the hair is long, the moisture is held in it and dirt accumulates much faster than if the horse was covered with a short coat. This condition has led to the practise of clipping all farm horses in some communities before putting them at the heavy spring work, and the general opinion of those who have to do with such horses both in working them and in the maintenance of their health seems to be in favor of the practise of clipping.

Horses, as we are acquainted with them at the present time, live very differently from their natural state. The wild horse was free to roam about and had very little work to do except in getting enough to eat. The horse as we know him, is subjected to a great deal of hard labor and is fed and housed under conditions that nature evidently did not mean for him; consequently, every provision should be made to keep him under these unnatural conditions in as healthful a way as possible.

Experience shows that a soft horse with a long coat of hair, if left to stand on a cold day after perspiring freely, or if stabled without ample protection on chilly nights is apt to take cold and be subject to other ills resulting from these conditions. A long coat of wet hair does not dry out very quickly and also requires considerable body heat to accomplish it. The argument is put forth by those who clip that a horse with a short coat of hair dries out very quickly and in that condition is much less liable to take cold than the unclipped horse with a coat of wet

## To Introduce our Seeds We will Send You

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

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

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

### THE ONTARIO SEED CO., Limited

Pioneer Canadian Seed Growers  
KING STREET WATERLOO, ONT.

You Cannot Afford to Be

Without a Good

# RELIABLE FARM POWER

Get a Manitoba Gasoline Engine. An engine which is simple, economical and reliable. An engine which is made in the West, and sold under a positive guarantee to give satisfaction. We also manufacture the famous Manitoba Power Windmill, the strongest, best regulated and most powerful mill on earth. Made in the West to suit Western conditions.

The Manitoba pumping windmill, grain grinders, steel saw frames, and Wood and Iron pumps.

Send for free catalogue. We are manufacturers, not jobbers.

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

## British Columbia NELSON The Capital of KOOTENAY

The centre of the Fruit Growing, Mining and Lumbering Interests of Southern British Columbia

Beautiful Scenery, Mild and Equable Climate, Excellent Boating, Fishing and Shooting, Good Hotels and Schools. Excellent Opportunities for Investors of Capital and Home-seekers.

In Competition with the World Kootenay Fruit has obtained First Prizes

Write to Publicity Bureau, Board of Trade, P. O. Box 1078, Nelson, B. C. Canada

## WALL

The Empire Brands

## PLASTER

The most reliable wall plaster on the market. Manufactured only by

**MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited**

WINNIPEG, MAN.

When Answering Ads Please Mention Advocate

### Cuts Cleaner--Turns Soil Over Better

In the design, the style and the get up of this Disc, the parts are all in the right proportion. As a result it has wonderful capacity.

The "Bissell" Harrow goes down deep and stays there without the need of pressure Springs. It cuts even, clean, turns the soil over, and pulverizes it better than any other Harrow made.

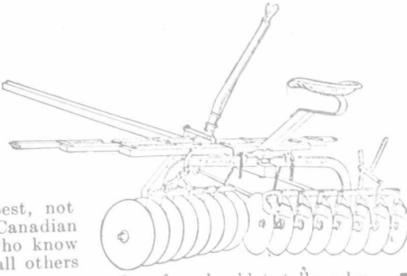
The frame is evenly balanced, lessening the weight on the horses' necks. This gives the "Bissell" lighter draught and makes it easy running and easy to handle.

In hard, tough soil the "Bissell" does its work clean and satisfactory. It is simple, easy to control, nothing

to get out of order.

We want to prove that the "Bissell"

Harrow are the best, not only for Canadian Farmers who know it, but for all others farming in the West. Our free booklet tells why. Send for it today. Dept. A.



John Deere Flow Co. Ltd.  
Sole Agents Winnipeg

T. E. Bissell Co. Ltd.  
Elora, Ont.

## The "Bissell"

### Plow and Harrow at Same Time

This plow attachment pulverizes and levels the soil as it is fresh turned and moist, thereby making a perfect seed bed before the ground gets lumpy and dries out. It is light running and requires no more horses than for ordinary plowing. Made for sulky and gang plows.

The cutting blades are made of the best plow steel, with plenty of curve to the blade so that it produces a draw cut. These blades are self-cleaning and cornstalks or trash cannot lodge.

**THE NATIONAL ROTARY HARROW ATTACHMENT** is destined to become the greatest farm labor-saver of the age! It does the work far better and easier than the old drag, because of the draw cut blades, and also because the ground is easiest pulverized and leveled when it is fresh turned. When your plowing is done, your harrowing is done! By all means SEE this great machine attachment. It will save you dollars, time and trouble. Ask your dealer to show it to you today. If he hasn't it, write us today and we will see that you are supplied. (1)

NATIONAL HARROW COMPANY, Box 114, LEROY, ILL.



## SAVE THE SPECULATOR'S PROFIT

BY BUYING **FRUIT LANDS** IN SOUTHERN

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

FROM THE

**Nelson & Fort Sheppard and Kaslo & Slocan Railway Companies**

In answering please mention this paper.

CHARLES SCOTT

Land Agent

P. O. BOX 1026, NELSON, B.C.

### The Tireless Accurate Iron Hand

You can operate the Aspinwall No. 3 Potato Planter without the assistance of another man. The Aspinwall No. 3 not only saves you the extra man's pay, but also plants one-third faster than machines requiring two men. The hand that handles the seed on the Aspinwall No. 3 is the iron hand. Unlike the human hand, it never gets tired. It drops 99 per cent. good. You can use different sizes of seed and vary the distance of planting without requiring change of pickers. No other planter can compare with it in accuracy or handle as large a range of seed.

Send for our catalog L1 We are largest manufacturers of potato machinery in the world, and we can give you valuable facts on profitable potato culture.

The Aspinwall Mfg. Co. **Aspinwall**  
Jackson, Mich., and Guelph, Can.



### A Record Breaker For You

Cut This Out and Mail to Us, and We will Send You Our "Special Advertising Offer" FOR ONE MONTH ONLY

**"LONDON"** GAS OR GASOLINE ENGINES AND OUTFITS 1 1/2 to 5 Horse-Power.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED  
**SCOTT MACHINE COMPANY, Limited**  
LONDON 19 CANADA

hair. A man would not care to stand about on a cold day or try to rest at night with a heavy suit of wet clothes on. He would be much better off if he had on a light, dry suit.

The horse of to-day is healthier and a better worker than the horse of a century ago, but more is expected of him and he accomplishes more. If he is clipped in the early spring and a blanket is provided for protection whenever he is left to stand in the open on a day that is cold or at night when put into the stable, it would seem he is better off than the unclipped animal.

It is further argued that the clipped horse makes a great deal better appearance than the unclipped animal in the spring and there would seem to be no question but what that is true. It is also stated that the clipped horse is more easily cleaned and kept in good condition, which appears to be reasonable too, for with a short coat of hair he accumulates much less dust and the excretions of the body thrown off through the pores of the skin have a much better chance to escape.

A long winter coat is an admirable protection for a horse when he is not at work but when man takes him in charge and subjects him to heavy spring work after the winter months of rest he surely ought to do everything to make life as healthful and comfortable for him as possible. It would seem to be the course of reason to give him a good clipping and authorities in general at the present time are about united in favor of this course. The practise is getting to be a very general one throughout the country.

We would like to hear from those of our readers who are interested in this subject and who have had experience with clipping.

### SALE OF LAKEVIEW HEREFORDS

Breeders of pure-bred stock would do well to note the advertisement as it appears in this issue, announcing the sale of fifty-six head of pure-bred Hereford cattle, the property of Jas. Tough, whose farm lies close to the city of Edmonton, Alta. No other breeder in Western Canada of this famous breed deserves more special credit than does Mr. Tough, for found on the slopes of Lakeview farm are a bunch of white-faces, a credit to any breeder, animals that would stand to win in the best of company. In the lot are 12 bulls, a number of serviceable age, the remainder being females, the majority in calf or with calves at foot. Most of the young animals in the herd are sired by Goldstone, a winner wherever shown. The sires now used in the herd are Albert Jr. and Rob Roy. Mr. Tough is disposing of implements and stock of all kinds, and intending purchasers would do well to write for further information.

### DOMINION SWINE-BREEDERS' ANNUAL MEETING

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Swine-breeders' Association, in Toronto, recently, registrations for the different breeds in volume 20 were reported by the directors as follows: Berkshires, 1,214; Yorkshires, 1,775; Chester Whites, 607.

**\$1000 REWARD**  
FOR THEIR EQUAL.  
No slide head. Oil only twice a year. Ask about our two wheel power mill and our arm saver husker. Get book 112 free. Write for it today.  
**DOUBLE POWER MILL CO.**  
Appleton, Wis., U. S. A.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM** THE ONLY DOUBLE TRACK LINE  
between Chicago and Eastern Canada  
and the DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE TO NEW YORK  
Via Niagara Falls  
Through Coaches and Pullman Sleeping Cars  
Steamship Tickets, Cook's Tours, Quebec S. S. Co.  
Special Tours to the Mediterranean, Bermudas and West Indies  
For rates, reservations, time tables, and full information apply to  
**A. E. DUFF**  
General Agent Passenger Department  
260 Portage Ave. Phone, Main 7008  
Winnipeg, Man.



**Lump Jaw**  
The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was  
**Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure**  
and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it. Known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried--your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.  
Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

**Had Weak Back.**  
Would Often Lie in Bed For Days, Scarcely Able To Turn Herself.  
Mrs. Arch. Schnare, Black Point, N.B., writes:—"For years I was troubled with weak back. Oftentimes I have lain in bed for days, being scarcely able to turn myself, and I have also been a great sufferer while trying to perform my household duties. I had doctors attending me without avail and tried liniments and plasters, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I was about to give up in despair when my husband induced me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after using two boxes I am now well and able to do my work. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all that you claim for them, and I would advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial."  
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS are a purely vegetable medicine, realizing quick, permanent relief, without any after ill effects. A medicine that will absolutely cure Backache and all forms of Kidney and Bladder Disease.  
Price, 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.  
In ordering specify "Doan's."

**Lice and \$175.00**  
according to States Dept.  
What the poisonous hardly be e  
The cry e disinfect, d  
asites.  
**Dr. H and I**  
Deodorizes, pu  
of disease ger  
stables, chieck  
simply by spr  
gallon diluted  
fons. It also  
fleas, also shee  
other parasitic  
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for official dip  
If your deal  
Write for circu  
**DR. H**

**LAMENES**  
Bone, Sp  
lar trouble  
**A**  
Full dire  
bottle, \$2.00  
Horse Bone  
AUSOLIC  
a bottle, re  
larged Gar  
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F.  
LYMANS Ltd.  
Also furnished by Mar  
The N'sinal Drug & C  
and Henderson Bros. C

**Wet-Back**  
C  
-tak  
boer  
moor  
9  
19 Robert St. Tor

**Hudson**  
The Great  
of the West  
**LEASING**  
The compan  
for hay and g  
served quarters  
particulars ap  
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**2 Grai**  
all the Grand  
Pumps by the Alaska-1  
last summer, were ave  
"AMERICAN"  
The reason why "An  
efficiency than others  
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with no sudden change  
fluid in passing throug  
the pump.  
"American" cen  
trifugals are made  
in any size, equip  
ped with any power  
and guaranteed rigi  
dly. Complete Cat  
alog No. 104 Free  
The American  
Well Works  
Office and Works: At  
Chicago Office:



**Lice and Parasites Cost \$175,000,000 a Year**

according to the report of the United States Department of Agriculture. What the death loss is, due to poisonous germs of disease, can hardly be estimated.

The cry everywhere is clean up, disinfect, destroy all forms of parasites.

**Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant**

Deodorizes, purifies the air, kills all forms of disease germs in barns, hog pens, cow stables, chicken yards, sinks, drains, etc., simply by sprinkling it everywhere. One gallon diluted makes from 70 to 100 gallons. It also kills lice, mites, sheep ticks, fleas, also sheep scab, mange, eczema and other parasitic skin diseases. Meets the United States Government requirements for official dipping for sheep scab.

If your dealer can't supply you, we will write for circular.

**DR. HESS & CLARK**  
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.



**LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble can be stopped with**

**ABSORBINE**

Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle. \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 9 D free.

**ABSORBINE, J.R.**, for mankind, \$1 a bottle, removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Vari- cose Veins, Varicocites, Old Sores, Allays Pain.

**W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F.**, 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

**LYMANS Ltd.**, Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by **Martin Bole & Wynne Co.**, Winnipeg; **The National Drug & Chemical Co.**, Winnipeg and Calgary; and **Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd.**, Vancouver.

**CATTLE FATTEN QUICKER**  
—take on weight faster—make better beef—when dehorned. Cows give more milk—and half the danger in shipping by rail or boat is eliminated.

**KEYSTONE DEHORNER** does the work in 2 minutes. Cuts from 4 sides at once. Write for free booklet. **R. H. McKenna**, 19 Robert St., Toronto, Ont. Late of Picton, Ont.

**Hudson's Bay Company**

**LEASING OF LANDS**

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

**2 Grand Prizes**

and 5 Gold Medals  
all the Grand Prizes and all the Gold Medals given to Pumps by the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle last summer, were awarded to  
**"AMERICAN" Pumping Machinery**

The reason why "American" centrifugal pumps are higher efficiency than others is the impellers are accurately adjusted and machined true to fit the casing and the fl. wheels are all easy curves with no sudden change of direction of fluid in passing through the pump.

"American" centrifugal pumps are made in any size, equipped with any power and guaranteed rigidly. Complete Catalog No. 104 Free.

**The American Well Works**  
Office and Works: Aurora, Ill.  
Chicago Office: First National Bank Building.



Poland-Chinas, 61; Tamworths, 355; Duroc-Jerseys, 44; Essex, 5. The statement of registrations, according to provinces, is as follows: Ontario, 2,013; Manitoba, 214; Saskatchewan, 164; Alberta, 219; British Columbia, 74; Quebec, 795; New Brunswick, 98; Nova Scotia, 84; Prince Edward Island, 56; United States, 18; making a total of 3,735 registrations. Transfers were 407.

Total receipts for 1909, on account of the swine records at Ottawa, were \$3,121.60. Besides the memberships, the profits from registrations 1909 amounted to \$314.16. The financial statement shows cash on hand as per last report, \$1,886.23; total receipts, \$5,540.16; cash on hand, Dec 31st, 1909, \$1,393.12.

It had been requested that provision be made for recording Hampshire swine in connection with the Dominion swine record. The recommendation of the directors that the Hampshires be taken in and arrangements made for registration of them was adopted by the meeting.

A new constitution had been drawn up for submission to and ratification by the association. The directors, however, at their meeting held prior to the general meeting, were not entirely satisfied with the constitution, and suggested that the matter be referred back to the executive. On motion of Major Hood this was done, the constitution being referred to the executive to be considered, printed and distributed and taken up again next year.

On motion of Wm. Jones, seconded by R. H. Hardie, the association adopted the new set of rules of entry drawn up, which have the effect of admitting to registration in the Canadian records pigs of the American breeds recorded in any of the American records certified by the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

What might be taken as rather a significant utterance was made by the Live-Stock Commissioner, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, who in discussing the status of the hog-raising industry, referred to a demand from the West some time back for \$8,000,000 to establish a packing plant, though later their request had been very considerably moderated. However, while the Government had not taken any action in the matter, there was probably the germ of a great idea in their suggestion. While Dr. Rutherford did not specifically say so, it was rather to be inferred from his remarks that the Department of Agriculture had contemplated some efforts to establish a great dead-meat trade, not only in the West, but all over the country, to be conducted by a company working on bonds held by the Government.

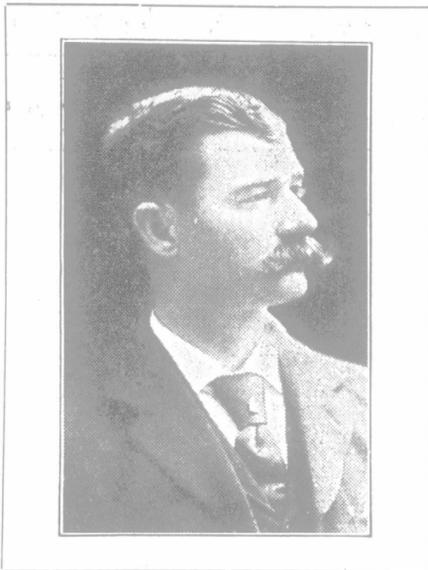
Officers were elected as follows: President, Wm. Jones, Zenda; Vice-President, G. R. Douglas, Mitchell; Director for the Berkshires, S. Dolson, Norval Station; Yorkshires, J. E. Brethour, Burford; Chester Whites, D. McCoursy, Bornholm; Tamworths, A. C. Hallman, Breslau; Essex, Jos Featherston; Poland-Chinas, W. M. Smith, Scotland; Ontario Agricultural College, Prof. G. E. Day; Gen. Director, D. C. Platt. Representatives to fair boards—Canadian National, D. C. Platt and S. Dolson; Central Canada, R. Morrow and R. J. Garbutt; Western Fair, Geo. Douglas and H. S. McDiarmid; Provincial Winter Fair, Prof. G. E. Day, Major G. B. Hood, Wm. Jones and R. H. Harding; Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, Wm. Jones, R. J. Garbutt, P. O. Collins and J. C. Smith.

The Executive Committee of the Dominion Swine-breeders' Association for 1910 is as follows: Wm. Jones, Zenda; Geo. Douglas, Mitchell; J. E. Brethour, Burford; D. C. Platt, Millgrove; A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.

**STANDARD-BRED HORSE ASSOCIATION**

The recently-formed Standard-bred Horse Association of Canada held a meeting in Toronto, a short time ago for the purpose of perfecting their organization in preparation for incorporation, President Robert Miller, of Stouffville was in the chair.

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**IMPORTER OF**

**CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.**

I now have my Brandon barn full of the best shipment of Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions, and Clydesdale fillies that I have ever imported. The most of the Clydesdales are sired by that great breeding horse "Hiawatha." Stallions range from two to four years. I have no pony Clydes; they are all draft Clydes. I invite lovers of good horses to see them. You will see the best lot you ever saw in Canada. I can sell them so cheap you will wonder how I can buy them and sell them at the price. I sell them cheaper than any other importer for these reasons:—(1) I select my horses personally in the Old Country; (2) I purchase for cash; (3) I do my own selling at the barns; (4) I have no partners to divide profits with; therefore any reasonable business man will understand why I can sell cheaper than any importer in the business. I would be pleased to have you come and see my stock and get prices before you buy. A reasonable guarantee given with every horse sold and a quarter million dollars behind the guarantee.

For further particulars, write—

**J. B. Hogate, Brandon, Man.**

**GREAT AUCTION SALE**

OF

**HORSES**

Under the auspices of

The Brandon Winter Fair and Live Stock Association

at

The Winter Fair Building, **BRANDON**  
**March 15th & 16th, 1910**

This will be one of the greatest auction sales of horses ever held in the West. Special attention will be given to registered stock and farm horses. Parties having horses to sell and intending purchasers should give it their attention.

For all information and sale entry forms address

**T. C. NORRIS, Auctioneer** **CHARLES FRASER, Secretary**  
**BRANDON**

Sale entries close March 11th.

Special passenger rates from points in Saskatchewan and Manitoba on Certificate plan.

**BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL**

Resembles new milk as nearly as possible in chemical composition. Used throughout the world. Halves the cost of raising calves. Prevents scouring. Rapidly matures them. Send for pamphlet "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

**B STEELE, BRIGGS SEED Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. B**

## GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM



TROJAN (imp.), Grand Champion, Dominion Exhibition, Calgary, 1908:

Our new offerings of Clydesdale Stallions is bigger and better than ever. We have them at all ages and prices ranging from \$500 up. They are imported and home-bred, sired by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Acme, Labori, Baron's Gem, Baron Kerr and others. We also have some very fine Mares and Fillies for sale.

Our Clydesdales are all of the heavy draft type.

Trojan, grand champion at the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary in 1908, is heading at present our stud. Visitors always welcome and will be met by our rig if notified a few days ahead at Balgonie (Station on C.P.R. main line, 16 miles east of Regina).

### P. M. Bredt & Sons

Edenwold P. O.

Via Balgonie, Sask.

### FOREST HOME CLYDESDALES

Our offering of one, two and three-year-old Clydesdale fillies is of a different class to what usually comes to Canada. They are large and full of quality, exceptionally well bred, three by Baron's Pride; not a plain bred one in the lot. A splendid pair of stallions, two and three years. Intending purchasers should see this lot before investing. Carman, C. P. R., C. N. R., G. N. R.; Roland, C. N. R. and G. N. R. Telephone Carman Exchange



ANDREW GRAHAM

POMEROY, MAN.



### Imported Clydesdales

If you are in the market for a choice Filly or a Show Stallion come and see my stock. Prices reasonable.

THOS. USHER, Carman, Man.

## TRAYNOR BROS.' CLYDESDALES ARE TOP NOTCHERS

You should look these over before buying. Our present offering includes

The Champions of the 1908 Chicago International; Champions of the 1909 Regina Show, and Fillies and Stallions from the Great Sires "Baron's Gem" and "Black Ivory," also imported Stallions and Mares from a number of the best breeding horses in Scotland

See our Stock and be convinced that we have the best horses for the least money considering the quality

Regina on the C.P.R.      Condie on the C.N.R.  
MEADOW LAWN FARM

J. D. TRAYNOR

Condie, Sask.

R. I. TRAYNOR

The only business transacted was the election of a vice-president, A. Allison, of Morrisburg, Ont. A resolution, read by Dr. A. W. Bell of Winnipeg, was adopted, requesting the committee appointed by Parliament to hesitate before recommending the adoption of the Miller Bill, re betting on horse-races, believing it would seriously affect the light-horse-breeding industry of Canada. The resolution was spoken to by O. B. Sheppard, Ald. S. McBride, Dr. Rutherford, and others, the consensus of opinion being that the bill, if passed, would work incalculable harm to the breeders of this class in the country. O. B. Sheppard was delegated to appear before the Commission at Ottawa to give evidence against the Bill.

#### WINTER FAIR AT REGINA

Judging from the interest that is being manifested in the Saskatchewan Winter Fair the gathering of stockmen and the exhibits of live stock at Regina, March 22 to 25, will exceed anything of its kind that has yet been held at the Saskatchewan capital. Winter live stock exhibitions are becoming exceedingly popular, and a large number of persons will be in attendance. Entries are already beginning to pour into the secretary's office, and final arrangements are being completed to make this event in the highest degree successful.

According to the rules of the show, exhibitors must become members of the live stock association representing the kind of stock that they are exhibiting. Membership in the association carries other privileges in addition to that of being permitted to exhibit. Persons in Alberta and Manitoba who join the Saskatchewan live stock associations will be given return trip at the price of a single fare on the certificate plan, and they will also be entitled to free admission to all the departments of the show.

The secretary of the live stock associations is F. Hedley Auld, Regina. Mr. Auld is also manager of the Winter Fair. When applying for membership in the live stock associations applicants should state whether they wish to join the horse, cattle, sheep or swine breeders' association. Every stock raiser in the province should be a member of one of these associations.

#### LIVE STOCK SHOW IN CALGARY

The catalog of the auction sale and show of bulls to be held by the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association at Calgary, on April 5th and 6th, can now be had from the secretary at Calgary on application. It contains the pedigrees of 121 bulls, representing the following breeds: Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways and Ayrshires. This sale is held in conjunction with the provincial Horse Show and Fat Stock Show, April 5th to 8th.

The list of special prizes to be offered at the Alberta Spring Shows, in addition to those published in the prize lists include:

Ladies' Saddle Classes, Class 117 changed for saddle horses 11.3 and over.

Class 117a—Same conditions and prizes as 117 but for ponies under 14.3 hands.

Class 132a—Silver trophy offered by Rev. A. J. Dewdney and cash prizes of \$15 for 1st and \$10 for 2nd offered by R. W. Meiklejohn and Chas. Riddock for half bred or thoroughbred stallion best calculated to produce hunters.

Class 17a—Silver trophy offered by Mrs. Jas. F. Moodie for the best Standardbred stallion and 3 of his progeny.

Class 130a is open only to winners in classes 125, 126, 127, 129 and 130. E. L. Richardson is secretary.

#### POULTRY AWARDS

The awards in some of the leading classes and the winners of special prizes at the recent poultry show in Winnipeg are as follows:

Barred Plymouth rocks—Cock—1, George Wood, Holland; 2, R.



## Genasco Ready Roofing

Put it on the roof of your house, barn, sheds, and every other building on the farm, and you'll have peace of mind, comfort, satisfaction, and economy; you'll have absolute and lasting weather-protection.

Genasco is made of Trinidad Lake asphalt—the natural and only perfect waterproofer. It will not crack, rust, rot, or catch fire. And it does not leak.

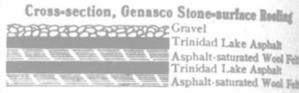
Ask your dealer for Genasco, and be sure to look for the trademark. Mineral or smooth surface. Guaranteed by our thirty years' experience and large organization. A written guarantee also, if you want it. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.

### THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

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

#### PHILADELPHIA

New York      San Francisco      Chicago



An Irish recruit who ran at the first shot in his first battle was unmercifully laughed at for his cowardice by the whole regiment, but he was equal to the occasion.

"Run, is it?" he repeated, scornfully. "Faith, an' I didn't nayther. I just observed the general's express orders. He told us, 'Strike for home and yer country,' and I struck for home."

"Thim what struck for their country is there yet."

## "Bronchitis."

### THE SYMPTOMS ARE

Tightness across the Chest, Sharp Pains and a Difficulty in Breathing, a Secretion of Thick Phlegm, at first white, but later of a greenish or yellowish color coming from the bronchial tubes when coughing, especially the first thing in the morning.

Bronchitis is generally the result of a cold caused by exposure to wet and inclement weather and when neglected will become chronic.

Chronic Bronchitis is one of the most general causes of Consumption. Cure the first symptoms of Bronchitis by the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

Miss Martha Bouget, Little Pabon, Que., writes: "Last spring I was very poorly, had a bad cough, sick headache, could not sleep, and was tired all the time. I consulted two doctors, and both told me I had bronchitis, and advised me to give up teaching. I tried almost everything but none of the medicines gave me any relief. One of my friends advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I had scarcely taken the first bottle when I began to get better and when I had taken the fourth bottle I felt as well as ever, my cough had left me and I could sleep well."

Dr. Wood's is the original Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and the price 25 cents. There are many imitations of "Dr. Wood's" so be sure you receive the genuine when you ask for it.

Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont

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In the best latest alu horn, exa ber tubin

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Genuine Disc Graphophone

# COLUMBIA

Still Unrivalled  
In beautiful oak cabinet with latest sound box, latest aluminum scientific tone arm and revolving horn, exactly as shown. No crane, stand or rubber tubing required. So simple, no attachments.

**\$35 Only** including 16 large selections of your own choice  
**PAY \$6.50 DOWN**

**\$4.00 Monthly**

On seven days' free trial if desired.

All makes of Phonographs, Talking Machines and Records depend on Columbia improvements and patented inventions. The Columbia leads.

The only firm in the West selling on easy terms at this price; we sell all makes of Talking Machines and Records. Lowest prices. Easy payments, from \$2.50 monthly. No C.O.D. No objectionable rules or references required. Return if not as represented and we pay freight.

Here are some of our specials:  
Columbia 10 inch Double Discs (2 different selections), 85c., new velvet finish, fit any machine, last for ever. Foreign records now ready.

Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, Edison Bell and Columbia, brand new, 25c., worth 40c.  
Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 45c., beautiful tone, cannot break, fit any machine.

Columbia Indestructible Four Minute Records, 65c., the only four minute record that's right. New Columbia 4 Minute Machines and attachments now ready.

Four and Five Minute Cylinder Wax Records 60c., choicest selection.  
Edison Gem Phonograph and 12 selections, \$19.50.

Columbia Improved Cylinder Graphophone and 12 selections, \$21.00.

Columbia and Victor Disc Machines, with 16 large selections, \$27.50 and upwards. The disc style reigns supreme. Second hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade; 40 styles of talking machines; 20,000 records; 40 styles of pianos.

Our Piano Specials \$290.00 and \$350.00  
Three Fall Payments arranged.

## WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

Biggest Piano and Phonograph house in Canada. Wholesale and Retail.  
Columbia, Berliner, Victor and Edison experts.  
Get free Booklet No. 42.  
206 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

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IS DIFFERENT

**MURCH BELLS**  
CHIMES AND PEALS  
MURCH BELLS A SPECIALTY  
FULLY WARRANTED  
MURCH BELL FOUNDRY CO.,  
BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.  
Established 1866

Advocate Ads. for Results

M. West, Glenboro. 3, Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank. Hen—1 and 2, R. M. West. Cockerels—1 and 4, R. M. West; 2, Mrs. A. Cooper; 3, George Wood. Pullets—1 and 3, R. M. West; 2, George Wood; 4, R. D. Laing, Stonewall.

White Plymouth rocks—Cock and hen—W. J. Currie, Lauder. Cockerels—1 and 2, W. J. Currie, 3, John Bulhed, Carievale. Pullet—W. J. Currie.

Buff rocks—Cock, 1, T. E. Taylor, Glenboro; hen, 1, 2, 3; cockerel 1, 2; pullet, 1, 2, 3, T. E. Taylor.

Golden Wyandottes—Hen, Charles Lund, Winnipeg. Cockerels—1, R. E. Wolseley, Norwood; 2, Chas. Lund. Pullet—1, R. E. Wolseley; 2 and 3, Charles Lund.

White Wyandottes—Cock—1, 2, 3, John McLean, Glenboro. Hen—1, 2, 3, John McLean. Cockerel—1, 2, 3, John McLean, Pullet—1 and 3, John McLean; 2, Mrs. John A. Shaw, Norwood.

Buff Orpingtons—Pen. 1, J. Wilding, Norwood Grove; 2, A. Sinclair, Winnipeg; cock, 1, R. Wilson, Winnipeg; 2, Wm. Lees, Winnipeg; hen, 1, J. Wilding; 2 and 3, R. Wilson; cockerel, 1, J. Wilding, 2, H. Creed; 3, R. Wilson; pullet, 1 and 4, R. Wilson; 2 and 3, J. Wilding.

Black Orpingtons—Pen. 1, W. Abbott, Holland; 2, Irvine Bros., Winnipeg; cock, 1, J. Butland & Sons, Oak Bank; hen, 1 and 3, W. Abbott; 2, J. Butland & Sons; cockerel, 1 and 2, W. Abbott; 3, George Chambers, Winnipeg; pullet, 1 and 3, W. Abbott; 2, A. McGregor.

White Orpingtons—Pen. 1, C. H. Wise; hen, 1, 2 and 3, C. H. Wise, Norwood Grove; cockerel, 1 and 3, C. H. Wise, 2, George A. Downard, Winnipeg; pullet, 1 and 3, C. H. Wise; 2, George A. Downard.

S. C. Rhode Island Red—Cock, 1 and 3, J. H. Kennedy, Winnipeg; 2, Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Oakville. Hen, 1, 2 and 3, Kennedy. Cockerel, 1, Geo. S. Gamble, Regina; 2 and 3, Kennedy. Pullet, 1 and 3, Kennedy; 2, Gamble. Pen, 1, Kennedy.

R. C. Rhode Island Red—Pen. 1, Kennedy. Cock, 1, H. H. Pearson, Stonewall; 2 and 3, Kennedy. Hen, 1 and 3, Kennedy; 2, Pearson. Cockerel, 1, Pearson; 2, A. Noden, Winnipeg; 3, Kennedy. Pullet, 1 and 2, Pearson; 3, Kennedy.

S. C. Brown Leghorn—Pen. 1, H. E. Waby, Enderby, B. C.; cock and hen, 1, H. E. Waby; cockerel and pullet, H. E. Waby.

R. C. Brown Leg Horn—Pen. 1, P. Bueckert, Winkler; 2, James Peables, Norwood. Cock, 1, 2 and 3, R. L. Davies, Winnipeg. Cockerel, 1, E. E. Wildman, Kenora; 2 and 3, R. L. Davies. Pullet, 1, Davies, 2 and 3, L. W. Carbutt, St. Vital.

Single Comb White Leghorn—Cock, 1, W. J. Heaslip, Glenboro; 2 and 3, C. H. Baird, St. Charles. Hen, 1, Heaslip; 2 and 3, Baird. Cockerels, 1, 2 and 3 Heaslip. Pullet, 1 and 2, Heaslip; 3 and 4, Baird. Pen, 1, J. J. Funk.

S. C. B. Minorcas—Pen. 1, R. D. Laing, Stonewall; 2, T. C. Stewart, Winnipeg; hen, 1 and 2, Laing; 3, C. T. Stewart; cockerel, 1, Laing; 2, Stewart; pullet, 1 and 2, Laing, 3, Stewart.

Black Spanish—Cock, 1, pullet, 1, J. L. Adair, Winnipeg.

### SPECIAL PRIZES

For best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet—A. E. Shether, Brandon, partridge cochin.

For best male and female utility type—W. J. Currie.

For best display of Asiatics, any breed—C. H. Wise.

For best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet, American class—John McLean, white wyandottes.

Best display of Barred Plymouth rocks—R. M. West.

Best display of white rocks—W. J. Currie.

Best display of golden wyandottes—R. Wolseley.

Best display of white wyandottes, cock, hen, cockerel and pullet—John McLean.

For best trio of barred rocks, utility type—Mrs. A. Cooper.

Best barred rock pullet—West.

Best barred rock cockerel—West.



One of the greatest Clydesdale Sires ever brought to the West.

## HILLCREST STUD

We have added to our well known stud of Clydesdales at the Hillcrest Stud, Condie, Sask., a recent importation of thirty-five head—twenty-three stallions and twelve fillies. Our new importation was personally selected to keep up the high standard of our stud, and we are offering horses with size and quality combined, to a marked degree. They are sired by such horses as Baron's Pride, Hiswatha, Everlasting, Baron's Gem, Royal Favorite, Baron's Voucher, Royal Edward, Baron o' Buchlyvie and Sir Hugo.

Customers buying from us have no middlemen's profits to pay, as we buy and sell our own horses.

Write for descriptive catalogue. Long distance telephone in house.

## TABER & PLUMMER

CONDIE, SASK.

## DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORNS



Having sold my farm I must dispose of my entire herd of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. I have yet my champion herd and their descendants that won for me honors at many of the leading Alberta exhibitions in past years. There are females of all ages, descendants of the most noted families in Scotland. I have used such stock bulls as Trout Creek Hero, the champion bull in Alberta, for a number of years; Loyalty (imp.); Remus, a Toronto prize winner, and Lucerne (imp.), the latter a bull of exceptional merit. My prices are very reasonable.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALBERTA

## "TIGHNDUIN" Stock Farm

LASHBURN, SASK.

on C. N. R. main line.

Breeders and Importers of Pure Bred

**Clydesdales, Hackneys and Shetlands**

Mares, Stallions and young Stock for sale. Also pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle.

J. Morison Bruce, Prop.

J. C. M. Johns, Mgr.

## 22 Imported Clydesdales Just

For Sale at very lowest prices. I have been importing for the last 30 years. My experience counts for something to those wanting a good Horse and at the right price. Intending purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to see my stock or write before buying elsewhere. Long distance phone.

O. SORBY, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

## REGISTERED PERCHERONS for SALE



IMP. ROSSE

Including several prize winners at the summer fairs of Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon. At these exhibitions our exhibits won seventy-four prizes, nine gold medals and two silver cups. We have 40 head to select from, registered in both American and Canadian Records. Young stallions and mares sired by our Imported Robosse. Also choice American bred stock. Western buyers would do well to inspect our horses before purchasing as they are acclimated and will be sold at reasonable prices. Terms given to any one with satisfactory references. Write or come and see us. Long distance phone connection, farm three miles from town, visitors met at train.

W. E. & R. C. Upper, North Portal, Sask.

### Craigie Mains Clydesdales



We have in our new barns situated in Lumsden, Sask., about 70 head of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales. Our last importation of over 50 head is the largest importation made to Canada in 1909 and is without a doubt the best selection we have yet handled; they are all the Scotch type and are sired by such horses as Baron's Pride, Baron Cedric, Everlasting, Sir Everard, Baron O'Buchylive, Royal Favorite, Royal Edward, Rev. Santa, Scottish Crest, Marcellus, Lobori. Customers buying from us have no middlemen's profits to pay, as we buy and sell our own horses. Write for descriptive catalogue.

**A. & G. MUTCH**  
LUMSDEN, SASKATCHEWAN

### GLENCARNOCK ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE



We have a choice lot of well grown young bulls of 1909, of the low down blocky type sired by Imported Prince of Benton, who was one of the best Angus bulls ever imported to America. We have also a choice lot of two year old heifers by the same sire out of big heavy fleshed, choicely bred cows of the easy keeping sort. Now is the time to get a bull that will sire the low down heavy fleshed steers that bring the top price.

**GLENCARNOCK STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.**  
ROBT. BROWN Herdsman JAS. D. McCREGOR Prop.

## SASKATCHEWAN WINTER FAIR REGINA

**MARCH 22, 23, 24, 25, 1910**

Grand Exhibition of **HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.** Provincial Stock Judging Competition.

**PURE-BRED CATTLE SALE**  
\$5000.00 offered in premiums.  
New classes—Improved features

The Provincial Poultry Show will also be held in Regina on the same dates.

**THE STOCKMAN'S CONVENTION**  
Annual meeting of Saskatchewan live stock associations.  
Lectures forenoon and evening on live stock questions by leading agriculturists of Canada.

**REDUCED TRANSPORTATION**  
Full information upon request. **F. HEDLEY AULD,**  
Secretary and Manager, Regina, Sask.

Entries close February 25. Make your entries early.

For best pair white rocks shown by a novice—W. J. Currie.

For best barred Plymouth rock cock and hen—Geo. Wood.

For best pair Rhode Island reds—J. H. M. Kennedy.

For best display partridge wyan-dottes—Mrs. T. Waddell, Enderby, B. C.

For best black orpington cockerel and pullet—W. Abbott, Holland.

For best buff orpington cockerel and pullet—J. Wilding.

For best buff orpington, male—R. Wilson.

For best display of black leghorns R. C. Davies.

For best display of black leghorns—W. E. Wessels.

For best display of S. C. B. min-orcas—R. D. Laing.

For best display of S. C. W. leg-horn cock and hen—W. J. Hyslop.

Best collection S. C. B. leghorns—H. E. Waby.

For best display of any one variety of leghorns—F. O. Sargent.

For best exhibit of bantams—A. W. Bell.

For the best exhibit of dressed poultry—J. Butland & Sons.

Whitest bird in the show—John Mc-Lean, white wyandotte.

For best bird, any variety, in the show—Geo. Wood, Holland.

For best buff cochin cock, hen, cockerel and pullet—C. H. Wise.

### DOMINION SHEEP-BREEDERS' MEETING

A more cheerful-looking body of men were welcomed to the annual meeting of the Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association by President Andrew Whitelaw, in Toronto, than were assembled a year ago. The virtual re-opening of the American market for pure-bred sheep, by the lifting of the thirty-day quarantine, had removed a black cloud from the sheep-breeders' horizon, and the meeting this year was characterized by all its old-time hopefulness. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Rutherford, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, for his efforts in securing the removal of this quarantine, as well as holding sales in Eastern and Western Canada, to help exploit the home market. The report of the directors indicated that the financial statement this year showed a balance on hand of \$2,551.07; out of this amount there is charged against the association \$488.65. Allowing about \$1,500 for the printing of the Sheep Record, the balance remaining for distribution among the sheep-breeders of the various provinces is about \$600. Registrations last year numbered 2,572; transfers, 570. Registrations by provinces show 1,647 for Ontario, 29 for Manitoba, 20 for Saskatchewan, 129 for Alberta, 50 for British Columbia, 600 for Quebec, 28 for New Brunswick, 1 for Nova Scotia and 68 from the United States. The statement by breeds is as follows: Cotswolds, 233; Lincolns, 38; Leicesters, 754; Oxford, 223; Shropshires, 1,157; Southdowns, 36; Dorset Horns, 25; Hampshires, 33; Suffolks, 68; and Cheviots, 5. The membership is divided chiefly between Ontario and Quebec, with 120 from the former province, and 114 from the latter, leaving only 20 for all the other provinces. It was recommended that the \$600 profits be divided among the provinces, according to the number of registrations received from each, which makes the following division for 1909: Ontario, \$394.65; Manitoba, \$6.95; Saskatchewan, \$4.80; Alberta, \$30.90; British Columbia, \$11.98; Quebec, \$143.77; New Brunswick, \$6.71; Nova Scotia, 24 cents. The statement of receipts and expenditures for conducting the Sheep Record for 1909 showed a balance owing to the Record Committee of \$488.65, the total outlay on account of the Association being \$631.77. A form was suggested for the printing of the first volume of the Sheep Record, the cost of printing of which was estimated at about \$1.25 per page, with 25 cents for binding. Attention was directed to the number of sheep sent West in the cars supplied by the Live Stock Association. In 1908 only 14 were sent out, while last year 84 head were shipped, the increase being chiefly attributed to the fact that the closing of the American markets had caused

### Watches that Keep time

In buying a watch here you run no risk for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory.

At \$10 postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the West—a 15-jewel "Reesor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid nickel, solid back, dust-proof case, the same movement in 20-year gold-filled case, \$14.00.

**D. A. REESOR**  
"The Jeweler"  
Issuer of Marriage Licenses  
BRANDON, MAN.

### BAGPIPES

We're the largest Bagpipe dealers in North America.



Lawrie's famous make is the kind we sell. Write to-day for

**FREE CATALOG**

We're from the Old Country ourselves and know all about the Pipe.

Chanters, Bags, Reeds, etc., in big stock. Repairs promptly done.

Write for Catalog to-day.

**ORME**  
OTTAWA ONT.

### SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the

**KOOTENAYS**

New Map now ready giving particulars of

**IMPROVEMENTS**

New Prices and Terms

Many Lots all ready for the Spring work. Trees growing. Write for particulars to

**THE KOOTENAY-SLOCAN FRUIT CO., Ltd.**  
NELSON B.C.

### Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
Use it under our guarantee—very money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single application—occasionally two or three. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, illustrated and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
45 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

### STOP THE LEAK



KILLS INSECT PESTS IN THE GROUND  
Saves money by stopping losses. Sure death to all Ground Insects. A profitable investment for every grower. Make a trial and convince yourself. Booklet containing full information free upon application.

STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO., LTD.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

### "SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.



WAR DEPARTMENT  
Office Purchasing Commissary U. S. Army,  
Saint Louis, Mo., Nov. 17th, 1909.

Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.  
I have great faith in your medicine. I cured a bad tendon on a horse which had been fired and seemed beyond all hope. I also cured a sprained tendon in another horse within two weeks.  
CAPTAIN J. N. KILIAN, 34 & Olive Sts., Commissary U. S. Army.  
FREEPORT FIRE DEPARTMENT  
Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.  
Freeport, L. I., Nov. 29, 1909. Enclosed check for bottle "Save-The-Horse." Every horseman around here thought this horse was incurable, but don't think so now. Here is what I have done with "Save-The-Horse," and some of those cases were cured two and three years ago, as you know, and are cured to-day. In fact, I am not afraid to undertake any case without the guarantee.  
The first case was a gray mare with bone spavin, over three years old. So lame everyone thought she would never go sound again. In six weeks' time she did not take a lame step. Let her to the Freeport Golf Club every week day.  
The next case was a fine blooded horse with ringbone, belonging to a friend. In two months' time he did not take a lame step. Also cured a Polo Pony who was hardly able to get out of the stable, both hind legs affected with the worst bone spavin I ever saw. Bought him for ten dollars, and everyone said I would have to saw off his legs and have new ones made. The whole flock was affected. He had been fired and blistered three times. I used "Save-The-Horse," and in ten weeks' time you would not know that he had ever been spavined, except for the marks of the iron. Have also cured a fine saddle horse of thoroughbred. Will be glad to see anyone regarding these cases. CARL DARENBERG, a bottle, with legal written guarantee or contract, \$5.00. Send for copy, booklet & letters from business men & trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughbred, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Neck, Windpuff, Shoe Boli, Injured Tendons & all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Exp. sold.  
Troy Chemical Co., 148 Van Horne St., Toronto, Ont., and Binghamton, N. Y.

### Creston, B. C.

Best fruit lands and nearest market, look at your map.

Land for sale from \$25.00 an acre. Improved land with bearing orchards for sale. Churches, schools and telephones in district. For further particulars apply to,

OKELL, YOUNG & CO.  
CRESTON, B. C.

### SEEDS

\$25 in cash prizes for 4 Onions of Cranston's Excelstior to be competed for at our store. Catalog of Garden Seeds with particulars of prices. Free on request.  
DUPUY & FERGUSON, SEEDSMEN, MONTREAL, QUE.

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### DALY, CRICHTON & MCCLURE

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Office: CANADA LIFE BUILDING  
WINNIPEG MANITOBA



FREE!

### TREES FOR SHELTER

DISTRIBUTED BY  
DOMINION GOVERNMENT

Application for trees for planting in 1911 will be received until MARCH 1st, 1910.

For further particulars apply to

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

Ontario breeders to turn their attention to the West. The increase was taken as indicative of what might be done if Ontario breeders made an organized effort to secure orders from the West.

A proposed new constitution for the association had been drawn up and submitted to the directors, but as it was not entirely satisfactory to them, it was suggested that the matter be referred back to the executive. Col. D. McCrae explained that the proposed constitution would confine the association to matters of pedigree registration, instead of allowing scope for dealing with wider interests affecting sheep-breeding over the country. A. W. Smith, while agreeing that the association should have such wider powers, pointed out that the proposed constitution allowed as much latitude as would conform with the Pedigree Act, under which it was incorporated. He thought, however, that the matter should be taken up with the Department of Agriculture, with a view to securing a change in the Pedigree Act, permitting the desired authority. Dr. Rutherford, being called upon, observed that, while wide powers are a good thing in many ways, they are sometimes attended with disadvantages. The other associations have not asked for a change in the Pedigree Act, but he thought it likely that, if no objections were raised by them, the amendment to the Pedigree Act desired by the sheep-breeders might possibly be secured in the early part of the next session of Parliament; it would not be expedient to introduce it at the present session. Considerable interest was evoked by the report of the special committee, appointed a year ago to look into the wool question, and, if possible, to confer with the manufacturers regarding the advisability of working for a change in the tariff on wool.

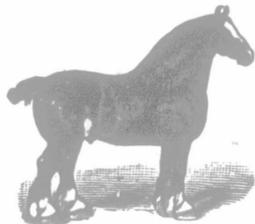
Lack of space prevents more than a brief mention in this issue of the points elicited. It appears that, while there is supposed to be a duty of three cents a pound on such wool as is grown in Canada, the duty is practically uncollected, the excuse being that a great proportion of the wool imported into Canada is not precisely identical with the Canadian product. Then, too, the manufacturers have been allowed to import tops and noils without paying duty. The Department of Customs has been disposed to deal leniently with the manufacturers as to taxation of imported raw or partially-finished materials, owing to the pessimistic representations the manufacturers have been continually making. An attempted conference with woollen manufacturers in Toronto had come to naught, only one or two manufacturers attending, and one of them interested in carpets. The committee concluded that, to satisfy the manufacturers, an increase in duty on wool, calculated to put, say, 4 1/2 millions in the pockets of our wool-growers, would have to be accompanied by increased protection of woollen goods, that would take 14 millions out of the pockets of Canadian consumers. Under these circumstances, the committee backed up by the general feeling of the meeting, were indisposed to press for an increase of the duty on wool, but thought the duty of three cents now in the tariff schedule should be collected. It was also felt to be an injustice to permit the free importation of tops and noils. It was finally decided, on the motion of Col. McEwen, seconded by J. Lloyd-Jones, that the committee appointed a year ago continue its work, with the addition of the name of A. W. Smith. Another resolution commended the Ontario government for assuming control of the Ontario Veterinary College and raising the standard of veterinary education. It also urged upon the government the passage of a law to secure the proper recognition of the veterinary profession, and the consequent protection of owners of live stock from persons practicing as veterinary surgeons without proper qualifications.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Andrew Whitelaw, Guelph; vice-president, J. G. Hanmer, Burford. Executive committee, A. Whitelaw, J. G. Hanmer, A. W. Smith and Col. McCrae. Directors, For Cotswold, Col. McCrae; Leicesters, Jas. Snell; Southdowns, Geo. Jackson; Dorsets, R. H. Harding; Lincolns, J. Park-

C. R. ROGERS

C. M. VANSTONE

## VANSTONE & ROGERS



Importers and Breeders of  
CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS  
AND HACKNEYS

We have two shipments of imported horses on the road, one to arrive here February 10, and the other February 15. These are all good ones, nearly all prize winners in Scotland, and will be prize winners here. If you want a stallion write and tell us what you want, and you can make a big saving by buying now instead of in the spring. Stables in Wawanesa, Man. Ranch at Vegreville, Alta.

### VANSTONE & ROGERS

JAS. BROOKS, MANAGER.

WAWANESA

MANITOBA



## DISPERSION SALE OF HEREFORDS

By Auction, Wednesday, March 9th, 1910

I will sell my entire herd of pure-bred Herefords, numbering 56 head, at Lake View Farm, four miles west of Edmonton city. Horses, pigs, poultry, machinery and household effects will also be sold. Catalogues free on application.

JAS. TOUGH,

Box 1793, Edmonton, Alberta.

### RED POLLED CATTLE

One of the oldest and best herds in America; established in 1883.  
S. A. CONVERSE, Cresco, Iowa

### CLYDESDALE HORSES

For sale. Foundation stock purchased from McLay Brothers.  
S. A. CONVERSE, Cresco, Iowa

### BOW RIVER HORSE RANCH EST. 1880

CLYDES, FRENCH COACH AND THOROUGHBRED  
STALLIONS AND FILLIES FOR SALE

Six teams 4-year-old farm geldings, 1300 to 1400, \$325. A few dry mares, 1300 to 1400, \$400 per team; in foal \$500 and up. Everything haltered and gentle or broken. Large carriage and saddle horses a specialty. Buyers met. Phone

G. E. GODDARD

Cochrane, Alta.

## Manitoba Winter and Fat Stock Show

AND  
Provincial Poultry Exhibition BRANDON

MARCH 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1910

Entries Close February 25th.  
JAS. D. MCGREGOR,  
President

Single Fare Rates  
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## A \$5 X Ray Examination Free to Patients

The treatment of Asthma, Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, by large Hypodermic Injections of Serum is a success. This treatment goes directly at the cause of the trouble, renews the blood in two months, average duration of treatment, which unlike any other has the advantage of being painless.

Dr. J. C. R. Charest has made a special study of this treatment in Paris and has equipped himself to apply it in his practice. He can now be consulted daily at his office.



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Dr. J. C. R. Charest,

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COMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action Removes Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE SCAR OR BLEMISH.

Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont



Heider Eveners

A Great Invention Made for 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 horses. The HEIDER 4-horse Plow Eveners works four horses abreast on gang, sulky or disc plow. Works free, no side draft, all horses pull equal. We make clevises to attach our Eveners to all plows. HEIDER 3-horse Wagon Eveners for wagon, manure spreader, grain drill or any other implement with pole. GO TO YOUR DEALER, if he can't supply you don't accept any other. Write us for catalog and we will tell you where to get them. We also make Wagon Doubletrees, Single-trees, Neck Yokes, etc. Insist on getting HEIDER'S if you want the best in EVENERS.

MADE BY THE Heider Mfg. Co. Carroll, Iowa. U. S. A. The Stewart-Nelson Co., Ltd., Gen'l Agents, Brandon, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary.

WHEELER & OARLE ENGINEERS BRAZERS MACHINISTS Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description If you have trouble in replacing broken castings, send them to us and have them repaired. We operate the only CAST IRON BRAZING Plant in Western Canada, and make a specialty of this class of work. 163 Lombard St. Winnipeg, Man.

TREES & SHRUBS I am the only nurseryman in Canada who offers for sale the frost proof Hybrid Apple trees, which were introduced at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and tested at Brandon and Indian Head. Write for list and full particulars to E.D. Smith, Winona, Ont. E. D. SMITH, WINONA

HELP WANTED We want a reliable man with rig, or capable of handling horses, in every locality in Canada on salary or commission—\$15.00 a week and expenses, with advancement, introducing and advertising our Royal Purple Stock and Foultry Specifics, putting up bill posters, 7 by 9 feet; selling goods to merchants and consumers. No experience needed. We lay out your work for you. A good position for farmer or for farmer's son, permanent, for fall and winter months. Write for particulars. The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.

SHIP YOUR FURS AND HIDES TO McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO. 220 KING STREET WINNIPEG, MANITOBA WRITE FOR CIRCULAR TRAMPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO SHIP TO US.

inson; Oxfords — J. E. Cousins; Shropshires, W. A. Dryden. General Directors, John Campbell and A. W. Smith.

DOMINION CATTLE BREEDERS

The annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association was held in Toronto recently with President John Gardhouse in the chair. The President, speaking of the directors' report, said he believed there was a bright future ahead of the breeders of this country, but strongly advised all to put forth their best efforts to improve the quality of the live stock. The high prices of all classes of butchers' animals are an incentive to use redoubled energy, not only to increase the quality, but to increase the numbers as well, believing that Ontario is, or should be, by the natural order of things the breeding ground for the Dominion for pure-bred stock. A. W. Smith, M.P., said we should formulate some scheme for a more general advertising of our stock, wherein all the different breeds could be obtained, believing it would result in increased interest being taken in the breeding of pure-bred stock. He also strongly advised that united action be taken to deal liberally with Western breeders in supplying that market with breeding stock. Prof. Day thought a more liberal advertising would result in much good to the breeders. Dr. Rutherford maintained that the breeders of Ontario had been very slack in looking after their home market, catering altogether too much to the United States market, which at any time, through the breaking out of some contagious disease or other cause, would be closed to them. "The West," said the doctor, "is the natural channel for your surplus stock. Cultivate it, sell for a reasonable price, do a little sacrificing if necessary, but get the trade from the west coming to Ontario."

The directors' report showed that during the year 1909 eight carloads of pure-bred stock were sent West by the Live-stock Associations, the sales being all made by the breeders, and in most cases the shipments consisted of consignments from several breeders. The receipts in connection with these eight shipments were \$1,737.56, and the expenditures, \$1,750.98. The number of animals sent out was 183 as follows: Horses, 25; cattle, 70; sheep, 84; swine, 4. The financial statement for the year, ending Dec. 31st, 1909, shows receipts, including \$380 cash on hand at beginning of year, to have been \$1,243.79, and expenditures, \$862, leaving a balance on hand of \$381.79. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, John Gardhouse, Highfield; representative of Ontario Agricultural College, Prof. G. E. Day.

CLOVER GROWING IN NORTH DAKOTA

A farmer in North Dakota, just south of the international boundary, relates in an American farm paper, his experience in growing clover. He has been raising clover both for hay and seed and threshed last year 35 acres of clover, which yielded at the rate of 3 bushels of seed per acre. He writes as follows:

During the years that I have been trying to grow clover I have experimented with several methods. For years I used nitro-culture for incubating the seed. In both years I was unable to find any difference in the crop where the treated and the untreated seed was sown. I have sown each year not less than a quarter section of land with clover and timothy, and as a result of my experience I have come to the conclusion that clover will germinate and come up in our Red river valley land without inoculation, but that is nearly as far as it will get. It never made a crop for me without inoculation by means of stable manure. There have been spots on the unmanured fields where the clover was good, but I am convinced that these spots had received dropping of horse manure. Hence I have concluded that there must be some form of inoculation before clover will thrive on our soil, and the manure method is

SHIRE STALLIONS & MARES FOR SALE

My importation of Shire stallions and mares has arrived, and are well over the effects of the voyage. They consist of one six-year-old brown, and one two-year-old red roan stallions, both the best of the breed yet imported to this province, also ten mares, three and four years old, all in foal to first-class stallions. You can pick some prize winners from these, also one nine-year-old and two three-year-old stallions; all imported last spring. Prices defy competition.



James M. Ewens LAKEBIDE STOCK FARM Bethesda, C. N. R. BETHANY, MANITOBA MINNECOTA, C. P. R.

CHOICE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AT REASONABLE PRICES

Two imported yearling shorthorn bulls, one red, one roan. One 2 year old imported bull, red choice individual, an extra sire. Ten young bulls, 9 to 16 months old, all by imported sire. Thirty young cows and heifers, bred to high-class imported bulls. Long distance Telephone, Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Junction. G.T.R. 30 miles west of Toronto.

J. F. MITCHELL Burlington, Ont.

Glencorse Yorkshires

Also for sale Helestein-Friesian bull calf, nine months old, sire Duke Varcoe Beryl Wayne (7718), dam Duchess de Kel (7158) and litter of registered Sable Collie puppies.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale, five young stallions, from one to three year old.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS Galtner P. O., Man. On the G. T. P.

SHORTHORNS Great Private Sale

Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make room for winter. Come and see them or write for particulars, also Prize winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale in season.

R. W. CASWELL, Star Farm. Box 1285, Saskatoon, Phone 375 G. P. R., C. N. R., G. T. P.

McDonald's Yorkshires

A few fine long pure-bred Yorkshire boars on hand. Farrowed April from prize-winning stock. Price \$20.00 each. Also three young Shorthorn bulls. Apply for prices on bulls.

A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.

Glenalmond Scotch Shorthorns

I have for sale some great, thick, robust, young stock-bulls and some grand young heifers ready to breed. I can supply ranchers with bulls of a serviceable age at very reasonable prices. My herd won many prizes at the leading exhibitions in Alberta last season. Imported Baron's Voucher, a champion bull in Scotland heads my herd. Write me for prices.

C. F. LYALL STROME, ALTA.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd in prizewinners, in number of sales, in dairy quality, in breeding cows, in breeding sires, in importation, in home-bred animals, in breeding results. Jerseys of all ages and both sexes for sale.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

HASSARD'S HORSES

I have just landed a fresh importation consisting of Clydesdale and Hackney stallions and Clydesdale fillies, direct from Scotland. The stallions are sired by such notable sires as Lord Fauntleroy, Revelanta, Baron of Buchlyvie, Sir Everest and Prince Thomas; these stallions range from 2 years to 6 years old and are horses with lots of size and extra quality. The fillies are two and three years old and are sired by such horses as Prince Alexander, Benedict, Prince Attractive, Prince Maryfield and others. These are good big fillies with a lot of quality — the kind to take to the show ring. In fact, it is said by those who have already seen them that they are the best bunch that has ever come to the province. I have 18 more fillies coming that will reach Deloraine by November the 15th; further particulars of them later. Come and see me or write. I am always ready for business with small profits.

F. J. HASSARD, V. S., DELORAINE, MAN.

REMEMBER!

That the subscription price of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME JOURNAL is \$1.50 a year or about 3 cents a week. Tell this to your neighbors and get their subscriptions and at the same time REMEMBER our large list of premiums that are yours for the trouble. START NOW.

Timothy, Fan Timothy, Fan Red Clover, Fan Red Clover, Fan Bromo Grass, Fan Red Top, Fan Rye Grass, Fan Buckwheat, Fan Prices for seed

Early Ohio, Fan Early Rose, Fan Early Bovine, Fan Early Puritan, Fan Bags for seed, Fan Now is time, Fan able and from, Fan advance. The, Fan We solicit corre, Fan L, Fan 234-6-8 M, Fan Ph, Fan Night

STOMACH OF ANY person or any in a homestead a sign land in Ma The applicant Dominion Land (dist. Entry agency, on cert son, daughter, homesteader. Duties. Six cultivation of A homesteader his homestead owned and occ mother, son, da In certain o standing may r side of his ho Duties. — Must years from dat the time requi and cultivate fi A homestead, eled right and take a purcha Price \$3.00 pe six months in e cures and erect

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A California Chinese servan her daughter her card. Ne ed and handed who pulled out daughter of the afternoon befo the two. "Tic claimed, handi No can com

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A California Chinese servan her daughter her card. Ne ed and handed who pulled out daughter of the afternoon befo the two. "Tic claimed, handi No can com

D KIP P OR ALL K CURES RH BRIGH DIA R25

**SEED**

Timothy, Fancy A	per bus.	\$ 3.65
Timothy, Extra Choice B	"	3.25
Red Clover Fancy A	"	11.00
Red Clover, Extra Choice B	"	10.75
Alsike, Fancy	"	10.00
Brome Grass	per cwt.	10.00
Red Top	"	14.00
Rye Grass	"	8.00
Buckwheat	"	5.00

Prices for seed oats, barley, flax on application.

<b>POTATOES</b>	per bus.	\$0.75
Early Ohio	"	.75
Early Rose	"	.75
Early Bovine	"	.75
Early Puritan	"	.75

Bags for seed 25c. each extra.  
Bags for potatoes 10c. each extra.  
Now is time to order seed as prices are reasonable and from our reports there is room for an advance. These prices are cash with order. We solicit correspondence.

**LAING BROS.,**  
234-8-8 King St., Winnipeg  
Phones: 5890, 5891, 4476.  
Night Phone: Port Rouge, 528



**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS**

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.  
Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.  
In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.  
Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.  
A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

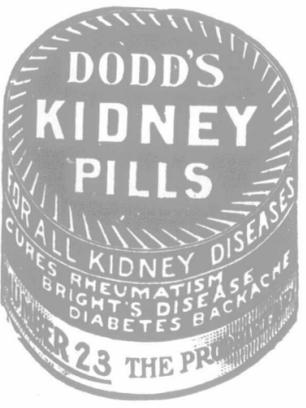
W. W. CORY,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



A great new hardy strawberry originated by crossing the wild Manitoba strawberry with a large cultivated variety. Write us for free description of this new fruit. Also for free catalogue describing our new, hardy Russian crossed apples, originated specially for the Prairie Province, and offered by us exclusively. Don't waste your money sending away for the tender stock grown in Eastern Canada or the United States. We have the hardy, home-grown, acclimated stock.

**Buchanan Nursery Company,**  
WINNIPEG  
(St. Charles P.O., Man.)

A California woman in training a new Chinese servant to wait on the door had her daughter ring the bell and present her card. Next afternoon a friend called and handed her card to the Celestial, who pulled out of his sleeve the card the daughter of the house had presented the afternoon before and carefully compared the two. 'Tickee no matchee,' he exclaimed, handing back the visitors card. 'No can come in.'—'Success.'



the one that has been successful with me.

Another way to inoculate the soil, though it is not as quick as the manure plan, is to sow a quart or two of clover seed with a sufficient amount of timothy—I sow four quarts of timothy per acre—cutting one or two crops of timothy and clover—if you get any clover—for hay, then break up the sod, sow to grain, and as soon as the timothy is sod subdued and the land in good condition, sow again to wheat with a sufficient amount of clover seed per acre to get a good stand. I have never sown more than four quarts of clover seed per acre, I have never failed to get a good stand and a good crop by either process, though quicker results follow the use of manure. On the other hand I have never succeeded in getting a good crop of clover on land that had not previously been manured or seeded to clover. I wish here to make one point clear. The value of the manure as I understand it, is not in the enrichment of the soil, but in the fact that it conveys to the soil the bacteria without which clover will not thrive. Soil may be abundantly fertile, but in the absence of these bacteria the clover will not thrive.

My experience with nurse crops may be interesting. Just across the road from the field in which my crop last season was grown is another field of 80 acres of the same general character. The field seeded to clover about the same time, using oats for a nurse crop. When it came up I thought I had a good to fair catch, but dry weather and the fast growing oats sapped all the moisture, leaving none for the timothy and the clover, and so much of it died, or starved to death by spring that I plowed it up.

It takes a long thermometer to register the degrees of cold that we get here some times, but I have never had any clover winter-killed the first winter when the land was inoculated with the bacteria for clover by manuring or by growing clover previously, but it will winter-kill the second winter unless protected by snow.

James Yule, manager of the Van Horne farm at East Selkirk, left for Scotland last week to select an importation of Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

**SCOTTISH CLYDESDALE SOCIETY**  
The report of the Clydesdale Horse Society of the United Kingdom for 1909, indicates a prosperous condition of affairs. During the year no fewer than 1,349 export certificates had been issued, distributed as follows: France, 1; Sweden, 1; South Africa, 7; New Zealand, 7; Russia, 8; Germany, 27; South America, 31; United States of America, 118; Canada, 1149. The next best record for exports was in 1906, when the total was 1317. On account of the great amount of labor entailed in checking pedigrees and making out Canadian certificates in duplicate, the fee for an export certificate has been raised from 2s 6d to 5s each animal. This increase took effect as from 1st January, 1910. In 1908 the total exports number 531.

**E. J. WIGLE'S PERCHERONS**  
E. J. Wigle, Calgary, reports that the first consignment of horses are getting into good shape in the Calgary stables. He reports a number of satisfactory sales and expects the next shipment of Percherons will reach Calgary by March 5th. Mr. Wigle is planning to hold a public sale March 25th, when between 20 and 25 head of horses will be offered. The offering will consist of both stallions and mares. Readers should keep this date in mind and watch Mr. Wigle's advertisement in this journal for further particulars.

**MAKING RECORD COWS**  
During the period from January 16 to January 24, 1910, records for 156 cows have been accepted for entry in the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Register; two of which were ex-

**Put "BT" Stanchions and Steel Stalls in Your New Stable**



They will make your stable NEATER, BRIGHTER, MORE SANITARY and MUCH HANDIER TO WORK IN than any other construction you can use. No other tie is as comfortable for the cows as "BT" Swinging Stanchions. No other tie keeps them as well in place in their stalls or as clean, for they cannot move back and forward, but still are left perfectly free to get up or down and to card themselves.

The "BT" Stanchion is made in five sizes and can be used with frame construction if desired. Write for free catalogue, giving full information and showing how the stable should be laid out.

**Beatty Bros., Fergus, Canada.**  
We also build Hay Carrier Goods and Litter Carriers.

**This Man Is Young at 55 Years**

He is a "Health Belt Man," Therefore Has the Vitality and Hot Red Blood of Youth in His Veins; He Towers Like a Giant Above the Ordinary Difficulties of Life—Be a "Health Belt Man" Yourself—It Gives Manly Strength; It Makes You Young and Keeps You Young All the Days of Your Life; It Takes All the Coward Out of Your Make-up—Let Me Give You of This Abundant Vitality. Then Nothing Can Ever Conquer You but Death Itself—100,000 Men Have Taken My Advice. Why Not You?

The secret of lifelong youth may be summed up in one word—Vitality. If you have this great natural power in abundance years count for nothing. I use no drugs, I recommend none. Just the Health Belt. No privations, no dieting and no restrictions, exception that all dissipation must cease. Put the Health Belt on nights when you go to bed; let it send its power into your nerves, organs and blood while you are sleeping. It gives you a great flow of soft, gentle, galvanovital electricity during the entire night. One application and you are like a new being; it takes all the pain and weakness out of your back; it makes you answer the morning greeting with "I'm feeling fine." It is a great strength builder; it overcomes the results of earlier mistakes and indiscretions, it gives you a compelling power, so that you are attractive to all women and men with whom you come in contact. W. B. Freel, East End, Sask., writes: "I am a man again, thanks to you. Nothing can discourage me now."



This is one among tens of thousands.

**Free Until Cured**

Call or write to me and I will at once arrange to let you have the Belt on trial, not to be paid for until cured. No deposit or advance payment. Send it back if it doesn't do the work. Liberal discount for cash if you prefer to deal that way.

**Let Me Send You These Two Books FREE.**

They fully describe my Health Belt, and contain much valuable information. One is called "Health in Nature," and deals with various ailments common to both men and women, such as rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc. The other, "Strength the Glory of Man," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free, sealed, by mail.

Dr. C. F. Sanden, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.  
Dear Sir,—Please forward me your books as advertised, free.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

**NO WATER TO FREEZE!**  
A MARVEL OF SIMPLICITY.  
The "Goes Like Sixty" Engine is always ready for work. Splendidly adapted for operating all light farm machinery such as Pump, Churn, Separator, Wood Saw, Feed Cutter, Grinder, etc. Positively guaranteed. Free Trial. Ask for catalogue. All sizes. 1908.  
The Gilson Mfg. Co., 369 York St., Guelph.



**GOES LIKE SIXTY**  
**GILSON ENGINE**

### We Want Your Help for a Minute

Have you a neighbor who does not take the Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal? If so, tell him about it and secure his subscription. At the same time remember our generous list of premiums which are published on another page.

tended to fourteen days, and two to thirty days. The averages by ages or classes were as follows:

Fifty-six full aged cows averaged: age, 7 years, 2 months, 10 days; days from calving, 19; milk, 457.6 lb.; per cent. fat, 3.50; fat, 16.023 lbs. Nine senior four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years, 8 months, 12 days; days from calving, 15; milk, 494.9 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.34; fat, 16.554 lbs. Twelve junior four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years, 2 months, 14 days; days from calving, 24; milk, 446.3 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.56; fat, 15.892 lbs. Ten senior three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years, 9 months, 2 days; days from calving, 35; milk, 391.2 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.26; fat, 12.761 lbs. Seventeen junior three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years, 2 months, 5 days; days from calving, 37; milk, 373 lbs.; per

cent. fat, 3.43; fat, 12.79 lbs. Ten senior two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years, 9 months, 24 days; days from calving, 36; milk, 329.2 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.67; fat, 12.079 lbs. Forty-two junior two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years, 1 month, 19 days; days from calving, 34; milk, 300.7 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.41; fat, 10.264 lbs.

This herd of 156 animals, of which a trifle over one-third were full aged cows, produced in seven consecutive days 61,608.2 lbs. of milk containing 2,133.74 lbs. of butter-fat: thus showing an average of 3.46 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 394.9 lbs. milk containing 13.678 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 56.4 lbs. or 27 quarts of milk per day, and nearly 16 lbs. of the best of commercial butter per week. No remarkable records are reported for the older classes to aid in producing these fine averages; and again, as in the last issue of these reports, it is the high average quality of the cattle tested that gives such results.

A correspondent writes to ask if it is not true that pure-bred dairy cows of all the dairy breeds are greatly over-fed in the making of tests; and, while denying that it is in any sense the rule, I must allow that in some instances. But in these comparatively few cases, overfeeding is the result of the lack of skill on the part of the feeder; and instead of proving an advantage, it results in positive disadvantage.

The dairy cow is a machine that must be kept in the best running order to get the best results; and any overfeeding—which does not mean feeding more than the cow can digest and assimilate, but, rather, the feeding of more than those organs that throw off the waste can properly care for—clogs the digestive part of the machinery, and decreases the cow's production. In the case of humans, the physicians advise us to eat what we may desire, and let nature select such portions of the digestible food consumed as she may need for the body, provided we do not overburden the organs caring for the waste; for in that case we shall surely suffer.

The skilled feeder aims to feed in such a way as to allow the internal economy of the cow to select such portions of the food given as will be best fitted for the use to which it must be put; and he does not mind the waste, provided the cow is not harmed in the caring for it. He cares nothing about the per cent. profit, but looks sharply to the net profit. No Holstein-Friesian breeder, who is "onto his job," ever hesitates to increase his grain feed by 10 lbs. per day, if he believes his cow can properly care for it, and knows that an investment of 15c, or less, for feed will give him a pound of butter-fat, or other milk product, salable at 30c more or less.—M. H. Gardner, Superintendent.

#### SPECIAL PRIZES FOR CALGARY

Among the special prizes offered at the Fat Stock Show to be held at Calgary, April 5 to 8, is one of twenty-five dollars in cash for the best pen of three bacon hogs. This special is given by the J. Y. Griffin Company.

## MEN, BE MANLY!



"Your Belt is far superior to any remedy that has ever been developed by medical science for the treatment of nervous debility and lost vitality."—Mr. ANDREW W. LANGFORD, Stratford, Ont.  
"Since we got your Belt I feel like a new man."—Mr. LEONARD A. SPOONER, Box 64, Palmerston, Ont.



### Do Not Let Physical Weakness Mar Your Life

#### YOUNG MEN

Men young in years, but aged in experience, aged in vitality, wan-featured, dull-eyed, slow minded young men, young men who have in a few short years thrown away the precious vigor of youth, young men who have scarcely stepped upon the pinnacle of manhood and find that they have lost their right to stand upon it, young men who look back a few years and see themselves as they were, blooming into manhood, and now, as they are, at the age when manhood should be complete, the heart strong, the eye bright, they find the force of manhood gone. Middle-aged men and old men, who realize that they have not the force of vitality that should be theirs—men of any age who are lacking in animal vitality—can be made new by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. It will not fail. It cannot fail, as it infuses into the weakened parts the force of life and strength—the force which is the origin of all vital power, Electricity.

#### OLD MEN

### DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

The grandest 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 vitalizing strength penetrates into all parts of the body, carrying new life to every function which has been weakened by excesses of dissipation, restoring energy to the brain and power to the vital organs. No weak man, no sickly or delicate woman will ever regret a fair trial of the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt, which is Nature's restorer of vitality. It will cure every case of Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Weak Stomach, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Lame Back, Sciatica, Varicocele, Loss of Vitality, and all Weaknesses in Men and Women.

#### Read what the Cured say:

**Brother and Sister Cured and Entirely Satisfied**  
Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I write to let you know that your Belt has cured me, and I am entirely satisfied with your treatment. I then gave it to my sister to wear, and she, too, was entirely cured, after being treated by many different doctors, and also being told that she would have to go under an operation, to which she would not consent. She used your Belt and was entirely cured. Yours very respectfully,  
**JOHN W. THIBAUT, Bruce Mines, Ont.**

**Cured Completely**  
Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I am much pleased with the complete cure which I received from the Belt I purchased of you some three years ago. I wore the Belt steady, and it worked in my case just as you recommended it, and I can recommend it to any one suffering as I did, as I am not troubled with headache now, and have gained about thirty pounds, and feel as good as I ever did. You can take the liberty of using my name if you wish. Yours sincerely, **J. W. LUNDY, Lacombe, Alta.**

If you are skeptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt and

#### When you are Cured Pay me

Don't you want to feel young again? Don't you want to feel the life in your blood, the strength in your muscles, the springs in your legs? Then let me fill your system with this great Invigorator—Electricity. Electricity infused into the body according to our system cures Indigestion, Constipation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Weak Back, Weakness of the Kidneys, all signs of Physical Break-down in young and old, Nervous Disorders, General Debility.

**Quit Drugs and Use Electricity.** It will restore the vital spark to your weakened nervous system, remove your pains and aches and give you the Health, Strength and Courage of a Manly Man. Call at our office, or if you cannot, cut out this coupon and send for our beautifully illustrated 80-page free book, full of things you ought to know.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday 9 p.m.

**DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN**

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your book, free

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

## TRADE NOTES

#### THE PRACTICAL GAS ENGINE I

The Manitoba Windmill and Pump Co., Ltd., Brandon, have recently issued a booklet containing valuable information on gas engines which they will be pleased to forward post-paid to anyone asking for it. In the booklet the merits and defects of different types of engines are pointed out and information given to guide the purchaser in selecting a gas engine best suited to his purpose. Farmers should look carefully into the points of the various makes of gasoline engines before making a selection and in the booklet mentioned these various points are discussed in a manner that should appeal to anyone interested in the subject.

REMOVING BLEMISHES

Many testimonials are received monthly by the Troy Chemical Co., whose advertisement appears on another page. The following is a fair sample:

Gentlemen—It is my pleasure to say that I never wish to be without a bottle of "Save-the-Horse." In the fall of 1907 while at Lexington, Ky., I bought one of the finest saddle and carriage horses that it was ever my pleasure to own. During the winter of 1907 and 1908 he threw out as large thoroughpin as I ever saw on a horse. You can imagine my disappointment in having such a fine animal disfigured with a blemish of that kind. I had heard of your remedy and bought one bottle, applying as per instructions, with the result that lump on both sides of the hock is entirely gone and has been a matter of comment on the part of everyone that has seen it. The hock is to-day absolutely clean, and there is no indication of thoroughpin, and I shall be glad to show this horse to the most expert veterinarian in the land to show that there is no trace of the trouble.

I cheerfully recommend its use to every one whose animals have been similarly afflicted, as I regard it as invaluable. Yours very truly, W. P. MURRAY.

Proprietor Murry Stock Farm, West Mentor, Ohio.

MAKE YOUR BARN UP-TO-DATE

No better investment can be made on the farm than good fittings in the barn to aid in doing stable work. Perhaps no work is harder, or more disagreeable than the taking out of the manure. In the Eastern Provinces now, in almost every good barn, they have a litter carrier. It has entirely displaced the wheel barrow for with it four large barrow loads of manure can be taken at once and done easily no matter how much mud or snow there may be in the yard. The litter carrier runs on an overhead track. When desired, the manure can be dumped directly into a wagon or sleigh and taken to the field and save any reloading. In this way you will get the full value of the manure. Nothing is lost by leaching or fire-fanging as is the case when left in a pile outside. Beatty Bros. of Fergus, Ontario, whose advertisement appears on another page of this issue make a complete line of barn equipments, including litter carriers, steel stalls, stanchions and hay carrier goods and will be pleased to send their catalog with full information to any farmer who is interested in any of these lines.

Their line of steel stalls and stanchions should suit this country admirably. It is claimed that the stanchion is the best form of tie for cattle. While giving them absolute freedom in lying down or getting up and in carding themselves, still it keeps them in place in their stalls, they are not able to move back or forward and consequently are kept much cleaner. Steel stalls are sanitary and neat and are practically everlasting and as they are not more expensive than the old style wood construction, they should suit the needs

of this country where good timber is difficult to secure. The "BT" catalog gives much information on the construction of a stable and as to how it should be laid out.

The merits of a hay carrier for filling a barn are so well known that

it is hardly necessary to mention them here. The "BT" Line includes special sling as well as fork carriers and slings to suit any style of rack.

Any farmer building this year or with a good stable who has not these fittings should write and get Beatty

Bros.' catalog which should be of great interest to them. They are also pleased to answer any questions in regard to barn problems or as to the best layout for using up-to-date equipment. Their address is Beatty Bros., Fergus, Canada.

Smut! Smut! Smut!

Prevented by Using Western Grain Pickler

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

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

BRAZZIEL & CO.,

Oak Lake

Manitoba



MOVING PICTURES

OF DAN PATCH 1:55

ABSOLUTELY FREE POSTAGE PAID

If you are a Farmer, Stockman or Poultry Raiser and correctly answer, in your postal card or letter reply, the specified questions.

THIS IS THE LATEST SENSATION AND GREATEST TRIUMPH IN THE GREAT MOVING PICTURE ART. It is a New Invention that you can carry in your pocket and show your friends instantly, day or night, either once or a hundred times, and without a machine, curtain or light. It is the first successful moving picture ever taken of a World Champion Horse in his wonderful burst of speed. The original film contains

2400 INSTANTANEOUS PICTURES OF DAN PATCH

and every picture shows the King of all Horse Creation as plainly as if you stood on the track and actually saw Dan Patch 1:55 in one of his thrilling speed exhibitions for a full mile. 2400 distinct moving pictures taken of Dan in one minute and fifty-five seconds means twenty-one pictures taken every second all of the way around the entire mile track from the back seat of a high power automobile. You can see Dan shake his head to let his driver know that he is ready for a supreme effort and then you can watch every movement of his legs as he flies through the air with his tremendous stride of 29 feet. You can see his thrilling finish as he strains every nerve to reach the wire, you can see his driver dismount and look at his watch while thousands of people crowd around, you can see his caretaker force his way through the crowd and throw a beautiful woolen blanket over Dan to prevent his catching cold and then you can follow him up the track before the madly cheering multitudes. As a study of horse motion it is better than the actual speed mile because you can see Dan right before you for every foot of the entire mile. When first shown to the public this marvellous picture caused people to stand up all over the theatre calling "Come on Dan"—"Come on Dan."

This remarkable moving picture is the most realistic and the most thrilling ever presented to the public. We have taken a part of these 2400 wonderful and sensational pictures and made them into a Newly Invented Moving Picture that you can carry in your pocket and show to your friends at any time, day or night. It does not need a machine, it does not need a curtain and it does not need a light. It is all ready to show instantly either once or a hundred times and creates a sensation wherever shown.

THIS MOVING PICTURE WILL BE MAILED TO YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE, WITH POSTAGE PREPAID, IF YOU ARE A FARMER, STOCKMAN OR POULTRY RAISER, AND CORRECTLY ANSWER THE THREE QUESTIONS.

YOU MUST ANSWER THESE 3 QUESTIONS IF YOU WANT THE MOVING PICTURES FREE

1st. In what paper did you see my Moving Picture Offer? 2nd. How many head each of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry do you own? 3rd. How many acres of land do you own or how many acres of land do you rent?

I will not mail this wonderful moving picture of Dan Patch 1:55 free unless you are a Farmer, Stockowner or Poultry Raiser and unless you correctly and honestly answer the three questions.

IF YOU ARE NOT A STOCKOWNER AND WANT THE MOVING PICTURES SEND ME 25 CENTS. In silver or stamps to pay postage, etc., on Moving Pictures. I will mail this wonderful Moving Picture of Dan Patch 1:55, the fastest harness horse the world has ever seen—to you if you send me Twenty-five Cents in silver or stamps even if you do not own any stock or land. It costs about \$2700.00 cash to have one of the original pictures taken and reproduced. Write me to-day so that you will be sure to secure one before my supply is exhausted.

Address E. B. SAVAGE, Proprietor of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, CAN.

Largest Stock Food Factories in the Entire World Cash Capital Paid in \$2,000,000 48

UNION STOCK YARDS HORSE EXCHANGE, TORONTO, ONT.

The only horse market in Canada with railway sidings at stable door

THE GREAT ANNUAL AUCTION SALE OF 100 REGISTERED CLYDESDALES

Imported and Canadian bred, will take place this year on

FRIDAY, MARCH 4th, 1910

There will be one importation in this sale of 40 fillies direct from Scotland, also the other entries comprise mares, in foal and stallions, many of them being 1st prize winners, or from prize-winning stock, and all consigned by the very best breeders. This will be an opportunity not often had for breeders or farmers to start in, or secure some new strains of breeding. As we expect to offer upwards of 25 stallions, all entries must be in by February 19th, '10, to insure cataloguing.

J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager.

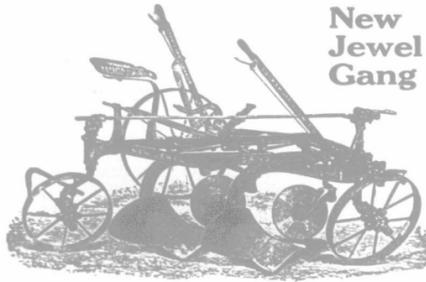
Advertisement for Great West Woven Fencing. Features a man in a hat pointing to a fence and a circular inset showing a close-up of the 'lock' mechanism. Text includes 'THIS IS THE LOCK! USED IN GREAT WEST WOVEN FENCING' and 'GREAT WEST Woven Fencing Is made of the best quality of No. 9 hard drawn galvanized wire with a "Tie or Lock" that holds the wires absolutely secure at each intersection. Every rod guaranteed to be of highest quality. Our new catalog is FREE for the asking. Send for it today The Great West Wire Fence Co., Ltd. Winnipeg Canada'

NOTES

WATER GAS ENGINE

Windmill and Pump (on), have recently containing valuable gas engines which should be forwarded postpaid for it. In the its and defects of engines are pointed on given to guide selecting a gas engine to his purposes. Look carefully into various makes of before making a selection. Booklet mentioned is discussed in would appeal to any the subject.

# PLOW MORE LAND—SAVE TIME PLOW IT CHEAPER AND EASIER



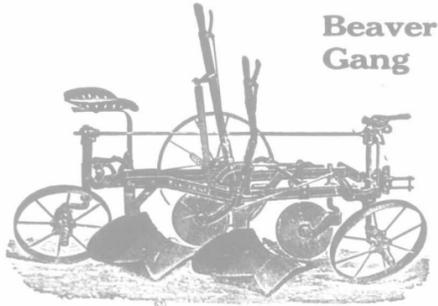
New  
Jewel  
Gang

Built entirely of steel and malleable iron—has great strength and durability. The frame, beams, bails, axles and braces are of high carbon steel—this frame will stand the severest tests which a plow of this kind will ever have to undergo. Steel wheels have long removable dust-proof bearings with large wearing surfaces insuring long life and small cost for repairs. With hard oil these bearings require very little attention.

Land wheel is large and fitted with cushion spring to absorb shocks.

Built in two sizes—12 inch or 14 inch bottoms, either breaker or stubble.

This plow is fitted with a high lift attachment, simplifying the operation of the plow. Once set for work, the plow can be raised from or lowered to the ground by a handy foot lever, leaving the driver's both hands free to manage the horses. A special device locks the plows up when raised from the ground and locks them down when set for work.



Beaver  
Gang

Furrow and rear wheels are connected and controlled from the pole. By this arrangement the plow is easily guided when working or turning at the ends. The levers are so placed that they are easily reached by the operator.

It is light of draft, strongly built, and can be worked by anyone.

The plow is easily raised by means of lever and spring lift.

The frame is after the style of the Empire, and has all the features of the high-lift gang, but is much lighter in weight. For 1910 all Beaver Gangs are fitted with steel and malleable standards, which are unbreakable.

## Why Cockshutt Implements are Successful

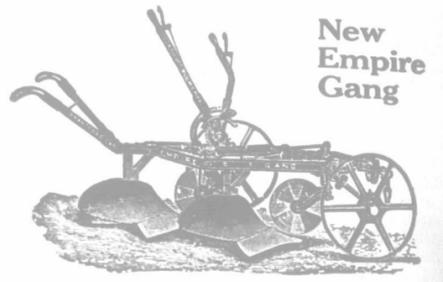
**T**HE Cockshutt standard of quality was settled over 30 years ago. When the first plow was turned out at the Brantford factory years ago it was the best in its day.

Crude, perhaps, as compared with the plows nowadays, but still the best then. And 1910 finds Cockshutt Implements in the self-same place—on top—because Cockshutt Quality has kept on improving with the times.

The soft centre shares for stubble work in all Cockshutt plows—including these four—are the heaviest ever put on a plow by any manufacturer in the world.

For breaking, any of these four gang plows can be furnished with rod mould-boards, which interchange with ordinary breaking boards.

**Write us to-day or see the Cockshutt Dealer**



New  
Empire  
Gang

This is a light two-furrow plow, yet remarkably strong and durable. The materials are of the very highest quality and the whole plow is a fine piece of workmanship throughout.

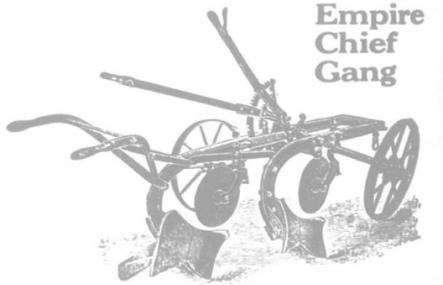
It has an extra strong steel frame, heavy axles, and dust proof bearings.

The fine adjustment ratchets will be found a great advantage.

It is also equipped with compound levers and spring lift of new design.

For 1910 all Empire Gangs are fitted with steel and malleable standards, which are unbreakable.

You can depend upon 15 to 20 years good work out of this plow—it is built to do good work that long—and it will.



Empire  
Chief  
Gang

Has heavy, high carbon steel plow beams to stand severest conditions.

Beams are arched high—giving good clearance. The long, powerful levers are pivoted on bearings—not simply bolted.

A helping spring is fitted to furrow axle to assist operator.

Handles are strongly attached to rear beam so that operator may follow the furrow as with walking plow.

Furrow wheel is staggered, preventing it from climbing furrow wall.

Mold boards and heavy shares are of best soft centre steel with 12 inch steel bottoms.

# COCKSHUTT

FLOW  
COMPANY  
LIMITED

# WINNIPEG

BRANDON

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY

EDMONTON